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THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

VOLUME FIVE

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FRONTISPIECE I.



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THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

·1498 ✵ 1909·

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INTRODUCTION

THE present volume covers the period extending from the public reading to the Patriot troops in New York of the Declaration of Independence, on July 9th, 1776, to the celebration, in September-October, 1909, of the 300th anniversary of the arrival of Henry Hudson, and completes the Chronology, and the ICONOGRAPHY, with the exception of the Index volume, which will also contain the Bibliography and the Addenda, the latter including reproductions of the more important views, etc., which have come to light since the publication of the earlier volumes, and the completed Landmark Map, showing the original grants above Wall Street and their later sub-division. It is expected that this final volume will be issued early in the Autumn of 1927.

The author is keenly conscious of the many short-comings of his work, of which perhaps the most regrettable is its voluminousness. He realises, alas too late, that, without very serious loss, the material which now fills six almost unwieldy volumes might have been condensed into four volumes of only moderate thickness. The wide extent of the field covered, and his own inexperience, especially in the early stages of the work, explain, although they do not excuse, this prolixity. A modicum of consolation, to both author and reader, is to be found in the fact that this very prolixity may sometimes save the student the labour of consulting a quoted authority, or supply some helpful side-light or some hint which would have been lacking if further condensation or the more drastic elimination of seemingly unimportant details had been insisted upon.

Although many regrettable errors in the earlier volumes have been corrected, and some serious omissions supplied, the author realises that errors still exist, and fears that it will not prove possible to discover and to correct all of them in the final volume. For these, and for all other short-comings, he asks the indulgence of the reader. Doubtless many of the remaining errors could have been corrected by further and more searching proof-reading, but

this would have entailed still further delay in the completion of a work that has already been extended to a point which must sorely have taxed the patience of the subscribers.

One further specific apology is due the reader:—The capitalization throughout the Chronology is ragged and often illogical. It is the result of an attempted compromise between conflicting theories, and, like most compromises, has proved unsatisfactory to all concerned.

Before accepting as final statements made in the Chronology, the reader should consult the Addenda, under corresponding dates, for possible corrections.

Perhaps the most important contribution to the present volume is the extensive series of extracts from the William Smith Papers acquired by the New York Public Library in 1915, and comprehensively considered for the first time in connection with this work. These papers contain much new information, and throw many interesting side lights on events in New York, especially during the Revolutionary Period.

The long hoped-for publication, in 1924, of the Van Rappard Documents, under the able editorship of Mr. van Laer, although an event of considerable importance, historically, has not added as much to our knowledge of the early years, just before and just after the settlement, as the titles of those documents gave reason to expect. Nevertheless, their careful examination, in connection with the sequence of events recorded in the Chronology during the years immediately preceding and following 1626, and in that year itself, should convince any open-minded student that *houses had been built and farms established on Manhattan Island before the Summer of 1626*. Furthermore, the "Instructions for Willem Verhulst" (Document C) show conclusively that a fort was in existence on Noten (Governor's) Island in 1624.[1]

A note added at the end of the "Provisional Regulations" (Document A), which note is lacking in the copy of the "Regulations" in the Rijksarchief, discovered by Dr. Wieder in 1912, clearly establishes the fact that these articles, which were adopted by the Assembly of the Nineteen on March 28, 1624, were intended for the expedition sailing a few days later on the "Nieu Nederlandt."[2] This note reads as follows:—"The foregoing articles having been read

[1] This fort, as will be shown later, presumably had been established in 1623, by the leaders of the "Mackerel" expedition, although references are found in the early records to a fort on the North River, "Even before the year 1614."

[2] Mr. van Laer is evidently right in thus interpreting the Dutch text, which at first sight seems to read "Nieu Verdriet," which reading, adopted by Dr. Wieder in his catalogue description of the Van Rappard Documents, led the author into confusing complications in treating this period in Vol. IV.

to the Colonists going over in the ship 'Nieu Nederlandt,' they took the oath of allegiance this 30th day of March, anno 1624. Underneath was written: Before Dr. Claes Petersz and Gharrard Schaep. Was signed: D. Mostaert." These "Provisional Regulations" also establish the fact that the colonists sailing on the "Nieu Nederlandt" were "bound to remain at the place of their destination with their families for the space of six consecutive years"—or until May, 1630. This fact, taken in connection with Kiliaen van Rensselaer's letter presented to the directors of the West India Company on April 27, 1634, in which he speaks of the six farms on Manhattan Island as having been leased (*re*-leased) for the term of six years, beginning the first day of May, 1630, is in itself almost conclusive proof that *these farms were originally assigned in 1624*, and the inference seems clear that work upon them began shortly thereafter. Indeed, we know from Wassenaer (see Chronology under 1624) that "as soon as our people arrived there [New Netherland] they proceeded to clear and plant. Before this vessel [the "Nieu Nederlandt"] had left, the Winter harvest was far advanced."

It will be recalled that de Rasière, in his letter to Samuel Blommaert, probably written in the Autumn of 1628, refers to these farms as having at that time been ploughed "at the most eight times"—if we accept Jameson's translation in the *Narratives of New Netherland.* As two crops were sown each year, this, as pointed out in Vol. IV, would carry the first ploughing back to the Autumn of 1624, a few months after the arrival of the "Nieu Nederlandt." However, it is only fair to state that this translation has been questioned. The original text reads: "*dat t' meeste 8 mal geploucht sal sijn.*" If "*t' meeste*" is taken to be an abbreviation of *ten meeste*, the translation "at the most," given in the *Narratives*, is correct. Such a contraction, however, as Mr. van Laer points out, is very unusual. If *het meeste* is meant, the meaning would be that *most* of the 60 morgens had been ploughed eight times, not necessarily twice a year for four years, but perhaps more frequently over a shorter period—to improve the condition of the soil.

In addition to these specific arguments, the whole tenor of Documents A, C, and D indicates that these documents constitute the first official regulations and instructions issued under the charter of the West India Company to colonists going to the Hudson River, and de Rasière's letter of September 23, 1626, (Document F), while tantalizingly deficient in important details, unquestionably depicts a settlement which had been established more than four months.

Although little can be added to the theories regarding the settlement advanced in Vol. IV, the author feels more strongly than ever that serious

consideration must be given to the second, more detailed, and evidently carefully revised, statement of Catelina Trico, which statement he still believes can be reconciled more easily with the recorded facts than any theory yet advanced on the subject by historians. The fact that in this second statement the date of the expedition is given as 1623, whereas in the first 1623 *or* 1624 is given, is not really significant; evidently, the salient fact in Catelina Trico's recollection was that the expedition started during the Winter season of 1623-24. It would not be strange if, in the long interval, she had forgotten whether it sailed before or after January first.

In the light of the new information supplied by the Van Rappard Documents, the outstanding facts and events leading up to the settlement, so far as we now know them, may be restated briefly as follows:—

1609. Hudson explores the neighbourhood of Manhattan Island.

1614. The New Netherland Company is formed, granting to certain merchants of Amsterdam and Hoorn an exclusive charter to make four trading voyages during a period of three years, beginning January 1, 1615, to the region in this document for the first time designated as New Netherland.

1618, January 1. The charter of the New Netherland Company expires. The trading expeditions, however, continued while negotiations were in progress to establish a general West India Company, on the basis of plans which had been advocated by Willem Usselinx since 1592.

1621, June 3. The West India Company charter is granted, for a period of twenty-four years, giving the subscribers a monopoly of trade between Dutch ports and the coasts of North and South America, as well as the West coast of Africa. The main purpose of the Company, however, was to weaken the power of Spain, by capturing her ships and attacking her colonies.

1621, June 9. The States General forbids all private trading within the limits covered by the Company's charter, except to those who shall send out ships before the first of July, to return with their cargoes within one year from that date. In September, however, special permits were issued to a number of traders, on the same condition—that they should return before the 1st of July, 1622. Although this condition was not strictly complied with, private traders gradually withdrew their ships from the territory of the Company.

1623, June 21. The organization of the West India Company is completed; by the Autumn of this year the capital stock amounted to over seven million guilders, of which nearly one half had been furnished by the Amsterdam Chamber.

Toward the end of June, "The Directors of the West India Company, finding that the inhabitants of these lands [the Netherlands], by order of the Lords States, have left the coasts of the West Indies [New Netherland], in order to maintain the continuity of trade, send three ships out of the country, the 'Oranje Boom,' the 'Grypende Arent,' and the 'Liefde,' in the hope of securing the first advantages for the Company, [the organization of] which is not yet consummated." This doubtless means that the subscriptions had not yet been completed.

In marginal notes, Wassenaer states that these were, respectively, the first, second, and third, ships sent out by the West India Company. From the context it seems clear that this expedition did not visit New Netherland.

Other ships followed, and we know from Wassenaer that by November, 1623, fifteen in all had been sent out, of which, so far as we can tell, only one visited New Netherland—the "Mackerel," a yacht of 60 tons.

1623, July 16. The "Mackerel," bound for New Netherland, sails from the Texel, in company with the "Pigeon," which carries Jesse de Forest and his band of Walloons, destined for the Amazon. On September 14 they parted company, near the Madeira Islands. The "Mackerel," setting her course toward New Netherland, reached there on December 12, and was still in the Hudson River when the "Nieu Nederlandt" arrived, in May, 1624. She returned shortly thereafter, reaching Holland probably in August.

Although we have no definite information that colonists were sent on the "Mackerel," from numerous references in the Van Rappard Documents, and elsewhere in the early Dutch records, it seems probable that this yacht was a sort of official scout, and that, in addition to traders, she brought over a few colonists having a semi-official status, perhaps as official observers or prospectors for the West India Company, which would account for a remark in Kiliaen van Rensselaer's "memorial," presented, on Nov. 25, 1634, to the directors of the West India Company, in which he makes the explicit statement that "Sundry Colonists, as early as 1623, had been conveyed thither [to New Netherland] with instructions to dwell there as *free persons* and to secure all trade" (*Van Rensselaer Bowier MSS.*, page 235), a statement which, as has been recorded in Vol. IV, appears in various forms during the second quarter of the 17th Century.

It seems also a likely supposition that the "Mackerel" on this voyage established the fort at the mouth of the South (Delaware) River, as well as that on Noten (Governor's) Island, both of which, as recorded in Vol. IV, were referred to in numerous documents of the period as having been established in this year.

The "Mackerel" is the only vessel that is known to have visited the neighbourhood of Manhattan Island during the year 1623. The next ship referred to in the surviving Dutch records as having come to these parts was the one on which Krol is said to have sailed, on January 25, 1624. De Laet, in the 1630 edition of his "Nieuwe Wereldt," makes the significant remark that "into New Netherland, and upon both of these rivers [the North and South Rivers] . . . several *colonies* have been sent by the Directors of the Chartered West India Company from the very commencement of that Company, to wit, from the year 1623, in order to continue possession of those quarters, and to maintain the trade in Peltries."

1623, November 3. Adriaen Jorisz. Thienpont appears before a session of the Assembly of the XIX of the West India Company, and requests "permission to make ready a yacht to trade their merchandise, and bring home their people" from the Rio de Montagne (Hudson River); whereupon it was resolved that a ship be sent "to the Virginias, which shall be equipped by the Chamber of Amsterdam with the necessary cargo to continue the trade, for which purpose they may also take with them *5 or 6 families of the Colonists*, in order *to make a beginning of settlement there*, and on that occasion bring here the goods secured in return for the aforesaid merchandise and people." It seems clear that, as a direct result of this resolution, the "Nieu Nederlandt" expedition was despatched, shortly after March 30, 1624, and in all probability Thienpont accompanied it.

1624, January 25. A note in the "Copie-Boek" of the Church Consistory of Amsterdam informs us that on this date Bastiaen Jansz. Krol (a "comforter of the sick" in the employ of the West India Company) "sailed for the West Indies," from which statement it has been assumed that he went to New Netherland; it is possible, however, that he sailed with the fleet of Admiral Willekens, and visited Manhattan Island on his return voyage. The name of the ship is not given, and no further reference to her has been found, although de Laet states that in 1624 *two* ships were sent to New Netherland.

Under February of this year, Wassenaer records: "a ship is being fitted out under a commission from the West India Company, and freighted with families to plant a colony among these people." The context shows that New Netherland is meant, and this is evidently a reference to the "Nieu Nederlandt" expedition.

1624, March 30, or shortly thereafter. The "Nieu Nederlandt" expedition sails for New Netherland. We are told by Wassenaer that Cornelis Jacobsz. May of Hoorn was the skipper, and that the "Nieu Nederlandt" carried "a Company of 30 families, mostly Walloons, *to plant a Colony there*."

We know from Van Rappard Document A that this vessel sailed under instructions known as the "Provisional Regulations for Colonists," which had been adopted by the Assembly of the Nineteen of the West India Company, on March 28.

Although no mention is made of any other ship taking part in this expedition, it seems quite possible that there was a second ship, perhaps the "Eendracht," or "Unity," and that Thienpont was its commander, in which case Catelina Trico's second statement will be seen to coincide very closely with the known facts, and with those which are assumed in this summary, it is believed with reasonable justification. This supposition is strengthened by the fact that the "Nieu Nederlandt," although a ship of 130 lasts (260 tons), could hardly have accommodated 30 families, in addition to their belongings and the crew.

The "Nieu Nederlandt" expedition probably reached the mouth of the Hudson about the middle of May, and we know that she found there the yacht "Mackerel." It seems plausible that, as stated by Catelina Trico, 8 men were left "to take possession" of Manhattan Island, or perhaps they joined the garrison on Noten (Governor's) Island, which, as we have already seen, had been established by 1623.

1624, September 10 and 23. The MS. minutes of the Assembly of the XIX (see Chronology) refer to "the extension of the colon*ies* already established there [New Netherland]," and "the strengthening of the settlement*s* already commenced." The significance of the plural form is apparent.

1624, October. Some time in this month—probably before the 28th—the "Nieu Nederlandt" reached Holland, on her return from the Hudson River.

1625, January 28. A letter bearing this date (erroneously entered under 1624 in the Chronology, Vol. IV), written by the Privy Council to the mayor of Plymouth, authorises the arrest of a Dutch ship "ryding in the haven at Plymouth called the 'Orange Tree' [the "Oranje Boom"] of Amsterdam, being of the burthen of one hundred and fifty tunes, or thereabouts, and bound to a place in America which is comprehended in a grant made by his Ma^{tie} upon just consideration to divers of his subjects." The captain of the ship must exhibit his commission and the "plat which he hath," and in the meantime a "stay of the ship" is commanded.

Wassenaer, commenting on the storms which raged in Northern Europe during January of this year, states: "the ship with the families lay at Plymouth. Getting a favourable wind, it also wished to go to sea, but was visited by the plague in such a way that already eleven persons had died and twenty more

were still sick belonging to the families of the Walloons who were to be transported thither to the colony [New Netherland]. The assistant super-cargo had also been sick, but was now getting better."

Buchelius, in his notes on the East and West India Companies, under date of February, says: "It is said that some farmers were [are] to be sent to Virginiam to cultivate the land in some region discovered by our countrymen."

These references are all, doubtless, to the ship on which Krol made his second voyage, which probably did not reach Manhattan Island before April.

It seems clear that Verhulst must have sailed on the "Oranje Boom," and that the "Instructions" issued to him should therefore be dated shortly before January 28, 1625. These "Instructions" provided that Verhulst should "duly distribute over the places that are already occupied the families now going over." It is in this document also that the reference to the fort on Noten Island is found.

1625, end of April. At this time, an "extraordinary shipment" was sent to New Netherland, to strengthen the "colony" there. This was the well-known expedition for which Hulft undertook the responsibility. It sailed on the ships "Macreel," "Paert," "Koe," and "Schaep," and was destined, solely, for the North River, and especially for the *immediate neighbourhood of Manhattan Island.* This expedition, we now know, was commanded by Gerrit Fongersz., and carried the "Further Instructions" for Wm. Verhulst and the Council in New Netherland, dated April 22, which "Instructions" contained a recommendation that, if the West side of the Hudson, near the mouth, were not found suitable for a settlement, the "hook of the Manattes, north of Noten Island," should next be considered.

We know further from Wassenaer that the cattle were "on their arrival [probably about the end of June, only a couple of months after the arrival of Verhulst on the "Oranje Boom"] first landed on Nut [Noten] Island, three miles up the river, where they remained a day or two. There being no means of pasturing them there they were shipped in sloops and boats to the Manhates, right opposite the said island. Being put out to pasture there they throve well, but afterward full twenty in all died. The opinion is, that they had eaten something bad from uncultivated soil. But they went in the middle of September to meadow grass as good and as long as could be desired."

Referring in another place to the same event, Wassenaer states: "The cattle carried thither were *removed upwards* to a convenient place abounding with grass and pasture." What could be more natural than to suppose that this refers to the Company's farms, some parts of which, by this time, must have been

ready to receive them, for between the arrival of Verhulst on the "Oranje Boom," probably in April or May, and the middle of September, when the cattle were "removed upwards," the "common farmers" who accompanied him were doubtless engaged in clearing the farms assigned to the "head-farmers,"[1] and the first crop was probably sown before the end of the month.

The "head-farmers" were now evidently in full possession of their farms, the leases for which had probably been made out either before they left Holland or immediately after their arrival in April, and dated back to the preceding first of May (1624), May 1 being, then as now, the usual date for the beginning of such leases.

Between the Summer of 1625 and the Spring of 1626, when Minuit returned from Holland and took command of the settlement, Cryn Fredericksz., who probably came over on the Hulft expedition, had doubtless made considerable progress in laying out and constructing Fort Amsterdam and the streets of the little settlement. It is plain that his "instructions" (Van Rappard Document E) could only be carried out in part, as the south end of Manhattan Island, the site finally selected for the settlement, was too narrow to permit of the dwellings being placed within the confines of a large fort, and the distance between the southern portion of the Wickquasgeak trail (later Broadway) and the two rivers was insufficient to allow of the farms being laid out near the fort.

1626, May 4. Peter Minuit arrives on the "Sea-Mew" ("Meeuwken"—literally "Little Seamew"). Some time between this date and the sailing of the "Arms of Amsterdam," on September 23, he bought Manhattan Island from the Indians.

The following additional facts complete the outline of a theory which is perhaps as reasonable as any which has been advanced. At all events, the author believes that enough evidence has now been presented to convince even the most sceptical that the Fongersz.-Hulft expedition, which sailed shortly after April 22, 1625, with the five "head-farmers" and the cattle, settled permanently on Manhattan Island; that Verhulst's expedition, which arrived a few months earlier, brought over the "hired-farmers," and that some of the colonists on the "Nieu Nederlandt" probably settled on Manhattan Island, or in its immediate vicinity. Furthermore, we have seen that there is good reason to believe that some "free persons," or settlers, came over on the "Mackerel," and established

[1] Van Tienhoven, in his answer to the *Representation* of Van der Donck, written in 1650, says: "The following is the mode pursued by the West India Company in the first planting of Bouweries . . . The farmer being conveyed with his family overseas to New Netherland, was granted by the Company *for the term of 6 years* a Bouwerie, which was fairly cleared, and a good part of which was fit for the plow."

themselves on Governor's Island.—The arguments are not conclusive, but the author believes that they are convincing.

The reference in the "Instructions for Willem Verhulst" to the possible selection of "a still more suitable place than Noten Island for the fortification and the dwelling places of the colonists and farmers" seems to show that no farms had been laid out on Manhattan Island, or even locally assigned, up to the time when the "Nieu Nederlandt" left for Holland, bearing news and letters from the infant colony—probably toward the middle of September, 1624, between which date (but after November 21) and January 28, 1625, these "Instructions" were written. Moreover, we have no record of any ship or news arriving from the Hudson River between the return of the "Nieu Nederlandt," before November first, 1624, and the departure of the so-called "Hulft Expedition," with the "Further Instructions," sometime after April 22, 1625.

The argument here advanced in favour of 1624 as the date of settlement requires the assumption either that the assignment of the "six farms" took place in America, after the departure of the "Nieu Nederlandt" and before the arrival of the "Oranje Boom," or that it took place in Holland, some time after the sailing of the "Nieu Nederlandt," and after the "head-farmers" had been selected, possibly early in 1625, but more likely at the end of 1624. In either case, we must suppose that the leases, in order to conform with the usual practice of the time, were dated back to the preceding May 1, shortly after which date the clearing of the farms on Manhattan Island was probably begun, under the direction of May. Although at first sight this assumption may appear farfetched and unlikely, a careful examination of the various pertinent facts and conditions shows that it is at least a reasonable one, and *it is the only way in which all of the known facts can be reconciled with the very explicit statements in the records that the farms, from the beginning, were leased for periods of six years, that the first lease period expired, and the new leases were made, in May, 1630, and that therefore, obviously, the original leases were dated May 1, 1624.*

The clause in the "Provisional Regulations" providing that the commander and his council should allot to the colonists the "lands to be cultivated by them" evidently does not refer to the large farms or bouweries to be leased to the "head-farmers," but to the small garden plots to be assigned to the colonists for their individual use.

We know from Baudartius that when "a ship arrived in August," on her return from New Netherland,[1] the colonists there were daily expecting the

[1] The "Mackerel" returned in August, but the reference is perhaps to the "Nieu Nederlandt," which returned late in October.

arrival of cattle, "by the first ships." Furthermore, it is evident that those on Noten Island must have realised that this island was not large enough to accommodate a permanent settlement of importance, and that there was not sufficient pasturage for any considerable number of cattle. Moreover, as has already been recorded, we know from van Tienhoven and others that the Company undertook the first general clearing of the land leased to the farmers. What could be more natural than that, without awaiting further orders from the West India Company, May and his council should have determined that Manhattan Island, which lay so near at hand, was the most suitable place for an important fortified settlement at the mouth of the Hudson River, and that, without further delay, they should have begun to clear land there, while awaiting the arrival of the "head-farmers" and the cattle. Apparently the work had not been completed when these arrived in the Spring, but was finished in September, when the cattle were "removed upwards." Furthermore, it is not an unreasonable assumption that, if the assignment and leases had not already been made in Holland, they were now made, and dated back to May 1, 1624.

Whereas the second expedition, under Verhulst, was destined primarily for the South River, the third seems to have been sent directly to the North River. In connection with this expedition, reference is made for the first time to the "head-farmers," which the context clearly shows were those intended to assume direction, under lease, of the Company's farms. The farmers going over with Verhulst were referred to as "common farmers," or "hired farmers;" evidently they were farm labourers.

The original "Instructions" clearly refer to the "hired-farmers and the cattle to be sent thither in the ship 'Den Orangenboom,' and the following ship [ships ?—evidently a reference to the "Paert," "Koe," "Schaep," and "Macreel"]." As this reference occurs in a paragraph dealing specifically with the South River, it seems clear that at the time when these "Instructions" were prepared it was the intention to establish the principal settlement there, and not on the Hudson River. Furthermore, this reference, taken in connection with the fact that neither Wassenaer nor the "Provisional Regulations" refers specifically to farmers or cattle, seems to indicate that the "Nieu Nederlandt" colonists, although they may, and probably did, include some independent farmers, were for the most part composed of artisans, traders, and industrial workers.

The publication of the Van Rappard Documents has but whetted our appetite for more information, while it has strengthened the belief that, sooner or later, other similar records will be found. As yet no thorough examination has been made of the archives of the smaller provinces which once formed part

of the Assembly of the XIX, nor has a systematic search been attempted among the family papers preserved in countless private muniment chests throughout the Netherlands. Until these sources have been exhausted, we should not despair of some day drawing aside the veil which has so long obscured the events of those mysterious years which lie between the completion of the organization of the West India company in 1623 and Minuit's arrival, as governor, in 1626.

Despite this exasperating hiatus, to the reader of the ICONOGRAPHY one fact must stand out unchallenged:—The City of New York is to be congratulated on the fullness of the records which remain of its past. Notwithstanding many vicissitudes, and some irreparable losses, there still remains, in its public archives, and in those at Albany and elsewhere, a very considerable part of the original documents which record its history, almost from the beginning. There is perhaps no other city of equal antiquity and importance, certainly no other such American city, whose archives are so complete.

It would indeed be a source of public congratulation, as well as a peculiar gratification to the author, should his work add to the growing interest in all that pertains to the history of our city, and thereby stimulate the movement, already sponsored by many eminent historians and others, to bring about a scientific arrangement of those records in a single archives building, so designed and built, and so situated, as to render them reasonably safe from fire, theft, damage, and deterioration, and as convenient as possible to serious students.

Now that the ICONOGRAPHY has been virtually completed, the many difficulties and disappointments connected with the work are forgotten, and there remains to the author only satisfaction in looking back over those long years of pleasant and intimate association, in a congenial task, with successive little groups of patient and enthusiastic co-workers and correspondents, who have borne the brunt of the fray, and have made his part little more than that of counsellor and critic. To them, far more than to him, belongs whatever there is of value in the work, and he can never adequately express or repay the debt of gratitude which he owes them.

I. N. PHELPS STOKES

New York,
September, 1926.

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CHRONOLOGY

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CHAPTER III

THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD

1763-1776-1783

PART II

1776-1783

1776 July 9 — A BRIEF summary of the principal events of the Revolutionary Period, from the destruction of the statue of George III on the night of July 9, 1776, to the evacuation of the city by the British on Nov. 25, 1783, is contained in Vol. I, Chap. III.

" — A British officer writes from Staten Island to a correspondent in London: "Our army consisted of six thousand one hundred and fifty-five effectives, on our embarkation at Halifax; they are now all safe landed here, and our head-quarters are at your late old friend Will Hicks's mansion-house.

"The accounts given of the numbers of the whole army upon the island of New York, vary much; some pronounce them 12, 14, and others from 24, to 30,000 men; but we well know their numbers were very much exaggerated when entrenched before Boston.

"Mr. Washington's head-quarters were lately removed to the City Hall, upon the discovery of a design to seize and deliver his person to Governor Tryon; for which a drummer, who had deserted from the Royal Welch Fusileers, was apprehended and hanged. A pardon and rewards were repeatedly offered to this young lad (not exceeding eighteen years of age) if he would impeach his associates in the enterprize; but he, with a glorious disdain, continued inflexibly secret, and died resolute. The Provincial Convention of New-York have tried and sentenced the Mayor of their city to death, for holding a correspondence with Governor Tryon; and who should this prove to be but the facetious David Matthews. . . . should the sentence be executed, many shocking events of the kind will follow. On our landing we found Colonel De Lancey, Mr. Apthorpe, Major Bayard, Mr. Skinner of Jersey, Mr. Kempe of New York, Mr. Barrow, Paymaster of his Majesty's forces, Mr. Moore, &c. &c. The former of these gentlemen had been employed, at an advanced age, and in infirm state of health, upon the most laborious work in the Provincials entrenchments; he proves from his intimate acquaintance with the disposition of the inhabitants, and his accurate knowledge of the country, a valuable acquisition to our excellent General. . . .

July 9 — "We expect orders to land the army beyond King's Bridge, and make our approach to the city on the rear of the island; in which case Mr. Washington must present his front to us in a fair field, or submit to an alternative, which, in its event, will put an end to this hurly burly about Independence."—*Kentish Gaz.* (Canterbury), Ag 17–21, 1776.

" — Since June 29 (*q. v.*), when alarm was created on account of the arrival at Sandy Hook of the fleet from Halifax, having on board the British army under Sir William Howe, "almost all business in town is knocked up." The fleet "now lays verry Quiet at the watering Place [for Robertson's view, see Jl 12], waiting for a Reanforcement from England [which arrived on Aug. 12]. When they say they shall little Regard our Bateries. We as little Regard them, Our men are in high Sperrits and Ready to meet them at any Hour the town swarms with people, I doubt not But our army Consists of at least twenty thousand men, & the Country about us verry Willing to lend us there asestence, . . ."—From letter of Peter Elting to Capt. Richard Varick, in *N. Y. City during the Am. Rev.*, 99–100.

" — Ensign Caleb Clap records in his diary: "several Frinch Gentlemen have been at the Generals, and have been to the Congress, and are now come back to the General [see Je 20] It is Reported that we may depend on their Assistance by sea. . . .

"their is now several small ones [vessels], that Cruce round here a Nights to watch the movements of the Enemy and see that the Tories do not go aboard. . . . Scarcely a day but what some desert from the Enemy. . . ."—*Hist. Mag.*, 3d ser., III: 137.

" — Expressing doubt as to the French alliance with England's rebellious colonies (see F 6, 1778), Smith writes: "I dread France—She will be guided only by motives of Interest—No Promises will bind her—She will percieve it more advantageous to her Ambition to ferment animosities, than hastily to plunge into a War—She will

1776 July 9 decieve both Parties that her Ends may be achieved at our Expence. Can she wish to see a new Empire erected formidable to her Islands? Much less asist Great Britain to regain a union that was in the late war so injurious to her ambition, & which in a future Day may fill Europe with Terror."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), V.

" "The same Evening [July 9, not 10 as appears by this authority] the Equestrian Statue of George III. erected in the year 1770, was thrown from its Pedestal and broken in Pieces; and we hear the Lead wherewith this Monument was made, is to be run into Bullets."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Jl 15, 1776. The date is confirmed by Samuel B. Webb, Washington's aide de camp, who entered in his "Journal" under date of July 10: "Last night the statue of George III. was tumbled down and beheaded. The troops having long had an inclination so to do, thought the time of publishing a declaration of independence, to be a favorable opportunity; for which they received the check in this day's orders."—*N. Y. Herald*, Ag 28, 1876. See also Jl 10.

The incident was the subject of satire. A letter dated July 11, sent from New York to the *Penn. Jour.* and published July 17, says: "On Wednesday evening last [error for Tuesday evening] the equestrian statue of George III which tory pride and folly raised in the year 1770, was, by the sons of freedom, laid prostrate in the dirt the just desert of an ungrateful tyrant! The lead wherewith this monument was made, is to be run into bullets, to assimilate with the brain of our infatuated adversaries, who, to gain a peppercorn, have lost an empire. 'Quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat.' A gentleman who was present at this ominous fall of leaden Majesty, looking back to the original's hopeful beginning pertinently exclaimed, in the language of the angel to Lucifer, 'if thou be'st he! But ah, how fallen! How chang'd!'" The editor here explains that "Lord Clare in the House of Commons declared that a peppercorn in acknowledgement to Britain's right to tax America, was of more importance than millions without it."—*Penn. Eve. Post*, Jl 13; *Penn. Jour.*, Jl 17, 1776.

Ebenezer Hazard wrote to Gen. Gates on July 12: "The King of England's arms have been burned in Philadelphia and his statue here has been pulled down to make musket balls of, so that his troops will probably have melted majesty fired at them."—From Gates Papers at N. Y. H. S., cited by Mr. Gibbs in his address, pub. in the society's *Proc.* (1844), 171.

Lieut. Isaac Bangs wrote, on July 10: "Last night the Statue on the Bowling Green representing George Ghewelph alias George Rex was pulled down by the populace. In it were 4,000 pounds of Lead and a Man undertook to take off 10 oz. of gold from the Superficies, as both Man and Horse were covered with Gold leaf. The Lead we hear is to be run up into musket balls for the use of the Yankees, when it is hoped that the emanations of the Leaden George will make as deep impressions in the Bodies of some of his red coated and Torie Subjects. . . ."—*Jour. of Lieut. Isaac Bangs* (1890), 75.

A monument marking the grave of "Captain Oliver Brown, of the Artillery of the Massachusetts Line," who died at Wellsburg, Va., Feb. 17, 1846, and was buried there, bears an inscription that he "Commanded the volunteer party that bore off the leaden statue of King George from the Battery of New York, and made it into bullets for the American Army." The story of this exploit, attributed to Brown, is told, without citation of authorities, by Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden in *A Biographical Sketch of Capt. Oliver Brown* (Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 1882). The Brown epitaph contains at least two errors: The statue was not on the "Battery," and the party of patriots who pulled it down were not the ones who "made it into bullets." The latter fact appears by the following records:

In a memorandum of letters written by Du Simitière, he says, under date of Feb. 22, 1779, that he wrote "a letter to Col. B. Flower, C. G. M. S. in this town [Philadelphia], requesting him to write to his Deputies at Fish Kill, Ridgefield, or Danbury, to inquire of them about the fragments of the King's Statue which was removed from New York under the care of a Col. Hugh Hughes, who resides now at Fish Kill."—From Du Simitière's "Memoranda," MS., Vol. II, in Lib. of Cong.

An authentic record of the melting of the lead into bullets or "cartridges" is contained in a document giving an "account current" of the number of cartridges made from the materials of the statue by the ladies of Litchfield, Conn. This document was (in 1882) preserved among the papers of Gen. (afterwards Gov.) Oliver Wolcott, of Conn., and is in his handwriting. It was brought to the attention of the public by the late Geo. Gibbs, librarian of the N. Y. Hist. Soc., in his address before that society on Oct. 1, 1844, published in the society's *Proc.* of that year, pp. 172–75. The document, he states, is not dated, nor is mention made by Gen. Wolcott of the fact that the cartridges were made from the statue, but a memorandum added by his son, the last Gov. Wolcott, explains it as follows: "N. B. An equestrian statue of George the Third of Great Britain, was erected in the City of New York on the Bowling Green, at the lower end of Broadway; most of the materials were lead, but richly gilded to resemble gold. At the beginning of the revolution this statue was overthrown. Lead being then scarce and dear, the statue was broken in pieces, and the metal transported to Litchfield as a place of safety. The ladies of this village converted the lead into cartridges, of which the preceding is an account. O. W." Mr. Gibbs gives interesting particulars connected with this enterprise of the people of Litchfield. July 9

The following information, regarding certain fragments of the statue, was published in 1861: "A portion of the statue was taken to Litchfield, Conn., as a place of safety. On its arrival there, a shed was erected in an apple orchard, where Gov. Wolcott chopped a part of it up with a wood axe, and the girls had a frolic in running the bullets and making them into cartridges. A piece of the statue, forming the saddle cloth and cercingle, was carried to Norwalk, about 45 miles up the Sound. When Gov. Tryon was on his marauding expedition through Conn., it was moved with the military stores to Wilton, some six miles from the coast, and deposited at a place called Raymond Corner. On the enemy approaching that place, the inhabitants threw this fragment of the statue together with the military stores into a swamp in the woods. There the lead lay until the winter of 1832–33, when it was discovered by a boy named Comstock, who was crossing the frozen swamp, at other times impassible, and recognized by a Mr. Belden, a Revolutionary pensioner, residing in Wilton, and who had himself borne a conspicuous part in its destruction, as being a portion of the Equestrian statue of George III, erected in New York. The relic was in the possession of the uncle of the finder until the year 1844, when it was purchased by a gentleman of New York, who subsequently disposed of it to the late Thomas Riley, Esq., then proprietor of the Fifth Ward Hotel [see *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1864, pp. 598, 602], where it may still [1861] be seen. There are still many tracings of the original gilding, and the fringe of the saddle cloth is distinctly perceptible. A large iron bullet mould, capable of casting twelve bullets at a time, and which was used in casting some of the lead of the King's statue into bullets, may be seen among the collections of the New York Historical Society."—*Jour. of Solomon Nash*, ed. by Bushnell (1861), 56–58, citing Woodruff's *Hist. of Litchfield, Conn.*, 42, and N. Y. H. S. *Proc.* (1844), 168.

Four pieces of the statue of George III, consisting of the tail of the horse and trappings, were plowed up on the farm of Peter S. Colby, at Wilton, Conn., in April, 1871, and were purchased by the N. Y. Hist. Soc. on June 4, 1878.—See MS. of a lecture, entitled "New York in the Pre-Revolutionary Period—1765–1774" delivered Nov. 1, 1910, by the librarian of the society, Robert H. Kelby; N. Y. H. S. *Quart. Bull.*, Jl, 1920, p. 54.

The head of the statue was otherwise disposed of. Capt. John Montresor, in an account of his services, made the following note (without date) in his journal: "My hearing that the Rebels had cut the King's head off the Equestrian Statue (in the Centre of the Ellipps, near the Fort) at New York, which represented George the 3rd in the figure of Marcus Aurelius, and that they had cut the nose off, clipt the laurels that were wreathed round his head, and drove a musket Bullet part of the way through his Head, and otherwise disfigured it, and that it was carried to Moore's tavern, adjoining Fort Washington, on New York Island, in order to be fixed on a Spike on the Truck of that Flagstaff as soon as it could be got ready, I immediately sent Corby through the Rebel Camp in the beginning of September, 1776, to Cox, who kept the Tavern at King's Bridge, to steal it from thence, and to bury it, which was effected, and was dug up on our arrival, and I rewarded the men, and sent the head by the Lady Gage to Lord Townshend, in order to convince them at home of the Infamous Disposition of the Ungrateful people of this distressed Country."—N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1881), 123–24. That the head reached its destination in England we know from *The Diary and Letters of . . . Thomas Hutchinson*, compiled by Peter O. Hutchinson (1886), II: 167. Hutchinson entered in his diary under date of Nov. 22, 1777: "Lady Townshend asked me if I had a mind to see an instance of American loyalty? and going to the

1776 July 9 sopha, uncovered a large gilt head, which at once appeared to be that of the King." He explained that, after the surrender of Fort Washington, "Montresor took it into his possession, and sent it to Lord T., which he rec^{d} last night. The nose is wounded and defaced, but the gilding remains fair; and as it is well executed, it retains a striking likeness."

The slab on which the statue stood, on a high pedestal, is now owned by the N. Y. Hist. Soc. It is of Portland marble, 5½ feet long, and 4 inches thick, and was brought to America from England when the statue was erected. Openings show where two of the horse's hoofs were fastened. Prior to the British evacuation of New York in 1783, it was appropriated for a tombstone at Paulus Hook (Jersey City), having on one side an inscription:

"In Memory of
Major John Smith
of the
XLIInd or Royal Highland Reg
Who died 25 July 1783," etc.

Maj. Smith was buried on a hill near where St. Matthew's Church, in Sussex St., Jersey City, was afterward erected. The hill was levelled in 1804 by Andrew Dey or by the Jersey Associates.

The stone was next used for a door-step. Regarding this, the following account was published in 1861: "John Van Vorst, grandfather of Alderman Van Vorst, took this stone, and laid its inscription downward, in front of the old family mansion, which was a few rods south of the present residence of John Van Vorst.

"In the year 1818, the old Van Vorst mansion was demolished, and the late Cornelius Van Vorst placed it as a stepping stone to the kitchen door of his house on the knoll on the northerly side of Wayne street, near Jersey street. There it remained until that building was demolished, when it was used for the new house on the southerly side of Wayne street, now occupied by the family. In the year 1828, a gentleman from England called upon Mr. Van Vorst, and offered him $500 for this relic, as he wished to take it to England with him, but Mr. Van Vorst declined the offer, and it still [1861] remains in the possession of the family."—*Jour. of Solomon Nash*, ed. by Bushnell (1861), 57–58, citing Woodruff's *Hist. of Litchfield, Conn.*, 42, and N. Y. H. S. *Proc.* (1844), 168; *Hist. Mag.* (1867), 2d ser., II: 381–82, citing *The Jersey City Telegraph*. The stone was presented to the N. Y. Hist. Soc. in Oct., 1874, by Cornelius Van Vorst.—See the records of the society, Mr. Kelby's address, already cited, and N. Y. H. S. *Quart. Bull.*, Jl, 1920, p. 53–54.

The pedestal, in 1786, was observed by Chancellor Livingston as "far from being ornamental" and "contracts the appearance of the green."—See Ap 19, 1786. It was mentioned by Lambert in 1808 in his description of the city.—See N, 1807. It was removed in May 1818 (*q. v.*).—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 19, 1818; Hazelton, *The Declaration of Independence* (1906), 563, citing the *Telegram*, Je 16, 1883; *cf.* L. M. R. K., III: 964. See also descrip. of Pl. 46Aa, I: 356, where the date is erroneously given as July 10.

For Washington's action on the outbreak of July 9, see Jl 10.

10 The following appears in the orders of the day: "Though the General [Washington] doubts not the persons who pulled down and mutilated the statue in the Broadway last night were actuated by zeal in the public cause, yet it has so much the appearance of riot and want of order in the army, that he disapproves the manner, and directs that in future these things shall be avoided by the soldiery, and left to be executed by proper authority."—From the address of Mr. Gibbs on Oct. 1, 1844, before the N. Y. H. S., pub. in the society's *Proc.* of that year, p. 171, and citing a book of general orders issued by Washington, the original of which is in the society's possession; *Glover Corresp.* (*MS.*), 156.

" The "State of New York" receives its official christening. The provincial convention at White Plains resolves "That the style or title of this House be changed from that of 'the Provincial Congress of the Colony of New-York' to that of 'the Convention of the Representatives of the State of New-York'."—*Jour. Provin. Cong.*, I: 519.

" Capt. Francis Hutcheson, of the British forces, writing from the "Watering Place," Staten Island, to a friend in England, says: "The New Yorkers who are friends to Government are very apprehensive the New England men will set fire to the town, as soon as they find they can no longer keep possession of it. . . . General Washington has taken up his Summer Quarters at your house [doubtless Mr. Mortier's] on Richmond Hill; his town Residence is General Robertsons, on the top of which they display the Continental Colours. . . ."—*Battle of Harlem H'ts.*, 219, citing the Haldimand MSS., Brit. Museum. July 10

An officer under Gen. Howe writes from Staten Island to a correspondent in London: "According to the latest and best Accounts the Provincial Army is not so numerous as we have been taught to believe, and the strong Battery (as they call it) upon Long Island is fortified with only a Parcel of unwieldy Cannon from Ticonderoga, which are chiefly unfit for Service. Our only Fear is, that the Rebels will not choose to hazard a general Action, and our Suspicion on this Head is stronger, as we are told by Deserters, that they have Intrenchments, Ambuscades, Mines, and Forts, for a considerable Way into the Country. If this is really the Case, and they are determined to act upon the Defensive only, and to fire their Cities and Habitations upon the Sea-Coast, when we are upon the Point of possessing them, our Work will never be done; our Lives, on the contrary, will be in perpetual Danger from the innumerable Snares that are laid for them."—*St. James's Chron.* (London), Ag 20–22, 1776. "

" In Pursuance of the Declaration for Independency, a general Goal Delivery, with respect to Debtors, took place here on Wednesday" (July 10).—*N. Y. Merc.*, Jl 15, 1776. "One of the first fruits of Independency, the oppressed are set free."—*N. Y. Packet*, Jl 11, 1776.

Capt. Robertson and Capt. Montresor go on a "reconnoitring party" in a whale boat, "supported by two Flat Boats w^{t} 20 Soldiers in each, besides the rowers, of the 43^{d}." Robertson writes of this: "we went a little above Kennedys or Bedlow's Island between it & red Hook where we could discover the Rebel Works pretty distinctly on Gov^{rs} Island Paulus & Red Hooks—They fired two cannon at us over our heads one from Gov^{s} I^{d} & the other from Red Hook also some Musquetry from Bedlows island."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*). Montresor erroneously records this expedition under August.—*Montresor's Jour.*, 121. See Jl 12. 11

The publication of the Declaration of Independence in the *N. Y. Packet*, on this day, is its first appearance in a New York newspaper. There is a copy in the N. Y. P. L. For other publications of it, see Jl 4. "

The first draft of the "Articles of confederation and perpetual union," drawn by John Dickinson, is presented to congress for consideration.—*Jour. Cont. Cong.* (Ford ed.), V: 546–54. The articles were adopted in amended form on Nov. 15, 1777 (*q. v.*). 12

An officer under Gen. Howe writes from Staten Island: "Such strong intrenchments as the rebels have thrown up at New York were never before seen in an enemy's country; according to the best information, they extend miles together, are a considerable height, and have near 30,000 men to defend them. . . ."—*Upcott Coll.*, IV: 373. "

The "Phœnix," the "Rose," and three tenders leave the Watering Place at Staten Island "to pass New York & go up Hudson's River." As soon as they set sail, "6 or 8 Alarm Guns were fired at N. York—The Ships proceeded w^{t} the greatest order & never return'd a Shot untill they got between Paulus Hook & & the Town —at ½ past four they were pass'd every Battery—near the Town. . . . About an hour after We saw the Ships firing at Another Battery about 6 or 8 miles up the River on the E. side."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*). "

Kemble's record reads: "About half after 3 in the Afternoon His Majesty's Ship Phenix, Commanded by Capt. Parker, and the Rose, by Capt. Wallace, with the Tryal Schooner and two Tenders, got under sail to pass the Town of New York; in about forty minutes they got a breast of Paulus's Hook, before which time they did not fire a Shot, tho' they received the whole of the Rebels fire from Red Hook, Governors Island, the Battery, and from some Guns in the Town. When they opened Paulus's Hook they began to fire on both sides, on which the Rebels fled from their Works at Paulus's Hook, but returned at intervals to their Guns and fired them; at half past four the Ships were past all the Batteries, and as far as we could judge received little hurt.

"At 7 o'Clock Lord Howe came to Anchor at the landing Place; was Saluted by the Admiral and the rest of the Fleet; at half past 8 the General went on board to see his Brother. Number of Shot fired by the Rebels, 196."—*Kemble's Jour.* in N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1883), 80.

1776 July 12 A newspaper report says that the news having reached New York, that Lord Howe had arrived at Sandy Hook with a large fleet from England, "The army soon took the alarm, and in a few minutes every man was at his station, well provided with all necessaries for a vigorous defence, but as soon as the ships came near Bedlow's Island, they inclined towards the Jersey shore, to avoid our batteries that then began to play upon them from every quarter on both sides of the river, and notwithstanding they must have received considerable damage, they stood their course up Hudson's river firing several broadsides as they went along. . . . A strong southerly Wind, and the Tide of Flood facilitated the Ships getting above the Batteries near the Town, but we hear they were roughly handled about 12 Miles up the River, from whence they have not yet attempted to return, but we hear lay at Tarry-Town, about 30 Miles up the River, on Saturday Evening.

"Several Shot went thro' different Houses in the Town; two into the House of Mr. Verdine Elsworth, at Powlis Hook; three into Capt. Clarke's House at Greenwich; one of which went thro' the Front and lodged in a Brick Wall at the Head of Miss Clarke's Bed, in her Chamber, a Second went thro' the House, and the Third destroyed several Trees before the Door, and took its Course into the Woods.

"A Ball also struck the House of Mr. Daniel Phoenix and from that took its Course to the new Dwelling of Mr. Christopher Smith, in the Opposite Side of the Street."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Jl 15, 1776.

Pastor Shewkirk says that during the firing "Six men were killed; either some or all by ill-managing the cannons; though it is said that a couple were killed by the ship's firing. . . . The six were put this evening into one grave on the Bowling Green. The smoke of the firing drew over like a cloud; and the air was filled with the smell of the powder. This affair caused a great fright in the city. Women, and children, and some with their bundles came from the lower forts, and walked to the Bowery, which was lined with people. . . . Not long after this affair was over, the fleet below fired a Salute, Admiral Howe coming in from England. . . ."—Johnston, *Campaign of* 1776, part 2, 110–11. This is the only record found of the use of the Bowling Green for a burial place.

Solomon Drowne, M. D., writing on July 13 from the general hospital to his sister, also stated: ". . . we had six fine fellows killed & 4 or five wounded at our Grand Battery, thro' mere Carelessness, or Ignorance. For, neglecting to swab y^e^ Cannon at all, or doing it improperly, the catridges took fire, and y^e^ fatal Accidents ensued.

"The Wounded were brought to y^e^ Hospital. . . . One Ball came into y^e^ Hospital Yard, struck y^e^ ground at a little Distance from us, and bounded thro' y^e^ board fence. I believe it was a 12 pound shott I think our situation as much exposed, as any in the City."—*Hist. Mag.*, 2d ser., I: 28–29.

Smith writes of "An Alarm after I was got to Bed, with an account that two Ships had passed the Forts below & anchored in the Bay 12 Miles below us—The men ordered to guard the River & the Women to retire back—at Naick [Nyack] a Detachm^t^ of Col^o^ Hay's Regiment fired upon a Barge in her Approach to the Shore. I suspect they are sent up to recieve Fugitives and Provisions, but the Vigilance & Heat of the Inhabit^s^ will probably disappoint them unless they are strong handed—The Committee resolve to write as I hear to General Washington for Aid. If he orders up Whale Boats to follow the Barges they can do little."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), V.

" Robertson says that while the men-of-war and the tenders were proceeding to the Hudson River, "L^d^ Howe in the Eagle—came up the Bay & cast Anchor at 7 ^o^Clock after being saluted by Ad^l^ Shuldham & the rest of the Ships—from this day forward I date the commencement of our Successes."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*).

" This date is found on two sepia views ($18\frac{13}{16}$ in. x $11\frac{8}{8}$ in.) drawn by Archibald Robertson, an engineer in the 47th Regiment of Foot. One is entitled "Taken from the heights above the watering place on Staten Island"—"View of the Bay & Town of New York w^t^ the Phoenix & Rose men of war passing this Battery & going up Hudson's River 12^th^ July 1776," and the other "View of the Narrows between Long Island & Staten Island w^th^ our Fleet at Anchor & [Admiral] Lord Howe coming in [from England]—taken from the height above the Water^s^ Place Staten Island 12^th^ July 1776."

These views are numbered 33 and 34 in a series of 54 American drawings, made by Robertson during the Revolutionary War, most of which are contained in a bound portfolio recently procured for the N. Y. Pub. Library from three descendants of Archibald Robertson in England, together with a series of journals covering the years 1762 and 1775–80, and some loose papers and sketches. This portfolio is an oblong book of fine drawing-paper, in marbled paper covers; the outside of the front cover bears the written name "Captain Robertson, Engineer;" the inside of the same cover, in the same handwriting, bears the inscription: "In case of any accident happening to me, I desire this book of sketches may be sealed up, and sent home by a safe conveyance, to Mr. Henry Robertson, No. 18 George Street, York Buildings, London. Arch Robertson." See also Ja 10, 1777. July 12

The earliest dated view (1762) shows Moro Castle, Havana; those in the later series show Boston and its vicinity, beginning Jan. 4, 1776; Halifax and other points in Nova Scotia, the earliest being dated April 25, 1776; the English fleet en route from Halifax to New York, comprising seven marine views, dated from June 11 to 26, 1776; and views of New York harbour, which are mentioned in the Chronology under the following dates: July 12, Sept. 8 and 9, Oct. 8, 1776; July 2, Aug. 22, Oct. 10, 1777; and Aug. 17, 1778. Still later views were made in Philadelphia. These drawings constitute probably the most important collection of American Revolutionary War views in existence. See also Mr 5, 1776; Ag 6, 1778; Ap 11, 1779.

This Archibald Robertson must not be confused with the painter of the same name, who came to America on Oct. 2, 1791 (*q. v.*).

The engineer Robertson was born about 1745; entered the army as "practitioner engineer and ensign" on the 17th of March, 1759; served at the siege of Havana in 1762; was closely attached to headquarters troops through most of the land campaigns of the American Revolution from the siege of Boston until 1780, acting as engineer officer and also as deputy quartermaster general. After peace was declared he retired from the army with rank of major on March 23, 1786, and spent the rest of his life on his estate, "Lawers," near Comrie, Perthshire, until his death on Feb. 12, 1813, having reached the rank of lieutenant-general during his retirement.

The N. Y. Pub. Library expects to publish the Robertson journals, probably in 1927.

The views of New York interest are the following:

"View from the height above the Watering place on Staaten Island. View of the Bay & Town of New York w^t^ the Phoenix & Rose Men of War passing their Battery & going up the Hudson's River 12^th^ July 1776"

"View of the Narrows between Long Island & staaten Island w^t^ our Fleet at Anchor & Lord Howe coming in—taken from the height above the Water^s^ place Staaten Island 12^th^ July 1776"

"View of the opening of our Batterys at Hell Gate upon the Rebel Works at Walton's house on the island of N. York 8 Sept^r^ 1776"

"View of Long Island & East River, from my Quarters on N. York Island 18^th^ Sept^r^ 1776"

"View of Part of the Rebel works round Walton's House w^t^ the Situation of our Batterys on long Island—taken from N. York Island 8^th^ Oct^r^ 1776" Also another view of same.

"View of Morisinia Haarlem, Montresor's & Buchannan's Islands w^t^ Part of the sound, taken from our lines near McGowan's house—10 Oct^r^ 1777"

"View from Staten Island 2^d^ July 1777"

"New York from Brooklyn Heights, August 6, 1778" (in the author's collection). See Frontispiece I, Vol. V.

"Keeps's Bay 17^th^ Aug^t^ 1778 where the Troops landed 15^th^ Sept^r^ 1776 [written in ink]. Phoenix 44 Cap^t^ H. Parker Roebuck 44 Hammond, Carisford 28 Fenshaw; Rose 20 J^s^ Wallace 17^th^ Aug^t^ 1778 [written in pencil]."

"View of the North River from a Sloop at anchor a little above Daubbs' Ferry & looking towards New York 4^th^ Dec^r^ 1778"

"View of New York taken from one of the Redouts in the Lines thrown up by the Rebels behind Mount Pitt. 11^th^ April 1779" (in collection of Harris D. Colt, Esq.) See Frontispiece II.

"View of the North River from the Beach near Lispenard's Brewhouse 10^th^ Dec^r^ 1781"

[View of the North River, looking up, south of Fort Washington? Oct. 16, 1781]

[Looking south from the Battery?]

[View across the upper Harlem?]

[View across the lower Harlem?]

1776 July 13 Washington advises the secret committee of the convention of the state of New York that tory prisoners in the gaol of New York should be removed. This committee was appointed expressly with reference to tories, or "disaffected persons." It was now sitting at New York, although the convention was at White Plains.—*Writings of Geo. Washington* (Ford ed.), IV: 245–46; see also p. 274.

" The New York committee of safety resolves that "the members of the different Fire-Engine Companies that remain in this City ought not to be called out on any military duty which the common Militia of this City and County are subject to." The captains of the fire companies are to fill the vacancies of firemen who "are entered in the Continental service, or have removed out of town; and that they pay strict attention to the state of the Engine and publick buckets."—*5 Am. Arch.*, I: 259.

" In his journal, on this day, Solomon Nash refers to being "Employd at the Labeterry."—*Jour. of Solomon Nash*, ed. by Bushnell (N. Y., 1861), 24. On May 13 he had mentioned "piling up Shot to the Labatery."—*Ibid.*, 14. Again, on Sept. 19, he said: "Being not well Left the Laboratory and Joined our Company."—*Ibid.*, 34. See also his entry of Dec. 4.—*Ibid.*, 42. This place, hitherto unnoticed by historical writers, is referred to in the diary of Jabez Fitch (see O 28) as being near the liberty-pole.

14 "This day A Flag of truce was sent to N. York containg an act of oblivion—but was not received because it was adress'd to George Washington Esq^{r} & ^{ca} & ^{ca} & ^{a} & that they only knew Gen^{l} Washington—A Copy of the same was sent to Amboy & Received for the Congress."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*). See also *Kemble's Jour.*, 81.

Referring to the same event, Washington's aide, Col. Webb, records in his journal: "A Flag of Truce from the fleet appeared, on which Col^{o} Reed and myself, went down to meet it, about half way between Governors and Staten Islands. Lieutenant Brown, of the Eagle, offered a Letter from Lord Howe, directed George Washington, Esq^{r}, which on acc^{t} of its direction, we refused to Receive, and Parted with the usual Compliments."—Webb's *Correspondence*, I : 155 ; *cf. Wm. Smith's Diary* (*MS.*), V, under date of Jl 27.

The newspaper account of this important transaction is as follows: ". . . in the Afternoon [of the 14th] a Barge from the Fleet, appeared in the Bay with a White Flag, which was met by the General's Barge with several Gentlemen of the Army on board. The Flag was sent by Lord Howe, with a Letter to his Excellency General Washington. But as the Letter was improperly directed it was not received though much sollicited by the Officer, who, we hear, said it contained nothing of a hostile Nature,—that Lord Howe came over possessed of unlimited Power, and was much concerned he had not arrived a few Days sooner, which would have effected a Reconciliation, &c . . ."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Jl 22, 1776. See Jl 16 and 17.

" Lord Howe and Gen. Howe issue, from Staten Island, a declaration reciting that they have been appointed "his Majesty's Commissioner and Commissioners, for granting his free and general Pardons to all those, who, in the Tumult and Disorder of the Times, may have deviated from their just Allegiance, and who are willing, by a speedy Return to their Duty, to reap the Benefits of the Royal Favor;" that "due Consideration shall be had to the meritorious Services of all Persons, who shall aid and assist in restoring the public Tranquillity;" and that "Pardons shall be granted, dutiful Representations received, and every suitable Encouragement given, for promoting such Measures as shall be conducive to the Establishment of legal Government and Peace."—*N. Y. Merc.*, S 30, 1776. Another declaration was issued on Sept. 19 (*q.v.*).

15 "A Flag of Truce came from N. York the Contents Unknown—but I believe they will hear of no Accommodation."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*).

Kemble says: "A Flag of Truce this day from the Rebels; one from us with Letters from Lord and General Howe, but refused the superscription, not being so honorable as they thought it ought to be. The Guard Sloop lying in the harbour, a fine Vessel, mounting fourteen Carriage Guns. The Rebels have this day brought two Guns, six pounders, and fixed them in the bank directly opposite Brigadier Agnew's Quarters on Staten Island. . . ."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 81.

" The Declaration of Independence is published in Gaine's *New-York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury*, of this date.

16 A second flag of truce comes from the British fleet and is met "as before" (see Jl 14), but when a letter is offered, it is rejected "for the same Reason as the Former."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Jl 22, 1776. July 16 See Jl 19.

The following extract from the minutes of the committee of safety, addressed "To the Inhabitants of the City and Colony of New-York," is published: "Whereas the Convention of the State of New-York did, on the 9th instant, unanimously resolve, that a Declaration of the Independence of the United States of America should be transmitted to the several Committees in the said State of New-York, with orders that it should be by them published with all convenient speed in their several districts," it is therefore resolved and ordered "That at twelve o'clock, on Thursday, at the City-Hall, in this city, the aforesaid Declaration be published; when and where it is hoped every true friend to the rights and liberties of this country will not fail to attend."—*5 Am. Arch.*, I: 374.

Garret Abeel, a member of the provincial congress, writes from White Plains to his wife: "I shall try next week to get permission to come and see you, as the consideration of forming a new government is postponed to the first of next month on account of the multiplicity of other necessary business which has come before the house since they have been here. We have only five New York members here at present, which is the exact number required to represent the city and county in Congress."—Whittemore, *The Abeel and Allied Families*, 16. "

Congress resolves: "That General Washington, in refusing to receive a letter said to be sent from Lord Howe, addressed to George Washington, Esquire [see Jl 14], acted with a dignity becoming his station; and therefore this Congress do highly approve the same, and do direct that no letter or message, be received on any occasion whatever, from the enemy, by the commander in Chief, or other the Commanders of the American army, but such as shall be directed to them in the characters they respectively sustain."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Jl 29, 1776. 17

Sixteen or seventeen ships, part of the British fleet at Staten Island, "got under way and stood through the Narrows." Their destination was unknown to the patriots at New York.—*Penn. Jour.*, Jl 24, 1776. "

The "Declaration of Independency of the United States of America" is "published at the Court-House [the city hall on Wall St.]; where a Number of People, true Friends to the Rights and Liberties of this Country, attended, and signified their Approbation to it by loud Acclamations. After which the Coat of Arms of his Majesty George III. was tore to Pieces and burnt in the Presence of the Spectators."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Jl 22, 1776. The American flag was hoisted immediately, and "it was proposed that the Bodies of Church shou^{d}, have the Honour of taking down their coat of Arms in their Respective Churches themselves, and if not the People are allow^{d} to proceed in the like manner as this day herd."—From "The Diary of Ensign Caleb Clap," in *Hist. Mag.*, 3d ser., III: 248. 18

Rev. Charles Inglis, in his account of the "State of the Anglo-American Church," written on Oct. 31, 1776, states that, not only was the equestrian statue of the king pulled down, but that all the king's arms, even those on the signs of taverns, were destroyed. The committee of safety sent Inglis a message "to have the king's arms taken down in the church (Trinity), or else the mob would do it, and might deface and injure the churches." He complied. He said, further, that he found his vestry "unanimous for shutting up the Churches," choosing rather "to submit to that temporary inconvenience, than, by omitting the prayers for the king, give that mark of disaffection to their sovereign. To have prayed for him had been rash to the last degree—the inevitable consequence had been a demolition of the churches, and the destruction of all who frequented them. The whole rebel force was collected here, and the violent partizans from all parts of the continent. . . . Things being thus situated, I shut up the churches. Even this was attended with great hazard; for it was declaring, in the strongest manner, our disapprobation of independency, and that under the eye of Washington and his army."—*Doc. Hist. N. Y.* (4to ed.), III: 642.

"Two guns fired from Cobble Hill on Long Island are to be a signal that the Enemy have landed on that Island."—*Glover Corresp.* (*MS.*), 161. "

"A Flag of Truce sent this Evening to New York, but Nothing material passed worth relating."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 82. A news report states it "brought only an open Letter directed to Miss Margaret Moncrieffe" (see S 14).—*N. Y. Merc.*, Jl 22, 1776. 19

Another account relates that another flag of truce (see Jl 16) appeared, and Cols. Webb and Reed again went down the bay to

1776 July 19 meet it. Col. Webb records in his journal under this date: "Aid de Camp to General Howe met us—and said, as there appeared an insurmountable obstacle between the two Generals, by way of Corresponding, General Howe desired his Adjutant General might be admitted to an Interview with his Excellency General Washington —On which Col° Reed, in the name of General Washington, consented; and pledg'd his honor for his being safe returned.—The Aid de Camp said the Adj[t] Gen[l] would meet us tomorrow forenoon" (*q.v.*).—*Corresp. and Jour. of S. B. Webb*, I: 156.

20 Washington takes up his headquarters in the Kennedy house, No. 1 Broadway.—*Kemble's Jour.*, 82.

" Washington's aide, Col. Webb, records in his journal: "At 12 o'Clock we met the Flagg, took Lieut[t] Col° Paterson, of —— regiment into our Barge and escorted him safely to Town to Col° Knox's Quarters; where his Excellency General Washington attended with his Suit and Life Guards, Received and had an Interview of about an hour with him. We then escorted him back in safety to his own Barge.—In going & comeing, we pass'd in front of the Grand Battery—but did not blind fold him:—Sociable and Chatty all the way."—*Corresp. and Jour. of S. B. Webb*, I: 156.

The newspaper report states: "Saturday Forenoon our People discovered a fourth Flag of Truce, whereupon the Mechanicks Barge was sent to meet it, and conducted the Officer (said to be Adjutant General of the Forces under the Command of Lord Howe) to the Dwelling of Colonel Knox, in this City, where his Excellency General Washington, attended by his Body Guards, waited his Arrival, which was a little past one o'Clock: The Interview was short, and the Particulars we believe are as yet not made known; . . . at parting much Courtesy was seen to pass between the Gentlemen who bore the Flag, and those of the Continental Forces who had the Honor to be present."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Jl 22, 1776; *Penn. Eve. Post*, Jl 25, 1776. See also *Kemble's Jour.*, 82, where it is stated that Col. Patterson was "received with great Pomp by a Guard, Conducted to Capt. Kennedy's House, where he saw a great Court, Gentlemen well dressed, &c."

What transpired in the interview was made public by order of the continental congress. The official account said: "After usual compliments, in which, as well as through the whole conversation, Col. Patterson addressed General Washington by the title of Excellency, Col. Patterson entered upon the business by saying, that Gen. Howe much regretted the difficulties which had arisen respecting the address of the letters to General Washington [see Jl 14, and 16]; . . . that Lord Howe and Gen. Howe did not mean to derogate from the respect or rank of General Washington; that they held his person and character in the highest esteem; that the direction, with the addition of &c. &c. &c. implied every thing that ought to follow. He then produced a letter which he did not directly offer to General Washington, but observed that it was the same letter which had been sent, and laid it on the table, with a superscription to George Washington, &c. &c. &c. The General declined the letter, and said, that a letter directed to a person in a public character, should have some description or indication of it, otherwise it would appear a mere private letter; that it was true the &c. &c. &c. implied every thing, and they also implied any thing; . . . that he should absolutely decline any letter directed to him as a private person, when it related to his public station. Col. Patterson then said . . . that he would endeavour as well as he could, to recollect General Howe's sentiments on the letter and resolve of Congress, sent him a few days before, respecting the treatment of our prisoners in Canada. 'That the affairs of Canada were in another department, not subject to the controul of General Howe, but that he and Lord Howe utterly disapproved of every infringement on the rights of humanity' . . . and that he (Gen. Washington) was sensible that cruelty was not the characteristic of the British nation. . . . Gen. Washington then mentioned the case of Col. Allen, and the officers who had been confined in Boston gaol. As to the first, Col. Patterson answered that Gen. Howe had no knowledge of it but by information from Gen. Washington, . . . that as to the other prisoners at Boston, when ever the state of the army at Boston admitted it, they were treated with humanity and even indulgence. . . . Col Patterson then proceeded to say, that the goodness and benevolence of the King had induced him to appoint Lord Howe and Gen. Howe his Commissioners to accommodate this unhappy dispute, that they had great powers, and would derive the greatest pleasure from effecting an accommodation and that he (Col. Patterson) wished to have this visit considered as making the first advances to this desirable object. Gen. Washington replied, that he was not vested with any powers on this subject, by those from whom he derived his authority and power. But from what had appeared or transpired on this head, Lord Howe, and Gen. Howe were only to grant pardons; that those who had committed no fault wanted no pardon, that we were only defending what we deemed our indisputable right. Col. Patterson said that would open a very wide field for argument. He then expressed his apprehension that an adherence to forms was likely to obstruct business of the greatest moment and concern. . . . July 20

"Col. Patterson behaved with the greatest attention and politeness during the whole business, expressing strong acknowledgements that the usual ceremony of blinding his eyes had been dispensed with. . . ."—*N. Y. Packet*, Ag 1, 1776. See also Jones, *Hist. of N. Y. during the Rev. War*, I: 106; *Jour. of Cong.* (ed. of 1777), II: 269–70; Thacher, *Military Jour. during the Am. Rev. War* (1823), 60–62. In his *Campaign of* 1776, etc., 96–99, Johnston supplies the supposed words of the several interviews.

"Upwards of 6000 troops have arrived here from Boston, Connecticut etc and more are daily expected. We have now in & near this city a body of 50,000 effective men."—*Const. Gaz.*, Jl 31, 1776. "

Solomon Nash records in his journal: "a vast maney men upon fatique makin Brastworks round the park."—*Jour. of Solomon Nash* (ed. by Bushnell), 25. 22

The provincial convention being "informed that provisions are very scarce and dear in the City of New-York," but that they nevertheless have been shipped for exportation, and fallen into the hands of the enemy, it is resolved "That no provisions whatever shall be laden for exportation on board of any ship or vessel at the port of New-York, or from any other part of this State, unless for the use of the crew of such ship or vessel, or for the necessary supply of any of the United States of America, until further order; and that the city and county of New-York shall be first applied to for their permission to export any provisions for the purposes aforesaid." For any breach of this regulation, "the vessel and cargo shall be forfeited to the use of this State; and the persons guilty of infringing it, shall be held up as enemies to the United States of America."—*Jour. Provin. Cong.*, I: 537. 23

The following extracts from Washington's financial accounts from April 25 to July 23, 1776, show something of his exertions for the safety of New York during this period. They were published in the *N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Ap 5, 1808, having been copied by Dr. Samuel Mitchill from Washington's original vouchers, then kept in the office of the register of the treasury: "

"April 25. To the expences of myself and party reconnoitering the several landing places etc. on Staten Island £16 " 10s " 0d

"May 11 To expences of a tour on, and reconnoitering Long Island 26 " 8 " 6

"June 26. To expences in reconnoitering the channel and landings on both sides the North river, as high as Tarrytown to fix the defences thereof 10 " 18 " 0

"To a reconnoitre of the East river and along the Sound as far as Mamaroneck 16 " 9 " 4

"July 15. To my own and party's expences, laying out Fort Lee on the Jersey side of the North river. 8 " 15 " 0

"July 23. To the expence of reconnoitering the country as far as Perth Amboy 19 " 10 " 0"

Wm. Smith writes in his diary: "My Expectations of some conciliatory Messages from Lord How[e] now vanish on a Sight of his Letter to the Governors dated at Sea 20 June informing that he and his Brother the General are the Commissioners [see Mr 11] with Power to grant Pardons on Submission—The Congress publish it to frustrate the Hopes of those who expected favorable Terms. 27

"The Inactivity of the Troops at Staten Island may be perhaps owing to their Hopes that this Letter may create a Rising. He will certainly be decieved.

"It is misterious to find L[d] Geo: Germaine's Information of 23 Dec[r] that the Com[n] to treat with the Colonies was then sealed is not true—Perhaps it was suppressed on the News of our Irruption into Canada and the taking of S[t] Johns & the non arrival of Comm[rs] from America before the 4[th] May when Lord Howe left England." —Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), V.

On this day "A regiment of militia, under the command of Col. "

1776 Jl 27 Holman, arrived from Massachusetts."—*Memoirs of Maj.-Gen. Heath* (1798), 50.

29 "Col. Sargent's regiment of Continental troops arrived at Horn's Hook, from Boston, and Col. Hutchinson's from the Same place. Several British ships arrived and joined the fleet."—*Memoirs of Maj.-Gen. Heath* (1798), 51. Col. Webb records that these British arrivals numbered "about twenty large Ships," and that these with the others which have come in for several days past, have troops on Board and are supposed to be part of Lord Howe's fleet, with the Foreigners."—S. B. Webb's *Corresp. and Jour.*, I: 157. The first division of Hessians did not actually arrive until Aug. 11 (*q. v.*). The British officer, Capt. Robertson, records that "The Fleet seen yesterday came up the Narrows about 2 °Clock, they are the L. Horse from Halifax & two Transports of Foreigners." —Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*).

" Wm. Davidson notifies the public that he has "opened the noted Wind-Mill, near the one Mile Stone in the Bowery-Lane, and will give constant attendance; and will grind Wheat, Corn, Oats, Ginger, &c at the lowest Prices."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Jl 29, 1776. This was the Bayard windmill which had been erected prior to 1755.—L. M. R. K., III: 961. On July 23, 1781 (*q. v.*), it was offered for sale.

" "Wanted immediately in the General Hospital, a number of women, who can be recommended for their honesty, to act in the capacity of nurses; and a number of faithful men for the same purpose: Any who incline entering the service in this way will meet with good encouragement by making application to the quarter master of the hospital at King's College, New-York."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Jl 29, 1776.

30 Peter Elting, writing from New York to Capt. Richard Varick, says: "You would be surprised to se what Number of Empty houses [t]here are in this place, Verry few of the inhabitants Remain in town that are not ingaged in the Service. . . .

"Great preparations are making here With Shiver de freeses and Vessels to stop up the Channel [see Je 25], & sundry fire ships preparing. two Brigs are Ready, somthing great will Be attempted soon, five or seven Rogallies [row galleys—see Ag 7] are already come down from the Eastward two are built here that will carry one 32 Pounder Each, One of them quite and the other Nearly finished, the fleet Remains Verry Quiet, But the men of the two menwar Up the River have a small brush Once in a While with our Guards long the River."—*N. Y. City during the Am. Rev.*, 103–4.

Summer This summer, the mansion of James de Lancey, in the Bowery Division of the Out Ward (see L. M. R. K., III: 949), is said to have been occupied as a hospital for the American troops. Subsequently, during the war, the British troops occupied it for the same purpose.—Jones, *Hist. of N. Y. City during the Rev. War*, II: 544. No corroboration of this statement has been found.

Aug. — While the English fleet lay above the Narrows, north of Staten Island, Ezra Lee, a sergeant in the American army, attempted to destroy the ships of war by attacking them with a submarine machine, which had been invented and constructed by David Bushnell, a native of Saybrook. Bushnell's device was the first of its kind. The attempts to operate it against hostile ships failed, however, both at that point and later off Bloomingdale in the North River.

Charles Griswold obtained from Lee, some years later, when the latter was a resident of Lyme, Conn., a description of the submarine torpedo and of the attack, and sent it to Prof. Benjamin Silliman, of Yale College, Feb. 21, 1820, under the title "Submarine Navigation." This was published by Silliman in a magazine which he conducted, *The Am. Jour. of Science, and Arts* (Nov., 1820), II: 94. In view of the interesting light thrown on American mechanical ingenuity at this early date, it appears fitting to reprint in full from this source Griswold's detailed description of the Bushnell machine, which was the unsuccessful pioneer in this mode of warfare. The account is as follows:

"If the idea of submarine warfare had ever occurred to any one, before the epoch of Bushnell's invention, yet it may be safely stated, that no ideas but his own ever came to any practical results. To him, I believe, the whole merit of this invention is unanimously agreed to belong.

". . . all the information contained in the following pages, has been received from the only person in existence possessed of that information, and who was the very same that first embarked in this novel and perilous navigation.

Aug. — "Mr. Ezra Lee, first a sergeant and afterwards an ensign in the revolutionary army, a respectable, worthy, and elderly citizen of this town, is the person to whom I have alluded; to him was committed the first essay for destroying a hostile ship by submarine explosion, and upon his statements an implicit reliance may be placed.

"Considering Bushnell's machine as the first of its kind, I think it will be pronounced to be remarkably complete throughout in its construction, and that such an invention furnishes evidence of those resources and creative powers which must rank him as a mechanical genius of the first order.

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"Bushnell's machine was composed of several pieces of large oak timber, scooped out and fitted together, and its shape my informer compares to that of a round clam. It was bound around thoroughly with iron bands, the seams were corked, and the whole was smeared with tar, so as to prevent the possibility of the admission of water to the inside.

"It was of a capacity to contain one engineer, who might stand or sit, and enjoy sufficient elbow room for its proper management.

"The top or head was made of a metallic composition, exactly suited to the body, so as to be water-tight; this opened upon hinges, and formed the entrance to the machine. Six small pieces of thick glass were inserted in this head, for the admission of light: in a clear day and clear sea-water, says my informer, he could see to read at the depth of three fathoms. To keep it upright and properly balanced, seven hundred pounds of lead were fastened to the bottom, two hundred pounds of which were so contrived as to be discharged at any moment, to increase the buoyancy of the machine.

"But to enable the navigator when under water, to rise or sink at pleasure, there were two forcing pumps, by which water could be pressed out at the bottom; and also a spring, by applying the foot to which, a passage was formed for the admission of water. If the pumps should get deranged, then resort was had to letting off the lead ballast from the bottom.

"The navigator steered by a rudder, the tiller of which passed through the back of the machine at a water joint, and in one side was fixed a small pocket compass, with two pieces of shining wood, (sometimes called foxfire,) crossed upon its north point, and a single piece upon the last point. In the night, when no light entered through the head, this compass thus lighted, was all that served to guide the helmsman in his course.

"The ingenious inventor also provided a method for determining the depth of water at which the machine might at any time be. This was achieved by means of a glass tube, twelve inches in length, and about four in diameter, which was also attached to the side of the machine: this tube enclosed a piece of cork, that rose with the descent of the machine, and fell with its ascent, and one inch rise of the cork denoted a depth of about one fathom. The principle upon which such a result was produced, and also the mechanical contrivance of this tube, entirely escaped the observation of Mr. Lee, amidst the hurry and constant anxiety attendant upon such perilous navigation.

"But not the least ingenious part of this curious machine, was that by which the horizontal motion was communicated to it. This object was effected by means of two oars or paddles, formed precisely like the arms of a wind-mill, which revolved perpendicularly upon an axletree that projected in front; this axletree passed into the machine at a water joint, and was furnished with a crank, by which it was turned: the navigator being seated inside, with one hand laboured at the crank, and with the other steered with the tiller.

"The effect of paddles so constructed, and turned in the manner stated, by propelling or rather drawing a body after them under water, will readily occur to any one without explanation.

"These paddles were but twelve inches long, and about four wide. Two smaller paddles of the same description, also projected near the head, provided with a crank inside, by which the ascent of the machine could be assisted.

"By vigorous turning of the crank, says my informer, the machine could be propelled at the rate of about three miles an hour in still water. When beyond the reach of danger, or observation of an enemy, the machine was suffered to float with its head just rising from the water's surface, and while in this situation, air was constantly admitted through three small orifices in the head, which were closed when a descent was commenced.

"The efficient part of this machine of devastation, its magazine,

1776 Aug. — remains to be spoken of. This was separate and distinct from the machine. It was shaped like an egg, and like the machine itself, was composed of solid pieces of oak scooped out, and in the same manner fitted together, and secured by iron bands, &c. One hundred and thirty pounds of gun powder, a clock, and a gun lock, provided with a good flint that would not miss fire, were the apparatus which it enclosed. This machine was attached to the back of the machine, a little above the rudder, by means of a screw, one end of which passed quite into the magazine, and there operated as a stop upon the movements of the clock, whilst its other end entered the machine. This screw could be withdrawn from the magazine, by which the latter was immediately detached, and the clock commenced going. The clock was set for running twenty or thirty minutes, at the end of which time, the lock struck, and fired the powder, and in the mean time the adventurer effected his escape.

"But the most difficult point of all to be gained, was to fasten this magazine to the bottom of the ship. Here a difficulty arose, which, and which alone, will appear in the ensuing narrative, defeated the successful operations of this warlike apparatus.

"Mr. Bushnell's contrivance was this—A very sharp iron screw was made to pass out from the top of the machine, communicating inside by a water joint; it was provided with a crank at its lower end, by which the engineer was to force it into the ship's bottom: this screw was next to be disengaged from the machine, and left adhering to the ship's bottom. A line leading from this screw to the magazine, kept the latter in its destined position for blowing up the vessel."

Mr. Griswold then describes "the first attempt that was made to destroy a ship of war, all the facts of which," he repeats, he "received from the bold adventurer himself.

"It was in the month of August, 1776, when Admiral Howe lay with a formidable British fleet in New-York bay, a little above the Narrows, and a numerous British force upon Staten Island, commanded by General Howe, threatened annihilation to the troops under Washington, that Mr. Bushnell requested General Parsons of the American army, to furnish him with two or three men to learn the navigation of his new machine, with a view of destroying some of the enemy's shipping.

"Gen. Parsons immediately sent for Lee, then a sergeant and two others, who had offered their services to go on board of a fire ship; and on Bushnell's request being made known to them, they enlisted themselves under him for this novel piece of service. The party went up into Long Island Sound with the machine, and made various experiments with it in the different harbors along shore, and after having become pretty thoroughly acquainted with the mode of navigating it, they returned through the Sound; but during their absence, the enemy had got possession of Long-Island and Governor's-Island. They therefore had the machine conveyed by land across from New-Rochelle to the Hudson river, and afterwards arrived with it at New-York.

"The British fleet now lay to the north of Staten-Island with a large number of transports, and were the objects against which this new mode of warfare was destined to act; the first serene night was fixed upon for the execution of this perilous enterprise, and sergeant Lee was to be the engineer. After the lapse of a few days, a favorable night arrived, and at 11 o'clock, a party embarked in two or three whale boats, with Bushnell's machine in tow. They rowed down as near the fleet as they dared, when sergeant Lee entered the machine, was cast off, and the boats returned.

"Lee now found the ebb tide rather too strong, and before he was aware, had drifted him down past the men of war; he however immediately got the machine about, and by hard labour at the crank for the space of five glasses by the ship's bells, or two and a half hours, he arrived under the stern of one of the ships at about slack water. Day was now dawned, and by the light of the moon he could see the people on board, and heard their conversation. This was the moment for diving: he accordingly closed up overhead, let in water, and descended under the ship's bottom.

"He now applied the screw, and did all in his power to make it enter, but owing probably in part to the ship's copper, and the want of an adequate pressure, to enable the screw to get a hold upon the bottom, his attempts all failed; at each essay the machine rebounded from the ship's bottom, not having sufficient power to resist the impulse thus given to it. [Footnote: "It yet remains a problem (1820), whether the difficulty here spoken of will ever be fully obviated. Mr. Fulton's torpedoes were never fairly brought to the test of experiment, though he and his friends entertained perfect confidence that they would not be found defective in any of their operations."] Aug. —

"He next paddled along to a different part of her bottom, but in this manoeuvre he made a deviation, and instantly arose to the water's surface on the east side of the ship, exposed to the increasing light of the morning, and in imminent hazard of being discovered. He immediately made another descent, with a view of making one more trial, but the fast approach of day, which would expose him to the enemy's boats, and render his escape difficult, if not impossible, deterred him; and he concluded that the best generalship would be to commence an immediate retreat.

"He now had before him a distance of more than four miles to traverse, but the tide was favourable. At Governor's-Island great danger awaited him, for his compass having got out of order, he was under the necessity of looking out from the top of the machine very frequently to ascertain his course, and at best made a very irregular zig-zag track.

"The soldiers at Governor's-Island espied the machine, and curiosity drew several hundreds upon the parapet to watch its motions. At last a party came down to the beach, shoved off a barge, and rowed towards it. At that moment sergeant Lee thought he saw his certain destruction, and as a last act of defence, let go the magazine, expecting that they would seize that likewise, and thus all would be blown to atoms together.

"Providence however otherwise directed it: the enemy, after approaching within fifty or sixty yards of the machine, and seeing the magazine detached, began to suspect a yankee trick, took alarm and returned to the island.

"Approaching the city, he soon made a signal, the boats came to him and brought him safe and sound to the shore. The magazine in the mean time had drifted past Governor's-Island into the East river, where it exploded with tremendous violence, throwing large columns of water and pieces of wood that composed it high into the air. Gen. Putnam, with many other officers, stood on the shore spectators of this explosion.

"In a few days the American army evacuated New-York, and the machine was taken up the North river. Another attempt was afterwards made by Lee upon a frigate that lay opposite Bloomingdale [see Sept. 5]: his object now was to fasten the magazine to the stern of the ship, close at the water's edge. But while attempting this, the watch discovered him, raised an alarm, and compelled him to abandon his enterprise. He then endeavoured to get under the frigate's bottom, but in this he failed, having descended too deep. This terminated his experiments."—*Am. Jour. of Science, and Arts* (conducted by Benjamin Silliman, New Haven, Nov., 1820), II: 94–100.

See also the account of Bushnell's torpedo and the attempt against the "Eagle," given by James Thacher, M.D., under date of Oct., 1776, in *A Military Jour. during the Am. Rev. War* (1823), 75–76, 146–50. Thacher also describes later attempts with this invention against British shipping off New London; also the use of kegs charged with powder, set afloat in the Delaware River in Dec., 1777, above the British shipping anchored there. The latter incident was the famous "Battle of the Kegs."

For a brief reference to Bushnell's career, and observations made concerning the "torpedo" by Henry L. Abbot (in charge of the Engineer School of Application at Willett's Point, L. I., in 1882), and by Lieut. F. M. Barber, see *Mag. Am. Hist.* (1882), VIII: 764–65. Lieut. Barber's comment was that Bushnell's "submarine torpedo" was "the most perfect thing of its kind that has ever been constructed, either before or since the time of Bushnell." See, further, S 5.

"This Morning a Fleet appeared & got in to An Anchor in the Even^{g} where the rest of the Ships are.—it proved to be Gen^{l} Clinton from South Carolina w^{t} 8 Reg^{ts} & 150 Art:^{y}—5 Eng^{rs} join'd us w^{t} that Army."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*); Winsor, VI: 326. Kemble states that "Lieut. Generals Clinton and Cornwallis, and Major General Vaughan, with seven Regiments from Charles Town, South Carolina," arrived.—*Kemble's Jour.*, 83. 1

On this day "Glover's regiment arrived from the eastward."—*Memoirs of Maj.-Gen. Heath* (1798), 51. 2

The "Convention of the Representatives of the State of New-York," meeting at Harlem, resolves "That the twenty-seventh day of August instant, be kept throughout this State, as a day of fasting humiliation and prayer to Almighty God, for the imploring his "

1776 Aug. 2 divine assistance in the organization and establishment of a form of government for the security and perpetuation of the civil and religious rights and liberties of mankind, and to supplicate his further protection in the war which now rages throughout America." —*Jour. Provin. Cong.*, I: 554.

" The convention also resolves: "That all quit-rents, formerly due and payable to the King of Great-Britain, within this State, are now due and owing to this Convention or such future government as may be hereafter established in this State."—*Jour. Provin. Cong.*, I: 554.

" The committee of safety passes a resolution "That no lambs be killed and exposed to sale in any market of this city and county." —*N. Y. Packet*, Ag 2, 1776.

3 Robertson records that the British on Staten Island "heard a firing of Cannon up the North River."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*). On Aug. 6, he added: "Understand the firing we heard in the North R: the 3d was an Attack made by the Rebels in 5 Gondolas & Arm'd Vessels on the Phœnix & Rose when they were repulsed with loss, two are said to be sunk and that they likewise silenced a Batte ry on the shore & sent some Boats & brought the Cannon off." —*Ibid.*

Wm. Smith's observation is: "The Phoenix and Rose mean to escape and join the Fleet at Staten Island—The River was nearly obstructed off the North End of N York Island & Preparations made to set them on Fire. The Phoenix got aground in Tappan Bay above Fort Washington."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), V. See also *Kemble's Jour.*, 83. For the attack on them, and reference to the *Atlantic Neptune* view of that event, see Aug. 16.

4 Capt. Robertson writes that "about 20 Sail come in, a few Guards, Hessians & Highlanders—Saw sev[l] large hulks in the North River."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*).

5 "The Post Office Is removed to the House lately occupied by Mrs. Ferrara, in Maiden-Lane, about Midway between the Fly-Market and the Broadway."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ag 5, 1776. Apparently, it did not long remain here.—See O 6.

" There is stolen "out of Christ Church, (occupied by the German Lutheran congregation in this city,) a red silk damask fringed hanging for the pulpit and communion table," etc. A reward for the discovery of the thief, and recovery of the articles, is offered by the vestry of the church or by David Grim, "at the sign of the Unicorn, the upper end of William Street."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ag 15, 1776.

6 The provincial convention directs that a letter be sent to John Berrian, chairman of the committee of safety, requesting that he call upon Pres. Moore of "the College of New York" (King's College), or such governour of the college as may have the care of its telescope, and request its delivery to "his Excellency General Washington." In case Berrian does not obtain it, he is requested to "cause the said telescope to be taken out of the City Hall" in the presence of himself and some others of the committee, and to deliver it.—*Jour. Provin. Cong.*, I: 559. The next day, Berrian and Henry Wilmot wrote to the convention that they had readily obtained the telescope by applying to the Rev. Mr. Inglis, and delivered it to an aide-de-camp whom Washington had appointed to receive it. They also reported that "they had procured all the books and papers belonging to the Receiver General's office, and sent them under a guard by Lieut. Thomas Lawrence."—*Ibid.*, I: 561. A paragraph in a letter of this date from the convention to Washington, drafted by John R. Livingston, states that the telescope would be sent to Washington on a suggestion that it "would be of use in discovering the arrangements and operations of the enemy," and with the "hope that it may in some measure contribute to the furthering your designs."—*Ibid.*, 557–58. The college building having been occupied by the American troops for a hospital, the books, apparatus, etc., had been deposited in the city hall.—See Ap 4, 6, Je 4, 1776.

" Comfort Sands publishes a notice that he is appointed by the convention of the state of New York to be "General Auditor of all accounts against the State," and requests that such demands be sent to Gerard Bancker, "at the House of the Widow McGown's in Harlem."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ag 12, 1776.

8 This is the second Thursday in August, which was appointed, by the "Rev. Synod of New-York and Philadelphia, at their Meeting in May last," for a "Day of Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer, to Almighty God, by all the Congregations under their Care, on Account of the present oppressed and bleeding State of our Country."—*N. Y. Jour.*, Ag 1, 1776. Aug. 8

9 The building of Fort Washington is commenced, having been "ordered by a council of officers at the earnest solicitation of General Putnam. It was a five-sided earthwork, without casemates or bomb-proofs."—*Mag. Am. Hist.*, VI: 103. Lossing states that Washington assisted in the original survey of it on June 7, 1776.—*Pictorial Field Book of the Rev.*, II: 800. After its capture by the British its name was changed to Fort Knyphausen, which it retained during the remainder of the war.—See Pl. 46, Vol. I.

" Solomon Drowne, M.D., of the general hospital, states, in a letter from New York, that his pay has been increased, in consequence of a petition to congress, to one dollar per day. "The Pay wou'd be no Inducement to stay a moment in this shocking Place, at the Expense of Health. . . . The Air of the whole City seems infected. In almost every street there is a horrid smell."—*N. Y. City during the Am. Rev.*, 104–5.

10 "A very large float was carried from Town to be sunk in the North River, the passage of which the Rebels are endeavouring to stop in such a manner as to oblige our Ships to come nearer their Batteries in their Course up. All accounts concur in saying that the Rebels are very Sickly in the Town of New York. Late Accounts say there are 3,000 Men on Long Island Heights."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 83.

11 "The First division of Hessian Troops under Genl de Heister arrived at Sandy hook, and landed the 16th on Staten Island."—From "Journal of the Operations of the American Army under General Sir William Howe" (transcript in L. of C., from original in Brit. Museum). See also *Kemble's Jour.*, 83–84, which shows Aug. 15, as the date of the landing of the first division at Staten Id. As explained by Lowell (Edw. J.), this first division, about 8,000 strong, was under command of Lieut. Gen. Philip von Heister. After the arrival of the Hessians, the army collected at this rendezvous, under Gen. Sir William Howe, numbered between 25,000 and 30,000 soldiers, supported by the fleet under Vice Admiral Lord Viscount Howe, Sir William's brother.—*The Hessians* (1884), 58.

Lieut. Hinrich, in a letter of Sept. 18, describes his arrival from Halifax, probably with a later division, thus: "On the 12th of August, we entered the harbor of New York, or Sandy Hook, and cast anchor off Hendrick's Point. All that could be seen in the harbor was a fleet of 450 sail, and also a number of boats which patrolled the enemy's coasts, both to guard against our fleet being set on fire and to intercept deserters. Just imagine to yourself one of the finest of harbors, in which 1000 ships can ride, and also fancy the actual number of vessels all crowded with human beings, and surrounded at the same time with a vigilant enemy! Think also of our enjoying the finest of weather; and all of these troops, bound upon a mission on the success of which depends the welfare not only of England, but of this powerful and proud country; and, again, remember that we are engaged upon an undertaking on which the eyes of the whole world are now fixed. . . ." He describes Staten Island, and Long Island, continuing his narrative with the landing on Aug. 22 (*q. v.*).—*Letters of Brunswick and Hessian Officers* (Munsell's Hist. Ser., No. 18), 193–95.

" A British officer writes from Long Island to a friend in Edinburgh: "We have a fine view of New York from this place, which we expect soon to see in flames."—Shelton, *The Jumel Mansion*, 43.

12 "This day The Fleet from England under Sr Chas Hotham—wt the Guards & Forreigners came into the Harbor."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*). On the 13th, "the 1st & 5th Brigades embarked the Grenadiers took the Qrs of the 1st from Richmond—& the Forreigners encamped where the 5th were."—*Ibid.*

13 The provincial convention resolves that Gen. Washington be "empowered to apply the following houses, to wit; Mr. Apthorpe's, Oliver Delancey's and Robt. Bayard's, at Bloomingdale; Wm. Bayard's at Greenwich; Mr. Watts's near Kipp's Bay; Robert Murray's on Incklam Bergh; Mr. William Mc Adams and the houses and buildings (occupied by Mr. Watson) near the old glass house; Nichs. Stuyvesandt's, Peter Stuyvesandt's, Mr. Elliot's, Mr. Horsemanden's, commonly called Frogg Hall, widow Leake's near Kipp's Bay; for the use of the general hospital of the American Army."—*Jour. Provin. Cong.*, I: 568.

" England's attitude on the reception of the news of the Declaration of Independence is shown in a report made on this day by Garnier, the French minister to England. He says (translated):

1776 Aug. 13 "General Howe writes that Congress has declared the independence of the united Colonies. It is known also that Congress has formally declared war on Great Britain, and that this declaration is stated in twenty three articles in which the reasons are deduced which have determined them to adopt this course. But the Government has not thought it necessary to take notice of it, and indeed I do not see that this uprising [*levée de bouclier*] causes any sensation here [London]."—Doniol, *Participation de la France à l'Etablissement des Etats-Unis d'Amérique*, I: 561.

" A London news item reads: "The People of New York, we are told, have in vain endeavoured to lay a Chain across the River, to prevent Vessels coming up to that City; for the Tide runs so strong there, that no Buoy could float the Weight of Iron which a proper Chain would require; they have therefore laid aside that Design, and have planted Batteries at the Entrance of both the Rivers to answer that Purpose."—*St. James's Chron.*, Ag 10–13, 1776.

14 Tryon, still on the "Dutchess of Gordon," off Staten Island, writes to Lord Germain: "The confederate Colonies have declared themselves independent States: Enclosed is a printed copy of their Declaration of Independency, which was published through the streets of New York the middle of last month, where the King's Statue has been demolished, as well as the King's Arms in the City Hall, the established churches shut up, & every Vistage of Royalty, as far as has been in the power of the Rebels, done away. The persons of the Mayors of the Cities of York and Albany, Judges, Counsellors, Magistrates and principal gentlemen of the Country that are not in rebellion seized and secured, and even down to the meanest planters persecuted and tyrannized over.

"The whole armament destined for this part of America, except the last division of the Hessians, being now assembled here, I expect, by the courage and strength of this noble Army, tyranny will be crushed and legal government restored."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, VIII: 683–84.

" Kemble records: "Lord Dunmore arrived. Lord William Campbell also arrived about the same time, or the day or two before."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 84.

16 Garnier writes from London to the count of Vergennes (translated): "I have the honor to send you, My Lord, the translation of the act of the 4th of July by which the Colonies declared themselves independent under the title of the United States of America. Others will appreciate more than I the value of the motives upon which this declaration is based. This is the fact in which I think we will take more interest. It is between two armies and in sight of a formidable fleet that the Colonies unanimously declare war on Great Britain; for this act may be called a declaration of war. . . If the resistance of the Americans is successful, this ever memorable period will reduce England to the point of no longer being a subject of disquietude for France, whose importance on the continent of Europe should be augmented in proportion to the weakening of the British Empire. . . . Lord Germain yesterday said ironically to the Spanish ambassador in speaking of the act of independence of the American States, that now the other powers could make treaties of commerce and alliance with them, but that he was constantly waiting for the news that they had changed their tone. Meanwhile, it seems to me it would be well for him to take a different tone himself, for if we should put into effect this innocent jest, England, I think, would not find it a laughing matter."—Doniol, *Participation de la France à l'Etablissement des Etats-Unis d'Amérique*, I: 585–86.

" On this day two fire-ships, "commanded by Capts. Fosdyke and Thomas, (Gentlemen Volunteers of Rank in the Army of the United States) proceeded up the North-River with Intent to give a suitable Warming to those piratical Gentry that have infested it since the 12th of July last [*q. v.*]. The night was dark and favourable to the Design, and the Enemy did not perceive our Vessels till they were near aboard of them.—Capt. Fosdyke grappled the Phoenix, but the Fire not communicating so soon as was expected, she disentangled herself in about 20 Minutes, after sustaining considerable Damage in her Rigging.—Capt. Thomas fell on board one of the Tenders, which was soon consumed; and we are truly sorry to inform the Public this intrepid Commander is yet missing.—This gallant Enterprize struck so great a panic upon the Enemy, that they thought it prudent to quit their Station; and Yesterday, taking Advantage of a fresh Wind at S. E. attended with considerable Rain, they run the Gauntlet, through a great Number of well directed Shot from our Batteries in and near this City, which undoubtedly must have damaged them much. Our Gallies played smartly, and followed the Ships a considerable Distance into the Bay. The Enemy's Fire seemed to be mostly directed upon the City, as the Tops of the Houses were crouded with Spectators, but very little Damage was done to the Buildings, nor any Lives lost upon the Occasion."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ag 19, 1776. *Cf.* Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), V. See also descrip. of Pl. 45-a, I: 352–53; and Ag 3. Aug. 16

17 Lord Drummond writes to Gen. Washington as follows:

"Sir,

"Being deeply interested in the welfare of America, I think it my duty to communicate a matter of intelligence, which I flatter myself may be rendered conducive to the restoration of a desirable peace. And in this view I request your Excellency's permission to land at New-York, to go directly to Philadelphia, in order to lay the same before the General Congress.

"In the course of a conversation I have had with Lord Howe, I perceive that the powers he is vested with, as well as his disposition for establishing an equitable and permanent peace, are altogether misunderstood by the Colonies.

"For in consequence of a sketch of some propositions being offered for his consideration, he very frankly assured me, he was willing to confer upon these grounds with any gentlemen of the greatest influence in this country.

"As I am at liberty to declare his sentiments, I have the honour to enclose for your Excellency's information, a copy of my correspondence with his Lordship, and of the propositions referred to in his letter, which are the motives of my present request.

"Attending in the boat to be indulged with your answer, I have the honour to be your Excellency's most humble servant,

Drummond."

The papers enclosed in this letter included, first, a letter of Drummond to Howe dated Aug. 12, which reads: "I take the liberty of sending inclosed the sketch of propositions referred to in my late conversation with your Lordship; which propositions, I have understood the Colonies were disposed, not many months ago, to make the basis of a reconciliation with Great-Britain."

The second paper was the "Sketch of Propositions communicated to Lord Howe, 12th August, 1776." These "Propositions" were six in number, namely:

"1. That it shall be ascertained, as far as can be determined by calculation, what supply towards the general exigency of the State, each separate colony can furnish, consistent with its ability.

"2. When such supply is thus ascertained, that each colony shall, by acts of its own Assembly, impose such taxes as they shall find expedient for raising of the said supply.

"3. In consideration of the fluctuating state of all young countries, that such taxes may not, in their operations, become partially or accidentally burthensome on the one hand, nor on the other hand gradually become deficient in producing the aid intended by the colonies toward the general exigency of the State, such articles shall be chosen, as the objects of imposition, as they shall deem the most likely to keep pace with the growth or decline of the said colonies.

"4. That these taxes, so imposed, shall, as in the customs, be levied by officers of the appointment of the King; and that a perpetual grant, of the produce of these taxes, shall be made by the respective Assemblies to the Crown of Great Britain.

"5. As the direct means of removing the fatal grounds of this contention, by establishing a security against the apprehended invasion of property by Parliament, formal relinquishment shall be made on the part of Great Britain, of all future claim to taxation over these her colonies.

"6. To remove all future suspicions, from the minds of the Colonists, that under the appearance of regulating commerce, duties may be imposed for the farther purposes of revenue, an application of the produce of all duties, imposed on articles of trade by the British legislature, shall be made towards defraying the expences of collection; and the surplusses in each colony, to be paid into their separate treasuries, and to be subject to the disposal of the respective Houses of Assembly. Drummond."

The third paper was Lord Howe's answer, written from the "Eagle, off Staten-Island, August 15, 1776," in which he said: "I have received the honour of your Lordship's letter of the 12th, inclosing a sketch of the propositions mentioned in your late conversations, which I return herewith.

"As I think they contain matter, that upon a conference and cool discussion, might be wrought into a plan of permanent union, I

1776 Aug. 17 shall with great satisfaction embrace the first opportunity that may be offered upon these grounds, to promote so desirable an event."

Washington replies to Drummond on the same day (17th) as follows: "I have your Lordship's favour of this day, accompanied by papers on subjects of the greatest moment, and deserving the most deliberate consideration.

"I allow much for your Lordship's well meant zeal on such an occasion, but I fear it has transported you beyond that attention to your parole, which comprehends the character of a man of strict honour. How your Lordship can reconcile your past or present conduct, with your engagement, so as to satisfy your own mind, I must submit to your own feelings; but I find myself under the disagreeable necessity of objecting to the mode of negociating proposed while your Lordship's line of conduct appears so exceptionable.

"I shall, by express, forward to Congress your Lordship's letter, and the papers which accompanied it. The result will be communicated as soon as possible. I am sorry to have detained your Lordship so long, but the unavoidable necessity must be my apology."—*Penn. Packet* (Phila.), S 24, 1776.

The correspondence and papers were forwarded by Washington to congress on the next day (*ibid.*), and on the 20th, they were read in congress and referred to a committee.—*Jour. of Cong.* (Ford ed.), V: 672. Subsequently three members of this committee conferred with Howe (see S 11), and reported the result of [the conference to congress on Sept. 17, on which day congress gave orders for the Drummond correspondence to be published.—*Ibid.*, V: 765–67. The Drummond correspondence is printed in a footnote in *The Candid Retrospect* (see Ja 30, 1781), and Wm. Smith, in comment, says: "It took air, however that the flag brought proposals for a treaty, not only in the American army, but in the New-York Convention then sitting on the island; and to prevent the effect of the rumour it was thought proper to deny it in public orders, which were first shewn at General Washington's head-quarters in draft to two members of the Congress, then attending him upon a message from Haerlem; one of whom has since acted as a Delegate in the Congress at Philadelphia.—It continued a secret till some time afterwards, that a letter had been written and some other papers received."—*Candid Retrospect*, 18–19 (footnote).

" Washington urges the New York convention to execute some plan for removing women and children from New York to a place of safety.—*Writings of Geo. Washington* (Ford ed.), IV: 347. He writes from headquarters in New York to the provincial congress, describing the situation thus: "When I consider that the city of New York will in all human probability, very soon be the scene of a bloody conflict, I can not but view the great numbers of women, children and infirm persons remaining in it with the most melancholy concern. When the men of war passed up the river, the shrieks and cries of these poor creatures, running every way with their children, was truly distressing; and I fear will have an unhappy effect on the ears and minds of our young and inexperienced soldiery. Can no method be devised for their removal?"—*Corresp. Provin. Cong.*, II: 277. The convention at once resolved that they be removed.—*Jour. Provin. Cong.*, I: 578; *N. Y. Merc.*, Ag 19, 1776. Washington, on the same day, issued the following announcement: "Whereas a Bombardment and Attack upon the City of New York, by our cruel, and inveterate Enemy, may be hourly expected: And as there are great Number of Women, Children and infirm Persons, yet remaining in the City, whose Continuance will rather be prejudicial than advantageous to the Army, and their Persons exposed to great danger and Hazard: I do therefore recommend it to all such persons, as they value their own safety and preservation, to remove with all Expedition, out of the said Town, at this critical Period,—trusting, that with the Blessing of Heaven, upon the American Arms, they may soon return to it in perfect Security. And I do enjoin and require, all the Officers and Soldiers in the Army, under my command, to forward and assist such persons in their Compliance with this Recommendation."—Broadside, in N. Y. H. S. See Pl. 47-a, Vol. V.

" So that the communication between New York and Long Island shall not be obstructed by the enemy's ships, Congress resolves: "That Capt. Rutgers and Patrick Dennis, be requested and empowered by this Convention, to stop up the channel between the grand battery and Governor's island in case they shall deem the same practicable, and that this Convention will defray all the charges incident to the execution of this design."—*Jour. Provin. Convention*, I: 577; *Corresp. Provin. Cong.*, II: 277. See Ag 19.

" A "Gentleman who has escaped from the Provincials at New-York, and joined the Army under General Howe" writes from Staten Island to a correspondent in London: "A few days ago I left our devoted City, where every Means of Defence has been concerted to secure it, and the whole Island of New-York, from an Attack of the Royal Army. Should General Howe succeed in that Enterprise, his Antagonist, Mr. Washington, has provided a Magazine of Pitch, Tar, and Conbustibles, to burn up the City before he shall retreat from his present Station; the Numbers of his Men are daily diminishing; they desert in large Bodies, are sickly, filthy, divided, and unruly; putrid Disorders, the Small-pox in particular, have carried off great Numbers; when I left the City there were six thousand in their Hospitals, to which Use they have converted King's College; they have not now quite 25,000 Men in Arms. Aug. 17

"John Morin Scott is appointed Governor of New-York. . . . The Persecution of the Loyalists continues unremitted: Donald M'Lean, Theophilus Hardenbrook Young Fueter the Silversmith, and Rem Rappalge, have been cruelly rode on Rails, a Practice most painful, dangerous, and till now peculiar to the *humane* Republicans of New-England. . . . Mr. Washington commands at New-York; his Town Residence is at General Robertson's, on the Broadway, and his Country Seat is at Mr. De Lancey's House in Bowery.

"Mr. John Foxcroft, Postmaster-General, Mr. Dashwood, Mr. Smith Ramage, Messrs. Hugh and Alexander Wallace, and Mr. Abraham Lott, the Treasurer, are committed to Gaol, having refused to take an Oath of Allegiance to the Congress; in short, every one suspected of an hostile Disposition to that Body, are disarmed, and conducted into a damnable Durance, which was the Case of the venerable Chief Justice Horsmanden, who at 80, was hurried into the Country by a Party of Ruffians, but he proved so troublesome on the Journey that they chose to leave him on the Road, without performing the Injunction of the Demagogues . . .

"Some People lately arrived here from Philadelphia, tell us, that Mr. John Dickenson is employed by the Congress in digesting a Code of Laws for the United States of America. We are informed that Mr. John Alsop, one of the New York Delegates, has escaped from the Congress, and is on Long-Island, on his Way to join General Howe; Dr. Peter Middleton, Mr. Theophylact Baetie, Mr. Philip John Livingstone, Sheriff of Duchess County; Mr. John Watts, jun. Recorder of New-York, Mr. Augustus Van Cortlandt, and Messrs. Robert and Samuel Auchmuty are lately arrived in this Island, having narrowly escaped from their Pursuers. . . . A Person just escaped from New-York informs us, that their is again a fresh Hunt for the Friends of Government, who are called Tories. . . . Capt. Archibald Kennedy, of the Royal Navy, is confined in Morris Town, and Governor Franklin, accompanied by that merry Heart David Matthews, Mayor of New-York, now under Sentence of Death for eminent Proofs of Loyalty to his King and the old Constitution, are removed into Connecticut Government, for the better Security of their Persons. . . . The Episcopal Churches in New-York are all shut up, the Prayer-Books burned, and the Ministers scattered abroad, in this and the neighbouring Provinces. [See O 31.]

"It is now the Puritans high Holiday Season, and they enjoy it with Rapture all over the Continent: Their Behaviour exactly assimilates the Manners of the King-killing Tribe during the English grand Rebellion; but perhaps they may find an Alteration in their Spirits from the Execution of a Plan for a general Attack of the Island of New-York, &c. for which Preparations are now making. The whole Army is on Shipboard. General Clinton . . . is to land and attack the Enemy's Posts on Long Island. Lord Cornwallis is on the Point of Departure, with a considerable Detachment of Troops, round Long Island, and to land at New Rochelle, near West Chester; and General Howe, with the main Body of the Army, to proceed up the North River, and make a Descent in West Chester County, as nearly opposite as possible to the Place where Lord Cornwallis may secure a landing. Should General Howe succeed in this Arrangement, it will be difficult for Mr. Washington to move from the Island of New-York; so that a general Engagement may be expected. . . .

"We are told that Mr. Washington's Magazines are all in Cortlandt's Manor; to get Possession of them must surely be an Object of Gen. Howe's serious Attention, and an additional Inducement to attempt a Landing in the Rear of the Provincial Forces."—*St. James's Chron.* (London), O 3–5, 1776.

Regarding the report that Washington intended to burn the city, see Ag 22, 1776.

1776 Aug. 17 An item in a London paper reads: "The Army under General Washington has been indefatigable in constructing Redoubts, throwing up Entrenchments, and otherwise strengthening Posts already by Nature very advantageous and defensible, particularly at Fort George, near Trinity Church; on the Eminence at Mr. Harrison's Brewhouse, at King's-Bridge; from Crown-Point at Corlaer's Hook, through the Estate of Mr. De Lancey of the Bowery, down to the North River; making the most of Mr. Nicholas Bayard's Hill, at Mr. Cruger's Wharf, and several other Places within the City. On Long Island, where they have 5,000 Men, from the Wallebot down to Redhook; on Governor's Island, and also at Pole's Hook. The Accounts given of the Numbers of the whole Army upon the Island of New-York vary very much; some pronounce them 12, 14, and others from 24 to 30,000 Men."—*St. James's Chron.* (London), Ag 15–17, 1776.

18 Kemble records: "Early in the morning a smart Cannonade gave us the Idea of the Ships coming down the River, verified by their Appearance shortly after; being obliged by the sinking of Rafts and hulks from keeping the mid Channel, they were under a necessity of going near the York Shore, but received no Damage, one Man, only, being Wounded by a Splinter. Every thing else quiet; the Orders of the day indicate a Movement very soon. The Troops, most of them, being to Embark."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 84.

Robertson refers to the day's events thus: "This morning the Phoenix & Rose men of War w^{t} two tenders came down to the Fleet after hav^{g} pass'd the fire of all their Batterys—in w^{h} the Rose had two men wounded—The Night of the 16th [*q. v.*] They were Attack'd by two fire Ships—The Rose's Tender was burnt & the Phoenix narrowly escaped."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*).

Pastor Shewkirk, describing the affair, says: "Phil. Sypher's experienced a kind preservation. A nine pounder came through the old German church on the Broad Way, into the house they lived in, opposite the Lutheran church, and into the room where they slept; but they were up and out of the room. . . . [The course of the cannon-ball through the house is described.] A thirty-two pounder, supposed coming from the Powlis Hook battery, fell into Sr. Barnard's garden, just before her door. . . ."—Johnston, *Campaign of* 1776, part 2, 113.

19 A London news item reads: "In the opinion of the most impartial politicians, the consequence of the American dispute will be a general war throughout Europe. France and Spain will most assuredly conclude a treaty with America. This will occasion a rupture with those powers. England will claim the assistance of Russia, Prussia, and her other allies. Some will explain away the meaning of certain passages in treaties, and exclude themselves from interfering. Others will feebly lend their aid. The rupture will be consequential, the event important. Let Britain, deprived of her colonies, bereft of her commerce, and of course impoverished in her revenue, look to the probability of success!"—*Kentish Gaz.* (Canterbury), Ag 17–21, 1776.

" "Troops from all Quarters have been daily arriving to our Assistance . . . and Yesterday Afternoon 14 Sail of Transports, full of hearty Troops, arrived here from the Eastward, so that we can with great Truth assert, that we have now an Army in and about this City, of at least 70,000 Men.

"Every Tide we expect an Attack will be made on this City from the piratical Fleet at Staten-Island."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ag 19, 1776.

" An entire regiment is employed "to load a number of vessels with stones, for to sink between the grand battery and Governor's Island [see Ag 17], which they will effect in a day or two."—New York news in *Penn. Jour.* (Phila.), Ag 21, 1776.

20 Capt. Nathan Hale writes from New York to his brother: "For about 6 or 8 days the enemy have been expected hourly, whenever the wind and tide in the least favored. We keep a particular look out for them this morning. The place and manner of attack time must determine. The event we leave to Heaven. Thanks to God! we have had time for compleating our works and receiving reenforcements. The militia of Connecticut ordered this way are mostly arrived. Col. Ward's Reg^{t} has got in. Troops from the Southward are daily coming. We hope, under God, to give a good account of the Enemy whenever they choose to make the last appeal.

"Last Friday night [see Ag 16], two of our fire vessels (a Sloop and a Schooner) made an attempt upon the shipping up the River. The night was too dark, the wind too slack for the attempt. The Schooner which was intended for one of the Ships had got by before she discovered them; but as Providence would have it, she run athwart a bomb-catch which she quickly burned. The Sloop by the light of the fire discovered the Phoenix—but rather too late—however, she made shift to grapple her, but the wind not proving sufficient to bring her close along side or drive the flames immediately on board, the Phoenix after much difficulty got her clear by cutting her own rigging."—Stuart, *Life of Capt. Nathan Hale, the Martyr-Spy of the Am. Rev.* (1856), 70-71. (In Johnston's *Campagin of* 1776, part 2, 131-32, the words "five vessels" should be "fire vessels," in the transcription of this text.

Aug. 20

21 Smith writes: "The Debt of this colony is immense—

We have unsunk old Paper Currency—	[£] 70,000:0:0
Loan Office Bills outstanding—	120,
The Prov: Congress have emitted before June	110
Our Proportion of the Continental Paper	300
Now emitting in this Province as M^{r} Livingston informs me 50—or	60
	660,000:0:0

"I don't know the condition of other Colonies but the grand congress must soon borrow in their own Dollars and impose Taxes—an Hour much to be dreaded for the Common People may be converted by their Burdens when they feel them grow heavy.

"A vast Expence must be incurred to provide Winter Quarters especially if the Regulars are divided between N Y Long Island Staten Island & the Jersey shore opposite to the City.

"Both Parties must therefore begin to think of Treating for a Cessation of arms if the Howes have any Powers for that Purpose."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), V.

" Kemble records: "Embarkation of the whole Troops [begun on the 18th, *q. v.*] compleated. Embark about Eleven thousand eight hundred and fifty English Foot, Near five hundred Artillery and about 120 Light Horse, with fifteen hundred Foreigners under Col. Donop."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 84.

22 Washington orders the disposition of the troops of Maj.-Gen. Heath, "into the flat grounds of Haerlem," and along "a road out of the Haerlem flat lands that leads up to the hills and continues down the North River by Bloomingdale, Delancey's, &c."—*Writings of Geo. Washington* (Ford ed.), IV: 360.

" The "ministerial troops" (British) land "between New-Utrecht and Gravesend on Long Island to the number of 7000 men." It is said "they have since increased to 13000, are encamped and employed in throwing up breast-works." The patriots "are not idle, having taken possession of the adjacent hills, where they are strongly fortifying themselves to prevent the enemy's troops penetrating further into the island." On the following day, the Americans "endeavoured to force their march, but were repulsed with loss."—*Const. Gaz.*, Ag 24, 1776; *Writings of Geo. Washington* (Ford ed.), IV: 362–64; Lieut. Hinrich's letter in *Munsell's Hist. Ser.* (Albany, 1891), 195; *Die Neuesten Staatsbegebenheiten* (1777), 110–16 (translated in Lowell's *The Hessians*, chap. 6); Winsor, VI: 276, 376. Kemble records in his *Journal* that the movement was made "without the smallest opposition," and that total force of 14,700 was "on the Shore by 12 o'Clock." The advance under Clinton and Cornwallis consisted of "the reserve, composed of Grenadiers, 42d. and 33d. Regiments with part of the Light Infantry, immediately proceeded to Flat Bush, with 1,500 Hessians under Col. Donop, where they had some Skirmishing with the Rebels from the Heights leading to the Brookland Ferry, and a few men Killed and Wounded, but of no consequence. Part of the Light Infantry and 71st. took post at Flat Lands Church. The rest of our Army, extending from Gravesend to New Utrecht, remained in that position till the 26th" (*q. v.*).—*Kemble's Jour.*, 85.

On the same day, Jabez Fitch, a lieutenant in the Connecticut forces at "N. York Camp," wrote in his diary: "I this Forenoon, Observ'd several peculiar Smoaks, arising at Different places on Long Island, we were also Informed that y^{e} Regulars had Landed somewhere near y^{e} Narrows and at about Noon y^{e} Alarm Guns were Fired at Red hook, & at Fort Sterling—About 2 °Clock our Officers were chiefly together at L^{t} Hales tent, had considerable Banter &c. . . .

"At About 4 o'Clock we Rec^{d} Orders for our Reg^{t} to repair Imediately to Long Island; Accordingly we soon Cross'd East River . . . March^{d} forward about a Mile where we halted, & there Wated for Orders. . . .

"About Sunset we March'd forward, & pass'd y^{e} Lines or

1776 Aug. 22 Breast Work, soon after which we were Ordered to Load our pieces, Our Regt & Col Tylers . . . took Post in a large Wood, where we spent ye Night; not a Man Allowed to Sleep a Wink, or put his Pies [gun] out of his hand."—*Diary of Jabez Fitch* (*MS.*), 1–2, in N. Y. P. L.

" The provincial convention at Harlem approves "A draft of a Letter to his Excellency General Washington, relative to a report that the City of New-York was to be burnt if the Troops left it." The letter is as follows:

"Sir: The Convention of this State have received information from one of the Deputies of the City and County of New-York of a report prevailing amongst the Army, 'that if the fortune of war should oblige our troops to abandon that city, it should be immediately burnt by the retreating soldiery, and that any man is authorized to set it on fire.'

"The Convention will cheerfully submit to the fatal necessity of destroying that valuable city whenever your Excellency shall deem it essential to the safety of this State or the general interest of America, yet the duty which they owe to their constituents obliges them to take every possible precaution that twenty thousand inhabitants may not be reduced to misery by the wanton act of an individual. They therefore entreat your Excellency to take such measures in preventing the evil tendency of such a report as you shall deem most expedient.

. . . "Abm Gates, President."

—5 *Am. Arch.*, I: 1531. A like rumour was prevalent in the British camp (see S 2). On Aug. 23 (*q. v.*), Washington replied contradicting the report. Subsequently (see S 2), he asked the advice of congress on such a step, and, on Sept. 5 (*q. v.*), Gen. Greene wrote to him advising it. Congress, however, did not favour it (see S 3).

23 Washington writes to the provincial convention: "I am favoured with yours of the 22d [*q. v.*] acquainting me with a report now circulating 'that if the American Army should be obliged to retreat from this city, any individual may set it on fire.' I can assure you, gentlemen, this report is not founded upon the least authority from me; on the other hand, I am so sensible of the value of such a city, and the consequences of its destruction to many worthy citizens and their families, that nothing but the last necessity, and that such as should justify me to the whole world, would induce me to give orders for that purpose.

"The unwillingness shown by many families to remove, notwithstanding your and my recommendation, may, perhaps, have led some persons to propagate the report with honest and innocent intentions; but as your letter first informed me of it, I cannot pretend to say by whom or for what purpose it has been done. As my views with regard to the removal of the women and children have happily coincided with your sentiments, and a Committee appointed to carry them into execution, I submit it to your judgment whether it would not be proper for the Committee to meet immediately in this city, and give notice of their attendance on this business. There are many who anxiously wish to remove, but have no means."—5 *Am. Arch.*, I: 1538.

24 Jabez Fitch's regiment (see Ag 22) joins "Genll Greens Encampment, at Brookline." Fitch says: "There was ye Report of Cannon heard most of ye Day, from Flat Bush (ye place of ye Enimys Randisvoose) Some wounded there were also Bro't into Camp, We are this Day Inform'd yt ye Enimy have Extended their Force more Eastward than what it was Yesterday, & that their Numbers are supos'd to be about 10000, Several Regts Cross'd ye Ferry over onto ye Island this Day, there was also several Regts sent into ye Woods, in Order to Relieve such as had been there thr'o ye Night . . . At about 4 oClock, our Regt was Order'd into ye Meeting house, & a Barn Standing near it, there was also a Comfortable Room provided for ye Officers, We took Possession of ye Same, which was noway Disagreable."—*Diary of Jabez Fitch* (*MS.*), 6–7, in N. Y. P. L.

" A German, Lieut. Col. Zedwitz (see Jl 15, 1775), of Washington's forces in New York, is detected sending a letter to Gov. Tryon, traitorously disclosing Washington's plans and falsely stating that he had seen "four villains at Gen. Washington's house with fourteen bottles of a mixture as black as ink with which they were to poison the Watering place on Staten Island, and were to receive a recompense of £1000 each from the General." He promised to give information to the British for £2,000. In his defense at his court martial on Aug. 26, he confessed writing the letter, but pleaded that it was a trick to reimburse him for previously raising a regiment in Germany for the British. By a "casting vote" he was acquitted.— *N. Y. Merc.*, S 3; *Penn. Eve. Post*, S 3; *Conn. Gaz.* (New London), Ag 30, S 4 and 6, 1776. Aug. 24

James Thacher, M. D., commenting on this instance of disloyalty, stated in his journal, under date of Sept. 12, that, while Zedwitz' life was saved "by the casting vote of a militia officer, who pretended some scruples of conscience," he was nevertheless "cashiered, and declared incapable of holding any military office in the service of the United States."—*A Military Jour.*, etc. (1823), 64–65.

The provincial convention resolves that, in case of the invasion of the city and the distressing consequences attending it, "the several committees throughout this State be and they hereby are authorized and required to quarter upon the inhabitants of their respective counties and districts all such unfortunate persons as may, in consequence of the aforesaid invasion, be driven away from their places of abode, paying all possible regard to the conveniences of such inhabitants; and that they do assess moderate prices to be paid to such inhabitants for the persons so quartered on them."—*Jour. Provin. Cong.*, I: 589. 25

Lord Stirling tells Lieut. Fitch that "he had this Morning view'd five Different Encampments of ye Enimy, on ye Island & yt he Judg'd Each Encampt did not contain much more than a Thousand Men."—*Diary of Jabez Fitch* (*MS.*), 10. There is reason to believe that Washington thought the British movement to Long Island a feint to conceal an attack on Manhattan Id. See letter of Washington to Yates, dated Aug. 28, in *Jour. Prov. Cong.*, II: 277. "

"General de Heister took Post with two Brigades of Hessians at Flatbush, & Lord Cornwallis moved with his Command in the Evening to Flatlands."—From transcript, in Library of Congress, of the "Journal of the Operations of the Am. Army under Gen. Sir Wm. Howe" in British Museum (Egerton MSS. 2135 f. 7). On the same day Capt. Robertson writes: "Ordered to attend Genl Clinton, Join'd him at 8 in the Evening at flat lands, at 9 we march'd, wt all the Grendrs L. Iy 33d 71st Regts & 17th Light dragoons in order to turn the left flank of the Rebel army who were in posessn of the high Grounds of Brooklyn, that extend all the way most to Jamaica."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*). The movements of the American forces on this day are described by a New Englander, one of a body of 100 volunteers under Col. Knowlton that crossed from New Jersey to Long Island to reconnoitre between the British and American lines: "We crossed in flat boats, and marched immediately to the quarters of Generals Washington and Putnam. They were riding about with spy-glasses in their hands, observing the enemy, whose tents were in sight. We spent the night in reconnoitering, without any special incident, excepting that while we were on the point of executing a plan for surrounding a British picket guard, we were fired upon by a party of American Militiamen, who did not understand their duty, and who immediately took to their heels. The firing alarmed the picket, and we failed in our enterprise."—Onderdonk, *Battle of Long Id.* (scrap-book & MS.), 79–80. *Cf.* L. I. Hist. Soc., *Memoirs*, III: 58–59. See also Lossing, *Pictorial Field-Book of the Rev.*, II: chap. 23. 26

The provincial convention being "informed that the Committee, who were appointed for that purpose, cannot proceed in the removal of the Poor from the City of New-York without a supply of cash," it is ordered "That the Treasurer of this State advance to James Beekman, Esq., one of the members of the committee appointed to remove the indigent women and children and infirm persons out of the City of New-York, the sum of £1,000, to enable the said committee to complete the business for which they were appointed."—*Jour. Provin. Cong.*, I: 589. "

The British engineer Robertson gives the following account of the Battle of Long Island: "at day break we pass'd these heights [see Ag 26] wt out any opposition, About 5 miles East of Bedford, & continued our march towards Bedford & Brooklyn, when we came near to Bedford the Rebels began to fire from the Woods on our left wh continued for some disstce as we march'd on to Brooklyn—ordered to stop the L. Compy of the 23d I joined them & obliged to remain my Communication wt the Genl being cut off—About 9 oClock the Rebels gave way very fast & in their retreat, across a marsh & mill dam Received a heavy fire from our Grinadrs tho' disst—the Lt Horse could not act for a swamp that was in front—At the same time Genl C——n went from Flatlands—Genl Grant march'd from Dennys's wt 2 Brigades to turn the Rebels right Flank & Count Dunkop [Donop] march'd in the Centre 27

1776 Aug. 27 from Flat Bush—Gen^{l} G——t in his march had sev^{l} smart Skirmishes—A Batt^{ln} of our Grenad^{rs} & the 71st were sent on towards Gen^{l} G——t and about 2 in the Afternoon they had a very smart Skirmish in the woods w^{t} the Rebels who were trying to get to the water side to escape—The Hessians likewise fell in w^{t} the flying Party's & they were drove from every Quarter—We lost some Good off^{rs} about 60 men kill'd & about 300 wounded. The Rebels loss was very considerable upwards of 3,000 kill'd Wounded & Prisoners amongst the latter Gen^{l} Sulivan & L^{d} Stirling—They had about 12,000 men on the heights—great Numbers got across the creek into their Works on Brooklyn heights, we were in Possess^{n} of very good Ground within 600 y^{ds} of them & by some mistake in orders had very near Evacuated this ground in the even^{g} we retired a little.—The whole of this days Manœvre was well plann'd & Executed, only more of the Rebels might have been cut off had we push'd on from Brooklyn sooner towards Gen^{l} Grant."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*).

A newspaper account of the engagement, published in New York, reads: "The English Troops, in three Divisions, taking three different Roads, and the Advantage of the Night, almost surrounded the whole of our Out Parties, who though encircled with more than treble their number, bravely fought their Way through the Enemy, killing great Numbers of them, and brought off some Prisoners. The New York first Battalion behaved with great Bravery. Lord Stirling's brigade suffered the hottest of the Enemy's Fire: . . . they were all surrounded by the Enemy, and had to fight their Way through the Blaze of their Fire.—They fought and fell like Romans! . . . The major Part of Colonel Atlee's and Col. Piper's Regiments are missing. Doctor Davis and his Mate were both taken Prisoners as they were dressing a wounded Person in the Woods. . . . The Generals Stirling and Sullivan are thought to be Prisoners. . . . Our killed, wounded and missing are imagined to be about 1000; but for our Encouragement the missing are hourly coming in. Gen. Grant, of the British Troops, from good Intelligence, is among the killed: His Hat with his Name on it, was found near the dead Body; the Bullet had gone thro' the Hat, and carried some of his grey Hairs with it—Thus fell the Hero, who boasted in the British House of Commons, he would march thro' America with 5000 Men, having only marched five Miles on Long Island with an Army of more than four Times the Number. Our Out-guards have retreated to the main Body of the Army within the Lines. The British Army have two Encampments about a Mile from our Lines, and by their Manœvres, 'tis plain, they mean to attack us by Surprize and storm our Intrenchments. Our men shew the greatest Bravery, and wish them to come to Action."—*N. Y. Merc.*, S 2, 1776; *cf.* the account given in *South Carolina and Am. Gen. Gaz.* (Charleston), O 2, 1776, reprinted in L. I. Hist. Soc. *Memoirs*, III, Part II, 58–60.

Washington, writing on Sept. 19 to Pres. Powell of the Massachusetts assembly, said: "In respect to the attack . . . , the publick papers will furnish you with accounts nearly true. I shall only add, that . . . we lost about eight hundred men; more than three-fourths of which were taken prisoners. This misfortune happened, in great measure, by two detachments of our people who were posted in two roads leading through a wood, in order to intercept the enemy in their march, suffering a surprise, and making a precipitate retreat, which enabled the enemy to lead a great part of their force against the troops commanded by Lord Stirling, which formed a third detachment, who behaved with great bravery and resolution, charging the enemy and maintaining their posts from about seven or eight o'clock in the morning till two in the afternoon, when they were obliged to attempt a retreat, being surrounded and overpowered by numbers on all sides, and in which many of them were taken. One battalion . . . lost two hundred and fifty-nine men, and the general damage fell upon the regiments from Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, and Colonel Huntington's, of Connecticut."—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 399–400.

A Philadelphian, writing to a friend in London on Sept. 8, said: "The Defeat of the Provincial Forces at Long Island was in a great Measure owing to the bad Conduct of Lord Stirling, who neglected sending a proper Force for the Defence of the Heights above Flat-Bush, and by that Means afforded Howe an Opportunity of shewing his superior Generalship in surrounding their Lines, instead of attacking them in Front, as was expected. Only one Battalion of Rangers, under the Command of Col. Trail, was left to defend the Pass on the Road to Jamaica Plain, where the grand Attack was made. That gallant young Officer for a long Time made Head against the whole Force of General Clinton's Body of Infantry; but as no Support was sent him, after losing Two-thirds of his Men, and being dangerously wounded himself he made good his Retreat, and joined General Putnam at Brooklyne. General Sullivan, Col. Smith and Major Guy behaved with great Bravery. Aug. 27

"The Men were so reduced by the Camp Fever and Flux which had prevailed among them, that it is not to be wondered Long Island proved an easy Conquest.

"General Washington is at Kingsbridge; the Grand Army under his Command consists of about 33,000 effective Men."—*St. James's Chron.*, (London,) O 19–22, 1776.

Col. William Douglas, an American officer, who took part in the battle wrote, on Aug. 31, to his wife: "I take this as the first opportunity to acquaint you that on Tuesday last we got a severe flogging on Long Island. The enemy surrounded a large detachment of our army, took many, killed some, and the rest got off. Major Genl. Sullivan & Brig^{r} Genl. Lord Sterling, Col. Clark and several other field officers are prisoners. Col. Johnson was killed. By the best act's we killed more of them than they did of us. But they took the most prisoners."—L. I. Hist. Soc. *Memoirs*, III, Part II: 69.

Wm. Eddis, writing from Annapolis on Sept. 5, says of the battle of Long Island that it has "proved fatal to the arms of America. . . . Maryland has suffered most severely in this conflict; many young men of the most respectable families, being included in the number of the slain."—*Letters from Am.* (London, 1792), 327.

Lieut. Fitch of the Connecticut forces was captured by the British during the day and taken "to y^{e} Edge of Flat Bush Plain, where," he wrote, "I see a Large Body of Hessian Troops on a Hill at our Left; We then took a turn to y^{e} Right, & was March'd by y^{e} Front of Several Batallions of y^{e} Hessians, where I Rec^{d} many Insults from those Formidable Europeans."—*Diary of Jabez Fitch* (*MS.*), 16–17.

A detailed and scholarly account of the battle by Prof. Johnston is published, together with the supporting documents, in L. I. Hist. Soc. *Memoirs*, III; *cf.* C. P. Adams, "The Battle of Long Island" in *Am. Hist. Rev.*, I: 650–70. Adams, always a rather severe critic of Washington's generalship, says (p. 665): "The campaign of Long Island was in reality Washington's first experience of active field movement and fighting, in which he held chief command. That he profited greatly by it was subsequently apparent. He learned through his mistakes; and the mistakes of that first campaign were numerous and patent." An officer in Washington's army saw a different reason for the failure when he wrote: "I fear Gen^{l} Washington has too heavy a task, assisted mostly by Beardless Boys."—Letter of Col. John Haslet to Gen. Rodney (Aug. 31, 1776) in L. I. Hist. Soc. *Memoirs*, III: Part II, 52. Prof. Johnston defends Putnam and Sullivan against charges made against them for their conduct in this battle by Bancroft, Dawson, and others.—*Ibid.*, III, part I: 192–95, footnote. See also *Literary Diary of Ezra Stiles*, II: 69–73, quoting from a spectator's letter; Earl Percy's letters to the Duke of Northumberland and others (dated Sept., 1776), in *Letters of Hugh, Earl Percy*, ed. by Bolton (1902), 67–72; Lowell, *The Hessians*, chap. 6, citing a diary, pub. in a magazine at Frankfort-on-the-Main, entitled *Die Neuesten Staatsbegebenheiten* (1777), 110–16; and other German works, including *Schlözer's Briefwechsel*, II: 103 *et seq.*, Eelking's "Hulfstruppen," I: 37–45 (in the *Preussisches Militair-Wochenblatt*, 1833, Nos. 863, 864), and the MS. journals of the Grenadier Battalion von Minnigerode, the Regiment von Lassberg (Heusser), and the same regiment (Piel); Winsor, VI: 279, 327, 328.

The operations of the American and British forces in the neighbourhood of New York, beginning with this battle, are shown on "A plan of New York Island, with a part of Long Island, Staten Island, and East New Jersey, with a particular Description of the Engagement on the Woody Heights of Long Island, between Flatbush and Brooklyn, on the 27th of Aug. 1776, between His Majesty's forces commanded by Gen'l Howe and the Americans under Major Gen'l Putnam. Showing also the landing of the British army on New York Island, and the taking of the City of New York, &c, on the 15th of September following, with the Subsequent Disposition of the British Armies." This plan, "Engraved and published October 19, 1776, by William Faden," is reproduced and described in Vol. I, Pl. 45.

This is the day appointed by the provincial convention on Aug. 2 (*q. v.*) as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer.—*Jour. Provin. Cong.*, I: 554. "

1776 Aug. 27 The committee of safety resolves "That the records and papers belonging to the Convention of this State, as also the chest belonging to the Receiver-General's office, be immediately conveyed to Genl. Clinton's encampment, at or near King's Bridge." It is also ordered "That one of the Secretaries do see them safely conveyed to the said encampment, and remain with them till further orders."—*Jour. Provin. Cong.*, I: 594.

28 Col. Moses Little, of Massachusetts, in a letter written to his son, dated Sept. 1, said: "On the morning of the 28th the enemy were encamped on the heights in front of our encampment [Fort Putnam]. Firing was kept up on both sides from the right to the left. Weather very rainy."—Letter published in L. I. Hist. Soc. *Memoirs*, III, Part II: 43. Washington's own description of the day, written on the 29th, was similar: "There was some skirmishing the greatest part of yesterday between parties from the enemy and our people. In the evening it was very smart."—Letter of Washington to Hancock, 5 *Am. Arch.*, I: 1211. Capt. Robertson, on the British side, writes: "This night wt a party of 400 men I opened ground opposite their Works & form'd a kind of Porabilar place of Arms 650 Yds Disst—this day Sr Wm Erskine wt the 71st Regt & L. Dragoons went to Jamaica. They took a Gen1 Woodall [Woodhull] Prisoner."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*). Gen. Nathaniel Woodhull, of Long Island, was captured "on the day after the battle" by "a party of British light horse, under Oliver De Lancey," riding "out on the Jamaica Road." He was carried away captive after being "without provocation . . . cruelly hacked in the head and arm," and subsequently died of his wounds.—L. I. Hist. Soc. *Memoirs*, III, Part I: 199.

" Lightning strikes Gen. McDougall's Camp, "near the Bull's Head in the Bowry," and instantly kills Capt. Van Wyck and his two lieutenants, Versereau and Depyster. A soldier is also killed in the "House of Joseph Hallet, in Hanover Square," while others are hurt.—*Conn. Gaz.* (New London), Ag 30, 1776.

28 and 29 Kemble records: "Employed in erecting Batteries to Attack their Works on Brookland Heights."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 86. The place where "Gen1 Howe broke Ground" on this day is shown on a *Chart and Plan of the Harbour of New York & the County Adjacent . . .*, pub. in the *Political Mag.* (London), Nov., 1781, and reproduced in *Man. Com. Coun.* (1870), opp. p. 844. See O 7.

29 Samuel Loudon (see Ja 4) discontinues *The New York Packet And the American Advertiser* with the issue of this date. The last issue found is that of Aug. 15 (No. 33). Loudon re-established the paper at Fishkill on Jan. 16, 1777 (*q.v.*). Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 474. See S 2.

" With the issue of *The New-York Journal, or General Advertiser*, of this date (No. 1756), the paper is discontinued because of the expected British occupation of the city. It was revived at Kingston on July 7, 1777 (*q.v.*).—Early Newspapers, II: 424.

" During the day Capt. Robertson reports: "Party 300 employ'd in makg a Bayou & Partys employ'd in making fascines to raise Batterys."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*). The work of the British engineering staff on this and the preceding day (*q.v.*) resulted in "a breastwork . . . 60 rods long, & 150 rods distant from fort Putnam."—Letter of Col. Little to his son, L. I. Hist. Soc. *Memoirs*, III, Part II: 43. Prof. Johnston, discussing the "Origin of the Retreat," declares his belief that this "intention of advancing by trenches" on the part of Gen. Howe impelled Washington finally to call a council of war to consider retreat.—*Ibid.*, part 1: 215–16. The council was held "at Mr. Phillip Livingston's house" (*ibid.*, part 2: 37), and it was decided unanimously "to give up Long-Island, and not, by dividing our force, be unable to resist the enemy in any one point of attack."—Letter of Washington to Yates, 5 *Am. Arch.*, I: 1230.

Orders were given to commanding officers "to parade their men with their Arms, Accoutrements, and Knapsacks at 7 oClock, at the Head of their Encampments & there wait for Orders."—Order book of Col. Wm. Douglas in L. I. Hist. Soc. *Memoirs*, III, Part II: 31. Orders were also given "to impress every kind of water craft from Hellgate on the Sound to Speyghten Duyvel Creek, that could be kept afloat, and that had either sails or oars, and have them all in the east harbor of the city by dark."—Memorial of Col. Hugh Hughes in Leake's *Life of John Lamb*, 361. "At eight o'clock of the evening, such was the celerity of the movements of those employed, that everything important to the occasion was in readiness, to be placed in the most favorable locations to secure the retreat."—*Ibid.*, 361–62.

Soon after this, Washington began to withdraw his forces across East River to Manhattan. The British did not discover the movement until the following morning (*q.v.*). Aug. 29

Prof. Johnston, gathering his information from contemporary accounts, pictures the retreat thus: "Hitchcock's Rhode Islanders carried their baggage and camp equipage to the boats on their shoulders 'through mud and mire and not a ray of light visible.' The embarkation was made from the ferry—the present Fulton Ferry—where General McDougall superintended the movements. Between seven and eight o'clock the boats were manned by Glover's and Hutchinson's men, and they went to work with sailor-like cheer and despatch. The militia and levies were the first to cross, though there was some vexing delay in getting them off. Unluckily, too, about nine o'clock the adverse wind and tide and pouring rain began to make the navigation of the river difficult . . . However, at eleven o'clock there was another and a favorable change in the weather. The north-east wind died away, and soon after a gentle breeze set in from the south-west, of which the sailors took quick advantage, and the passage was now 'direct, easy, and expeditious.' The troops were pushed across as fast as possible in every variety of craft—row-boats, flat-boats, whale-boats, pettiaugers, sloops, and sail-boats—some of which were loaded to within three inches of the water, which was 'as smooth as glass.'"—L. I. Hist. Soc. *Memoirs*, III, Part I: 221–22. See Ag 30.

Lieut. Tilghman, aide-de-camp to Washington, wrote to his father, on Sept. 3: "Our Retreat before an Enemy much superior in Numbers, over a wide River, and not very well furnished with Boats certainly does Credit to our Generals. The thing was conducted with so much Secrecy that neither subalterns or privates knew that the whole Army was to cross back again to N. York."—L. I. Hist. Soc. *Memoirs*, III, Part II, 85; 5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 214. A British officer, in a letter to London dated Sept. 6, takes this view: "The 29th, upon a movement of the men-of-war and the troops, the Rebels ran away, and left the Island to the conquerors, flying over to New-York in the greatest confusion and dismay."—*Ibid.*, II: 200; Winsor, VI: 281. See, further, Ag 30.

" Lieut. Fitch and other Americans captured on Long Island by the British are ordered "into ye Flat bottom'd Boat," in which they go down to the British fleet, and are put on board the "Pacific," a ship of about 900 tons. Fitch says: "our Accomodations were but somewhat Coars, for Officers & Men, being almost 400 in Number, were soon Drove under Deck together without Distinction; Here we kept our Residence three Nights Successively, & my own Lodging was no other than a Great Gun or a Quilt of Riging, yet we here Recd great Indulgence."—*Diary of Jabez Fitch* (*MS.*), 21–22.

30 The American retreat from Long Island to New York (see Ag 29) is completed this morning under cover of a fog. A newspaper account reads: ". . . by six o'clock in the morning we had everything embarked. There never was a man that behaved better upon the occasion than General Washington; he was on horse back, the whole night, and never left the ferry stairs till he had seen the whole of his troops embarked."—*Penn. Gaz.*, S 4, 1776; see also *ibid.*, S 5 and 14. Gen. Greene, writing to Gov. Cooke on Sept. 17, said it was "the best effected retreat I ever read or heard of, considering the difficulty."—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 370. The British themselves expressed high praise for this feat of generalship. The *Ann. Register* (1777), *173, referred to the "wonderful silence and order" of the retreat; adding: "those who are best acquainted with the difficulty, embarrassment, noise and tumult, which attend even by day, and no enemy at hand, a movement of this nature with several thousand men, will be the first to acknowledge that this retreat should hold a high place among military transactions."

Capt. Montresor, of the British forces, states: "I gave the first Information of the Enemy's abandoning the works near Brooklyn; and was the first man in them with one Corporal, and six men, in the front of the Piquets."—*Montresor's Jour.*, 122.

Capt. Robertson records that the British "perceived by Day Break that the Rebels had evacuated all their Works on long Island & retreated to N. Y. Island in the Night—we immediately took Possessn of them wt the Piquets—& in the Eveng were relievd by 1000 Hessians—Gen1 C——n went On towards Newton wt 2 Battns Lt Iny & 1 Bat1 Grenadrs."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*).

Kemble gives further evidence that the British were surprised when he says: "In the Morning, to our great Astonishment, found they had Evacuated all their Works on Brookland and Red Hook, without a Shot being fired at them, and to the best of our observa-

1776 Aug. 30 tion found a Body of three or four hundred remaining upon Governors Island, who might have been taken by flat Boats, but for what reason was not attempted; neither could our shipping get up for want of Wind, and the whole Escaped the following Night to New York."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 86.

Solomon Nash records: ". . . the Enemy fired som at Last Boats that Left the Island our men Left goveners Island the Enemy fired at our Boats when Left govnrs Island and Cilld and wounded 3 or 4."—*Nash's Jour.*, 31.

Pastor Shewkirk, viewing the affairs of the day from the Manhattan side, writes: "In the morning, unexpectedly and to the surprize of the city, it was found that all that could come back was come back; and that they had abandoned Long Island; when many had thought to surround the King's troops, and make them prisoners with little trouble. The language was now otherwise; it was a surprising change, the merry tones on drums and fifes had ceased, and they were hardly heard for a couple of days. It seemed a general damp had spread; and the sight of the scattered people up and down the streets was indeed moving. Many looked sickly, emaciated, cast down, &c.; the wet clothes, tents,—as many as they had brought away,—and other things, were lying about before the houses and in the streets to-day; in general everything seemed to be in confusion. Many, as it is reported for certain, went away to their respective homes. The loss in killed and wounded and taken has been great, and more so than it ever will be known. Several were drowned and lost their lives in passing a creek to save themselves. The Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Maryland people lost the most; the New England people, &c., it seems are but poor soldiers, they soon took to their heels."—L. I. Hist. Soc. *Memoirs*, III, Part II: 115.

" The committee of safety resolves, in reply to the inquiry of Ebenezer Hazard, deputy postmaster for the New York department, regarding "the most proper place of safety and convenience to the public to which he should remove his office, as an invasion of the city of New-York is hourly expected," that he should remove it "to some convenient place near Dobbs' ferry, till further orders from the Postmaster-General."—*Jour. Provin. Cong.*, I: 602.

31 "All the [British] Army began to move towards Newton but 5,000 H^ns und Gen^l D Heister left at Brooklyn heights—2 Brigades w^h Gen^l G——t at Bedford—Gen^l Clinton was this morn^g at Hell Gate & L^d Cornwallis encamp'd on the heights near Newton—at 2 ^oClock the Gen^l w^th the rest of the Army Arrived at Newton w^h was head Q^rs—we pass'd through a Pleasant Country—Reported that the Rebels were firing on one Another & evacuating the Town." —Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*).

" Kemble records: "Marched to Newtown, with the Grenadiers Light Infantry, 1st., 2d., 3d., 5th. and 6th. Brigades and 71st. Regt., who occupied Flushing and Jamaica. Gen. Sullivan about this time sent to New York, and from thence went to Philadelphia, supposed on the Subject of Negotiation with the Congress."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 86.

" Solomon Nash records in his journal: "to Day ye fleet Came up Nearer the Town our people went to Governers Isld and fired at the Shiping Severel time with Cannon that our people Left their and they returned the fire and fired savral times at our rogalys as they went By the grand Battry to go up ye north river."—*Jour. of Solomon Nash*, 31.

Autumn A fortification was erected by American troops on Laurel Hill, the site on the modern maps being between 192d and 193d Sts., on Audubon Ave., extending midway toward Fort George Ave.—*20th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc., 431; L. M. R. K., III: 944; Pl. 180, Vol. III. See, further, N 16, 1776.

For contemporary plans of the military movements on Long Island and Manhattan Island in 1776, see Winsor, VI: 336, 342, 343, 344, 345.

Sept. — ". . . The college, when finished will be exceedingly handsome: it is to be built on three sides of a quadrangle, fronting Hudson's or North river, and will be the most beautifully situated of any college, I believe, in the world. At present only one wing is finished, which is of stone, and consists of twenty-four sets of apartments; each having a large sitting room, with a study, and bedchamber. They are obliged to make use of some of these apartments for a master's lodge, library, chapel, hall, &c. but as soon as the whole shall be completed, there will be proper apartments for each of these offices.

". . . There is also . . . one of the finest prisons I have ever seen—The Court or Stadt-house makes no great figure, but is to be repaired and beautified. There is a quadrangular fort, capable of mounting sixty cannon, though at present there are, I believe, only thirty-two Within this is the governor's palace, and underneath it a battery capable of mounting ninety-four guns, and barracks for a company or two of soldiers. Upon one of the islands in the bay is an hospital for sick and wounded seamen; and, upon another a pesthouse . . ."—*Lottery Magazine* (London), Sept., 1776 (with plan of the city, drawn "on the Spot" by Lieut-Col. Walter Nugent). See also *St. James's Chron.* (London), S 28–O 1, 1776. Sept. —

Earl Percy, writing from Newtown, Long Island, to his father, the Duke of Northumberland, describes the engagement of Aug. 27 (*q.v.*), and the subsequent evacuation of Long Island by the Americans, and then adds: "In consequence of which we marched on Yesterday to this Place, where almost every body has come in to Us, such as have been in Arms or Active have surrendered Themselves, & all taken the Oaths. Whole Reg^ts we are informed have deserted from them at New York, & in short they are in the greatest State of Confusion. They feel severely the Blow on the 27^th & I think I may venture to assert, that they will never again stand before us in the Field. Every Thing seems to be over with Them, & I flatter myself now that this Campaign will put a total End to the War."—*Letters of Hugh, Earl Percy*, 67–70. 1

Capt. Archibald Robertson records that he "reconnoitred the shore opposite Hell gate where The Rebels have a Work round Walton's house, call'd Horn Hook—the water in E. River about 500 Y^ds across here—Gen^l Sulivan sent over to N: Y^k about negociations."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*). "

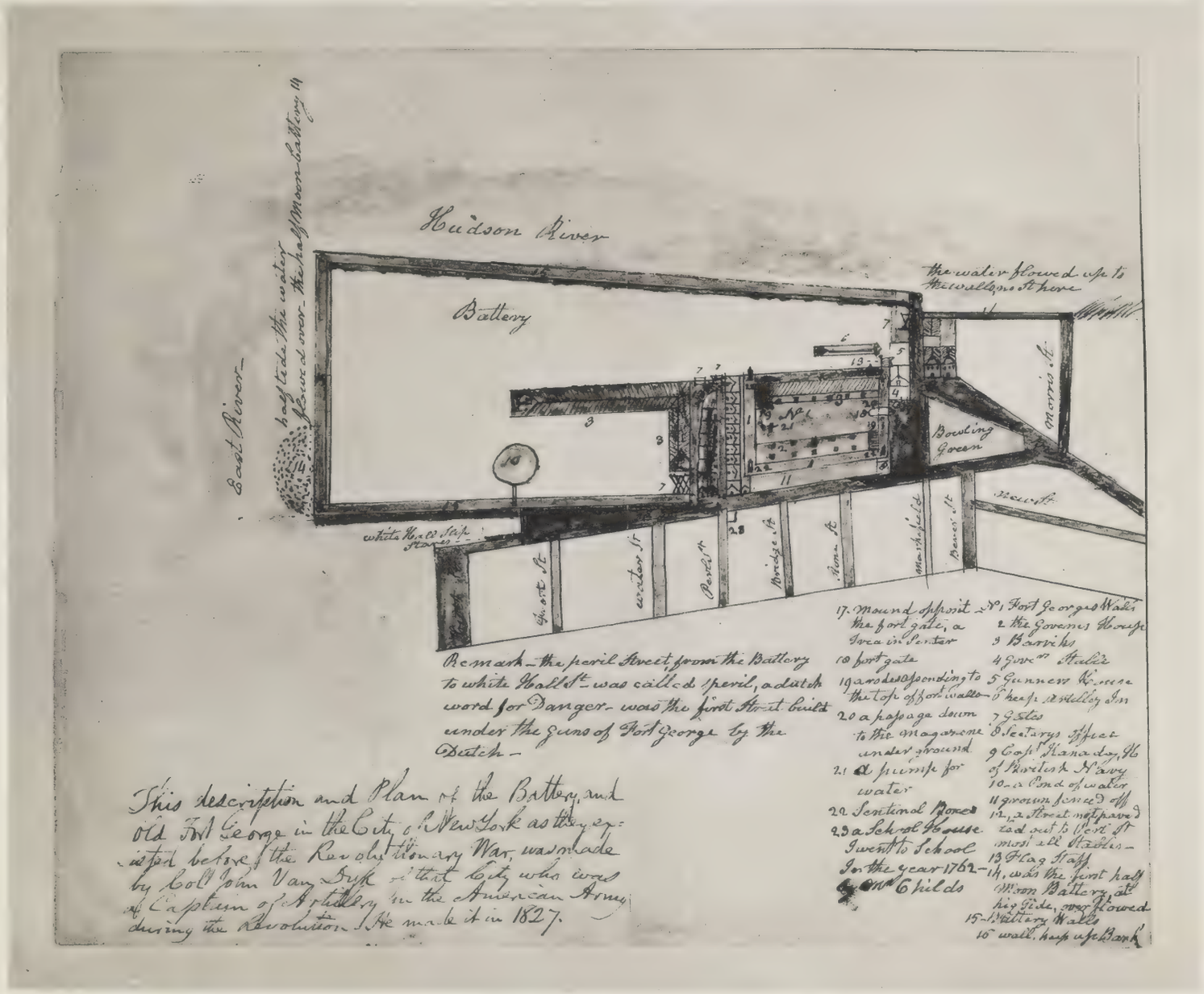
Washington writes to the president of congress: ". . . with the deepest concern I am obliged to confess my want of confidence with the generality of the troops. . . . I more than once in my letters took the liberty of mentioning to Congress, that no dependence can be put in a Militia or other troops than those enlisted and embodied for a longer period than our regulations heretofore have prescribed. I am persuaded, and as fully convinced as I am of any one fact that has happened, that our liberties must of necessity be greatly hazarded, if not entirely lost, if their defence is left to any but a permanent standing army. . . . Our number of men at present fit for duty, are under twenty thousand. . . . Till of late, I had no doubt in my own mind of defending this place, nor should I have yet if the men would do their duty; but this I dispair of. It is painful and extremely grating to me to give such unfavorable accounts, but it would be criminal to conceal the truth at so critical a juncture. . . ." 2

He asks the advice of congress regarding the advisability of destroying New York, with a view to prevent its becoming the headquarters of the enemy: "If we should be obliged to abandon the town, ought it to stand as winter-quarters for the enemy? They would derive great conveniences from it on the one hand; and much property would be destroyed on the other. It is an important question, but will admit of but little time for deliberation. At present, I dare say the enemy mean to preserve it, if they can. If Congress, therefore, should resolve upon the destruction of it, the resolution should be a profound secret, as the knowledge of it will make a change in their plans."—*Writings of Geo. Washington* (Ford ed.), IV: 378–81. Congress replied the next day.—See S 3.

On this day also, an English field-officer writes from the British camp on Long-Island: "I have just heard there has been a most dreadful fray in the town of New-York. The New-Englanders insisted upon setting the town on fire and retreating. This was opposed by the New-Yorkers, who were joined by the Pennsylvanias, and a battle has been the consequence, in which many have lost their lives. By the steps the General is taking, I imagine he will effectually cut off their retreat at Kings Bridge, by which the Island of New-York is joined to the Continent."—5 *Am. Archives*, II: 123. "

Another British officer on Long Island writes at the same time: "All accounts agree that they are preparing to evacuate the Town [New York]. Whether they will burn it or not is uncertain, as the Provincials from the Jerseys and the neighborhood strenuously oppose that measure."—Shelton, *The Jumel Mansion*, 43. "

Samuel Loudon advertises in Gaine's newspaper that he "Is removing his Printing-Office to Fish-Kills, where the Provincial Congress now reside," and regrets "that he will be obliged to discontinue the Publication of the New-York Packet, for several Weeks, occasioned by the Trouble in moving as well as the great Scarcity of Printing Paper."—*N. Y., Merc.*, S 2, 1776. See Ag 29. "



PLAN OF THE BATTERY AND FORT GEORGE, "AS THEY EXISTED BEFORE THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR;" DRAWN BY COL. JOHN VAN DYK IN 1827.

SEE ADDENDA, VOL. VI.

1776 Sept. 2 The detachment of American patriots having left Governor's Island on Aug. 31, abandoning munitions and provisions, one captain and 100 men of the British forces occupy it, "to keep the rebels within bounds, in the city as well as in their redoubts thrown up on the side of the city." "Blockwell Island" is also occupied by the British.—From Baurmeister's narrative in *Mag. Am. Hist.*, I: 33; *cf. Nash's Jour.*, 31. The British army also held possession of Newtown, Bushwick, Hell Gate, and Flushing. They began the erection of two batteries at Remsen's Mill and one near Hell Gate.—Transcript, in Library of Cong., of "Jour. of the Operations," etc., in British Museum (Egerton MSS., 2135 f. 7). See also descrip. of Pl. 47-a, I: 361.

" Capt. Archibald Robertson consults Gen. Clinton about "plac^g mortars to drive the Rebels from their work at Waltons house," but nothing is done. It is reported that Gen. Sullivan has gone to Philadelphia.—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*).

" A British officer in the 42nd Regiment writes from Long Island: "I was upon a Party who took above 100 Prisoners, who upon their Knees begged their lives, and many of them declared that they had been forced into the Service. We could see the Rebels preparing to evacuate New-York, and hear that they are in great Consternation lest a Junction should be effected with General Burgoyne's Army. It is reported also, that many of the Loyalists in New-York have dared to lay down the Arms which they had been compelled to carry against his Majesty's Army; so that I have no Doubt of our being soon in Possession of that City."—*St. James's Chron.*, O 22–24, 1776.

3 ". . . in the night of the 3d. of September the frigate Rose of 32 guns sailed out of the fleet up the East River, with 30 boats, leaving New York on the left, and without the slightest difficulty anchored in Whall [Wallabout] Bay and Buschwickfeste. All the enemy's [American] cannon were put into a serviceable condition [by the British] and conveyed to the batteries, which were found in part and also erected on the rising ground to the left of the village ferry [at Brooklyn] as far as to Gouverneurs Island.

"The rebels fired several times from their works upon these batteries, but everywhere without effect, especially at the great fort Bunkers Hill. . . . they had their camp in the great wood between Cron Point and Blumenthal. The strongest position of the enemy [American] was along the Harlem River to guard their rear and communications. Often in the night rebels came over to the English camp in small boats, asked to serve, and enlisted in the newly raised brigade, 2000 men strong, of a Colonel de Lancy, whose ancestors settled on York Island, and who had much to suffer from the present rebels. Some 100 men, from the prisoners of the attack of August 27th., are also enrolled in this brigade."—From Baurmeister's narrative, in *Mag. of Am. Hist.*, I: 34.

Capt. Robertson's account of this declares that "This Night the Rose man of war came up the E. River w^t 20 flat Boats she Anchored under Blackwells Island received Sev^l Shot in com^g past the Batt^ys—A Picquet sent to take Posses^n of Blackwell's Island for her Protection."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*). See also descrip. of Pl. 47-b, I: 361.

" "The forepart of y^e Day there was a mighty movement of y^e [British] Transports in y^e Harbour, a great number of them mov'd up toward Town."—*Diary of Jabez Fitch* (*MS.*), 26.

" Washington's letter of Sept. 2 (*q.v.*) is read in congress. A resolution is passed immediately that he "be acquainted, that the Congress would have especial care taken, in case he should find it necessary to quit New York, that no damage be done to the said city by his troops, on their leaving it: The Congress having no doubt of being able to recover the same, though the enemy should, for a time, obtain possession of it." It was also ordered that "three more batallions be ordered from Virginia, to reinforce the army at New York;" two, likewise, from North Carolina and one from Rhode Island; and that it "be recommended to the assemblies and conventions of the several states to the northward of Virginia, immediately to send all the aid in their power to the army at New York."—*Jour. Cont. Cong.* (Ford. ed.), V: 33–34. Washington replied on Sept. 6 (*q.v.*).

" Col. Rufus Putnam writes from Bloomingdale to Gen. Washington: "I have reconnoitered every part about the Island of New-York and the main, as far as Frog's Point, and, on a full view, find the enemy have such a variety of places to choose out of, that it's impossible to prevent their landing when they please. They have such guides and intelligence of our movements that they can always avoid or surprise any parties that are posted to oppose their landing. Their army is so numerous that they can attack any division of our army with a superior force; and yet, while our army is extended from New-York to King's Bridge, 'tis necessary to have a body of reserve at this place [Bloomingdale]. But I cannot think it would be best, nor have we time, to make fortifications; since the moment any quarter is attacked, the whole body of reserve, I conclude, will be ordered to support it. I should advise the throwing obstructions in the way of landing. That they have one week's provisions always with them, and teams ready to carry their baggage wherever the service requires." He advises that the army "be collected together in some advantageous place," where supplies may be had, and "a camp fortified in such a manner as the enemy dare not attack, or, if they did, must be repulsed. . . . And to defend the passage of the North River, which I take to be the capital object, and at the same time keep open a communication with the Eastern and Southern Colonies, is to press the army from Bundet landing, on the Jersey shore—Mount Washington and the Heights, south as far as Colonel Thompson's house, on Harlem River—the Heights we now possess at King's Bridge, and as far south as the Three Trees. The batteries on the Jersey side to be filled with guns; the battery on the rocks below Mount Washington completed; a new one built below the hill opposite the sunken vessels. These, well filled with guns and ammunition, if the galleys also afforded their assistance, would render it very difficult for ships to pass. . . ." —5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 140. Sept. 3

A letter from Long Island to a gentleman in London, contains the following: "In the night of the 2d instant three persons escaped from the city in a canoe, and informed our General that Mr. Washington had ordered three battalions of New York Provincials to leave New-York, and that they should be replaced by an equal number of Connecticut troops; but the former, assured that the Connecticutians would burn and destroy all the houses, peremptorily refused to give up their city."—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 168. 4

John Haslet, writing to Brig. Gen. Caesar Rodney from the "Camp at Kings Bridge," refers in discouraging tones to the losses on Long Island, and the indefensible condition of New York. "Had Long Island been rendered Useless, to the Enemy, N. York laid in Ashes, when we were Ordered to L. Island, & the Heights between this & Connecticut Properly Occupied, the Enemy must have attacked at Disadvantage. . . . tis true this kind of Devastation may be condemned as Cruel, but Provinces e'er now have been sacrificed with Applause to the Safety of a Kingdom, & what ought not to be done for the Safety of a Continent. . . ."—From the original letter, sold by Henkels, in Phila., Je 13, 1919. "

". . . the English left their post on Blackwells Island, the rebels occupied it in force, and so strong, that the outposts on the main shore were exposed to a continuous fire, which even the great battery could not silence."—From Baurmeister's narrative, in *Mag. of Am. Hist.*, I: 34. "

Capt. Robertson writes: "Capt^n Moncrief & I were ordered to raise two Batt^ys at Hell gate against Walton's house one of 3, 24 P^rs & one 3, 12 P^rs—a work^g party of 300 men we began to work at ½ past nine & by 5 next morn^g they were completed within 2 hours work of 60 men—This Even^g a Party was sent to raise a Breast Work on Blackwell's Island—but the Picquets were withdrawn & the Rose went down to Bushwick Point."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*). See also *Kemble's Jour.*, 87. "

A letter written by Gen. Mercer, "who commands the flying camp," states: "Gen. Washington has not so far as I have seen 5000 men to be depended on for the service of a campaign, and I have not 1000. Both our armies are composed of raw militia, perpetually fluctuating between the camp and their farms, poorly armed, and still worse disciplined. These are not a match for, were their numbers equal to, veteran troops, well fitted and urged on by able officers. Numbers and discipline must prevail at last." —Gordon, *Hist. of the Rise, Progress, and Establishment of the Independence of the U. S. A.* (London, 1788), II: 316. "

"Gen. Washington came up and dined at our General's quarters" (above Kingsbridge).—*Memoirs of Maj. Gen. Heath* (1798), 58. "

The provincial convention resolves: "That His Excellency General Washington be requested and authorized to cause all the bells in the different churches and public edifices in the city of New-York, to be taken down and removed to New-Ark, in New-Jersey, with all possible despatch, that the fortune of war may not throw the same into the hands of our enemy, and deprive this State 5

1776 Sept. 5 at this crucial period of that necessary, though unfortunate, resource for supplying our want of cannon."—*Jour. Provin. Cong.*, I: 610. On Sept. 8, Washington wrote to Mr. Yates, the president of the committee of safety, acknowledging receipt of the resolution of the convention, approving of it, and stating that he would "accordingly have it carried into execution."—*Ibid.*, I: 616. Pastor Shewkirk recorded their removal in his diary, under Sept. 9 (*q.v.*).

" "This morng the Two Batty Completed all but the Platforms—The Rebels took possn of Blackwell's Island—Orders were again given for our retakg it this Eveng the Boats were ready—but it was defered."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*).

" Fitch writes: "It is now one Week since ye Day when we came on Board ye Pacific, & two Weeks since ye Day we left N. York. What Changing Scenes a few Days open to our View! what a mighty Alteration two Week hath made in ye Appearance of American Affairs, but more Especially in our own perticular Circumstances—

"About Sunset ye Officers . . . belonging to our Regt, were all Removed to ye Snow Mentor . . . This Afternoon we heard a very considerable Canonade up at ye Northward, which continued some part of ye Night following."—*Diary of Jabez Fitch* (*MS.*), 30.

" Gen. Greene, writing from "New-York Island" to Gen. Washington, advises burning the city (see S 2). He states, among other things, that "It has been agreed that the city of New-York would not be tenable if the enemy got possession of Long-Island and Governour's Island. They are now in possession of both these places. Notwithstanding, I think we might hold it for some time, but the annoyance must be so great as to render it an unfit place to quarter troops in. . . .

"The City and Island of New-York are no objects for us; we are not to bring them into competition with the general interests of America. Part of the army already has met with a defeat; the country is struck with a panick; any capital loss at this time may ruin the cause. 'Tis our business to study to avoid any considerable misfortune, and to take post where the enemy will be obliged to fight us, and not we them. The sacrifice of the vast property of New-York and the suburbs, I hope has no influence upon your Excellency's measures. Remember the King of France. . . . Two-thirds of the property of the city of New-York and the suburbs belongs to the Tories. We have no very great reason to run any considerable risk for its defence. . . .

"I give it as my opinion, that a general and speedy retreat is absolutely necessary, and that the honour and interest of America require it. I would burn the city and suburbs, and that for the following reasons: If the enemy gets possession of the city, we never can recover the possession without a superiour naval force to theirs; it will deprive the enemy of an opportunity of barracking their whole army together, which, if they could do, would be a very great security. It will deprive them of a general market, . . ."—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 182. "John Jay before this also proposed its destruction. Scott urged abandonment of the place for sound military reasons, though the move would ruin him."—*Campaign of 1776 around N. Y.*, 229.

" Samuel H. Parsons writes to Major Gen. Heath: "As the machine designed to attempt blowing up the enemys ships is to be transported from the East to the North River, where a small vessel will be wanted to receive it, I wish you would order one for that purpose. As all things are now ready to make the experiment, I wish it may not be delayed. . . ."—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 183. The reference here is undoubtedly to Bushnell's submarine torpedo (see Aug.).

" An officer, at "Camp near New-Town Long Island," writes: "Deserters tell us they are in great confusion at New York, one party wanting to burn the Town, and the other to save it; but in compassion for their Sick, which it is impossible they can remove, the number being so great, I think they will hardly set Fire to the Town."—Shelton, *The Jumel Mansion*, 44.

" Referring to the conquest of Long Island, and the resistance still encountered beyond "Jamaika," Baurmeister states: "The happiness of the inhabitants, whose ancestors were all Dutch, must have been great; genuine kindness and real abundance is everywhere, anything worthless or going to ruin is nowhere to be perceived. The inhabited regions resemble the Westphalian peasant districts, upon separate farms the finest houses are built, which are planned and completed in the most elegant fashion. The furniture in them is in the best taste, nothing like which is to be seen with us, and besides so clean and neat, that altogether it surpasses every description. Sept. 5

"The female sex is universally beautiful and delicately reared, and is finely dressed in the latest European fashion, particularly in India laces, white cottons and silk gauzes; not one of these women but would consider driving a double team the easiest of work. They drive and ride out alone, having only a negro riding behind to accompany them. Near every dwelling-house negroes (their slaves) are settled, who cultivate the most fertile land, pasture the cattle, and do all the menial work. They are Christians and are bought on the coasts of Guinea, being sold again here among the inhabitants for 50 to 120 York pounds a head; 20 York shillings are such a pound and 37 York shillings make the value of a guinea."—From Baurmeister's narrative, in *Mag. of Am. Hist.*, I: 34–35.

Washington writes to the president of congress, acknowledging receipt "last night" of congress' resolution of Sept. 3 (*q.v.*), and adds: "Perceiving it to be their opinion and determination that no damage shall be done to the city in case we are obliged to abandon it, I shall take every measure in my power to prevent it."—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 193. 6

" Francis Marschalk, for many years one of the city surveyors (see Je 8, 1733), dies "in an advanced Age." Rivington speaks of him as "one justly entitled to the Character of a peaceful Citizen, and a useful and worthy Member of Community."—*Royal Gaz.*, S 9, 1776.

The British batteries at Hell Gate are unmasked "by fellg Trees." They were opened on the 8th, but "The Rebels only fired three guns."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*). The date of Sept. 8 is found on one of Robertson's drawings (No. 35—see Jl 12) entitled "View of the opening [?] of our Battery at Hell Gate upon . . . Walton's house . . . & the . . . Estuary, 8th Sept. 1776." 7

" "Several Sail came in to ye Bay, under Convoy of a Man of War, some of them we supos'd to be Prises."—*Diary of Jabez Fitch* (*MS.*), 32.

" Col. Wm. Douglas of Connecticut writes to his wife from a "Country Seat near Turtle Bay:" "Our Army is now in three grand Divisions. One at the City, which is our right wing, commanded by Genl Putnam, one at and above Kings Bridge, commanded by Genl Heath, and one at and above Harlem, commanded by Genl Spencer, which is the Division that I belong to, and is called the Center Division. . . ."—*Campaign of 1776*, part 2, 70.

" In a council of war, held at the Richmond Hill house, with Washington presiding, it is voted "to arrange the army under three divisions; five thousand to remain for the defence of the City; nine thousand at Kingsbridge and its dependencies . . .; the remainder to occupy the intermediate space, and support either." Some officers, "in whose judgment and opinion much confidence is to be reposed," argue for "a total and immediate removal from the city," but they are "overruled by a majority," who think that an attempt should be made "to maintain the city a little longer."—*Writings of Geo. Washington* (Ford ed.), IV: 395–96.

" The provincial convention, meeting in the Episcopal church at Fishkill, resolves "That the Committee of Safety and Correspondence at New-York be appointed and authorized to take from the doors of the houses in the city of New-York all the brass knockers, and that they cause the same to be sent to some careful person at New Ark, in New-Jersey, with all possible dispatch; that the said committee keep as accurate an account as possible of the weight and value of them, and of the houses from whence taken, in order that satisfaction may be hereafter made to the respective owners."—*Jour. Provin. Cong.*, I: 616.

" "Fairbattle" publishes an open letter to Lord Howe suggesting that "the fate of America" be decided by a pitched battle between equal numbers of British and American troops. He would have "the extensive plains of Long Island" the battlefield, and 10,000 men on each side, the armies to be "provided in all respects equal, with trains of artillery and all other offensive weapons; then, on a given signal, begin the attack and leave the issue to the God of armies."—Moore's *Diary*, I: 308–9, citing *Penn. Eve. Post*, S 7, 1776.

"This Day sev[l] Ships Saild out of ye Bay, some to Sea & others up to Town. . . . This is ye Annual of Johnsons Battle at Lake George in ye Year 1775 [*q.v.*], a very Memorable Event for Americans &c."—*Diary of Jabez Fitz* (*MS.*), 32. 8

" Kemble records: "Our batteries opened early in the morning upon the Rebel Redoubt at Horns Hook; had one Sailor and one

1776 Sept. 8 Soldier Killed during the day. This Night and the following day the Rebels increased their fire, having brought down some say four, some six Mortars. One of our 24 Pounders rendered useless by running at the Muzzle."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 87.

" Washington writes to the president of congress from headquarters at New York a full report of his plans and policies of defence. He is advised, and from experience concludes, that "the war should be defensive (it has been even called a war of posts;) that we should, on all occasions, avoid a general action, or put anything to the risk, unless compelled by a necessity into which we ought never to be drawn. . . . The honour of making a brave defence does not seem to be a sufficient stimulus when the success is very doubtful, and the falling into the enemy's hands probable. . . .

"We are now in a strong post, but not an impregnable one; nay, acknowledged by every man of judgment to be untenable, . . . I am fully of opinion that the establishing strong posts at Mount Washington, on the upper part of this Island, and on the Jersey side opposite to it, with the assistance of the obstructions already made, and which may be improved, in the water, that not only the navigation of Hudson's River, but an easier and better communication, may be more effectually secured between the northern and southern States. . . .

"The post at King's Bridge is naturally strong, and is well fortified. . . . I have also removed from the city all the stores and ammunition, except what is absolutely necessary for its defence, . . ." The council of general officers, who met on Sept. 7 (*q.v.*), "agreed the town would not be tenable if the enemy resolved to bombard and cannonade it."—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 236–38; *Writings of Geo. Washington* (Ford ed.), IV: 390–97. For a list of the works of defence in New York, see Johnston's *Campaign of 1776 around New York and Brooklyn*, 84–92.

" Gen. George Clinton writes from "King's Bridge" to the president of the New York State convention: "By the enclosed return of my brigade, you will observe that there are wanting to complete, 596 men; that this deficiency principally arises from the different militia regiments not having furnished their quotas, and from desertion; which latter have been so frequent, that unless some effectual method can be devised to prevent, in future, not only my brigade, but the whole army will be much injured, if not ruined. . . . I know it is my duty, as well as the duty of every other officer in the service, to cause deserters to be apprehended; but it is also the duty of every friend to his country, and more particularly so, of members of committees and officers of militia. They can do it without injuring the public service in any degree. I can't. If I send officers and parties of faithful men after them, I thereby weaken the army. The deserters hear of them in their neighbourhood, know their business, and I am sorry to add, are too frequently aided in evading my guards. . . .

"From the disposition of the enemy's army and their delay, I imagine they intend attacking us in two or three different quarters; and I think it more than probable that their grand aim is to hem in our army and cut off our communication with the country; in which case, this division of our army, were it possible, should be augmented. It ought to be considered they hem us in by water on three sides. The distance across, up (as far as Maronick,) between the two rivers, does not much exceed twelve miles, though I hope their shipping won't be able to pass Fort Washington; but this is very uncertain. I mention these matters to show the necessity of the militia's holding themselves in the most perfect readiness; for should the enemy attempt any thing of this kind so high up, it will be of the utmost consequence to fight and vanquish them before they have time to throw up any works whatever. . . . I am just informed that there are many disaffected persons near the Sound and East river, possessed of large stocks of cattle; that they neglect driving them back and refuse to part with them to the commissary at the ordinary price. It is more than probable they will fall into the hands of the enemy, where I believe the owners wish them, unless some proper measures are speedily taken to prevent it."—*Pub. Papers of Geo. Clinton*, I: 338–42.

9 The British batteries being completed (see S 2), they fire upon the Americans. Sir Wm. Erskine drives them from Blackwell's Island, which place the patriots had retaken on Sept. 4. The British also take possession of Montresor's and Buchannon's Islands. A frigate and 36 flat-boats "got up in the night to Hell Gate."—From transcript in Library of Congress of "Journal of the Operations," etc., in British Museum (Egerton MSS. 2135 f. 7). Gen. Howe reported on these movements to Lord George Germaine on Sept. 21, as follows: "Upon the Rebels abandoning their lines at Brooklyn, the King's army moved from Bedford, leaving Lieutenant-General Heister encamped upon the Heights of Brooklyn, with two brigades of Hessians and one brigade of British at Bedford, and took five positions in the neighbourhood of Newtown, Bushwick, Hell-Gate, and Flushing. The two Islands of Montresor and Buchanan were occupied, and batteries raised against the enemy's work at Horen's Hook, commanding the passage at Hell-Gate."—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 378 Sept. 9

Kemble records: "The morning quiet, except very early, when the Cannonade was sharp. this Night begun a new Battery compleated in 36 hours very quietly. Mr. Sullivan returned from Philadelphia, no prospect of a Reconcilliation taking place, nor could it be expected.

"Think the Rebels may derive great Advantage from our delays, and have erected Batteries from New York at every Landing to Hell Gate, and a large Body Encamped on the Heights behind it. Our proposed Attack of Hell Gate Redoubt, and landing there, thought very hazardous by many. The strength of the Tides must unavoidably make our landings very difficult, as well as dangerous, from the length of time it will take between them."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 87.

Capt. Archibald Robertson records: "Firing at the Batt^{ys} not very Brisk The Rebels disabled two of our Guns—They brought 6 mortars to play this morn^{g} & two Guns—This Even^{g} another Battery of two Guns began on our Right—S^{r} W^{m} Erskine w^{h} the 71st came to Hell gate from Flushing."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*).

" This date is found on one of Archibald Robertson's drawings (No. 36—see Jl 12), entitled "E. N. E.—View of the West end of the Sound, taken from a height on Long Island near to Hell Gate 9th Sept^{r} 1776."

"Brigadier General Erskine sent word to the rebels, to stop the firing of small arms, and to be content with watchfulness on both sides, or else all their houses on the farther shore of the Island of Montrevor (upon which 4 12-pounders were turned) should be battered to the ground, which proposition was accepted and quiet was restored. The river between these posts is scarcely as broad as the Fulda in Hesse, but deeper and full of eddies."—From Baurmeister's narrative, in *Mag. of Am. Hist.*, I: 35.

" "Several Men of War now lie Within Gun Shot of our main Battery, and the greatest Part of the Fleet behind Governor's-island, tho' they have lately had very favourable Winds to come up to the City."—*N. Y. Merc.*, S 9, 1776.

" Washington transmits from headquarters at New York to Lord Howe a letter from Dr. Franklin, and expresses his willingness to forward Lord Howe's answer.—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 257. Lord Howe replied on Sept. 10, from the "Eagle, off Bedlow's Island," stating that he would meet Dr. Franklin "and Messrs. Adams and Rutledge [a committee of congress], to-morrow morning [Sept. 11, *q.v.*], at the house on Staten-Island, opposite to Amboy" (the Billopp house), and he made provision for possible delay.—*Ibid.*, II: 274.

" Pastor Shewkirk records in his diary: ". . . By the measures and proceedings of the Rebel army, it appeared evident, that they intended to leave the city; for as they had begun last week, so all this week, they removed their sick, their stores, and ammunition, and gradually the soldiers marched away. They likewise took the bells out of all the Churches [see S 5] and conveyed them away."—*Campaign of 1776*, part 2, 116.

" "We hear that the Deputy Post-Master of this City, hath received Orders to remove his Office immediately from Dobb's Ferry, to Head-Quarters; so that the Obstruction that Correspondence hath lately met with, will now, in a great Measure, be removed."—*N. Y. Merc.*, S 9, 1776.

" The last issue of *The New-York Gazette; and the Weekly Mercury* is brought out in New York by Hugh Gaine, prior to his retirement to Newark, N. J., in anticipation of the occupation of the city by the British. This was No. 1300 in his series.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 423. See S 21.

10 "This morn^{g} the light Infan^{y} took Possess^{n} of Bahanna's & Montresor's Islands [see S 9] w^{t} the loss of one man K^{d} & one w^{d} The Rebels by our Preparat^{ns} think a land^{g} intended near Walton's House, This Day they are Busy throw^{g} up Breast works along the shore. The 1st Brigade went over to Bahanna's Island."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*).

1776 Sept. 10 Having now obtained the particulars, James Thacher, M.D., records in his journal the incidents of the plot against the American patriots, which was discovered on June 21 (*q.v.*). "Several of these miscreants," he states, "were tried and convicted, and two or three were executed. . . . We have now ample evidence, that the tories are the most virulent and implacable of our enemies; . . . so numerous and active are the tories in the vicinity of our main army, that it has been found necessary to adopt coercive measures, and to compel them to take the oath of allegiance, as prescribed by our Congress, or to depart from our territories."—*A Military Jour. during the Am. Rev. War*, 64.

" According to a letter from Brig.-Gen. James Clinton, who is at Fort Montgomery, to Gen. Washington, four or five sloops have been sent from the upper Hudson "to bring the sick from the Hospital in New-York to Orangetown." Other boats are to be impressed for the same purpose.—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 276–77.

11 Kemble records: "Some firing the Night past, thro' mistake, the Highlanders and our Seamen in Flat Boats."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 87.

Franklin, Adams, and Rutledge, commissioners from congress (see S 9), meet in conference with Lord Howe in the old Christopher Billopp house at Tottenville, Staten Island, in an effort to bring about a reconciliation between England and America.—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*).; *Kemble's Jour.*, 87; Mather, *The Refugees of 1776* (1913), 52; Winsor, VII: 12.

Howe opened the conference by remarking that, although he could not treat with the Americans as a committee of congress, his powers enabled him to consult with them as "private gentlemen of influence in the colonies." He proposed that the colonies return to their allegiance to the king, intimating that in that case the offensive acts of parliament would be revised and the instructions to governours reconsidered. The commissioners, however, recited the numerous and continued tyrannies which had impelled the colonies to declare their independence and asserted that "a return to the domination of Great Britain was not now to be expected." They said that the Declaration of Independence "had been called for by the people of the colonies in general; that every colony had approved of it, and all now considered themselves as independent states, and were settling, or had settled, their governments accordingly; so that it was not in the powers of the Congress to agree for them, that they should return to their former dependent state." In conclusion they declared that, although Howe had at present no power to treat with them as independent states, it would be easier for him to obtain fresh powers, if there were in England a real disposition toward peace, "than powers could be obtained by Congress, from the several colonies to consent to a submission." Howe thereupon put an end to the conference, as, he said, "no accommodation was like to take place."—*Jour. of Cong.* (Ford ed.), V: 765–66; *Penn. Packet*, S 24, 1776; *cf.* letter of Rutledge to Washington, 5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 287–88; also Thacher, *A Military Jour. during the Am. Rev. War.*, 67–69. The committee's report of the conference is also printed in a footnote in *The Candid Retrospect* (see Je 30, 1780), 19–21, and Wm. Smith, commenting on the Americans' remarks concerning the colonies' desire for independence, said: "The intelligent American wants no aid to convict this report of the want of truth and good faith. Some of them were so far from the calling for Independence as to suspend all authority to declare it, to this hour. And when uttered it shocked, and from that instant divided the Continent, and drove its advocates to violences and distresses, that demonstrate the general discontents, and their own fears."—*Candid Retrospect*, 20 (footnote). See also S 20.

" "From this day forward it was plainly to be observed, that the heavy cannon of the New York batteries diminished their fire on Gouverneurs Island, and that their sick were transported from the city to Pauls Huck. The inhabitants, who had long before taken away their effects, now carried off in the night their last property, even the cattle, out of the city to the main land before New York, and the royalist inhabitants were plundered, maltreated and in part dragged off too. From Fort Bunkers Hill the artillery played little upon our works, but they double in the evening their posts along the shore between New York and Cron Point, where General Washington was often to be seen, and provoked the Hessian artillery Captain Krug to fire off 2 cannon at him and his suite, a third shot too would not have been wanting, if the horses of the enemy had been pleased to stay."—From Baurmeister's narrative, in *Mag. of Am. Hist.*, I: 36.

Sept. 11 Pastor Shewkirk records in his diary under Sept. 10 and 11: "Night and day they were busy to bring their things away; and it appeared plain, that there would be a change soon; Almost daily there was firing from Long Island to Horn's Hook, and the ship yards here."—*Campaign of 1776*, part 2, 116. "That portion of the inhabitants who were opposed to the British rule, and friendly to Congress, took refuge mostly on the other side of the Hudson river, and found among the ancient Dutch families of Bergen, Rockland and Orange, a transient and unquiet home until after the war."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, N 25, 1850, citing the *N. Y. Observer*.

12 Peter Elting writes to Capt. Richard Varick that "the town Apears . . . to be in a Bad state of defance it seems the greatest dependence Is made on the muskitry." He is informed, however, "that our army is in a much better Posture of defence at Hornshook [later called 'Harris's Point'—nearly opposite 'Hurlgate'] and Kingsbridge, at the later the grand stand is to be made Many Waggons & Horses about here have been Impres for Carrying the stores, Provisions &c out of New York."—*N. Y. City during the Am. Rev.*, 105–6.

" Two ships of war make their appearance at Hell Gate, having come through the Sound.—*N. Y. Merc.* (Newark ed.), S 21, 1776.

" Washington, reporting to the president of congress on Sept. 14, stated that another conference of general officers was held on the 12th, when it was determined that a removal of the army was not only prudent but absolutely necessary. He expected the immediate attack of the British.—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 326.

" Evert Byvanck, a prominent merchant of New York, was among those who fled from the city as soon as the success of the British was apparent. His country-place was on the East River, near the foot of the modern Delancey St. In a letter written at the time, he gives an account of his efforts to get from New York to Horseneck: "On Thursday, the 12th of September, I took my Chais, Horse and Negro Sam to drive, and went down to Corlears' Hook to my country seat [on the East River near the foot of Delancey St.] . . . There being heavy firing of cannon from the two Batteries on Long Island and two of ours on Corlears' Hook, on both sides of the house, was advised not to proceed farther, but being so near my house, about three-quarters of a mile off, I went out of my Chais and ventured to walk through a Lane which led me to the back part of my place, ordering my man to follow me with Horse and Chais. A heavy cannonade still kept on; as we were going there several cannon balls flew past us, and two balls struck a post and a rail of the Lane fence we passed through breast-high just before us; however, we got safe to the back part of my Land. . . . That afternoon the Gentleman I took down with me in my Chais, came to me and importuned me to make all the haste I possibly could to get away out of imminent danger, as it was not in the least doubted but the King's Troops were preparing for landing, and by all likelihood would land next day or Sunday, at farthest, and I would or could not then escape being killed, wounded or taken prisoner, on which I took his advice, and after the firing of the Enemies' Cannon ceased, which was about six o'clock on Friday evening, 13 Sept., I ordered my man Sam to put the horse in the Chais, and I proceeded that evening as far as the hill above Harlem to the place where Mr. Lawe [Lawrence] Kortright had retired to, being a house belonging to Mr. Eagans of St. Croix, where I was kindly received, who told me he had removed his family to Hackensack that day, and intended in one or two days to follow them; his house and outhouses were filled with officers, attendants and their horses. About ten o'clock we were all preparing to go to bed, when a General who was there received orders to be with his several companies of Soldiers at one o'clock that night opposite Turtle Bay or Kip's Bay, and to lay on their arms to obstruct the landing of the King's troops then hourly expected."—Whittemore, *The Abeel and Allied Families*, 17–18.

13 Washington, writing to the president of congress on Sept. 14, states: "Yesterday afternoon [Sept. 13] four ships of war, two of forty and two of twenty-eight guns, went up the East River, passing between Governour's and Long-Island, and anchored about a mile above the city, opposite Mr. Stuyvesant's, where the Rose man-of-war was lying before."—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 326. The "Journal of Operations," etc., in British Museum (Egerton MSS. 2135 f. 7), gives the names of the ships as the "Phoenix," "Roebuck," "Orpheus," and "Carrysfort," and says they were "under Fire of the Rebel Batteries, above Bushwick" (*i. e.*, on the Manhattan shore

1776 Sept. 13 opposite Bushwick). On the following day, the "Flat boats were all sent into Bushwick Creek."—From transcript, in Library of Congress. See also Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*), under Sept. 14.

Col. Babcock, writing on Sept. 21 from Westerly, R. I., to Gov. Cooke, states that the four ships "kept up an incessant fire, assisted by the cannon at Governour's Island. The batteries from the city returned the ships the like salutation. Three men agape, idle spectators, had the misfortune of being killed by one cannon ball. The other mischief suffered on our side was inconsiderable, saving the making a few holes in some of the buildings. One shot struck within six feet of General Washington, as he was on horseback riding into the Fort."—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 442.

The four ships anchored at Horn's Hook. The Americans were getting ready to retreat.—*Solomon Nash's Jour.*, 33.

"On this day," runs Baurmeister's narrative, "General Howe wished to land upon the island of New York, because 18 years ago on this day General Wulff had conquered at Quebec, but also lost his life. The watchword for this end was 'Quebec' and the countersign 'Wulff,' but the frigates were too late for this attack as they only sailed out of the fleet at 5 o'clock on the evening of the 14th; 4 frigates, all of 32 guns, named Phoenix, Rhobock, Orpheus and Carysfort, moved up the East River and anchored beyond Buschwic. The rebels fired from all sides on this passage, but the vessels under cover of our batteries sailed by without damage. The battery on Gouverneurs Island had the best effect upon the Point of New York, and on the other hand the wooden watch-house on the said island suffered all the injury which the rebels intended for the battery, and not a man was lost."—*Mag. Am. Hist.*, I: 36.

Gen. Johnson's "Map of Brooklyn at the time of the Revolutionary War" shows the American battery at Brande Molen's Point, north of Stuyvesant's Meadows, and directly opposite Bushwick Creek, Brooklyn, where the "Rose" was anchored. The frigate, to escape destruction, that night took a position between Blackwell's Id. and Long Id.—See reproduction in *Man. Com. Coun.* (1858), 112.

" Robertson writes: "I went on board the Rose at Bushwick Point w^t Col^o Sherriff to reconnoitre the opposite shore of N. Y. Island Kipps's Bay w^h Appeared very strong ground—made a Sketch of it."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*). This sketch may have served as the ground work of the drawing of "Kipps's Bay 17^th Aug^t 1778 (*q. v.*), where the Troops landed 15^th Sept^r 1776," preserved among the Robertson drawings in N. Y. P. L.

14 "At 8 ^oClock this evening I received orders to Attend Gen^l C —— n who was to command the 1^st Division of Troops consist^g of all the B: & Hess^ns Grenad^rs the L. In^y & Hess^n Chasseurs, to be landed the next morn^g at Kipp's Bay on N. Y. Island, went off immediately."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*).

" Lieut. Col. Lewis Morris, Jr., writes to his father an account of local movements among their friends and among the enemy. "The Enemy have been in Possession of Montraseur's Island for these four Days and yesterday they brought several Field Pieces, upon the North West Point and fired several Times at your House. I suppose they will shoot it like a sieve and destroy what little is left upon the place; . . . Could we have supposed that a Nation so civilized in their Manners, so christianized in their Principles, could so far have debased themselves so to extend their Acts of Oppression over a People, the Fruits of whose honest Industry were appropriated to their Advantage, and were the great source of their Riches? . . . The Enemy, from their different Manœuvres and great Preparations intend soon to strike a decisive Blow—their Plan is to outflank and hem us in, but I think they will be disappointed, for the Heights above Harlem and King's Bridge are strongly manned and fortified, and all the Points up to Frog's are strongly picqueted and the avenues blocked and the Roads cut up to prevent the approaches of their artillery. . . . Old Oliver Delancey is a Colonel, and your poor Friend Woodal is killed, and that fawning, treacherous Courtier Governor Tryon lies at the Point of Death. . . . This is the last Letter I shall write you in New York, perhaps it will be the last I shall ever write you for depend upon it there will soon be a Blow struck that in a great measure will determine the Fate of America and liberate us from the Jaws of Tyranny."—From "Letters to Gen. Lewis Morris," in N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1875), VIII: 445–46. In another letter of Sept. 18, Morris stated that, on the evening of Sept. 14, "six ships passed by our Batteries up the East River and anchored just above Mr. Stuivinson's House five having passed by the night before."—*Ibid.*, VIII: 447. See also Winsor, VI: 283. Sept. 14 "

Pastor Shewkirk records in his diary: "In the afternoon more ships went up the East River, which being fired on again, brought on another smart cannonading; some Houses were damaged and it was very unsafe to walk in the streets. The remainder of the Rebel army hasted away, and so did the members of the Committee, and others of the deluded people."—*Campaign of* 1776, part 2, 116–17. "

Col. Babcock, in a letter of Sept. 21 to Gov. Cooke previously cited, states that, on Sept. 14, "his Excellency came and breakfasted with us at General Putnam's, hard by the fort whereat we lodged. He further assured us he would attend us at General Putnam's an hour before dinner. He did so." Various questions were considered at this meeting of officers.—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 442. The Kennedy house, No. 1 Broadway, was the headquarters of Gen. Putnam while he held his short command at New York.—*Watson's Annals*, 341. See also Ap 5, Addenda. Regarding the occupancy of the Kennedy house by Washington as headquarters, see Ap 13, and Jl 20, 1776.

Miss Moncrieffe, daughter of a Royalist, Maj. Moncrieffe, who was with Gen. Gage in Boston, having written to Gen. Putnam, was invited to his house. She relates the incident in her later memoirs thus (without date): "On the next day, he sent Colonel Webb, one of his aid de camps, to conduct me to New York. When I arrived in the Broad Way (a street so called), where General Putnam resided, I was received with the greatest tenderness both by Mrs. Putnam and her daughters, and on the following day, I was introduced by them to General, and Mrs. Washington [who departed on Je 30, *q.v.*] . . .; but I seldom was allowed to be alone, although sometimes indeed, I found an opportunity to escape to the gallery on the top of the house (Almost every gentleman's house in New York, has a gallery, with a summer house on top), where my chief delight was to view with a telescope, our fleet and army [British] at Staten Island. . . ."—*Memoirs of Mrs. Coghlan, (Daughter of the late Major Moncrieffe,)* (London, 1794), 16–17.

Col. Joseph Reed writes that it is expected the headquarters of " the army will be removed this evening to Kingsbridge.—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 332. The removal was made to the Morris house.—See S 16, 1776.

Capt. Francis Hutcheson, ass't-secretary to Sir William Howe, " writing on Sept. 24 to a friend in England, says that Washington remained at Richmond Hill (see Jl 10) all summer, leaving it the night before the landing of the British (Sept. 15).—Johnston, *Battle of Harlem Heights*, 219, citing the Haldimand MSS., British Museum. Lossing states in *The Pictorial Field-book of the Rev.*, II: 815, that Washington made the residence of Robert Murray on Murray Hill his headquarters on the 14th; but there appears to be no evidence to support this statement, or that he spent the night of the 14th there.—Johnston, *Campaign of* 1776 *around N. Y. and Brooklyn*, 230, footnote. See also Winsor, VI: 276.

"The Landing on New York Island, was made this Morning in 15 Kipp's Bay, and the Town of New York, was taken Possession of this Evening by Major General Robertson, who was appointed Commandant."—From transcript, in Library of Congress, of "Journal of the Operations," etc., in British Museum (Egerton MSS. 2135 f. 7). See also descrip. of Pl. 45-b, I: 354–55.

The following selected extracts from contemporary sources present the principal facts which constitute our knowledge of the events of the day:

Col. Archibald Robertson writes: "at ½ past four in the morn^g of the 15^th we began our march towards Newton Inlet where we arrived a little past 6—found the Boats ready—at 7 the Embarkat^n began & at 10 the whole were in their Boats—I went in a Boat attend^g the Gen^l who was in Commodore Hotham's Boat, we went down the Creek pass'd over the E. River & went on Board the men of War who where [*sic*] station'd to Cover our landing—They were well Placed & very Close in shore, there were a Number of the Rebels in their Breast Works where we were to land.—After being on board the Ships we return'd immediately again to the Creek & the Commodore made the Signal for the Boats to advance, by ½ past 12 ^oClock they were all rendevouzed under Bushwick Point—Then the Signal was made by the C——re to advance towards the Shore in their proper Divisions upon w^h all the Ships began to fire & kept up an incessant Roar & their Guns well directed our Boats were quite covered w^h smoak The scene all-together was

1776 Sept. 15 Grand & Noble—while we were proceeding we perceived a large Column of Rebels on our left march^{g} with their Colours flying seemingly w^{t} an intention to throw themselves into the Breast Works where we were to land—at last about one the L^{t} In^{y} landed on the Rocky Hill to the Right of the Bay & Part of the Grenad^{rs} the Rest of the Grenad^{rs} landed on the left of the Bay—w^{t}in 40 Y^{ds} of their Breast Works—Gen^{l} Cl——n & I were on the Rock upwards of two minutes before any of the Grenad^{rs} landed on our side & then went into the B. Works to my great Joy w^{t}out the loss of a man—either side of the Bay. The horror & fright the few inhabitants in the first house we came to were in was shoking—we pushed on in ½ Comp^{ys} front to seize the Rising ground in our front in going up saw many of the Rebels running off in the greatest disorder, G——l C——n desired me to run on & hold out my white Hankerchief & call to them to come in, but only one man turn'd about—after the Grenad^{rs} were form'd we halted a little & at this time the Hess^{n} Grenad^{rs} that were on our left fell in w^{t} the Rebel column & soon disspersed them The Hess^{ns} had 5 killd & 10 wounded the Rebels 17 K^{d} & 40 w^{d}—We then went on to the heights of Inklenberg about one mile in front towards King's Bridge where we halted, the L. I^{y} on our Right & a little advanced —About 2 Gen^{l} H——e came up—& after the 2^{d} Embark^{n} arrived about 4 we moved on w^{t} some field pieces in front—The Rebels were drawn up before their Encampment about 2 miles in front on the heights of Harlem but on our advanc^{g} retreated w^{t} the greatest precipitat^{n} leav^{g} great part of their tents Bagage & ^{ca}—we then occupied the ground they left on to the Plains of Harlem & halted all night only Gen^{l} Vaughan wounded of the British this day. A number of the Rebels that were shut in between us & N. York made their Escape on our left, w^{h} might have been prevented had we had more men in the 1st Debarkation to push across the Island to Hudsons River."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*). For reference to Robertson's drawing of the landing at Kipp's Bay, see Sept. 13, 1776.

"The [British] army landed . . . at the house of Mr. Foxcroft Postmaster General, in Kip's Bay. The troops immediately took possession of the house of Mr. Robert Murray, the Quaker House on Inkling Barrack [Inclenberg], a very strong point. Mr. Washington's men were driven from the posts they possessed as far as the Hill, with a Hollow way on its right, about 3 miles short of Mount Morris [161st St.] at which place and near the Blue Bell [see O 12, 1753], which is three miles from King's Bridge, they were strongly posted."—*Battle of Harlem H'ts*, 210, citing *St. James's Chron.*, N 16, 1776.

"Kip's Bay was the large cove which then set in from the East River at about the foot of Thirty-fourth Street. It took its name from the old Kip family, who owned the adjacent estate. From this point breastworks had been thrown up along the river's bank, wherever a landing could be made, down as far as Corlears Hook or Grand Street."—*Campaign of 1776 around N. Y.*, 232. Regarding the disposition of the American troops before the British attack, see *ibid.* See also Winsor, VI: 333.

"The first landing was of 84 boats, with English infantry and Hessian grenadiers under command of Lieut.-General Clinton. Commodore Hotham conducted this landing, under cover of 5 frigates, anchored close before Kaaps [Kip's] Bay, above Cron [Crown] Point, and maintained a 3 hours cannonade on the enemy's advanced posts in the great wood. The signal of the red flag denoted the departure of the boats, the blue on the contrary the stoppage of the passage, and if a retreat should be necessary, a yellow flag would be shown."—From Baurmeister's narrative in *Mag. of Am. Hist.* (1877), I: 36.

Sir William Howe's report of Sept. 21 to Lord Germaine contains the following account of the events of Sept. 15: "On the 15th instant, in the morning, three ships of war passed up the North River as far as Bloomingdale, to draw the enemy's attention to that side; and the first division of troops, consisting of the Light Infantry, the British Reserve, the Hessian Grenadiers, and Chasseurs, under the command of Lieutenant-General Clinton, having with him Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis, Major-General Vaughan, Brigadier-General Leslie, and Colonel Donop, embarked at the head of Newtown Creek, and landed about noon upon New-York Island, three miles from the town, at a place called Kepp's Bay, under the fire of two forty-gun ships and three frigates, as per margin [Phoenix, Roebuck, Orpheus, Carysfort, Rose], Commodore Hotham having the direction of the ships and boats.

"The Rebels had troops in their works round Kepp's Bay, but their attention being engaged in expectation of the King's troops landing at Stuyvesant's Cove, Horen's Hook, and at Harlem, which they had reason to conclude, Kepp's Bay became only a secondary object of their care. The fire of the shipping being so well directed and so incessant, the enemy could not remain in their works, and the descent was made without the least opposition." He here praises the conduct of the officers and men of the Navy. Sept. 15

"The British immediately took post upon the commanding height of Inclenberg, and the Hessians moving towards New-York, fell in with a body of Rebels that were retiring from Stuyvesant's Cove; some firing ensued, by which a Brigadier-General, other officers, and several men of the Rebels were killed and wounded, with the loss of four men killed and eight wounded on the part of the Hessians.

"As soon as the second embarkation was landed, the troops advanced towards a corps of the enemy upon a rising ground three miles from Inclenberg, towards King's Bridge, having McGowan's Pass in their rear, upon which they immediately retired to the main body of their army upon Morris's Height.

"The enemy having evacuated New-York soon after the army landed, a brigade took possession of their works in the evening.

"The prisoners made in the course of this day were about twenty officers and three hundred men. The enclosed return will show the artillery and stores taken [not printed with the report].

"The position the King's army took on the 15th in the evening, was with the right to Horen's Hook, and the left at the North River, opposite to the Blue Bell [see O 12, 1753] where the enemy have their principal work, in which positions both armies still continue."—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 378–79.

Baurmeister thus describes this phase of the capture "This morning, at 7 o'clock the man-of-war Renome [Renown] of 40 guns sailed out of the fleet with 2 frigates, the Repulse and Pearl, each of 32 guns, up the North River, and anchored above Blumenthal, the rebels fired upon this passage from Pauls Huck, but without any effect. These vessels however in sailing by fired whole broadsides on the shore of the city of New York, on account of which the city, together with Fort Bunkers Hill, was deserted by the enemy, and about half past 10 in the forenoon a white flag was displayed, and at 11 o'clock the Royal Admiral's flag on the point of New York; this caused Admiral Howe to send some 100 marines into the city, to take possession of it, and to post guards in all the principal streets, by which all plundering was stopped and no one suffered any injury."—*Mag. of Am. Hist.*, I: 37.

Pastor Shewkirk writes in his diary the following graphic description of the day's incidents: "Soon in the morning when the tide served, more ships passed up both the North and East river; and though what was yet in town of the Rebel troops got away as fast as they could, yet they fired again on the ships, as they did likewise from Powles Hook; which caused a cannonading which made the houses shake, and the sound of it was terrible. One large ball, supposed to come from Powles Hook, flew against the North Church, just opposite the Chapel [,] broke, and a part of it went back into a neighboring cellar kitchen, where a negro woman was who came running over to the kitchen of the chapel-house; where also Syphers' family was, who had been there all night [see Ag 16], as they lived near the fort, where the houses were most exposed to the firing. After some time the firing ceased, and at the usual time we had the forenoon's preaching, in all stillness; the only service kept in the city. About this time the kings troops had landed on York Island, about three miles from the city; there was some slaughter, and the rebels were made to retreat towards Harlem. In the afternoon at three was the congregation meeting; but the evening preaching we thought proper to drop. There was a good deal of commotion in the town; the continental stores were broke open, and people carried off the provisions; the boats crossed to Powles' Hook backward and forward yet till toward evening; some people going away and others coming in; but then the ferry boats withdrew, and the passage was stopped. Some of the king's officers from the ships came on shore, and were joyfully received by some of the inhabitants. The king's flag was put up again in the fort, and the Rebels' taken down. And thus the city was now delivered from those Usurpers who had oppressed it so long."—Johnston, *Campaign of 1776*, part 2, 117.

The ships-of-war which covered the landing of the British army at Kip's Bay were the "Phoenix" (44 guns), "Roebuck" (44 guns), the "Rose" (32 guns), and another.—Private Jas. S. Martin's ac-

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count, printed in Johnston's *Campaign of* 1776 (1878), part 2, 81. Gen. Jeremiah Johnston stated they were the "Phoenix," "Rose," and "Dutchess of Gordon."—See his map of Brooklyn, etc., in *Man. Com. Coun.* (1858), opp. p. 112.

"All accounts agree that it was next to impossible to remain under the fire of the men-of-war. Major Fish says that 'a Cannonade from the ships began, which far exceeded my Ideas, and which seemed to infuse a Panic thro' the whole of our Troops, &c.' Silliman speaks of the 'incessant fire on our lines' with grapeshot as being 'so hot' that the militia were compelled to retreat. Douglas's description is as quaint as it is expressive: 'They very suddenly began as heavy a cannonade perhaps as ever was from no more ships, as they had nothing to molest them.' Lieutenant John Heinrichs, of the Hessian yagers, writes: 'Last Sunday we landed under the thundering rattle of 5 men-of-war.'"—*Campaign of* 1776 *around N. Y.*, 234, foot-note; *ibid.*, part 2, 71. Private Jos. P. Martin, of Col. Wm. Douglas' regiment, in describing the attack, wrote: ". . . all of a sudden, there came such a peal of thunder from the British shipping, that I thought my head would go with the sound. . . ."—*Ibid.*, part 2, 82, citing *A Narrative of Some of the Adventures, Dangers and Sufferings of a Revolutionary Soldier*, etc. (1830). (The author of this work was Joseph P., and not James S., Martin, as erroneously stated in *The Campaign of* 1776.—See *New Eng. Hist. and Genealog. Register*, XXX: 330.) See also O 6.

Kemble records in his journal an account of the British operations: "About 9 in the morning the Reserve, 33d. and 42d. Regiments excluded, Embarked in Flat Boats in Newtown Creek. The rest of the Army marched to the point of Land opposite to Kipp's Bay and embarked there; the 1st Brigade & 71st. excepted, who were Left at Hell Gate. About 12 the whole first Landing pulled to the Shore, consisting of the Reserve & Donop's Corps, covered by two 40 Gun Ships and three Frigates, whose fire was both terrible and pleasing, and so terrible to the Rebels that they dare not come within half a Mile of the Shore instead of defending their Lines on the Shore. As we were going on Shore we saw a party of about 500 . . . Rebels, . . . marching in great haste to take possession of their Works in the Rear of Stuyvesant's House; suppose them to be the People that afterwards fell in with the Hessians. The Light Infantry Landed upon the Right of the Bay, got up a Rock, the Grenadiers &c. in it; the Light Infantry took possession of the Post on their Right; the Grenadiers, 33d. and 42d. Marched thro' to Inclenberg Hill, and the Hessians to the left, where they met with a party of the Rebels, of whom they killed 30 or 40 and took about 60 prisoners. The Grenadiers met with a small party and exchanged a few shot, Maj. Gen. Vaughan the only Person Wounded and that Slightly. Our loss the whole day about 3 Killed and 16 or 18 wounded. The advance of our Army Marched to the Black Horse, and across from thence by Apthorp's House to North River, and had very near cut off Mr. Putnam's Retreat, who brought off the Rebel Rear Guard from New York, most of whom and their Troops in general got off by the North River Road."—N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1883), 88–89.

On the morning of Sept. 16, Washington prepared the rough-draft of a letter to be sent to the president of congress describing the events of Sept. 14 and 15. It was copied and dispatched immediately by Robert H. Harrison, who explained in a postscript that Washington intended to sign it, "but having rode out, and his return or where to find him uncertain," it is sent unsigned. The letter in full is as follows:

"Sir: On Saturday [Sept. 14], about sunset, six more of the enemy's ships, one or two of which were men-of-war, passed between Governour's Island and Red-Hook and went up the East River to the station taken by those mentioned in my last. In half an hour I received two expresses, one from Colonel Sargent at Horn's Hook, (Hell-Gate,) giving an account that the enemy, to the amount of three or four thousand, had marched to the river, and were embarking for Barnes's on Montressor's Island, where numbers of them were then encamped; the other from General Mifflin, that uncommon and formidable movements were discovered among the enemy, which being confirmed by the scouts I had sent out, I proceeded to Harlem, where it was supposed—or at Morrisania, opposite to it—the principal attempt to land would be made. However, nothing remarkable happened that night; but in the morning they began their operations. Their ships came up the North River as high as Bloomingdale, which put a total stop to the removal by water of any more of our provisions, etc.; and about eleven o'clock those in the East River began a most severe and heavy cannonade, to scour the grounds and cover the landing of their troops between Turtle Bay and the city, where breastworks had been thrown up to oppose them. As soon as I heard the firing, I rode with all possible despatch towards the place of landing, when, to my great suprise and mortification, I found the troops that had been posted in the lines retreating with the utmost precipitation, and those ordered to support them, (Parson's and Fellows's brigades,) flying in every direction and in the greatest confusion, notwithstanding the exertions of their generals to form them. I used every means in my power to rally and get them in some order; but my attempts were fruitless and ineffectual; and on the appearance of a small party of the enemy, not more than sixty or seventy, their disorder increased, and they ran away in the greatest confusion, without firing a single shot. Finding that no confidence was to be placed in those brigades, and apprehending that another part of the enemy might pass over to Harlem Plains and cut off the retreat to this place, I sent orders to secure the heights in the best manner with the troops that were stationed on and near them; which being done, the retreat was effected with but little or no loss of men, though of a considerable part of our baggage, occasioned by this disgraceful and dastardly conduct. Most of our heavy cannon, and a part of our stores and provisions which we were about removing, were unavoidably left in the city, though every means, after it had been determined in Council to evacuate the post, had been used to prevent it. We are now [Sept. 16] encamped with the main body of the army on the Heights of Harlem, where I should hope the enemy will meet with a defeat in case of an attack, if the generality of our troops would behave with tolerable bravery; but experience to my extreme affliction, has convinced me that this is rather to be wished for than expected. However, I trust that there are many who will act like men, and show themselves worthy of the blessings of freedom. I have sent out some reconnoitring parties to gain intelligence, if possible, of the disposition of the enemy, and shall inform Congress of every material event, by the earliest opportunity."—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 351.

Sept. 15

In a letter written to John Augustine Washington, on Sept. 22, Gen. Washington repeats the account of the patriot forces "running away in the most disgraceful manner," and refers to the "loss of many tents, baggage, and camp equipage, which would have been easily secured, had they made the least opposition."—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 446. See also Washington's report on this event to Abraham Yates, Jun., president of the convention of the state of New York, dated Sept. 23.—*Ibid.*, II: 466.

Jos. Montgomery, an officer of the Delaware regiment, writing to Caesar Rodney from Kingsbridge on Sept. 16, said that when only a few of the British put in an appearance two or three regiments of Americans ran away, "notwithstanding all the Solicitatious, Prayers and I might say Tears of Genl. Washington."—From the original letter, sold at Henkels', in Phila., Je 13, 1919.

"The rebels, under direction of General Putnam, drew back during this landing from the shore, to the wood between Cron [Crown] Point and Blumenthal [Bloomingdale], with a broken front, sometimes the left, sometimes the right wing in advance; when however the [British] regiments were collected in line on the shore, and the drums gave the signal for the march, not a rebel awaited our coming in order. They fled through the wood, notwithstanding General Putnam made every effort to bring back the fugitives, but it was in vain, and lucky for him, that he was able to escape on a horse. . . ."—Baurmeister's narrative, in *Mag. Am. Hist.*, I: 37.

James Thacher, M. D., records in his journal "When retreating from New York, Major General Putnam, at the head of three thousand five hundred continental troops, was in the rear and the last that left the city. In order to avoid any of the enemy that might be advancing in the direct road to the city, he made choice of a road parallel with and contiguous to the North River, till he could arrive at a certain angle, whence another road would conduct him in such a direction as that he might form a junction with our army. It so happened that a body of about eight thousand British and Hessians were at the same moment advancing on the road, which would have brought them in immediate contact with General Putnam, before he could have reached the turn into the other road. Most fortunately, the British generals, seeing no prospect of engaging our troops, halted their own, and repaired to the house of a Mr. Robert Murray, a quaker and friend of our cause; Mrs. Murray treated them with cake and wine, and they were induced to tarry two hours

1776 Sept. 15 or more, Governor Tryon frequently joking her about her American friends. By this happy incident General Putnam, by continuing his march, escaped a rencounter with a greatly superior force, which must have proved fatal to his whole party. One half hour, it is said, would have been sufficient for the enemy to have secured the road at the turn, and entirely cut off General Putnam's retreat. It has since become almost a common saying among our officers, that Mrs. Murray saved this part of the American army."—*Military Jour. during the Am. Rev. War*, 70–71. The residence of Robert Murray stood at "about the corner of the present Thirty-sixth Street and Fourth Avenue," on the slope of what was known as "Inclenberg" heights, now Murray Hill (see L. M. R. K., III: 966).—*Campaign of 1776 around N. Y.*, 235, 239. A bronze tablet was erected on the site of the Murray house on Nov. 25, 1903, by the Knickerbocker Chapter, N. Y. City, Daughters of the Am. Revolution.—*Cat. of the Works of Art Belonging to the City*, 160; *Ann. Report*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1904), 72.

". . . Gen Washington at first consented to his troops marching forward to give them battle; but on a second consideration, counter-ordered, as he could not have any dependence on the militia and the flying camp, which composed half the number then present. When the Americans were withdrawn, and no prospect of action remained, the British generals repaired to the house of Mr. Robert Murray, a gentleman of the quaker persuasion. The lady of the house being at home, entertained them most civilly, with what served for, or was cakes and wine. They were well pleased with the entertainment, and tarried there near upon two hours or more; gov. Tryon seasoning the repast, at times, by joking Mrs. Murray about her American friends, for she was known to be a steady advocate for the liberties of the country. Meanwhile, the Hessians and the British, except a strong corps which marched down the road to take possession of the city, remained upon their arms inactive; which gave Gen. Putnam the opportunity of escaping with about 3500 men, including the guards, who had been left to shift for themselves, when Col. Glover had been ordered away from New-York. . . . Col. Grayson has repeatedly said, speaking humorously, 'Mrs. Murray saved the American army.'"—William Gordon, *Hist. of the Rise, Progress, and Establishment, of the Independence of the U. S. of Am.* (1st ed., London, 1788), II: 328–29.

When Washington reached the vicinity of the Robert Murray estate, on the summit of the present Murray Hill, in the vicinity of Fourth Ave. and 36th St., "he found the militia retreating in disorder along both the cross and the Post roads, and Fellows' brigade just coming on to the field. The general, with Putnam and others, was then on the rising ground in the vicinity of the present Forty-second Street reservoir. In a very short time Parsons and his regiments arrived by the Bloomingdale Road, and Washington in person directed them to form along the line of the Post Road in front of the enemy, who were rapidly advancing from Kip's Bay. 'Take the walls!' 'Take the cornfield!' he shouted; and Parsons' men quickly ran to the walls and the field, but in a confused and disordered manner. Their general did his best to get them into line on the ground, but found it impossible, they were so dispersed, and, moreover, they were now beginning to retreat. . . ."—*Campaign of 1776*, 234–40. This account accords with the testimony of a court of inquiry respecting the retreat, which Johnston published in *ibid.*, part 2, 92–95.

James Thacher, M. D., commenting on the panic of the American troops, wrote in his journal, under date of Sept. 20: "His Excellency [Gen. Washington], distressed and enraged, drew his sword and snapped his pistols, to check them; but they continued their flight without firing a gun; and the General, regardless of his own safety, was in so much hazard, that one of his attendants seized the reins, and gave his horse a different direction."—*Military Jour. during the Am. Rev. War*, 70.

Lieut. Tench Tilghman, Washington's aide-de-camp, in a letter of Sept. 16 to his father, stated that ". . . the General did all in his power to convince them they were in no danger. He laid his Cane over many of the officers who shewed their men the example of running. These were militia, the New England Continental Troops are much better. . . ."—*Campaign of 1776*, part 2, 86.

Dr. Stiles recorded in his diary, under date of Nov. 10, a letter he had received from Gen. Greene, which stated that "The 2 Brigades run away from about 40 or fifty men, and left Gen[l] Washington standing alone within an hundred yards of the Enemy. This disagreeable circumstance made the last Retreat very disgraceful." —From the original MS. in Yale Univ. archives cited in *Battle of Harlem H'ts*, 163. Sept. 15

". . . fame hath said, that Gen. Washington threw his hat on the ground, and exclaimed, 'Are these the men with which I am to defend America?' But several things may have weight here;—the wounds received on Long Island were yet bleeding; and the officers, if not the men, knew that the city was not to be defended. Maj. Chapman was killed, and Brig. Maj. Wyllis was taken prisoner. A few others were killed, wounded, and taken prisonors. The Americans retreated up the island; and some few, who could not get out of the city that way, escaped in boats over to Paulus Hook, across the river. The house, in the fort at Horn's Hook, was set on fire by a shell, and burnt down. The fort was afterwards abandoned."—From Gen. Heath's *Memoirs*, cited in *Battle of Harlem H'ts*, 170. See also Bancroft's observations, regarding Washington's vexation, in a bibliographical note on the events of this day, in *Hist. of the U. S.* (first ed., 1866), IX: 122.

A company of artillerymen commanded by Capt. Sebastian Bauman occupied Bayard's Hill fort, and then escaped along the North River as far as the "Glass House," where after occupying a small redoubt they appropriated boats and crossed the river at night with their howitzers.—*Battle of Harlem H'ts.*, 86–88, citing Bauman's manuscript account.

In Private Martin's account of the rout, he wrote: ". . . the demons of fear and disorder seemed to take full possession of all and everything on that day. When I came to the spot where the militia were fired upon, the ground was literally covered with arms, knapsacks, stores, coats, hats and old oil flasks, perhaps some of those from the Madeira town cellars in New York . . ."—*Campaign of 1776*, part 2, 83.

Maj. Nicholas Fish, writing on Sept. 19 to John McKesson, secretary of theNew York convention, observed that "the Panic seized as well Officers (& those of distinction) as Men, in so much that it magnified the Number of the Enemy to thrice the Reality & generated substances from their own shadows, which greatly assisted them in their flight to the Heights above Harlem."—*Hist. Mag.*, 2d ser., III: 33.

Col. Smallwood wrote to the Maryland convention on Oct. 12: "I have often read and heard of instances of cowardice, but hitherto have had but a faint idea of it till now. I never could have thought human nature subject to such baseness. I could wish the transactions of this day blotted out of the annals of America. Nothing appeared but fright, disgrace, and confusion. Let it suffice to say, that sixty Light Infantry, upon the first fire, put to flight two brigades of the Connecticut troops—wretches who, however strange it may appear, from the Brigadier-General down to the private sentinel, were caned and whipped by the Generals Washington, Putnam, and Mifflin, but even this indignity had no weight, they could not be brought to stand one shot."—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 1013–14.

It was stated in a letter from New York to England, dated Sept. 27, that "Mr. Washington, presently after the landing on New-York Island, narrowly escaped being made prisoner. He left Mr. Apthorp's house, at Bloomingdale, a few minutes only before the British Light Infantry entered it."—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 564. Howe made his headquarters at the Apthorp house, which was at the present 9th Ave. between 90th and 91st Sts.—Lamb, *Hist. of the City of N. Y.*, II: 128–29. *Cf. infra.*

Lieut. John Heinrichs, writing on Sept. 18 at "Hornhogk" [Horn Hook], thus describes the capture of Manhattan Island: "Briefly; in the afternoon this part of the island was ours. . . . I had the right wing of the out-posts; we marched towards King's Bridge, consequently I came close on the East River, which is lined with the finest houses. I had the pleasure of taking possession of all these houses, together with the hostile battery, where I found 5 cannons; the rebels all fled. All the houses were crammed with furniture, rural riches, and jewels; the people however had all fled, and left their slaves behind. By the next day one proprietor after another came back and joyful tears of gratitude rolled down the faces of these formerly happy people, when they found again their houses, fruits, cattle, and all their furniture, and heard from one that I had merely taken possession for them, and delivered their property back to their hands."—*Battle of Harlem H'ts*, 227–28, citing Schlözer's "Briefwechsel meist historischen und politischen Inhalts," Vol. II, Part vii, p. 99; Jay Pamphlets. For another translation, see *Munsell's Hist. Series*, No. 18, p. 189.

1776 Sept. 15 Gen. Geo. Clinton, writing from Kingsbridge on Sept. 18, to the committee of the New York convention, said, regarding the landing of the British: "Our lines were but thinly manned, as they were then intended only to secure a retreat to the rear of our army, and unfortunately by such troops as were so little disposed to stand in the way of grape-shot that the main body of them almost instantly retreated, nay, fled, without a possibility of rallying them, though General Washington himself, (who rid to the spot on hearing the cannonade) with some other General Officers, exerted themselves to effect it.

"The enemy, on landing, immediately formed a line across the Island. Most of our people were luckily north of it, and joined the army. The few that were in the city crossed the river, chiefly to Paulus-Hook, so that our loss in men, artillery, or stores, is very inconsiderable; I don't believe it exceeds one hundred men, and I fancy most of them, from their conduct, staid out of choice. Before evening, the enemy landed the main body of their army, took possession of the city, and marched up the Island, and encamped on the heights extending from McGown's and the Black-Horse to the North River."—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 383

Gen. Greene, writing on Sept. 17 from the "Camp at Harlem Heights" to Gov. Cooke of Rhode-Island, says in regard to the retreat from Long-Island, and the evacuation of New York: "The retreats were both judicious and necessary, our numbers being very insufficient to hold such an extent of ground. His Excellency had proposed to evacuate the city and suburbs of New York some time before the enemy made their last landing, and had the Quarter-master-General been able to furnish the necessary wagons to remove the stores and baggage, the retreat would have been effected in good order, had the enemy delayed their landing twenty-four hours longer. Almost all the old standing regiment was drawn out of the city, in order to oppose the enemy at Hell-Gate, where they made an appearance of a very large body of troops, and movements as if they intended a landing.

"We made a miserable, disorderly retreat from New-York, owing to the disorderly conduct of the Militia, who ran at the appearance of the enemy's advance guard; this was General Fellows's brigade. They struck a panick into the troops in the rear, and Fellows's and Parsons's whole brigade ran away from about fifty men, and left his Excellency on the ground within eighty yards of the enemy, so vexed at the infamous conduct of the troops, that he sought death rather than life.

"The retreat was on the 14th [error for 15th] of this instant, from New-York; most of the troops got off, but we lost a prodigious deal of baggage and stores. . . ."—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 369–70.

Vice Admiral Lord Viscount Howe, in a letter to Mr. Stevens, written on board the "Eagle, New York River" (East River) on Sept. 18, describes the movements of the Navy during these operations. He states, among other things, that, on the night of the 15th, "the enemy directed four fire-vessels in succession against them, but with no other effect than that of obliging the ships to move their stations, the Repulse excepted. The Renown returned on this side the town, but the two frigates remain still in the North River, with the Tryal armed schooner, to strengthen the left flank of the army, extending to the western shore of York-Island, . . ."—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 379–80.

The chaplain of an American regiment stationed at "Powle's Hook" records in his journal that "After Long-Island was evacuated, it was judged impossible to hold the city of New York, and that for several days the artillery and stores of every kind had been removing, and last night the sick were ordered to Newark, in the Jerseys; but most of them could be got no farther than this place and Hoebuck, and as there is but one house at each of those places [evidently for the sick], many were obliged to lie in the open air till this morning, whose distress when I walked out at day-break gave me a livelier idea of the horrours of war than any thing I ever met with before. . . .

"About eleven o'clock a furious cannonade was heard a little above New-York, and before night numbers came over from the city and informed that it was evacuated by our troops, and about sunset we saw the tyrant's flag flying on Fort George."—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 460–61.

"The same Day the Enemy . . encamped on York Island across about the Eight Mile Stone & between that & the four Mile Stone."—From letter of Gen. Geo. Clinton, dated Sept. 21, in *N. Y. City during the Am. Rev.* (1861), 111. A footnote states that "The eighth mile-stone on the old Boston road, measured from the old City Hall in Wall street, must not be confounded with the eighth mile-stone on the present road running north from the city. The former was, probably, near the present suburban village of Yorkville."—*Ibid.*, 111. Sept. 15

Gen. Howe immediately chose for his headquarters the country seat of Dr. James Beekman, on East River, near the present 52d St.; he remained there seven and a half months.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1854), 554. For a view of the house, see *ibid.* (1861), opp. p. 496. *Cf.* reference to Apthorp house, *supra;* and S 16.

According to Lossing, Washington made Mott's tavern, near the present 143d St. and Eighth Ave., his headquarters.—*Pic. Field-Book of the Rev.*, II: 815.

" A view of the city from the south-east, in pen and ink, probably drawn between this date and Sept. 21, and showing the English fleet in the foreground, anchored off the northern end of Governor's Island, is reproduced and described in Vol. I, Pl. 47-a. A similar view from the north-east, made during the same period from a point just north of the Rutgers house, which appears in the foreground, is shown on Pl. 47-b, Vol. I.

" "The Asia, and two other ships of war proceeded up the North River, but were roughly handled by our battery at Powles Hook; and the next morning by day light, the Asia came down much faster than she went up, the three ships of war being nearly all destroyed by four of our fire ships that run in among them."—*N. Y. Merc.* (Newark ed.), S 21, 1776. See also 5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 460–61.

16 British brigades and regiments are landed, and guards are posted "in & about New York." The general orders contain, in part, the following provisions: "M. G^{l} Robertson will Command in New York;" "His Excelincy L^{t} G^{l} Hiester will be pleased to remove his Camp from Brook-line to Hell Gate in Long Island & Encamp on the Heights, where the Brigade of Guards Where [were] Encamp^{t};" "Capt^{n} Grants New York Comp^{y} to be Posted in the Battery in Brookline Height & to report to Maj^{r} G^{l} Robertson Comman^{dg} In New York;" "The Turtle Bay & Provost Guard to be takin By the Brigade of Guards, 2^{d} & 6th Briga^{es} of British, these Guards to Mount Immediately;" "All Rebel Prisoners to be Kept in New York, in the Hosp^{l} or wherever M. G^{l} Robertson shall Think proper;" "the Camp Equipage of The Army to be Brought Over As Soon as Possible. Magazines & Stores left in New York, are to be secured For his Majesty. The Barrak Master Gen^{l} is Order'd to take Possession of all Empty Houses, he shall judge Necessary For the More Effectually carrying on the Kings Service. —and the Comman^{dg} Officer of that Quarter will Afford Him any Assistance, he may require For the Above Purpose."—From the British Orderly Book of 1776–1777, preserved in the N. Y. H. S.

" "This morn^{g} a Batt^{n} of L. I. advanced by Jones's house on our left, but going too far were Attacked by a number of the Rebels & would have been cut off if they had not been well supported by the Grenad^{rs} & some field pieces we had 130 W^{d} & 9 K^{d} The firing lasted for some hours—Two men of War went up the N. R. & lay opposite our left Flank."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*).

" Pastor Shewkirk's diary, under this date, states that the English troops this forenoon were "drawn up in two lines in the Broad Way; Governor Tryon and others of the officers were present, and a great concourse of people. Joy and gladness seemed to appear in all countenances, and persons who had been strangers . . . were now very sociable together, and friendly. . . . The first that was done was, that all the houses of those who have had a part and a share in the Rebellion were marked as forfeited. . . ."—*Campaign of* 1776, part 2, 117–18

" "The Commander in chief was pleased to direct William Butler Esq to take an account of all the derelict property, & make report every evening of his proceedings to Gen^{l} Robertson then Commander of the City."—From the "Case of William Butler, Esq." in *N. Y. City during the Am. Rev.*, 150. This statement is followed by an account of the methods of military administration during the British occupation, with particular reference to the use of private property for the storage of supplies, for dwelling houses, barracks, etc. See also D 27, 1777.

" A resident of New York, of loyalist sympathies, wrote on Sept. 23, as follows: "The Day after the City was taken I repaired to it, and found it a most dirty, desolate and wretched Place. My House had been plundered by the Rebels of almost every thing I had left behind."—*St. James's Chron.* (London), N 7–9, 1776. Regarding the condition of the city, see also Winsor, VI: 331.

1776 Sept. 16 Rev. Charles Inglis returns on this same day from Long Island to the city, which, he says, exhibits "a most melancholy appearance, being deserted and pillaged. My house was plundered of everything by the rebels. My loss amounts to near 200l. this currency, or upwards of 100l. sterling. The rebels carried off all the bells in the city [see S 9], partly to convert them into cannon, partly to prevent notice being given speedily of the destruction they meditated against the city by fire, when it began."—*Doc. Hist. N. Y.* (4to ed.), III: 643.

" Kemble, after describing in his journal the landing and advance of the British troops on Sept. 15, adds: "On a Survey of their Works the Day after, find the whole Coast from Kipp's Bay to New York on the East River, and from New York to Little Bloomingdale [near Greenwich] on the North River, fortified with a Line of Entrenchment, except where the Marshes obstructed it, with a Chain of Redoubts and Works from [Judge] Jones's House, across the Island to Lespenard's and Mortimer's [Mortier's] House [Richmond Hill] by Bayard's Mount on which they have a Fort called Bunker's Hill [see Pl. 50, Vol. I], the only Work of any Consequence or strength on the Island, and tolerably well finished. It is made of Sod. All the rest of Works (which are innumerable) appear calculated more to amuse than for use."—*Kemble Papers*, I: 88. "Flour and other Stores of no great Consequence" were also found, "with some cannon in their redoubts."—*Ibid.*, I: 89.

" The general orders, issued from the American headquarters on Harlem Heights (the Morris house), contain "The Arrangement for this Night," as follows: "General Clinton to form next to the North River, and extend to the left. General Scott's Brigade next to General Clinton's. Lieutenant-Colonel Sayer, of Colonel Griffith's Regiment, with the three companies intended for a reinforcement to day, to form upon the left of Scott's Brigade. General Nixon's, Colonel Sargent's division, Colonel Weedon's, and Major Price's Regiments are to retire to their quarters and refresh themselves; but hold themselves in readiness to turn out at a minute's warning. General McDougall to establish proper guards against his brigade upon the height, and every regiment posted upon the heights, from Morris's house to General McDougall's camp, to furnish proper guards to prevent a surprise, not less than twenty men from each Regiment. General Putnam commands upon the right flank to night; General Spencer from McDougall's brigade up to Morris's house. Should the enemy attempt to force the pass to night, General Putnam is to apply to General Spencer for a reinforcement."—5 *Am. Archives*, II: 381–82.

" "The first priest to celebrate Mass in New York City after the British occupation was the Abbe de la Motte, an Augustinian, who was chaplain of a French ship, taken at sea by the British cruisers, and brought for condemnation to New York." For such Catholic service, the British commander ordered him to be arrested; he was kept a "close prisoner" until he was exchanged in 1779.—*Eccles. Rec.*, III: 1450. See also N 18.

" "When the British Army took possession of New York, they found a Frenchman in Goal, under Condemnation for Burglery & Robbery . . . This fellow was set over our Prisoners in the Hospital, as a Surgeon, tho' he knew not the least principle of the Art . . ." He caused the death of many American prisoners by poisoning.—Boudinot's *Jour.*, *op. cit.*, 35.

This introduces, in general, the subject of the treatment of American prisoners in the hands of the enemy during the British occupation of New York. In this connection, the name of William Cunningham, the provost marshal, comes first to mind (see Ag 4, 1774). Cunningham's dying confession on Aug. 10, 1791, regarding his atrocities in New York, stated: "I shudder at the murders I have been accessary to, both with and without orders from government, especially while in New-York, during which time there were more than 2,000 prisoners starved in the different churches, by stopping their rations, which I sold.

"There were also 275 American prisoners and obnoxious persons executed, out of all which number there were only about one dozen public executions, which chiefly consisted of British and Hessian deserters. The mode for private execution was thus conducted: A guard was dispatched from the Provost about half after 12, at night, to Barrack-street, and the neighborhood of Upper Barracks, to order the people to shut their window-shutters, and put out their lights, forbidding them not to presume to look out of their windows or doors, on pain of death; after which the unfortunate prisoners were conducted, gagged, just behind the Upper Barracks, and hung without ceremony, and there buried by the black pioneer of the Provost."—*Genius of Liberty* (Morristown, N. J.), Ja 15, 1801. Sept. 16

For Cunningham's later history, see N 25, 1783; Ag 10, 1791. For a more particular account of the cruelties and atrocities committed by Cunningham, both in Philadelphia and New York, see the *Journal or Historical Recollections of Am. Events during The Revolutionary War*, by Elias Boudinot (Phila., 1894), 56–59. Concerning the grievances of prisoners, see *ibid.*, 9–23, 35–36. See also N 1776.

John Pintard has left a description of the interior of the jail as it was under Cunningham's mal-administration. It is published in *Man. Com. Coun.* (1855), 473–74.

In the battle at Harlem Heights, the British are forced to re- "
treat. The engagement began near what is now 130th St. and Broadway, and ended at about 107th St. and Broadway, covering the country west to Riverside Drive.—Johnston, *The Battle of Harlem Heights*, containing an account of the military operations of the day and a topographical description, with plan, of the battlefield. See also Winsor, VI: 285, 334, 335. The principal events connected with the battle, taken from contemporary accounts, are outlined below:

The British official record reads as follows: "This day there was a smart Action near Bloomingdale, in which the light Infantry [British] suffered, but on being supported by the Reserve under the Hon^{ble} Major Gen^{l} Vaughan, the Rebels were defeated with great loss."—From transcript, in Library of Congress, of "Journal of the Operations," etc., in British Museum (Egerton MSS. 2135 f. 7).

Kemble records in his journal: "In the morning a Party of the Enemy showed themselves at Jones's House; were inconsiderately pursued by two Companies of Light Infantry who Engaged and drove a very Superior Body to a great distance, supported by 42d. Regiment and some Light Infantry; were fired at from a Breast work, and, it not being thought proper to support them, were ordered to Retreat. 1 Serjeant 13 Privates Killed; 2 Majors, 2 Captains 7 Subalterns, 5 Serjeants, 3 Drummers, & 138 Wounded." —*Kemble's Jour.*, 89.

Lewis Morris, Jr., writes to his father from "the Heights above Harlem:" "Monday Morning [Sept. 16] an advanced Party, Colonel Knoulton's Regiment, was attacked by the Enemy upon a Height a little to the South West of Days's Tavern, and after opposing them bravely & being overpowered by their Numbers they were forced to retreat and the Enemy advanced upon the Top of the Hill opposite, to that which lies before Deyes's Doare, with a Confidence of Success, and after rallying their Men by a Buegil Horn and resting themselves a little while, they descended the Hill with an Intention to force our Flanking Party which extended from the North River to the before mentioned Hill, but they received so warm a Fusilade from that Flank and a Party that went up the Hill to Flank them and cut off their Retreat, that they were forced to give Way. Their loss is something considerable, ours, about forty wounded & twelve killed. The Impression it made upon the Minds of our People is a most signal Victory to us and the Defeat a considerable Mortification to them."—From "Letters to Gen. Lewis Morris," in N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1875), VIII: 447–48.

In a letter of Sept. 18, written at the Morris house, Washington continues his report to the President of Congress which he began on the morning of the 16th, and gives these particulars: "Nothing has been attempted upon a large and general plan of attack. About the time of the post's departure with my letter, the enemy appeared in several large bodies upon the plains, about two and a half miles from hence. I rode down to our advanced posts, to put matters in a proper situation, if they should attempt to come on. When I arrived there I heard a firing, which, I was informed, was between a party of our Rangers under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Knowlton, and an advanced party of the enemy. Our men came in and told me, that the body of the enemy, who kept themselves concealed, consisted of about three hundred, as near as they could guess. I immediately ordered three companies of Colonel Weedon's regiment from Virginia, under the command of Major Leitch, and Colonel Knowlton with his Rangers, composed of volunteers from different New-England regiments, to try to get in their rear, while a disposition was making as if to attack them in front, and thereby draw their whole attention that way.

"This took effect as I wished on the part of the enemy. On the appearance of our party in front, they immediately ran down the hill, took possession of some fences and bushes, and a smart firing

1776 Sept. 16 began, but at too great a distance to do much execution on either side. The parties under Colonel Knowlton and Major Leitch unluckily began their attack too soon, as it was rather in flank than in rear. In a little time Major Leitch was brought off wounded, having received three balls through his side; and in a short time after Colonel Knowlton got a wound, which proved mortal. Their men, however, persevered, and continued the engagement with the greatest resolution. Finding that they wanted a support, I advanced part of Colonel Griffith's and Colonel Richardson's Maryland regiments, with some detachments from the Eastern regiments, who were nearest the place of action. These troops charged the enemy with great intrepidity, and drove them from the wood into the plain, and were pushing them from thence, having silenced their fire in a great measure, when I judged it prudent to order a retreat, fearing the enemy, as I have since found was really the case, were sending a large body to support their party.

". . . We had about forty wounded; the number of slain is not yet ascertained; but it is very inconsiderable. By a Sergeant, who deserted from the enemy and came in this morning, I find that their party was greater than I imagined. It consisted of the Second Battalion of Light Infantry, a battalion of the Royal Highlanders, and three companies of the Hessian Riflemen, under the command of Brigadier-General Leslie. The deserter reports that their loss in wounded and missing was eighty-nine, and eight killed. In the latter, his account is too small, as our people discovered and buried double that number. This affair I am in hopes will be attended with many salutary consequences, as it seems to have greatly inspired the whole of our troops. The Sergeant further adds, that a considerable body of men are now encamped from the East to the North River, between the seven and eight mile-stones, under the command of General Clinton. General Howe, he believes, has his quarters at Mr. Apthorp's house."

He adds in a postscript: "The late losses we have sustained in our baggage and camp necessaries, have added much to our distress, which was very great before. I must therefore take the liberty of requesting Congress, to have forwarded, as soon as possible, such a supply of tents, blankets, camp-kettles, and other articles, as can be collected; we cannot be overstocked."—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 351.

Writing on Sept. 17 from headquarters, at Col. Morris's house, to Gov. Cooke of Rhode-Island, Washington told the following story of the battle: "I am now encamped on the Heights above mentioned, which are so well calculated for defence, that I should hope that if the enemy make an attack, and our men will behave with tolerable resolution, they must meet with a repulse, if not a total defeat. They advanced in sight yesterday [Sept. 16] in several large bodies, but attempted nothing of a general nature, though in the forenoon there were some smart skirmishes between some of their parties and detachments sent out by me, in which I have the pleasure to inform you our men behaved with bravery and intrepidity, putting them to flight when in open ground, and forcing them from posts they had seized, two or three times. From some of their wounded men which fell into our hands, the appearance of blood in every place where they made their stand and on the fences as they passed, we have reason to believe they had a good many killed and wounded, though they did not leave many on the ground. In number our loss was very inconsiderable, but in the fall of Lieutenant-Colonel Knowlton, I consider it as great, being a brave and good officer; and it may be increased by the death of Major Leitch, of the Virginia regiment, who unfortunately received three balls through his side."—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 369. See also Washington's account, dated Sept. 23, written to Abraham Yates, Jr., president of the convention of the state of New York.—*Ibid.*, II: 466–67.

Gen. Geo. Clinton, writing from Kingsbridge on Sept. 18, reported to the committee of the New York convention: "On Monday morning [Sept. 16], about ten o'clock, a party of the enemy, consisting of Highlanders, Hessians, the Light Infantry, Grenadiers, and English troops, (number uncertain,) attacked our advanced party, commanded by Colonel Knowlton, at Martje Davit's Fly. They were opposed with spirit, and soon made a retreat to a clear field, southwest of that about two hundred paces, where they lodged themselves behind a fence covered with bushes. Our people attacked them in front, and caused them to retreat a second time, leaving five dead on the spot. We pursued them to a buckwheat field on the top of a high hill, distant about four hundred paces, where they received a considerable reinforcement, with several field-pieces, and there made a stand. A very brisk action ensued at this place, which continued about two hours. Our people at length worsted them a third time, caused them to fall back into an orchard, from thence across a hollow, and up another hill not far distant from their own lines. A large column of the enemy's army being at this time discovered to be in motion, and the ground we then occupied being rather disadvantageous, a retreat likewise, without bringing on a general action, (which we did not think prudent to risk,) rather insecure, our party was therefore ordered in, and the enemy was well contented to hold the last ground we drove them to. Sept. 16

"We lost, on this occasion, Colonel Knowlton, and sixteen privates, killed. Major Leitch, from Virginia, and about eight or ten subaltern officers and privates wounded. The loss of the enemy is uncertain. They carried their dead and wounded off, in and soon after the action; but we have good evidence of their having upwards of sixty killed, and violent presumption of one hundred. The action, in the whole, lasted about four hours.

"I consider our success in this small affair, at this time, almost equal to a victory. It has animated our troops, gave them new spirits, and erased every bad impression the retreat from Long-Island, &c., had left on their minds. They find they are able, with inferiour numbers, to drive their enemy, and think of nothing now but conquest."—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 383–84.

Gen. Geo. Clinton writing on Sept. 21 to Dr. Peter Tappen, thus described the battle: "Our Army at least one Division of it lay at Col° Morris's & so southward to near the Hollow Way which runs across from Harlem Flat to the North River at Matje Davit's Fly About half way between which two Places our Lines run across the River which indeed at that Time were only began but are now [Sept. 21] in a very defensible state. On Monday Morning [Sept. 16] the Enemy attacked our Advanced Party Commanded [by] Col° Knowlton (a brave Officer who was killed in the Action) near the Point of Matje Davit's Fly the Fire was very brisk on both sides our People however soon drove them back into a Clear Field about 200 Paces South East of that where they lodged themselves behind a Fence covered with Bushes our People pursued them but being oblidged to stand exposed in the open Field or take a Fence at a Considerable Distance they preferred the Latter it was indeed adviseable for we soon brought a Couple of Field Pieces to bear upon them which fairly put them to Flight with two Discharges only the Second Time our People pursued them closely to the Top of a Hill about 400 paces distant where they received a very Considerable Reinforcement & made their Second Stand Our People also had received a Considerable Reinforcement, and at this Place a very brisk Action commenced which continued for near two Hours in which Time we drove the Enemy into a Neighbouring orchard from that across a Hollow & up another Hill not far Distance from their own Encampment, here we found the Ground rather Disadvantageous & a Retreat insecure we therefore thot proper not to pursue them any farther & retired to our first Ground leaving the Enemy on the last Ground we drove them to—That Night I commanded the Right Wing of our advanced Party or Picket on the Ground the Action first began. . . ." The American loss in killed and wounded, he states, was about 70; and the British, about 300.—*N. Y. City during the Am. Rev.*, 111–13.

A report printed in Newark on Sept. 21, stated that the British attack was first "near the Blue Bell."—*N. Y. Merc.* (Newark ed.), S 21, 1776.

Col. Reed, who took part in the battle, writing to Mrs. Reed on Sept. 22, gives another account of the engagement, and among other things says: "Our greatest loss is poor Knowlton, whose name and spirit ought to be immortal. I assisted him off, and when gasping in the agonies of death, all his inquiry was if we had driven in the enemy." Referring to the success of the patriots, Col. Reed says: "You can hardly conceive the change it has made in our army. The men have recovered their spirits, and feel a confidence which before they had quite lost. I hope the effects will be quite lasting. . . . I suppose many persons will think it was rash and imprudent for officers of our rank to go into such an action. General Putnam, General Greene, many of the General's family, Mr. Tilghman, &c., were in it; but it was really to animate the troops, who were quite dispirited, and would not go into danger unless their officers led the way."—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 444. The same letter, in modified form, is printed by Johnston in *The Battle of Harlem Heights*, 136–39, citing the Reed Papers, N. Y. H. S.

1776 Sept. 16 Another account of the death of Knowlton, by an officer who assisted him from the field, is contained in *ibid.*, 154–55, citing the *Conn. Gaz.* (New London), S 27, 1776.

A letter written at headquarters on Sept. 17 (by whom does not appear), regarding the battle of Harlem Heights, states that: "Yesterday morning [Sept. 16] the Regulars came within half a mile of our lines, and made a stand. A few of our scouts, who were out, attacked and drove them off. In two hours after, two thousand of them returned. General Beall sent out three companies of Riflemen, under the command of Major Mantz, who attacked them. Immediately General Washington reinforced with the remainder of our brigade, together with General Weedon's regiment from Virginia, Major Price's three independent companies, and one regiment of Rhode-Islanders. Never did troops go to the field with more cheerfulness and alacrity; when there began a heavy fire on both sides. It continued about one hour, when our brave Southern troops dislodged them from their posts. The enemy rallied, and our men beat them the second time. They rallied again; our troops drove them the third time, and were rushing on them, but the enemy had got on an eminence, and our troops were ordered to retreat, the General considering there might be a large number of the enemy behind the hill, concealed." Among the wounded were Captain Low and Major Leitch; and "Colonel Knowlton, from Boston, killed in the field, who distinguished himself at Bunker's Hill, as well as in this engagement. He will be interred to-day, with all the honours of war." —5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 370–71.

It was stated in a letter from Baltimore that Maj. Leitch was in command of three companies of Colonel Weedon's regiment of Virginians. Col. Knowlton's "Rangers" were "composed of volunteers from different New-England regiments."

"By a Sergeant who deserted from the enemy, and came in this morning, we were informed that their party consisted of the Second Battalion of Light Infantry, a battalion of Royal Highlanders, and three companies of the Hessian Riflemen, under the command of Brigadier-General Leslie. The deserter reports that their loss, in killed and wounded, amounts to one hundred and forty, about forty of which we found dead on the field, and buried. [*Cf.* p. 1017.]

"On the whole, the enemy got completely defeated, which has given great spirits to our army, who are encamped on the heights at Harlem, where they are advantageously posted, and in high spirits, waiting the attack of the enemy.

"By letters received from New-York, we are informed that the enemy were encamped about two miles from Head-Quarters; that they were landing their artillery from Long-Island at Horn's Hook; and that an attack was shortly expected on our lines, which were very formidable."—*Ibid.*, II: 371–72.

Capt. John Montresor records in his journal on the day of the battle, that in "the action on Vandewater's Heights, near Harlaem, on New York Island," he procured two brass 3-pounders, and there being no horses near McGowns's, where the cannon were, he had them hauled by hand into position to prevent the Americans getting around the British left, "and 60 rounds from each were fired."—*Montresor's Jour.*, 121.

Lieut. John Heinrichs, writing on Sept. 18 from a point "100 yards from Hornhogk," states that he was wounded in this battle and adds: "To whom could I more safely go, and who would receive me in a more friendly manner than they who had but yesterday called me their benefactor, their preserver? As I do not like noise, now still less than ever; I selected for myself, although I could have chozen palaces, a small house on the East River, to which the widow of a New York preacher, Oglyby [former rector of St. George's Chapel in Beekman St.] had fled with a numerous family of children and step-children. Not far distant was the house or rather the palace of her old father, who had a storehouse full of porcelain, wine, and brandy, but had lost nothing from it.

"All these people came back last evening; and the emotion I felt on seeing mother and children, grandfather and grandchildren, &c. down to the black children of the slaves, hugging and kissing each other, so affected my wound, that I got a fever. . . ."—*Battle of Harlem Heights*, 228, citing the "Jay Pamphlets."

See also the following accounts of the battle: James S. Martin's (error for Joseph Plumb Martin's) *Narrative* (1830), cited in *Campaign of* 1776, part 2, 81–84; Lieut. Tench Tilghman's letter to his father, *ibid.*, 87; Col. David Humphrey's account, *ibid.*, 90–91; Baurmeister's narrative in *Mag. of Am. Hist.*, I: 37; and the additional documents in *ibid.* (1882), VIII: 39–49; extracts from the journal of the Hessian Gen. von Heister, and the diary of Capt. Von Walzburg, pub. in *Battle of Harlem Heights*, 224–26. Sept. 16

". . . Some few days after this Happened a New England Captain Was Dressed in Woman's apparel arm'd With a Wooden gun & Sword & Drum'd out of the army for Cowardice. . . ."—From "The Journal of Captain William Beatty, of the Maryland Line, 1776 to 1780," in *Hist. Mag.*, 2d sev., I: 79.

"In y^e^ Afternoon we heard many Reports of y^e^ bad Success of our Army, which seem'd to Vary much in y^e^ Telling, so y^t^ it seems very doubtfull whether any of them are worthy of Credit or not."—*Diary of Jabez Fitch* (*MS.*), 42. 17

It is stated in the British orders of the day that: "The Com^r^ in Chief Entertains the Hiest Opinion of the Bravirey of the few troops that Yesterday beat back a Verry superior Body of the Rebels, and he desires to return Thanks to the Batt^n^ and to the Officers and Men of the Artillery, that came to their Support, with that Expedition wich so Strongly markes the Prevaling, spiritt in The Army, and wich Properly temper^e^d must Always Insure Success to his Majestys Arm^e^s, but at the same time he finds Himself under a Nessaty of Dissaproving Want of Attention in the Light Comp^ys^ persuing The rebels without that proper Discretion To be Observe'd when their is not troops to Support.—The Ge^l^ has also much Satisfaction in taking notice, of the steady Behavour of the troops under the Com^d^ of L^t^ Gen^l^ Clinton, who made good the decent of this Island on the 15^th^ Inst^——^Four days Provision from the 18^th^ to the 21^st^ Inclusive will be Isued to the troops at Tirtle Bay as fast as it can be Landed.——The Comp^y^ Officers of Brigades Will press all the Waggons, and cartis, In Possession of the Corps and Employ them For Bringing up Provisions for the troops Without loss of time."—From Orderly Book, British Army (MS.), in N. Y. H. S. Regarding the campaign around New York, see Winsor, VI: 323, with map p. 404. "

Washington thanks the troops in general orders for their conduct the day before, which shows "What may be done where Officers and Soldiers will exert themselves."—From *Orderly Book, McDougall's Brigade* (*MS.*), in N. Y. H. S. "

"Col. Knowlton . . . will be interred to-day with all the honours of war."—From a letter of this date addressed to a gentleman in Annapolis, in *Battle of Harlem Heights*, 157. For the exact place of burial, see *ibid.*, 79. "

Pastor Shewkirk's diary contains this entry: ". . . everything was pretty quiet, though almost daily they brought in prisoners, who were lodged in the Dutch and Presbyterian churches . . ." —*The Campaign of* 1776, part 2, 118. "

A letter, written by John Oothout, Jr. (probably about 1855) to Frederic De Peyster, states that early in the Revolution, when the British converted the Middle Dutch Church into a riding-school for their dragoons by removing the pulpit, gallery, pews, and flooring, his father obtained from Lord Howe permission to take down the bell, which was the one presented to the church by the will of Abraham De Peyster in 1728 (*q.v.*). This he stored in a secure and secret place, where it remained some years after the British army evacuated the city, until the church was repaired and reopened.—De Witt's *Discourse* (1857), 97–98. This bell remained in the Middle Dutch Church until it was dismantled in 1844, when it was removed to the Dutch Church in 9th St. near Broadway. It remained there until 1855, when it was placed in the Dutch Church in Lafayette Pl.—*Ibid.* It was later hung in the tower of the Dutch Reformed Church at Fifth Ave. and 48th St.—*Brief Account of an Hist. Church* (1904), 36.

Among the orders for the day, of the American troops on Harlem Heights, is this: "The Brigade Majors are immediately to settle a Court-Martial for the trial of prisoners, to meet at the white house near Head-Quarters."—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 382. 18

Lieut. Col. Lewis Morris, Jr., writes to his father: "We . . . are now upon the Heights above Harlem where we shall do or die." —N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1875), VIII: 447. "

Rev. Charles Inglis of Trinity opens "one of the churches" and holds service.—*Doc. Hist. N. Y.* (4to ed.), III: 643. See Ag 17, and S 22. "

Gen. Geo. Clinton, writing from Kingsbridge, reports to the "Committee of New-York Convention" the events of the last few days in and around the city. Since the battle of Harlem Heights, he says, "nothing material has happened. The enemy keep close to their lines. Our advance parties continue at their former station. We are daily throwing up works to prevent the "

1776 Sept. 18 enemy's advancing. Great attention is paid to Fort Washington, the posts opposite to it on the Jersey shore, and the obstructions in the river, which, I have reason to believe, are already effectual, so as to prevent their shipping passing; however, it is intended still to add to them, as it is of the utmost consequence to keep the enemy below us. . . ."—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 383–84. The original of this letter is in the N. Y. H. S.—*Battle of Harlem Heights*, 139–42.

" Gen. Glover writes, from "Burdett's Ferry" to Washington: "The Enemy are forming an encampment on the edge of the North River, about one mile below the ground where the battle was fought on Monday last. I have moved the Brigade up the hill about one and a half [miles] from the Ferry.

"Colonel Bradley's Regiment is posted between my Brigade & Powlus Hook. The Asia Man of war passed by that post, nine o'clock this morning. Colonel Durkee saluted her with five shot—thirty two pounders, which was not returned."—*Glover Corresp.* (*MS.*), part 2, p. 1.

" Lieut. Heinrichs, a Hessian officer wounded in the battle of the 16th (*q.v.*), in a letter of this date, written at Harlem, near "Horn-Huck" (Horn's Hook), thus describes the city: "The island of New York is the most beautiful island I have ever seen. No superfluous trunk, no useless twig, no unnecessary stalk, can here be found. Projecting fruitful hillocks, surrounded by orchards, meadows, and gardens full of fruit-trees, and single ones scattered over the hills, with houses attached, line both sides of the river, and present to the eye a beautiful scene. The houses, which are two stories high and painted white, are encircled by a piazza, and have a weather-vane on top. They are also surrounded by beautiful walks, and are built and furnished in the best of taste."—From "Letters of Brunswick and Hessian Officers during the Am. Rev." in *Munsell's Hist. Ser.*, No. 18, 201–2.

" This date is found on one of Archibald Robertson's drawings (No. 367—see July 12), entitled "View of Long Island & East River from my Quarters on N. York Island. 18th Septr 1776."

19 Admiral Lord Howe and Gen. Howe, "the King's Commissioners for restoring Peace to His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in North-America," issue at New York the following proclamation or "Declaration:"

"Although Congress, whom the misguided Americans suffer to direct their opposition to a reëstablishment of the Constitutional Government of these Provinces, have disavowed every purpose of reconciliation not consonant with their extravagant and inadmissible claim of Independence, the King's Commissioners think fit to declare that they are equally desirous to confer with his Majesty's well-affected subjects, upon the means of restoring the publick tranquility, and establishing a permanent union with every Colony as a part of the British Empire. The King being most graciously pleased to direct a revision of such of his royal instructions to his Governours as may be construed to lay an improper restraint on the freedom of legislation in any of his Colonies, and to concur in the revisal of all acts by which his Majesty's subjects there may think themselves aggrieved, it is recommended to the inhabitants at large to reflect seriously upon their present condition and expectations, and judge for themselves whether it be more inconsistent with their honour and happiness to offer up their lives as a sacrifice to the unjust and precarious cause in which they are engaged, or return to their allegiance, accept the blessings of peace, and to be secured in a free enjoyment of their liberties and properties, upon the true principles of the Constitution."—From one of these original broadsides, in the author's collection; see also 5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 398.

An American "Declaration," answering this, is in the form of a travesty, signed with the names of the Howes and purporting to be an explanation of their "Declaration."—*Ibid.* For another proclamation by the commissioners, see N 30.

" The British orders of the day provide that: "No Officers are to take Possession of Houses in New York but by Application to Majr Genl Robertson;" "The Commissary Genl of stores & Commissary Genl of Artiller'y or their deputys To attend and take Charge of all stores left by the Rebels in the Island of new York;" "A Guard of an Officer and 20 Men from the Brigade of Guards to do duty at Greenwich, to Protect the boats and to Preserve order among the Seamen There—This Guard to Parade at 4 O'Clock This Afternoon, a Guide will attend to Conduct them. The Captns of Guides and all the Guides of duty to attend at head Qurts dayly at Orderly time and there to remain Till Dismiss'd—Lt Genl Earl Pearcy Orders care to be taken by the Regts not to Burn any straw Near the store houses."—From Orderly Book, British Army (MS.), in N. Y. H. S. Sept. 19

" Washington writes from the Morris house to the president of congress that the British "are bringing many of their heavy cannon towards the heights. . . . They have also eight or nine ships of war in the North River, which, it is said, are to cannonade our right flank, when they open their batteries against our front." He plans "to maintain the post so long as it shall appear practicable and conducive to the general good."—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 398–99.

" The general orders, issued from "Head-Quarters, Harlem Heights," contain praise for the British policy "to restrain every kind of abuse of private property." They also express complaint that "the abandoned and profligate part of our own army, countenanced by a few officers, who are lost to every sense of honour and virtue, as well as their country's good, are by rapine and plunder spreading ruin and terrour wherever they go; thereby making themselves infinitely more to be dreaded than the common enemy they are come to oppose. . . . The General [Washington] . . . is determined to show no favour to officer or soldier who shall offend herein, but punish without exception every person who shall [be found guilty of this most abominable practice, which, if continued, must prove the destruction of any army on earth.."—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 413–14.

" Lieut. Tench Tilghman, Washington's aide, writes to his father: "An Ensign is to be tried for marauding to-day, the Genl will execute him if he can get a Court Martial to convict him."—*Campaign of 1776*, part 2, 87.

" In a letter to the Massachusetts assembly, Washington writes "in a cursory, rough way, an account of the most material events from the battle on Long-Island to the present moment."—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 399–401.

20 Lord Howe, from the "Eagle off New-York," writes to Lord Germain: "Finding in a conversation with Mr. Sullivan, a Major General in the rebel army, taken prisoner in the action of the 27th of August [*q.v.*], that the leaders of the disaffected Americans, professed to understand the powers delegated by the King's commission, were restricted to granting pardons and declaring the Colonies at peace, without authority to enter into any discussion of grievances, I thought proper to inform that gentleman, that the object of his Majesty's paternal desire was to make his American subjects happy, as well as to relieve them from the calamities of war—That the Commissioners were willing to consult and confer with any persons of influence, upon the means of attaining these ends; and that reconciliation, union and redress of grievances, might be the happy consequence. Mr. Sullivan hereupon proposed, and with General Howe's approbation, I consented, that he should go to Philadelphia, and undeceive those who appeared to entertain that confined opinion of the King's most gracious intentions.

"On the 9th instant he returned, and acquainted me, that he had made known the sentiments I had expressed to him; and that according to the tenor of a resolution of Congress, three Deputies might soon be expected in this province, to enquire more particularly into the grounds of the information he had communicated. . .

"Although the object of this deputation apparently was to interrogate rather than to confer, General Howe concurred in opinion with me, that I should not, on that account, decline any proposition for a meeting.—We thought it material to controvert the real or affected ideas before mentioned, which had probably been circulated with a view to persuade the ignorant, that the offer of peace and pardon held forth in our Declaration of the 14th of July [*q.v.*], was merely an artifice to disarm them, and that their liberties and properties were only to be secured by a perseverance in their resolution, to throw off all dependence upon the King and Parliament of Great-Britain.

"In the evening of the same day I received information that Doctor Franklin, Mr. John Adams, and Mr. Rutledge, would meet me, at any appointed place, on the morning of the 11th. General Howe's presence being that day necessary with the army, he could not accompany me to the meeting, which I appointed should be on Staten-Island, opposite to the town of Amboy. [For account of the conference, see S 11.]

"In consequence of the result of the above-mentioned interview, we judged it necessary to publish the declaration [see S 19] inclosed in our joint letter to your Lordship of this day's date. . . .

"I have only to add, that as the rebel army remains strongly posted at the north part of the island of New-York, and the

1776 Sept. 20 inhabitants who had fled, or been compelled to leave the city, before the King's troops took possession of it, are not returned; we have it not yet in our power, even were it expedient in the present moment, to effect the compleat re-establishment of the Civil Government of this district."—*Candid Retrospect*, 21–22, citing the *Parliamentary Register for* 1778.

" Writing to Gen. Schuyler from the Morris house, Washington briefly reviews events since the retreat from Long Island. Of the battle of Harlem Heights, he says: "This little advantage has inspired our troops prodigiously; they find that it only requires resolution and good officers to make an enemy (that they stood in too much dread of) give way." He adds: "The British army lies encamped about two miles below us; they are busy in bringing over their cannon and stores from Long-Island, and we are putting ourselves in the best posture of defence that time and circumstances will admit of."—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 416–17.

" The British orders of the day provide that "the 3d & 4th Brigdes will send one Carefull woman——to attend the Genl Hospl at Hell gate the woman will be paid & Reliev'd weekly any one that Quits her duty will be immediately sent Home,—all the facines & Pickets made for the 3d & 4th Brigades of British & the Brigade of Stern will be Carried in the Waggons belonging to the Corp's to Joneses House near the north River, those Made by the Brigade of Gds 2d & 6th Brigades to be sent in the same Manner to Major Musgroves advanc'd Post to the Left of McGowens House." —From *Orderly book*, British Army (MS.), in N. Y. H. S.

21 A large part of New York City is destroyed by fire.—Winsor, VI: 334. The many references to it in contemporary publications give a composite picture of the catastrophe which no modern summary of the facts could so graphically present. These are contained in the following excerpts from letters, newspapers, official documents, and other authoritative sources:

Kemble records in his journal: "Everything quiet till 12 at Night of the 20th & 21st in the morning, when the Town of New York took fire. The Wind blowing hard a South East. The fire was first discovered between 12 & 1 o'Clock in that block of Houses fronting Mr. Watts's and near the Exchange, in a House facing the Water; from thence it ranged up the Broadway and Broad Street to the City Hall, one way, and near Smiths, the other, at Flattenberg Hill. The other side of the Broad way was all consumed from Cortlands House to Hills Tavern and from thence to St. Paul's Church, with all the buildings back of that to the North River.

"Many People taken up and confined on suspicion of setting the Town on fire, and it is not to be doubted; but it was done by design, Combustibles, Matches, &c. having been found in Houses since, hid under stairways, and ready for another Conflagration." —*Kemble's Jour.*, 89–90. See also Stedman, *Hist. of the Am. War*, (1794), I: 208–9; *The German Allied Troops in the No. American War of Independence*, translated from the German of Max von Eelking by J. C. Rosengarten (1893), 42.

Fitch records in his diary: "About one oClock in ye Morning We Observ'd a Considerable Light up toward ye Northward, which we sopos'd to be ye burning of some Buildings; this Light continued while Day, & some Time in ye Morning we were Informed yt it was in ye City of N. York, & yt a considerable part of ye City was Burnt, but we are yet Scarcely able to believe this Report."—*Diary of Jabez Fitch (MS.)*, 46.

A letter, written by a loyalist in New York on Sept. 23, states: "I flattered myself that the City would soon be peopled again, and that Matters would speedily be restored to their former State; but the Authors of our Calamities were determined to frustrate this Expectation. The Destruction of the City was resolved on, and a Number of Villains remained in the City concealed to execute this most diabolical Purpose. Accordingly, on the Thursday following, when every Thing was very dry, and a brisk southerly Wind blew, some of them set Fire to the Houses near Whitehall. The Fire instantly spread and raged with inconceivable Violence. There were few Citizens in Town; the Fire-Engines and Pumps were out of Order. Two Regiments of Soldiers were immediately ordered into Town, and many Boats full of Men were sent from the Fleet; to these, under Providence, it is owing that the whole City was not reduced to Ashes. The Destruction was very great; between a third and fourth of the City is burnt. All that is West of the New Exchange, along Broad streat to the North River, as high as the City Hall, and from thence along the Broad Way and North River to King's College, is in Ruins. St. Paul's Church and the College were saved with the utmost Difficulty. Trinity Church, the Lutheran Church, the Parsonage, and Charity School, are destroyed. Many of the Villains were apprehended, with Matches in their Hrnds [*sic*] to set Fire to the Houses. A Fellow was seized, just about to set Fire to the College, who acknowledged he was employed for the Purpose. A New England Captain was seized, with Matches in his Pocket, who acknowledged the same. Between 1000 and 1500 Houses are burnt; and we are under the most dismal Apprehension that there are some more of those Villains concealed in Town to burn what is yet left. Our Distresses were great before, but this Calamity has encreased them tenfold. Thousands are hereby reduced to Beggary. This infernal Scheme was confessedly executed to prevent the King's Troops from having any Benefit by the City, and to distress the Friends of Government . . . the Continental Congress gave express Orders to burn this City if not tenable against the British Fleet and Army [*per contra*, see S 3]. The City was set on Fire in four different Places at the same Time. Poor Trinity Church, a principal Object of Republican Independent Malice, was set on Fire in three Places."—*St. James's Chron.*, N 7–9, 1776. Mr. Shelton, in *The Jumel Mansion*, 47 and 64, calls attention to the fact that the portion of this account referring to "A New England Captain" was omitted from the transcription in the 5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 463. He presents other significant records which tend to confirm the opinion that the "Captain" referred to was Nathan Hale. Sept. 21

Ezra Stiles states in his diary, under date of Nov. 25, 1776, that of the many different reports of the fire, the most authentic, "we believe," was the one published in "Mr Gaines' N. York Mercury of 28. Sept. printed at Newark."—*Literary Diary of Ezra Stiles*, II: 83–84. That account states:

". . . That the fire originated at or near Whitehall, soon extended to the Exchange, took its course up the west side of Broadstreet as far as Verlattenberg Hill, consuming all the blocks from the Whitehall up. The flames extended across the Broadway from the house of Mr. David Johnston to Beaver Lane, or Fincher's Alley, on the west, and carried all before it, a few buildings excepted, to the house at the corner of Bercley-street, wherein the late Mr. Adam Vandenberg lived, sweeping all the cross streets in the way. The buildings left standing on the west-side of the Broadway are supposed to be Captain Thomas Randall's, Capt. Kennedy's, Dr. Mallat's, Mr. John Cortlandt's sugar house and dwelling house, Dr. Jones's, Hull's tavern, St. Paul's, Mr. Axtell's and Mr. Rutherford's. The cause of the fire is no[t] known. We imagine about a 6th part of the whole city is destroyed, and many families have lost their All."—*N. Y. Merc.* (Newark ed.), S 28, 1776.

Stiles also stated that "There is another N York Mercury printed in the City of N Y. at the printing office Mr. Gaines left when he removed to Newark. By a Kings Printer. In that of 7th Oct. this Burning is ascribed to the N Engld pple. as that of Rome was to the Christians."—*Literary Diary of Ezra Stiles*, II: 83–84. The mention of the fire, to which Stiles refers was as follows: "The savage burning of this City by the New-England Incendiaries, will be a lasting Monument of their inveterate Malice against the Trade and Prosperity of this Colony, as well as their rooted Disaffection to British Law and Government. They had long threatened the Performance of this villainous Deed; and this is the best Return that the People of Property in this City, who have espoused their Cause, are to expect for their heedless Credulity."—*N. Y. Merc.*, O 7, 1776.

The same paper of two days later (Sept. 30) gives the following full account: "On Saturday the 21st Instant, we had a terrible Fire in this City, which consumed about One Thousand Houses, or nearly a fourth of the whole City. The following is the best Account we can collect of this melancholy Event. The fire broke out first at the most southerly Part of the City, near White-Hall; and was discovered between 12 and 1 o'Clock in the Morning, the Wind blowing very fresh from the South, and the Weather exceedingly dry. The Rebel Army having carried off all the Bells of the City, the Alarm could not be speedily communicated; and very few of the Citizens were in Town, most of them being driven out by the Calamities of War, and several of the first Rank sent Prisoners to New England, and other distant Parts. A few Minutes after the fire was discovered at White-Hall, it was observed to break out in five or six other Places, at a considerable Distance.

". . . Major General Robertson, who had the Chief Command, sent immediately for two Regiments that were encamped near the City, placed Guards in several Streets, and took every

1776 Sept. 21 other Precaution that was practicable to ward off the impending Ruin. Lord Howe ordered the Boats of the Fleet to be manned, and after landing a large Number of Officers and Seamen to assist us, the Boats were stationed on each Side of the City in the North and East Rivers; and the Lines near the Royal Arms were extended across the Island, as it manifestly appeared the City was designedly set on Fire.

"The Fire . . . swept away all the Buildings between Broad Street and the North-River, almost as high as the City-Hall; and from thence, all the Houses between Broad-Way and the North-River, as far as King's College, a few only excepted. Long before the main Fire reached Trinity Church, that large, ancient and venerable Edifice was in Flames, which baffled every Effort to suppress them. The Steeple, which was 140 Feet high, the upper Part of Wood, and placed on an elevated Situation, resembled a vast Pyramid of Fire, and exhibited a most grand and awful Spectacle. Several Women and Children perished in the Fire, their Shrieks, joined to the roaring of the Flames, the Crash of falling Houses, and the wide spread Ruin which every where appeared, formed a scene of Horror grand beyond Description, and which was still heightened by the Darkness of the Night. Besides Trinity Church, the Rector's House, the Charity School, the old Lutheran Church, and many other fine Buildings were consumed. St. Paul's Church and King's College were directly in the Line of Fire, but saved with very great Difficulty. After raging about 10 Hours, the Fire was extinguished between 10 and 11 o'Clock, A. M.

". . . several Persons were discovered with large Bundles of Matches, dipped in melted Rosin and Brimstone, and attempting to set Fire to the Houses. A New-England Man, who had a Captains Commission under the Continental Congress, and in their Service, was seized with these dreadful Implements of Ruin—on being searched, the Sum of 500l. was found upon him. General Robertson rescued two of those Incendiaries from the enraged Populace, who had otherwise consigned them to the Flames, and reserved them for the Hand of deliberate Justice. One Wright White, a Carpenter, was observed to cut the Leather Buckets which conveyed Water—he also wounded, with a Cutlass, a Woman who was very active in handing Water. This provoked the Spectators to such a Degree, that they instantly hung him up. One of those Villains set Fire to the College, and was seized; many others were detected in the like Crime, and secured.

"The Officers of the Army and Navy, the Seamen and Soldiers greatly exerted themselves, often with the utmost Hazard to themselves, and shewed all that Alertness and Activity for which they are justly celebrated on such Occasions. To their vigorous Efforts in pulling down such Wooden Buildings as would conduct the Fire, it is owing, under Providence, that the whole City was not consumed; for the Number of Inhabitants was small, the Pumps and Fire-Engines were very much out of Order. This last Circumstance, together with the Removal of our Bells, the Time and Place of the Fire's breaking out, when the Wind was South, the City's being set on Fire in so many different Places nearly at the same Time, so many Incendiaries being caught in the Fact of setting Fire to Houses: these, to mention no other Particulars, clearly evince beyond the Possibility of Doubt that this diabolical Affair was the Result of a preconcerted, deliberate Scheme. Thus, the Persons who called themselves our Friends and Protectors, were the Perpetrators of this atrocious Deed; which in Guilt and Villainy is not inferior to the Gun-Powder Plot: Whilst those who were held up as our Enemies, were the People who gallantly stept forth, at the Risque of their Lives, to snatch us from Destruction! Our Distresses were very great indeed before; but this Disaster has increased them tenfold. Many Hundreds of Families have lost their all; and are reduced from a State of Affluence to the lowest Ebb of Want and Wretchedness—destitute of Shelter, Food or Cloathing. . . ."—*N. Y. Merc.*, S 30, 1776.

"The London papers attributed the story to 'Major Rook,' formerly aide-de-camp to General Gage, and a noted paragraph writer in the 'Massachusetts Gazette.'"—Wm. H. Shelton in *The Jumel Mansion* (1916), 45. (Mr. Shelton, in this work, presents evidence tending to show that the New England captain mentioned in this account was Nathan Hale.) "For some reason this graphic account of the great fire in New York is omitted from Force's 'American Archives,' where almost every reference to that event has found a place."—*Ibid.*, 47 and 64.

There are several other accounts worthy of special notice. The following was written by David Grim for the N. Y. Hist. Soc.: Sept. 21

"This fire of 1776 commenced in a small wooden house, on the wharf near the White Hall Slip, it was then occupied by a number of men and women of a bad character; . . . There being very few inhabitants in the city, in a short time it raged tremendously.

"It burned all the houses on the E side of the White Hall Slip, and the W side of Broad Street to Beaver street; A providential and happy circumstance occurred at this time, the wind was then S westerly, about 2 o'clock that morning, the wind then veered to the S. E. this carried the flames of the fire to the W ward, and burned both sides of Beaver Street, to the E side of Broadway, then crossed Broadway, to Beaver lane, and burned all the Houses on both sides of the Broadway with some few houses in New Street to Rector Street, and to John Harrison, Esq^{r}, three story brick house, which house stopped the fire on the E side of the Broadway; from thence it continued burning all the houses in Lumbard Street, and those in the rear of the houses on the W side of Broadway to St. Pauls Church there continued burning the houses on both sides of Partition Street, and all the houses in the rear [again] of the W. side of the Broadway to the N. River.

"The fire did not stop, untill it got into Mortkill Street, now Barclay Street. The Colledge yard and the vacant grounds in the rear of the same, put an end to this awful and tremendous fire.

"Trinity Church, being burned was occassioned by the flakes of the fire that fell on the S side of the roof, The southerly winds fanned those flakes of fire, in a short time to an amazing blaze, it soon became out of the Human power to extinguish the same; The roof of this noble Edifice was so steep that no person could go on it.

"St. Paul's Church; was in like perilous situation. The roof being flat, with a balistrade on the eves; a number of the citizens went on the same, and extinguished the flakes of fire, as they fell on the roof. Thus happily was this beautiful church saved from the destruction of this dreadful fire [which] threatened the ruin thereof, and that of the whole city.

"The Lutheran Church, being contiguous to houses adjoining, it was impossible, to save it from destruction, this fire was so furious and violently hot, that no person could go near it. And there were no fire engines to be had at that time in the city.

"The number of Houses, that were burned and destroyed, in the city at that awful conflagration were thus: viz^{t}

"From	Mortkill Street to Courtlandt St.	167
"	Courtlandt Street to Beaver St.	175
"	Beaver Street to E. river,	151
	Houses	493

"There being very few inhabitants in the city at that time, and many of those were afraid to venture at night in the streets, fearing of being taken up as suspicious persons.

"An instance to my knowledge occurred, a Mr. White, a decent citizen and house carpenter, rather too violent Loyalist, and latterly had addicted himself to liquor; Was that night of the fire, hanged on a tavern sign post, at the corner of Cherry and Roosevelt Streets; several of the citizens were sent to the provost guard for examination, some of them remained there two or three days, until they could give satisfactory evidence of their Loyalty."—N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1870), 275.

Grim's account is accompanied by a plan of the city ("within the Palisades which were erected in the year 1745"), showing the course of this fire and also that of Aug. 3, 1778 (*q. v.*). It indicates the sites of the prominent buildings of the period. This plan is owned by the N. Y. Hist. Soc., and was reproduced in *Man. Com. Coun.* (1866), opp. p. 766. No other map of the burned district appears of record.

To this account, William Dunlap, writing in 1840, adds: "Over the ruins of this fire I have wandered, when a boy, in every direction. It will be observed, by Mr. Grim's account, that the houses on the west side of Broadway, and which were south of Beaver street, escaped the conflagration; and it was in these, that the English generals lived—what is now No. 1, being head-quarters. I must observe, that the houses in Broadway, north of Trinity church yard, were not burned. The City Tavern was on part of the site of the present City Hotel. Between this and St. Paul's church the houses were small and most of them of wood. The last brick houses in the town were next beyond the church. The ruins on the south-east side of the town were converted into dwelling places by using the chimneys and parts of walls which were firm,

1776 Sept. 21 and adding pieces of spars, with old canvass from the ships, forming hovels—part hut and part tent. This was called 'Canvass-town' [see Ag 26, 1785]; and was the receptacle and resort of the vilest dregs brought by the army and navy of Britain, with the filthiest of those who fled to them for refuge."—Dunlap, *Hist. of the New Netherlands, etc.*, II: 79.

Washington reported very briefly to the president of congress, from Headquarters on the Heights of Harlem, on Sept. 23, that "On Friday night [Sept. 20–21], about eleven or twelve o'clock, a fire broke out . . . which continued to burn pretty rapidly till after sunrise the next morning." He added that he was not informed "how the accident happened, nor received any certain account of the damage."—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 463.

Writing on the same day to Gov. Trumbull, Washington stated that "the gentleman who brought the letter from General Howe last night [Sept. 22], and who was one of his Aids-de-Camp, informed Colonel Reed that several of our countrymen had been punished with various deaths on account of it, some by hanging, others by burning, &c.; alleging that they were apprehended when committing the fact."—*Ibid.*, II: 466.

Sir Wm. Howe, in his report to Lord Geo. Germain, dated Sept. 23, states that the fire occurred "Between the 20th and 21st instant, at midnight." He attributed it to "a number of wretches," who "succeeded too well," having set the town on fire "in several places with matches and combustibles that had been prepared with great art and ingenuity." He says that "Many were detected in the fact, and some killed upon the spot by the enraged troops in garrison; and had it not been for the exertions of Major-General Robertson, the officers under his command in the town, and the brigade of Guards detached from the camp, the whole must infallibly have been consumed, as the night was extremely windy.

"The destruction is computed to be about one-quarter of the town. . . ."—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 462–63 (see also 380).

Rev. Chas. Inglis, writing on Oct. 31 to the S. P. G. F. P., gives the following account of the burning of the city: "Several rebels secreted themselves in the houses, to execute the diabolical purpose of destroying the city. On the Saturday following an opportunity presented itself; for the weather being very dry, and the wind blowing fresh, they set fire to the city in several places at the same time, between twelve and one o'clock in the morning. The fire raged with the utmost fury, and, in its destructive progress, consumed about 1000 houses, or a fourth part of the whole city. To the vigorous efforts of the officers of the army and navy, and of the soldiers and seamen it is owing, under Providence, that the whole city was not destroyed. We had three churches, of which Trinity Church was the oldest and largest. It was a venerable edifice, had an excellent organ which cost 850l sterling, and was otherwise ornamented. This church, with the rector's house and the charity school,—the two latter, large expensive buildings,—were burned. St. Paul's Church and King's College had shared the same fate, being directly on the line of fire, had I not been providentially on the spot, and sent a number of people with water on the roof of each. Our houses are all covered with cedar shingles, which makes fire very dangerous. The church corporation had suffered prodigiously, as was evidently intended. Besides the buildings already mentioned, about 200 houses, which stood on the church ground, were consumed; so that the loss cannot be estimated at less than 25,000l sterling. This melancholy accident, and the principal scene of war being here, will occasion the Clergy of this city to be the greatest sufferers of any on the continent by the present rebellion."—*Doc. Hist. N. Y.* (4to. ed.), III: 643. On June 9, 1777 (*q.v.*), an exact estimate of Trinity's losses was ascertained.

The chaplain of Col. Durkee's regiment at Powles Hook writes in his journal: ". . . had not the wind as it veered to the west died away, the remainder of that nest of vipers would have been destroyed."—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 461. See also the graphic description of the fire, recorded by a loyalist eye-witness, in Pastor Shewkirk's diary, pub. in *Campaign of* 1776, part 2, 118–19.

Gen. Robertson's house was one of those burned. Instead of using one of the engines to save it, he used it to save the king's ships and magazines, and thus saved stores worth £200,000, while he lost his house which cost him £2,000. In 1780, he wrote to the commissioners of the treasury asking for reimbursement.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, VIII: 798–99.

A letter, written on Sept. 26 from the camp of the Americans at Harlem, states: "Our friends were suspected."—*Conn. Gaz.* (New London), O 11, 1776. The question of the origin of the fire must have been a mooted question from the day of its occurrence until after the war. One early newspaper mention of the subject follows: "Slanderous reports have been made that the late conflagration of N. York was the act of the friends of America. It is a fact that many thousands of innocent persons [who] were found there by the King's troops were confined in various churches on suspicion. The probable cause is that Lord Howe's seamen going ashore for a frolic carelessly set a house on fire at White Hall Slip and that a high wind easily spread it."—*Penn. Jour.* (Phila.), N 20, 1776. Sept. 21

Col. Robertson records in his journal: "About this morng the Town of N: York was set on fire in many places, by Rebels that had lain concealed from the 16th the wind being high near ¼ of the Best houses were burnt down Sev[l] of the Rascals were taken in the fact w[t] faggots dipp'd in Brimstone."—*Robertson's Jour.* (*MS.*).

Reporting to Lord Germain on Sept. 24 regarding the fire, Gov. Tryon says, among other things: "Many of the incendiaries are now in confinement, and two or three were killed as they were detected in their hellish design. Many circumstances lead to conjecture that Mr. Washington was privy to this villainous act, as he sent all the bells of the churches out of town, under pretence of casting them into cannon; whereas, it is much more probable to prevent the alarm being given by ringing of the bells before the fire should get ahead beyond the reach of engines and buckets; besides, some officers of his army were found concealed in the city, supposed for this devilish purpose. The town was thought to be saved more by a sudden change in the wind (which blew strong) and pulling down intermediate houses, than by water. It is afflicting to view the wretched and miserable inhabitants who have lost their all, and numbers of reputable shop-keepers that are reduced to beggary, and many in want for their families of the necessaries of life. The fire broke out in sundry places nearly at the same time, but was first discovered at Whitehall stairs, and has burnt the whole body of the buildings that lies between George street and Broad street, as high up as the City Hall, and all the buildings on the north of Fort George, lying between the North River and Great George street, as far up as King's College, excepting a few houses and St. Paul's Church; and almost all the houses on the church estate, with Trinity Church, are totally consumed. . . . The ship-docks, warehouses, and the commercial part of the city is as yet safe, and every measure pursued by General Robertson, commanding officer in New-York, assisted by myself, to establish such regulations and police as may ensure its future security. I was at Flatbush, at Mr. Axtell's four miles from the city, for the recovery of my health and strength, when this dreadful event befell this devoted city."—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 493–94.

John Sloss Hobart, writing from the camp at Kingsbridge regarding the fire, says: ". . . The city is burnt from the Bowling-Green, on the west side of the Broadway, to the College, except the buildings of Mr. J. Cortlandt and Mr. Rutherford's houses; and on the east side to within two doors of the house lately occupied by General McDougall, and the west side of Broad street from the Exchange to Vervlatenburgh street. General Howe disclaims any knowledge of the matter till the city was in flames; in order to evince his sincerity, we are told he threw several persons, suspected of being concerned, into the flames; several others were hung up by the heels, and afterwards had their throats cut. This, we suppose, has been done in order to take the odium of such a crime from the army. The most rational conjecture we can make for the cause of the fire is, that the army, having been promised the plunder of the town in case of conquest, and finding from their late repulse that such an event is rather too far distant for their impatience, have set fire to the town in order to facilitate their views."—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 503.

Pastor Shewkirk's diary states: "The fire was then in the lower part of Broad street, Stone street, &c. It spread so violently that all what was done was but of little effect; if one was in one street and looked about, it broke out already again in another street above; and thus it raged all the night, and till about noon. The wind was pretty high from southeast, and drove the flames to the northwest. It broke out about White Hall; destroyed a part of Broad street, Stone street, Beaver street, the Broadway, and then the streets going to the North River, and all along the North river as far as the King's College. Great pain was taken to save Trinity church, the

1776 Sept. 21 oldest and largest of the English churches, but in vain; it was destroyed, as also the old Lutheran church, and St. Paul's, at the upper end of Broadway, escaped very narrowly. . . .

"There is great reason to suspect that some wicked incendiaries had a hand in this dreadful fire, which has consumed the fourth part of the city; several persons have been apprehended; moreover there were few hands of the inhabitants to assist; the bells being carried off, no timely alarm was given; the engines were out of order; the fire company broke; and also no proper order and directions, &c.; all which contributed to the spreading of the flames."—Johnston, *Campaign of* 1776, part 2, 119.

Baurmeister records on Sept. 24: ". . . nearly 500 of the best houses and one church were the sacrifice to this rebellious fury. There are many villains caught and under arrest, others were thrown into the flames, and one a sworn rebel, whose wife and 5 children could not induce him to give up this incendiarism, stabbing his wife, who was about to extinguish the fire with water, was seized by the sailors, at once stabbed and hung up by the feet before his own house until daybreak of the 20th [error, evidently, for 21st]. The English guard was of much assistance in suppressing the fire, hastening into the city at once, but the sailors did the best part of it, taking care to pay themselves well by plundering other houses near by that were not on fire. It is a real horror to look at New York in its desolation."—*Mag. of Am. Hist.*, I: 38.

Regarding the burning of Trinity Church, see the sketch of the ruins, reproduced as Pl. 49, and described on pp. 362–63, Vol. I.

A description of Trinity Church, published Oct. 7, 1776, states that the body of the church was 105 ft. long, the chancel 16 ft. long, the steeple 32 ft. square, the whole length 153 ft.; the breadth of the church 73 ft., and the spire 180 ft. high. The organ, consisting of 25 stops, and costing 850 guineas, was estimated by the best judges to be "as good a one as any in London of the Price."—*N. Y. Merc.*, O 7, 1776. The church also contained "several pieces of handsome painting, and some very beautiful marble monuments." The windows were of leaded glass. The edifice was "embosomed" by "lofty trees."—*N. Y. Mag.*, Jan., 1790 (I: 3).

The loss on Trinity Church property amounted to £22,200, and in rentals of ground lots on which the tenants' buildings burned, £536.—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*), Je 9, 1777. See also Dr. Auchmuty's letter of Nov. 20.

The Lutheran Church, which stood on the south-west corner of Broadway and Rector St., and was consumed in this fire, was never rebuilt. The site was known for many years as the "Burnt Lutheran Church." For a view and descrip of this church in 1799, see Pl. 68-a, Vol. I. On Oct. 28, the Rev. Bernard Houseal, minister of the "Lutheran Trinity-Church," which was destroyed "with its good organ, &c. and the habitation of the minister," advertised for the recovery of any articles that were saved.—*N. Y. Merc.*, O 28, 1776.

It is said that the house, belonging to a devout German, in Wall Street, in which a small Catholic congregation worshiped just prior to the Revolution, was also burned.—*Eccles. Rec.*, III: 1405.

The block on the west side of Broadway, opposite Bowling Green, escaped destruction, and its pre-Revolution, colonial, appearance was preserved for many years.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1865), 515 *passim*.

Letters from New York, dated Sept. 25, state "that the Rebel Incendiaries having placed a large Quantity of Combustibles in the Cellars of several Houses in that Part of the Town called Whitehall, set Fire to them. . . ." The wing of King's College "is much damaged; but the main Building, with the Library, is saved." Nearly 1,600 houses "were burned by this atrocious Act, which was conducted by one William Smith, an Officer in a New England Regiment, who was taken with a Match in his Hand, and sacrificed on the Spot to the Fury of the Soldiers." Another letter states "that the first Incendiary who fell into the Hands of the Troops was a Woman, provided with Matches and Combustibles; but that her Sex availed her little, for without Ceremony, she was tossed into the Flames. Those who next attracted Notice were some Fellows destroying a Chain of Buckets, in order to prevent their being made Use of in extinguishing the Conflagration; . . . they were instantly thrown into the Flames after her."—*St. James's Chron.*, N 9–12, 1776. Edmund Burke, in a glowing tribute in the house of commons on Nov. 6, 1776, exalted the noble patrioism of this woman whose life was sacrificed in opposition to British tyranny.—*The Parl. Reg.*, VI: 60.

Charges of inhuman barbarity, made by both Americans and British against each other, were frequent. A British soldier, writing from New York on Sept. 22, says: "We are at length in Possession of this City, and I suppose upwards of five thousand Inhabitants have remained in it, . . .; I mean the New-Yorkers, not the New-England Saints, some of whom I find staid behind for the villainous Purpose of setting Fire to the City, which, 'tis verily believed, was concerted by some great ones among the Rebels, and that the poor Wretches who did the Business were only their Tools. . . . Some of the Incendiaries were found at their hellish Work, and killed by the Soldiery in their Fury on the Spot. The Guards and Hessians in every Engagement in which they have been concerned have fought like Devils. The Report which was circulated in London, that they would desert and go over to the Enemy, 'tis supposed has spirited them up to behave so very courageously. It is thought that the Army will be at Philadelphia before Christmas, as most of the Provincials are sick of the Business."—*St. James's Chron.*, N 2–5, 1776. Sept. 21

Another British soldier, one James Drewitt, in a letter written on Sept. 25 on board the frigate "Mercury," said: "One of the fellows who set fire to this town cut a poor woman's arm off for attempting to extinguish the fire in her own house, but a party of soldiers coming up run their bayonets through him, and some of the seamen hoisted him up by the heels to a sign post: there are upward of 600 suspected persons taken up and imprisoned in the town."—*Ibid.*, N 16–19, 1776.

An American officer at Harlem, in a letter of Sept. 25, wrote: "By the best accounts, we learn, that about a quarter part of the city of New York is burnt, and that it was purposely fired by some private persons. Since this fire, the enemy have practiced some inhuman cruelties on the unfortunate wretches they have in their power, under pretence of their being concerned in the plot. They have hanged numbers by the feet, and then cut their throats. The Hessians are continually plundering, and are countenanced by their General; and General Howe dares not punish them for fear of producing a general mutiny."—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 524.

The American committee of secret correspondence, in its long review of events prior to Oct. 1, 1776, stated: "The enemy charged some stragglers of our people that happened to be in New-York with having set the city on fire designedly, and took that occasion, as we are told, to exercise some inhuman cruelties on those poor wretches that were in their power. They will no doubt endeavour to throw the odium of such a measure on us; but in this they will fail, for General Washington, previous to the evacuation of that city, whilst it was in his power to do as he pleased with it, desired to know the sense of Congress respecting the destruction of the city, as many officers had given it as their opinion it would be an advisable measure; but Congress resolved that it should be evacuated and left unhurt, as they had no doubt of being able to take it back at a future day [see S 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6]. This will convince all the world we had no desire to burn towns or destroy cities, but that we left such meritorious works to grace the history of our enemies."—*Ibid.*, II: 820–21; see also Marshall, *Life of Washington*, II: 464.

A letter of Oct. 9, 1776, states: "Only one man who was caught setting fire to his own house, was shut up in it, and consumed to ashes with his property;" that "the shipping in the river, during the conflagration, was with much difficulty saved, and (agreeable to former accounts) only about 1000 destroyed."—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1866), 778. For the result of an official investigation by the British, see O 18, 1783.

Lieut. Tench Tilghman, writing on Sept. 25 to his father, says: "Reports concerning the setting fire to New York, if it was done designedly, it was without the knowledge or Approbation of any commanding officer in the army, and indeed so much time had elapsed between our quitting the City and the fire, that it can never be fairly attributed to the Army. Indeed every man belonging to the Army, who remained in or were found near the City were made prisoners. Many Acts of barbarous cruelty were committed upon poor creatures who were perhaps flying from the flames, the Soldiers and Sailors looked upon all who were not in the military line as guilty, and burnt and cut to pieces many. But this I am sure was not by Order. Some were executed next day upon good Grounds."—*Memoir of Lieut. Col. Tench Tilghman* (1876), 140.

Col. Silliman, in a letter to his wife, on Sept. 25, says: "I believe it was not the regulars, but some of our own people in the city that set it on fire, for they executed several of our friends there for it the next day."—Shelton, *Jumel Mansion* (1916), 51.

1776 Sept. 21 A letter written from Harlem on Sept. 26 states: "Our friends were immediately suspected and according to the report of a flag of truce who came to our lines soon after, those that were found in or near the spot were pitched into the conflagration, some hanged by the heels, others by their necks with their throats cut. Inhuman barbarity! One Hale in New York, on suspicion of being a spy, was taken up and dragged without ceremony to the execution post, and hung up" (see S 22).—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 548.

A printed commission, issued by congress and signed by John Hancock, is "found in the pocket of a Provincial Officer, who was detected in setting fire to some of the houses in New York, and put to death by the soldiers." It showed him to be First Lieutenant Richard Brown of the second company of riflemen in the second regiment of foot, commanded by Col. William Thomson.—*London Packet*, D 2–4, 1776. According to Heitman's *Hist. Reg. of the Cont. Army*, this was a Pennsylvania regiment; and Richard Brown was taken prisoner at the battle of Long Island. It is probable that, being a prisoner in New York, he was released by the fire.—Shelton, *Jumel Mansion*, 45.

John Jos. Henry (later Judge Henry), of Pennsylvania, a prisoner on the frigate "Pearl" in New York harbour, saw the fire from a distance of four miles as "a most beautiful and luminous, but baleful sight." He first saw it "of the size of the flame of a candle," which appeared to be "the burning of an old and noted tavern called the 'Fighting Cocks,' . . . to the east of the battery and near the wharf." The flames increased rapidly because of the wind, and he soon "saw another light at a great distance from the first, up the North River." This seemed to be "an original, distant and new formed fire, near a celebrated tavern in the Broadway called 'White Hall.'" Boats put off from the British fleet, and rowed speedily toward the city. "This circumstance repelled the idea that our enemies were the incendiaries, for indeed they went in aid of the inhabitants." The boat from the "Pearl" returned at daylight, and the officer and crew reported "that the burning of New York was the act of some mad-cap Americans." The sailors said "that they had seen one American hanging by the heels dead, having a bayonet wound through his breast," and that "he was caught in the act of firing the houses;" also that "they had seen one person who was taken in the act tossed into the fire, and that several who were stealing, and suspected as incendiaries, were bayonetted." In this account of the fire, Judge Henry adds: "The testimony we received from the sailors, my own view of the distinct beginning of the fire, in several spots, remote from each other, and the manner of its spreading, impressed my mind with the belief that the burning of the city was the doings of the most low and vile of persons, for the purpose not only of thieving but of devastation. This seemed to be the general view, not only of the British, but that of the prisoners then aboard the transports. . . . It was not until some years afterwards that a doubt was created; but for the honor of our country and its good name, an ascription was made of the firing of the city to accidental circumstances. It may be well that a nation in the heat and turbulence of war, should endeavor to promote its interests by propagating reports of its own innocence and prowess, and accusing the enemy of flagrant enormity and dastardliness (as was done in this particular case) but when peace comes let us, in God's name, do justice to them and to ourselves."—Henry (J. J.), *Campaign against Quebec* (Lancaster, 1812), 184–86.

Samuel Curwen, writing on Dec. 20 to George Russell, in England, says: "The accounts of the burning of the city of New York in the Gazette [*vide supra*], are full, explicit, and intelligible; . . . and that it was fired by some Northern man is undoubted. A Mr. Smith, son of a clergyman of Weymouth, in Massachusetts-Bay, whom and whose family I knew very well, was concerned, taken, and I believe executed on due proof."—5 *Am. Archives*, III: 1307.

On Oct. 18, 1783 (*q. v.*), before the British left New York, they made an effort, by special investigation, to clear up the conflicting evidence and opinions concerning the origin and cause of the fire. The testimony of eye-witnesses, both American and British, was taken by commissioners and put on record.

" The British orders of the day state: "The Hessian Chasseurs being by accident omitted in the thanks of the 17th the Gen[l] is happy to take the earliest opportunity of acknowledging their alertness & of thanking them for their great readiness to support the Light Infantry. The Corps under the Command of Lieut. G[l] Clinton to receive provisions at Marsons Wharf—That under L G[l] Earl Percy & the Artillery at Turtle Bay—The Troops in Town to receive theirs there." "A Working party of 400 Men with Officers in proportion to parade tomorrow Morning at Day break & march to M[r] Gowen's House, the Qu[rs] of the 1st L[t] Inf[y] where an Engineer will attend to conduct them—this party to leave off working at Noon to retire to Camp & be replaced by the same Number at 2 o'Clock who are to continue till 10 at Night."—From *Orderly book*, British Army (MS.), in N. Y. H. S. Sept. 21

" In the "Convention of the Representatives of the State of New-York," at Fishkill, it is resolved "That the Secret Committee, for obstructing the navigation of Hudson's River, be empowered and directed to purchase or impress . . . any number of Vessels not exceeding six," for "completing the obstructions in Hudson's River, opposite to Mount Washington." The same committee is to be directed "to send all the oak Plank which they have in their possession to Mount Washington." It is also resolved that "the superintendents for building the Continental Frigates at Poughkeepsie, be earnestly requested to send as much of their short oak Plank as they possibly can spare to Fort Washington with the utmost despatch."—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 439–40. Resolutions are also adopted appointing a committee for detecting and defeating conspiracies. These were printed as a broadside, one of which is now in the N. Y. P. L. (Emmet Coll., 6923).

" The headquarters of the American army are still at the Morris house. The main army of the British is encamped between the 7th and 8th mile-stones. Gen. Howe's Headquarters are at the Apthorp house.—From letter of Samuel Chase to Gen. Gates, in *Gates Papers* (MS.), in N. Y. H. S.

A stone house that stood at 152d St. and Kingsbridge Road during the Revolution is shown in a lithographic drawing in *Man. Com. Coun.* (1864), 690.

" Gen. (afterwards Governour) George Clinton, writing to Doctor Peter Tappen from Kingsbridge, says: "I have been so hurried & Fatigued out of the ordinary way of my Duty by the Removal of our Army from New York & great Part of the public stores to this Place that it has almost worn me out tho' as to Health I am as well as usual; but how my Constitution has been able to stand lying out several Nights in the Open Air & exposed to Rain is almost a Miracle to me—Whom at Home the least Wet indeed some Times the Change of Weather almost laid me up."—*N. Y. City during the Am. Rev.*, 109.

" Lieut. Gov. Colden dies at his home at Flushing, L. I.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, VIII: 685–86; *N. Y. Merc.*, O 14, 1776. An American patriot's estimate of the character and ability of Cadwallader Colden, who was president of the council and lieutenant-governour of the province of New York for various periods from Aug. 4, 1760, is contained in *The Literary Diary of Ezra Stiles*, II: 77–78. See S 14; Keys, *Cadwallader Colden, a Representative Eighteenth Century Official* (N. Y., Columbia Univ. Press, 1906).

" Gaine, in Newark, N. J. brings out No. 1301 of *The New-York Gazette; and the Weekly Mercury*, continuing the sequence of his numbered issues, his last previous one being that of Sept. 9 (*q. v.*). He published seven issues in Newark, to No. 1307 (Nov. 2, 1776).—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 423. See S 30.

22 "This morn[g] by day break a work[g] party of 400 men began to make a Chain of Ridouts from the N: to the E: River across the heights of Harlem—This Even[g] The Rebels attempted to surprize our Picquet in Montresor's Island consisting of 100 men, but were repulsed w[t] considerable loss besides one Major & 13 taken the 71st lost 8 men K[d]."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*). See S 24.

" Fitch writes: "About Noon all y[e] Ships who had Prisoners on board together with y[e] Experiment & y[e] Resolution, Men of War, got under way; in Order to go up toward the City, y[e] Wind being unfair, y[e] Ships were Obliged to beet up, & at 4 oClock came too of[f] between Red hook & Gibbit Island, in midst of a very great Number of Ships, among whome is y[e] Eagle, y[e] Admyral, or Lord Howes Ship, which lay Just ahead of us, & y[e] Rainbow (another large Man of War) is near us on y[e] other hand & beside those, a number of Frigates & other Ships of War."—*Fitch's Diary*, 47.

" Nathan Hale, a captain in Knowlton's Rangers, is executed as a spy by the British. The original record of this event is contained in the British general orders of the day: "Head Qrs. New York Island. Septr. 22d 1776, Parole, London, Countersign, Great Britain. . . . A spy from the Enemy (by his own full confession) apprehended last night, was this day Executed at 11 o'clock in front of the Artilery Park."—From *Orderly book* in archives of the N. Y. Hist. Soc. We find three or four other references to the

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event in nearly contemporaneous sources. A letter received in London from James Drewitt, written on board the "Mercury" frigate at New York, under date of Sept. 25, 1776, stated: "On the 22d, we hung a man who was sent as a spy by General Washington." —5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 521. A letter, written at Harlem on Sept. 26, states: "One Hale in New York, on suspicion of being a spy, was taken up and dragged without ceremony to the execution post, and hung up. General Washington has since sent in a flag, supposed to be on that account."—*Ibid.*, II: 548. Tench Tilghman, of Washington's staff, writing on Oct. 3 from headquarters on Harlem Heights to Egbert Benson, said: "The General is determined if he can bring some of them in his hands under the denomination of spies, to execute them. General Howe hanged a Captain of ours belonging to Knowlton's Rangers, who went into New-York to make discoveries. I don't see why we should not make retaliation." —*Ibid.*, II: 854.

The fact that Hale was "apprehended last night," and that he "went into New York," gives clear circumstantial evidence that he was captured on Manhattan Island. A careful study of all the evidence in the question of the place of capture has been made by Prof. Henry Phelps Johnston, and published in *Nathan Hale* (1914). A summary of his discussion shows (p. 157 *et seq.*) that Hale was not captured at Huntington, L. I., as previously believed.

Regarding the exact place of execution, Prof. Johnston concluded, in the first edition (1901) of his *Nathan Hale*, that it was near Turtle Bay, and not near the Dove Tavern, as he had previously argued in *The Battle of Harlem Heights*. This later conclusion was followed or concurred in by Avery in *A Hist. of the U. S.* (1909), VI: 28. But in the last edition of his book (1914), Prof. Johnston discloses newly discovered evidence which leads him to decide finally that the place of execution was near the Dove Tavern, which stood at about the N. W. corner of Third Ave. and 66th St. He states (pp. 162–64) that, since the publication of the first edition in 1901, "the author has found, among the maps in the British Museum, a topographical sketch or survey of the greater part of New York Island and Brooklyn, showing the position of the British army during September-October, 1776. . . . It bears all the marks of the work of Captain Montressor, who made many such maps before and during the first years of the war. . . . No camps are marked below the tavern site—none at Turtle Bay. . . . Furthermore, it is probable that Montressor, although an aid to Howe, still occupied his quarters, or marquée, with his own Engineer Corps, which usually accompanied the artillery. He did this at times in the next campaign. This would explain his presence at the Dove Artillery Park when Hale was executed. . . . During the campaign against Philadelphia in 1777, the execution of British deserters and marauders took place, almost without exception, at the Artillery Park, which was generally near headquarters. Hale thus suffered at the usual site and in the usual way. . . ."

For this conclusion, Prof. Johnston gives primary credit to the late William Kelby, librarian of the N. Y. Hist. Soc. In an historical account of Hale's services, written by John Austin Stevens, and published in the *N. Y. Herald* of Nov. 26, 1893, following the unveiling of the MacMonnies statue of Hale in City Hall Park the day before, a letter from Mr. Kelby was printed, giving the results of his inquiries. Mr. Kelby was the first to bring to light the record in the British orderly-book of Hale's execution, "in front of the Artillery Park." He called attention also to the entry of Oct. 11: "Majors of brigade to attend at the Artillery Park, near the Dove." He cited advertisements in the newspapers which confirmed the location of the camp. One in the *Royal Gaz.* of Nov. 2, 1779, stated that there was a "horse stolen or strayed from the Royal Artillery pasture at the five-mile stone;" and a published order of Jan. 19, 1780, requires that, in case of attack, "alarm guns be fired from the cantonment of the Thirty-seventh regiment, near the five-mile stone, formerly known by the name of the Dove Tavern." The place of Hale's execution was described by Mr. Kelby as "west of the post road, on Third avenue, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets. The cultivated ground attached to it was afterwards known as the Dove Lots, and contained about four acres."—See *Herald*, above cited; L. M. R. K., III, 962-63; N. Y. H. S. *Quart. Bulletin*, April, 1918; Winsor, VI: 333.

Washington made no mention of Nathan Hale in his letters to the president of congress or elsewhere in his correspondence.—*Writings of Geo. Washington* (Ford ed.), IV: 431, footnote

A British officer, writing from New York on Sept. 26, states: "We hung up a rebel spy the other day, and some soldiers got, out of a rebel gentleman's garden, a painted soldier on a board, and hung it along with the Rebel; and wrote upon it—General Washington—and I saw it yesterday beyond headquarters, by the roadside."—*Kentish Gaz.* (Canterbury, Eng.), N 6–9, 1776. Sept. 22

Nearly five years after the death of Hale, the statement was published that: "About four years ago, Capt. Hale, an American officer, of a liberal education, younger than André, and equal to him in sense, fortitude, and every manly accomplishment, tho' without opportunities of being so highly polished, voluntarily went into the city of New-York, with a view to serve his invaded country. He performed his part there with great capacity and address, but was accidentally discovered. In this trying circumstance he exhibited all the firmness of André, without the aid of a single countenance around him that spoke either respect or compassion, and tho' every thing that was said or done to him was adapted to make him feel that he was considered as a traitor and rebel. . . . Hale, tho' not at all disconcerted, made no plea for himself, and firmly rejected the advantageous offers made him by the enemy upon condition of his entering into their service . . .; but just before he expired, said, aloud, 'I am so satisfied with the cause in which I have engaged, that my only regret is, that I have not more lives than one to offer in its service.'"—*Ind. Chron.* (Boston), My 17, 1781.

A quite full and very gratifying description of Nathan Hale, as a young captain in the patriot army in New York, has come to light recently. It was discovered in 1914 by Mr. George Dudley Seymour among the files of the pension bureau in Washington. The sketch was written by Lieut. Elisha Bostwick on the margin of his commission as "Second Lieutenant of Captain Isaac Bostwicks Company in the nineteenth Regiment of foot Commanded by Colonel Charles Webbe." This commission Lieut. Bostwick deposited, with other papers, when he made his claim for a pension. He says he was in the same regiment with Hale, and "always in the habits of friendship and intimacy with him." He describes him as "a little above the common stature in height, his shoulders of a moderate breadth, his limbs strait & very plump: regular features—very fair skin—blue eyes—flaxen or very light hair which was always kept short—his eyebrows a shade darker than his hair & his voice rather sharp or piercing—his bodily agility was remarkable I have seen him follow a football & kick it over the tops of the trees in the Bowery at New York, (an exercise which he was fond of)--his mental powers seemed to be above the common sort—his mind of a sedate and sober cast, & he was undoubtedly Pious; for it was remarked that when any of the Soldiers of his company were sick he always visited them & usually Prayed for & with them in their sickness." He further tells of the captain coming upon some of his men "in a bye place Playing Cards." They were told: "This won't do,—give me your Cards," whereupon he "chopd them to pieces, & it was done in such a manner that the men were rather pleased than otherwise." Hale's activity on all occasions is described as wonderful; "he would make a pen the quickest & best of any man." He concludes with the query: "Why is it that the delicious Capt Hale should be left and lost in an unknown Grave & forgotten!"—From a photolithograph of Elisha Bostwick's commission in N. Y. Hist. Soc. The document in its entirety is printed in *A Sacrifice of Seventy-six—Nathan Hale* (1915), by Frisbie, 26–31.

Gen. Washington, writing to his brother, John Augustine Washington, reviewing the events of the last few days, closes thus: "In short, it is not in the power of words to describe the task I have to perform. Fifty thousand pounds would not induce me again to undergo what I have done. Our numbers, by sickness and desertion, are greatly reduced. I have been trying these four or five days to get a return, but have not yet succeeded. I am sure, however, we have not more than twelve or fourteen thousand men fit for duty, whilst the enemy, who, it is said, are very healthy, cannot have less than twenty-five thousand."—*Writings of Geo. Washington* (Ford ed.), IV: 425–30. "

The general orders from the headquarters at Harlem Heights inform the soldiers who have been wounded "in their country's cause" that the congress has passed the following resolutions: "that officers and privates losing a limb in any engagement, or who shall be so disabled in the service of the United States of America as to render them incapable of getting a livelihood, shall receive half of their monthly pay during life or the continuance of their disability, from the time their pay ceases as officers or soldiers. "

1776 Sept. 22 "Also such officers or soldiers as are wounded in any engagement and rendered incapable of service, though not totally disabled from getting a livelihood, shall receive monthly such sums towards their subsistence as the Assembly or representative body of the State they belong to, or reside in, judge adequate . . ."—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 448.

" A soldier of the American army at Harlem Heights is sentenced by court martial to be shot for "cowardice and misbehaviour before the enemy on Monday last," and for "presenting his firelock at his superiour officer when turning him back a second time," the penalty for which is death by article 27 of the Army Rules and Regulations." Another soldier, an ensign, is ordered to be cashiered for "the infamous crime, of 'plundering the inhabitants of Harlem.'"—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 447–48.

Washington takes occasion to recommend to the president of congress that the army regulations be amended to provide against "plundering, marauding and burning of Houses. . . . Such a Spirit has gone forth in our Army that neither publick or private Property is secure—Every Hour brings the most distressing complaints of the Ravages of our own Troops who are becoming infinitely more formidable to the poor Farmers and Inhabitants than the common Enemy. Horses are taken out off the Continental Teams; the Baggage of Officers and the Hospital Stores, even the Quarters of General Officers are not exempt from rapine."—*Writings of Geo. Washington* (Ford ed.), IV: 425.

" St. Paul's Chapel is reopened for services by order of Gen. Howe, the sermon being preached by Rev. Mr. O'Beirne, Lord Howe's chaplain.—*N. Y. Merc.*, O 14 and 21, 1776; Kemp, *Old St. Paul's Chapel, Trinity Parish, New York. Names & Histories that have clustered around it in four generations*, 8. See Jl 18. See, further, N 20.

23 At four o'clock in the morning of this day, "Colonel or Brigadier General Erkskine had a visit from 100 rebels in 5 boats, but many were shot before disembarking; 1 Major and 12 men however were captured. This cost the 71st regiment 4 killed and 8 wounded."—Baurmeister's narrative, *Mag. of Am. Hist.*, I: 39.

Col. John Glover, in a letter from Fort Constitution, dated Oct. 7, describes the attack made by a detachment of Americans, commanded by Lieut. Col. Jackson, in six boats of forty men each, who tried to dislodge the British from Montresor's (Ward's) Island on this day. Many of the bravest of the party, including Major Hendly who was carrying off Col. Jackson, fell in this engagement. The disaster was attributed by Col. Glover to the failure of part of the force to land and assist their leaders, but who retreated instead. "The officers who commanded the other boats," he states, "are all under arrest and will be tried for their lives. In short if some example is not made of such rascally conduct, there will be no encouragement for men of spirit to exert themselves. As the case now is they will always fall a sacrifice, while such low-lived scoundrels, that have neither Honour nor the Good of their Country at heart, will skulk behind and get off clear."—*Campaign of* 1776, 99, citing the original in the Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.

" "In y^e^ Afternoon y^e^ Regulars were very busy in Transporting Troops over to y^e^ Jersey Shore, where I don't perceive as yet y^t^ they meet with any Great opposition; We are also Informd y^t^ they have Landed a considerable body of Troops from Staten Island, so y^t^ it seems they are going to bend Considerable of their force that way."—*Diary of Jabez Fitch* (*MS.*), 48.

" Sir Wm. Howe, reporting to Lord Germain on Sept. 24, states that on the day before (Sept. 23) a favourable wind enabled the British ships of war to move "up to the batteries upon Paulus Hook." Troops landed and took possession of the American works there "without the least resistence."—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 492. Baurmeister, in his narrative of Sept. 24, written at "the detached Camp, at Helgatte," states that this expedition occurred "On the night of the 24th" (evidently before day break), and that it was led by "Gen. Lord Percy."—*Mag. of Am. Hist.*, I: 39. Col. Robertson writes under date of Sept. 23: "This day L^d^ Percy took possession of Paulus Hook without the loss of a man."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*). See also *Kemble's Jour.*, 90. *Cf.* transcript in Lib. of Cong. of the "Jour. of the Operations," etc. in Brit. Museum (Egerton MSS., 2135 f. 7).

" Pastor Shewkirk records on Sept. 23: "The fire has thrown a great damp on the former joyful sensation; numbers of people were carried to Jail, on suspicion to have had a hand in the fire, and to have been on the Rebel's side; it is said about 200; however, on examination, the most men were as fast discharged."—*Campaign of* 1776, part 2, 119. Sept. 23

In a letter to Gov. Trumbull, Washington states: "The enemy have formed a large encampment in the plains, or rather heights, below us, extending across, as it were, from the East to the North River; but have attempted nothing, as yet, of a general nature."—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 465–66. "

"Gen. Howe's Head Quarters are at Lt. Col. James Beekman's House on the East River near Turtle Bay. His troops are throwing up intrenchments from Jacob Walton's country seat at Horn's Hook at Hell Gate across the whole Island to Humphrey Jones House on the North River."—From letter of this date in *St. James's Chron.* (London), N 16, 1776, reprinted in *Battle of Harlem Heights*, 210. "

Gen. Knox, writing to his brother William, says: "The affair of last Monday [Sept. 16] has had some good consequences toward raising the peoples spirits—they find that if they stick to these mighty men they will run as fast as other people. . . . The general is as worthy a man as breathes, but he cannot do every thing nor be everywhere. He wants good assistants. There is a radical evil in our army,—the lack of officers. We ought to have men of merit in the most extensive and unlimited sense of the word. Instead of which, the bulk of the officers of the army are a parcel of ignorant, stupid men, who might make tolerable soldiers, but [are] bad officers; . . . We ought to have academies, in which the whole theory of the art of war shall be taught, and every other couragement possible given to draw persons into the army. . . . As the army now stands, it is only a receptacle for ragmuffins."—*Life and Correspondence of Henry Knox*, 31–32. On the following day, Washington wrote to congress from the Morris house a long and circumstantial account of the need of good officers for the army. —5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 495–98.

Baurmeister writes in his narrative of this date: "All the houses, which were inhabited and deserted by the rebels in New York, are marked G. R. [George, Rex], and thereby confiscated, the government takes possession of all the papers and effects of the enemy, and the fleet is erecting a magazine in the city. Many subjects are returning to the legitimate authority, and on Long Island the villages of Grevesand, New Utrecht, Flattbusch, Brockland and Ferry are filled with the fugitive settlers, most of whom however find their dwellings empty, furniture smashed, not a window left whole and their cattle gone forever. 24

"The royalists are obliged to distinguish themselves from the rebels by red ribbons in their hats. . . ." The house of Col. Henry Rutgers was one which received "the mark of Confiscation on the south door." As late as 1827, he still preserved this mark on the door. The residence was occupied by the British "as an Hospital, a Store House, or Barracks, as the circumstances of the times required."—From *Battle of Harlem Heights*, 184, citing *Mag. of the Dutch Reformed Church*, II: 412. The Methodist Meeting House was one of the buildings used for a hospital.—Oliver Burnam's statement, *Battle of Harlem H'ts*, 198.

"All the 5 Ridouts, 3 Batt^ys^ of 1 Gun each besides a line of near 200 Y^ds^ finished accord^g^ to the Plan proposed."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*). On the next three days men were employed in cutting down trees, and, on Sept. 26, Jones's house was made "musket prooff round the Gallery."—*Ibid.* See S 28. "

The advanced post of the British "is at the Black Horse tavern and the Army is posted from the North to the East Rivers quite across the Country above Mr. Apthorps."—From a letter by Capt. Hutcheson, assistant-secretary to Gen. Howe, in camp at Turtle Bay, to a friend in England, now preserved with the Haldimand MSS., British Museum, and pub. in *Mag. of Am. Hist.* (1882), VIII: 40. "

Regarding the results of the fire, Hutcheson states that "all that part of the town where Mr. Watts House stood, with the houses in Broadway & West side of Broad Street and all the North River as far as Vaux Hall is consumed. Kennedys, Halletts, Col. Reeds & two or three Houses joining are all that escaped as far as St. Pauls Church. What adds to the misfortune, they are chiefly the friends to government who have suffered; several of the Villians have been detected, & have suffered the fate they deserve."

He is evidently writing to John Mortier, then owner or lessee of Richmond Hill, for he adds: "I am sorry to acquaint you that your furniture left at Richmond Hill was not sold. M^r^ Washington lived in the house all Summer and made use of it; some of the

1776 Sept. 24 tables & chairs he had in Gen[l] Robertson's house & was consumed in it, and on the Night before we landed he quitted Richmond hill, left it open, & the Rebells in their retreat, took many things out of it, and broke all the glasses. As soon as I could, I got a safe guard to it, which still remains, and everything left will be safe, a return [inventory] of which I will send you & will dispose of the whole the best for your advantage."—*Battle of Harlem H'ts*, 221–22, citing the same MSS.

" Regarding Colden's death (see S 21), Gov. Tryon writes to Lord Germain: "This makes a vacancy in the Council. The following is the present state of the remaining eleven: Mr. Chief-Justice Horsemanden, very old and feeble; Mr. Oliver De Lancey, Mr. Charles Ward Apthorp, Mr. Axtell, and Mr. Henry Cruger, at liberty to attend the summons of Government. Mr. William Smith, withdrawn to his plantation up the North River, and not been heard of these five months; Mr. Hugh Wallace and Mr. James Jauncey, prisoners with the Rebels; Mr. John Watts, Colonel Morris, and Mr. Henry White, in England. . . .

"Mr. Thomas Jones, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and Mr. David Matthews, Mayor of the City of New-York, with many other gentlemen of the country, are in the hands of the Rebels."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, VIII: 685–86.

" Gov. Tryon writes to Lord George Germain: "It is the opinion of both His Majesty's Commissioners for restoring peace to the Colonies that I should postpone any executive Acts of Government, untill the Province is more liberated from the controul of the Rebels. I therefore have kept the executive powers of Civil Government dormant, leaving every thing to the direction of the Military."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, VIII: 686–87. See N 26.

" Tryon also informs Lord Germain that Oliver De Lancey "under General Howe's orders is endeavouring to raise a Brigade of Fifteen hundred men for the Defence of Long Island."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, VIII: 687. New York remained throughout the war the chief city of refuge for loyalists.—Winsor, VII: 196–97; Van Tyne, *The Loyalists* (1902), 243 *et seq.*

" The British orders of the day provide that "the working Party M[c]Gowens Hill to Consist of 200 Men only till further orders to Parade at day Break & be Releiv'd as Directed in the after orders of the 21[st]." On September 25, the number was reduced to 100.—*Orderly book*, British Army, in N. Y. H. S.

" In the general orders for the day, issued at headquarters on Harlem Heights, is the following: "The Quartermaster-General and the Chief Engineer are to mark the ground, to-morrow, on which the barracks and huts are to be built this side King's Bridge. They are to call upon the General, previous to their setting out upon this business, for directions. When the ground is marked out, the Quartermaster-General is to cause the materials for building to be laid thereon as quick as possible. . . ."—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 501.

Mr. Reginald Pelham Bolton is of the opinion that this order led to the selection of the recently discovered camp-site at Prescott and Seaman Avenues, and that this camp, begun by the Americans, afterwards became the great centre for the British and Hessian soldiery.—*20th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scenic & Hist. Pres. Soc., 371. See, further, O 24.

25 "This Afternoon y[e] Eagle moved up further toward y[e] City, several other Ships made movements in Different ways—We were also this afternoon Informed something of y[e] Circumstance of y[e] late Fire in the City of N. York, & y[t] a Number of the Perpetrators thereof, were this Day to be Executed."—*Diary of Jabez Fitch* (*MS.*), 50.

"On Wednesday last [Sept. 25], the Eagle Man of War, Vice Admiral Lord Howe, came up from off Bedlow's-Island, and moored off the Fort in the North River; and, next Morning, the Bristol, Vice Admiral Lord Shuldham, and the Preston, Commodore Hotham, came up and placed themselves likewise in the North River just above the Eagle."—*N. Y. Merc.*, S 30, 1776.

" Kemble records: "General Prescott came to Head Quarters, having been exchanged for General Sullivan. . . ."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 90.

26 A "Memorandum" in the British orders of the day reads as follows: "all persons who can give any Information of the Incendiaries who set New York on fire are to wait on Gen[l] Robertson to Mor[w] Morning for that purpose."—From *Orderly book*, British Army (MS.), in N. Y. H. S.

27 The British orders of the day provide for "the Offi[cers] G[d] at Greenwich to be withdrawn Imediatly Leaving a Corp[l] & 3 Men at M[r] Bayards House."—From *Orderly book*, British Army (MS.), in N. Y. H. S. Sept. 27

A midshipman on board the British frigate "Emerald" at New York wrote on Sept. 30: "The 27th inst. about Eleven o'Clock, P. M. the Industry, an American Privateer, of 26 Guns, appearing off this Harbour, our Ship slipped her Cables and put to Sea, and about Nine, A. M. came up with her and brought her to Action, and in less than three Glasses she struck to us. We have brought her safe into this Harbour, with the Loss only of three Men, and fourteen wounded. The Industry had thirteen Seamen killed, and twenty-nine wounded."—*St. James's Chron.*, N 28–30, 1776. "

Solomon Nash records: "this afternoon their was two 13 inch morters with iron beds arived here from Boston and was on Loaded By fort worshington."—*Nash's Jour.*, 35. "

"I this Day Observ'd y[e] Fort y[t] we Built at Red hook, was on Fire, & Burnt great part of y[e] Day."—*Diary of Jabez Fitch* (*MS.*), 52. 28

The British orders of the day require "A working party of 100 men with off[rs] in proportion to parade to Mor[w] Morning at Day break on the Road to the Right of Jones's House where an Enginier will Attend to Receive them this Party to work till 12 at noon & be Replaced by the Like number who will work till sun set."—From *Orderly book*, British Army (MS.), in N. Y. H. S. This party, in all probability, was engaged in building the fortifications shown on Robertson's drawing of April 11, 1777. "

The British orders of the day require "a working Party of 300 Men f[m] the Brigade of G[ds] 2[d] & 6[th] Brigades to Parade to Mor[w] Morning at day break & March to the Battery at new york, where an off[r] of the ordinance will Receive them they are to be Employed in Making Cartriges & will take their formers with them—the off[rs] & Men belonging to the Garrison at Hallifax are to be in Readiness to Embark for that Place at the shortest notice—the following Gentlemen having offerd their services to Raise a Brigade of Provincials of 3 Batt[n] of 500 Men Each for the service of his Majesty & the Suppression of the Present unnatural Rebellion—the Commander in Chief has made the following Appointments oliver Delancy B: Gen[l] & Colo: of the 1[st] Batt[n] I: H Cruger L Colo: C[l] Green Late 40[th] Reg[t]: Major, 2[d] Batt[n] Ja[s] Braton Colo: Stephen De Lancy LColo Jn[o] Boden Major, 3[d] Batt[n] Ludlow Esq Colo: Hulett Esqu[r] L Colo Menzies Major Campbell Esqu[r] M: of Brigade"—From *Orderly book*, British Army (MS.), in N. Y. H. S. 29

The British orders of the day require "50 More Men with offrs in proportion to be Aded to the working party ordered to parade to the R[t] of Jones's House;" "Cap[t] W[m] Bamford of the 40[th] Regt: is Appointed Town Major to the Garrison of N: York—Sergt: Major Thomson 37[th] Reg[t]: is Appointed Town Adj[t]: to the Garrison of N. york;" "Lieut: Mich[l] Sykes 64[th] Reg[t]: is Appointed Barrack Master to the Garrison of Nyork."—From *Orderly book*, British Army (MS.), in N. Y. H. S. 30

The British, being without a newspaper in New York, and having engaged Ambrose Serle to take charge of printing one, he, on this day, brings out No. 1301 of *The New-York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury*, continuing Gaine's former numbering (see Sept. 9), and leaving the imprint "Printed by Hugh Gaine."—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 423. See O 7. "

Jabez Fitch writes: "At ½ after 9 y[e] Snow [Mentor] & y[e] Ships that had y[e] Prisoners on board, got under way, & a little before 12 came too in North River Opposite to y[e] Colledge, where we have a very Malencholy Prospect, of the Affects of y[e] late Fire, which is sopos'd to have Destroy'd a fourth part of y[e] City, & chiefly in this part of y[e] Town."—*Diary of Jabez Fitch* (*MS.*), 54–55. Oct. 1

"Two new Fleches ordered at M[c]Gowan's on our Right—And Guns to be put in all the Ridouts, Built only for Musquetry—Began to lay the Platforms on the Rock Ridout for 3—12P[rs] w[h] occupied the whole Front—One of the Fleches finish'd at M[c] Gowans—to hold one Howitzer & a 36[r]—The Abbatis of the line & Two Ridouts to the left finish'd."—*Robertson's Jour.* (*MS.*). On the following day he wrote: "The 2[d] Fleche at M[c]Gowan's finished." On Sept. 4, "The Hessians began a Fleche—advanced from Jones's on our left & add[g] one Gun to the left of the Rock Red[t]."—*Ibid.* "

The American committee of secret correspondence, writing from Philadelphia to Silas Deane a long account of the progress of events, states, among other things, that "Our side occupy the Heights of Harlem, King's Bridge, and Mount Washington, where they have made lines as strong as can be."—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 820.

The British orders of the day require "100 facines with Pickets 2

1776 Oct. 2 in proportion to be made immediately by the carpenter L Gen[l] Clintons Command & Sent as soon as possible to the Rock Redoubt on the Right of Jones's House . . . any woman that is Detected in Selling Spirituous Liquors to the Soldiers, or bringing Any to Camp will be Instantly Drum'd out & never suffer'd to Come into Camp again."—From *Orderly book*, British Army (MS.), in N. Y. H. S.

" Kemble records in his journal: ". . . The Rebels made a Movement from Morris's House and marched about 2,000 Men into Harlem plains supposed to take off the Forage."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 90–91. The movement is described in a "rebel" letter of Oct. 3: ". . . Gen[l] Putnam with a party of 16 or 1800 men as covering party went on to Harlem plains & with a number of waggons brought off a large quantity of Grain, but not the whole, for just at Day break the Enemy had manned their lines & were seen in collumn advancing: as our party were not more than half theirs it was thought best to retreat which was done in good order and without a skirmish. We are daily fetching off large quantities of Hay & Grain from Morrisania as we are daily in expectation of Landing and an attack there. . . ."—*The Campaign of* 1776, 98–99. See also Wm. Ellery's account in 5 *Am. Arch.*, III: 990.

3 "This Afternoon the Phenix and Roebuck, two forty Gun Ships, sailed up the North River, have no Intelligence from them yet."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 91. See O 5.

" Burgoyne's "Reg[t] of Light Dragoons" arrives from England.—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*), under O 4.

" R. Eynon, "behind the Royal Exchange," London, publishes an "Accurate Map of Staten Island with that Part of New York Long Island and the Jerseys, which is the Rendevous of the Two Grand Armies and the supposed present seat of Action." The map was drawn by "a Merch[t] who resided in America 15 Years."—Emmet Coll. (No. 8220) in N. Y. P. L.

4 The British orders of the day require "Gun firing by Capt Emerick at the North River shore near Little Bloomingdale."—*Orderly book*, British Army (MS.), in N. Y. H. S.

5 Kemble records: "General Howe and Lord Howe went this day to Long Island, supposed on a Reconnoitering Party, and that it is intended to Land on some part of Westchester.

"The Roebuck and Phenix [see O 3] lay off Bloomingdale waiting a Wind to proceed up the River. Three Rebel Vessels are seen lying between Forts Washington and Constitution, the first on this Island, the other on Jersey Shore; the Vessels not above five Miles asunder."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 92. See O 7 and 9.

" Archibald Robertson records in his diary: "I began a line . . . to the Right of my small Red[t]—& at the end of that line a Sq[r] Redout of 40 f[t] a side—the front 8 f[t] & the other 3 sides 6 f[t] thick—I had 50 men from the morn[g] to 12—& 50 men from 12 to ½ past four when the whole was finished—the Fascines were to carry 600 y[ds]—13 fascines layers attended the whole was faced inside & out w[t] a single Fascine—& 4½ feet high the P[t]—The Hessians were at work continu[g] a line from their New Fleche to the Rock Redout—but Stopt by L[d] Cornwallis—all this was done w[t] out Gen[l] Howe's Opinion about it—The rest of my Party of 150 men were employ'd in carry[g] on the Abbatis at the Red[t] to the Right."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*). On the next day he wrote: "A line of 112 feet in length was rais'd at the End of the Mill dam to the Right two pieces of Cannon put in it." On Oct. 7, he recorded: "All the works finished."—*Ibid.*

6 In a letter to his mother, Gen. Glover says that the American army is "composed of flying Camp, four months levy men, and one months Militia, who are always uneasy, and cannot go through the fatigue & hardships which soldiers are necessarily called to, like those Troops that have been seasoned to it. We have a few old Regiments, if detached by themselves, I believe would do honor to their country. But we are obliged to intermix them with the raw troops, which is by far the greatest part of the army, consequently confuse the whole. This we saw verified on the 15[th] ult[o], the day we evacuated New York; and happy for us we began the retreat so timely as we did; otherwise the whole that were in the City must have been cut off, the Enemy having landed 18,000 men, on that day, on the East side, about four miles from the City, covered by ten sail of Men of War; and opposite to them, on the North River, came up three large Ships. The whole kept up a constant cannonading with Grape shot and Langridge quite across the Island."—*Glover Corresp.* (*MS.*), Part II, 2. *Cf.* Washington's description of the army on Sept. 2 (*q. v.*).

" A published notice of this date, announcing the hours when the post office is open for the delivery of letters, shows that it is situated in Broad St. "Captains of Ships who have brought from Europe Letters for America, are desired to send them to this Office, that none may be delivered to disaffected Persons."—*N. Y. Merc.*, O 28, 1776. It was still in Broad St. in 1778.—See advertisement of John C. Knapp in *Royal Gaz.*, F 21, 1778. Oct. 6

" "His Majesty's Forces are now in Possession of the City of New-York with all the Harbour and Sound, of Long and Staten-Islands, and nearly of New-York Island. They are also in Possession of Powles-Hook, and command the East-River and Connecticut Sound. All this has been obtained with very little Difficulty and Loss on the Part of the Troops; the Rebels, after the Battle [of Long Island], or rather Rout on the 29th of August, having never attempted to face the Soldiers, but fled every Way with the utmost Precipitation. They quitted Works, which they had been laboring upon during the whole Summer without scarce the Conflict of a Day. . . . "—*N. Y. Merc.*, O 7, 1776. 7

The foregoing extract indicates the different tone in which this paper was being conducted by the new printer, Ambrose Serle (see S 30). The item continues at length to describe conditions in the city and harbour.

" The Second and Sixth Brigades of British troops cross over to Brooklyn and encamp at Bedford. The next morning they moved to Jamaica, where part of the British army assembled under Lieut. Gen. De Heister.—From transcript, in Library of Congress, of the "Jour. of the Operations," etc., in British Museum (Egerton MSS. 2135 f. 7); Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*). See O 12.

" "So vast a Fleet was never seen together in this Port, or perhaps in all America before. The Ships are stationed up the East-River or Sound, as far as Turtle Bay; and, near the Town, . . . Some are moored up the North-River; others in the Bay between Red and Yellow-Hook; some, again, off Staten-Island; and several off Powle's-Hook, and towards the Hills. The Men-of-War are moored chiefly up New-York Sound, and make, with the other Ships, a very magnificent and formidable Appearance. Five Men-of-War have been detached from the Squadron into the North-River above Greenwich [see O 3] probably to assist the Operations of the Army against the Rebels, who still remain on the Northern Extremity of this Island, and on the Heights about Kingsbridge."—*N. Y. Merc.*, O 7, 1776. See O 9.

" Jabez Fitch and other American officers, having signed a parole, are landed from an English prison ship, "on a Ferry Wharf near y[e] Bair Market in N. York," and are lodged in "a very large House, on y[e] West Side of Broad Way, & South of Warren Street." Fitch writes: "Having this large House assigned us with a small Yard to Walk in &c, we sopose we have chang'd our Cituation Rather for y[e] better, both on acc[t] of Noise & Crowd—During y[e] 39 Days which I was confind on Board y[e] Ships, I never tasted . . . any kind of fresh Meet or fish Except four Meals of Quawhogs, while we lay down below y[e] Narrows; nor any Butter, or other kind of provision Except a very Scanty allowance of Salt Meat & Bread, with a small matter of Cheese & Chocolet, which we have purchas'd; We have also Lived about as Scant on acc[t] of Drink as Victuals."—*Diary of Jabez Fitch* (*MS.*), 61–63.

" The name of the printer (see S 30) is omitted from the imprint of *The New-York Gazette; and the Weekly Mercury.*—Early Newspapers, II: 422. See N 11.

8 This date is found on one of Archibald Robertson's drawings (No. 38—see Jl 12), entitled "View of Part of the Rebel work round Walton's House w[th] the situation of our Battery on Long Island, taken from N. York Island 8th Oct[r] 1776." See also No. 39, which is an undated "View of the Rebel work round Walton's House w[th] Hell Gate & the Island."

9 Washington writes to the president of congress from "Head-Quarters, Heights of Harlem": "About eight o'clock this morning two ships of forty-four guns each, supposed to be the Roebuck and Phœnix, and a frigate of twenty guns, with three or four tenders, got away from about Bloomingdale, where they had been laying some time [see O 3], and stood with an easy southerly breeze towards our chevaux-de-frise, which we hoped would have interrupted their passage, while our batteries played upon them; but to our surprize and mortification, they ran through without the least difficulty, and without receiving any apparent damage from our forts, though they kept up a heavy fire from both sides of the river. Their destination or views cannot be known with certainty; but most probably they are sent to stop the navigation, and cut of[f] the

1776 Oct. 9 supplies of boards, which we should have received, and of which we are in great need. . . ."—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 943. See also *Kemble's Jour.*, 92; Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*).

The American communication by water with Albany is thus cut off; while the army remains strongly intrenched.—See letter of Col. Smallwood, to the convention of Maryland, from the "Camp of the Maryland Regulars" at headquarters (Morris house), pub. in Ridgeley's *Annals of Annapolis*, 261.

" ". . . The enemy . . . sunk a sloop which had on board the machine invented by and under the direction of a Mr. Bushnell, intended to blow up the British ships [see Aug., 1776] . . . Mr. Bushnell had great confidence of its success, and had made several experiments which seemed to give him countenance; but its fate was truly a contrast to its design."—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 961, citing Heath.

10 A letter written from New York states: "The Brune [a British frigate lying in the harbour] is crouded with Loyalists, every Day making their Escape from the Rebels, and even several Officers and some of them of high Rank, who have deserted from the Rebels."—*St. James's Chron.* (London), N 16–19, 1776.

11 "Majors of Brigade & ord^{y} off^{rs} are to Attend at the Artilery Park near the Dove. . . . As soon as the Troops March against the Enemy L Gen^{l} Clinton will Command 1st Division Consisting of the Light Infantry, Reserve Hessian Grenad^{s} & Chessieurs.—L Gen^{l} E: Percy is to command on N: york Island & Posts Depending . . . the Troops that are under orders for March will strike their tents at 6 this Evening, put their Baggage on board & be Ready to March Immediately."—*Orderly book*, British Army (MS.), *op. cit.*

Capt. Robertson writes: "A number of Boats, Sloops and Schooners went up the East-River, & it seems we are to Embark tomorrow morning to make a push at West Chester"—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*). See also *Kemble's Jour.*, 93.

12 Gen. Howe embarks part of the army on the East River in flat-boats, and passing through Hell Gate, lands on "Frogs neck" (Throgg's Neck). Lieut-Gen. de Heister moved from Jamaica to Whitestone, and landed at the same point.—From transcript, in Library of Congress, of the "Jour. of the Operations," etc., in British Museum (Egerton MSS. 2135 f. 7). This "Journal" continues the official chronology of military operations under Gen. Sir Wm. Howe in this section of the country around New York, including New Rochelle, White Plains, Fordham, etc.

There were about 4,000 in the British force which landed on Throgg's Neck.—*Phila. Eve. Post.*, O 15, 1776. *Cf.* Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*), which, after narrating the move to Westchester, says: "All our Force consisted of 11,000 Men." See also *Kemble's Jour.*, 93. For Kemble's observations on this movement, see Dec. 31. See also F 25, 1777.

" Gov. Tryon having ordered that a city militia be established for the safety of the city and its environs, Fred. Wm. Hecht, the captain of a company, publishes a notice calling for recruits to come to his house (lately that of James Franklin), in Queen St., five doors from the corner of Chapel St., to enroll.—*N. Y. Merc.*, O 12, 1776.

" Solomon Nash records: "to Day the Enemy Landed at Frog Point But our men ware To much for them they Could not march out from under the Covering of their Shiping."—*Nash's Jour.*, 37.

13 General orders from American headquarters at Harlem Heights require "that the men have four days' provisions ready dressed at all times . . . As the enemy seem now to be endeavouring to strike some stroke before the close of the campaign, the General most earnestly conjures both officers and men, if they have any love for their country, and concern for its liberties, regard to the safety of their parents, wives, children and countrymen, that they will act with bravery and spirit . . ."—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 1118.

14 "We are this Day Informed y^{t} y^{e} Regulars have Landed a large Body of Troops above Hell Gate, in Order to Cut off Communication between our Army & y^{e} Country."—*Diary of Jabez Fitch* (*MS.*), 71.

" The following eulogy is published regarding the late Cadwallader Colden (see S 21): ". . . a Man of great Probity, Knowledge and Steadiness, which he had Occasion to shew upon many Occasions; nor least, when above 90 Years of Age, not all the Threats of rebellious Incendiaries could shake undissembled Loyalty to his Sovereign, nor all their Wiles seduce him from his Attachment to the constitutional Liberties of his Country, in opposition to the republican System of popular Tyranny. He died full of Days, and had the Satisfaction, before his Departure, to know, that the Arms of his Prince had prevailed, in a signal Instance over the Forces of the Rebels. They, who knew him best, will give his Character that Eulogium, which even a Stranger will rejoice to pay to such distinguished Merit."—*N. Y. Merc.*, O 14, 1776. Oct. 14

15 The provincial convention passes the following resolution: "Whereas, this Convention is informed that the records of the city and county of New-York, as well as the records of the county and the records of the borough of Westchester, are at present lodged in private houses in the county of Westchester, whereby they may be exposed to the enemy, who have landed in that county: Ordered, That Wm. Miller, Theo. Bartow and John Cozine, be and hereby are appointed commissioners for removing, with all possible expedition, all the said records to Kingston, in Ulster county, and there placed in the care of Dirck Wynkoop, Abraham Hasbrouck and Christopher Tappen, Esqrs.; that the said commissioners apply either to the troops raised for the protection of that county, or to the militia, for a proper guard to attend the said records in their removal, which said troops or militia are hereby directed to furnish such guard as may be necessary for that purpose."—*Jour. Provin. Cong.*, I: 675–76.

"as Nothing Can Mark the unsteadiness of Troops More than frequent & useless Firing of the advanc'd posts, the Commander in Chief flatters himself it is un Necessary to Remind the Army of the Superiority they must have in Dicipline over the Enemy opposed to them."—*Orderly book*, British Army (MS.), in N. Y. H. S.

" One of the British general orders of the day is: "The Wounded Men are to be put on board of the Peace and Plenty, Hospital Ship."—*Order-book*, in N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1883), 388.

" The following recently discovered item in a London newspaper throws light on the mystery surrounding the erection of the Wolfe monument (see 1761): "It is something remarkable, that Mr. Alexander commonly called Lord Stirling, was the first and principal person who promoted the design of erecting a statue to Lord Howe, as also of a monument to the memory General Wolfe, near New York."—*Middlesex Jour. & Eve. Adv.*, O 15–17, 1776.

16 Washington, perceiving that Gen. Howe, not daring to attack the intrenched American camp on Harlem Heights, has attempted to gain the rear of his (Washington's) army, and to hem it in on the upper part of Manhattan Island, by landing a considerable force at Throgg's Neck (see O 12), and sending armed ships up the Hudson (see O 9) to cut off the supplies arriving for the Americans by water from the north and west,—calls a council of war at the headquarters of Gen. Lee. There are present, besides Gen. Washington, Maj.-Gens. Lee, Putnam, Heath, Spencer, and Sullivan; Brig.-Gens. Lord Stirling, Mifflin, McDougall, Parsons, Nixon, Wadsworth, Scott, Fellows, Clinton, and Lincoln; and Col. Knox, commanding artillery. Washington reads letters from the convention and from particular members, regarding "the turbulence of the disaffected in the upper parts of this State; and also sundry accounts of deserters showing the enemy's intention to surround us." After much consideration and debate, the question is raised: "whether, (it having appeared that the obstructions in the North River have proved insufficient, and that the enemy's whole force is now in our rear on Frog Point,) it is now deemed possible in our situation to prevent the enemy cutting off the communication with the country and compelling us to fight them at all disadvantages, or surrender prisoners at discretion?" It is agreed, with but one dissenting voice (Gen. Clinton), "that it is not possible to prevent the communication, and that one of the consequences mentioned in the question must certainly follow." It is also agreed "that Fort Washington be retained as long as possible."—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 1117–18; *ibid.*, II: 1076, 1077.

" In consequence of an advertisement in a recent issue of the *Mercury* "requesting his Majesty's loyal subjects, inhabitants of the City and County of New-York," to meet on this day, a very large "concourse" including "The Members of his Majesty's Council, the Judges, and all the other well-affected Citizens who were not driven away by the Hand of Violence, or sent Prisoners to other Provinces," meet at the city hall, "when a decent and respectful Address to Lord Howe and General Howe, the King's Commissioners for restoring Peace to America, was read, Representing the firm Attachment of the Inhabitants to our rightful and gracious Sovereign, George the Third, and their Sense of the Constitutional Supremacy of Great-Britain over these Colonies; . . ., and praying that the City and County might be restored to His Majesty's Peace and Protection. The Address was unanimously approved

1776 Oct. 16 and adopted; and it was agreed that the Inhabitants should all sign it. But the Number assembled being too great to sign at that Time, two respectable Citizens were appointed to attend at a Public House [probably the tavern of John Simmons], adjoining the City-Hall, from 10 o'Clock A. M., to 2 o'Clock P. M. every Day, to take Subscriptions till all had signed. . . ." The address, with signatures, is published in *N. Y. City during the Am. Rev.*, 117–38.

"After this, an affectionate Address to His Excellency William Tryon, Esq; our worthy Governor was read—'requesting him to present the above Address to the Commissioners, and otherwise to exert himself that the Prayer of it might be granted.' This Address was also unanimously approved, and agreed to; and the Honorable Mr. Chief Justice Horsmanden was desired to sign and deliver it to his Excellency, in Behalf of the Inhabitants. . . ."—*N. Y. Merc.*, O 21, 1776; *Conn. Gaz.* (New London), N 22, 1776. This published account of the meeting was reprinted, on Nov. 4, in the *Penn. Eve. Post*, with comments by "A Friend to American Freedom," who referred to "the pains which the enemies to the free States of America are taking, in order to re-establish the old Constitution of New-York." He believed the account of this meeting should "be made public, in order that the people at large might determine on what conduct they would show to such as dared to break so important a link in the chain of union." He "cannot but view this breach or attempt of the utmost importance to the peace and well-being of every State."—*Penn. Eve. Post*, N 4, 1776.

The Loyalist address to Tryon by the inhabitants of New York was composed in the old style of servile dependence, and, like many which preceded it during the colonial period, it was a fervent appeal for protection: ". . . We . . . beg leave to congratulate your Excellency on your return to the capital of your Government, and to assure you that we feel the sincerest joy on this happy event, which opens a prospect that we shall once more experience the blessings of peace and security under his Majesty's auspicious government and protection, blessings which we formerly enjoyed under your Excellency's mild administration, and which we ardently wish to have renewed.

"Presevering in our loyalty and unshaken attachment to our gracious Sovereign, in this time of distress and trial, and anxious to testify our affection for him, we have embraced the earliest opportunity to petition the Kings Commissioners, that they would restore this City and County to his Majesty's peace, although many of the most respectable citizens, and a much greater number of the inferiour classes, have been drawn off by the calamities of war, or sent prisoners to New-England and other distant parts; yet we hope that the numbers still remaining, and have voluntarily subscribed, may be deemed sufficient to entitle this district to his Majesty's grace, whilst the sufferings which our absent fellow-citizens undergo for the royal cause, plead in their behalf with the Commissioners, from whose well-known humanity, benevolence, and enlarged sentiments, we have the most flattering expectation.

"To your Excellency we naturally look for assistance; we therefore request that you would be pleased to present our petition to the Commissioners, and otherwise exert yourself that the prayer of it may be granted; as it is our fervent desire, and what we esteem the greatest earthly felicity, to remain subjects of the British Government, in union with the parent State.

"Signed by desire, and in behalf of the inhabitants, by
Daniel Horsmanden,"

—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 1075. The governour answered on Oct. 25 (*q.v.*).
—*N. Y. City during the Am. Rev.*, 138–40.

17 Division orders are issued from Washington's headquarters at Kingsbridge for the disposition of the division of the army under command of Maj.-Gen. Heath. Two regiments of militia, now posted on the Harlem River, are "to pass over the new bridge and join Colonel Swartwout's regiment, and form a flank guard."—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 1096–97.

" Gen. Alexander McDougall, writing to the committee of arrangements, from "Camp Harlem," says in part: ". . . The enemy appear very shy. Our advanced centries and theirs are within three hundred yards of each other in Harlem Lane. The works they have thrown up are evidently calculated for defence. . . ."—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 1906.

" "The Committee to whom was referred the claim of Mr. Nicholas Bayard for providing an Officer for securing the Records of this State, for a Guard-Room for the Guard appointed to watch the said Records, and for Fire-Wood and Candles supplied the Guard, have taken the same into consideration, and thereupon agreed to the following Resolution: Resolved, That there be allowed to Nicholas Bayard, for providing an Office[r] for securing the publick Records of this State, a Guard-Room and Fire-Wood and Candles supplied the Guard over the said Records, the sum of fifty pounds."—5 *Am. Arch.*, III: 254. Oct. 17

Washington writes to the president of congress: " . . ten or eleven ships, which have been prevented passing Hell-Gate for two three days for want of wind, are now under way, and proceeding up the Sound. Among them there appears to be two frigates, the rest probably have in stores, &c. . . ."—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 1116. 18

The British forces under Howe take up their position "on the heights of Pelham's Manner our Left to E. Chester Creek & Right to New Rochelle, our Ft extendg about 2 Miles facg North or N N E."—*Robertson's Jour.* (*MS.*). See also *Kemble's Jour.*, 93–94. "

Solomon Nash records: "all our Rigerment Employd in giting Cannon and morters over to the jersays Likewise in giting other things of[f] the Island."—*Nash's Jour.*, 37. "

It is reported in the British camp that Gen. Lee is commanding "the Rebel Army" and that it is 20,000 strong.—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*). 19

"A severe order against Plundering, to no Effect; about this day received accounts of the arrival of the Hessians, long expected."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 94. "

The name of Fort Constitution is changed to Fort Lee.—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 1130. "

On this date, the Howe War Plan, engraved by William Faden, was published. It is reproduced and described as Pl. 45-b, Vol. I. See also Aug. 27, 1776; and 1782. *Cf.* the *Chart and Plan of the Harbour of New York & the County Adjacent*, pub. in the *Political Mag.*, Nov., 1781, and reproduced in *Man. Com. Coun.* (1870), 844. "

On these maps, Ellis Island appears as "Bucking Id." It also appears as "Bucking I." on Southier's map, which was engraved and published by Faden, Jan. 1, 1779. For the origin of the name Ellis Island, see Jan. 20, 1785.

A letter from New York expresses "the great satisfaction of the loyal part of its inhabitants, who have for a long time suffered every hardship from a set of tyrants that is possible to be conceived. . . . The Howes do all that is possible to alleviate the sufferings of a persecuted people, who rather than turn rebels have despised death and ruin. . . . Almost all the New Yorkers have returned to their allegiance. . . ."—*Campaign of* 1776, part 2, 134. 20

An English officer, writing from his "Camp near New York" to a friend in London, says: ". . . We have run a strong Line strengthened with Redoubts across that End of the Island where they [the Americans] are posted; and a Body of Men under the Command of Lord Percy (who commands upon this Island and its Dependencies) are left to defend them, and observe the Enemies Motions. General Howe landed some Days since upon the Continent about six Miles from King's Bridge and the Day before Yesterday took Possession of a Work of theirs, by which he has entirely cut off their Retreat to the New-England Governments. In the above Attack we had five Men killed and seven wounded; . . . The Rebels have no Retreat left, but over the North River into the Jerseys, and that will not remain open long, as Yesterday there arrived a Reinforcement of near 9000 Germans, whose Transports going up the North River, leads me to think they are to be landed for that Purpose; if this should be the Case, the War must be near an End; they desert very fast to our Army, and by the Account of those that come to us, they go off in great Numbers to their own Homes. . . . 21

"We have a very strong Army here; Gen. Howe has with him 18,000; upon this Island are 5,000, and on board the Transports that arrived Yesterday are near 9000; so that in the Whole we cannot have less here than 32,000 effective Men, as good Troops, and in as good Spirits as any ever were."—*St. James's Chron.*, D 19–21, 1776.

"We are Inform'd yt about this Time a very considerable Reinforcmt hath Join'd ye British Army, among whom it is Said there are a Regt of Waldeckers several of Hanovarians & several of Brunswickers; we were this Day shewn one of ye Hessian Genlls who had also lately Arriv'd."—*Diary of Jabez Fitch* (*MS.*), 77. "

The following news items are published: "The Subscription for the Clergy of the Church of England in America, who have suffered by the Rebellion, amounted to above Six Thousand Pounds Sterling, when the last Accounts came away." "

1776 Oct. 21 "Many of the Inhabitants are come into Town; and many others who were obliged to fly for their Loyalty, are coming in daily."

"The Earl of Dunmore has taken a House in the Broadway for his Residence during the Winter."—*N. Y. Merc.*, O 21, 1776.

" The order of march is issued from Washington's headquarters "to be observed by the Division of the Army under the command of Major-General Heath, in their route from this place [Kingsbridge] to White-Plains."—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 1164–65. For a detailed account of this movement, see *ibid.*, II: 1203–4, foot-note.

British marching orders are also issued.—See *Orderly book*, British Army (MS.), N. Y. H. S. After this orders of this command were issued from New Rochelle, White Plains, Dobbs Ferry, Courtland's Manor, Delancey's Mill, New Bridge, Aquasanuck, Newark, Amboy, Trenton, and Brunswick (to Jan. 28, 1777).—*Ibid*; *Kemble's Jour.*, 94.

" The American army is encamped on Valentine's Hill, Westchester Co., to which place Washington has moved his headquarters. He goes early this morning "to visit the posts on the left of our line and the White-Plains." He sends various orders from White Plains, the British having advanced from New Rochelle to "Maroneck."—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 1165, 1186–87. See also Lossing, *Field Book of the Am. Rev.*, II: 625.

22 The Hessians, Waldeckers, and other British forces disembark from their ships, and pass "up the East-River in a Multitude of Flat-bottomed Boats and other Vessels, in the highest Spirits imaginable." It being "a very fine Day, the Scene was rendered extremely beautiful by the Crowds upon the Water, chearing their Military Brethern and other Spectators on Shore, and making the Hills resound with Trumpets, French Horns, Drums and Fifes, accompanied by the Harmony of their Voices. These have added an agreeable Reinforcement to the Army, and are to all appearance as fine Troops as any in the World."—*N. Y. Merc.*, O 28, 1776.

23 Washington transfers his headquarters from Harlem Heights to White Plains. Congress is informed that this movement is made "to counteract the operations of the enemy declining an attack upon our front. They have drawn the main body of their army to Frog's Point (see Oct. 12), with a design of hemming us in, and drawing a line in our rear."—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 1034, 1204.

" Fitch writes: "we are . . Inform'd y^t^ y^e^ Prisoners in Gen^l^ grow Remarkably Sick & Die very fast."—*Diary of Jabez Fitch* (*MS.*), 78.

24 "The Governors of King's College in this City, are requested to meet at Hull's Tavern, on Thursday next [Oct. 24], at 10 o'Clock in the Morning, on Business of Importance. It is hoped as the Messenger is out of Town, that the Gentlemen will attend punctually without farther Notice."—*N. Y. Merc.*, O 21, 1776.

" Writing to Washington from Fort Lee, Gen. Greene says, in part: "General Putnam requested a party of men to reinforce them at Mount Washington. I sent between two and three hundred of Colonel Durkee's regiment. . . .

"We shall get a sufficient quantity of provisions over to-day for the garrison at Fort Washington. General Mifflin thinks it not advisable to pull the barracks down yet. He has hopes of our army returning to that ground for winter quarters. I think this would be running too great a risk, to leave them standing in expectation of such an event, there being several strong fortifications in and about King's Bridge. If the enemy should throw in a thousand or fifteen hundred men, they could cut off our communication effectually; and, as the state of the barracks are, they would find exceeding good cover for the men. But if we were to take the barracks down—[even] if the boards were not removed—it would in a great measure deprive them of that advantage. . . ."—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 1221. See, further, O 27.

25 The anniversary of the King's accession to the throne is celebrated "with every Demonstration of Joy." "The Flag Ships hoisted the Royal Standard; and all the Ships in the Harbour gave a Salute of twenty-one Guns each. So noble an Appearance, and so grand a Salute, were never known in this Port before. The two Admirals gave Entertainments, and many loyal Toasts were drank upon the Occasion."—*N. Y. Merc.*, O 28, 1776. See also *Fitch's Diary* (*MS.*), 80.

" Kemble records: "Marched in two Columns, the right led by Lieut. Gen. Clinton, left by Lieut. Gen. De Heister; occupied Grounds in East Chester, on the White Plain Road, Wards Head Quarters, a noted Rebel. The Enemy in three separate Camps in our Front, on the opposide of the Brunks [Bronx], and advantageously posted on rough and Commanding Height's."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 94–95. Oct. 25

Gov. Tryon's answer to the address of the inhabitants of the city (see O 16) is as follows: "Sir: The address you delivered to me, in behalf of the inhabitants of the City and County of New-York, cannot fail of being highly agreeable to me, as it was accompanied with a dutiful petition and representation from them to the King's Commissioners for restoring peace to his Majesty's Colonies . . . I have cheerfully embraced the opportunity of presenting this day the address to Lord Howe, who was pleased to signify to me 'he would take the earliest opportunity of communicating with General Howe on the occasion.' The inhabitants may be assured I shall support their wishes with my best endeavours, although the completion of them must be left to the decision of his Majesty's Commissioners, in whom the highest national confidence is reposed." . . . —5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 1075.

A court of inquiry, at White Plains, of which Brig.-Gen. John Morin Scott is president, takes evidence on the charge against Col. Tyler, of cowardice and misbehaviour before the enemy on Sept. 15, when the British took the city.—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 1251–54. 26

Gen. Greene writes from Fort Lee to Gen. Mifflin: "The people have been employed on the other side in getting the boards together at Fort Washington [see Oct. 24] and the ferry. Some have been brought from King's Bridge. To-day I sent up to Colonel Lasher to know what assistance he could give towards taking down the barracks, and bringing off the boards; and had for answer that he had orders to burn the barracks, quit the post, and join the army, by the way of the North River, at the White-Plains. 27

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". . . I fear quitting Fort Independence will oblige Magaw to draw in his forces into the garrison, as the enemy will have a passage open upon his back. I fear it will damp the spirits of his troops. He did not expect it so soon. If the barracks are not burnt in the morning, and the enemy don't press too hard upon us, we will try to get away some of the boards."—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 1263.

Mr. Reginald Pelham Bolton, as a result of field-work and historical study, shows, in a report on the subject of "Military Camp Life on Upper Manhattan Island and Adjacent Mainland during the American Revolution, Disclosed by Recent Archeological Excavations," that, while Gen. Greene was writing the above letter, "these buildings on King's Bridge Heights were being reduced to ashes." Three days later, the British appeared on the scene to find "everything of value gotten away," and the King's and Farmer's bridges cut down. Mr. Bolton adds:

"There is good reason from the foregoing to suppose that the barracks upon Manhattan Island, were not entirely destroyed or removed, as they were in use up to the time of the assault which was made by the combined forces of Howe and von Knyphausen on November the 16th. The possession of such shelters as these barracks afforded, however crude they may have been, proved of immediate value to the captors of Fort Washington at that period of the year, and it is certain that those near by the fort and probably elsewhere were promptly occupied by the British and Hessian regulars. Thus the structures which had for several months [several days—see S 24] formed the only shelter of the poor patriots who shivered through the chill autumnal nights during the defence of the heights, and upon which much of their labor and some of their high hopes had been expended, passed into the possession of their opponents."—*20th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1915), 374. See also *21st Ann. Rep.* (1916), 138–40.

In the same letter to Gen. Mifflin, Gen. Greene also says: "We have had a considerable skirmish on York-Island to-day. The cannonade began in the morning and held until evening, with very short intermissions. A ship moved up opposite Fort No. 1. Colonel Magaw got down an eighteen-pounder and fired sixty shot at her, twenty-six of which went into her. She slipped her cable and left her anchor, and was towed off by four boats. I think we must have killed a considerable number of their men, as the confusion and distress exceeded all description. Our Artillery behaved incomparably well. Colonel Magaw is charmed with their conduct in firing at the ship and in the field. . We have brought off some of the enemy from the field of battle, and more are still lying on the ground dead."—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 1263.

Another letter from Fort Lee states: "This morning, about seven o'clock, two frigates moved up the North River, and came to an anchor near Bourdett's Ferry, apparently with an intention to

1776 Oct. 27 stop the ferry-way, and cut off the communication between this place and Fort Washington. The enemy at the same time appeared on Harlem Plain, and Colonel Magaw, who commands on York-Island, ordered the lines to be manned. The ships endeavoured to dislodge them by firing on their flanks, but they fired to very little purpose. The barbette battery on the high hill on the left of the ferry, opened on the frigates, and fired a considerable time without doing them any or but very little damage. Upon our ceasing to fire, a gun from Fort No. 1, on York-Island, began to play on them with great advantage, and hulled the one highest up about twenty times." The action is further described in this letter. Regarding the action on land, the writer continues: "The enemy by this time had begun a smart fire on the island with field-pieces and mortars. Our men returned the compliment. They were out of their lines great part of the day. There were but few discharges of small-arms. Our men killed about a dozen Hessians, and brought them off. . . ."—*Ibid.*, II: 1266–67.

" "This Day we were Inform'd y^t^ Gen^l^ Howe had advanc'd with his Army as far as y^e^ White Plaiñs, & y^t^ no very Considerable Action had as yet happened in those parts; We were also Inform'd y^t^ y^e^ two Armys were this Day Engaged between here and Fort Washington."—*Diary of Jabez Fitch* (*MS.*), 81.

28 The battle of White Plains occurs. It is Washington's opposition to the British attempt to reach Manhattan Island from the north. After two unsuccessful attacks, the British finally force the Americans to retreat.—Winsor, VI: 286. For contemporary accounts by both sides, see *Kemble's Jour.*, 95, and L. I. Hist. Soc. *Memoirs*, III, Part II: 139.

There was published in London, Feb. 25, 1777 (*q.v.*), a "Plan of the operations of the King's army under the command of General Sr. William Howe, K. B., in New-York and East New-Jersey, against the American forces commanded by General Washington, from the 12th of October to the 28th of November, 1776. Wherein is particularly distinguished the engagement on the White Plains, the 28th of October. By Claude Joseph Sauthier." The plan is reproduced in Winsor, VI: 336. For other contemporary maps showing the military movements of the year in the vicinity of New York, see *ibid.*, VI: 342, 343, 344, 345.

" "The Liberty Pole at y^e^ Labetory was this Morning Taken down . . ."—*Diary of Jabez Fitch* (*MS.*), No. 81, in N. Y. Pub. Library. On Nov. 26, Gov. Tryon wrote to Lord George Germain: "The Liberty Poll erected some years ago in this City, and which remained as a monument of insult to the Government, and of licentiousness to the people, was last month by my recommendation to the Inhabitants, very properly and very quietly taken down and removed by them."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, VIII: 691.

For a chronological history of the five liberty poles, which stood on two sites, very near together, and of which this was the last, see F 6, 1770. See also "The Liberty Pole on the Common," in N. Y. H. S. *Quart. Bull.*, Jan., 1920.

Tryon's report to Germain, cited above, appears to effectually remove the erroneous supposition of Dawson that Capt. Wm. Cunningham, who had been appointed provost-marshal of the British forces (see Ag 4, 1774), "revenged himself, for the insult offered to him on the 6th of March, 1775 [*q.v.*], by cutting down the Liberty Pole, which, for more than ten years had graced 'the Commons'."—See "The Park and Its Vicinity," by Henry B. Dawson, in *Man. Com. Coun.* (1855), 468–73.

Dawson was probably right, however, in his statement which follows, that "afterwards in his official capacity," Cunningham "added new terrors to the 'New Goal' or 'Provost'" (see N 14, 1777).—*Ibid.*

" An editorial asserts that "The Nation is most highly incensed at the Declaration of Independence by the Congress, and at their impudent Abuse of the King. The warmest Advocates of America find it necessary to be silent now, as the Cause of the Colonies, maintained against every Offer of Conciliation and with such avowed Enmity to the Constitution of Great-Britain, is become absolutely unpopular.

"The Parliament was expected to meet by the End of this Month at farthest; and 'tis supposed that the Declaration of the Congress will promote the utmost Resentment and Unanimity. If so; has not the Congress proved itself the worst Enemy that America ever had?"—*N. Y. Merc.*, O 28, 1776.

News reports of the day relate that "Several Gentlemen and other Inhabitants of the Town, who had been forced to fly by the Rebels, have returned in the Course of this Week. Among others, Mr. White, one of his Majesty's Council for this Province, and the Rev. Dr. Auchmuty. Oct. 28

"The Town begins to wear again a chearful Appearance; and the Markets are increasing daily.

"The Ships of War and other Vessels, make near 500 Sail within the Harbour."—*Ibid.*

" "This Day Gen^l^ Knipphausen advanced towards King's Bridge —F^t^ Independence &^c^ taken possess^n^ off."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*).

" A wag among the British in New York advertises: "Wanted, By a Gentleman, fond of Curiosities, who is shortly going to England, a Parcel of Congress Notes, with which he intends to paper some Rooms. Those, who wish to make something of their Stock in that Commodity, shall, if they are clean and fit for the Purpose, receive at the Rate of One Guinea per Thousand, for all they can bring, before the Expiration of the present Month. Enquire of the Printer. N. B. It is expected they will soon be much lower."—*N. Y. Merc.*, O 28, 1776.

" The following notice is published: "If any person into whose hands part of the College apparatus or books, which were deposited in the City-Hall in May last, or any of Dr. Clossy's books, which were deposited in the closet near the organ loft in St. Paul's, will bring them to the doctor, at the house where Dr. Bard lately lived the favour will be very gratefully acknowledged; and whatever trouble or expence such person may have been at in carrying such instruments or books, the doctor will very gratefully pay them for."—*N. Y. Merc.*, O 28, 1776. See also Ja 27, 1777.

29 Gen. Greene writes from Fort Lee to Washington, whose headquarters are still at White Plains: "The ships have fallen down the North River, and the troops which advanced upon Harlem Plains, and on the hill where the Monday action was, have drawn within their lines again."—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 1281. This withdrawal of the British is thus explained and described in a letter (dated Oct. 30) to Lord George Germain by Hugh, Earl Percy, lieutenant under Gen. Howe, who was left in charge of Harlem Heights, when Howe's troops marched into Westchester County [see O 5], in the endeavour to get into the rear of Washington's army (see O 10 and 16): "I was left to defend the island with three British brigades and one Hessian [see O 11]. One of them encamped near New York, and the rest defended our redoubts in the north part of the island." He describes the action in which the troops under his command were engaged, and adds: "having now fully answered the Gen^ls^ intentions and being indeed unable to remain longer on account of the smallness of our numbers and the consequence of the island of New York which this corp was left to guard, I determined to return to the old position in our lines as soon as the evening favored the retreat." He recounts how the retreat was successfully carried out, "the enemy not finding we were gone till next morning." In conclusion he says: "I do assure you I am almost a little vain on this retreat, as the Hessians and all agree in calling the manœvre a masterly one. The rebels were taken in, for whilst they were observing my manœvres, Gen^l^ Kniphausen took from them their works at King's bridge which they had left weakly guarded, bringing almost all their forces to oppose me."—*Letters of Hugh, Earl Percy*, ed. by Charles Knowles Bolton (Boston, 1902), 72–75, citing *9th Rep. of the Royal Commission on Hist. MSS.* (London), III: 86.

30 "We are Inform'd y^t^ a large number of Boats are gon up East River, & y^t^ y^e^ two Armys near East Chester, continue to Fight almost every Day."—*Diary of Jabez Fitch* (*MS.*), 83.

" A British officer "in York-Island" writes to a friend in London regarding the tattered clothing of the "Rebel" soldiers. He states that they are well supplied with provisions. "When they retreated, they left fifteen hundred men in Fort Washington; and next day fifteen hundred more came into it from Fort Constitution; so that they have now a garrison of three thousand men under the command of General Lee, who I find is to be the scape-goat, and I fear will be destined to the cord."—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 1293–94.

" King George III issues proclamations for a general fast throughout England, Scotland, and Wales on Dec. 12 and 13, and for prayers for deliverance of "our loyal subjects within our Colonies and Provinces in North America from the violence, injustice, and tyranny of those daring Rebels who have assumed to themselves the exercise of arbitrary power."—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 1289–91.

31 Gen. Greene writes from Fort Lee to Washington, who is still

1776 Oct. 31 at White Plains, that "The enemy have possession of Fort Independence on the heights above King's Bridge," having made their appearance on the night of Oct. 29. He asks about holding the ground from King's Bridge to the lower lines.—5 *Am. Arch.*, II: 1294.

" The Rev. Chas. Inglis, rector of Trinity Church, writes an extended account of the condition of the Anglo-American church in America, and particularly in New York City, addressing it (as appears by the postscript) to "The Rev. Dr. Hind." It is a summary of recent happenings involving the Church of England. Dr. Inglis refers particularly to the difficulties experienced by a loyal clergyman of the Church of England in 1776, prior to the city's capture by the British. The clergy, he says, "were viewed with peculiar envy and malignity by the disaffected." Although "civil liberty was the ostensible object," he believes "that an abolition of the Church of England was one of the principal springs of the dissenting leaders' conduct."

The clergy of the Church of England preached "without touching on politics," and endeavoured to "cherish a spirit of loyalty among their people." This "gave great offence to our flaming patriots, who laid it down as a maxim, 'That those who were not for them were against them.'" Various incidents are mentioned by Mr. Inglis to show brutal treatment of the clergy.

The Declaration of Independence increased their embarrassments. "To officiate publicly, and not pray for the King and royall family according to the liturgy, was against their duty and oath, as well as dictates of their conscience; and yet to use the prayers for the King and royal family would have drawn inevitable destruction on them. The only course which they could pursue, to avoid both evils, was to suspend the public exercise of their function, and shut up their churches. This was accordingly done."

After the clergy "had ceased to officiate publicly," Inglis writes, "several of the rebel officers sent to me for the keys of the churches, that their chaplains might preach in them; with these requisitions I peremptorily refused to comply, and let them know that 'if they would use the churches, they must break the gates and doors to get in.' . . . Upon this they desisted, and did not occupy any of the churches."—*Doc. Hist. N. Y.* (8vo ed.), III: 1049–66; *Eccles. Rec.*, VI: 4292–4300. For a sketch of Inglis's life, see Sabine's *Loyalists of the Am. Rev.*, I: 563. See, further, S 18.

Nov. — "In November new troubles began on account of the quartering of the soldiers, of whom more and more come in; as also many of their women and children. Many of the public buildings were already filled with Prisoners, or sick, &c; especially all the Dutch and Presbyterian churches, as also the French church, the Baptists, and new Quaker meeting; and we were not without apprehension, that something of that nature might come upon us; and this the more, as the Chapel-House [Moravian] has the appearance of a spacious building; and just opposite the same they were fitting up the fine north church of the English Dutch for Barracks."—*Campaign of* 1776, part 2, 120.

1 Kemble records: "The Rebels quit their Works upon White Plains; our Troops took possession of them at Nine in the Morning."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 96.

" "All things seem to be quiet at Fort Washington."—5 *Am. Arch.*, III: 466.

" A. Hamilton, Jr., "near St. Johns Gate," London, publishes "A View of New York, Governors Island, the River &c. from Long Island." There is an impression of this view in the Emmet Collection (No. 2622) in N. Y. Pub. Library.

2 Lieut. Gen. Knyphausen, having repaired Kingsbridge, "took post within it."—From transcript, in Library of Congress, of the "Jour. of the Operations," etc., in British Museum (Egerton MSS. 2135 f. 7). Kemble states the situation thus: "Kniphausen in possession of a Post on the Island of New York near Kings Bridge. Gen. Earl Cornwallis with Sir William Erskine reconnoitered to the North River, and from thence to Kings Bridge, the Country clear of Rebels.

"The Country all this time unmercifully Pillaged by our Troops, Hessians in particular, no wonder if the Country People refuse to join us . . ."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 96.

" Wm. Demont, adjutant to Col. Robt. Magaw, who commands Fort Washington, deserts to the British. In 1792, he wrote a letter confessing his treason, his statement being in part as follows: "On the 2d of Nov'r 1776 I Sacrificed all I was Worth in the World to the Service of my King & Country and joined the then Lord Percy, brought in with me the Plans of Fort Washington, by which Plans that Fortress was taken by his Majesty's Troops the 16 instant, Together with 2700 Prisoners and Stores & Ammunition to the amount of 1800 Pound. At the same time, I may with Justice affirm, from my Knowledge of the Works, I saved the Lives of many of His Majesty's Subjects—these Sir are facts well-known to every General Officer which was there."—*Mag. of Am. Hist.* (1877), I: 80. See also *The Campaign of* 1776, 281, footnote; Winsor, VI: 287. Nov. 2

"We had a Report this Morning, of Fort Washingtons being Taken by y^e^ Kings Troops, it was also Reported at Night y^t^ they had Taken Kings Bridg."—*Diary of Jabez Fitch* (*MS.*), 87. Fort Washington was not taken until Nov. 16 (*q. v.*). 4

A New Yorker writes to a friend in Bristol: "It is astonishing with what Judgment the Rebel Posts are fortified, and yet they will not remain in them to defend them; they retreat at the Sight of our Army, whether it is from Cowardice or Policy I leave to better Judge to determine. The other Day we took Possession of three of their Forts with 72 Pieces of Cannon, which they had abandoned. Washington is retreated into the Province of Connecticut, and Gen. Howe is in full March after him, to cut off his Retreat to New-England. Putnam is narrowly watched on New-York Island, almost surrounded. You would be surprised to see the Spirit of our Army, who are much exasperated against the Americans, most of whom have nó other Clothing than a Blanket or Rug. I am told their whole Army is nearly in the same Situation. . . . 5

"We have now 70 Sail of Transports ordered to be ready with three Months Provision, expecting to embark daily upon some new Expedition. A Report prevails here that the Congress is separated, and that seven of them are gone to France, or some other Place, to secure their Dollars, for they have got most of the Cash of the Country into their Hands, you may guess for what Purpose. This is the News of the Day at New York. We have an exceeding good Market here; Beef 3½d. per lb. and every other Kind of Provision is in equal Plenty, and proportionably cheap; the Army have it for taking, and the Fleet are served with it twice a Week. I suppose no Army was ever better supplied, nor in better Spirits for engaging. The Inhabitants are coming into New York daily, and opening Shops. We are in great Want here of every Material belonging to Shipping. Tar sold the other Day for three Guineas a Cask, it is much wanted, so is Pitch, Rosin, Sheathing, Nails, Cordage, and Sailcloth, which would yield a good Profit."—*St. James's Chron.*, D. 21–24, 1776.

Maj. Dixon and a brigade of British engineers receive orders "to go to beseige Fort Washington on Y^k^ Island near King's bridge where G^l^ Knipphausen was encamp'd w^t^ about 5,000 Hess^ns^."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*). 6

Thos. Clarke, in his will of this date, leaves his estate to his wife and her heirs. Pelletreau says of this bequest: "Captain Thomas Clarke was the owner of the farm which he named 'Chelsea,' and [which] still retains the name. It extended from east of eighth avenue to Hudson river, between 21st and 50th streets. The greater part of this tract eventually came in possession of the daughter Charity, who married Rev. Benjamin Moore, Bishop of New York, and the mansion built on this estate, was the home of their son, Clement Clarke Moore. . . ."—*Abstracts of Wills*, in N. Y. H. S. *Collections*, IX: 36. "

Robertson records that on this day he "Attended the Gen^l^ to King's Bridge to reconnoitre the Rebel's Works."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*). 7

Kemble writes: "8 or 10 of our People taken Marauding; Scandalous behavior for British Troops; and the Hessians Outrageously Licentious, and Cruel to such a degree as to threaten with death all such as dare obstruct them in their depredations. Violence to Officers frequently used, and every Degree of Insolence offered."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 98. "

The British have broken camp, and gone towards the North River and Kingsbridge. Washington expects that they will invest Fort Washington.—*Writings of Geo. Washington* (Ford ed.), V: 7–9, 24, 36. For a detailed account of the movements of the British forces since the battle of White Plains, see *Kemble's Jour.*, 96–98. "

Gov. Tryon returns to New York.—*N. Y. Merc.*, N 11, 1776. 8

"We hear'd a Report y^t^ Gen^l^ Burgoin had taken possession of Ticondarogue & y^t^ our Army had Retreeted over Lake George; but we yet hope y^t^ this Report is without Foundation—Our 10

1776 Nov. 10 People who had been confin'd at Long Island, were this Day bro't into y^e City."—*Diary of Jabez Fitch* (*MS.*), 91.

The "Perseus" (Capt. Elphinstone) brings in two prizes, valued at £5,000.—*N. Y. Merc.*, N 11, 1776. See also in *ibid.* mention of prizes brought in on Nov. 6 by the frigate "Lively" (Capt. Bishopp). For later prizes, see *ibid.* Nov. 21; *Montresor's Jour.*, 421; *Gaine's Jour.*, 32, 40, 64, etc.

11 The following news items are published in New York: "A Gentleman lately arrived from Philadelphia, says that it was the prevailing Opinion there, that a French Fleet of great Force would arrive at New-York before Christmas, which would enable the Provincials not only to recover that City and the adjacent Parts, but destroy the British Ships at present in the Harbour, and of Course reduce the British Army to the last Extremity.—Such are the Absurdities and Falsehoods, with which the Leaders of the present Rebellion endeavour to keep up the Spirits and Opposition of their deluded Followers!"

"A Detachment of the Rebels still continue at Fort Washington, which is constructed with Masonry, &c. and, 'tis said, cost near 30,000 l. They have given out that they will defend it to the last Extremity."

"Several Rebel Privateers, &c. have been lately taken and brought into this Harbour, by some of His Majesty's Ships."

"A large Fleet of Transports, under Convoy of some Men of War, are preparing to sail Homewards."

"We hear, that his Excellency Governor Tryon, has mustered the Militia of Westchester County, and that above 1500 have already joined him, and taken the Oaths of Allegiance to His Majesty."—*N. Y. Merc.*, N 11, 1776.

" Hugh Gaine, having espoused the royalist cause, returns to New York from Newark and brings out his paper *The New-York Gazette; and the Weekly Mercury*, from his former shop in Hanover Sq. (see O 3, 1763), with the former head-dress and his name in the imprint. He continued to print it at least until the date of Nov. 10, 1783, which is the date of the last issue found (No. 1673); with this issue it was apparently discontinued.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 423; Early Newspapers, II: 422.

" According to an advertisement of the hospital's "physician and purveyor," who desires certain supplies, the military hospital is situated "in Beekman-street, near the Chapel" (St. George's).—*N. Y. Merc.*, N 11, 1776.

12 One division of the British army encamps "within 4 miles of K^s B^ge," the other encamps on Valentine's Hill.—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*).

13 A proclamation is issued by the two Howes, commissioners for "restoring Peace to His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in North America," commanding "all Persons whatsoever, who are assembled together in Arms against His Majesty's Government, to disband Themselves and return to their Dwellings, there to remain in a peaceable and quiet Manner." They also command "all such other Persons as are assembled together under the Name of General, or Provincial Congresses, Committees, Conventions, or other Associations, by whatever Name . . . or who under the Colour of any Authority from any such Congress, . . . take upon them to issue or execute any Orders for levying Money, raising Troops, fitting out armed Ships and Vessels, imprisoning, or otherwise molesting His Majesty's Subjects, to desist and cease from all Such treasonable Actings and Doings, and to relinquish all such usurped Power and Authority, so that Peace may be restored. . . ." They . . . declare, and make known to all men, "that every Person who within Sixty Days from the Day of the Date hereof shall appear before the Governor . . . and shall claim the Benefit of this Proclamation, and at the same Time testify his Obedience to the Laws, by subscribing a Declaration in the words following: 'I, A. B. do promise and declare, that I will remain in a peaceable Obedience to His Majesty, and will not take up Arms, nor encourage Others to take up Arms, in Opposition to His Authority,' shall and may obtain a full and free Pardon. . . ."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ja 6, 1777.

" The British army marches "towards De Lancy's Mills" and encamps "w^t the Brunx in our Front our Right covering the Comm^n to Morrisini, on the Sound—& our left towards the heights & F^t Independence."—Robertson's *Jour.* See also *Kemble's Jour.*, 99.

14 "The 4^th Brigade under Gen^l Grant w^h had been posted at Miles Sq^r & the 1 & 2^d Bat^ln s L^t In^y from Valentines hill fell Back towards Courtlands house taking the left of the Army stretch^g towards the N. R^r about 1 mile in F^t of F^t Indep^ce. . . . The 1 & 2^d L^t I^y ordered near H^d Q^rs at De Lancy's Mills.—Major Dixon had Raised one or two small Batt^ys to favor an Attack to take post on the Hill where F^t Washington stood."—Robertson's *Jour.* Nov. 14

An item of London news states: "The very identical Dr. Franklyn, whom Lord Chatham so much caressed, and used to say he was proud in calling him his Friend, is now at the Head of the Rebellion in North America."—*St. James's Chron.*, N 12–14, 1776. "

"This night a strong Working Party was employ'd Rais^g Batterys—en Barbet—for 20 field Pieces & How^rs along the side of Harlem River to cover an Attack to be made on Y^k Island."—Robertson's *Jour.* 15

John Reuber, a Hessian soldier, records in his diary: "15 *Novbr.*, came the order from the Headquarters of the English General-field-marshal Clinton, that Fort Washington should be captured by 4 attacks: 3 by the English and one by the Hessians. 1. General Matthews, 2. Col-lieutenant Stirling, 3. Lord Percy, 4. General Von Kniphausen, near whom Col. Rall with his brigade had the avant-garde on the North-port, where the ship of war lies and is to protect the flank; another ship of war lay at the South-haven and is to protect the English flank, when the thing comes off."—*Battle of Harlem Heights*, 229, citing a translation of the original MS. at Cassel, N. Y. H. S. Papers. "

About one o'clock, Gen. Howe's adjutant-general made a demand for the surrender of the garrison at Fort Washington, but is answered by the commanding officer, Col. Robert Magaw, that he would defend it to the last extremity.—Gen. Greene's letter to Col. Knox, written from Fort Lee on Nov. 17, in *The Campaign of* 1776, part 2, 100. For the text of Magaw's letter, see *ibid.*, part 1, 278. "

"The Batteries being finished for the Attack of Fort Washington, the Advanced Works were stormed this Morning, and the Fort surrendered in the afternoon."—From transcript, in Library of Congress, of the "Jour. of the Operations," etc., in Brit. Museum (Egerton MSS. 2135 f. 7). This "Journal" continues the British record of operations under Howe,—including the capture of Fort Lee by Lord Cornwallis on Nov. 19, and of Newbridge on the Hackinsack River on Nov. 21. 16

Journals kept by officers employed with the British forces give detailed particulars of this engagement. Kemble writes, under this date: "In the Orders of the preceding day the 1st and 2d Light Infantry and Guards were ordered to march this morning at four; the Reserve at an hour before day Light; General Kniphausens Corps to receive their Orders from him: the whole to Attack the Rebels on the Heights leading to Fort Washington. . . . The first Landing of British . . . about a Mile below Kings Bridge, which was Effected at 12 at Noon, the tide not permitting it sooner . . ., at the same time the Hessians Advanced upon the right, the Brigade of Guards & Light Infantry landed in the Harlem River were opposed by a small Body of Rebels, who soon fled, but carried off a piece of Cannon they had in a Redoubt, which was meant to prevent our landing; here we received little loss—only 4 or 5 Killed and 9 or 10 Wounded.

"The 42d Regt. Attacked at the same time near Morris's House, where they were opposed and lost.

"Lord Percy attacked at the same time and Carried all the Rebel Lines with little loss, taking them in flank as he approached them; by two o'Clock were in possession of all their Forts and Redoubts except Washington, and cut them off from Escaping to the Jersey Shore,—this latter done by the Hessians. Our Troops behaved with their usual spiritness and have added Laurels to the British Nation.

"The Attack, having commenced at 12, was over about one; at 4 in the Afternoon the Rebels Surrendered the Fort, having treated for some time before with our Officers, particularly the Hessians, who Cut off their Retreat to the Water, & desired the honors of War. It is Amazing to say that they had not above 12 Men Killed and as many Wounded. The Officers to keep their side Arms, the Men to lay down their Arms, which was done about five. To our shame, tho' they Capitulated for the Safety of their Baggage, they were stripped of their Wearing Apparel as they Marched out by Hessians, till a Stop was put to it by making them take a different Route. They were so thronged in the Fort that they could not have subsisted there above 3 days; 2,600, I believe, is near the number of Prisoners, Officers included."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 90–100. See also the map entitled "Attacks of Fort Washington by His Majesty's

1776 Nov. 16 Forces under the Command of Gen[l] Sir Will[m] Howe K: B.," in *Man. Com. Coun.* (1861), opp. p. 426.

An American woman, Margaret Corbin, was wounded in this fight.—See Jl 6, 1779.

The following summons to surrender was sent to the commander of the fort: "The Commander in Chief demands an immediate and categorical Answer to his second Summons of Fort Washington.

"The Garrison must immediately surrender Prisoners of War, and give up all their Arms, Ammunition and Stores of every Kind, and send two Field Officers to Head-Quarters as Hostages; in so doing, the General is pleased to allow the Garrison to keep Possession of their Baggage, and the Officers to have their Swords.

"J. Paterson, Adj. General.

"Agreed to Robert Magaw, Col. 5th Pennsylvania Bat. Commanding at F. Washington."

—*N. Y. Merc.*, D 2, 1776.

Robertson writes: "A Number of Flat Boats having pass'd up the N. River to King's Bridge unperceived the Night Before—Four diff[t] Attacks were ordered to be made by day Break on the Lines and Diff[t] Strong grounds on York Island In order to reduce Fort Washington." He then gives a vivid description of the attack and the battle, with reference to a lettered sketch of the battle-ground. He adds: "Tho' the Gen[l] had summon'd the Fort the night before —They [the Americans] were all addmitted as Prisoners—& the officers their Baggage & swords about 2960 were taken alive their loss from their Situat[n] during the Attacks was but Triffling."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*).

A graphic description of the capture of Fort Washington was written by John Reuber in his journal under date of "17. Novbr." (error for Nov. 16): ". . . in the morning before day-break, all the regiments and corps were assembled, the Hessians on the right wing at the north-haven; the English troops upon the left wing at the south-haven. When it was now day and the Americans perceived us, but nothing more very plainly, at once, these two ships of war, on both sides, made their master-strokes upon the fort, and we began at the same time on the land with cannon, and all the regiments marched forward up the hill and were obliged to creep along up the rocks, one falling down alive, another being shot dead. We were obliged to drag ourselves by the beech-tree bushes up the height where we could not really stand. At last, however, we got about on the top of the hill where there were trees and great stones. We had a hard time of it there together. Because they had now had no idea of yielding, Col. Rall gave the word of command, thus: 'All, that are my grenadiers, march forwards!' All the drummers struck up the march, the hautboy-players blew. At once all were mingled together, Americans and Hessians. There was no more fireing, but all ran forward pell-mell upon the fortress. Before we came up, the Americans had a trench about the fortress, as soon as we were within which, the order came to halt. Then the Americans had a mind to run out through us, but then came the command: 'Hold! you are all prisoners of war.' The port was at once demanded by Gen. V. Kniphausen. The rebels were allowed two hours for capitulating; when they were expired, the fort was surrendered to General V. Kniphausen with all the munitions of war and provisions belonging thereto, within and without the fort; all guns and arms were to be laid down, and when all this was done, Rall's reg't. and the old Lossberg, being made to form into two lines facing each other, they were required to march out between the two regiments and deposit their guns and other weapons. Then came the English and took them to New York into custody, and when the first transport was off, the second marched out of the citadel and was as strong as the first, and they also were conducted to New York into confinement. And when all this was got through with, it was night. Thus the Hessians took possession of the fort, and the rest marched again round to Kingsbridge into our old camp we had before stopped so long. Then came the order that the fort should be called, Fort Kniphausen."—*Battle of Harlem Heights*, 229–31, citing "the Original MSS. at Cassel," the translation being in the N. Y. H. S.

A more circumstantial military account of the capture was written by Joseph Wiedeshslat, ensign in the Hessian contingent, pub. in *ibid.*, 231–34, and citing the translation of the original MSS., in the N. Y. H. S.

A British officer thus described the attack on Fort Washington in a letter of Nov. 20: "On Saturday last [Nov. 16] we attacked Fort Washington, on the island of New York, the strongest post that ever was occupied by an army; the difficulties we had to surmount are almost incredible; hills covered with wood, and almost perpendicular; from the fall of the leaf the footing insecure; in short, there was every thing to favour the Rebels in point of ground. We attacked the south and east sides of the ground; the Hessians, in two columns, made their attack on the north. They behaved with distinguished bravery; . . . Lord Percy led on the troops under his command with great spirit, and forced the Rebels works with very little loss; his horse was twice wounded, but fortunately his Lordship received no hurt: the Rebels all ran into the fort, where they had 3000 firelocks charged: . . . They hung out a flag of truce, and asked leave to surrender with the honours of war; they were sent word, by Lieut. Gen. Kniphausen, that if they did not surrender in thirty minutes, the fort should be stormed, and every man put to death: they instantly complied with the terms, marched out of the fort, and grounded their arms; we made 2586 prisoners, with new cloathing for two battalions. At twelve at night they were marched prisoners at New York."—*London Packet*, Ja 6–8, 1777. Nov. 16

"A Gentleman, who saw the Action on the Kingsbridge Side, affirms, that nothing could exceed the Firmness and Intrepidity of the German Troops in making their Attack, nor the Alertness and Vigor of the Highlanders in ascending Rocks and Precipices almost insurmountable.

"An Officer, who was present with Lord Percy's Detachment on the Haerlem Side of the Attack, informs us, that Lord Howe animated the Troops by his Presence, and was near Lord Percy during the principal Part of the Engagement."—*N. Y. Merc.*, N 25, 1776.

On the American side, Gen. Greene, writing from Fort Lee on Nov. 17 to Col. Knox, thus described the surrender of Fort Washington: "General Washington, General Putnam, General Mercer, and myself, went to the island to determine what was best to be done; but just at the instant we stepped on board the boat the enemy made their appearance on the hill where the Monday action was, and began a severe cannonade with several field-pieces. Our guards soon fled, the enemy advancing up to the second line. This was done while we were crossing the river and getting upon the hill. The enemy made several marches to the right and to the left,—I suppose to reconnoitre the fortifications and the lines. There we all stood in a very awkward situation. As the disposition was made, and the enemy advancing, we durst not attempt to make any new disposition; indeed, we saw nothing amiss. We all urged his Excellency to come off. I offered to stay. General Putnam did the same, and so did General Mercer; but his Excellency thought it best for us all to come off together, which we did, about half an hour before the enemy surrounded the fort. The enemy came up Harlem River, and landed a party at head-quarters, which was upon the back of our people in the lines. A disorderly retreat soon took place; without much firing the people retreated into the fort. On the north side of the fort there was a very heavy fire for a long while; and as they had the advantage of the ground, I apprehend the enemy's loss must be great. After the troops retreated in the fort, very few guns were fired. The enemy approached within small-arm fire of the lines, and sent in a flag, and the garrison capitulated in an hour. I was afraid of the fort; the redoubt you and I advised, too, was not done, or little or nothing done to it. Had that been complete, I think the garrison might have defended themselves a long while, or been brought off. I feel mad, vexed, sick, and sorry. . . . This is a most terrible event. . . ."—Drake's *Life and Corresp. of Henry Knox, Maj. Gen.*, etc. (1873), 33–34.

Judge Oliver Burnham, one of Knowlton's Rangers, in his "Recollections," states: "Our Rangers were stationed near Harlem to watch the Enemy, and had Several Engagements with small parties of them. . . . We remained until the Sixteenth of November in this situation, when we were warmly Engaged on all sides. We were about two miles below the fort and well sustained the attack until the enemy made good their landing across Harlem River, when we had hard fighting to reach the Fort—Just as we had reached the gate the flag went out and Surrendered the fort and ourselves prisoners of war."—Johnston, *Battle of Harlem Heights*, 179–80.

Pastor Shewkirk states in his diary that the capture of Fort Washington "was a matter of moment, as now one may hope that the communication with the Jerseys will be open'd, as also with the places up the East River; so that the Inhabitants may come to the city and provisions be brought in; especially wood, which is not to be had, and is extremely dear; a cord of oak wood, bought

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formerly for 20 s. now 4 £ s. . ."—*Campaign of* 1776, part 2, 120.

"With the capture of Fort Washington the whole island fell into the possession of the British. The Hessian mercenaries, whom the Elector of Hesse-Cassel hired to King George III, were encamped on the heights of Harlem; and General Knyphausen, their commander, occupied the Morris house as his headquarters, and it continued to be so used by the British and Hessians until the evacuation of the island on the 25th of November, 1783."—*Mag. of Am. Hist.*, VI: 100. See also Winsor, VI: 298, 338, 339; *Fort Washington . . . with a Hist. of the Defence and Reduction of Mount Washington*, by Reginald Pelham Bolton (1902); *Relics of the Revolution . . . in Forts and Camps on Manhattan Island*, by Bolton (1916); and L. M. R. K., III: 945.

A London news item stated that "Upon the attack of Fort Washington, the retreat was formed by the General of that name, in so masterly a manner, that all the Generals publicly declared, that the first soldier in Europe could not have governed himself better; and that General Washington's conduct was of that style to do him great military honour."—*London Packet*, Ja 3–6, 1777.

Robt. H. Harrison writes to Maj. Gen. Schuyler from Harlem on Nov. 20: ". . . The loss Sustained on both Sides is not ascertained. We know the Lines were warmly disputed in some Parts, particularly on the Pass above the Fort, leading to Kingsbridge. In that Quarter the Engagement was of long Continuance, and heavy; and by the Information of one of the Train, who escaped on Monday Night, attended with a considerable Slaughter among the Hessians. The Firing there lasted, it is said, and was incessant from 2 & ½ to 3 Hours. The Artillerist adds that Lieut. Col. Rawlins, who was posted there, maintained his Ground a long Time, within Three or four Rods of the Enemy, and at Length was obliged to give Way, on Account of their infinitely Superior Number, and a constant Succession of Troops. His Major, Otho Williams Esq^r, a young Gentleman who promised much good Service to his Country, is reported to have fallen. Our Loss in killed is supposed to be inconsiderable."—*Hist. Mag.*, 3d ser., III: 180.

After the capture of Fort Washington, the British gave the name "Fort Tryon" to the northern outwork. For an account of the action at this point (where a monument was erected in 1909), see 14*th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1909), 59; and for the dedication of this monument, Sept. 29, 1909, see 15*th Ann. Rep.*, of this society (1910), 347–62. See also "Fort Tryon and Vicinity," by Edw. Hagaman Hall, in 22*d Ann. Rep.* of this society (1917), 735–80.

An original plan of the attacks on Fort Washington ($29\frac{1}{16}$ x $22\frac{1}{2}$ in.), bearing the title "Attacks of Fort Washington by His Majestys Forces under the Command of Gen^l Sir Will^m Howe K: B. 16 Nov^r 1776," is owned by the N. Y. H. S. (the gift of Robert L. Stuart, Jan. 10, 1861).

Soon after this date, Sauthier made surveys for the beautiful map of the northern part of Manhattan Island which is reproduced and described in Vol. I (Pl. 46). It is entitled "A Topographical Map of the North Part of New York Island, Exhibiting the Plan of Fort Washington, now Fort Knyphausen, With the Rebel Lines to the Southward, which were Forced by the Troops under the Command of the R^t Hon^ble Earl Percy on the 16^th Nov^r 1776, and Survey'd immediately after by Order of his Lordship, By Claude Joseph Sauthier. To which is added the Attack made to the North^d by the Hessians, Survey'd by Order of Lieut^t Gen^l Knyphausen. Published by Permission of the R^t Hon^ble the Commissioners of Trade & Plantations. by W^m Faden, 1777." See also reproductions in *Col. Hist. MSS. (Rev. Papers)*, I: 532; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1859), 120.

In 1906, Reginald Pelham Bolton prepared for the Am. Scenic and Hist. Pres. Soc. an historical map of the west side of the upper part of Manhattan Island, from 196th St. to Spuyten Duyvil. This shows the location of Indian shell heaps, the planting ground of the Weck-quas-keek tribe, military roads during the Revolution, camp of the Seventeenth Foot (Cock Hill Camp), Cock Hill Fort, Fort Tryon 1776, the British Sanitary Camp 1779–1781, the pontoon bridge over Spuyten Duyvil 1779–1782, the North River redoubt 1776–1785, the Dyckman homestead 1787, Bastiaen Kortright's dwelling 1702, Black Horse Tavern 1812, and fishermen's huts on Little Sandy Bay. A printed copy of this map is filed in the real estate bureau of the comptroller's office (map No. 215).

See also "The Military Hut-Camp of The War of the Revolution on the Dyckman Farm, Manhattan, Explored by the Members of the Committee on Field Exploration, of the New-York Historical Society," by Reginald Pelham Bolton, in N. Y. H. S. *Quart. Bull.*, Oct., 1918; Jan. and April, 1919. Nov. 16

Three manuscript plans of Fort George, showing its exact location, design, and dimensions, and one of them the buildings which it contained at this period, are shown on Pl. 46-A, Vol. I.

The British assault the American fortifications on Laurel Hill (see 1776, Autumn), and carry them at the point of the bayonet.—20*th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc., 434. Later, these works were extended and elaborated by the British and became Fort Clinton (*ibid.*, 433); and in 1781 the British constructed here "commanding fortifications" and called the works Fort George.—*Ibid.*, 431. See 1776, fall; 1780, and 1781; L. M. R. K., III: 944; Pl. 180, Vol. III.

"We were this day Inform'd y^t the Town of Harlem was burnt y^e Night before."—*Diary of Jabez Fitch* (*MS.*), 97. The report was not true. 17

"Some Time in y^e Afternoon the Prisoners Taken at Fort Washington, were brought into y^e City."—*Diary of Jabez Fitch* (*MS.*), 97. These numbered about 3,000 men.—*N. Y. Merc.*, N 25, 1776. 18

Most of the churches and sugar-houses of New York were used as barracks for these prisoners. Pastor Shewkirk records that the Moravian Church, after some conflict of authority, was spared, and 400 of the prisoners were taken, instead, to the North Dutch Church.—Shewkirk's *Diary*, *op. cit.*, 121–22.

Lieut. Oliver Babcock, of Knowlton's Rangers, writes in his diary (now in the Pension Bureau, Washington), under this date: "Came to York and Lodged in ye [Quaker] Meeting House." See also his entry of Dec. 13.—Johnston, *Battle of Harlem H'ts*, 198.

Another prisoner, Capt. Alexander Graydon, gives the following account of his experiences in New York: "Our men," he says, "were confined in churches and sugar-houses and quarters were assigned for us who were officers, in the upper part of the town, in what was called the holy ground. But . . . I ventured to take boarding at four dollars per week. . . . The person with whom I boarded was a Mrs. Carroll, who, under the protection of General Robertson, commandant of the town, was hardy enough to entertain rebels . . . From the number of her boarders Mrs. Carroll might be supposed to have a very large house, but this was not the fact. It was but an humble tenement in Queen's street, of two stories, with two or three chambers; but, adjoining it, was a building which having been abandoned, we, at her instance, under the auspices of General Robertson, took possession of and furnished with our own mattresses and blankets." Having secured funds from his family in Philadelphia, and clothing from his baggage at Fort Washington, Capt. Graydon was able to enjoy considerable freedom in the city. "One day," he says, "I sallied forth alone and walked past the coffee-house, down to the battery. Finding the gate-way open, I entered it and after traversing it to its extremity, I strolled back again; almost every sentinel, to my great surprise, I must confess, handling his arms to me as I passed. Leaving the battery, I took a turn into another part of the town, and after a considerable round, regained my lodgings, without having met with the smallest molestation."—*Memoirs of His Own Time*, by Alexander Graydon, ed. by John S. Littell (Phila., 1846), 223–26.

For other accounts of the treatment of prisoners by the British at this time, see S 16; N 21, 25, and 28; D 15, and 17, 1776. *Cf.* also Banks, *David Sproat and Naval Prisoners in the War of the Revolution* (1909).

The "Laidleans" (followers of the Rev. Archibald Laidlie, who was called in 1763 to preach in English in the Middle Dutch Church) had possession until 1776 of the records and revenues of the Dutch Church, as allowed by a judgment of the supreme court in a suit brought against them by the Dutch faction in the church. In 1776, Gen. Howe reversed the judgment of the court, "seized upon the edifice, converted it into a prison for rebels," and put the old Dutch faction in possession of the revenues and records; which possession they held until the evacuation of New York by the British army in 1783.—Jones, *Hist. of N. Y. during the Rev. War*, I: 21–23. See also *Eccles. Recs.*, VI: 3985–88, 4105.

"The Middle Church was used as a prison, and afterwards as a riding-school for the British officers and soldiers, and became the scene of habitual ribaldry, profanity, and dissipation. The whole of the interior, galleries and all, was destroyed, leaving the bare walls and roof."—De Witt, *Discourse* (1857), 40.

1776 Nov. 18 "The most distinguished prisoner confined there was the Abbé de la Motte of the Augustinian order [see S 16]. He was captured on a French ship and brought a prisoner to New York." On attempting to say mass, he was kept a close prisoner until his exchange in 1779.—*Jour. Presby. Hist. Soc.* (1917–8), IX: 364. The Middle Dutch Church was used as a hospital from Oct. 29, 1779 (*q.v.*) to April, 1780 (*q.v.*). It was reopened for religious services after the war, on July 4, 1790 (*q.v.*).

"The North Church was used as an hospital and for storage. The lower part was stripped of the pews, pulpit, etc., and the walls were much defaced, but otherwise the building preserved the general character and aspect it originally possessed, . . ."—De Witt, *op. cit.*, 40. See also Lossing, *Field-Book of the Rev.*, II: 629. Regarding its reopening as a church, see Dec., 1784.

The Garden St. (Dutch) Church, which did not suffer during the war, reopened on Dec. 11, 1783 (*q.v.*), just after the British evacuation.

" "The 1st Brigade, 3d Battln Grenadrs 3rd Battln Lt Iy & 3 Hessian Brigades went to New York—The other Troops returned to their Tents—Ft Washington Named Fort Nipphausen [Knyphausen] by Genl Orders."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*); *Kemble Papers*, N. Y. H. S. *Collections*, XVI: 413. "Fort Washington became Fort Knyphausen, as a special compliment to its captor. The Hessians themselves were not at all satisfied with Howe's delays, which cost them a large part of their loss. The wounded were sent to Harlem, where Captain Von Griesheim was in command; the Hessian brigade of Schmidt garrisoned Fort Washington, and the Waldeck regiment Fort Independence."—*The German Allied Troops in the North Am. War of Independence;* translated from the German of Max von Eelking, by J. G. Rosengarten (1893), 52.

19 Kemble records: "At 9 at Night, the Reserves, two Battalions Light Infantry, Chasseurs, and three Battalions Hessians, Embarked under the Command of Lord Cornwallis, and Crossed the North River the next morning early (the 20th) and landed without any opposition nearly opposite Colonel Philips's."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 101. See N 20.

" The "Solebay" arrives in the harbour, "having under Convoy a Number of Merchantmen and Transports, with the 6th Regiment on board from St. Vincent's."—*N. Y. Merc.*, N 25, 1776.

20 At daybreak, the British and Hessians under Cornwallis land on the Jersey shore "allmost opposite to Phillips's house." They march on to Fort Lee and find both it and Fort Constitution (*cf.* O 19) abandoned, "& the Rebel Tents Stores Guns &ca Standing."—*Robertson's Jour.* (*MS.*).

Kemble's record reads: "The Troops under Lord Cornwallis's Command amount to about 4,000 Men. Fort Constitution taken by his Lordship the same day; a quantity of Provisions, Ammunition, &c., were found in it, with about 30 pieces of Cannon, among which were two Brass Mortars. they likewise left their Tents standing, to the number of 300 or better, and their Kettles boiling; supposed to have quitted these Posts with between 3 and 4 thousand Men."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 101.

The news report describes the capture thus: "So great was the Haste of the Rebels to quit their boasted Fort Lee, or Constitution, that they left behind their Meat dressing at the Fire. There were found in the Works, which a Handful of brave Men might have defended, 1 large Brass and 2 Iron Mortars, about 40 Pieces of Cannon, the astonishing Number of 400,000 Cartridges and a great Quantity of other Military Stores. When the Troops came up with their Rear-guard and the Baggage, the Rebels relinquished the whole at the first Fire, and many of them threw down their Arms and surrendered. The Country People behaved extremely well, and rebuilt a Bridge or two which the Rebels had destroyed upon Hackinsack River, even before the Troops could come up to them."—*N. Y. Merc.*, N 25, 1776.

There is in the Emmet Collection (item No. 7815), in the N. Y. P. L., an original water-color drawing entitled "The Landing of the British Forces in the Jerseys on the 20th of November 1776 under the command of the Rt Honl Lieut Genl Earl Cornwallis." This is supposed to have been made by Lord Rawdon, who served at the time as engineer officer on Cornwallis's staff; it was purchased at the sale of the effects of the Marquis of Hastings, his grandson.

" Rev. Dr. Auchmuty writes to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts that, "upon his arrival at that once delightful but now unhappy city, he found everything in great confusion. Upon searching the rubbish of his late venerable Church, and his large and elegant house, he could find only a very few trifles of little or no value, except the Church plate and his own. Providence having preserved him two chapels, he begins to have divine service again regularly carried on, after a suspension of near three months, and his people begin to flock in, so that they will soon be filled. The several churches in that and the neighbouring governments are converted to the worst of purposes, and the Society's missionaries are either in a jail, or sent away back into the country. His wife and daughters are still in the hands of the rebels, and he knows not when he shall be able to obtain their freedom. The losses he hath himself sustained by fire and cruel devastations amount already to 2500 l. sterling; and to the loss sustained by his church, to the amount of 25000 l. sterling, must be added also that of the quit rents, which the tenants, as they are burnt out, are unable to pay.

Nov. 20

"The Doctor adds, that as soon as public affairs are settled, such measures will be adopted, as shall be recommended by their superiors, for procuring some assistance from this part of the world, in order to rebuild the church, the schools, and parsonage house; and they flatter themselves their applications will be attended with success."—From an "Abstract of the Proceedings" of this society, 1776–7, p. 68, printed in N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1870), 274–75. St. Paul's Chapel had been reopened for services on Sept. 22 (*q.v.*).

21 Jabez Fitch visits the Americans "at ye Churches" and finds them "in a very Miserable Cituation, espacially those at ye Quakers Meeting house which is now Emprov'd for an Hospital."—*Diary of Jabez Fitch* (*MS.*), 100.

" Kemble records: "Am told Lord Cornwallis is to pursue his Route thro' Jersey . . ."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 101. On Nov. 22, he says: "Cornwallis still about 3 Miles from the Landing; this Evening came to Town. The General [Howe] went to Jersey; return'd about 11 at Night."—*Ibid.* See D 5.

22 "This Day I went [*sic*] a Message from the Gl to N. York—Genl Howe after having Visited Fort Lee went to New York to his Qrs there.—some recruits landed from England."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*).

" The following general orders are among those issued on this day from Gen. Howe's headquarters at "De Lancey's Mill:"

"A Return will be given to-morrow to the Deputy Adjutant General [Kemble] of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of each Corps since the 17th. of last September, specifying the different Dates of the several Casualties.

"Lieut.-Gen. Knyphausen will command upon the Heights of Fordham.

"The unnecessary Works at Fort Knyphausen to be immediately demolished.

"The 6th Brigade and one Battalion of the 2d. to encamp near the Rebel lines on Haerlem Heights; they are to level the Enemy's Lines and Collect the Fraising and Pallisades to be sent to New York, and detach Parties to Haerlem and McGowan's to prepare Houses for their Winter Quarters.

"The Regiment of Waldeck to take Post at Jones's, and extend away towards De Lancey's.

"Maj.-Gen. Stirn's Brigade will march to New York.

"Three Battalions, 2d. Brigade, and the 2d. Battalion 71st. Regiment, to take Post at Fort Lee for the Removal of Stores, etc.

"Two Battalions 71st. to encamp on the Green Hill within King's Bridge, and to furnish a twenty-four Hours' Guard, of a Captain and sixty Men, at Fort Independence, and an Officer and twenty Men at the Bridge. A Flicke to be thrown up to receive them.

"Campbell's Company, in the Road to Cortland's and to Fort Independence; Grant's, at or near Gen. Cleaveland's Quarters; Rogers's Corps, at the Hay Magazine, with a Detachment of a Captain and sixty Men at the Redoubt of the 23d. Encampment, and to furnish Assistance to the Chief Engineer when applied to for that Purpose. A weekly Guard, of an Officer and twenty Dragoons, from New York to King's Bridge."—*Order-book*, in N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1883), 413–14.

23 Part of the 2d brigade and 71st regiment of British troops crosses the North River and takes post at Fort Lee.—From transcript, in Lib. of Cong. of the "Jour. of the Operations," etc., in British Museum (Egerton MSS. 2135 f. 7). The movements of the British forces to Newark, Elizabeth Town, Raway, Brunswick, Amboy, Prince Town, Trenton, Burlington, Bordentown, etc., including

1776 Nov. 23 the capture of the "Rebel" Major Gen. Lee on Dec. 13, and the surrender of the British post at Trenton on Dec. 26, are recorded in this "Journal." See also Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*), under this and the following dates.

" "In y^e^ Morning we are Inform'd there are a Number more of Prisoners bro't into y^e^ City, it is said they were taken at Fort Lee, before Night I see a Woman y^t^ was Taken among those Prisoners. She Inform'd me y^t^ there was 85 in number, & y^t^ our Army had left considerable Baggage & Artilery."—*Diary of Jabez Fitch* (*MS.*), 102.

24 "In y^e^ Morning there appeared a large Body of y^e^ Kings Troops on y^e^ Peraid we understand they were about to Embark for some place unknown."—*Diary of Jabez Fitch* (*MS.*), 103.

25 The following news items are published in New York: "The Ground and Defences about Fort Washington, are so very strong and advantageous, that a Correspondent supposes, a Handful of British Troops would have maintained the Place for six Months against an Army of Thirty Thousand Men."

"The Flower of the Rebel Army are among the Prisoners taken at Fort Washington: . . .

"The whole Number of Prisoners, now in Town, is near 5,000; many of them half naked."

"To all their other Enormities, the Congress have added the Barbarity of entirely deserting the poor Wretches, whom they had beguiled into their Service, when taken Prisoners by the King's Troops. They have sent them neither Money, Subsistence nor Cloathing; nor have they paid the least Attention to the accumulating Distresses of either them or their Families. It is therefore needless to express the Filthiness of their Appearance and Situation; and if His Majesty's Officers had not shewn more Humanity to these deluded People, than their Masters the Congress, their Situation must have been doubly deplorable. Considering their great Numbers and their necessary Confinement, every possible Attention has been given to alleviate their Distress, arising from the complicated Evils of Guilt, Sickness, and Poverty."

"All Philadelphia is in the utmost Consternation; and the Inhabitants are moving out of it with their Families and Effects as fast as possible."

"Since our last arrived here from London . . . the Mermaid Frigate, . . . with about twenty Sail of Victuallers under her Convoy. . . . "

Samuel Kemble, "Naval Officer for this Port," arrived this week.—*N. Y. Merc.*, N 25, 1776.

Another comment is as follows: "When Mr. Cadwaller, a young Officer in the Service of the Rebels, was dismissed the other Day by the General's Order, on Account of his Father's civil Treatment of General Prescot, while a Prisoner, he burst into Tears upon the Instance of Generosity shewn him, and discovered such Sensibility on the Occasion, as did him Honor as a Man and a Gentleman. 'Tis to be regretted, that such Men could have been seduced into so unexampled a rebellion against his King and the Constitution of his Country."—*Ibid.*

" A letter from New York contains the following news: "Captains Burton and Cleland in the British Queen and Joseph victuallers, ran on the Gauntlet about 12 days ago in going up the North River. The enemy being then in possession of Fort Washington and its lines on this side, and Fort Constitution, &c. on the other, and the enemy had also sunk chevaux de frize to obstruct the passage, leaving a channel on the side of New York Island; in passing which they were becalmed; the Joseph lay above three hours with four batteries playing on her, which tore her rigging, &c. to pieces, but had only one man wounded, who, from obstinacy in not having his wound open, is since dead. The British Queen received several shot, but had no men killed or wounded."—*London Packet*, Ja 3–6, 1777.

" Notice is published that a duplicate of the address presented to the king's commissioners, Admiral Lord Howe and Gen. Howe, on Oct. 16 (*q.v.*), has been "lodged in the Hands of Mr. James Downes," at "Scott's Tavern, near the City-Hall," where the signatures of returning inhabitants will be received.—*N. Y. Merc.*, N 25, 1776.

" The Sixth Brigade of British troops encamps "to Destroy the Rebel lines near Morris's house on N. Y^k^ Island."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*).

26 The last division of Hessians has arrived in the city. Henry White, a member of the council, is with them. He became useful to Gov. Tryon, by his influence among the citizens, in establishing such police regulations as the governour, in his now restricted sphere as the civil executive, can command.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, VIII: 691. Nov. 26

Gen. Howe orders that a "General Court Martial" be held the following day in the City Hall.—*Kemble Papers*, in N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1883), XVI: 415. Others were ordered on later dates to be held at the same place.—*Ibid.*, 423, 434, 439. "

Gov. Tryon writes to Lord Germain: "I am getting proper lists of Officers, as also of Magistrates, that the civil Government may have its full operation as soon as it is judged proper to re-establish it with all its powers."—*Ibid.*, VIII: 691. In such portion of the province as was under British rule, military government was continued until Nov. 25, 1783 (*q.v.*). "

"On Tuesday [Nov. 26] the Perseus and the Galatea, two Frigates sheathed with Copper and reckoned to out-sail almost any Vessels that can be framed, came into the Harbor from a Cruise. The Galatea alone has taken or retaken 15 or 16 Prizes, and sent them safe into Harbor."—*N. Y. Merc.*, D 2, 1776. "

Tryon writes to Lord Germain: "The inclosed Plan of Fort George with the Works on the Lower Battery, and the intermediate buildings, will exhibit a Plot of ground which I esteem upon a settlement of the present war would be extremely advisable to be secured as Crown Land. 27

"The Fort with proper buildings might contain the King's Arsenal and Armoury and when all the buildings and Barracks now standing are Demolished, a proper esplanade might be marked out for the Soldiery, and a handsome range of barracks constructed for as many men as might be thought proper for a standing Garrison.

"The Inhabitants who claim the property in the houses and lots in Pearl Street and buildings adjoining, might probably be satisfied out of the Rebel Tenements within the City, upon Confiscation.

"By this arrangement . . . the soldier would be kept distinct from the Citizen and the Commercial Interest of the Town not in the least injured, as no Docks or wharfs have ever been built where the line of works border on the East and North River. All the ground within the dotted black line from Whitehall to the North River is proposed to be reserved to the Crown for the purposes above mentioned."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, VIII: 691–92.

On Jan. 14, 1777, Lord Germain, acknowledging receipt of this, wrote to Tryon that he should avail himself "of the present circumstances to secure, for His Maj^ty's^ use, such part of the destroyed Town, as in the opinion of the Engineers will be most proper for erecting a Citadel, or other works, as well to command the Town as for the defence of the harbour."—*Ibid.*, VIII: 695. (The plan referred to in this correspondence is not known to the author of the present work. *Cf.* Pl 46-A,Vol. I.)

The "Roebuck" (Capt. Hammond) comes "down from her Station up the North-River."—*N. Y. Merc.*, D 2, 1776. "

Jabez Fitch writes: "About Noon I went down to y^e^ Dutch Church to see Sarg^t^ Tracy, & y^e^ other Prisoners, whom I found in a very Pityfull Cituation, both on acc^t^ of Sickness & Accomodation, I then came home by way of y^e^ Fly market, & found our people Zealously Engaged at Card playing— 28

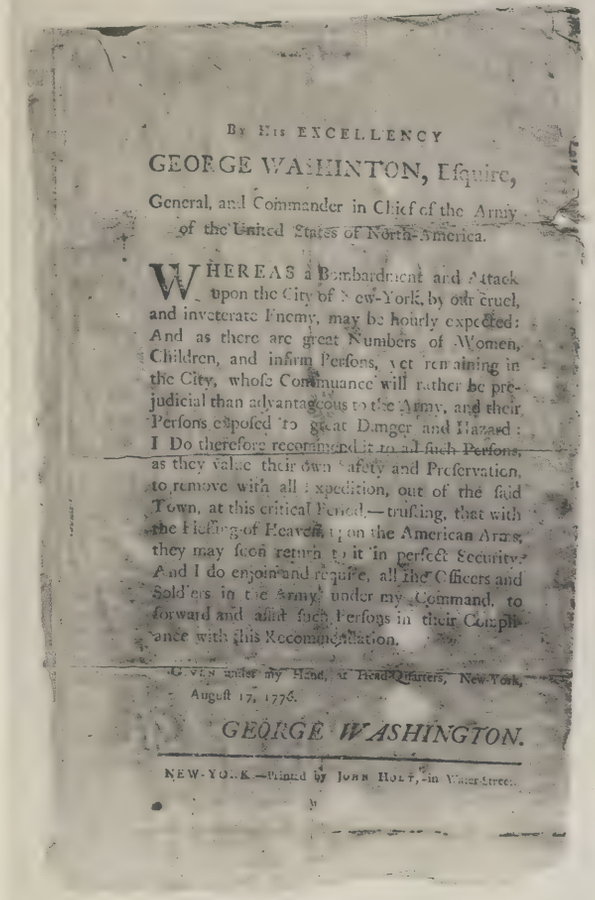
"In y^e^ Afternoon I went onto y^e^ Burying Ground & see four of y^e^ Prisoners Buryed in one Grave."—*Diary of Jabez Fitch* (*MS.*), 109–10.

Tryon sends to Germain "Copies of the Addresses of the City and County of New York, and also of King's and Queen's County to the King's Commissioners, testifying their wishes to return under the King's peace and Government."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, VIII: 692. See O 16. "

"The King's Commissioners for restoring Peace" issue a proclamation (for earlier declarations, see Jl 14 and S 19), promising pardon to those who will within 60 days subscribe to a declaration that they will desist from "treasonable Actings and Doings."—Original broadside in N. Y. P. L. See Pl. 47-b, Vol. V. 30

The "Camilla," with "a large Fleet of Victuallers under Convoy," arrives in the harbour.—*N. Y. Merc.*, D 2, 1776. "

Near the last of November, Col. Ethan Allen, a prisoner in New York, was admitted to parole. On Jan. 22, 1777, he was quartered temporarily on Long Island, but later brought back to the provost jail. For his account of his experiences and investigations regarding the British treatment of prisoners, see *A Narrative of Col. Ethan Allen's Captivity* . . ., written by himself (Wal- "



By His EXCELLENCY

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esquire,

General, and Commander in Chief of the Army of the United States of North-America.

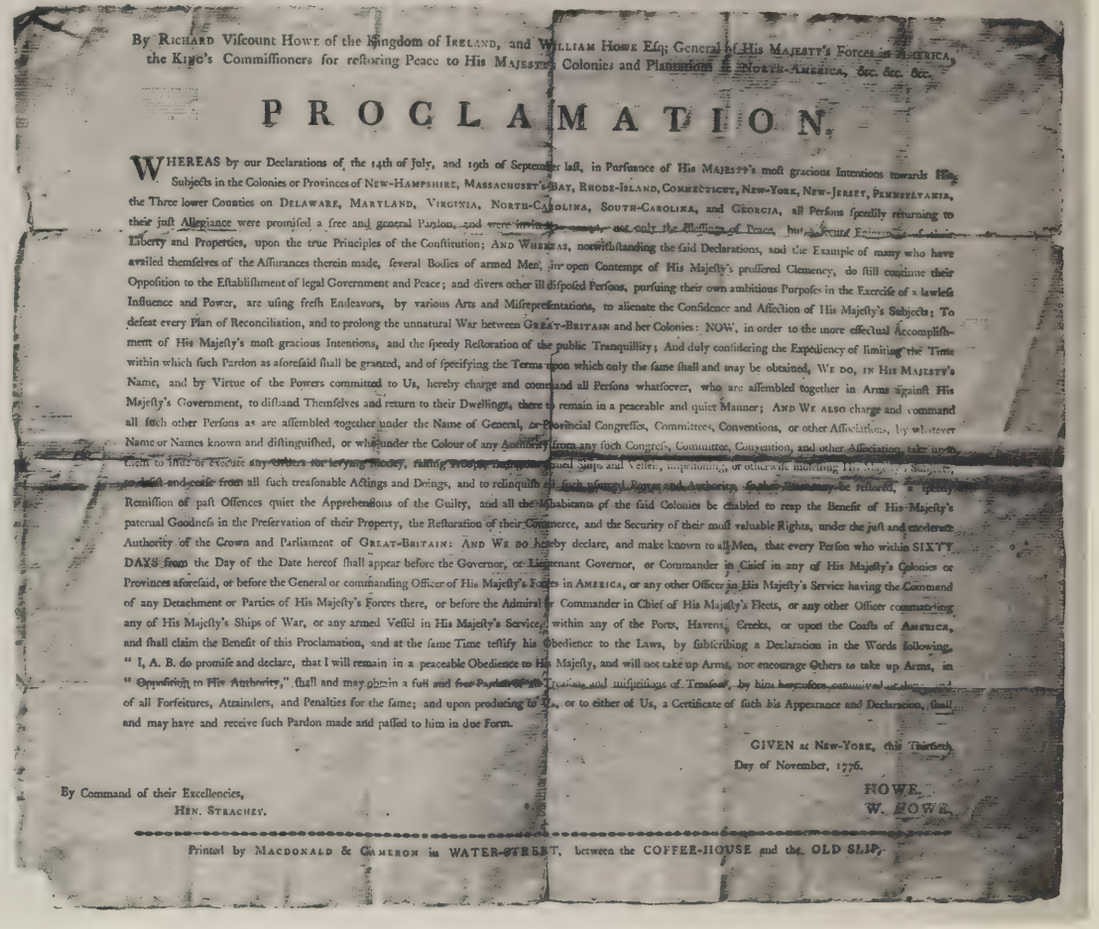
WHEREAS a Bombardment and Attack upon the City of New-York, by our cruel, and inveterate Enemy, may be hourly expected: And as there are great Numbers of Women, Children, and infirm Persons, yet remaining in the City, whose Continuance will rather be prejudicial than advantageous to the Army, and their Persons exposed to great Danger and Hazard: I Do therefore recommend it to all such Persons, as they value their own Safety and Preservation, to remove with all Expedition, out of the said Town, at this critical Period,—trusting, that with the Blessing of Heaven upon the American Arms, they may soon return to it in perfect Security. And I do enjoin and require, all the Officers and Soldiers in the Army, under my Command, to forward and assist such Persons in their Compliance with this Recommendation.

GIVEN under my Hand, at Head-Quarters, New-York, August 17, 1776.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

NEW-YORK,—Printed by JOHN HOLT, in Water-Street.

A. WASHINGTON'S PROC. OF AUG. 17, 1776, ON EXPECTED BOMBARDMENT OF CITY. SEE P. 1001.



By RICHARD Viscount HOWE of the Kingdom of IRELAND, and WILLIAM HOWE Esq; General of His MAJESTY'S Forces in AMERICA, the KING'S Commissioners for restoring Peace to His MAJESTY'S Colonies and Plantations in NORTH-AMERICA, &c. &c. &c.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by our Declarations of the 14th of July, and 19th of September last, in Pursuance of His MAJESTY'S most gracious Intentions towards His Subjects in the Colonies or Provinces of NEW-HAMPSHIRE, MASSACHUSET'S-BAY, RHODE-ISLAND, CONNECTICUT, NEW-YORK, NEW-JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, the Three lower Counties on DELAWARE, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, NORTH-CAROLINA, SOUTH-CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, all Persons speedily returning to their just Allegiance were promised a free and general Pardon, and were invited to accept, not only the Blessings of Peace, but a Secure Enjoyment of their Liberty and Properties, upon the true Principles of the Constitution; AND WHEREAS, notwithstanding the said Declarations, and the Example of many who have availed themselves of the Assurances therein made, several Bodies of armed Men, in open Contempt of His Majesty's proffered Clemency, do still continue their Opposition to the Establishment of legal Government and Peace; and divers other ill disposed Persons, pursuing their own ambitious Purposes in the Exercise of a lawless Influence and Power, are using fresh Endeavors, by various Arts and Misrepresentations, to alienate the Confidence and Affection of His Majesty's Subjects; To defeat every Plan of Reconciliation, and to prolong the unnatural War between GREAT-BRITAIN and her Colonies: NOW, in order to the more effectual Accomplishment of His Majesty's most gracious Intentions, and the speedy Restoration of the public Tranquillity; And duly considering the Expediency of limiting the Time within which such Pardon as aforesaid shall be granted, and of specifying the Terms upon which only the same shall and may be obtained, WE DO, IN HIS MAJESTY'S Name, and by Virtue of the Powers committed to Us, hereby charge and command all Persons whatsoever, who are assembled together in Arms against His Majesty's Government, to disband Themselves and return to their Dwellings, there to remain in a peaceable and quiet Manner; AND WE ALSO charge and command all such other Persons as are assembled together under the Name of General, or Provincial Congresses, Committees, Conventions, or other Associations, by whatever Name or Names known and distinguished, or who under the Colour of any Authority from any such Congress, Committee, Convention, and other Association, take upon them to issue or execute any Orders for levying Money, raising Troops, [illegible] armed Ships and Vessels, imprisoning, or otherwise molesting His Majesty's Subjects, to desist and cease from all such treasonable Actings and Doings, and to relinquish all such usurped Powers and Authority, to the restored, a speedy Remission of past Offences quiet the Apprehensions of the Guilty, and all the Inhabitants of the said Colonies be enabled to reap the Benefit of His Majesty's paternal Goodness in the Preservation of their Property, the Restoration of their Commerce, and the Security of their most valuable Rights, under the just and moderate Authority of the Crown and Parliament of GREAT-BRITAIN: AND WE DO hereby declare, and make known to all Men, that every Person who within SIXTY DAYS from the Day of the Date hereof shall appear before the Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief in any of His Majesty's Colonies or Provinces aforesaid, or before the General or commanding Officer of His Majesty's Forces in AMERICA, or any other Officer in His Majesty's Service having the Command of any Detachment or Parties of His Majesty's Forces there, or before the Admiral or Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Fleets, or any other Officer commanding any of His Majesty's Ships of War, or any armed Vessel in His Majesty's Service, within any of the Ports, Havens, Creeks, or upon the Coasts of AMERICA, and shall claim the Benefit of this Proclamation, and at the same Time testify his Obedience to the Laws, by subscribing a Declaration in the Words following, "I, A. B. do promise and declare, that I will remain in a peaceable Obedience to His Majesty, and will not take up Arms, nor encourage Others to take up Arms, in "Opposition to His Authority," shall and may obtain a full and free Pardon of all Treasons and misprisions of Treason, by him heretofore committed or done, and of all Forfeitures, Attainders, and Penalties for the same; and upon producing to Us, or to either of Us, a Certificate of such his Appearance and Declaration, shall and may have and receive such Pardon made and passed to him in due Form.

GIVEN at NEW-YORK, this Thirtieth Day of November, 1776.

HOWE.
W. HOWE.

By Command of their Excellencies,
HEN. STRACHEY.

Printed by MACDONALD & CAMERON in WATER-STREET, between the COFFEE-HOUSE and the OLD SLIP.

B. PROCLAMATION OF THE "KING'S COMMISSIONERS FOR RESTORING PEACE" PROMISING PARDON; DATED NOV. 30, 1776. SEE P. 1038.

1776 pole, N. H., 1807), 97 *et seq.*, 123 *et seq.* See also S 16, and N 18,
N30 1776.

Dec. British officers examine the Moravian meeting-house with a
1 view to occupying it, but "Bro. Shewkirk" appealed to Gen. Robertson, who said "he intended to have no place disturbed where service was kept." This house was "the only place where public service was held when there was none in the whole city."—*Campaign of* 1776, part 2, 122–23.

" A loyalist writes to a correspondent in London: "as to our situation at New York, I must inform you that provisions are really cheap, considering the demand; and now the communication is opened, by the taking of Fort Washington, we shall be served much cheaper from the country; at present, most of our provisions are brought by water. As to lodging, you may rest assured, we are in no want of rooms. When the General went from hence, he left us 9000 men, which was on the 12th of October [*q.v.*], and on the 18th, the remainder of Hessians arrived, who had hardly time to breathe before they were sent on actual service. They have suffered very severely in the several actions, and particularly in that of Washington Fort [see N 16], where they lost three to one more than the English. . . . I am told they behaved like lyons when they took the out-works of Fort Washington; and had they then entered the Fort, they would most certainly have put every man to the sword that came in their way. General Howe, in compliment for their service on that day, called the Fort after their commanding officer [see Nov. 18]. . . . This month is the very worst in the whole year, at this place, on account of the strong north-westers, which continually blow during that time, and are so piercing, that there is no standing them. All the troops that could be spared from Boston, have been sent to reinforce General Washington, whose army, we hear, will soon be fewer in number, as the time of many of them is nearly expired, and they mean to return home."—*London Packet*, Ja 1–3, 1777.

" Gen. Anthony Wayne writes from Ticonderoga to Richard Peters, secretary of war: "An express just Arrived brings advice of Fort Washington being in the Hands of the Enemy [see N 16] and the Whole Garrison Consisting of 2000 men being killed or Prisoners; and that our people are on the Jersey side Retreating from post to post.

"Is the Genius of America fled our arms—is she Ashamed to Associate with her Degenerate sons; or does she Esteem them as Aliens, unworthy her protection: are not the Enemy as vulnerable as us—cuts not our Swords as keen—pierces not our Balls as deep as theirs—*they do*—why then this terror—why shrink as from a Gorgen head, whenever they appear Oh my Dear Sir I but too well know the Occation If you have any Regard for the Liberty of your Country—or the Honor of America; Imbody the Southern troops by themselves,—give more Attention to Manoeuvring—and less to working—and rest assured of Success."—From original letter in Emmet Coll. (No. 5509) in N. Y. P. L.

" Frequent fires in chimneys having occurred, Maj. Gen. Robertson appoints six inspectors of chimneys, who shall see that all chimneys that require it shall be swept and cleaned.—From recital in proclamation of Feb. 24, 1777 (*q.v.*).

2 "On last Monday Evening [Dec. 2], David Mathews, Esq; our worthy Mayor, arrived safe in Town, having effected an Escape, with great Danger and Difficulty, from Litchfield in Connecticut, where he had been confined since the 21st of July. . . ."—*N. Y. Merc.*, D 2, 1776. See J 22 and 25.

" "We hear, that Lord Cornwallis with the Detachment of the Army under his Command, is in Possession of Hackinsack, Newark, Elizabeth-Town, Woodbridge, and the Parts adjacent."—*N. Y. Merc.*, D 2, 1776.

"The Congress have summoned all Orders of Men to the Defence of Philadelphia by Hand-Bills, which they have distributed through the Colonies with all the Precipitancy of Fright and Consternation."—*Ibid.*

"Many of the Prisoners in this City, possibly as they profess from a Conviction of their Error and of the base Designs of the Congress, have made great Importunities to enter into the King's Service."—*Ibid.*

"So low is the Continental Paper Currency in Esteem since the late Successes of the King's Troops, that many of the Rebels themselves make every Shift to avoid taking it at any Rate."—*Ibid.*

" "The large and elegant corner house opposite to the Coffee House, well known by the name of the Old Coffee House; and also Dec.
a small house adjoining it in Dock-Street" are offered for lease.— 2
N. Y. Merc., D 2, 1776. The large house, and small dwelling adjoining (well shown on Pl. 69, Vol. I), were in 1765 conveyed by James Duane to Archibald Kennedy (*Liber Deeds*, XVIII: 315, Albany); the large house was at that time in the occupancy of the "Widow Brevan," as recited in that instrument. It was sold by John Kennedy (son and heir of Archibald Kennedy) and Robert Kennedy to James A. Stewart in 1801.—*Ibid.*, XCIV: 532 (New York). This was the tavern from which Mrs. Ferrara moved in 1772 (*q.v.*, Ap 27).

The following report is published in London: "Letters from 4
New-York mention, that Mr. Dickinson, a Member of Congress, and Author of the celebrated Farmers Letters, published in Favour of America about ten Years since, had arrived in that City, in Consequence of a Dispute with Mess. Hancock, Adams, and Franklin, and was preparing, by the Permission of General Howe, to embark for England upon Affairs of the utmost Importance."—*St. James's Chron.*, D 3–5, 1776.

Gov. Tryon writes to Mayor Hicks from the "Duchess of Gor- "
don," in the harbour, enclosing an address to the inhabitants of the colony of New York, notifying them that he has the king's permission to withdraw from his government, and recommending that they return to their allegiance to the British crown.—*Col. Hist. MSS., Eng.*, 835.

A British officer writes from New York: "No doubt you will be 5
extremely sorry to hear, that Mr. Washington had given us the slip at King's-bridge, and got safe to the mountains: his Aid de Camp, Mifflin, covered his retreat. . . . this is the second time they have escaped out of our clutches: . . .

"Most of the army have all along looked upon the enemy in a very contemptible light; and indeed their behaviour has, on most occasions, justified that opinion: . . .

"Washington has in many respects behaved like a gentleman and an officer; but his inhuman orders to burn New-York [see O 1, regarding this charge] will be a lasting blot in his escutcheon. The conflagration however did not produce all the bad effects the enemy intended; on the contrary, it served to purify the air, and I believe it was the means of preventing a plague; such was the filthy state of that quarter of the town when the rebels left it! . . .

"We have now got near 5000 prisoners in New-York, and many of them are such raggamuffins, as you never saw in your life: I cannot give you a better idea of them than by putting you in mind of Falstaff's recruits, or poor Tom in King Lear; and yet they had strained every nerve to cover their Nakedness, by dismantling all the beds, and tearing down the tapestry, hangings, and window-curtains; two deserters came over to us one day, who seemed at a distance to be Heralds; but on a nearer view we found they had got the story of Judith and Holofernes upon their backs, worked in old Dutch tapestry. The baggage which the Yankees left behind at King's-bridge (and which the Waldeckers were so eager to deck themselves with) would rival the choicest exhibitions of Ragfair: . . .

"To do them justice, they are tolerable good hands at fortification: their arms are (like the gravedigger's) a pick axe and a spade: these they handle with great dexterity: never were works better constructed or worse defended: in short, there is no doubt of our prevailing in the field, whatever we may do in the cabinet—there I fear we shall be out-witted. . . .

"I dare say that you (in London) hear many absurd and groundless reports about us; which is not to be wondered at, considering that we on the spot hear a number of lying stories about ourselves, and the enemy. A few days ago Hearsay drowned Gen. Washington in the North River; and Report shot Gen. Lee with a pistol, raised by his own hand, against his own head: however Mr. Lee, so far from being laid low, is now posted in West Chester, on a ridge of *black* mountains, to which the Yankies (from a spirit of contradiction, I suppose) have given the name of *White Plains*. Washington is at Trenton with about 5000 men; and Lord Cornwallis has got to Brunswick, on the high road to Philadelphia, and means to beat up the quarters of the General Congress."—*London Packet*, Ja 13–15, 1777.

Fitch writes: "a Battal^{n} of y^{e} Hessians came into Town, & " March'd by with vulgar Ceremony; At about 11 I observ'd a number of Hessian Troops on y^{e} plain above y^{e} Gen^{ll} Hospital; I Emediately went over to y^{e} Burying ground where I see their

1776 Battal[ns] March into y[e] City with very considerable Military
D 5 Order."—*Diary of Jabez Fitch* (*MS.*), 116–17.

" Kemble records: "General Howe went to Jersey. Remain at New York to attend the Drafting of the 14th. and 6th. Regiments, and superintend the Office."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 102, where is contained a daily report of Howe's proceedings in New Jersey. See D 17.

" "The Regiment of Waldeckers embarked on board some Transports on Thursday last [Dec. 5] for Amboy. Many Horses, Waggons, &c. are also sent over thither from this City."—*N. Y. Merc.*, D 9, 1776.

6 Maj. Gen. Robertson orders that "Soldiers are not to pull down House, Fence, or injure the Property of any Person whatever," under severe penalty.—*Kemble Papers*, N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1883), XVI: 421. On Dec. 23, a private was under sentence of death and ordered to be executed for plundering.—*Ibid.*, 428; and see 473, 623, 624–25.

7 In the orders for the day Gen. Howe mentions "the convalescent Barracks near Vauxhall."—*Kemble Papers*, N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1883), XVI: 421.

9 Timothy Parker and other prisoners, on board the "Whitby Prison-Ship, New York," write to Gov. Trumbull; Parker says: "I make no doubt but your Honour long before this hath been apprised of our being prisoners in New-York. That our present situation is most wretched, your Honour need not doubt, which I likewise hope you will soon be assured of from men of undoubted veracity. There are more than two hundred and fifty prisoners of us on board this ship, (some of which are sick, and without the least assistance from physician, drug, or medicine,) all fed on two-thirds allowance of salt provisions, and all crowded promiscuously together, without distinction or respect to person, office, or colour, in the small room of a ship's between-decks; allowed only to walk the main deck from about sunrising till sunset, at which time we are ordered below deck . . .

"These, sir, with many other miserable circumstances too lengthy and tedious to enumerate, are the just portrait of our present situation. In short, sir, we have no prospect before our eyes but a kind of lingering inevitable death, unless we obtain a timely and seasonable release.

"From your Honour's well-known character of humanity and justice, we humbly hope that your authority will be exercised in procuring us an exchange."—5 *Am. Arch.*, III: 1138–39.

" The following report is published in New York: "It is said by some Persons, who have lately seen the Rebel-Forces, that they are the most pitiable Collection of ragged, dispirited Mortals, that ever pretended to the Name of an Army; that not 3000 even of these are to be found between Amboy and Philadelphia; that, in this last Place, the Congress is openly execrated; and that, if the Weather continue fair but a little longer, there is no visible Impediment to his Majesty's Troops in compleating a March to the Capitol of Pennsylvania."—*N. Y. Merc.*, D 9, 1776.

" An advertisement, dated London, Aug. 14, 1776, is published in New York, entitled "Proposals For Printing and Publishing, a Topographical Map of the Province of New-York, On Four Sheets and Half of grand Eagle Paper; Exhibiting all the Grants of Land made in that Province, with The Proprietors Names inserted on each Grant: Compiled from actual Surveys, By Claude Joseph Sauthier . . ."—*N. Y. Merc.*, D 9, 1776. See descrip. of Pl. 46, I: 356.

13 Gen. Lee is captured at "Basken Ridge" by a division of the British army.—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*); *Diary of Jabez Fitch* (*MS.*), 127; Winsor, VI: 369, 403. Kemble states that the capture was made "in one White's House;" also that Lee was taken "by Colonel Harcourt with about 25 Light Horse; two of his Aid-de-Camps killed, Morris and Bird. He himself requested his Life Might be spared, and was brought to Penny Town on the 14th."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 103. For a detailed account of Lee's capture, see that written by Capt. Bradford, and published by Johnston in *The Campaign of* 1776, part 2, 146–47, from Stiles' MS. Diary, Yale College Library. See, further, Ja 1, 1777.

" Three British soldiers, tried by court martial at the city hall, are sentenced to suffer death for "Desertion, bearing Arms, and holding Correspondence with the Rebels." Two of these were pardoned on Dec. 23. Another is sentenced to receive 500 lashes for desertion, but some favourable circumstances secure his pardon also by the commander-in-chief.—*Order-book*, in N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1883), 424, 428.

Between this date and Jan. 1, 1777, the *Jour. Provin. Cong.* shows Dec.
no record of the proceedings of that body, at its meeting-place in 13
Fishkill. An editorial note says "A portion of the proceedings appears to be missing."

"We are this Day Inform'd y[t] Gen[ll] Howes Army are Retreeting 14
back from toward Philadelphia without much Suckcess y[t] way &c."—*Diary of Jabez Fitch* (*MS.*), 126.

Wm. Darlington, a soldier in the American army, makes a state- 15
ment concerning the treatment of prisoners by the British. He swears that "the prisoners were very roughly used at Harlaem, on their way from Fort Washington to New-York; that at New-York eight hundred of them were stowed into a house called New-Bridewell [see Mr 27, 1775]; that it was a cold, open house, the windows not glazed; that on Monday they received their provisions; that they had not one mouthful from early on the unfortunate Saturday morning until then; that then, and so on afterwards their rations for three days, each individual, were one half pound of biscuit, half a pound of pork, a half pint of peas, half a gill of rice, and half an ounce of butter, the whole not more than enough for one good meal; that they were defrauded of this petty allowance two days' rations, each week; that they had no straw or hay to lie on; and no fuel but one cart-load, per week, for the eight hundred men; that at nine of the clock at evening, the Hessian guards would come in and put out the fires, and lay on the poor prisoners with heavy clubs for sitting round the fire; that the water was very bad, as well as their bread, beyond all comparison bad, except once, good biscuit, and once good baker's bread; that they began to die like rotten sheep, with cold, hunger, and dirt; that those prisoners who had any good wearing apparel, such as buckskin breeches or good coats, were necessitated to sell them, to purchase bread to keep them alive; that the enemy seemed to take a kind of infernal pleasure in their sufferings."—5 *Am. Arch.*, III: 1234; Onderdonk, *British Prisons & Prison Ships at N. Y.* 1776–1783, 76.

Oliver Woodruff, another American taken prisoner at Fort Washington, after his relase made the following record of his confinement: "We were marched to New-York, and went into different prisons; 816 went into the New Bridewell, I among the rest. . . . On Thursday morning they brought us a little provision, which was the first morsel we got to eat or drink after eating our breakfast on Saturday morning. We never drew as much provision for three days' allowance as a man would eat at a common meal. I was there three months during that inclement season, and never saw any fire except what was in the lamps of the city. There was not a pane of glass in the windows, and nothing to keep out the cold except the iron grates."—*Ibid.*, 37. See Ja. 4, 1777.

Maj. Cuyler returns to New York in a packet ship from England. "
"He left the Nation extremely pleased with General Howe's Successes on Long-Island, of which he was the welcome Messenger, having sailed from this Port on the 6th of September last, and made his Passage in 30 Days. The King has been pleased to confer the Order of the Bath, upon General Howe."—*N. Y. Merc.*, D 16, 1776.

Ebenezer Hazard writes from Carpenter's Ferry, Fishkill, to 16
the N. Y. committee of safety that he has received "credible information that the records of the city of New-York were buried near King's Bridge." He thinks his informant was Col. Palfrey, the paymaster-general, and as nearly as he can recollect, Palfrey told him "the records were deposited in Colonel Cortlandt's family vault;" also that Palfrey "received the hint of it from Mrs. Van Cortlandt." Hazard suggests that "proper measures may be taken to secure those authentick documents, which may be of great service in a future day."—5 *Am. Arch.*, III: 1248–49. "During the stirring years of the war, the New York city records were safely stored in the dark recesses of the Van Cortlandt family vault, a short distance above the mansion, Augustus Van Cortlandt being then city clerk."—*15th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc. (1910), 66.

"This Day is Published, And to be had at James Rivington's, "
Price One Shilling, The Battle of Brooklyn, a Farce of Two Acts: As it was performed on Long Island, On Tuesday the 27th Day of August, 1776, By the Representatives of the Tyrants of America, Assembled at Philadelphia" (6 lines of verse from Hudibras added).—*N. Y. Merc.*, D 16, 1776. A reprint of this play, published in Edinburgh in 1777, a copy of which is in the N. Y. P. L., shows the following *Dramatis Personae:* The "Rebel Chiefs," Washington, Putnam, Sullivan, and Stirling; "Colonels" Lasher ("a Shoemaker of New-York"), Clark ("a Retailer of Rum in Connecticut"), and Remsen ("a Farmer of Newtown, Long-Island"); "Ebenezer

1776 Dec. 16 Snuffle, a New-England Parson, Chaplain to General Putnam;" "Joe King, Servant to Stirling;" "Noah, Servant to Sullivan;" "Skinner, a Thief, employed by Putnam;" "Lady Gates;" "Betty, her Servant;" "Officers and Soldiers." The scene is "Partly within the Rebel Lines at Brooklyn, and partly at Gwanas." As the play proceeds, these scenes are disclosed to be: "An Apartment at Brooklyn;" "a small house in a field;" "A Room at Brooklyn Ferry;" "Brooklyn Church;" "A Room in a house at Brooklyn;" "A Hill at Gwanas, about two miles from Brooklyn Lines, with an encampment on it;" "A Hill, with troops drawn up, under arms;" and "A Room at Brooklyn Ferry."

" "Several Ships and Vessels, 'tis said, are arrived at Sandy-Hook with Coals, &c. from Louisbourg."—*N. Y. Merc.*, D 16, 1776.

17 Kemble records: "General Howe lay last night on his return to New York from Trentown, after having pushed Mr. Washington over the Delaware."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 103; *N. Y. Merc.*, D 23, 1776.

" "His Excellency the Governor came to Town on Tuesday [Dec. 17] from Long-Island, where he has been indefatigable in raising Provincial Forces for His Majesty's Service."—*N. Y. Merc.*, D 23, 1776.

" Fitch records: "I went down to y^e^ Dutch Church to see y^e^ Prisoners but y^e^ Hessian Guard were grown so very Insolent y^t^ they wo'ld not suffer me to Talk with them through y^e^ Fence."—*Diary of Jabez Fitch* (*MS.*), 130. On Dec. 18, he wrote: "I went down to y^e^ Dutch Church again, & visited y^e^ poor Prisoners, whom I found in a very miserable Condition, 4 of em lay dead in y^e^ Yard, & several others Dieing in y^e^ House . . . Indeed y^e^ whole of em appear Compleet Objects of Pity."—*Ibid.*, page (unnumbered), after 130.

18 Franklin arrives at Paris.—Doniol, *op. cit.*, II: 111–12.

" The situation of the tavern called "y^e^ Sign of y^e^ King of Prussia" is shown by a record of this date as "up the Bowery Lane."—*Diary of Jabez Fitch* (*MS.*), unnumbered page following 130.

20 A London news item reads: "Governor Tryon has assembled the Militia of several Counties in the Province of New-York, consisting of 13,000 Men, who have all chearfully sworn Allegiance to his Majesty."—*St. James's Chron.*, D 19–21, 1776.

23 Franklin, Deane, and Lee, in Paris, inform the Count de Vergennes that they have been "empowered by the Congress of the United States of America to propose and negotiate a treaty of amity and commerce between France and the United States."—Wharton, *Rev. Diplomatic Corresp. of the U. S.*, II: 239; Doniol, *op. cit.*, II: 112. The French Alliance was concluded on Feb. 6, 1778 (*q.v.*).

" There is issued at Fishkill, and printed there this year by Samuel Loudon, *An Address of the Convention of the Representatives of the State of New-York to their Constituents.* It is an appeal to patriotism when the outlook is darkest. This edition is found at the N. Y. H. S. in a volume (III), lettered "Select Tracts." It was reprinted by Goddard of Baltimore in 1777.

" The news of the day in New York includes the following reports: "The Rebels are every where mouldering away like a Rope of Sand. With the most impudent Bravadoes, they have not yet had the Spirit to make any thing like a Stand in a single Encounter. The New-England People have neither Money nor Recruits; and the rest of the Colonies are nearly drained of their Resources. Ruin, therefore, and Destruction must be the Consequence to them of continuing the War any longer."

"Several Captures have been sent in by the Men of War in the Course of the last Week."—*N. Y. Merc.*, D 23, 1776.

" According to an advertisement of Henry Ustick, who lives in "Smith's street," Potbaker's Hill is a place-name still in common use in New York.—*N. Y. Merc.*, D 23, 1776.

24 "All the Men and Women arrived from Halifax belonging to Regiments quartered in Town are to be landed immediately.

"Those belonging to the Troops under Gen. Clinton's Command are to remain on Board till they can be embarked for Rhode Island."—*Order-book*, in N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1883), 429.

26 Having crossed the Delaware with his troops, Washington surprises the Hessians at Trenton and completely routs them. About 50 are killed and over 900 taken prisoners.—Winsor, VI: 374–76. See also broadside in N. Y. P. L. (Emmet 5596); *N. Y. Merc.*, D 30, 1776. Gov. Tryon said the American success gave him "more real chagrin, than any other circumstance this war; the moment was critical, and I believe the Rebel chiefs were conscious, if some stroke was not struck that would give life to their sinking cause, they should not raise another army. . . ."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, VIII: 694. Dec. 26

27 Sir Wm. Erskine, at Prince's Bay, receives intelligence that the Hessians at Trenton "had been Surprised, attacked, Defeated & taken Prisoners."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*).

28 Two soldiers are hanged on a gallows "back of y^e^ Barracks, on y^e^ Burying Ground."—*Diary of Jabez Fitch* (*MS.*), 143.

" Among orders for the day is the following: "Spruce Beer will be issued to the Troops at Mr. Horsfield's Brewery, near Maiden Lane, from 10 in the Morning to 4 in the Afternoon, at the Rate of 4 Shillings per Barrel of 30 Gallons."—*Order-Book*, in N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1883), 431–32.

29 General orders of the day: "All the Town Guards to report whether the Lamps are regularly lighted, and whether they burn all Night.

"An Officer and 12 Men to be on the King's Wharf, on the North River, at 10 o'Clock to-morrow morning, to escort a Number of Prisoners to Powles Hook, where they will be delivered over to an Officer of the 57th. Regiment."—*Order-book*, in N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1883), 432.

30 "Many Rebel Colonels, Majors, Captains, &c. have come in and accepted the Benefit of the late Proclamation. Many others, who have been of Trades, and were taken Prisoners, have solicited Employment in this City."—*N. Y. Merc.*, D 30, 1776.

31 "It is now Reported in this City, y^t^ y^e^ Americans have an Army of Sixty thousand Men in y^e^ Jerseys, alth'o it was lately say'd y^t^ they had all thrown down their Arms, & y^t^ Gen^ll^ Washington had fled to Lancaster, to Escape y^e^ Fury & Rapid Progress of y^e^ Kings Troops."—*Diary of Jabez Fitch* (*MS.*), 147.

" At the close of the campaign this year, there were about 10,000 prisoners, soldiers and sailors, within the British lines at New York.—Jones, *Hist. of N. Y. during the Rev. War*, I: 351. See also the British account of the campaign in and around New York, in *Ann. Reg.* (1776), *167–*181.

" At the close of this year, Lieut. Col. Stephen Kemble makes the following critical entry in his journal, on the "Conduct of Commanders in Chief of Armies, &c.:"—"The delay of our Army under General Howe at New York Island, for some days, unnecessary. The Landing at Froggs Neck [see O 12], from whence no Issue but by a Narrow Causeway, not to be passed but with difficulty, without an Enemy to oppose—why not move to the White Plains immediately, and Attack the Rebels before their Works were completead?

"After Fort Washington was taken [see N 16], why not send a Detachment of the Army to Brunswick to cut off Mr. Washington's Retreat, while Lord Cornwallis was pursuing him to Newark, &c.? General Clinton's Troops would have answered that purpose Effectually. Why not pursue Washington from Brunswick with more Spirit?—his Cannon and Baggage must have fallen into our hands. Provisions might have been sent to Brunswick for all these Services by Water, and no delay in the proceedings of the Troops.

"Why Post so small Detachments as to be in danger of Insult, as happened in Rall's Affair, upon the Frontiers of your Line of Communication, or why put Hessians at the advanced Posts, particularly the Man at Trentown, who was Noisy, but not sullen, unacquainted with the Language, and a Drunkard?"—*Kemble's Jour.*, 104–5.

1777

— In this year, the first edition of *The Atlantic Neptune* appeared; this is the best and most complete hydrographic work regarding the Western Atlantic coast published up to modern times; it was begun in 1763 (*q.v.*), and was published in two large atlas folios by Joseph F. W. Des Barres. For description, see Pls. 44, 45-a, I: 346–53; Winsor, VII: 183. The collection of plates, both views and charts, from this magnificent work in the author's possession, is the most complete known.

— There was published this year in London an 8vo volume of 81 pages, now very scarce, entitled *A Letter from an Officer at New-York to a Friend in London*, which, while lacking definite particulars as to dates, localities, etc., gives a view of the conditions of life in New York at this period of the British occupation. The letter was in part, as follows:

"Sir,

"I can with great pleasure inform you, that our situation is

1777 — very different to what it was last winter, as we abound in every necessary that soldiers can desire; and as to the prisoners, the sick, and the wounded, our officers are as vigilant in seeing them carefully supplied, as they are in seeing order and discipline punctually executed: from the good example of our land and sea commanders, there is such harmony between every rank of each, that we all live like brothers; and if there be the least shadow of envy, it is only against those gallant officers and soldiers whose happy stations in battle gave them the opportunity of acquiring so great a share of that honour which we all so eagerly pursue. Many of our soldiers earnestly wish for a personal knowledge of General Lee, to avoid either killing or wounding him, that a native of Britain, who, from disappointed ambition, has planted the point against the power that first put a sword into his hand, and paid for his military education, may be prepared for his grave without the least impression of any martial instrument.

"We begin now severely to want that part of the city which these unhappy destroyers of their country have consumed; as several good families, whom their army have ruined, come daily shivering in for our protection, and meet with such a reception, according to their stations, as can only be obtained from clemency, guided by order and œconomy. Many of the poor ladies have scarce a petticoat to cover them, being stripped of furniture, apparel, and every thing that could make a Yankee soldier either a shirt or a pair of breeches. Indeed, the poor fellows are in such a deplorable state that a good-natured lady, who has two petticoats, would rather give one for a covering, than look at a fellow-creature in such a naked condition.

"Your worthy friend, the Rev. Mr. ——, our Chaplain, frequently expatiates on the happy state that this country so lately enjoyed, and the present scenes of misery to which these people have been urged to bring so immediately on themselves and families. He gives us several instances from history of the dreadful examples that deluded nations have made of such patriots as Gen. Lee, and points out the present state of their own Clergy, who before were almost implicit[l]y obeyed; but, after breathing the spirit of rebellion on the people, attending their camps to keep alive the flame which they kindled, and spending their lungs and their fortunes to support the spirit of their cause, they now find the sad effects of instructing the people to be disobediant, and want the power they opposed to protect them; for, in such scenes of disorder and rapine, but little regard is paid to either morality or religion; and now, except they can plunder their share, swig rum, and bear a firelock, they are deemed a useless order amongst them. . . .

". . . The soldiers, he tells us, calls the Americans worse than deserters; for they have not only revolted, but turned our own arms against us; and such zeal and spirit runs through the whole regiment, that, in his opinion, the best plantation on the continent could not tempt a man to desert. Just after dinner we had three Yankee deserters brought to us; and, lucky for the poor fellows, we had fragments left sufficient to fill their hungry bellies; and, being almost naked, we bought cloaths for them of some old women, who make a trade of stripping the dead soldiers.—They confirmed the accounts we frequently receive of the distress of the rebel army, and that several of their regiments have petitioned the Honourable Congress for a quantity of tar and feathers sufficient to cloath them; the poor men beg only for stuff, being well skilled themselves at putting the materials together, and have at present amongst them several of the artificers who made the first pattern of this new-fashioned garment, which was undoubtedly designed by the High and Mighty Congress as a robe for instituting a new American Order of Knighthood; and, to shew their regard to their Mother Country, conferred the first honour on his—by proxy, in tarring and pluming his officer at Boston; and, to dignify the installation, bound the substituted Knight on horseback, with his face to the tail, dragging him through multitudes of applauding spectators, whilst, at intervals, Imperial Tea was copiously poured down his throat, to the health of the King and the Family Royal.

"In the news-papers which are transmitted to us, we frequently read of the distressed state to which we have reduced the men; but no more mention is made of the women and children, than if they were insensible of misery, and no part of the human species, who, in this case, are the only real objects of compassion, being reduced to a wretched state by the imprudence of their husbands, who are bound by the laws of God and Nature to protect them. The country round being now gleaned, such swarms of distressed women and children flock to their camp as are shocking to behold; and wherever we see a soldier's wife with two or three children, we are sure to behold one half naked skeleton; for from that maternal tenderness which is natural to the sex, what nutriment and rags they can collect must go to preserve their infants, whilst these patriotic heroes, who are fighting for posterity, (being now pinched themselves) appear to have as much regard to the future existence of their children, as they had the moment they begot them; and the same tenderness for their wives as the fellow had who always declared he loved her better than himself, till a strong appetite convinced her to the contrary, by his eating up all the morsel she had provided for their dinner."—Transcribed from a copy of the book in the John Carter Brown Library, Providence. There is another copy in the Boston Athenaeum. 1777 —

As early as 1777, Gouverneur Morris promulgated his belief in the practicability of connecting, by inland navigation, the Great Lakes with the Hudson River. He has been given credit for originating the idea, and projecting the plan, of the Erie Canal. For an account of his belief in its possibility, as expressed in later years and his services in effecting it, see Sparks's *Life of Gouverneur Morris*, I: 495 *et seq.* —

Although the New York convention enacted a naturalization law which virtually excluded Catholics from citizenship, religious toleration gained rapidly in public opinion, and Catholics began to feel free in the public practice of their religion.—*Eccles. Rec.*, III: 1450. —

In this year, or perhaps a little later, Chelsea House was built on the site of the earlier residence of Capt. Thomas Clarke.—See description by C. C. Moore, LL.D., in *Man. Com. Coun.* (1854), 536; *cf. Liber Wills*, XXXI: 191. This house was demolished in 1854.—See *Man. Com. Coun., op. cit.* See 1750; L. M. R. K., III: 949. —

Livingston's sugar-house, the Brick Meeting-house, the North Dutch Church, and the Protestant Church (in Pine Street) were used by the British as prisons for Americans. The Scotch Presbyterian Church (in Cedar St.) was occupied as a hospital for Hessian soldiers, and the Middle Dutch Church as a riding-school for their cavalry.—Thorburn, *Reminiscences* (1845), 166–78, 170. This sugar-house, located on the south side of Liberty St., adjoining the Dutch Church graveyard on the east, was apparently the only sugar-house so used.—*Mag. of Am. Hist.* (1881), VI: 63. —

At this time, the street on which the Fly Market stood (the present Maiden Lane) was referred to in advertisements as "Fly Market" or "Fly Market Street." For examples, see De Voe, *Market Book*, 170–71. —

As early as this year, John Ramage, a miniature painter, was established in William St., where he painted "all the military heroes or beaux of the garrison, and all the belles of the place." On Oct. 3, 1789 (*q.v.*), Washington sat for his portrait by Ramage.—Dunlap, *Hist. of Arts of Design*, I: 267–68 and footnotes. —

As early as 1777, "the markets were raised eight hundred per. cent for the necessaries of life;" and the landlords, "from the demand for houses, raised their rents on an average at four times the sum such houses had rented for previous to the rebellion."—*Tomlinson Papers* (*MS.*). in Merc. Lib. Assn., cited by H. B. Dawson in his report on the N. Y. financial records of the Revolution, printed in *Proc. Bd. of Ald.*, LXXXVI: 213. —

"The Matricula of King's College closes with a note of the admission, in 1777, of William Walton and James De Lancey Walton. It appears, therefore, that some instruction continued to be given. When the College building became a military hospital [see Ap 6, 1776], Mr. Leonard Lispenard provided a house for the President, tutors, and students of the College [see Je 2, 1777], and it was doubtless here that the College exercises, so long as they continued, were given. Mr. Moore lived in this house, as President *ad interim*, during a part of the war."—*Hist. of Columbia Univ.* (1904), 51, citing "Minutes of the Trustees of Columbia College, March 28, 1788." "The Corporation was kept alive by occasional meetings of the Governors. The evidences of this are not numerous, but they would seem to be sufficient."—*Ibid.*, 51. See O 24, 1776. —

The item from the British Admiralty Records, cited in the description of Pl. 50, I: 364, as of this date, has been entered in the Chronology under its exact date, April 17, 1776 (*q.v.*). —

Lord Cornwallis goes in the armed schooner "Alert" from New York to Amboy.—*Montresor's Jour.*, 420. Montresor says that the "Alert," on its return, on Jan. 14 (*ibid.*), brought Gen. Lee a pri- Jan. 1

1777 Jan. 1 soner to New York; but a letter written from New York on Jan. 2, states: "Yesterday [Jan. 1] Gen. Lee and Col. Robert Livinstone were brought to town from the Jerseys, and confined in the Old City Hall."—*London Packet*, F 19–21, 1777. For further account of the singular diversity of information, given by contemporary authorities, regarding the time when Lee was brought to New York, see Ja 8.

"Rooms were fitted up for his reception in the City Hall where he was treated with consideration and humanity. He was allowed to converse freely with the officers in whose custody he was placed. . . . The two officers on guard always dined with him and he had leave to invite any other person he pleased."—Moore, *Treason of Maj.-Gen. Charles Lee* (N. Y., 1860), 72.

" Lieut. Oliver Babcock records in his diary: "Was admitted in to Both houses of Assembly [evidently of Connecticut], and Related the sufferings of my poor fellow prisoners at New York."—*Battle of Harlem H'ts*, 201. There were at this time about 400 "Rebel" officers and 5,000 soldiers imprisoned within the British lines at New York.—Jones, *Hist. of N. Y. during the Rev. War*, I: 176, 197, 218, 220.

3 Having drawn off from Cornwallis's powerful army during the night, Washington early this morning intercepts the British reinforcements at Princeton and decisively defeats them.—Winsor, VI: 377–79. *Cf.* British account of this important battle, in *N. Y. Merc.*, Ja 6, 1777.

4 "Prisoners went into the Sugar House. N. Murray says 800 men were in Bridewell. The doctor gave poison powders to prisoners, who soon died."—Onderdonk, *Rev. Incidents of Suffolk and Kings Co.*, 218, citing *Trumbull Papers*, IX: 203.

5 Washington writes to Heath: "The enemy are in great consternation; and as the panic affords us a favorable opportunity to drive them out of the Jerseys, it has been determined in council, that you should move down towards New York with a considerable force, as if you had a design upon the city. That being an object of great importance, the enemy will be reduced to the necessity of withdrawing a considerable part of their force from the Jerseys, if not the whole, to secure the city."—*Writings of Washington* (Ford ed.), V: 153. For Gen. Howe's distribution of the army on Manhattan Island, see Ja 8; and for this assignment of regiments to alarm posts, see Ja 26.

6 The news is published in New York that "several of the New England Rebels, quartered in Philadelphia, have expressed their Intentions of setting that City on Fire." The article continues: "The Inhabitants of this City in general are so exasperated against all Incendiaries that it would be impossible an Offender of this Sort should escape from the Flames he might kindle, if detected in the Crime! And the strictest Vigilance is now observed to prevent any Attempts from Persons lurking in the Streets at Night."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ja 6, 1777.

" "Great Numbers have flocked in this Week to receive the Benefit of the Proclamation [see N 13, 1776], and among them, many Officers who were lately in the Rebel Service."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ja 6, 1777.

" "The Theatre in this City having been Some Time in Preparation, is intended to be opened in a few Days, for the charitable Purpose of relieving the Widows and Orphans of Sailors and Soldiers who have fallen in Support of the Constitutional Rights of Great-Britain in America. It is requested that such Gentlemen of the Navy and Army, whose Talents and Inclinations induce them to assist in so laudable an Undertaking, be pleased to send their Names, (directed to T. C.) to the Printer of this Paper before Tuesday Night next."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ja 6, 1777. The theatre was opened on Jan. 25 (*q.v.*).

7 Francis Lewis writes to the New York committee of safety: "I lately wrote you by an Express, wherein I informed you that the State of New York was not represented in Congress, nor indeed has it been, for several months past, except at some small intervals, —I am at present the only Delegate for New York at this place, and the Members are continually urging me to request you would compleat your representation in Congress, as business is now multiplying upon their hands, and so many members detached upon Committees &c that the business in Congress is retarded, add to this that our state sometimes suffers for the want of a Vote in Congress which I beg you would speedily remmedy."—From original letter in Emmet Coll. (No. 1577) in N. Y. P. L.

8 Kemble records the following "Distribution of the Army under the Command of Gen. Sir William Howe, 8th. Jan. 1777:"

		Rank & File	Total
"With the Commander-in-Chief [in New Jersey]	British Artillery	380	
	do Cavalry	710	
	do Infantry	8,361	
	Hessian do	3,300	
	Anspach do	1,043	13,799
"New York Island	British Artillery	20	
	do Infantry	1,513	
	Hessian do	1,778	3,311
"Staten Island	British Artillery	11	
	do Infantry	515	
	Waldeck do	330	856
"Paulus Hook	British Infantry	360	360
	British Artillery	71	
	do Infantry	1,064	
	do Hessian	1,496	2,631
"N.B. Provincials at King's Bridge			2,000
	Total Army		22,957

"Do. Wemy's Battn. Rangers, with the Commander-in-Chief not included, 280 R. & File, makes the Army full 14,000 Effective Men."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 107.

" A New Yorker, writing to a correspondent in London, says: "You have heard no doubt before now of the capture of General Lee [see D 13, 1776], . . . which I think is likely to turn out one of the luckiest circumstances of the war. . . . He was brought here a few days ago [see Jan. 1]; I have seen him twice; . . . the current report is, that he has pledged himself, on condition of a pardon, to give General Howe such intelligence, as must effectually put an end to the rebellion in the spring; as well as cut up the views of the French, who had it in very serious contemplation to give the Americans every assistance.

"I do not give this last part as authentic, it is the report, and it is generally believed; he is well guarded, and nobody permitted to see him but officially."—*London Packet*, Mr 3–5, 1777.

Although it is clearly shown that Gen. Lee was brought to New York from Brunswick as early as Jan. 1 (*q.v.*), a news item, published in this city on Jan. 20, stated that he was brought here "On Monday last" (Jan. 13), "and put into the Custody of a strong Guard."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ja 20, 1777. Montresor recorded that he was brought in the "Alert" from Amboy on the 14th.—*Montresor's Jour.*, 420. Another report stated that he was brought to New York on Jan. 16, and placed under guard in a small house "at the bottom of King Street."—*Conn. Gaz.* (New London), Mr 7, 1777. A letter from New York, published in London early in April (*London Packet*, Ap 7–9, 1777), indicates that, about the first of March, Lee was confined in "the New Gaol." See, further, Mr 29.

Gen. Howe orders that "No Soldier is on any account, except on duty, to be out of his Barracks after 8 o'Clock at Night;" and that "The owners of the Public Houses having Sailors or Soldiers in their Houses after 8 o'Clock will be committed to the Provost, and the furniture of their houses forfeited. The Lights and Fires are to be put out in all the Barracks and Public Houses at 9 at Night."—From *Kemble Papers*, in N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1883), XVI: 435. The order is published by the town major, Wm. Bamford.—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ja 10, 1777. Jan. 8 10

" Maj.-Gen. James Robertson, in command at New York, issues an order which states that, as "many Complaints are made by the Inhabitants that Bread is become extravagantly high, either from the Exaction of Bakers or Forestallers, it is become necessary to renew a Mode that was formerly followed in this Place, of fixing an Assize. The Price of the best Flour being now Thirty Shillings the Hundred, and that of fuel and Labour considerably increased, I find that it is the Opinion of the most respectable Inhabitants that a Loaf of Bread of the finest Flour, weighing Three Pounds Four Ounces, should be sold for Fourteen Coppers, and in the same Pro-

1777 Jan. 10 portion for Loaves of a lesser Weight." He therefore orders that "Any Person who exacts more will be taken into Custody, and the Bread in their Possession will be given to the Poor."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ja 13, 1777. It is reported in Philadelphia that the people in New York are "greatly distressed. Every article of provision is scarce and dear . . . the loaf which formerly sold for 8 coppers sells for 24. No fresh butter to be had, only some Irish butter, very strong, at 3 s. per lb. oak wood at 5 l. per cord."—*Penn Gaz.* (Phila.), F 19, 1777.

" "Wrote to Majr Erskine at N. York & sent him my Book of Sketches, to take care of for me."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*). See Jl 12, 1776.

13 A proclamation by Maj.-Gen. Robertson states that "there is Ground to believe that the Rebels, not satisfied with the Destruction of Part of the City, entertain Designs of burning the Rest: And it is thought that a Watch to inspect all the Parts of the City to apprehend Incendiaries, and to stifle Fires before they rise to a dangerous Height, might be a necessary and proper Means to prevent such a Calamity." He directs that all persons must "turn out to watch when called for." Any who refuse to protect the city will be deemed "unworthy to inhabit it." He names persons to summon and superintend the watch in each ward. The Out Ward is to furnish 14 men each night, and the Montgomerie Ward and North Ward 15 men each, who are to meet "at the Guard Room near Cuyler's Sugar House." The West Ward is to furnish 6 men each night, the South Ward 4, the Dock Ward 10, and the East Ward 16, who are to meet "at the Guard House in Hanover-Square."—*N. Y. Mercury*, Ja. 13, 1777; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1863), 634–35. The notice was printed and published as a bulletin on Jan. 27.—See broadside of that date in N. Y. P. L. (Emmet Coll., 10989).

" "This night (Monday)," Montresor records, "my House and out-houses, Barns and offices on Montrésor's Island, formerly called Belle Isle, and afterwards Talbot's Island, near Harlem, and 8 miles from New York, was burnt by the Rebels."—*Montresor's Jour.*, 126. He acquired this island, Nov. 7, 1772 (*q. v.*). This was the present Randall's Island (*Man. Com. Coun.*, 1855, p. 495), which was confiscated and granted to Thomas Delavall, the collector and receiver-general of customs, Feb. 3, 1668 (*q. v.*), after the English took the province. *Cf.* Jl 16, 1637.

" As appears by an advertisement for brooms, the barrack-master's office is at No. 214 Queen St.—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ja 13, 1777.

" James Hallet, the "coachmaker in Broadway," offers a reward for the return of "A Chaise" which was "taken from the Ferry near the bear market," and is thus described: ". . . the body-carriage is painted cream colour, with flower pots on each side and back, in the latter is a cypher, O. T., steel springs, the inside, light coloured cloth."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ja 13, 1777. For the beginning of Hallet's business, see Ja 22, 1750.

14 Germain writes from Whitehall to Gen. Howe: "When I first read your requisition of a reinforcement of 15,000 rank and file, I must own to you I was really alarmed, because I could not see the least chance of my being able to supply you with the Hanoverians, or even with Russians in time. As soon, however, as I found from your returns that your army, if reinforced with 4,000 more Germans, (which I trust will be procured for you) 800 additional Hessian chasseurs, and about 1,800 recruits for the British, and about 1,200 for the Hessian troops under your command, will consist of very nearly 35,000 rank and file, I was satisfied that you would have an army equal to your wishes, especially when I considered that the enemy must be greatly weakened and depressed by your late successes, and that there was room to hope, that you would not find it difficult to embody what number of Provincials you may think proper, for particular parts of the service; in which expectation, cloth for 3,000 additional suits, and camp equipage for 8,000, are ordered, and will be sent to you. And here I must afford you the satisfaction of knowing, that whatever degree of support the rebels may have been taught to expect from foreign powers, I have great reason to believe, that Dr. Franklin will not be able to procure them any open assistance."—*Parl. Reg.* (1779), XI: 382–83.

" A New Yorker writes to a friend in Leeds: "We are obliged to keep a strict Watch on board our Ships and on the Wharfs, to prevent any Rebels that may be among us from setting the Town or the Shipping on Fire. The Churches here are full of American Prisoners, who, I am informed, die so fast, that 15 or 20 of them are buried at a time."—*St. James's Chron.*, Mr 11–13, 1777.

Jan. 15 Col. Stewart, an American officer, informs Wm. Smith "That 5 Days ago 6000 Militia marched from North Castle to attack New York under Generals Heath and McDougal, who I suppose if they got there will burn the Town." Smith says of this: "I doubt the Truth of the Militia-Expedition to New York, not from the Improbability of their Success, but their Want of Covers and a Bridge across Harlem Creek. Nor do I believe they have mustered 6000 Men. . . .

"If this Project is real and the Town should be plundered Mr Howe may be obliged to retire to Staten Island and Long Island from Amboy and regret the Cantonment of his Army in Jersey in small Detachments remote from each other."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), V. See Ja 17.

" Peter Dobbyn, master of a transport at New York, says in a letter to a friend in Hull: "The Rebels lurk about on the Roads like so many Highwaymen, and have taken the Lives of several innocent People or what they could rob them of. We had 4 or 5000 of them Prisoners on board our Ships, but they had such bad Distempers among them, that each Ship buried ten or twelve of them a Day. Gen. Howe about a Week ago gave all that were able to walk their Liberty, after taking the Oath not to take up Arms against his Majesty."—*St. James's Chron.*, Mr 13–15, 1777.

16 A New York letter states: "General Howe, out of Humanity, had ordered all the Rebel Prisoners to be lodged in the most roomy Buildings in the Town, and allowed them to want for no Necessaries; yet we were alarmed, some Time ago, with a mortal Fever, which broke out among them. It first seised the Prisoners taken on Long-Island; Compassion for these misled People prevailed on the General to dismiss those that remained of the common Men."—*St. James's Chron.*, Mr 11–13, 1777.

" The first Fishkill issue of Samuel Loudon's *Packet* is undoubtedly of this date (Vol. I, No. 36); although the earliest issue found is that of Feb. 6, 1777 (No. 39), which bears the title *The New-York Packet, and the American Advertiser*. The last issue in New York City was that of Aug. 29, 1776 (*q. v.*). "During the six years the paper was printed at Fishkill, the title was occasionally shortened to 'The New-York Packet,' as scarcity of paper stock reduced the size of the sheet."—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 235. See, further, Ag 28, 1783.

" James Robertson establishes a semi-weekly newspaper in New York entitled *The Royal American Gazette*.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 489. See Ja 15, 1778.

17 Gen. Robertson issues a proclamation stating that "by a former Proclamation, the Inhabitants then in New-York, and all Such as might afterwards come into the Place, were required to enter their own and Families Names at my Office, and it was directed, that every Householder should give Notice there, of the Arrival of any Stranger he admitted into his House." As "it is suspected there are now many Persons in Town who have not complied with this Regulation, that they who from Ignorance and Want of Attention may not be confounded with those who lurk about the Town with Views of destroying it, the Notice is repeated; and all Persons who do not comply with the Regulation before Tuesday Morning, will be considered as bad Subjects and bad Citizens."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ja 20, 1777; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1863), 636.

" Smith records in his diary under this date: "Colo L[ivingston] shewed me a Letter from his Son informing him that the Militia destined to N Y [see Ja 15] were at the lower Yonkers and that they learnt that there were 3000 Soldiers in Town—He considers that Expedition therefore as at an End. . . . He says the Project was divulged all thro' N England weeks ago and that the Congress is forever destitute of Intelligence."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), V.

18 The queen's birthday is celebrated. "Guns, as usual, were fired at Fort George. His Majesty's Commissioners gave a grand Entertainment to the Governors and Officers of Distinction, both British and Hessian; and in the Evening a very splendid Exhibition of Fire Works, under the Direction of Col. Montressor, was played off at Whitehall, upon the Occasion.

"In Honor of the Day, the General [Sir Wm. Howe] was invested with the most honorable Order of the Bath, by [his brother] Lord Howe, assisted by General de Heister, in the Presence of a numerous Assembly.

"Sir William Howe gave an elegant Ball and Supper in the Evening. The Ball was opened by Miss Clark, and His Excellency Governor Tryon."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ja 20, 1776; *Hist. of the Orders of*

1777 *Knighthood*, by Nicholas Harris Nicolas (London, 1842), III: 92.
Jan. See also O 28, 1761.

18 Jabez Fitch gives an account of Gen. Howe's entertainment, and adds: "Query, whether it would not have been more Honourable to y^e^ British Army, to have had (at least) part of this Extraordinary Expence, bestow'd on y^e^ poor Prisoners who have perished for want, in such vast numbers."—*Diary of Jabez Fitch* (*MS.*). This was not the actual anniversary of the queen's birth. Baroness Riedesel explains that the queen's birthday "really comes in summer, but as the kings birthday also comes in that season [June 4, *q.v.*], is celebrated in winter, to give more custom to the trades people, as every one upon those days appears at court in gala-dress."—Riedesel, *Letters & Jour. relating to the War of the Am. Rev.*, 172.

" Robertson writes: "about 3,000 Militia under Gen^l^ Worster summoned F^t^ Independence—& being denied they Cannonaded it briskly for some time but were obliged to retire."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*). A newspaper account states that a "large Body of Rebels" have made an "Attack upon Fort Independence, beyond Kingsbridge," and were bravely repulsed. "The Fort was defended by a small Party of Hessians and of Col. Rogers's Rangers."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ja 20, 1777. Kemble's record adds: ". . . the Rebels retired as far as Cortland's house, which they have plundered, and where they remained on the 22d."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 108.

" "We . . . Observed a very considerable Cannonade this Forenoon, up toward Fort Washington; When I came home, I was Inform'd y^t^ y^e^ Amaricans had taken Fort Independence, but soon after this, M^r^ Gerol . . . came in, & Inform'd us y^t^ y^e^ Kings Troops had taken Six hundred Prisoners & y^t^ they were going to take six thousand more between then & Night; But whether there be not some Mistake in Counting those Prisoners, is a Question."—*Fitch Diary* (*MS.*), 167.

20 Howe writes to Germain from New York: "I do not now see a prospect of terminating the war, but by a general action, and I am aware of the difficulties in our way to obtain it, as the enemy moves with so much more celerity, than we possibly can. Nor can we hazard a march at this unfavourable season, with any hopes of making a stroke upon the enemy, in his present situation, that might turn the scale in our favour.

"Concluding upon the certainty of another campaign, am confident I need not press your Lordship, to send us every reinforcement of troops for immediate service, that can be procured, 20,000 men would by no means exceed our wants, yet 15,000 will give us a superiority, that I should hope, may be materially experienced in the course of the campaign. Philadelphia being now the principal object, by the greater number, we should be enabled to detach a corps to enter the Delaware by sea, and the main body to penetrate into Pensilvania, by way of Jersey: there would also in that case be a sufficient corps to act from Rhode Island. On the other hand, if the reinforcements are small, the operations will be much curtailed; or if none should arrive, we shall be confined to act in one body in Jersey, leaving only a small corps at Rhode Island, and another of sufficient force for the defence of this island and its dependencies."—*Parl. Reg.* (1779), XI: 377–78.

" Mrs. Hannah White, wife of a sergeant in the regiment commanded by Gen. McDougall, reported to Governor Trumbull, of Connecticut, on Jan. 25, that, when she left New York on the 20th, "the college, Bridewell New goal, Baptist meeting, and the tavern lately occupied by M^r^ Dela Montaigne, and several other houses" were "full of sick and wounded of the enemy," that the Hessians were "very sickly and discontented;" that the enemy obliged the citizens to watch at night, but would not trust many of them with arms," clubs being given to those suspected.—*Conn. Gaz.* (New London), Mr 7, 1777. See also *Jour. Provin. Cong.*, I: 788.

" "The Ships of War are daily sending in Prizes. There is an immense Number at present in this Harbour, and Some of considerable Value. Several of them are laden with Ammunition and military Stores."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ja 20, 1777.

" "Major French, who lately escaped out of Prison in Connecticut, where he has been treated with great Severity, is Safely arrived in Town."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ja 20, 1777. The escape was from Hartford. He left baggage of value behind; and a companion, who was captured, was then chained "to the Floor of Hartford goal, both by his Hands and Legs." The published comment in New York regarding this was: "Such is the Equity and Humanity of these Pretenders to Moderation and Liberty!"—*Ibid.*, Ja 27, 1777.

Gen. Howe orders: "As the Fire Wards have the entire management of extinguishing the fires, it is particularly desired that no Officer Interfere with them in the Execution of that duty, unless called upon by Express Orders for that Purpose. Jan. 23

"The Fire Buckets belonging to the Guns that have been lent to extinguish the late Fire, are to be Immediately returned to Capt. Bowmaster, at his Lodgings in Dock Street."—*Order-book*, in N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1883), 439. See Ja 26.

On the evening of this day, "the little Theatre in John-street" is opened with "the celebrated Burlisque Entertainment of Tom Thumb, written by the late Mr. Fielding, to ridicule the Bathos of several dramatic Pieces that at his Time to the disgrace of the British Stage, had engrossed both the London Theatres. The Characters were performed by Gentlemen of the Navy and Army; the Spirit with which this favourite Piece was supported by the Performers, prove their Taste and strong Conception of the Humour. Saturday's Performance convince us that a good Education and Knowledge of polite Life, are essentially necessary to form a good Actor. The Play was introduced by a Prologue written and spoken by Captain Stanly; we have great Pleasure in applauding this first Effort of his infant Muse, as replete with true poetic Genius. The Scenes painted by Captain De Lancey has great Merit, and would not disgrace a Theatre, tho' under the Management of a Garrick. The House was crouded with Company, and the Ladies made a brilliant appearance."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ja 27, 1777. 25
The name "Theatre Royal" begins to be applied (*ibid.*, F 3, 1777), although performances during the season are invariably advertised as "At the Theatre in John's Street."—*Ibid.*, F 10, 1777. This first season of theatrical performances by British officers lasted until May 29, 1777.—Seilhamer, *Hist. of Am. Theatre*, II: 22; *N. Y. Merc.*, My 26, 1777. In 1778, under the patronage of Sir Henry Clinton, the performances were continued (see Ja 3, 1778).

Gen. Howe assigns the various regiments to "Alarm Posts," as follows: "4th. Regiment, Queen's Street, their Left near the Tea Water Pump. 26

"15th. Regiment, Lower end of Broadway to face Head Quarters, their left upon the General's Guard.

"27th. Regiment, The upper part of Broad Way, to face St. Paul's.

"45th. Regiment, To face the North River, with their Right near the College.

"17th. Light Dragoons, Mounted on the Common, facing the Jail."

The "Hessian Troops" are placed as follows: "Hereditary Prince's Regiment, In the Rear of the Barrack, facing outward.

"Mirbach's, To form in Queen's Street, their Right near Cherry Street, their Left extending towards Burling Slip.

"Donop's, Their right to the New Barrack.

"Rall's, To form in the rear of the Barracks on the left of the Hereditary Prince's Regiment.

"The Artillery will receive their Alarm Posts from Gen. Cleveland.

"Upon an alarm of Fire, the Troops form upon their Respective Parades, and wait for further Orders, sending an Orderly Officer to Head Quarters.

"Upon an alarm from the Enemy, the Troops will first form upon their Respective Parades, and from thence immediately march to their Alarm Posts, where they will wait for further Orders, sending an Officer to Head Quarters."—*Order-book*, in N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1883), 440–41. The substitution of a military, in place of the civilian, fire-fighting force, proved disastrous in the fire of Aug. 3, 1778 (*q.v.*).

Gen. Howe orders "that Recruits belonging to different Regiments will Practice firing Ball on the Level near the Foundery."—*Kemble Papers*, in N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1883), XVI: 440; see also My 6, 1778. "

Gen. Robertson, having been informed "that the Library of King's College, and of the Society Library in the City of New-York, have been pillaged, as well of the Books as of part of the Philosophical Apparatus," issues a proclamation "that in the books belonging to the College, is placed, either the arms of the College, or of the Society for propagating the gospel, and in some of them the Arms of Joseph Murray, Esq; and that in the Books of the City Society Library, is placed the Arms of the said Society, or that the several Books so pillaged are otherwise so marked, that no one can be ignorant to whom they respectively belong. And all Persons in 27

1777 Jan. 27 whose Hands any of the said Books or Apparatus now are, by whatever means they came into their Possession, are hereby strictly ordered, within Ten Days, to deliver the same to the Printer hereof, for the Use of the respective Proprietors, or they will be committed to the Provost, and punished as Receivers of stolen Goods." *N. Y. Merc.*, F 3, 1777; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1863), 636. Maj.-Gen. Pigot issued a similar proclamation on March 26.—*N. Y. Merc.*, Mr 31, 1777; Keep, *Hist. N. Y. Soc. Library*, 81–82.

28 Evert Byvanck writes: "It is reported that our Army of 12,000 New England Forces will endeavor to retake New York, and plunder it very much, as they judge no man that is true to this country has any business there more than those that are Tories, against whom they are much exasperated. Just this moment we received news that Gen. Washington was beating all the King's Troops back to New York, and hope in a short time to hear of their packing off and leaving us in quiet possession of our estates."—From letter in Whittemore's *The Abeel and Allied Families*, 18.

31 The committee of safety, meeting at Fishkill, resolves that a committee be appointed "to treat with Mr. John Holt about setting up a printing office in this State; and that they be authorized to offer him two hundred pounds for one year as a State Printer of this State, provided he will print a public newspaper, and on like terms as Samuel Loudon." It is also resolved that the same committee be directed "to seize and secure all the printing types formerly belonging to Hugh Gaine, now in the county of Dutchess and its neighborhood."—*Jour. Provin. Cong.*, I: 793–94.

Feb. — Sometime in this month, a Londoner wrote as follows regarding the war in America: "The small scale of our maps deceived us; and, as the word 'America' takes up no more room than the word 'Yorkshire,' we seem to think the territories they represent are much of the same bigness; though Charleston is as far from Boston as London from Venice. Braddock might tell the difficulties of this loose, rugged country, were he living. Amherst might still do it. Yet these officers found a willing people to help them, and General Howe finds nothing willing. We have undertaken a war against farmers and farmhouses, scattered through a wild waste of continent, and shall soon hear of our General being obliged to garrison woods, to scale mountains, to wait for boats and pontoons at rivers, and to have his convoys and escorts as large as armies. These, and a thousand such difficulties, will rise on us at the next stage of the war. I say the next stage, because we have hitherto spent one campaign, and some millions, in losing one landing-place at Boston; and, at the charge of seven millions and a second campaign, we have replaced it with two other landing-places at Rhode Island and New York. I am entirely of opinion with Voltaire that every great conqueror must be a great politician. Something more is required, than the mere mechanical business of fighting, in composing revolts and bringing back things to their former order."—Trevelyan, *The Am. Revolution*, Part II, II: 150.

3 Counterfeit dollars, made of pewter, very light, and of bluish colour, are in circulation.—*N. Y. Merc.*, F 3, 1777.

6 Pastor Shewkirk's diary states: "Our burying ground [Moravian] at Fresh Water, (corner of Mott and Pell streets) lies entirely open; not the least of a board or post is left."—*The Campaign of 1776*, part 2, 125.

10 The advertisement of the performance at the John St. Theatre, "On Thursday Next" (F 13), of "the Comedy of the Beaux Stratagem; With the Farce of the Upholsterer" concludes with this note: "The Gentlemen concerned in the above Charity give Notice, that they have lodged One Hundred Pounds with Doctor Morris, Treasurer to the Charity; for the Purpose of giving such immediate Relief to Widows and Orphans of Soldiers who by Certificates from the commanding Officers of Corps appear to be proper Objects."—*N. Y. Merc.*, F 10, 1777.

11 Having gone "through several wards," Tryon personally secures the oath of allegiance of 1,970 inhabitants; and later 50 more made their attestation before the mayor.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, VIII: 697. On Feb. 15, a paper was circulated throughout the city, by Tryon's direction, stating that the inhabitants signing it revoke the authority of congress over them.—*Ibid.*, VIII: 698–99. On March 28, Tryon sent the names of all of these inhabitants to Germain.—*Ibid.*, VIII: 705.

12 Howe writes Germain that the rebels have hopes of "bringing into the field an army of more than 50,000 men. They are most sanguine in their expectations, and conscious that their whole stake depends upon the success of the next campaign, use every compulsory means to those, who do not enter voluntarily into their service."—*Parl. Reg.* (1779), XI: 379. Feb. 12

" Kemble records: "New York Island, Long Island, Brunswick, Amboy, Paulus's Hook, [are] our principal Territory; loss of Men on several late occasions not less than fourteen or fifteen hundred."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 110.

" Gov. Tryon offers his services to Gen. Howe "to command the Provincials in the ensuing campaign."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, VIII: 697–98; *Parl. Reg.*, XI: 378–79. He was so appointed, with the rank of "Major-General of Provincials" (raised in this colony).—*Ibid.*, VIII: 715. Having objected to the rank thus bestowed, he was given the king's commission in May, with the rank of "Major General in America," and appointment to the command of the 70th Regiment.—*Ibid.*, VIII: 746.

13 That the tidings of Gen. Lee's capture (see D 13, 1776) created great elation in England is evident from the following: "This is to give notice that Thursday night will be held as a day of rejoicin in commemoration of the takin of General Lee, when there will be a sermint preached, and other public demonstrations of joy; after which there will be a nox [an ox] roasted whole, and every mark of festivity and bell-ringing imaginable, with a ball and cock-fighting at night in the Assembly-room at the Black Lyone."—Trevelyan, *The Am. Revolution*, Part II, II: 69 (footnote), citing "Notice by James Clinch, Parish Clerk and Cryer of Tring in Buckinghamshire."

" "We learn y^{t} Times have Altered somthing for y^{e} Worse in N. York, since we left y^{e} City, Beef is soldat 1/3 p^{r} lb & other things proportionably Dear; . . . little News Respecting y^{e} Armys, only y^{t} about 1750 Hessians had lately been taken Prisoners in y^{e} Jerseys, & y^{t} great numbers of Wounded Soldiers had been Brought into y^{e} City."—*Fitch's Diary* (*MS.*), 198–99.

17 Maj.-Gen. Robertson sails for England, and is succeeded, in the command of the city, by Maj.-Gen. Pigot.—*N. Y. Merc.*, F 24, 1777. He returned on Sept. 26 (*q.v.*).

While in England, he stated that "although when the King's Troops took Possession of the City of New-York it was found almost without Inhabitants, the Eagerness of the People to return under his Majesty's Government was such, that the Number of Inhabitants on the 17th of February amounted to upwards of 11,000."—*St. James's Chron.*, Mr 22–25, 1777.

" Recruits are sought for a body of rangers commanded by Lieut.-Col. John Bayard, whose recruiting-station is at "Mr. Mason's near the exchange, in Little Dock-Street."—*N. Y. Merc.*, F 17, 1777.

18 Gen. Howe goes to Jersey.—*Kemble's Jour.*, 110.

22 A letter written from New York to someone in London states: "Since General Howe's Departure from this City we have seemed rather dull, as he took almost all the Regulars with him. Our Diversions notwithstanding continue, and are upon an excellent Plan; a Theatre is opened in John-Street, where the Officers of the Army and Navy perform Plays and Farces, and the Receipts of the House are applied to a Charity instituted for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Soldiers. Price, Pit and Boxes One Dollar, Gallery Four Shillings Currency. The Managers have already paid 100 l. to the Charity. With what Satisfaction must they see Plays here when they consider that they are promoting the Happiness of a Number of distressed Objects."—*St. James's Chron.*, Ap 1–3, 1777.

23 Another letter from New York declares: "Two new Corps have been raised in this City and Long Island within the Space of ten Weeks, one called the Prince of Wales's Royal American Voluntiers, commanded by Governor Browne, who was taken Prisoner by the Provincials at their Attack on Providence; The other called the King's Loyal Orange Rangers, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Bayard. Considering the small Extent they had to recruit in, I think it proves the Loyalty of the People in enlisting so fast, as they only gave Forty Shillings Bounty."—*St. James's Chron.*, Ap 3–5, 1777.

24 The proclamation which was issued by Maj.-Gen. Robertson (see Jan. 13), for establishing a city watch, not being observed, Maj.-Gen. Pigot issues a new proclamation requiring the superintendents of the watch to report to him all persons who refuse or neglect to watch.—*N. Y. Merc.*, Mr 3, 1777.

" There being reason to believe that Maj.-Gen. Robertson's proclamation of Jan. 17 (*q.v.*), relative to the registering of the names of citizens and strangers in New York, has not been ob-

1777 Feb. 24 served in some instances, Maj.-Gen. Pigot issues a new proclamation requiring all persons who have come into the city since Sept. 22, 1776, and are not residents here, and have not given in their names, "to give them in immediately, or they will be treated as Spies." The same is required of persons coming into the city hereafter "from any Part of the Country possessed by the Rebels;" "and all Persons harbouring or concealing such Persons will be taken into Custody."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Mr 3, 1777.

Another regulation regarding persons who come into the city to live, without pass or permission, and regarding lists of passengers on incoming vessels, and their passports, was published by Maj.-Gen. Pattison on July 12, 1779 (*ibid.*, Jl 19, 1779), and still others by Maj. Metzger, on Jan. 10, 1781 (*ibid.*, Jan. 15, 1781), and by Brig.-Gen. Birch on July 23, 1781 (*ibid.*, Jl 30, 1781).

" In spite of the appointment of chimney inspectors on Dec. 1, 1776 (*q.v.*), fires in chimneys still occur frequently. Many inhabitants "not only neglect sending for Sweeps when their chimnies require, but also refuse to suffer the said Inspectors either to view their Chimnies or to employ the Sweeps when brought to their Houses, by which this City is often in Danger of being destroyed." Maj.-Gen. Pigot now issues a proclamation reciting these facts and requiring the inhabtants to permit an inspector "to view their Chimnies" when he calls for that purpose, and "to cause them to be swept."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Mr 3, 1777. *Cf.* an order, for the same purpose, given by J. S. Brownrigg, barrack-master, in *ibid.*, F 19, 1781.

" A London news item reads: "In the next packet for New York, the following passengers will go out, the Rev. Dr. Miles Cooper, President of the college of that city; John Watts, Esq; and several young noblemen who are going as volunteers in the British army."—*London Packet*, F 21–24, 1777.

25 There is published by Wm. Faden in London, a "Plan of the operations of the King's army under the command of General Sr. William Howe, K. B., in New-York and East New-Jersey, against the American forces commanded by General Washington, from the 12th of October to the 28th of November, 1776 [*q.v.*]. Wherein is particularly distinguished the engagement on the White Plains, the 28th of October [*q.v.*]. By Claude Joseph Sauthier. Engraved by Wm. Faden: 1777."

" "Five Prizes came up at different Times this Day sent in by the Frigates, taken at the Capes of Delaware and at Chesapeke Bay."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 19.

" A London news item states: "We hear Mr. James Rivington is to return to New-York as Printer to his Majesty in that reviving City."—*St. James's Chron.*, F 22–25, 1777.

Mar. 3 The royal assent is given to a bill in parliament "to enable the lords of the admiralty to grant letters of marque to private ships of war, or merchant ships, to make reprisals on all ships belonging to the American colonies, that are now in actual rebellion against Great-Britain."—*Ann. Reg.* (1777), 171.

From 1777 to 1783, there were 185 privateers belonging to the port of New York, fitted out by the British for service in the war. For their names, with the number of their guns and names of their commanders, see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1870), 875–79.

" In a letter to Gen. Howe, Lord George Germain expresses the great concern he feels "for the disappointment you will have in the 3000 [4,000] Germans mentioned in my letter of the 14th of January [*q.v.*], for I begin to fear it will not be possible to send you more new forces than about 820 Hessian chasseurs, ditto Hanau about 400; two regiments of Anspach infantry, consisting of about 1280, and four companies of Highlanders, amounting to about 400."—*Parl. Reg.* (1779), XI: 395.

" The clergy of the Church of England assembled at New York, present a "loyal Address" to Lord Howe, in the absence of Gen. Howe, congratulating them both on the success of the British fleet and army, and expressing their allegiance to the king, not only as their "rightful Sovereign" but also as "supreme Head on Earth of the Church of England."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Mr 3, 1777.

4 The Rev. Samuel Auchmuty, D.D., rector of Trinity Church, dies. His body was interred on March 6 in the chancel of St. Paul's Church, "a church which was built under his Inspection, was consecrated by him . . . and where he preached his last sermon on Sunday, Feb. 23."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Mr 10, 1777. Hugh Gaine noted, under date of May 11, that, during the past year, not only was Trinity Church destroyed by fire, but the rector, the sexton, and two clerks had died.—*Gaine's Jour.*, II: 32.

Mar. 7 The provincial convention passes resolutions directing "the commissioners appointed within this State to inquire into, detect and defeat all plots and conspiracies against the rights and liberties of America, within this State . . . to send for all such persons, members of this State, as are confined by parol or otherwise . . ., excepting those who are charged with taking up arms against the United States, with enlisting men for the service of the enemy, accepting a warrant or commission for that purpose, supplying them with provisions or conveying intelligence to them; and that they do tender to each of them an oath, or if of the people called Quakers, an affirmation, that he will bear true faith and allegiance to the State of New-York; that he will discover all plots and conspiracies which may come to his knowledge, against the said State, or the United States of America; that he will do his duty as a good subject of the said State; and that he takes the said oath or affirmation without any mental reservation or equivocation whatsoever, and means faithfully and honestly to perform the same. That such of the said persons as shall take and subscribe the said oath or affirmation, be discharged; and that such of them as shall for six days after the same shall be tendered to them respectively, refuse to take the said oath or affirmation, receive a pass and be directed to repair, with their families, apparel and household furniture, to the city of New-York or some other place in the possession of the enemy; and in default of their obedience of such direction within the time for that purpose by the said commissioners to be limited, that they be confined in close jail, and otherwise treated as the open enemies of this State." The convention also resolves that "such of the said persons as shall not, after being so as aforesaid sent for, appear before the said commissioners within a time for that purpose by the said commissioners to be limited, . . . shall be considered as having gone over to the enemy. And the personal property of such persons shall be seized and sold at public vendue, and the money arising therefrom shall be paid into the Treasury of this State and be subject to the disposition of the future Legislature thereof; unless, upon the appearance of such delinquents before the said commissioners previous to such sale of their personal property, a sufficient reason be assigned for their non-attendance."—*Jour. Provin. Cong.*, I: 827.

The minutes kept from 1778 to 1781, inclusive, by the commissioners for detecting and defeating conspiracies in New York were published by the state in three volumes in 1909, with editorial notes by Victor Hugo Paltsits, state historian.

" About 250 "Rebels," both horse and foot, make an attack on the light house at Sandy Hook, but are repulsed by the garrison of about thirty men.—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 21.

" "Of near 10,000 inhabitants, which New-York contained last winter, there were not 3,000 left when the King's troops took possession of it, and these above half are Dutch and German traders, . . . the rest are composed of aged, sick, and such persons as refused to enter into the measures of the Congress."—*Conn. Gaz.* (New London), Mr 7, 1777.

10 A regiment is being raised by Col. John Morris to serve King George III "during the present rebellion in America." Recruits are requested to apply to "Mr. Waldron Blaau, in Little-Dock-street, near the Exchange," where they will receive clothes, etc.; and "as a further encouragement, each man shall be entitled to 50 acres of land in this province, at the expiration of this rebellion, for which he will receive a deed free of every expense."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Mr 10, 1777.

" The Merchants' Coffee House (s. e. cor. Wall and Water Sts.—see L. M. R. K., III: 979) is designated as the meeting-place of the proprietors of "the United Whaling Company, in the city of New-York."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Mr 10, 1777.

11 The frigate "Thames" arrives with ships under convoy. "She came out [from England] with 16 Sail."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 21.

12 "The committee for preparing and reporting a form or plan of government" submits its report to the New York provincial convention.—*Jour. Provin. Cong.*, I: 833. The state constitution was adopted on April 20 (*q.v.*).

" "More of the Ships that came out with the Thames came up this morning, and a Report of the heavy Cannonade being heard towards Brunswick or Amboy."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 21.

14 "Reports current that General Washington was dead, and his Army passing the Delaware, however not credited by any Body."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 22. A contributor to a London paper

1777 Mar. 14 comments on the report thus: "If General Washington be dead, as reported, it is clear that the American Rebellion will not long survive him. His Character, as a humane, brave, and skilful Officer, has done more towards keeping the Provincials under Arms than all the hypocritcal Invocations of the whole Republican Congress put together."—*St. James's Chron.*, Ap 29–My 1, 1777.

15 "The Reports mentioned above still prevail, but some say Mr. Washington was on the Recovery."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 22.

17 Smith receives the following information relating to New York: "The Sound crowded with Vessels—Preparations for moving a Way from N Y. Merchants imbarking their goods. Cannon spiked there. Fort Independence Washington abandoned." —Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), V.

" The "Friendly Brothers" (of St. Patrick) are notified to meet on this day at Hull's Tavern.—*N. Y. Merc.*, Mr 10, 1777. This was the City Tavern, at the present 115 Broadway. Again, on May 1, "being a Collar Day" (see *Cen. Dict.*), such Friendly Brothers as were in town were requested to meet at Hull's for dinner.—*Ibid.*, Ap 21, 1777. Hull's Tavern was the principal headquarters for loyalist meetings. Boston loyalists who left with the king's army met here on May 21st.—*Ibid.*, My 19, 1777. This tavern was also the meeting-place of the Society of the Hospital, the "Blue and Orange Society," and others.—*Ibid.*, My 19, 1777; *Royal Gaz.*, Ap 10, 1777.

19 "France is now arming at all points for a war with Great Britain. The protection she offers to American ships of war, and every other public step she takes is of such a nature, as to make it absolutely certain that a war between France and England is either actually begun, or must very soon take place."—*Penn. Gaz.* (Phila.), Mr 19, 1777. This was a premonition of the hostilities which began on June 17, 1778 (*q.v.*).

20 Sir William Howe ("General and Commander-in-Chief, of all His Majesty's Forces within the Colonies lying on the Atlantic Ocean, from Nova Scotia to West-Florida, inclusive, &c.") issues a proclamation from headquarters in New York, by his secretary, Robert Mackenzie, which recites: "Whereas a plentiful Supply of Vegetables, and of fresh Provisions of all Kinds, will greatly tend to the Preservation of the Health of His Majesty's Troops and others; and the raising large Quantities of Hay, and other Forage, will very much conduce to His Majesty's Service . . .," therefore none shall trespass upon any enclosure belonging to another, or remove the produce, or break down fences. Offenders shall be seized and delivered to the commanding officer, or the provost marshal, for punishment.—*N. Y. Merc.*, Mr 24, 1777.

21 About 40 men (refugees) come to New York with their arms from North Castle.—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 23. For reference to other groups of refugees, see Mr 29 and 31, Ap 11 and 14.

" "An expedition on flat-bottomed boats goes up North River." —*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 23. Gen. Howe wrote to Lord George Germain, under date of Apr. 1, of "the success of a detachment of 500 men that I sent up the North river in transports, on the 22d of March, conveyed by the Brune frigate, to destroy a considerable deposit of provisions and stores which the enemy had made at Peek's Kill, . . . reimbarking without interruption returned here the 26th."—*Parl. Reg.* (1779), XI: 386. See also *Kemble's Jour.*, 112.

24 The vestry of Trinity Church elects Rev. Charles Inglis rector, in the place of the late Dr. Auchmuty.—*N. Y. Merc.*, Mr 24, 1777.

" An advertisement offers to let that "delightfully situated House and Gardens, Coach-house, Stable, &c. at Belvoir, near the Water-Works in the environs of this City, belonging to Mr. Howard."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Mr 24, 1777. This house, later known as the White Conduit House, and, with its garden, also known for a time as Ranelagh, was built by Crean Brush in 1767 (*q.v.*). The grounds were modelled after the popular English "pleasure gardens" of the period, and were probably opened shortly after the occupation of the city by the British. The house stood at the present 341 Broadway. For its later history, see L. M. R. K., III: 981; Jl 15, 1780; Ap 21, 1781; Mr 4, 1782; F 6, 1799. By 1803, the garden had ceased to exist.—*Liber Deeds*, CIV: 509 (New York).

Some writers have made the mistake of confounding this celebrated house with that of Joseph Corré, later known as Mt. Vernon. The latter, however, was north of Leonard St., and the White Conduit House was south of that street. See L. M. R. K., III: 981; Pl. 174, Vol. III. There is an undated sketch in the Bancker Coll., in the N. Y. P. L., showing the White Conduit House; also a view, of much later date, in *Man. Com. Coun.* (1857), opp. p. 420.

Mar. 24 "The old Tavern lately kept by Capt. Thomas Doran, on the dock, near the Fly-market, is now revived . . . by . . . Loosley, & Elms."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Mr 24, 1777. For an account of Doran's tavern, see Ja 15, 1770. These proprietors called it the King's Head, and it became popular.—See Bayles, *Old Taverns of N. Y.*, 284–86, and authorities there cited.

26 Hugh Gaine records: "The North River Ferries stopped." On March 27 he wrote: "The Ferries continue stopped."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 24.

28 "A Gentleman, late from Head-Quarters in the Jersies . . . remarks that he could not have believed it was in the power of any events to have made so great an alteration in the sentiments and spirits of a people in so short a time, as the enemy's rout and ravages made among the Jerseymen. The specimens of British Government exhibited on their momentary triumph, has fully gratified any hankering the inhabitants might have to see it established. The repeated failure of their military operations has cast such reproach on their arms, that those who were frightned with Gen. Howe's success and begged his pardon and protection, have almost to a man returned to the cause; and are now fighting for the defence of their country; being resolved at all hazards to prevent any future ravages."—*Penn. Gaz.*, Ap 9, 1777.

" "Mr Paterson tells me that it was said in New york that all would be Peace in this Colony but for Ph. Livingston Robt R L[ivingston] Jay Duane Scott and Duer and that agst the last they uttered the severest Execrations . . . That there were 12000 Men with Genl Howe and at New york Long Island Staten Island Paulus Hook 22 Batallions except their Grenadiers & Light Infantry companies."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), IV.

29 Gen. Lee, now prisoner in New York (see Ja 1), submits to Lord and Sir William Howe a plan for the easy subjugation of the colonies. It is written unmistakably in Lee's own hand, and is endorsed in the known handwriting of Henry Strachey, secretary to the royal commissioners, as "Mr Lee's Plan 29th March, 1777." The document, having been brought to America from England, was purchased by the late George H. Moore, librarian of the New York Hist. Soc., and this and other proofs of Lee's treason were first presented to the world in a paper read by Mr. Moore before this society on June 22, 1858. For facsimile reproduction of the plan and a full account of the treason, see '*Mr. Lee's Plan—March* 29, 1777.' *The Treason of Charles Lee*, by Geo. H. Moore (1860). Benson J. Lossing, in a footnote to Geo. Washington Parke Custis's *Recollections and Private Memoirs of Washington* (1860), 292–93, states that this treasonable act makes it easy to interpret Lee's peculiar conduct after the fall of Fort Washington, his occupancy of a suite of rooms in the city hall while a prisoner in New York, and his great intimacy with British officers here. See also essay on "Charles Lee, Soldier of Fortune," in Fiske's *Essays Historical and Literary*, I: 53 *et seq.*; *The Lee Papers* in N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1873), II: 361; Winsor, VI: 369, 403. Concerning Lee's treasonable documents, see *ibid.*, VI: 416; and for his trial, which was held at Brunswick, N. J., on July 4, 1778, see *ibid.*, VI: 446. See, further, Ap 15, Je 4, D 30, 1777; F 3, 1778.

" "Sixteen Rebels came in To-Day, but we hear near 100 have been intercepted about the White Plains, that were coming in to join Col. Beverly Robinson's Battalion." Wood costs £5:10 per cord.—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 25.

31 "Forty men came in from Dutchess in order to join Beverley Robinson's Batalion, which fills amazingly."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 25.

Apr. 2 In a letter to Lord George Germain, marked "secret," Gen. Howe expresses disappointment at "the small reinforcement intended for this army for the ensuing campaign," and adds: "My expectations of a move in the winter against the enemy in Jersey . . . have been frustrated by a deep fall of snow, which rendered the country impassable, and since the breaking up of winter, the depth of roads forced me to relinquish the idea. Restricted as I am from entering upon more extensive operations by the want of forces, my hopes of terminating the war this year are vanished; still I think it probable, that by the latter end of the campaign, we shall be in possession of the provinces of New-York, the Jersies, and Pennsylvania, though this, in some measure, must depend upon the successes of the northern army; for, notwithstanding it is my opinion the rebels will not be able to raise their army voted last Autumn, yet they will have a numerous militia in the field, in addition to their standing force, with a tolerable train of artillery."

1777 —*Parl. Reg.* (1779), XI: 386–88. Accompanying this letter Howe
Apr. gives the "Distribution of His Majesty's troops, British and Foreign
2 for the Campaign, 1777."

"Pensylvania	11,000
Town of York and Island	3,200
Paulus Hook	300
Staten Island	1,200
Rhode Island	2,400
	18,100

"N.B. Prisoners with the rebels, sick artillery and cavalry not included.

"Also a corps of Provincials of 3,000 effectives, under the command of his Excellency Governor Tryon" (see F 12).—*Ibid.*, 390.

5 An order is issued by the British "Obliging Each Prisoner to pay his own Billiting &c." Fitch says: "This is Indeed a piece of Usage which has been some talk'd of among us before, altho' none of us were scerce able to Credit it . . . What Wonderful Acts of Lenity & Generosity, are Exercis'd by y^e^ Britains, toward their Prisoners!"—*Fitch's Diary* (*MS.*).

6 "The Vessels that were coming up the last Night prove to be Part of the Fleet that Sailed from Cork the 20th of December, and the Rest some of the Ships that came out with the Thames Frigate. One of them in coming by the Battery struck on the Chevause De Frize and sunk before she got to the Wharff. Great Quantities of all Sorts of Artillery daily shipping on board the Transports, there being a Sufficiency taken up for 12,000 Men and Provisions to be put on board for 3 Months."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 27.

7 William Demagne, having obtained permission to establish a stage boat from New York to Perth Amboy, proposes sailing every Tuesday and Friday. His shipping office is at Doughty's tavern, Whitehall.—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ap 7, 1777.

8 Smith writes in his diary: "I believe the American leaders now despair of their own ability to defend themselves ag^t^ the Power of Great Britain and that their Hopes are only sustained by the Prospect of French aid and that of this they are suspicious. This is the moment therefore for offering Terms and I pray God that adm^n^ may see the Propriety of some proper Publications for this Purpose. I am confident that the multitude would give them Success and believe the Delegates continental and Provincial or rather many of them would be glad to find the Temper of the People favorable to their making Cessions without Danger of the Wrath of the Populace."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), V.

11 "The Country people daily escaping thr^o^ the Rebels and coming in with their arms."—*Montresor's Jour.*, 421; see also *Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 28. Similar entries appear in the journals of both writers for several days after this; cruisers are bringing in prizes, too, almost every day.

" "I this Day learn by Capt Bebbe who has lately Been to York, y^t^ y^e^ Prisoners there are use'd much better than they have been some time past, & y^t^ they are considerably healthy."—*Fitch's Diary* (*MS.*).

14 "The Several Provincial Corps already raised, are mostly cloathed, and make a very handsome Appearance. Their Uniform is chiefly Green faced with White, and made of the best materials."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ap 14, 1777.

15 The state convention, at Kingston, appoints a committee "to prepare and report a proper device for a great seal of this State."—*Jour. Provin. Cong.*, I: 882. It does not appear that this committee ever made a report.—Wilde, *The Civic Ancestry of N. Y. City and State*, 48; but see S 10, 1777; Mr 16, 1778

" An item of London news states: "When General Lee was taken, he was put on board a Vessel at New-York three several Times in order to be brought to England, and the Ship was absolutely on Sail when Washington's Letter to General Howe arrived at New-York; the Consequence of which was, that the Ship was stopt, and the General relanded."—*St. James's Chron.*, Ap 12–15, 1777. Lee was transferred to a man-of-war in the harbour on June 4 (*q.v.*).

18 "Two Hundred and Six Men came in this Morning, from Dutchess County and more may be hourly expected [see Ap 21]."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 29. *Cf.* Wm. Smith's *Diary*, Vol. V, under Ap 21.

19 Germain writes from Whitehall to Gen. Howe: "I have had a great deal of conversation with Major-General Robertson; and as he is an officer of great experience and merit, and one whose continuance in America was particularly desired by you, his Majesty has been pleased to order him to return thither, and continue to act under you as Major-General. . . . Apr. 19

"Before this reaches you, I trust that Colonel Grey (appointed as Major-General) will have arrived with the Somerset" (see Je 5). He adds: "Lieutenant-General Clinton has been honoured by his Majesty with a red ribband, and will set out forthwith for America."—*Parl. Reg.* (1779), XI: 406.

" "It is this Day two Years since y^e^ Commencement of y^e^ present War, when Hostilitys first took place at Lexington Concord &c, in Massachusets Province, in consequence of which, y^e^ whole Country hath long been in Arms, nor doth there yet appear any prospect of a Sessation of Hostilitys."—*Fitch's Diary* (*MS.*).

Lafayette and Baron de Kalb sail from Los Passajes, Spain, in 20
the "Victoire," to enter the service of the United States.—Doniol, *op. cit.*, II: 404–6.

The provincial convention, sitting at Kingston, adopts a constitution for the "State of New York" (see Mr 12). The preamble of the constitution recites the proceedings of the provincial congress leading to this enactment; and also recites in full the "Declaration of Independence," passed by "the Delegates to the United American States in General Congress convened." By virtue of these acts, the preamble avers, all power in this state "hath reverted to the people thereof, and this Convention hath by their suffrages and free choice been appointed, and among other things, authorized to establish such a government as they shall deem best calculated to secure the rights and liberties of the good people of this State, most conducive of the happiness and safety of their constituents in particular, and of America in general." "

The supreme legislative power of the state is vested in the assembly and senate. No "member of this State" shall be "disfranchised or deprived of any of the rights or privileges secured to the subjects of this State, by this Constitution, unless by the law of the land, or the judgment of his peers." The supreme executive power and authority is vested in a governour, who shall be elected by the qualified freeholders of the state every three years. The style of all laws shall be: "Be it enacted by the People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly." Likewise, writs and other proceedings shall run in the name of "the People of the State of New-York."

The law of this state shall consist of "such parts of the common law of England, and of the statute law of England and Great Britain, and of the acts of the Legislature of the Colony of New-York, as together did form the law of the said Colony" on April 19, 1775; "subject to such alterations and provisions as the Legislature of this State shall, from time to time, make concerning the same." The parts of the common law or of the provincial statutes, which "may be construed to establish or maintain any particular denomination of Christians or their ministers;" or such parts of the laws as concern the sovereignty of the king of Great Britain over the colony of New-York and its inhabitants, or are repugnant to this constitution, are abrogated and rejected.

The "free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship" shall "forever hereafter be allowed within this State to all mankind; provided that the liberty of conscience hereby granted shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of this State."

The constitution declares that "it is the duty of every man who enjoys the protection of society, to be prepared and willing to defend it." The militia shall at all times "be armed and disciplined and in readiness for service."

Trial by jury shall remain inviolate.

Naturalized citizens, on taking the oath of allegiance to this state, shall "abjure and renounce all allegiance and subjection to all and every foreign king, prince, potentate and State, in all matters ecclesiastical as well as civil."

The convention resolves "That Mr. Robert R. Livingston, General Scott, Mr. Morris, Mr. Abraham Yates, Mr. Jay and Mr. Hobart, be a committee to prepare and report a plan for organizing and establishing the government agreed to by this Convention."—*Jour. Provin. Cong.*, I: 892–98. Such a plan was reported and adopted on May 8 (*q.v.*). See also "Birth of the Empire State—Formation of the First Constitution of New York," by John Austin Stevens, in *Mag. of Am. Hist.* (1879), III: 1–16; and "Constitutional Development of New York," by S. N. D. North, in *ibid.*, III: 161–74. This constitution remained in force for forty-five

1777 years.—See 1822; and Lincoln, *Constitutional Hist. of N. Y.* (1906).

Ap 20

21 A proclamation, issued by Gen. Howe, states that, "for the more speedy and effectual Suppression of the unnatural Rebellion subsisting in North America, it has been thought proper to levy a Number of Provincial Troops, thereby affording to His Majesty's faithful and well-disposed Subjects, Inhabitants of the Colonies, an Opportunity to co-operate in relieving themselves from the Miseries attendant on Anarchy and Tyranny, and in restoring the Blessings of Peace and Order, with just and lawful Government." As a reward "for the Promptitude and Zeal wherewith His Majesty's faithful Subjects have entered into the Corps now raising, and as a further Encouragement to others to follow their laudable Example," he promises, with the authority given him by the king, "That all Persons who have, or do hereafter, inlist into any of the said Provincial Corps, to serve for two Years, or during the present War in North America, and shall continue faithfully to serve in any of the said Corps . . ." shall obtain, "after being reduced or disbanded," the following quantities of "Vacant Lands in the Colonies wherein their Corps have been, or shall be, raised, or in such other Colony as His Majesty shall think fit:

"Every Non-commissioned Officer 200 Acres.
"Every Private Soldier 50 do.

"The same to be granted to such of the said Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers as shall personally apply for the same, by the Governor of the respective Colonies, without Fee or Reward, subject, at the Expiration of Ten Years to the same Quit Rents as other Lands are subject to in the Province within which they shall be granted, and Subject to the same Conditions of Cultivation and Improvement."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ap 21, 1777.

" Since April 15, about 500 inhabitants of the various counties of the province have come to town, and most of them have joined the new corps now being raised here.—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ap 21, 1777.

" "Troops embarked about 2 o' Clock consisting of about 2000 Men, and various are the Conjectures of their Destination. A Prize Brig from Philadelphia by the Mermaid."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 29.

22 Robertson writes that the troops bound for Danbury (see April 20) "sailed up the East River and pass'd Hellgate w^t^ a fair Wind, w^h^ fail'd & we came to an Anchor in the sound off City Island."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*); *Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 29. They were commanded by Gen. Tryon and destroyed the American stores on the night of April 26 (*q.v.*).

23 Wm. Smith writes: "An unknown Traveller informs my Servants Jay and John, that 300 of his neighbours in the Nine partner District went off last Week to Kingsbridge led by one Joshua Gidney and the Week before 500 from N England crossed the Sound to Long Island from Froggs Point and that he had seen a Man lately from N Y who told him the Prisoners there had listed in the Crown Service & with the Recruits who came in from the Country were to form an Army who were to ascend the River soon under the Command of Gov^r^ Tryon [see F 12] . . . I suspect he is one of the many Emissaries passing thro' the Country recruiting for the British Army."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), V.

26 "There are 22 Vessels in Hudsons River opposite to Fort Washington and M^c^ Dugal writes from Peak's Kill that they expect a Visit soon. This greatly alarms."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), V.

28 A schedule of the British killed, wounded, and missing, prepared by Deputy Adj. Gen. Kemble, and giving the number of casualties in each action from April 19, 1775, to this date, shows a total of 3,193.—*Kemble's Jour.*, 115.

30 Gen. Howe issues a proclamation establishing, in terms of sterling, a rate of exchange for the currency of this province, thus: a guinea (weighing 5 pwt., 7 gr.) equals £1:17:4; a half Johannes (of 9 pwt., 3 gr.), £3:4; a moidore (of 6 pwt., 22 gr.), £2:8; a Spanish milled dollar, 8 sh.; and an English shilling, 1 sh. 9 d.—*N. Y. Merc.*, My 12, 1777.

" "Sundry Prizes were brought in this Day by his Majesty's Ships, and the Governor [Tryon] with Sir William Erskine came to Town."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 31.

May

3 "The Galatea is returned from her Cruise, with only 7 Prizes, which makes 14 brought in this Week."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 31.

6 Wm. Smith writes: "Rob^t^ R L reports as fresh news from the Congress. That a new war is declared between the Russians & Turks. That D^r^ Franklin is gone to the Court of Prussia & Sheriff Lee to Madrid and that the Merchants of France fit out Privateers under Cont^l^ Colours & Commissions which are there brought in & sold & that a Knott of them at Nantz have lent the Congress 400,000 Livres."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), II: 69–70. May 6

The provincial convention, at Kingston, adopts a "plan for organizing government." A "Council of Safety" is appointed, consisting of John Morin Scott, Robert R. Livingston, Christopher Tappen, Abraham Yates, Jr., Gouveneur Morris, Zephaniah Platt, John Jay, Charles De Witt, Robert Harper, Jacob Cuyler, Thomas Tredwell, Pierre Van Cortlandt, Matthew Cantine, John Sloss Hobart and Jonathan Tompkins. They are invested with all the powers necessary for the safety and preservation of the state, until a meeting of the legislature. The executive powers of the state are to be vested in the governour, however, as soon as he shall be chosen and admitted into office, after taking the oath of allegiance before the council of safety. The form of such oath is adopted. 8

Inasmuch as the new state constitution vests the appointment of state officers in the governour, with the advice and consent of a council of appointment, which will not exist until after an election of representatives in the senate and assembly; and as many of these state officers are necessary for the immediate execution of the laws, and even for holding such elections, the following officers are now appointed by the provincial convention: Robert R. Livingston, to be chancellor; John Jay, chief-justice; Robert Yates and John Sloss Hobart, puisne judges; and Egbert Benson, attorney-general. County judges and other officers are also named. The mode of holding elections for governour, lieutenant-governour, and senators in each county, by the free-holders (qualified as the constitution prescribes), and for members of assembly by the people at large, is also prescribed.—*Jour. Provin. Cong.*, I: 916–18.

"The least overture of Peace P R [Livingston] says would be imbraced with the utmost Joy by all Ranks of People. Poor Man I compassionate the agony of his Mind—Hedged in on every side he knows not what to do—Equally fearful of the Crown and the Congress—He has privately put up a few necessaries to be ready to take Wing on the first Alarm—He has discovered yesterd: that the Tenants had agreed to give him & his two Majors Johnson & Ten Broeck to the British army."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), II: 74. "

The location of Admiral Lord Howe's headquarters is shown in the advertisement of one William Campbell, who sells various kinds of goods "At his Shop in Hanover-Square, Nearly opposite Lord Howe's."—*N. Y. Merc.*, My 12, 1777. 12

"Peter R L ret^s^ from the Convention which dissolved yesterday because the N Y [delegates] were elected to serve only to that Day. But for that accidental Limitation they would have sat longer for the other Counties had not fixed any Period . . . Rob^t^ R. L had 21 Votes for Chancellor Scott 9—Jay 15 for Chief J. Scott 6—They (the Convention) have Chosen Senators for the Southern District possessed by the British Troops and Assemblymen for each of those six Counties."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), II: 83. 14

"The Colony is now in the Hands of 15 as a Council of Safety [see My 8]—The Resolutions of so small a Body will be quick and much depends on their Temper."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), II: 85. 15

"We this Day hear'd a Rep^t^ y^t^ Gen^ll^ Carlton had taken Ticonderoge, & put y^e^ whole Garason (consisting of 1500 men) to y^e^ Sword."—*Fitch's Diary* (*MS.*). 17

"Ten Prizes brought in this week besides what were destroyed by the Ships at Sea."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 33. "

Lieut-Col. Kemble proceeds to Kingsbridge and views the ground where redoubts are to be placed.—*Kemble's Jour.*, 118. On May 19, "The Provincials began to Work upon the Redoubts, Number 5 and 6, in front of the Provincial Encampment."—*Ibid.* "

There is a "considerable number of French prisoners now confin'd in y^e^ City [New York], who were taken at Sea."—*Fitch's Diary* (*MS.*). 19

Smith writes: "I take it for granted that the main object of the British Gen^l^ is to penetrate the New England Colonies—Because Nothing is as yet attempted many conclude that the General is weak. . . . I conjecture that M^r^ Howe may with the 6000 Provincials have a Force of 26 or 27000 men and that he reasons thus—I have 10,000 in Jersey and if I withdraw them the Friends of the British Governm^t^ there will be ruined.—The remaining 16 or 17000 are not sufficient till Burgoyne attacks by the Way of Tconderoge Boston or Salem and Gen^l^ Clinton with Reinforcements penetrates 23

1777 May 23 from Rhode Island.—Then I will keep Washington in Jersey send 10,000 to Horseneck and thus put New England between three Fires and with 6 or 7000 more ascend Hudson's River to Albany and thus add to my army every where & find only Militia to contend with.—It may be asked why the Troops at New York have not harrassed the Coast by Feints of Landing in one Place and another while the Roads were difficult. It may be answered—My Plan insures Success and such alarms would not only have cut off the Fruits of the Year by drawing off the Farmers, but would have involved the Friends of Governmt in Distress and tended by repeated Irritations to have added to the continental army."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), II: 296–97.

24 A "large fleet, consisting of a hundred sail," leaves New York and stands out to sea.—*Writings of Geo. Washington* (Ford ed.), V: 399.

" Three regiments arrive from Rhode Island, one English and two Hessian.—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 34. See My 28.

26 "Two Ships came up from England with Troops," part of an expected fleet from "the Downs."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 34.

" A report is current in New York City that "ye Prisoners are soon to be sent on Board ye Fleet in order to be sent home to Europe."—*Fitch's Diary* (*MS.*).

28 "The Fleet consisting of 20 Sail came up from the Hook, having lain there 2 Days [see My 26]: They were convoyed by the Isis, Camels, Bute, and [Swift]."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 34.

31 "As many troops are come in, some were lodged in the North Church opposite us [the Moravian Chapel], who made a great wild noise. They were of the recruits that are come from England. Others were lodged in the Methodist meeting, and in the old Dutch church, &c."—*Shewkirk's Diary*, 126.

Summer The prisoners, crowded into Livingston's sugar-house on Liberty St., suffer from jail-fever, and are permitted, in companies of 20, to walk in the yard half an hour daily.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1852), 414.

June 2 It is announced that "The students of King's College in the city of New-York, who Chuse to resume their studies, are requested to attend at No. 13 in Wall Street; where also the candidates for admission may apply to Benjamin Moore."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Je 2, 1777. See My 31, 1776; 1777.

3 "Sixteen Vessels with Hessians, Anspachers, etc. arrived from England."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 35.

On the same day Gen. Howe wrote to Germain: "The remount horses, for the 16th and 17th dragoons, are arrived in good order, with the loss of ten horses on the passage. The officers of the guards, and British recruits, also arrived on the 24th of May [*q.v.*]; the Anspach troops, 432 German recruits, and 51 German chasseurs, on the 3d instant, convoyed by the Somerset. These troops appear to be in very good health, and have disembarked upon Staten-Island, to refresh for a short time."—*Parl. Reg.*, XI: 399. *Cf. Kemble's Jour.*, 118; he says there were "2 Battalions Anspach."

" The Hon. Wm. Smith, a member of the provincial council since 1769, is summoned from his country seat at Haverstraw (to which he had retired on the departure of Gov. Tryon from New York), to attend the council of safety at Kingston. He was there asked whether he considered himself a subject of "the Independent States of America," and replied "that he did not conceive himself discharged from his oaths of fidelity to the crown of Great Britain." An order was immediately made by the board (on June 7) for him "to be confined, within the manor of Livingston." Here he remained "until he was sent into New-York, by a flag, under the superintendence of Colonel Burr [see Ag 26, 1778], by order of General Washington." He remained in New York until its evacuation by the British troops.—From "Memoir of the Honourable William Smith, written by his son," in N. Y. H. S. *Collections*, IV: xiii–xiv.

Smith says that the continuation of his history to 1762 was "arranged at the Manor of Livingston in 2 Months before the 20 March 1777, arranged from Notes formerly collected but great additions will be made when I can again have Recourse to a Collection of Gazettes & other Papers left at Haverstraw."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), II: 475.

4 This being the anniversary of the king's birthday, "when he entered the 40th Year of his Age," the day is observed "with every possible Demonstration of Joy. At One o'Clock a Royal Salute was fired from Fort George, which was answered by all his Majesty's Ships in the Harbour, as well as Merchantmen, to the Amount of about 500 Sail. After which his Excellency Admiral Lord Howe, and the General Sir William Howe, with the principal Officers of the Navy and Army, dined together at his Lordship's House in Hanover-Square, where an elegant Entertainment was provided. His Excellency Governor Tryon also gave a splendid Entertainment upon the Occasion to many of the principal Gentlemen of the Town and Colony. In the Evening the City was universally illuminated, and the Inhabitants seemed to vie with each other in the public Declaration of their Loyalty."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Je 9, 1777. June 4

" Gen. Chas. Lee is sent on board the "Centurion."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 35. He had been kept a prisoner by the British in the city hall or new jail during the five and a half months that elapsed between his capture on Dec. 13, 1776 (*q.v.*) and his coming to New York on Jan. 1, 1777 (*q.v.*), and was placed on the man-of-war "Centurian" in the harbour while Gen. Howe was pursuing his brief campaign in New Jersey against the forces of Washington. There he had more freedom than when confined in the city, and was permitted to exercise by walking the quarter-deck.—Moore, *Treason of Maj.-Gen. Charles Lee*, (N. Y., 1860), 7. See D 30, 1777, and F 3, 1778. See A., Jl 2, 1777.

5 A Hessian officer, writing from Rhode Island on June 24, stated that his regiment, which arrived in New York harbour on June 3, was on the 5th quartered in the Dutch Church on Nassau St. "We also were obliged to spend a night in it, or rather among the tombstones, as we were unable to find another place for our equipage or any other shelter for ourselves—if a night in a graveyard could be called by that term." Commenting on the high prices, he says: "a loaf of bread (made of wheat, for corn is rarely raised here) and which at home costs one albus, costs here 5." New York, he says, is "one of the handsomest and pleasantest spots I have ever seen. . . . The houses, which are in the English style, regular and well built, are not only of a palatial character, but are most elegantly furnished and papered inside. It is therefore a pity that this country, which, by the way, is exceedingly fertile, should be inhabited by such brutish people—people who have been brought into their present position by sheer luxury and extravagance, and who owe their downfall solely to their own haughtiness."—From *Letters of Brunswick and Hessian Officers during the Am. Revolution*, ed. by Stone, 206–7.

" "The Somerset came up To-Day and landed Gen. Grey" (see Ap 19).—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 35.

6 "The Light-Horse and many of the Troops embarked, but their Destination not known." On the next day he wrote: "The Embarkation continues;" and, under June 8: "The General's Horses put on board."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 35.

8 "Some Men-of-War from England. The St. Albans said to be One."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 35.

9 "This day the Gen[l] [Howe] left N: York & went to amboy—to take the Command of the Army in the Jersey's wh now consisted of all the Troops that could be brought together after leaving Proper Garrison in New York & Staten Islands & ca—Sr Wm Erskine Likewise left N. York this day. We arrived at Amboy about 10 at Night."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*), in N. Y. P. L. See also *Montresor's Jour.*, 421. For Howe's movements in New Jersey, see Robertson *op. cit.* under Je 13, and *Parl. Reg.*, XI: 408. See, further, Je 22.

" "Abraham Patten, a Spy from the Rebel Army, was executed at Brunswick last Friday. . . .At the Gallows he acknowledged all the Charges brought against him, and said he was a Principal in setting Fire to New-York, but would not accuse any of his Accomplices. . . ."—Upcott Coll., V: 35.

" The committee of Trinity vestry, appointed on April 1 to estimate the damage sustained by Trinity corporation by the fire of Sept. 21, 1776, reports a loss which totals £22,200, estimated as follows: "Trinity Church Including the Organ," £17,500; "Parsonage or Rectors House," £2,500; "Two Charity School Houses & Fenceings," £2,000; "Library," £200. To this is added the loss to the corporation of £536 per annum in annual rentals from 246 lots, "the Tennants Buildings being all Consumed by the Fire." The report is dated May 13, 1777. *Cf.* Dr. Inglis' letter under S 21, 1776. The vestry at once appoints a committee "to prepare Such Petitions Memorials or other papers to his Majesty and to such other persons as may be thought Proper in order to obtain some Compensation for the losses which this Corporation has sustained by the late Fire."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*).

10 A letter of this date from E. Oswald to Col. John Lamb states:

1777 June 10 "By intelligence from N. York, we learn that no goods are suffered to be landed—no stores opened in the City—about 2000 Troops at Kingsbridge and Ft Independence & but few Hessians in the Town —Part of their fleet has sailed for England, Ireland &c for provisions."—From the *Lamb Papers* at N. Y. H. S.

12 "Considerable firing heard this Day, supposed to be in Jersey. Ships daily arriving from England."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 36.

14 Congress resolves "That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white: that the union be thirteen stars, white in blue field, representing a new constellation." —*Jour. Cont. Cong.* (Ford ed.), VIII: 464. Regarding the development of the design of the American flag, see Preble, *The Flag of the United States* (1880); Harrison, *The Stars and Stripes and Other Am. Flags* (1906); Canby & Balderston, *The Evolution of the Am. Flag* (1909); *The Am. Flag* (pub. by the Dept. of Education, State of N. Y., 1910), and authorities there cited. See also *N. Y. Jour.*, Ag 25, 1785. There was delay in the public announcement of the adoption of the flag, and the design was not officially promulgated by congress until Sept. 3, 1777.—*The Am. Flag, op. cit.*, 20. See also Winsor, VIII: 483.

" "The [British] Subalterns in the Army at New York, who have no Fortunes, are obliged to eat the common Soldiers Allowance of Provisions as it is impossible, with their Pay to dine at the Sutlers, where fresh Provisions are so dear, that a Man even of small Fortune can hardly afford it."—*St. James's Chron.*, Je 12–14, 1777.

16 The Quakers of the province of New York start a subscription "for the Relief of their distressed Fellow Subjects."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Je 16, 1777.

" Francis Marschalk advertises "ship-bread" for sale, "Opposite the Post-Office, in Broad-street."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Je 16, 1777. The post-office at this time was near No. 225 Broad St., as appears by the advertisement of John C. Knapp, a notary public, on Nov. 24. —*Ibid.*, N 24, 1777.

" An advertisement makes mention of "the Jews-alley or Mill-street."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Je 16, 1777.

19 Wm. Smith writes: "A Rumor that Gen[l] Washington has sent for Troops to attack the British & that Putman cross'd the River at Peak's Kill last Monday with 5000 as one says & 2600 according to the other. It comes up to us by Land & by Water—I suspect Mr Howe has sent Reinforcements to Jersey which have alarmed the American Army. Perhaps only to draw off part of the Forces at Peak's Kill before the asscent up the River."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), II: 328.

22 The British army evacuates Brunswick, N. J.—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*). Between this date and the 30th, Montresor records the movements of the British troops and supplies by ferry and flat-boats from New Jersey to Staten Island.—*Montresor's Jour.*, 423-26. See also *Parl. Reg.*, XI: 408.

24 "Mr Cuyler told me yesterd: that General Putman [Putnam] on the first news of the Fire at N Y 21 Sept was heard to exult that the Scheme was effected. And that Mr Volkers P Doune has said Men had been told and Power given by the Convention to the army to burn that Town."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), II: 333.

29 "New York Company of Volunteers detached from King's Bridge towards White plains—killed 6 of the rebels and brought in Eight Prisoners—Twenty five head of Cattle and Eleven Horses." —*Montresor's Jour.*, 426.

" "Seventy Prisoners, and three Pieces of Artillery were brought in from Amboy."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 38.

July 1 Gen. Howe, "with his Suite," arrives in New York.—*N. Y. Merc.*, Jl 7, 1777; *Kemble's Jour.*, 123–24.

" Among general orders issued from "Head Quarters, Camp at Richmond, Staten Island," are several regarding the transportation of troops back to New York, including this: "The want of Tonnage for Horses occasions the Necessity of leaving the 17th. Dragoons to follow the Army as soon as proper Transports can be procured; they are to encamp by Troops on York Island, extending from Greenwich to Bloomingdale; their dismounted [soldiers] along with them, Encamped in the same manner."

" "This evening Returned a party of our Provincial Troops that had been detached from King's Bridge [see Je 29] and brought in a Captain, one Subaltern, and 23 more Rebels."—*Montresor's Jour.*, 426.

2 A letter from a New Yorker to a correspondent in London contains the following: "Our Affairs in this Country seem now to be just as bad as they can well be. The Rebel Washington plays his Game most admirably. Till lately I never thought that Americans had either Common Sense or common Spirit. I am convinced now they have both, in Spite of Parliamentary Assertions. England, I can tell you, was never in so ticklish a Situation."—*St. James's Chron.*, Ag 12–14, 1777.

July 2 This date is found on one of Archibald Robertson's drawings (No. 41—see Jl 12, 1776), entitled "View from Staten Island 2d July 1777."

" Pastor Shewkirk records in his diary: "Many came to town daily; so that it grows quite full again for the present. The rebels have now the whole Jerseys again except Powless's Hook; and we are just where we were last year, after the being in possession of N. Y. Island. 'Tis very discouraging, may the Lord pity this poor country."—*The Campaign of* 1776, part 2, 127.

3 Gen. Howe, now in New York, directs, among the general orders of the day, that, "On application at the Donation Store, Wills's Wharf, Albany Pier, each British and Hessian Battalion may receive three pipes of Madeira Wine at £28.10 per pipe, which is to be paid for on delivery."—*Order-book*, in N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1883), 460.

" During the celebration in Philadelphia of the first "Anniversary of the Independence of the United States of America," the "Hessian band of music, taken in Trenton the 26th of December last [*q. v.*], attended, and heightened the festivity with some fine performances suited to the joyous occasion, while a corps of British deserters taken into the service of the continent by the State of Georgia, being drawn up before the door [of the banquet room], filled up the intervals with *feux de joie*."—*Penn. Gaz.*, Jl 9, 1777.

4 Kemble records: "Major General Vaughan to Command at Kings Bridge . . . Major General Jones to go to Canada. Lieut. Gen. Clinton to Command (as said) upon the Island of New York, and posts depending. . . . [see Jl 10].

" "Find from the general tenor of Officers Conversation that they are not well pleased with Affairs, but they often speak without thought. . . . "—*Kemble's Jour.*, 124, 461.

" "Government actually sent over Bread to New York for the Service of the Navy, whereas last War they received all they wanted while there from Contractors in America."—*St. James's Chron.*, Jl 3–5, 1777.

5 The "Liverpool," convoying six merchantmen, arrives with Sir Henry Clinton (see Ap 19) and his suite on board.—*Montresor's Jour.*, 427.

" "There is this day a mighty Rideing with ye Inhabitants, down to ye Narrows after their Horses which had been drafted into ye Kings Service, but it seems they meet with but poor Success, for most of them come back with as few Horses as they went."— *Fitch's Diary* (*MS.*).

" A soldier is sentenced by court martial to receive 1,000 lashes for desertion, but, "in consequence of certain want of form in Part of the Proceedings," Gen. Howe remits the punishment and orders the man to his duty.—*Order-book*, in N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1883), 463.

6 Eleven "Sail-victuallers," all armed, arrive from Cork.—*Montresor's Jour.*, 427. See Jl 7.

7 "A Fleet from Cork so long expected, and several Vessels from London came in, but little News by either. . . . The Soldiers busy embarking, but no Knowledge yet where bound."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 39.

" John Holt, having suspended publication of his *Journal* in New York City in August, 1776 (*q. v.*), and removed to Kingston, begins to issue it in that place, without change of volume numbering, with the title of *The New-York Journal, and the General Advertiser* (No. 1757). "The last Kingston issue was that of Oct. 13, 1777, no. 1771, and four days later the town was burned by the British. The paper was then removed to Poughkeepsie, where it was revived May 11, 1778" (*q. v.*).—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 263; Early Newspapers, II: 424.

8 "The Infantry of the Army embarked from Staaten Island on board their transports for the Expedition."—*Montresor's Jour.*, 427.

9 The council of safety at Kingston, having examined the poll-lists and ballots (returned by the sheriffs of the respective counties) of the several elections held for governour and lieutenant-governour of this state, and for senators, announces the number of votes cast for the candidates. They declare that George Clinton has been elected governour and Pierre van Cortlandt, lieutenant-governour, and that certain senators have been elected. A letter is addressed to Clinton requesting him to come to Kingston "with all convenient speed" to take the oath of office.—*Jour. Provin. Cong.*, I: 990.

1777 July 9 "The British and Hessian Grenadiers embarked, as also the 16th Light Dragoons, leaving for the defence of Staaten Island the 52nd and 2 of Hessians encamped in the rear of the Redoubt, round the watering place and the Provincials on the West side of the Island under the Command of Major-General Skinner. . . ."—*Montresor's Jour.*, 427. (This journal, for this period, contains many items, regarding the forces and defences of Staten Island).

Under the same date, Gaine records: "The Embarkation I believe is near over, all but the Troops that are to remain on Staten-Island, and the Row Gallies are to take their Station round from Amboy to the Kills."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 39. See also the embarkation orders in N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1883), 455–66.

10 Gen. Howe orders that "Lieut-Gen. Sir Henry Clinton, in the Absence of the Commander in Chief, will take upon him the Command of New York Island and posts depending, of King's Bridge, Long Island, Staten Island, Paulus Hook, and Rhode Island."—*Order-Book*, in N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1883), 468.

11 William Eddis writes from New York: "On entering the Narrows [on board the "Emerald" from Annapolis], my mind was forcibly struck with the splendid appearance of a numerous, and formidable equipment. A grand fleet, attended with innumerable transports, arranged in their several divisions, lay at anchor off Staten Island. The island itself was covered with troops ready for embarcation, and every appearance indicated an expedition of the most decisive consequence. . . ."—*Letters from Am.*, 418. For the departure of the grand fleet, see Jl 23.

14 Montresor accompanies Gen. Clinton to the Narrows and the works on Staten Island. "Signals made from the Eagle for the whole fleet to prepare to sail."—*Montresor's Jour.*, 427.

" Clinton goes to Kingsbridge (to occupy the Morris house).—*Kemble's Jour.*, 125. See Jl 18.

" "An Act to prevent hunting with Fire-Arms in the City of New-York, and the Liberties thereof," passed in 1763, is now published by order of Maj.-Gen. Pigot, commandant in New York.—*N. Y. Merc.*, Jl 14, 1777.

15 Maj.-Gen. Daniel Jones is appointed "Commandant of New York and Posts depending," in the absence of Maj.-Gen. Pigot.—*Kemble Papers*, in N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1883), XVI: 471.

" Capt. Robertson records that the British at New York "Received Intelligence of G[l] Washington having moved from Morris Town towards the N. River——& A Letter from G[l] Burgoyne dated 2[d] July that He had invested Tyconderoga. The Messenger s[d] it was taken two days after."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*).

16 The frigate "Brilliant" arrives from London with 200 artillerymen. The last of the fleet from Cork also arrives.—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 40.

17 "This Evening Lord Howe went down to the Fleet at Staten-Island, in order to proceed on the intended Expedition."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 40. The objective point was the Chesapeake.—*Montresor's Jour.*, 428. The expedition sailed from the Hook on July 23 (*q. v.*).

" To prevent cargoes of vessels, which are daily arriving, "from being clandestinely conveyed to the Rebels," Gen. Howe appoints Andrew Elliot by proclamation "to be Superintendant of all Imports and Exports to and from the Islands of New York, Long Island, and Staten Island (Transports, Victuallers, and Prizes excepted)." He orders that all masters of merchant ships, immediately upon arrival, shall "make Entry of the Vessels, and deliver in proper Manifests of their Cargoes, on Oath, at the Superintendant's Office." Any goods found on board, not entered in the manifests, "shall be seized and forfeited;" nor shall ship masters "break bulk" without written permission from the superintendent or his deputy, and any part of the cargo "so landed" shall be seized and forfeited, and the master held liable to imprisonment. All "Rum, Spirits, Sugar, Molasses, and Salt, imported, are to be stored at the Expence of the Owners or Importers, in Warehouses by them to be provided, under the Inspection of the said Superintendant or his Officers, with whom the Keys are to be lodged, who will grant Permissions when the same or any Part thereof is to be sold for the use of the Army, Navy, or Inhabitants, such Permission always specifying the Quantity, and to whom the same disposed."

Similar permission is required before goods are laden on any vessel, excepting those in the king's service; and it is ordered "That no Ship or Vessel (such as are in His Majesty's Service excepted), shall leave this Port, or its Dependencies, until the Master shall deliver in, at the Superintendant's Office, a Manifest, on Oath, specifying the Quantity and Quality of the Goods, and by whom shipped, together with the Permissions granted for the loading of the Vessels, as above directed." The superintendent is then to attach to a certified copy of the manifest a certificate stating that no fraud has been committed and that the requirements of the proclamation have been complied with, with permission to leave the port. This applies also to vessels in ballast. Forfeiture of vessel and cargo, and imprisonment of the master, are the penalties inflicted for failure to comply with this regulation. July 17

In order to prevent supplies from being conveyed to the "Rebels" by way of Long Island and Staten Island, it is ordered "that no Vessel or small Craft whatever shall carry from the Island of New York to Long Island or Staten Island, at one Time, without Permission from the Superintendant's Office, any larger Quantities of Rum, Spirits, Sugar, or Molasses, than one Barrel of each, and of Salt four Bushels, nor of any other kind of Merchandize more than may be judged sufficient for the Use of one Family," under the same liability for forfeiture and imprisonment as specified before. Any person giving "Information to the Superintendant, or his Deputies, of any Goods or Merchandize shipped, or imported, contrary to the Tenor of this Proclamation, so that the Person or Persons offending can be detected, such Informer or Informers shall be entitled to one Moiety of the Value arising from the Sale of the Goods or Merchandize so forfeited."

The superintedent, his deputy, and those acting under them, are paid salaries; "no Fees are to [be] offered on any account whatever."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Jl 21, 1777. The provisions of this proclamation were continued by later proclamations on Sept. 26, 1778, and Oct. 24, 1780, the latter being issued by Sir Henry Clinton.—*Royal Gaz.*, O 28, 1780. The provisions prohibiting the conveyance of salt to Long Island and Staten Island were renewed by orders issued on Aug. 7, Nov. 15 and Nov. 18.—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ag 11, N 17 and 24, 1777.

The day's orders, "On Board the Eagle Man of War, off Staten Island," are: "An Ensign at the Mizen Topmast Head of the Adjutant General's Ship, the Roman Emperor, will be the Signal for all Majors of Brigade, Aid-de-Camps, and Adjutants to receive orders on Board of said Ship. 18

"Upon the Signal being made for dressing of Provision in order to land, two days' full allowance of Pork, four days' bread, and one day's Rum, is to be prepared to be taken on shore.

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"As there is great Reason to hope that the Inhabitants of the Country to be taken possession of [Philadelphia] are Much inclined to return to their allegiance, The Commander in Chief thinks it incumbent upon him Once more to declare to the Troops, that he is determined upon no account whatsoever to pardon any man found guilty of Plundering, or being absent without leave from his Post.

"The Provost Martial has received Warrants to execute upon the Spot any Soldier or follower of the Army detected in Depredation of this sort. . . .

"All Officers and Soldiers of the Troops Embarked are to be on board their respective Ships this Evening at Gun firing, after which no person whatever is to go on shore without particular leave of the Commander in Chief. . . .

"All signals to be observed either with or without a Gun."—*Order-book*, in N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1883), 472–73.

Further orders are entered on July 22. The fleet sailed from Sandy Hook on July 23 (*q. v.*) for Chesapeake Bay, being at sea until Aug. 23, when orders were re-commenced in Kemble's order-book.—*Ibid.*, 474.

" Kemble, at the Morris house, records: "The Commander-in-Chief having Embarked the preceeding Evening, I came here this day to attend Gen. Sir Henry Clinton, being ordered for that Service Officially. Sir William Howe had upon this Service upwards of 13 thousand fighting Men."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 125.

" Gen. De Heister sails for England, and the Hessian command devolves upon Lieut.-Gen. Knyphausen.—*Montresor's Jour.*, 428.

19 Kemble records in his journal: "Went to Kings Bridge, and Visited the Posts, No. 4, 7, and 8. Redoubts begun, but not finished."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 125.

20 "The Fleet in Part went out of the Narrows: The most of the Men of War remain at the Island with Lord Howe."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 41

" A New Yorker writes: "There are frequent Desertions from

1777 July 23 the Continental Troops; about ten Days ago 21 came into Town, with their Arms and Accoutrements. . . .

"Report has doubtless starved us in this Garrison six Months ago; but I desire to be thankful my Stomach gives it the Lie. Our Markets are tolerably supplied with Meat, and of pretty good Quality, though dear. We have Plenty of excellent Fish, and Abundance of Vegetables, at a moderate Price."—*St. James's Chron.*, S 27–30, 1777.

21 "The Men of War went down, with Lord Howe, and remain at the Hook, but cannot get out for want of a Wind."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 41.

23 Howe's army leaves New York by sea.—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*); *Kemble's Jour.*, 474; *Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 41; Winsor, VI: 379. Smith says that Washington moved on the 25th "from my Father's Farm in Scenemuck Clove [Smith's Clove in *Calendar Washington's Corr. with Cont. Cong.*, 162–63] to Philadelphia upon advice that Gen[l] Howe's army of 16000 had sailed for that Place."—*Wm. Smith MSS.*, folio 195.

" Major-Gen. Valentine Jones, commandant in N. Y. City, issues a proclamation prohibiting small boats passing over to or from the Jersey shore without a pass. Offenders will be imprisoned and the boats confiscated.—*N. Y. Merc.*, Jl 28, 1777; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1863), 645–46.

26 Wm. Smith, writing in his diary at Livingston Manor (see Je 3), says: "Mr. Livingston's children are literally bare Foot. We have tried a month past to prevent it but not a Shoe maker will ingage to supply them. Some have no Leather. Others are forced from Home or occupied for themselves or unwilling to work for Paper money—we have for several weeks past bought Provisions with Gold or Silver and without it must have starved. The Country People will not barter even for Tea."—*Wm. Smith MSS.*, folio 195.

29 The body of Mrs. Franklin, wife of the governour of New Jersey, who died the day before, is buried in the chancel of St. Paul's Church.—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ag 4, 1777.

30 Brig.-Gen. Geo. Clinton takes the oath of office as governour of the state, at Kingston.—*N. Y. Jour.*, Ag 4, 1777. The council of safety of this state issues a proclamation (printed by John Holt, state printer), declaring Clinton governour.—See original broadside in N. Y. P. L. (Emmet Coll., 7052).

Aug. 5 In a message to the council of safety, meeting at Kingston, Gov. Clinton states that, while he wishes to prorogue the legislature until Aug. 20, this "cannot be done in the accustomed form, for want of a great seal;" he therefore asks the council regarding the propriety of proroguing the senate and assembly by proclamation, under his own "hand and seal at arms." The council approves of this method, and the proclamation is issued accordingly.—*Jour. Provin. Cong.*, I: 1027. For other occasions when the governour used his private seal for official business, in the absence of a great seal, see Wilde's *Civic Ancestry of N. Y.*, 52–53; and for a reproduction of this seal, see *ibid.*, Pl. 13, opp. p. 54. Regarding the first great seal of the state, see Mr 16, 1778.

8 A report is current that "Gen[ll] Burgoine with his Army, are at a place call'd y[e] New City 10 miles above Albana, but this Rep[t] as yet, seems to gain but little Credit."—*Fitch's Diary* (*MS.*). On Aug. 14, he wrote that Burgoyne was said to be at Albany, and to have "lately had an Engagement of consequence, with y[e] Americans, which prov'd successful."—*Ibid.*

11 A dealer advertises his shop as at No. 986 Water St., "opposite the Crane."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ag 11, 1777.

" Mention is made in an advertisement of "his Majesty's hospital" at Harlem.—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ag 11, 1777.

12 Charles Carroll of Carrollton writes from his Maryland manor to Benj. Franklin in Paris: "We have not yet confederated, but almost every member of Congress is anxious for a Confederacy, being sensible that a Confederacy formed on a rational plan will certainly add much weight and consequence to the United States collectively, and give great security to each individually, and a credit also to our paper money; but I despair of such a Confederacy as ought and would take place if little and partial interests could be laid aside."—Rowland, *Life and Corresp. of Chas. Carroll of Carrollton*, I: 209. The Articles of Confederation were adopted on Nov. 15 (*q.v.*).

15 Capt. Robertson records that he has been "for three Days employ[ed] In taking a Sketch of the ground where the Battle of Brandewine was fought."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*). See S 11.

16 Gen. Lincoln's official report of the battle of Bennington tells of the capture of about 650 of the enemy with 80 wounded and about two hundred slain. The American losses were between twenty and thirty dead and fifty wounded. He describes the battle.—From the official report to congress, published by order of the council, Aug. 16, and preserved in Emmet Coll., 8535, in N. Y. P. L.

" Wm. Eddis, writing from "York Island," thus describes the city: ". . . In several streets, trees are regularly planted, which afford a grateful shelter during the intense heat of the summer. The buildings are generally of brick and many are erected in a stile of elegance. The situation is said to be perfectly healthful, but fresh water is so very scarce, that the purchase of this essential article is attended with a considerable expense.

"Notwithstanding the war, New York is plentifully supplied from Long Island with provisions of all kinds. It must, however, be confessed, that almost every article bears an exorbitant price, when compared with that of former happy times. Both the north and east rivers abound with a great variety of excellent fish. Lobsters, of a prodigious size, were, till of late, caught in vast numbers, but it is a fact, surprising as it may appear, that, since the late incessant cannonading, they have entirely forsaken the coast, not one having been taken, or seen, since the commencement of hostilities.

"Into this place and neighbourhood, lobsters were introduced by accident; the province having been formerly supplied with them by the fishermen of New England, who brought them in well-boats, one of which, in passing Hell-Gate, striking against a rock, separated, and the lobsters, which escaped into their proper element, multiplied so exceedingly, that in a short time the markets were amply and reasonably supplied. . . .

". . . The new church is a noble structure: the college is spacious and convenient: the barracks are well built, and well accommodated. The Dutch churches, with several places of worship for Protestants of different persuasions, reflect great credit on the genius of their architects; and the general stile which predominates in this city, impresses the mind with an idea of neatness and taste.

"The numerous fortifications thrown up by the American troops in the vicinity of the capital, appear to be constructed with judgment and attention. Why they were so precipitately abandoned is difficult to ascertain: indeed the whole island forms a continued chain of batteries and intrenchments, which seemed to indicate the most resolute opposition.

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"I have, in the course of my excursions, traversed the whole of York Island, and have even attended the relief of the piquet guard without Kingsbridge, which is the advanced post of the British army. It is impossible to convey an adequate idea of the interesting and noble objects which, in every direction, strike the curious and inquisitive eye. From the city of New York, to the extent of the island, we beheld a regular continuation of formidable intrenchments. The troops appear animated in the service; and, surely, if their operations are properly conducted, the event cannot but effectually re-establish our ancient happy constitution on a permanent foundation."—*Letters from Am.* (1792), 422–30.

A music school is opened at 43 Maiden Lane.—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ag 18, 1777. 18

Col. Fitzgerald of the continental army, in a letter to Charles Carroll, says: "General Clinton remains on York Island, and from the best accounts we can get has not 3000 effective men with him, most of them Hessians. They are building redoubts and breastworks all along Harlem River, and appear very apprehensive of a visit from us."—Rowland, *Life and Corresp. of Chas. Carroll of Carrollton*, I: 214. 19

"The Rebels Attacked Staten Island, Long Island, and made a Diversion with about 1,000 Men, under the Command of Putnam, in the Kings Bridge Quarter."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 127. Kemble records full particulars.—*Ibid.*, 127–30. 22

Dr. Elias Cornelius, an American surgeon captured the day before by the British at East Chester, describes in his journal his march in captivity to the "Provost Jail" in New York. He says, in part: "As we came into the town, the Hesians, Negroes, and children insulted, stoned and abused us in every way they could think of. At that time two of our men had become so fatigued that we were obliged to carry them. In this way we were led through half the streets, as a show. At last we were brought before Gen Jones who ordered us to the Sugar House which formerly went by the name of Livingston's Sugar House which was the Prison the private 23



KIP'S BAY, SHOWING THE BRITISH TROOPS CROSSING THE RIVER ON SEPT. 15, 1776; DRAWN BY ARCHIBALD ROBERTSON ON AUG. 17, 1778, PROBABLY FROM A SKETCH MADE ON THE EARLIER DATE. SEE PP. 994, 1011 *et seq.*, 1073.

1777 Aug. 23 Soldiers were kept in [see L. M. R. K., III: 963; and 1754]. Here one Walley a Seargent of the 20th Regt. of Irish troops in the British Service, had the charge of the prisoners. This man was the most barbarous cruel man that ever I saw he drove us into the Sugar house yard like so many hogs, from there he ordered us into the Sugar House which was the dirtiest and most disagreeable place that I ever saw and the water in the pump was not better than that in the Dock. The top of the House was open to the weather, so that when it rained the water ran along and through every floor and on that account it was impossible for us to keep dry." Continuing, he describes some of the cruel treatment he received from Sergeant Walley.

The next day he was taken to the "Provost Guard," where he was "taken down to a Dungeon." He describes the cruel neglect in this place also, where he was kept until Sept. 20 (*q.v.*).—*Jour. of Dr. Elias Cornelius* (1903), 5–7.

25 According to an advertisement, the "Main Guard" is located in Broad St.—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ag 25, 1777.

28 There is a report that Gen. Howe has taken possession of Baltimore.—*Fitch's Diary* (*MS.*).

Autumn Col. Roger Morris, owner of the Morris house (the well-known "Jumel Mansion" of to-day), which he built in 1765 (*q.v.*, Je 13), returns to New York from England, whither he fled on May 4, 1775 (*q.v.*). A place is found for him in the military government of the city.—Shelton, *The Jumel Mansion*, 20, 21.

Sept. 1 Fitch writes: "a little after 7 this morning, I observ'd a very brisk firing of Small Arms, much in y^e^ Direction of Hellgate from this place; I know nothing of y^e^ occasion of this fire, but conclude it is most likely y^e^ consequence of Fighting: this firing was observ'd by some to continue most of y^e^ forenoon."—*Fitch's Diary* (*MS.*).

2 "We this day learn y^t^ Col: Allen & Capt: Bissel are both in y^e^ new City Hall, under y^e^ care of y^e^ Provoe; & y^t^ Col: Allen hath sent word to his friends y^t^ he is exalted to y^e^ 3^rd^ Heavens; by which we understand he is Assign'd y^e^ 3^rd^ Loft in y^t^ famous Building."—*Fitch's Diary* (*MS.*).

6 "A Letter from New York informs us, that Governor Tryon has for some Time past held a private Correspondence with two Officers of Washington's Army, by which Means he was generally enabled to give Sir William Howe an early Account of the Motions of the Rebels."—*St. James's Chron.*, S 4–6, 1777.

10 It is resolved by the council of safety "That His Excellency the Governor, and Chancellor of this State, be requested to devise and order to be made, a great seal for this State, and that in the mean time the seal of the Governor be the great seal of this State."—*Jour. Provin. Cong.*, I: 1059. See, further, Mr 16, 1778.

" "We this day hear a Rep^t^ (various ways) of an Important Action between y^e^ two Northern Armys, which is said to have termenated greatly to y^e^ advantage of y^e^ Royallists."—*Fitch's Diary* (*MS.*).

" Notice is given by the barrack-master general, Geo. Clerk, whose office is in John St., to "such inhabitants of this town as are in possession of houses, the property of people in rebellion (or supposed to be so), to provide themselves with others before the first of November next." This is to supply the troops with quarters.—*N. Y. Merc.*, S 15, 1777; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1863), 647.

11 The battle of Brandywine occurs. Kemble records by regiments, etc. the number of British killed, wounded, and missing, showing a total of 583, including Hessians.—*Kemble's Jour.*, 135, 136–37. See Ag 15.

" "At Night the 57th. 63d. Detached Corps and Prince Charles's Regiment Embarked and crossed the North River to Fort Lee. The 7th. 26th. and 71st. with a Squadron of Light Dragoons, Marched to New York; supposed to go over to Paulus Hook. He describes the action in New Jersey."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 132–33.

13 "We this day hear a Rep^t^ of several large divisions of y^e^ Kings Army's landing again in y^e^ Jerseys; & various Ac^ts^ are given of their Success, but none seem to carry any great degree of correctness or certainty as yet."—*Fitch's Diary* (*MS.*).

15 "It is this day 12 months since y^e^ Americans Evacuated N. York."—*Fitch's Diary* (*MS.*).

" "The remainder of the Cork Fleet, about twelve in number, came up To-day under Convoy of the British King."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 47.

" Maj.-Gen. Valentine Jones issues a proclamation stating that he is informed "that many persons take upon themselves to beat and abuse the people employed in the ferry boats between this city and Brooklyn, under pretence of delays committed by them, with the said boats." He forbids such conduct in the future, and orders that complaints of delays, etc. be made to him.—*N. Y. Merc.*, S 22, 1777. Sept. 15

There is wanted for the hospital "a quantity of old sheets," for which "good allowance" will be given "at the King's medicine store, on the Old slip wharf."—*N. Y. Merc.*, S 15, 1777. "

Congress adjourns from Philadelphia to Lancaster, Pa., on account of the approach of the British.—*Jour. of Cong.*, II: 270. See S 30. 18

Dr. Elias Cornelius, continuing his narrative of his imprisonment in the provost jail (see Ag 23), states in his journal that, on this day, "Seargent Keith (the Provost Martial) came to the dungeon and took Capt Chatham, and Travis, and myself, and led us to the upper part of the prison, where I found my friends that were also prisoners, Viz, Ethan Allen, Major Williams, Paine & Wells and others. Allen was made prisoner near Montreal, in the beginning of the war. He was put on board a man of war, and kept chained flat on his back in the hole six months. He also told me he had twice been carried on shore in England to be hung, but was reprieved. He was likewise taken on shore in Ireland and at Halifax for the same purpose. After this he was brought to New York, where for a short time he had his parole, it was taken from him, and he put in the provost jail, as there was an antipathy against him. I left him in this goal on Jan 7, 1778. [See also S 2, 1777]. . . . While I was in this place, we were not allowed to speak to any friend, not even out of the window, I have frequently seen women beaten with canes and ramrods who have come to the Prison windows to speak to their Husbands, Sons or Brothers; and officers taken and put in the dungeon just for asking for cold water. Our provision was the same as in the dungeon with the exception of dried Peas, we however had no fire to cook them. . . ." He describes the manner of receiving the news of Burgoyne's surrender to Gates (see O 16), and the joy it caused in the prison.—*Jour. of Dr. Elias Cornelius* (1903), 8–9. See also O 12, 1777; Ja 9, 1778. 20

The anniversary of the king's coronation is celebrated. At twelve o'clock the guns on Fort George were fired; at one o'clock "the Colours of the Men of War and Vessels in the Harbour were displayed," and the guns of the fort fired a *feu de joie*. An "elegant Dinner was prepared at Loosely and Elm's Tavern, where a Number of Gentlemen dined . . ., and a Number of loyal Toasts were given. . . ." In the evening, "the Illuminations, consisting of upwards of 100 Spermaceti Candles, with the Statue of his Majesty on Horseback, crowned with Laurels, standing on a Pedestal, and Several other Figures, much surpassed any Thing of the Kind before exhibited."—*N. Y. Merc.*, S 29, 1777. *Cf.* 22, 1780. 22

A published notice states that apprentices are wanted for "a ship of force." Applications are to be made to "Messrs Collins, at their store Kings Arms, upper Dock Street."—*N. Y. Merc.*, S 22, 1777. "

A fleet arrives from England with about 3,000 soldiers and the following passengers: Maj.-Gen. Robertson, Maj.-Gen. Wilson, Maj.-Gen. Patterson, the Marquis of Lindsay, Lord Cathcart, Count Gabrouskie, Capt. Williamson of the Royal Artillery, James Rivington (see My 10 and N 23, 1775), etc. The fleet brings "167,000 l. Sterling in solid Coin." On this day also, the sloop "Dispatch" from "Chesepeak" comes into the harbour with dispatches from Gen. Howe. 25

In the evening, the "House of Loosley and Elms, Kings Head Tavern, was elegantly illuminated, to testify the Joy the true Sons of Freedom had on the Arrival of Mr. Rivington from England [see Ja 10, 1776]. This Gentleman, with unparallel'd Fortitude, having nobly disdain'd to Usher to the World any inflammatory Pieces, which might be productive of introducing Anarchy, instead of Constitutional Authority, into this once happy Country, felt, in the severest Degree, the Rage of popular Delusion.—Liberty he always firmly adher'd to, Licentiousness from his Soul he ever detested.—A Person in Honour to free Press, extemporary pronounced this:

"Rivington is arriv'd—let ev'ry Man
"This injur'd Person's Worth confess;
"His loyal Heart abhor'd the Rebel's Plan,
"And boldly dar'd them with his *Press*."

In the evening, after the arrival of the fleet, "a Duel, with Swords,

1777 Sept. 25 was fought at Hull's [City Tavern, 115 Broadway], between the Honorable J. Talmash (Brother to Earl Dysert) Commander of the Zebra, and Capt. Pennington (Son to Sir Ralph Pennington) of the Guards, who came Passenger in the Zebra; in which the former received a Wound . . . of which he expired immediately; the latter was wounded in 7 different Parts, but is like to do well. Captain Talmash's Corpse was decently interred in Trinity Church Yard last Saturday Evening" (S 27).—*N. Y. Merc.*, S 29, 1777; *Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 48.

" "When the last Packet left New-York Provisions it is said were so scarce in that City that the Streets were daily filled with Poor begging from House to House for Sustenance."—*St. James's Chron.*, S 23–25, 1777.

26 The British take possession of Philadelphia.—*N. Y. Merc.*, O 6, 1777. This news reached New York by Oct. 1, for on that day Jabez Fitch wrote: "The currant News of y^e^ day seems to be, y^t^ Philedephia is Taken by y^e^ Kings Troops commanded by S^r^ W^m^ Howe."—*Fitch's Diary* (*MS.*).

29 There is published at New York a letter from Maj.-Gen. Gates to Lieut.-Gen. Burgoyne, dated Sept. 2, describing the massacre of Miss Jane McRea and others by Indians at Fort Edward on July 23.—*N. Y. Jour.*, S 29, 1777; Winsor, VI: 627. The same news, in a letter dated Aug. 4, was published in Philadelphia on Aug. 12.—*Penn. Jour.*, Ag 12, 1777. This incident had a powerful influence in arousing the colonists in opposition to the British and their Indian allies.

30 Congress having held its last session at Lancaster (see S 18) on Sept. 27, now meets at York, Pa. Here it continued until July 2, 1778, when it reassembled in Philadelphia, which the British evacuated on June 18 (*q.v.*)—*Jour. of Cong.*, II: 601, 616.

" The prisoners on Long Island learn of "an Express lately coming into N. York, who brings an ac^t^ of an Action between y^e^ Gen^ll^s Gates & Burgoyne, in which it is said y^t^ y^e^ former had 750 men kill'd on y^e^ spot, & 400 made prisoners."—*Fitch's Diary* (*MS.*).

Oct. 3 "This day, at five in the Afternoon, 57th. 63d. Fanning's, and Bayard's Provincial Corps marched and Embarked under the Command of General Tryon in Spiking Devils Creek; the 7th. 26th. and 52d. having Embarked in Transports the day before."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 133. Their destination was Forts Montgomery and Clinton, which they carried by storm on the 6th. Kemble records the incidents.—*Ibid.*, 134, 138.

" Tryon writes from "King's Bridge Camp" to Germain that he has "raised a Troop of light Horse from the Westchester Militia to consist of fifty private Men to serve during the Campaign." Their captain is James De Lancey, who is also colonel of the militia of Westchester Co.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, VIII: 717–18.

He advises that "The appointment of a Lieut^t^ Gov^r^ to this Province from the present appearances of Public affairs . . . may be postponed." Moreover, he knows no one to recommend, "while no Emolument or Salary is affixed to the Character."—*Ibid.*

4 The battle of Germantown occurs. Kemble records, by regiments, etc., the number of British killed, wounded, and missing, totalling 534.—*Kemble's Jour.*, 137.

" James Rivington, having returned on Sept. 25 (*q.v.*) to New York from London, whither he fled after his printing-press here was destroyed by the Sons of Liberty on Nov. 23, 1775 (*q.v.*), renews publication of his newspaper, with the title *Rivington's New-York Gazette: or the Connecticut, Hudson's River, New-Jersey, and Quebec Weekly Advertiser*, giving it the next consecutive number, No. 137.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 487. See, further, O 18. Gaine comments upon it thus: "This Day has been entirely engrossed by the Publication of Mr. Rivington's Paper, which came out about 12 o' Clock, and Surprised almost every Body. The Fleet sailed up the N. R. To Day."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 50.

5 "Col. James De Lancey with 60 of his West-Chester Light Horse, went from Kings-Bridge to the White Plains, where they took from the Rebels 44 barrels of flour and two Ox teams, near 100 head of black cattle, and 300 fat sheep and hogs."—*N. Y. Merc.*, O 13, 1777.

6 According to an advertisement, "the King's Stables" adjoin the store of Price and Salmon, No. 20 Queen St., above the Fly Market.—*N. Y. Merc.*, O 6, 1777.

8 A New York broadside, printed by Rivington, announces that "Early this Morning Lieutenant Colonel Innes, Inspector General of Provincial Forces, arrived from Fort Montgomery with the agreeable News, that, on the Evening of the 6th Instant, that Fort, with Fort Clinton and its Dependencies, were taken by Storm by his Majesty's Troops under the Command of Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton. . . ."—From broadside sold Mr 25, 1898, by Stan. V. Henkels, Phila. (facsimile printed in supp. to Cat. No. 809). The garrison of the fort were brought as prisoners to New York on the 11th (*q.v.*). Oct. 8

The council of safety appoints a committee of five to "cause all the public records which were transported to this place [Kingston] from the city of New-York, . . . to be put into proper packages or chests, and conveyed to Rochester," and orders that Samuel Bayard remain with them "till the further order of this Council, or future Legislature of this State."—*Jour. Provin. Cong.*, I: 1066. According to a resolution of the provincial convention on April 28, the public records and treasury of the state, at Esopus Landing, were to be guarded by 200 men, to be raised for the purpose.—*Ibid.*, 904. See Ja 3, 1783. 10

This date is found on one of Archibald Robertson's drawings (No. 40—see Jl 12, 1776), entitled "View of Morisinia, Haarlem, Montresor's & Buchannan's Islands, w^th^ Part of the sound, taken from our lines near M^c^Gowan's house—10 Oct^r^ 1777." "

The American soldiers, with their commander, Col. William Livingston, who were captured by the British forces at the fall of Fort Montgomery (see O 8), arrive in New York, having been brought down the Hudson River by ship. Maj. Abraham Leggett, who was in the company, kept a journal of his experiences while a prisoner. He recorded that the privates were sent to the Sugar House and the officers to the main guard house in the old city hall at the head of Broad Street. He further says: "all this Time we had nothing to Eat, but that night Col'l Wil'm Livingston sent a note to Mr Simons who Kept a Public House at the Corner of nassau St. By that means we was supply'd for that time."—*Narrative of Maj. Abraham Leggett*, ed. by Charles I. Bushnell (N. Y., 1865), 17–20. 11

The American prisoners of war, who arrived in New York on Oct. 11, are removed from the sugar-house prison and sent to the new jail of the provost guard. See also Ag 23 and S 20. As they are marched through the streets they are hooted at as vile rebels by many of the people. Maj. Abraham Leggett writes in his journal: "When we Got to Gard House we was Divided—12 of us was shut in the north corner room on the First floor and 13 was Put up on the second floor East Corner Room—after we was Shut in the Keeper Came In and Search'd and Took Everything we had about us not leaving a pen knife and on Wednesday they Threw in through the Hole in the Door Some Raw salt Beef and a little Damaged sea bread—as soon as the bread fell on the floor it Took legs and Ran in all Directions—so full of life—the flower was Very Filthy—more like Hog sty than anything else."—*Narrative of Maj. Abraham Leggett*, ed. by Charles I. Bushnell (N. Y., 1865), 20–21. 12

The quarterly meeting of the Marine Society is held at the "House of the Widow Doran."—*N. Y. Merc.*, O 6, 1777. This tavern stood at what was then No. 49 Wall St.—See F 5, 1780. Mrs. Doran was the widow of Thomas Doran, who conducted a tavern on Brownjohn's wharf.—See Ja 15, 1770. 13

Kingston, Ulster Co., is burned by the British.—Rivington's *N. Y. Gaz.*, N 1; *N. Y. Merc.*, N 3, 1777; regarding the date, *cf. N. Y. Packet*, O 23, 1777. 16

Gen. Burgoyne, defeated by Gen. Gates, signs "Articles of Convention" at Saratoga. The original document is with the *Gates Papers*, in the N. Y. H. S., and was published in the society's *Bull.*, Oct., 1919. There is a copy in the Emmet Coll. (No. 4367), in the N. Y. P. L. See also O 17. "

Burgoyne and his large force formally surrender at Saratoga to Maj.-Gen. Gates. The articles of capitulation (see O 16) were printed in *Rivington's Loyal Gaz.*, N 8, 1777, and in the *N. Y. Merc.*, N 10, 1777. A return of the army surrendered by Burgoyne is in the Emmet Coll. (No. 4372), in the N. Y. P. L. Kemble received the news in New York the next day.—*Kemble's Jour.*, 139. Later, he recorded particulars, received from Lord Petersham.—*Ibid.*, 142. See also Creasy's *Decisive Battles*, chap. 13 17

After this surrender, the American soldiers imprisoned in New York noted some change of treatment at the hand of their jailors. Maj. Abraham Leggett writes in his journal that they got the news "In Prizen before the matter was Known in the City Except by Some of Higher officers—the way the news was Convaid to the Prison was in a Large Loaf of Bread—the statement on Paper and

1777 Oct. 17 Placed in a loaf and Baked and was Sent Colonel William Livingston who was Taken with us—as soon as that was Read in the Congress Room, the whole Prizen Resounded with three Cheers—the Keeper was alarm'd with Such an uproar as he Call'd it—Hasten'd to the second floor to know what was the uproar—then He was Inform'd —he denide it and Said it was—D——d Rebel lie—after this was fully known we was offer'd our Parlows."—*Narrative of Abraham Leggett*, ed. by Charles I. Bushnell (N. Y., 1865), 21–22.

18 With the issue of this date (No. 139), Rivington changes the title of his newspaper (see O 4) to *Rivington's New York Loyal Gazette*.—Early Newspapers, II: 428. See, further, D 13.

" Kemble complains that "younger Majors" are "every day made Lieutenant Colonels," while he still remains a deputy-adjutant-general.—*Kemble's Jour.*, 140. See, however, My 21, 1778.

22 In a letter to Germain, Gen. Howe expresses a desire to resign his command: "From the little attention, my Lord, given to my recommendations since the commencement of my command, I am led to hope that I may be relieved from this very painful service, wherein I have not the good fortune to enjoy the necessary confidence and support of my superiors, but which I conclude will be extended to Sir Henry Clinton, my presumptive successor, or to such other servant as the King may be pleased to appoint. By the return therefore of the packet I humbly request I may receive his Majesty's permission to resign the command." He repeated his request in a letter of Nov. 30.—*Parl. Reg.* (1779), XI: 437–38, 443. For Germain's answer, see F 4, 1778.

" A meeting of the "Old Loyal Church and King Club" is announced for this date, to be held at "Burrow's Tavern, opposite the late Presbyterian Meeting-House."—*Rivington's N. Y. Loyal Gaz.*, O 18, 1777. This was Brock's Tavern on Wall St.—See My 29, 1758.

24 Frederick the Great, in a letter to the Margrave of Brandenburg-Bayreuth, refuses to allow the latter's German mercenaries to cross his dominions on their way to embark for America.—Kapp, *Der Soldatenhandel deutscher Fürsten nach Amerika* (Berlin, 1874), 259.

25 "The Afternoon there was a great firing of Cannon at N. York, on ac^{t} of his Majestys Accession &c."—*Diary of Jabez Fitch* (*MS.*).

" Kemble is informed that Gen. Vaughan has "been as far as Livingston Manor," and "burn't Livingston's House and some others."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 140.

26 Gen. Vaughan, with the troops under his command, returns from Livingston Manor. Kemble notes confirmation of the accounts of Burgoyne's being "Prisoner with his Army," and some of the particulars. He adds: "After the Reinforcement is gone to Sir William Howe we shall have 6,000 Men to Defend this place (Kings Bridge) and its dependancies, exclusive of the Troops expected from Rhode Island,—one thousand."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 141. Gaine's record is: ". . . The Troops [Gen. Vaughan's] that went up the North River returned this evening having been as high as Esopus."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 53.

27 "No Barracks thought of, or anything else, for the defence of Kings Bridge, Redoubts, &c.; the Season advances fast."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 142.

" It appears by an advertisement of "Lost Horses," signed by the "Assist. Comissary of Horse, to the Royal Artillery," that the artillery stables were near St. Paul's Church.—*N. Y. Merc.*, O 27, 1777.

28 The markets are "extreme bad."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 53.

29 "Thoughts of demolishing the Redoubts at Kings-Bridge, and confining our defences to the Bridges, and making a Strong Redoubt upon Laurel Hill, near Knyphausen Fort."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 142.

30 "The Troops Embarked and ready to Sail for Sir William Howe, at Philadelphia, Vizt. 17th. Dragoons, 7th., 26th., and 63d. Regiments, Recruits and Convalescents of the Army, making about 4,000."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 142.

Nov. 2 "This Morning about 17 Sail came up from Cork, 3 from England, some from the West-Indies, and the Nautillus, with her Tender and two Prizes."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 54.

4 British forces are now drawn together at Philadelphia, where Washington designs to destroy them. To keep as large a body of British as possible at New York, he directs Gen. Dickinson to make a feint in that direction by having boats collected, troops assembled, etc.—*Writings of Geo. Washington* (Ford ed.), VI: 173.

9 Wm. Smith writes from Livingston Manor to the council of safety asking permission to go to New York City to look after some personal affairs and "to contribute towards abating the acrimony of the present war, and exciting to overtures of peace." His request was refused.—*Jour. Provin. Cong.*, I: 1079. Nov. 9

" Kemble records in his journal: "Left Morris's House and came to Town; Sir Henry Clinton taken up his Quarters in Kennedy's House. . . ."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 143. See Jl 18. For Morris house, and Kennedy house, see L. M. R. K., III: 951, 950.

11 A British officer on board the fleet off New York writes to a correspondent in London: "Our Spirits, which were much elevated by the Success of General Howe in Pennsylvania, and the Detachments up the North River, are now depressed with the News of the devoted Burgoyne and his brave Handful of Men, being lost to their Country in this Quarter. The Provincials are grown so mighty upon this Business, that their Army has increased amazingly; they are said to have about 12,000 Men encamped and quartered in the Villages, within a few Miles of King's Bridge, where General Clinton commands with about 8000, no Way apprehensive of their Superiority."—*St. James's Chron.*, D 30, 1777—Ja 1, 1778.

" Kemble records: "Our Troops for the defence of this Quarter, Kings Bridge, McGowan's pass, New York, Paulus Hook, Long and Staten Islands, consist of 6,200 Rank and File, 720 upon Staten Island, 180 Paulus Hook, 330 Long Island; New York, Mc Gowan's, and Kings Bridge, 4,970, exclusive of Artillery and a Detachment of Light Horse."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 143.

" "No less than 8000 Men have been raised in New-York and its Dependencies for Government, since the King's Forces have been in Possession of that City."—*St. James's Chron.*, N 8–11, 1777.

13 A New Yorker writes to a friend in Liverpool: "Washington is collecting a large Force to drive General Howe out of Philadelphia; and Putnam to attack this City; it is said he has assured the People of Success in three or four Weeks. The only practicable Way of getting Possession of this City is, they must first reduce the Forts of King's Bridge, which is now put in proper Repair, and the Fort on Long and Staten Islands. The Militia in this City is embodied, wherein twenty Volunteer Companies are already forming. News is just come in Town of Putnam decamping on a sudden from before King's Bridge, owing, it is said, to an Order he received from Washington to give him all the Assistance in his Power."—*St. James's Chron.*, Ja 1–3, 1778.

14 Washington writes to Sir Wm. Howe regarding an exchange of prisoners, saying, in part: "You call upon me to redress the grievances of several of your officers and men, who, you are pleased to say, 'you are well informed are most injuriously and unjustifiably loaded with irons.' If there is a single instance of a prisoner of war being in irons, I am ignorant of it; nor can I find on the most minute inquiry, that there is the least foundation for the charge. . . .

"Now we are upon the subject of grievances, I am constrained to observe, that I have a variety of accounts, not only from prisoners who have made their escape, but from persons who have left Philadelphia, that our private soldiers in your hands are treated in a manner shocking to humanity, and that many of them must have perished through hunger, had it not been for the charitable contributions of the inhabitants. . . . I would propose, that I may be allowed to send a suitable person into the city under the usual restrictions, to examine into the truth of them.

"I must also remonstrate against the cruel treatment and confinement of our officers. . . . I appeal to you to redress these several wrongs; and you will remember, whatever hardships the prisoners with us may be subjected to will be chargeable to you. At the same time it is but justice to observe, that many of the cruelties exercised towards prisoners are said to proceed from the inhumanity of Mr. Cunningham, provost-martial, without your knowledge or approbation. . . ."—*Writings of Geo. Washington* (Ford ed.), VI: 193. For fuller references to Cunningham's atrocities, see O 28, 1776.

" Wm. Smith writes in his diary: "There has been a Mutiny among the Soldiery near Fishkill—Washington calls upon Putman [Putnam] for as Many as he can spare. . . . This Mutiny occasioned the late Application to Col^{o} L[ivingston] for Money upon Loan. M^{r} Hancock passed Peaks Kill lately for Boston. . . . He said there was Money coming on the Road for the Troops in this Quarter. . . . I believe M^{r} Washington's Affairs are distressing. If Putman [Putnam] weakens his army here the Spirit of Indepen-

1777 N 14 dency will lose Ground this Winter in the Northern Colonies."—*Wm. Smith MSS.*, folio 195.

" Fitch writes: "Inform'd y^t^ Gen^ll^ Washington is kil'd & buried at Morris Town in N. Jersey, but yet I hope to hear of his having or being made y^e^ Subject of a speedy, a powerfull & a happy Resurrection."—*Fitch's Diary* (*MS.*).

15 The continental congress adopts the "Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union." These provide for the sovereignty and independence of each state, the number and election of delegates to congress, restraints upon the separate states, the manner of defraying public expenses, the powers of congress, and the method of voting.—*Jour. Cont. Cong.* (Ford ed.), IX: 907–28. The "Articles" were not ratified by all 13 states until Mar. 1, 1781 (*q. v.*). For a list of works in which these articles are published, as well as the debates and later views regarding them, see Winsor, VI: 274.

16 "It is this day twelve months since y^e^ memorable Surrendery of Fort Washington, when y^e^ number of Prisoners were so greatly augmented."—*Fitch's Diary* (*MS.*).

17 Maj.-Gen. Jones issues a proclamation stating that it has been represented to him "that the boatmen and others who bring firewood to this city exact the most exorbitant prices for the same, and that unless some regulation be made, there will be no bounds to their extortion." To remedy this, he orders that "no more than Five Pounds currency shall be demanded for a cord of wall nut wood," and "Four Pounds a cord for any other wood." In case any of these wood carriers, "to distress the inhabitants," cease bringing wood at these prices, "their boats will be seized and given to proper persons to be employed in bringing wood to this City." To prevent "impositions on the part of the proprietors of wood, and their detaining the same from the boatmen," he orders that they shall sell "at a reasonable price." If they refuse, "their wood will be seized and confiscated," and they will be punished.—*N. Y. Merc.*, N 24, 1777.

" Maj.-Gen. Jones publishes this notice: "The price of Fine Flour is regulated at Forty-five Shillings, New York Currency, per Hundred Weight.

"The Assized Bread will be regulated by the Mayor, agreeable to the above Price."—*N. Y. Merc.*, N 24, 1777.

18 A New Yorker writes: "General Putnam, in the 72d Year of his Age, is encamped within twelve Miles of this City with 10,000 Men. We are all Hurry and Confusion, and hardly know what to do. We have 17,000 Military and Inhabitants in the City, but a great Number of them are not to be depended upon. The Ships are stationed to cover as much of the City as they can, but when the Frost sets in they will be of little Service as they will be easily burnt by the Provincials."—*St. James's Chron.*, Ja 8–10, 1778.

" "The Sheds in the Redoubts at Kings Bridge nearly finished for the Guards—much wanted for the Comfort of the Soldiers."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 144.

19 The commander-in-chief having "prompted the principal gentlemen, inhabitants of this city and refugees from other provinces to form themselves into independent companies, twenty of which are nearly completed," several of them parade "on the fields at the upper end of Broadway, headed by the Worshipful David Mathews, Esq." These companies "will greatly add to the strength of the city and relieve the King's troops, who may be employed elsewhere."—*Rivington's N. Y. Loyal Gazette*, N 22, 1777.

26 "This Night, between the hours of 12 and 2, a party of Rebels landed from Jersey at Bloomingdale, ransacked and burnt Brig. Gen. Delancey's House, using his Wife and Daughter extremely ill. The cause of this to be Ascribed to General Tryon, who had given Capt. Emmerick Instructions, on a late Excursion, to burn some Houses at Tarrytown. General (Rebel) Parsons expostulated in a Letter to Mr. Tryon on the subject, and wished him to deny his knowledge of what was done by Emmerick, but he would not do it."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 144–45.

The newspaper reports of this occurrance are as follows: "On Wednesday Morning, the 26th. of November, a Party of Rebel Troops landed at Bloomendale, about Six Miles from this City, near Brigadier General De Lancey's, robbed and plundered his House of the most valuable Furniture and Money, set the House on Fire before Mrs. De Lancey, her two Daughters, and two other young Ladies could remove out of it, which was effected through the Flames, in only their Bed Dresses, when they were most cruelly insulted, beat, and abused, and what Money they had, taken from them; an Infant Grandchild in a most barbarous Manner thrown on the Ground; at last, in their Fright and Distress, they ran different Ways in the Woods, where they remained till Day-Light, exposed to every Inclemency. Five White Men were made Prisoners, and two Infant Children consumed in the Flames. The whole exhibited such a Scene of Savage Barbarity as is scarcely to be met with in History or Romance. Nov. 26

"The Rebels who committed the above Outrage, we hear, were a Party of about twenty Continental Troops, sent from Connecticut for no other Purpose than to destroy General De Lancey's House, with Promise of Great Rewards should they compleat the Work. They retreated by Way of Seccacus, called at a poor Man's House there, and robbed him of all the Family cloathing, Blankets, etc., etc."—*N. Y. Merc.*, D 1, 1777.

Another account, published at Fishkill, states: "Last week a small party of men made an excursion to Greenwich, about three miles from New York; they arrived there in the evening; advanced to Oliver Delancey's; a centry was at the door, whom they secured; found a few ladies and gentlemen in the house; the ladies were suffered to depart in peace, though in some haste; we hear five men were made prisoners; they set the house on fire, and, hearing the alarm guns in New York, thought it was time to decamp, crossed the river, and burnt their barge, and got safe off.

"You who are fond of burning works, how do you like it when it comes so near home?"—*N. Y. Packet*, D 4, 1777.

"Greenwich House," which stood on the bank of the North River, between 12th and 13th Sts., at Greenwich, belonged to Sir Peter Warren, but was occupied by Oliver de Lancey in Revolutionary times. It was to the north of the Mandeville homestead (shown on the Montresor Map, Pl. 40, Vol. I), and separated from it by the old road which then led back from the river. Ratzer's map (Pl. 41, Vol. I) shows it as "Oliver De Lancey Esq." A deed dated May 19, 1790, speaks of "the Road leading along the River to the house of the said Sir Peter Warren, formerly occupied by Oliver De Lancey," as if the house were still standing (*Liber Deeds*, XLVI: 149); but this may have been repeating an earlier description. Oliver de Lancey owned land at Bloomendall in 1732 (*q. v.*, My 8), and in 1748–1757, but no house is mentioned.—*M. C. C.*, V: 250, 287, 337.

" At about the same time, James de Lancey, until recently the Sheriff of West Chester and now colonel of loyalist militia, was captured by one of the American scouts. The report states that "the Colonel was found under a bed, and for a better defence, had himself surrounded with a bulwork of baskets. He was dragged from his humble redoubt, put under guard, and sent to a place better Secured."—*Conn. Gaz.* (New London), D 12, 1777.

27 The American officers billetted at New Lots learn that "a British Serg^t^ was come from N. Y. with orders for us to Repare there to morrow morning with our Bagage."—*Diary of Jabez Fitch* (*MS.*). On Nov. 28, Fitch wrote that they arrived at St. George's ferry about 1 o'clock, "& soon Embark'd in several Flatbottom'd Boats prepared for y^t^ purpose, being guarded by a strong party of Britains & Hessians, whom it seems took charge of us when we came into Brooklyn. The Boates carried us round y^e^ City & up N. River as high as opposite y^e^ old English Church, where they put us on board y^e^ Judith, a large Transport Ship prepare'd for y^e^ place of our confinment; we soon found our accomodations to be very Similar to those on board y^e^ Mentor y^e^ last year [see S 5, 1776]; there is now near 140 prisoners on board this Ship, & altho' our Births for Lodging are more tolerable than those in y^e^ Mentor, yet we are in a very dark durty & uncomfortable Situation, most of us destitute of Beds, & many have neither Blanket or watch coat, nor any other Lodging than ye Soft Side of a board."—*Ibid.*

28 "The People of the Country hear a report that Putnam has had a Battle near Kings Bridge, and was repulsed with the Loss of all his Cannon, part of which were gained from Burgoyne."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), V.

30 Gen. Howe writes from Philadelphia to Germain: "I candidly declare my opinion, that in the apparent temper of the Americans a considerable addition to the present force will be requisite for effecting any essential change in their disposition, and the re-establishment of the King's authority, and that this army acting on the defensive will be fully employed to maintain its present possessions."—*Parl. Reg.* (1779), XI: 442–43.

" "This Night the Head was broke off Mr. Pitt's Statue that stands in Wall Street."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 58. Stevens in

1777 N 30 " his *Progress of N. Y. in a Century*, 14–15, is therefore in error when he ascribes the date of this mutilation to 1776.

Fitch writes: "I took a view of ye Shiping around us; among which is ye Myrtle Laying next to us, on board of which is our Brotr Prisoners . . .; a little further distant lays ye Senturian a 64 in which it is said Genll Lee is confin'd; & on ye other side is another large Ship in which I am Inform'd our privates are confin'd; there is also a large number of other Ships near us, of different sizes &c." —*Fitch's Diary* (*MS.*).

Dec. 1 Mrs. Treville, who "formerly kept the assembly at Newport, in Rhode-Island, to the general satisfaction of the polite and gay, who resorted to that place," has now "fitted up (as elegantly as the times will permit) a large commodious room for the same purpose" at the London Coffee House, near the Exchange. Beginning Wednesday, Dec. 3, she will sell tickets at one dollar each, entitling each gentleman to bring his partner, and in return she will supply music, fire and candles till 10 o'clock, after which, if any are inclined to continue longer, the charge must be borne by them.—*N. Y. Merc.*, D 1, 1777. Mrs. Treville had opened the London Coffee House on Oct. 20, 1777. The house was on Broad St. near Pearl.—*Ibid.*, O 20, 1777.

2 Fitch writes: "At 8 in ye Evening ye Sargt of ye Guard came down & see all our lights out as Usual. This seems a revival of ye ancient custom in Britain, in ye Reign of William ye concouror, when ye Inhabitants were depriv'd ye use of lights in their Houses after Ringing ye Curfew Bell. This usage seems very disagreable to ye prisoners where near 130 of us are obleg'd to pass ye tedious night in ye dark, let what will happen, But yet as it is supported by ye precedent of an ancient custom in Britain, complaining will avail but little, & we therefore submit."—*Fitch's Diary* (*MS.*).

3 Wm. Smith writes on Dec. 22 that "When Mrs Banyar left NY. 3d Decr they were fitting up the North Dutch Church for Barracks expecting more Troops Daily."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), V.

6 "William Rowand, Portrait-Painter, (Lately from Glasgow) Proposes at his lodgings, No. 59 Wall-Street, . . . to begin painting in miniature, the weather not permitting painting in large, longer, and, to teach gentlemen and ladies the art of drawing . . ." —*Rivington's Loyal Gaz.*, D 6, 1777; Dunlap, *Hist. of the Arts of Design* (Goodspeed ed., 1918), III: 331.

7 "Soon after we turn'd out, ye Seamen got ye Ship [the "Judith"] under way, and Remov'd round into East River, where she came too, opposite ye Chappel."—*Fitch's Diary* (*MS.*).

8 The Independent Company commanded by Mayor David Mathews has its "Alarm Post;" here it is summoned to meet on Dec. 10.—*N. Y. Merc.*, D 8, 1777.

9 Fitch and two other prisoners receive orders "to go on shore in order to return to N. England." They land "near ye Fly Market" and go to the commissary's office for directions.—*Fitch's Diary* (*MS.*).

10 Fitch writes that, after he and his companions had settled their affairs with the British officers, "We then went down to ye Water near Whitehall, where we put our baggage on board ye Schloop Charming Polly . . .; This Vessel is appointed a Flag of truce to pass to N. Heaven for ye purpose of conveying supplies for ye British prisoners in Connecticut . . . after providing a small matter of stores &c, at about 2 o Clock we left N. York having ye Tide in our favour, & also a comfortable brieze of wind, altho' we were Obleg'd to beet up to Hellgate, where thro' ye deficiency of our Pilot, we pass'd through ye most Rapped part of ye pot with ye lid off, in ye strength of the Tide a little before Sunset, & were soon after Hail'd by a Man of war, but not long detain'd; We then proceeded as far as ye New City Island where we were brot' too by ye Scorpion, a british Ship of War, & detain'd ye Remainder of ye Night."—*Fitch's Diary* (*MS.*). Fitch reached New Haven on the 12th; he arrived home on Dec. 15.—*Ibid.*

13 With the issue of this date (No. 147), Rivington changes the title of his newspaper (see O 18) to *The Royal Gazette*.—Early Newspapers, II: 428. See, further, N 22, 1783.

18 "This is a Day appointed by the Congress for a general Thanksgiving which many will perhaps think ought to have been appointed for a Fast to deplore the Increase of the public Miseries." —Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), V.

20 Sir Henry Clinton issues a proclamation to guard against extortion by farmers and others who raise the necessaries of life. He states that "the farmers on Long-Island, and Staten-Island are possessed of great quantities of Wheat, Rye, and Indian Corn, for sale, beyond what they want for their own consumption, and it is highly unreasonable that those who may stand in need of those articles, should be left at the mercy of the farmer." On the other hand, he also lays down the principle that "it is equally just and reasonable that every encouragement should be given to the industry of the husbandman, and that, in all public regulations respecting the price of the produce of his lands, regard should be had to that of the conveniences which he is obliged to purchase." He orders that the prices of these articles shall not exceed the following sums: A bushel of wheat, weighing 58 pounds, 12 shillings; a bushel of rye or Indian corn, 7 shillings; merchantable wheat flour, 35 shillings per hundred weight; rye flour, 20 shillings per hundred weight; Indian meal, 17 shillings per hundred weight." He also orders that the farmers hand in an estimate of the quantities of grain they have, and of the amounts they may need for their own families until the next crop comes in.—*Royal Gaz.*, Ja 3, 1778; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1863), 651. Dec. 20

In his diary, on the same date, Wm. Smith writes: "Mrs S[mith] visits Mrs Banyar who agrees that the Citizens at N Y find a Scarcity but not the army there being Provisions for 40,000 for 17 Months."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), V.

" Maj.-Gen. James Robertson, the "Commandant of New York," who returned Sept. 26 (*q.v.*), issues the following harbour regulations by proclamation: All ship-masters coming into the harbour, "immediately on their Arrival (and before they haul their Vessel, to the Wharf) are to enter at the Port-Master's Office, an Account of the Powder they have on board," and "receive his Directions for stowing the same. . . ."

"No Ship or Vessel to be hove down to burn, at any Wharf, without Leave from the Port-Master, who will appoint Wharfs proper for this Purpose.

"No Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, or any Combustible to be heated on any Wharf to the Southward of Totten and Crossfield Wharf.

"No Fire to be kept on board any Ship or Vessel (alongside of any Wharf) on Deck, after Sunset; nor below the Deck after 9 o'clock at Night.

"No Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, or Spirits to be left on any of the Wharfs, but to be stored in some safe Place, clear of Danger from Fire.

"No Ballast, or any other Dirt, which is liable to sink, to be hove overboard from any Ship or Vessel lying alongside the Wharfs, nor to be hove off the Wharfs by any Person or Persons.

"No Ship or Vessel, while in the Harbour, to lay with her Gib-Boom run out, nor Sprit-sail Yards across.

"No Stove, Brick, Earth, or Timber to be taken off the Wharfs, as Ballast or Fuel.

"The Ships in the East River and at the Wharfs, are not to ring their Bells unless to make an Alarm in Case of Fire."—*N. Y. Merc.*, D 22, 1777.

" James Rivington, publisher of the *Royal Gazette*, announces that he will open on this day a "Glove Store" and "The Stationary Warehouse," where paper, parchment, maps, books, etc. are for sale, also "A few very elegant Pictures of the King and Queen, in gold burnished Frames." In another paragraph he advertises the opening, also on this day, of "The Cane & Walking Stick warehouse," where the "gallant, gay Lothario, or worthy Master Balance, the plain and respectable Citizen, may find an elegant and useful Variety of those Articles."—*Royal Gaz.*, D 20, 1778.

Later, Rivington added "Paper Hangings" and "Fishing Tackle," also "Breakfast Tea," to his store of goods. He dealt also in "Gentlemens Dress Frocks, of scarlet cloth" (*ibid.*, Ap 4, 11, 1778), and in "French Rasberry Brandy."—*Ibid.*, N 13, 1782. He later included still other articles, such as musical instruments.

" "Three Rooms and a Kitchen to be let in Cherry Street, opposite to the Rising Sun Tavern; for particulars apply to Thomas Levan, in William-Street, No. 468, corner of Golden-Hill."—*Royal Gaz.*, D 20, 1777. As this is the only mention of the "Rising Sun," we may presume it had a brief existence.

22 The commandant (Robertson) issues a proclamation stating that he has appointed John Thompson, of Brooklyn, to employ persons to cut wood on Long Island, "that the poorer inhabitants of this city may receive some supplies of wood at a reasonable price." Those with proper recommendations will obtain orders from the commandant for a proportion of the wood, on their paying Thompson the charges for cutting and carting, "with an

1777 D 22 addition of four shillings per cord for his trouble in this service."—*N. Y. Merc.*, D 22, 1777.

" A meeting is called for Dec. 27 of the "Loyal ancient free and accepted Masons" at the "Sign of the Globe, near the City Hall."—*N. Y. Merc.*, D 22, 1777. For the earliest known meeting-place of the Masons in New York, see Ja 22, 1739. Regarding the first appearance of the Masonic Order here, see N 28, 1737.

24 On this Christmas Eve, forty poor widows, "Housekeepers, in this city," were presented by John C. Knapp with "forty weight of fresh Beef, and an half peck Loaf each."—*Royal Gaz.*, Ja 1, 1778. Knapp made a similar donation the following year.—See Ag 14, 1778. See also De Voe, *Market Book*, 164.

26 William Fowler, the naval storekeeper, gives notice "That a Salvage will be paid for such Stores belonging to his Majesty's Ship the Mercury (lately wrecked in the North-River), as may be taken up and delivered into his Majesty's Store House at New York."—*Royal Gaz.*, Ja 3, 1778.

27 Maj.-Gen. Robertson publishes the following announcement: "Whereas, it is represented to me that the Poor of this City cannot be properly relieved without some Provision be made for that Purpose, as there is not a Vestry at present in this City to assess the Quotas of the Inhabitants, and to Superintend the Poor as formerly; and it appearing to me highly reasonable that some Method should be adopted for their Relief, and Elias Desbrosses, Miles Sherbrooke, Isaac Low, Charles Nicoll, Gabriel H. Ludlow, James Jauncey, Richard Sharpe, Charles Shaw, Hamilton Young, Theophylact Bache, Rem. Rapalje, Jeronimus Alstyn, William Walton, William Ustick, Peter Stuyvesant, Nicholas Bayard, and John Dyckman, of this City, Gentlemen, having offered to take upon themselves the discharge of the Trust hereinafter reposed in them: I Have therefore thought fit hereby to authorize them to solicit and receive the Donations of the Charitable and well-disposed, and to appropriate the same to the Relief of the Poor according to their several Wants and Necessities."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ja 5, 1778.

They collected a sum sufficient to afford temporary relief. "These gentlemen with the Magistrates of Police were then formed into a vestry & the alms house & poor of the city were committed to their care & latterly the pumps, lamps, &c. This vestry had a Treasurer & Secretary the former to receive & pay monies on their account & the latter to keep minutes of their proceedings. Proper funds for the execution of the trust reposed in them were necessary —therefore the rents of such houses & stores as were not wanted for the service of government & the ferries & markets were appropriated to the funds for the vestry—the fees arising from licenses & excise, fines inflicted for breach of orders, Proclamations of the peace, or other offences were also added & ordered to be paid into the hands of their Treasurer. He was accountable for the payment & receipt of all monies on their account, not only to the Vestry, but when required, furnished the Commander in Chief & Commandant, with his accounts—When he gave a receipt for rent such receipt specified that the sum had been paid by orders of the Commander in Chief.

"Whenever the proprietors of houses so rented out by the vestry came within the British lines, & made application to the Commandant, their pretensions were referred to the vestry, & on their report & recommendation, the property was restored—and

"When the Proprietors of houses or stores in the king's service or barrack department came in, & made similar applications their pretensions were referred to the Magistrates of Police, & Barrack Master & on their report the property was restored, unless in some instances, where his Majesty's service would not permit."—From the "Case of William Butler" in *N. Y. City during the Am. Rev.*, 154–56. See F 7, 1775. See also Vol. I, p. 326; De Voe's *Market Book*, 170; and Henry B. Dawson's report on the city finances during the Revolution printed in *Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, LXXXVI: 208–27.

" Maj.-Gen. Robertson, in a proclamation bearing this date, states that, as the generous price allowed for wood by a former proclamation (see D 22) has been the means of bringing larger quantities of fuel to the city than was expected, therefore, after Jan. 10 next, there shall not be demanded or received more than £4 "for a Cord of Walnut Wood" or more than 55 sh. "for a Cord of Oak, or any other wood."—*Royal Gaz.*, Ja 3, 1778.

" Patrick Blancheville, at his store "next door to the George and Dragon, opposite the lower end of the Fly-Market," offers for sale an assortment of wares.—*Royal Gaz.*, D 27, 1777. As early as Nov. 1, 1735 (*q.v.*), a tavern with this name existed in New York. Among other taverns to which volunteers were directed, in 1778, was that of "Mr. John Davan, at the sign of the George, the corner of the Fly-Market."—See F 16, 1778. Dec. 27

"Washington's Army for Several Days Past has been encamp'd near the Valley Forge."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*). 28

Maj.-Gen. Robertson, the commandant, issues a proclamation which recites that the public cartmen are "declining, under various Pretences, carting for the Inhabitants, when required, as by the exorbitant and increasing Demands which they insist on receiving for their Services." Regulations are established prohibiting this practice, and prescribing what the "Fare" shall be for carting articles of various kinds.—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ja 5, 1778. See, further, D 7, 1778. 29

Gen. Chas. Lee, who since Jan. 1 (*q.v.*) has been held prisoner by the British in New York, writes to Gen. Washington that he has been admitted to parole. His parole was dated Dec. 27. He states: "I have the full liberty of the City and its limits, have horses at my command furnished by Sir Henry Clinton and General Robinsen [Robertson]—am lodg'd with two of the oldest and warmest Friends I have in the world—Colonel Butler and Major Disney of ye 38th Regt. . . . in short my situation is rendered as easy, comfortable and pleasant as possible for a man who is in any sort of Prisoner."—*Lee Papers* in N. Y. H. S. (1873), II: 376. See, further, F 3, 1778. 30

1778

In this year, the death of Voltaire and Rousseau occurred, the former on May 30, the latter on July 2. Rousseau's *Confessions* appeared in 1782.—*Dictionnaire Historique de la France.* —

"A view of the City of New York from Long Island," evidently drawn during the English occupation, perhaps by Montresor, probably dates from this year. It is reproduced and described in Vol. I, Pl. 48. —

A view from Paulus Hook, showing Manhattan Island, probably drawn by Montresor in 1778, is reproduced in Vol. III, A. Pl. 6-b. —

"The Markets at New-York are so overstocked with Goods of English Manufacture, that they sell at London Prices, notwithstanding the heavy Charges on them by Insurance, Freight, &c."—*St. James's Chron.*, D 30, 1777–Ja 1, 1778. Jan. 1

Announcement is made that, "By Permission of his Excellency Sir Henry Clinton, . . . The Theatre will be Open'd early next week, by a Society of Gentlemen of the Army and Navy, for the laudable Purpose of raising a Supply for the Widows and orphans of those who have lost their Lives in his Majesty's Service, as well as for such other generous Charities as their funds may enable them to perform; . . . Notice will be given in the next Paper of the first Night of Performance." Tickets may be bought "at Mr. Rivington's, Mr. Hugh Gaine's, and Mills and Hicks's Printing-Houses, at both Coffee-Houses; and at Marshal's Tavern, opposite to the Theatre in John-Street."—*Royal Gaz.*, Ja 3, 1778. Marshall's tavern was later known as the "Shakespear Tavern," perhaps because of its proximity to the theatre. 3

The name of the actors are not given in the newspapers, but most authorities agree that André was among the performers during this year. Dunlap includes his name in the list of players (Dunlap, *Hist. of Am. Theatre*, I: 94, 101); and Seilhamer says: "When the season of 1778–9 opened Sir Henry Clinton was back in New York with the army that had spent the previous winter in Philadelphia. André was with him and had but recently been appointed his aide, with the Provincial rank of Major. That this gay young officer now took part in the theatrical preparations and activities of the season may be assumed with safety."—Seilhamer, *Hist. of Am. Theatre*, II: 38–39. The season of 1778 lasted from Jan. 6 to June 8.—*Ibid.*, II: 36. See Ap 21.

There is preserved in the N. Y. H. S. the account-book of the managers of the theatre; it is a manuscript volume, bound in vellum, and records, among other things, the receipts for each performance and sums paid out in charity. Ticket sales averaged about £200 a night; they mounted to £298:15:8 at the first performance of "The West-Indian," on Jan 15. At times a memorandum appears of "Light Gold taken at the Door." Payments appear to John Slidell, the chandler, and to John Mowatt, the ironmonger, and for his season's box Sir Henry Clinton pays "50 Guineas."

A lottery scheme is launched, by permission of Maj.-Gen. James Robertson, to raise £1,080 for "the poor and distressed objects in the alms-house of this city."—*Royal Gaz.*, Ja 3, 1778. "

1778 Jan. 7 Robert Steel and Co., London, write to a New York merchant: "We do not so much as think of shipping any thing to any body till we see affairs wear a very different aspect . . . Twelve Guineas per cent. premium is now giving here to insure goods at New York from fire and the enemy till 1st of April next, and Twenty Guineas per cent. have been given to pay the loss if our troops are not in possession of New-York the first of this month, and we have every appearance of a French and Spanish war."—*N. Y. Jour.* (Poughkeepsie), Je 8, 1778.

9 "The Whigs rail at Gen[l] Putnam without the least Restraint . . . They charge the Loss of Fort Montgomery to him . . . & now they alledge that it is his Fault that NYork is in Peace and not taken this Winter."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), V.

" Dr. Cornelius (see Ag 23, S 20, 1777) refers, in his journal, to his return to the Livingston sugar-house, of which he says, in part: "This prison was much worse than when I left it before, from the fact that there were nearly thirty soldiers, who went around to the other prisoners and stole from them the few comforts they had, and take the sick from their beds and take their bed clothing, and beat and kick them almost to death. The articles which they took from us they would carry to Mr. Walley [who had charge of the prisoners] and sell them for rum." On Jan. 13, being ill, he went to "the hospital, which was the brick Meeting House." He remained here until Jan. 16, when he made his escape. This he describes at length.—*Jour. of Dr. Elias Cornelius*, 10.

12 Among the taverns maintained during the British occupation of the city, was one on Water St., generally known as "Smith's Tavern." It was first designated as "opposite Commessary Loring's," then as No. 939 Water St., and still later as No. 35 Water St. It stood near the Fly Market. Richard Wetton first opened the house as the "London Chop-House, at the sign of the Earl of Percy's arms."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ja 12, 1778. He was soon succeeded by Ephraim Smith (*ibid.*, Ag 10, 1778), and he in turn by Mrs. Sarah Shaw, "late in partnership with Mr. Smith."—*Royal Gaz.*, D 23, 1778. Mrs. Shaw turned over the tavern to Charles Roubalet the following spring (*ibid.*, My 22, 1779); but within a year Ephraim Smith had returned—See Je 5, 1780. The rapid succession of tenants suggests that the tavern was not a profitable one, and when the house was advertised to let on Jan. 31, 1781, it was distinctly specified that "No tavern-keeper need apply."—*Ibid.*, Ja 31, 1781. It had become an auction-house by Nov. 17, 1781.—*Ibid.*, N 17, 1781.

" Geo. Forbes, commonly called "Black George," offers "at the White Hall" fried and pickled oysters for exportation to the West Indies or elsewhere. He also "keeps good entertainment for Gentlemen" at his house at Whitehall.—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ja 12, 1778. Forbes may have acquired the house with the "Sign of the fry'd Oysters" which we know stood at Whitehall.—See My 20, 1773. In 1780 (*q.v.*, Je 3), he removed to Little Dock St.

" Doran's tavern (see Ja 15, 1770; Mr 24, 1777) is now kept by "the widow Doran," according to a notice for the Marine Soc. to meet there.—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ja 5, 1778.

15 "Resolved . . . a Committee to View that part of Trinity Church Yard that lays on the South side of the Church and that was formerly appropriated and set apart for Building of Vaults and report how much of the said Ground they think Sufficient for that purpose and whether it will not also be necessary to reserve a Slip or piece of the said Ground adjoining to Thames Street in order to Widen and make the said Street more Commodious than it is at present."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*).

" On the departure of James Robertson for Philadelphia, the publication of his newspaper, *The Royal Am. Gaz.* (see Ja 16, 1777), was continued by his brother, Alexander Robertson. James returned to New York, and with the issue of Oct. 6 of this year the paper was published by Alexander and James Robertson.—Brigham, in A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 489. See Je 27, 1780.

17 Robert Hull, "intending shortly for England," announces that he has "declined the business of tavern keeping," and wishes to settle all accounts.—*Royal Gaz.*, Ja 17, 1778. Hull had been proprietor of the City Tavern since 1771. He apparently left during the month, for, by Jan. 31 (*q.v.*), William Hick had taken the house, renaming it the "Bunch of Grapes."

18 Capt. James Cook discovers the Sandwich Islands.—Alexander, *Brief Hist. of the Hawaiian People* (1891), 104.

20 News reaches England that "a Conspiracy had just been discovered at New York. Many of the Inhabitants, who had taken the Oaths of Allegiance to his Majesty, had entered into a League with the Commander of the Rebel Troops in the Neighbourhood, that on a certain Night, on his making an Assault on the Place, they would set the City on Fire in several different Parts, in order to throw the Whole into Confusion, and make it the more easy Conquest. Happily this diabolical Plot was timely discovered, and forty of the Ringleaders are now in Irons."—*St. James's Chron.*, Ja 17–20, 1778. Jan. 20

" Wm. Smith writes: "My Brother has heard that Col[o] Roger Morris is under Guard at NY. for declaring that the People of England wonder at the Generals' and Lord Howe's with holding overtures [of peace] in his power to make, and that they began to riot upon the Prolongation of the War."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), V. On Feb. 8, he added: "The Report of Roger Morris's Imprisonment at NY. gains Credit & tis said that Beverly Robinson his Brother in Law died lately in Town."—*Ibid.*

21 "If America can neither form an army to drive the British Force off of the Continent nor to disturb them at N Y Philad: nor Rhode Island this Winter the Prospect of general Devastation next Summer will wean the People from the Congress & all will then be over with their present Leaders. If they make an Attempt to raise Forces for this Purpose and do not succeed the Delusions will vanish before the Season for opening the Campaign. . . . Tis said Gen[l] Lee is exchanged and come out—Perhaps he is to be made use of to bring about a Treaty. . . . Strange Duplicity. Not many Weeks ago the Patriots denied that Lee had ever urged since his Captivity to Overtures of Peace. M[rs] Wattkins who came lately from NY saw Lee walking the Streets. He would not have had that Privilege if it was not known that he had changed his Sentiments—They would not have suffered him to procure Information & inspect their Condition if they were not confident of his Conversion."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), V.

26 "Supposing the Cont[l] Emissions to amount as M[r] Duane says to 34 Millions of Dollars or as M[r] Law of Connecticut who left the Congress with him in Dec[r] to 38 Millions, tho' I believe they are more [,] even then our Colony is under a Debt of near Two Millions Currency. . . . Compare this to our largest Public Debt in 1762 then about 323,000—Our Annual Levies were then a little more than £40,000 and the Complaints of the Burden were universal—Parliament reimbursed us in Part. The Congress have ordered us to raise 100,000 Dol[s] this Year viz[t] £80,000 What Clamours must arise—Then [in 1762] we had a Successful Trade & immense Gains by Privateering & a clandestine Commerce by Flags to Hispaniola—Besides we now cast the whole Burden upon Dutchess Ulster Albany & Tryon & the North Half of Orange for the Southern Counties cannot or will not contribute & as to Charlotte Cumberland & Gloucester they were never taxed as unable to bear any Burden & now claim to be a separate State under the Name of Vermont.—The City of NY general[ly] bore ⅓ of all public Colony Levies—With Respect to this Province the Congress may percieve the End of their Thread.—What will the Burden be in another Year. They owe even now more than 38 Millions of Dollars. There are great arrears due to all who serve under them."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), V.

31 "William Hick returns his sincere thanks to all those who were pleased to favour him with their company when he liv'd in the Jerseys, and takes the liberty to acquaint them that he now lives at the Bunch of Grapes in the Broad Way, lately Kept by Mr. Hull [the City Tavern, 115 Broadway], where they, and the public in general may depend on his utmost endeavours to make their entertainment agreeable.

"N. B. Jellies to be had every day."—*Royal Gaz.*, Ja 31, 1778. Hick, or Hicks, seems to have been occupying a house, prior to taking over the City Tavern, at "No. 326, opposite Mr. Isaac Low's in Dock-Street," where, on Feb. 5, he sold his household furniture by public vendue.—*N. Y. Merc.*, F 2, 1778. According to Jones, Hicks remained at the City Tavern until the spring of 1780 (see *N. Y. Merc.*, Mr 27, 1780), when Gen. Pattison, at the request of Commissary Loring, turned him "out of his house, into the street, with his family, his furniture, and effects, and substituted in his place one Roubalet, a pimp, a defendant, and a servant of the Commissary."—Jones, *Hist. of N. Y.*, II: 86. Roubalet remained until the end of the Revolution.—See O 13, 1783.

Feb. — A captain of a victualling transport who left New York in this month reported in London that "there were then Provisions enough for the Soldiery and Inhabitants for more than three Years, and

1778 Feb. — that the Warehouse and Stores were so full that he lay three Weeks at the Quays before he could deliver his Cargo, and that the Wharfs were then covered with Casks of all Kinds."—*St. James's Chron.*, O 8–10, 1778.

3 Elias Boudinot, who had been appointed by Gen. Washington a commissary-general to look after the prisoners of the continental army held by the British, goes from New Jersey to Staten Island, "in my own sloop," as he states in his journal, and thence to "the Wharf in New York." He relates his experiences in the city, commenting upon the fact that he was treated by Gen. Robertson, commandant of the city, Commissary Loring, and other British officers, "with the greatest Civility & good Humor," and was afforded every opportunity to see the prisoners, converse with them freely, and ascertain the conditions of their captivity. Accompanied by a British officer, he first visited the Provost prison where, he writes, he found "near 30 Officers from Colonel downward in close confinement in the Goal." These officers complained that "they had been confined on the most frivolous Pretences," and that "they had received the most cruel Treatment from the Provost Marshal [Cunningham]," being, on the most trifling occurrences and on false charges of misconduct, "locked up in the Dungeon, . . . 10, 12 & 14 weeks" or in some instances 11 and 18 months. The provost marshal, upon examination, "with great Insolence answered that every word was true," and "swore that he was as absolute there as Gen'l Howe was at the head of his Army." Mr. Boudinot continues: "After this I visited two Hospitals of our Sick Prisoners and the Sugar House: in the two first were 211 Prisoners & in the last about 190—They acknowledge that for about two Months past they fared pretty well. . . . They all agreed that previous to the capture of Gen[l] Burgoyne, and for sometime after, their Treatment had been cruel beyond Measure—That the Prisoners in the French Church, amounting on an Average to 3 & 400, could not all lay down at once—That from the 15th of Oct[r] to the 1st of Jany. they never recd a single stick of Wood, and that for the most part they eat their Pork raw When the Pews & Door & Window facings failed them for fuel." Mr. Boudinot records that, as a result of this examination, "Measures for alleviating the Miseries of War" were agreed to by the British authorities.—*Jour. or Hist. Recollections of Am. Events During the Rev. War*, by Elias Boudinot, from his original manuscript (Phila., 1894), 9–19; *Life, Public Services, Addresses and Letters of Elias Boudinot, Pres. of the Cont. Cong.*, by J. J. Boudinot (Boston, 1896), I: 90–99. See My 13, 1778.

Boudinot writes of his successful efforts to secure the exchange of Gen. Lee from the British, who had captured him at Baskingridge on Dec. 13, 1776 (*q.v.*). Lee had been "confined to a handsome House under Care of 4 or 5 officers who lived with him & Kept a genteel Table." He particularly describes his visit to Lee in Jan. (evidently error for Feb.), 1778, when he was sent to New York by Washington to examine into the condition of the American prisoners there, saying: "The Morning after my Arrival, I waited on Genl Lee who received me with great pleasure indeed, and asked me to breakfast with him the next day. This I did in Company with the officers who had the Care of him, and was treated with great politeness & affability. When Breakfast was over Gen[l] Lee asked me up into his Room. He soon began to complain very heavily of the treatment he had rec[d] from Congress, in not complying with his request," which had been that a committee of members of congress should be sent to New York to confer with him. Boudinot gives in detail his conversation with Lee, who said that he wished to reveal to congress the plans of the British summer campaign; that he considered it improbable that the Americans "under such an ignorant Commander in Chief" (meaning Washington) could ever withstand the British, and that he desired to send to congress a plan for military operations that he had drafted. Boudinot says that he declined to undertake such a mission, and adds: "I endeavored to negotiate his Exchange and it was agreed (hypothetically) that it should take place for Major General Prescott, subject to Genl. Howe's approbation. Genl. Howe objected and ordered Genl. Lee . . . to Philadelphia."—*Life, Pub. Services, Addresses and Letters of Elias Boudinot*, by J. J. Boudinot (Boston, 1896), I: 138–42. See Ja 1, Je 4, D 30, 1777.

Boudinot's care for the American prisoners of war in New York did not end with his departure from that city in February, 1778. He formed a plan of requiring Gen. Burgoyne to pay "hard Money" for the support of the British prisoners whom the Americans supplied with daily rations. In the meantime he proceeded to borrow money or take goods in New York on his own credit. "Thus," he said, "I furnished 300 Officers with a handsome Suit of Cloathes each and 1100 Men with a plain Suit, found them Blanketts, Shirts, &c, and added to their Provisions found by the British a full half ration of Bread & Beef per Day for upwards of 15 Months. Part of this I supplied by sending Wheat & Flour to New York & selling them for hard Money under leave from General Robertson." Feb. 3

Subsequently, in 1778, he applied to the continental congress, sitting in Philadelphia, for a settlement of his accounts, explaining that as a result of his undertaking in behalf of the prisoners in New York, he had advanced from his private resources and owed on expenditures ordered a total of $26,666.66. When congress took no action to settle the account, he wrote: "I sent orders to my Agent in New York [Lewis Pintard] and all further Issues were stopped accordingly."

The final outcome of the affair is thus described by Mr. Boudinot: "The latter End of July I rec'd a very affecting Letter from my Agent painting the Distresses of the Prisoners in so striking a Manner and the Death of Several more than had been usual, that I could not longer persist in my Determination of Silence on the Subject.—Having rec'd their Letter in Congress I arose with Tears in my Eyes, and reminding them of my former Promise begged Leave to break thro' it, so far as to read the Letter which I did—On this Mr. [Wm.] Duer (a Man of much Feeling) arose and in a speech of more than half an Hour declaimed so severely agt the ungrateful Conduct of the House that a unanimous Vote immediately passed for a Warrant in my Favor of £10,000 in Specie, which was immediately sent to New York."—*Life &c of Elias Boudinot*, by J. J. Boudinot (Boston, 1896), I: 158–61; *Jour. Cont. Cong.* (Ford ed.), XI: 736. See F 7 and My 13, 1788.

4 In reply to Howe's letter of Oct. 22, 1777 (*q.v.*), in which he sought the king's permission to resign his command, Germain writes that the king has been "pleased to order me to signify to you, his royal acquiescence in your request of leave to resign the command, provided Sir Henry Clinton shall be in America when this letter reaches your hands, to whom you are to deliver up the command, and put him in possession of all the orders and instructions, which you have received from me or any other of the King's servants, respecting the troops, or the operations in which they have been or were to be employed."—*Parl. Reg.* (1779), XI: 461. See My 2.

6 Treaties of "Amity and Commerce," and of "Alliance, Eventual and Defensive," are agreed upon at Paris by France and the United States. They are signed, on the part of France, by C. A. Gérard, and on the part of the United States, by Benjamin Franklin, Silas Deane, and Arthur Lee.—*Jour. Cont. Cong.*, XI: 421–53. The treaties were unanimously ratified by congress on May 4.—*Ibid.*, XI: 457. They were printed together as a folio broadside, a copy of which is in the N. Y. P. L.

7 Joshua Loring, British commissary of prisoners, writes from New York to Gen. Howe "that Mr. Boudinot, Commissary of the Rebel Prisoners, came to New York by permission of Sir Henry Clinton a few days ago [see F 3], to visit the Prisoners and settle his acco[t] with Mr. Pintard." Loring states that he accompanied Boudinot "thro' the Hospitals, Sugar House and Provost, and he is perfectly satisfied in the Treatment they meet with."—*Report on Am. MSS. in the Royal Institution of Gt. Brit.* (1904), I: 191.

9 As some British sailors recently "attacked, and with knives wounded and defaced three Hessian soldiers," and as other acts have been committed tending to raise discord between the Hessians and the British, Maj.-Gen. Robertson by proclamation orders that the Hessian troops be treated "with the civility due to strangers, and the kindness we owe to our faithful allies and friends," and offers a reward of £20 for the discovery of the perpetrators of the attack. —*Royal Gaz.*, F 14, 1778. Commodore Hopham later ordered that no sailors appear in the streets after dark, and Robertson directed that any who disobeyed this order be sent "to the Main Guard." —*Ibid.*, F 21, 1778. See A., S 7, 1776, Vol. V.

16 "All Gentlemen Volunteers, That are able and willing to serve his Majesty King George the Third, for two years, or during the rebellion, in the Prince of Wales's American Volunteers, commanded by his Excellency Brigadier-General Brown, now lying at King's-Bridge, let them repair to Mr. John Burrow's, at the sign of the globe [Wall St.], near the main guard; Mr. James Webb, at

1778 Feb. 16 the lower end of Maiden-Lane; Mr. John Davan, at the sign of the George, the corner of the Fly-Market; at Mr. John C. Brannon's, at the upper end of Chapel-street, opposite the New Brick Meeting, or to Mr. White, near the Main Guard: At either of these places, gentlemen volunteers will be Kindly entertained and receive their full bounty, appointed by his Majesty, (as an officer will attend the several houses for that purpose, to inform them of advantages belonging to that Corps in particular.)"—*N. Y. Merc.*, F 16, 1778.

19 Lord North's conciliatory bills are presented to the house of commons and read for the first time.—*Parl. Hist. of Eng.*, XIX: 775–815. On the same day Germain wrote to Gen. Howe: "The King commands me to send you copies of those bills . . . and to signify to you his royal pleasure, that you do cause them to be printed and dispersed throughout the Colonies, by such means as shall be most likely to make them generally known and considered, and that you embrace every opportunity of circulating them by flag of truce, or private persons among the rebel troops, and in those parts of the country, where the authority of the Congress prevails. And this you are to do with all possible expedition, so as the people at large may be acquainted with their contents, before ill-intentioned persons can have time to diffuse prejudices against them, or, by misrepresenting their tendency, excite jealousy and distrust of the favourable disposition of Great Britain towards the American Colonies."—*Parl. Reg.* (1779), XI: 463. After these bills had been passed and had received the king's assent, printed copies were forwarded by Germain for further distribution.—*Ibid.*, XI: 469. For Howe's answer, see Ap 19.

22 Smith writes that "a late Flag from NY brings News that General Howe is displaced & the Command given to General Clinton."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), V. The news was premature (see My 8).

27 Four members of Lamb's battalion of artillery arrive in New York from New Windsor, and declare "that the Remainder of that Corps have determined to quit the Service of the Congress."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Mr 2, 1778.

Mar. 2 A New Yorker writes: "The martial Spirit which at present shines forth amongst the Inhabitants of this City, reflects the highest Honour upon them, and is at once a Proof of their Loyalty and Gratitude. Ever since the Arrival of the King's Troops, the greatest Harmony and most cordial Friendship have subsisted between them and the Citizens, nor has the martial Law been a Grievance to any. None have been required to take Arms, not even the most apostate amongst those who have taken the Benefit of the Proclamation and came to this City for Protection. . . . The Indulgence of the Commander in Chief has prompted the principal Gentlemen, Inhabitants of this City, and Refugees from other Provinces, to form themselves into independent Companies, twenty of which are nearly completed. Several Companies of them have paraded on the Fields, at the upper End of Broad-Way, headed by the Worshipful David Matthews, Esq. and made a very fine Appearance. These Companies, together with the Militia, will greatly add to the Strength of the City, and relieve the King's Troops, who may be employed elsewhere."—*St. James's Chron.*, Ap 10–18, 1778.

3 The following announcement is made by the commandant at New York: "Whereas there are many houses and stores in this city belonging to Persons not under the protection of government which are occupied by merchants and others not entitled to quarters as constituting part of this garrison and whereas large sums of money are requisite towards assisting the poor, lighting the lamps, repairing the pumps, cleaning the streets . . . and there being no reason why the aforesaid persons should not pay rent. . . . I have . . . thought fit to authorise and appoint . . . John Smyth to demand ½ years rent ending 1st of May next . . . rents when received are to be paid by Said John Smyth into the hands of Mr Elias Desbrosses . . . treasurer."—*Report on Am. MSS. in the Royal Institute of Gt. Brit.*, I: 203. See also Jl 13.

5 Gen. Howe writes to Germain: "The rebel army continues . . . hutted at Velley Forge, where their men suffer exceedingly from the very inclement weather that has prevailed, this winter, which has induced numbers to desert.

"Great struggles are making throughout the provinces to assemble a numerous army in the spring, and the most oppressive and arbitrary means exercised, to draw the people to the field, who almost generally shew extreme backwardness to their service, and in some instances have forcibly resisted the tyranny of their rulers."—*Parl. Reg.* (1779), XI: 457. Mar. 5

7 Rivington publishes a report that Benjamin Franklin has been desperately wounded by a secret enemy, and there is no prospect of his recovery.—*Royal Gaz.*, Mr 7, 1778. An announcement that this "chief prop of rebellion" was dead had appeared earlier in the year.—*Ibid.*, Ja 31, 1778. These are samples of the falsehoods circulated to stimulate optimism among the Loyalists in New York. Other examples have been cited by Van Tyne in *The Loyalists* (1902), 251–52, as follows:

"Another day brought the golden tidings that Robert Morris had left Congress in disgust, having first made a motion 'for rescinding independency' [citing *Royal Gaz.*, Ja 3, 1778]. Wild reports got abroad that Washington had been made Lord Protector, or, again, this 'Caesar,' this 'Cromwell,' was dead or, at least, captured [*Jour. and Letters of Samuel Curwen* (1864), 125]. Sometimes 'court cookery' prepared for the gazette the news of a treaty with Russia by which 36,000 Cossaks—a most plausible number—had been taken into British service. The King of Prussia, too, had yielded to British diplomacy [*Royal Gaz.*, N 1, 1777]. 'Poor Rivington,' sneered a Boston editor, was hard put to it to keep up the spirits of the Loyalists in their confined district in New York [*ibid.*, D 1, 1779]. Another editor observed that the printer of the *London Gazette* had been thought the greatest liar on earth, but Rivington had far exceeded in this curious art his more respectable brethren in England [*North Carolina Gaz.*, D 12, 1777]. [See A., Jl 13, 1777, Vol. V.]

"Not only did the loyal papers publish these cheering items of news, but they gave to a hungry world morsels of political argument filled with bold antithesis, turbulent eloquence and the 'cant of passions which the writers never felt.' The peaceful citizens of New York, in nightly terror of the sailors from the British ships, who rioted in the streets and disturbed the loyal slumber [*Royal Gaz.*, Ap 14, 1779], were told of the terrible scenes of anarchy in the Whig centers. The refugee, groaning under the war prices, which were fast consuming the few funds that he had brought with him, was made content by the tale of grinding taxes in the provinces. There was, asserted one writer, hardly one article of live or dead stock, or of the produce of the earth or waters, or the result of industry or labor that was 'exempt from the fangs of those devouring locusts,' the Whig legislatures. America was mortgaged for ages to come. They had incurred this intolerable burden because, forsooth, England had laid that 'most exorbitant and grievous tax' of three pence on a pound of tea [*ibid.*, Mr 20, 1782]."

"General Lee is still in New York tho' discharged. He begins to be considered as a Deserter and probably will not come out till the Work of Reconciliation is advanced & the Minds of the Multitude turned to Peace. His Letters have estopped him from serving the Congress any longer as a Soldier. His Captivity may have saved his Life."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), V. See My 4. 9

A London news item reads: "Our Readers have heard that the Provincials have melted the leaden Statue of their most gracious King, at New-York, into Bullets; but they were guilty also of a Joke, for they reserved the leaden Head, and consigned it, by the next Opportunity, to one of his Majesty's principal Ministers, who, upon the Receipt of the weighty Parcel, could not easily imagine what were its Contents."—*St. James's Chron.*, Mr 7–10, 1778. 10

The royal assent is given to Lord North's conciliatory bills providing for the appointment of commissioners "to treat and agree upon the means of quieting the disturbances now subsisting in certain of the American colonies," and for a parliamentary declaration "concerning the exercise of imposing taxes in the American colonies."—*Ann. Reg.* (1778), 130–42, 171; *Parl. Hist.*, XIX: 867. See Ap 15. 11

The French ambassador informs the British court that France has signed "a Treaty of Friendship and Commerce" with the United States.—*St. James's Chron.*, Mr 17–19, 1778; Winsor, VII: 48, 84. 13

The legislature, sitting at Poughkeepsie, passes "An Act further to organize the Government of this State." It defines the powers and duties of the council of revision. The state courts are regulated. The secretary of state shall be, ex officio, the clerk of the council of appointment. Regarding the arms and seals of the state, it states: "Whereas, Arms have been devised for this State, and two several Seals have been devised and made, one of the said Seals, as and for the Great Seal, and the other, as and for the Privy 16

1778 Mar. 16 Seal of this State, (and which said Seals are now in the Custody and Possession of his Excellency the present Governor;)

"Be it therefore further enacted . . . That the said Arms and Seals, shall severally be, . . . the Arms, the Great Seal, and the Privy Seal of this State, . . . That the said Seal, hereby declared to be the Privy Seal shall be the Seal for military Commissions; and all such Matters and Things as heretofore, while this State, as the Colony of New-York, was subject to the Crown of Great-Britain, were issued, under the Seat at Arms of the Governor or Commander in Chief, of the Colony for the Time being, shall issue under the said Seal, hereby declared to be the Privy Seal of this State. And that all such Matters and Things, as heretofore, while this State, as the Colony of New-York, was subject to the Crown of Great-Britain, were issued under the Great Seal of the Colony, shall in future, (the Proceedings in the Court of Chancery hereinafter mentioned excepted) [be] issued under the said Seal, hereby declared to be the Great Seal of this State; and shall be made out and entered of Record, in the office of the Secretary of the State, in the same Manner as, when this State, as the Colony of New-York, was subject to the Crown of Great-Britain, the same were made out and entered of Record, in the Office of the Secretary of the Colony. . . ."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1778), chap. 12.

Impressions of the arms and privy seal, used on a document of April 2, 1778, are reproduced in Wilde's *Civic Ancestry of N. Y.*, Pls. 15 and 16. The great seal is reproduced in *ibid.*, Pl. 17, and Mr. Wilde traces the design to early Dutch models.—*Ibid.*, 56–59.

The great seal is thus described: "A rising sun, over three mountains; motto underneath, '*Excelsior*'; legend, 'The Great Seal of the State of New York.' The reverse is a huge rock rising out of the sea, and the legend, '*Frustra*, 1777.' . . . There is a record of the adoption, in 1778, of a coat of arms designed by Lewis Morris, John Jay, and John Sloss Hobart, and three copies made before 1785, are known. One is upon a military commission issued by Governor Clinton in 1778; a second was painted on the flag of the Third Regment; and the third is a picture hung over Governor Clinton's pew in St. Paul's Church, in this city, in 1785."—Preble, *Hist. of the Flag of the U. S.*, 616–17. See also "The Arms and Seals of New York—a defence," by Homes (Henry A.), in *N. Y. Gen. & Biog. Record* (1886), Vol. XVI; and "The Arms of the State of New York," by Howell (Geo. R.), in *ibid.* (1888), Vol. XIX. On May 18, 1892, "The State Law," constituting Chap. II of "The General Laws" of the state, prescribed, among other things, the arms and great seal of the state. The device of the arms of this state, as adopted March 16, 1778 was there correctly described.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1892), chap. 678, § 40.

19 "Letters from London mention, that a naval-yard is about to be established in this city, and that Capt. Le Cras is to be appointed Commissioner."—*Royal Am. Gaz.*, Mr 19, 1778.

23 Gen. Robertson orders a general cleaning-up of the city.—*N. Y. Merc.*, Mr. 23, 1778; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1863), 658.

" An advertisement offers "the farm called the Hermitage" for rent. It is "situate between the Bloomingdale and Greenwich roads, about four miles from town, containing near 25 acres with an house and garden, . . . barn and stables, and two large bearing orchards. . . ."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Mr 23, 1778; Landmark Map, Pl. 176, Vol. III.

24 The assembly concurs in a senate resolution of March 23 "That the Secretary of this State and the Clerks of the several Counties in the same, be respectively authorized to put or cause to be put, the Records and Papers belonging to their respective Offices, into strong and light Inclosures, sufficient to exclude Rain, and to keep or cause them to be kept, and from Time to Time to be removed in the same respectively, to such Place and Places, as they shall severally think most conducive to the Security of such Records and Papers." The commanding officer of any regiment of militia shall furnish such guards as the secretary of state and the clerks of the counties may require.—*Votes and Proc. of the Assembly* (John Holt, 1777), 90.

27 New York State passes an act to regulate elections.—*Laws of N. Y.* 1st sess., chap. 16 (printed by Holt, 1782).

30 Smith writes: "Rec^{d} a Letter from Brother Tho^{s} of 22^{d} Inst^{t}—General Sullivan there 18 In^{s} & gone to form an Army in N England where they expect the British will attack & leave another Army in Pensilvania. He owned the arrival of Com^{rs} of Peace at NY—Informed him of Conversation with Lord Howe & that he brought out Instructions to settle Terms to be laid before Parliam^{t}. . . . A Fleet arrived a few [days] before 22 Ins^{t} at NY whether with Troops or Provisions not known. A Fleet sailed from there the Week before supposed for Philad. Talk in NY of coming up the River but most of going to N England to relieve Burgoyne."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), V. Mar. 30

Apr. — Du Simitière makes a memorandum that he has added to his collection "a Cast of plaister representing in basso relievo the model of the equestrian Statue of the King that was erected in New York in August 1770 & destroyed in July 1776." He describes it as "gilt on a Skie blue ground, this cast was from a chasing on Copper done by a genevois [resident of Geneva] nam'd Goau a wortless [*sic*] fellow but what became of the original I know not." From Du Simitière's "Memoranda," MSS., Vol. II, in Library of Congress. Du Simitière began to inquire what became of the fragments of the statue by asking Col. John Lamb by letter of Nov. 24, 1778.—*Ibid.* As shown in the summary under date of July 9, 1776 (*q. v.*), he was evidently in possession of the information by Feb. 22, 1779

5 Frederick Earl of Carlisle, Wm. Eden, one of the commissioners for trade and plantations, and Geo. Johnstone, captain in the royal navy, are named by the king to act with the Howes as commissioners "to treat, consult, and agree upon the means of quieting the disorders now subsisting in certain of his Majesty's colonies, plantations, and provinces in North America."—*Ann. Reg.*, XXI: 222. In a letter of Apr. 12 to Howe, Germain enclosed "A copy of the instructions his Majesty has thought fit to give his commissioners for their guidance in this most important business," and declared: "They are so particular and comprehensive, that it only remains for me to add my sincere wishes for the success of your negociations, and that peace may be restored between Great Britain and the Colonies upon the ground of that connection which, so happily for both, formerly subsisted between them."—*Parl. Reg.* (1779), XI: 470.

An item of London news of May 9 stated: "The Emoluments of the American Commissioners are as follow:—1000 l. each for a Service of Plate: 5000 l. each for Sea-stores &c.—and 100 l. each per Week Salary, except Lord Carlisle, the President, who has thrice that Sum."—*St. James's Chron.*, My 7–9, 1778. The commissioners reached America on June 3 (*q. v.*).

7 The Earl of Chatham makes his last appeal in the house of commons against giving up the sovereignty of America. The Duke of Richmond answered in a long speech to the effect that England could not fight single-handed against France, Spain, and America. Chatham rose to reply, but swooned and was carried from the house. He died four days later (April 11).—Winsor, VII: 51–52, and authorities there cited; *St. James's Chron.*, My 9–12, 1778.

9 Mr. Hartley, in the house of commons, moves to put an end to the American war. After figuring that the expense of the war, if concluded at the end of 1778, will be £32,990,000, he says: "This sum, enormous as it is, will, I fear, be very short of the reality. At what rate shall I set the loss and destruction of the trade of this country, with all its rich resources and produce? At what rate shall I set the loss of 13 provinces, once the pride and strength of the parent state? At what rate shall I set the ruin of the British navy, which has hitherto been the bulwark of this country? At what rate shall I set the lives of many thousands of British subjects, whose valour might have been reserved for the defence of their country instead of being thrown away in the attempt to entail slavery upon the new world? These are losses not to be estimated in the vile trash of pounds, shillings, and pence. When will these follies come to an end? The trade, the revenues, and all the strength and resources of this country, are sacrificed to the pursuit of this mad and ruinous war."—*Parl. Hist.*, XIX: 1068–71.

11 An advertisement offers to let "The House, Garden, Stable and Coach-House, at Belvoir, The most delightful situation within the environs of this city. The House consists of eleven rooms, seven fireplaces, a Hall, Lobby, Kitchen and garret, with three commodious cellars." Applications are to be made to Mr. Rivington, or to "Mr. Howard, in King-Street."—*Royal Gaz.*, Ap 11, 1778. This was Belvoir, later called the White Conduit House, and still later, Ranelagh, for history of which see Mr 24, 1777.

15 Gen. Tryon causes to be "printed and dispersed" the draft of a bill, read in the house of commons on Feb. 19 (*q. v.*), "declaring the Intentions of the Parliament . . . concerning the Exercise of the Right of imposing Taxes within his Majesty's Colonies, . . ." The bill states, in part, that the exercise of the right of

1778 Apr. 15 taxation by Parliament has caused "great uneasinesses and disorders;" that it "has, by sundry misrepresentations, been made the means of misleading many of his Majesty's faithful subjects, who yet acknowledge the justice of contributing to the common defence of the Empire, provided such contributions should be raised under the authority of the General Court or General Assembly of each respective Colony, Province, or Plantation." To restore peace, etc., it is therefore deemed "expedient to declare that the King and Parliament of Great Britain will not impose any duty, tax, or assessment, for the purpose of raising a revenue within any of the said Colonies . . ."—From original broadside, in N. Y. P. L.; Evans Bibliography, No. 15827.

" Kemble records: "Sir Henry informed me he was appointed to the Command, Vice Sir William Howe; General Robertson and others informed of the circumstance, and made publick by them." The ship-of-war "Andromeda" brings "an Account of ten thousand Men being ordered to America, of which 7,000 are Highlanders, and of terms to be offered the Americans."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 149.

18 A "Bathing Machine, Upon the plan of those used at Margate, and other Watering-places in England," is to be established on the North River near Vauxhall by June 1. The subscription price is a guinea a season, or five shillings a bath. "The benefit of bathing in Salt-Water, being universally acknowledged, is it not astonishing that the Inhabitants of New-York, who have the means at hand should never yet have provided a conveniency for the purpose? The Gentlemen could scarce find a place to bathe in with decency, and the Ladies, though it is known to be of the greatest advantage to their delicate frames, have been totally excluded. . . ." It is to be open from June 1 to the end of September from 6 A.M. until 12 noon.—*Royal Gaz.*, Ap 18, 1778. By Aug. 1 (*q.v.*), the bathing-machine was in operation "behind Mr. Harrison's Brewhouse."

19 Howe writes to Germain from Philadelphia: "The Drafts of the [conciliatory] bills inclosed in your Lordship's letter of the 19th February [*q.v.*], have been published, and dispersed in obedience to his Majesty's commands, and will, I have no doubt, be shortly spread over this continent.

"The enemy's position continues to be at Valley Forge and Wilmington; their force has been diminished during the course of the winter by desertion, and by detachments to the back settlements, where the Indians make constant inroads; but the want of green forage does not yet permit me to take the field and their situation too strong to hazard an attack with a prospect of success, which might put an end to the rebellion; whereas a check at this period would probably counteract his Majesty's intentions of preparing the way for the return of peace, by the bills proposed."—*Parl. Reg.* (1779). XI: 465.

20 Henry Law, the master of the port, issues a notice to all ship masters to "wait on the commandant" (Gen. Robertson) on their arrival in port, and report in writing the names of their passengers, and other information "that may be conducive to the public safety."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ap 20, 1778.

" According to the advertisement of one Christian Werner, "Verlettenbergh" is now one of the recognized place-names of the city. It was "formerly called Flattenbergh-Hill." Werner's shop, where he sells "Butter Biscuits," is "No. 224, corner of Broad-street," at the "bottom" of this hill.—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ap 20, 1778.

" The advertisement of one Thomas Smith, a ship and house joiner, gives his address as "north-east of Schuyler's sugar-house, on Cowfoot-Hill, King-George-Street."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ap 20, 1778.

21 The military "Thespians" act "The Rivals" at the Theatre Royal in John St. This was the first performance of that play in America.—*Royal Gaz.*, Ap 18, 1778. See Ja 9, 1779

23 The "Sons of St. George" celebrate the anniversary of "their Tutelar and thrice renowned Patron," in full assembly in the "Long Room" of Hick's Tavern.—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ap 27, 1778. It was announced before the meeting that Gen. Tryon would preside; and that the dinner would be at 4 o'clock.—*Royal Gaz.*, Ap 4, 1778.

25 A woman living in New York writes to her son in Philadelphia: "Sir Henry Clinton leaves this [city] in a few days for Philadelphia to take the command [see My 2], when I suppose Sir W. Howe will, decamp. We are all here in the greatest consternation at the pacific measures the Ministry seem disposed to take with the Americans. General Tryon lately sent a copy of the acts [see Ap 15] to Governor Livingston in the Jerseys, who returned them with the greatest contempt imaginable, desiring him to make use of the paper. By all accounts, a French war is inevitable, which is an alarming circumstance. Lord North appears, by his speech, to be frightened out of his wits. I am most wretched that I cannot get away."—*N. Y. Jour.* (Poughkeepsie), Je 8, 1778. Apr. 25

Sir Henry Clinton, Maj.-Gen. Daniel Jones, Maj.-Gen. Tryon, and Maj.-Gen. Valentine Jones, with their suites, review the troops in the vicinity of Kingsbridge, passing along the lines to Fort Independence, and from thence to Capt. Emmerick's quarters. Here a sham fight is presented, "by firing from within a House, to defend it against many fierce Attacks made upon it. . . ."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ap 27, 1778. 27

"Sir Henry Clinton sailed this day to Philadelphia, to take upon him the Command."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 150. May 2

Volunteers of Irish extraction, wishing to join a corps being raised by Lord Rawdon, are requested to apply at certain places, including "Mr. Dean's, at the Sign of the Ship, near the Fly-market."—*Royal Gaz.*, My 2, 1778. See also Ap 28, 1781. "

Kemble records: "General Daniel Jones succeeded to the Command of York Island and Posts depending; find him as precise and Exact as Sir Henry was on the Contrary; . . ."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 150. 3

Maj.-Gen. Daniel Jones, commanding the British troops "on New York Island and Posts Depending," states in a proclamation that "Maj-Gen. Valentine Jones being Appointed to succeed Maj-Gen. Robertson as Commandant of this City, he will be assisted in the Civil Department by Andrew Elliot, Esq., Appointed Superintendent General of the Police, and David Mathews, Esq., Mayor of this City."—*Kemble Papers*, in N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1883), XVI: 605. The "Superintendant General of Police" will have "Powers and Authorities to issue such Orders and Regulations, from Time to Time as may most effectually tend to the Suppression of Vice and Licentiousness—the Support of the Poor—the Direction of the nightly Watch—the Regulation of Markets and Ferries, and all other Matters in which the Oeconomy, Peace, and good Order of the City of New-York, and its Environs are concerned. The Superintendent General will be assisted in the Administration of the Police by David Mathews, Esq; Mayor of this City. . . ."—*N. Y. Merc.*, My 4, 1778; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1863), 659. 4

It is announced that certain British officers in the hands of the American forces have been exchanged for Maj.-Gen. Lee and Ethan Allen.—*N. Y. Merc.*, My 4, 1778. See My 13. "

Col. Ethan Allen, who has been a prisoner in the provost-jail [see S 20, 1777), is exchanged for Lieut.-Col. Campbell.—"Report on Exchange of Prisoners," in Mass. Hist. Soc. *Proc.* (1860–62), 338. 5

Continuing his diary under this date in Vol. 3, Wm. Smith writes: "I have Kept notes of the public Transactions of this Colony in other Books & a part of last year on loose Sheets. We have arrived now to the 6th May 1778 from which Time I shall preserve my memoranda in this Book, and I hope the war will end before I have blotted many Pages with the Occurrences I am often obliged to set down from very muddy Streams of doubtful Information which if I have Time I will hereafter digest preserving a new Picture of the Times."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), III: 43. 6

General orders contain, among others, the following references to shooting-grounds: "The four Hessian Regiments will fire to-morrow morning, between the Hours of 8 and 10 upon the Common beyond the Jews Burying Ground."—*Order-book* in N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1883), 607. The same order, repeated on May 10, has this added: "and the Regiment of Mirbach upon the Bloomingdale road between seven and eight in the Morning."—*Ibid.*, 608. On May 15, the orders assign the Greenwich Road as the shooting-ground for the 38th Regiment.—*Ibid.*, 611. On May 19, an order reads: "The Grenadier Battalion of Kohler will fire Ball to-morrow morning at 8 o'Clock near Fort Knyphausen."—*Ibid.*, 614. On May 21, "The 52d. Regiment will fire this afternoon between the hours of 5 and 7 on the Common, to the right of the Bowery Road, and the Regiment of Wissenbach between the hours of 7 and 10 to-morrow morning upon the Communication to McGowan's, East River."—*Ibid.*, 615. On May 28, it is ordered that "The 57th. Regiment will fire to-morrow morning between the Hours of Six and Nine, on the Common, to the Right of Bunker's Hill."—*Ibid.*, 621. 7

From a British officer Smith learned on June 3 "That there arrived at NY on the 7th May 16000 men from Great Britain— "

1778 May 7 Two Expeditions were preparing from thence. It was believed one to N England & another up this River and he guessed they would be ready to act by Sunday next [Je 7]. That before the 16000 arrived there were at NY 7000 Regulars & 3000 Militia. That 20 Vessels had sailed from France with Stores for the Congress 17 of which were taken and brought to New York 5 of which he had seen there & the other 12 were at the Hook & coming up." Smith says of this information "As this Man's Intelligence on 26 March . . . were probably false I give him very little Credit for what he says now." From another source Smith learns "that the Reinforcem^{ts} which arrived at NY on the 7th May amounted to 22000."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), III: 67–68.

8 Sir Henry Clinton arrives at Philadelphia to take command of the British army in place of Gen. Howe.—Robertson's *Private Jour. of the Campaign* 1778 (*MS.*), in N. Y. Pub. Library; Winsor, VI: 396. See My 11.

" "If the British General & Commissioners are wise they will now publish a Relation of all the Attempts that have been made to induce the Congress to come to a fair Settlement with the Colonies & at the End threaten Desolation as the consequence of the last Rejection. This would convert Multitudes and totally destroy the Confidence of the Multitude in all those Leaders who have been in the Secret of the various overtures they have received."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), III: 48.

9 Wm. Smith writes: "If France is really a Friend [to] the Liberties of America let her declare War & send her Fleet and Armies here. A Treaty of Commerce is Nothing. The News of A Treaty of Commerce with the Contents unknown less than Nothing. She is an old Cunning Monarchy proceeding on an antient well digested Policy & not to be diverted from her Interest by upstart Politicians."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), III: 49.

10 Among general orders is this: "Officers or non Commissioned Officers Commanding Guards are to send Patrols to apprehend any Persons Gaming in the Streets or Ruins near their Posts; They are to send such prisoners to the Main Guard, and a Report is to be made immediately to the Commandant of the City."—*Order-book*, in N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1883), 609.

11 General orders, from "Head Quarters, Philadelphia," are as follows: "Gen. Sir William Howe having obtained his Majesty's permission to return to Europe, the King has been pleased to appoint His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton to succeed him, upon his departure, as General and Commander in Chief of the Army in this district of America, and all orders issued by Gen. Sir Henry Clinton are to be obeyed.

"Gen-Sir William Howe cannot think of taking leave of the Army without expressing in the strongest terms the very high sense he entertains and ever shall entertain of the distinguished Spirit, alacrity, and unanimity exerted upon all occasions by every Officer and Soldier he has had the honour to Command, as well Foreign as British, in the course of a service attended with much fatigue and hardship.

"At the same time he feels a real satisfaction in being able to congratulate the Army on his being succeeded in so important a Command by a General who, he is fully persuaded, will not only add Lustre to His Majesty's Arms, but acquire great Honour to himself and to the Army under his Command."—*Order-book*, in N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1883), 579–80. See My 24.

" John Holt having suspended publication of *The New-York Journal* at Kingston with No. 1771, which was the issue of Oct. 13, 1777 (see Jl 7, 1777), now begins publishing it in Poughkeepsie, with No. 1772, and with the title *The New-York Journal, and the General Advertiser*. "It was suspended from Nov. 6, 1780 to July 30, 1781, because of scarcity of paper and lack of financial support. After being resumed with the issue of July 30, 1781, it was suspended with the issue of Jan. 6, 1782, No. 1926, to allow Holt to print the State Laws."—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1918), 90; Early Newspapers, II: 424; N. Y. P. L. *Bulletin*, S, 1920. For its re-establishment in New York City, see N 22, 1783.

12 Steuben enters the American service as inspector-general. For his oath of office, signed "de Steuben," and attested by Washington, see Winsor, VII: 36.

13 Elias Boudinot (see F 3) writes to Gen. Washington of his success in securing an exchange of prisoners. Col. Campbell had been sent out from New York by Gen. Howe to confer with him, and he relates that, having received permission from Gen. Clinton, he returned to New York with the British officers. There he met "Major Gen^{l} Daniel Jones in the Command & General Valentine Jones Commandant of the City," and he reported: "They treated me with uncommon Civility & granted me everything I Asked. The Exchange I took with Me was compleatly carried with Execution, with the addition of twenty-five Officers & about Twenty Privates being for the Servants of Gen^{l} Burgoyne, Coll. Campbell & others. Gen^{l} Jones has given me the strongest assurance that our officers & Privates shall not have reason again to Complain of unnessary Severity; indeed their whole System appears to be changed or at least in Confusion."—*Life, Pub. Services, Addresses and Letters of Elias Boudinot*, ed. by J. J. Boudinot (Boston, 1896), I: 118. May 13

" Rivington's newspaper, *The Royal Gazette* (see Dec. 13, 1777), is changed from a weekly to a semi-weekly publication.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 491. See, further, N 22, 1783.

14 The "Superintendent General of Police" (see My 4) issues a notice that inhabitants who want to buy flour are required to leave their names at his office in Wall St. every Tuesday and Friday at ten o'clock.—*Royal Gaz.*, My 27, 1778.

15 Smith receives the following news: "At & about NY 10,000 [British] Troops. . . . The greatest Confidence at NY. of terminating the War this Year. A great Dockyard to be set up at NY. the Managers and artificers & Stores hourly expected."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), III: 53. See My 18.

18 Maj.-Gen. Alexander McDougall sends to Gen. Gates a tabulated statement showing the "State of the Enemy's Strength in New York, and its Dependencies." This he has "Collected from Deserters, & friends to our Cause, who have come from Long Island, & New York." It shows a total force of 6,303 men, of whom 2,060 are British, 1,250 Hessian, 2,893 new levies, and 100 Anspackers. These are stationed at Brooklyn, City of New York, Fort Washington, York Island (Manhattan), Long Island, Paulus Hook, Kingsbridge, etc.—From the original MS. with *Gates Papers*, in N. Y. H. S.

21 Maj.-Gen. Daniel Jones orders that "The three British Regiments in New York are to furnish an extraordinary Picket each . . . to Assemble to-Night at Nine on the Parade of the 52d [Regiment] among the Ruins near Broad Street."—*Kemble Papers*, in N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1883), XVI: 615. The occasion is what Smith calls a "Feu de Joie at New York."—Wm. Smith's *Diary*, III: 65.

" Embarkation orders contain the following: "Three Women per Company will be allowed to Embark."—*Order-book*, in N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1883), 615.

23 Smith writes in his diary: "M^{r} and M^{rs} Banyar visited us on Friday . . . We both apprehend that this Colony will soon become the main Theatre of the American War & that Sir H Clinton will correct Howe's Blunder by a greater if he draws all the Troops from Pensilvania where it will be his Interest to avail himself of the Disaffection complained of by the Independ^{ts} to overturn the Congressional Authority."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), III: 60.

24 The first of the general orders recorded under Clinton (see My 11) is as follows; at "Head Quarters, Philadelphia:" "His Excellency Gen. Sir William Howe having taken his departure for Europe, all Reports and Returns are in future to be made to Gen. Sir Henry Clinton, as Commander in Chief of the Army."—*Order-book*, in N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1883), 586.

" General orders from headquarters at New York, on this Sunday, contain the following: "The Battalion of the 71st. Regiment on Long Island are to March to Hallett's Cove on Tuesday Morning, to Pass in boats to Horn's Hook, on this Island, and March from thence to the Ground appointed for their Encampment on the left of the Redoubts of McGown's, near Jones's House." At the same time, it is ordered that "The King's American Regiment, Commanded by Col. Fanning, are to March on Tuesday Morning, at Five o'Clock, to Horn's Hook, from whence they are to pass in boats to Hallett's Cove, and are to be Quartered in New Town, where they will receive Orders from Maj.-Gen. Tryon."—*Order-book*, in N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1883), 618.

25 It is reported in Poughkeepsie by people who left New York about ten days ago that provisions, both fresh and salt, were very scarce, and, though prices are limited by martial law, yet the seller usually found means to obtain more; that a good quarter of veal might be sold for "half a joe," and other provisions in proportion, and that even the soldiers were stinted to half allowence of salted meat. It was supposed the scarcity would increase, as 42 transports had just arrived from Philadelphia, with invalids and tory inhabitants.—*N. Y. Jour.*, My 25, 1778.

1778
May 25 It is also reported that "there seemed to be some relaxation of the severity with which our prisoners [Americans] had been used, many of them being now allowed the liberty to walk the streets. . . ."—*Ibid.*

" Wm. Calsworthy announces that he "has erected a Stage Waggon, to go between New-york and Kingsbridge, which sets out from this City every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Morning at 9 o'clock, and from Mr. M' Fraser's at the camp, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon; each passenger to pay Six Shillings going, and Six returning . . . at the entering of the stage." His headquarters are at "Mr. Sommerdyke's, near the Tea-Water pump."—*N. Y. Merc.*, My 25, 1778.

29 Smith learns that "the British Troops have abandoned Fort Independence near King's Bridge. Gen[l] Gates gone with 700 Men to the White Plains."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), III: 63.

" Gen. Jones orders that "The 38th. Regiment is to Encamp to-Morrow at ten o'Clock, on the Ground ordered near the Reservoir Redoubt."—*Order-book*, in N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1883), 622.

30 Among the general orders issued from headquarters by Gen. Jones is this: "The Commanding Officers of Regiments are to be answerable that no fences Near their Camps are Damaged, Nor Gardens and Cultivated Grounds trod down or injured. The Regiment shall be Obliged to make good the Damage, and any Soldier disobeying this Order shall be severely punished."—*Order-book*, in N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1883), 623.

June 1 Maj.-Gen. Daniel Jones, "Commanding His Majesty's Forces on the Island of New-York, Long-Island, Staten-Island, and the Posts depending," issues a proclamation to prevent the practice of conveying "Wet and Dry Goods" out of New York without first obtaining permission from the superintendent of exports and imports or one of his deputies. He authorizes anyone to seize such goods, when such person discovers them "on board any trading Vessel or small Craft, or carrying by Land on Long-Island," and to send them to the office of the superintendent, in New York, who, on their sale at public vendue, will pay one half the net proceeds to the person or persons making the seizure, the remainder to be disposed of in charitable uses.—*Royal Gaz.*, Je 3, 1778.

" A British soldier, court martialed at Fort Knyphausen for desertion, is sentenced to suffer death. Two others, found guilty of murder and rape, are sentenced to be "Hanged and Gibbeted on the Spot where the Murder was committed."—*Order-book*, in N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1883), 624–25.

2 Gen. Jones orders that "The Corps of Artillery will fire a Royal Salute of Twenty One Guns on Thursday [Je 4, *q. v.*] at One o'Clock, in Honour of His Majesty's Birthday." To this is added: "The Commanding Officers of Regiments are to Order the Men of their Corps off Duty to be dressed on His Majesty's Birth day as for Parade."

The orders of the day also contain the following: "The Commanding Officers of Regiments are to Order an Exact return to be made out every Saturday of the number of Rations to be drawn for their Effective Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, Soldiers, Servants, Women, and Children for the ensuing Week, which Return they are to sign themselves and transmit to the Deputy Adjutant General.

"The Variations in these Returns from Week to Week to be accounted for in the next Return. No Rations are to be delivered but for the present time.

"The Commandant of New York is desired to Order an Exact Return to be made of all the Women and Children belonging to the Army, not attached to Regiments here, to prevent frauds in drawing Provision, for which purpose it will be necessary that they are seen by such Officers as he shall please to appoint."—*Order-book*, in N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1883), 625–26.

3 The three royal commissioners—the Earl of Carlisle, Geo. Johnstone, and Wm. Eden—appointed to act with the Howes to endeavour to conciliate the American colonies (see Ap 5) arrive in the Delaware. They reached Philadelphia just as Sir Henry Clinton was about to evacuate that city.—Winsor, VII: 50; see also Je 18. "A sketch of the proposals, of which they were the bearers, had been received a considerable time before by Governor Tryon at New York who had used every means to give it circulation; which being regarded as an insidious attempt to break the colonial union, the congress showed how little they apprehended its effects by publishing the paper in their gazettes. The commissioners immediately [Je 9, *q. v.*] dispatched a letter to the president of congress, with the late acts of parliament, and a copy of their commission: their secretary, Dr. Ferguson, was intended to have been the bearer of these documents, but was refused a passport."—Aikin, *Annals of the Reign of George III*, I: 217. June 3

" It is announced that the "sum of Three Pounds, Will be given above the usual Bounty," and a "Suit of New Cloathes," to gentleman volunteers, "during the present wanton and unnatural Rebellion." Those who are "willing to shew their Attachment to the King and Country by engaging in the above Regiment" are urged to call at "Major Sheridan's Quarters, next the Post-Office in Broad-Street, at Captain Howard's at Kingsbridge, or at the Regiment stationed at Powles-Hook."—*Royal Gaz.*, Je 3, 1778.

6 Henry Lake and Charles Roubalet announce the opening of the "White Conduit House at Belvoir near the new hospital in the Fields."—*Royal Gaz.*, Je 6, 1778. The next year, Lake advertised that he alone had "opened" the house, and would fit up the gardens in the spring.—*Ibid.*, F 13, 1779. See also Mr 24, 1777.

8 Smith learns from a man who has just come from New York that "War is not yet declared ag[t] France [see Je 17]. No Com[rs] arrived. That 26 Vessels laden with Stores for the Continent are brought in there as Prize. The Streets full of French men. The Inhabitants and Army in high Spirits. A Fleet arrived with Baggage &c from Philad: 4000 Troops arrived at Philad from Great Britain who are expected at NY. Sir H Clinton to move with his whole army thro' Jersey to the Hudson's River in Pursuit of or to intercept General Washington's . . . Said publicly at NY that Sir H Clinton had notified his Intention to make this March to Gen[l] Washington."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), III: 75.

9 The royal commissioners, recently arrived in Philadelphia (see Je 3), send the following letter to congress: "With an earnest desire to stop the further effusion of blood and the calamities of war, we communicate to you, with the least possible delay after our arrival in this city [Philadelphia], a copy of the commission with which his Majesty is pleased to honour us, as also the acts of parliament on which it is founded; and at the same time that we assure you of our most earnest desire to re-establish, on the basis of equal freedom and mutual safety, the tranquility of this once happy empire, you will observe, that we are vested with powers equal to the purpose, and such as are even unprecedented in the annals of our history. . . .

"More effectually to demonstrate our good intentions, we think proper to declare, even in this our first communication, that we are disposed to concur in every satisfactory and just arrangement towards the following among other purposes:

"To consent to a cessation of hostilities, both by sea and land. To restore free intercourse, to revive mutual affection, and restore the common benefits of naturalization through the several parts of this empire. To extend every freedom to trade that our respective interests can require. To agree that no military force shall be kept up in the different states of North America, without the consent of the general congress, or particular assemblies. To concur in measures calculated to discharge the debts of America, and raise the value and credit of the paper circulation.

"To perpetuate our union, by a reciprocal deputation of an agent or agents from the different states, who shall have the privilege of a seat and voice in the parliament of Great Britain; or, if sent from Britain, to have in that case a seat and voice in the assemblies of the different states to which they may be deputed respectively, in order to attend to the several interests of those by whom they are deputed.

"In short, to establish the power of the respective legislatures in each particular state, to settle its revenue, its civil and military establishment, and to exercise a perfect freedom of legislation and internal government, so that the British states throughout North America, acting with us in peace and war, under our common sovereign, may have the irrevocable enjoyment of every privilege that is short of a total separation of interest, or consistent with that union of force, on which the safety of our common religion and liberty depends . . . for further explanation and discussion of every subject of difference, we desire to meet with you either collectively or by deputation, at New-York, Philadelphia, York-Town, or such other place as you may propose. . . ."—*Ann. Reg.* (1778), 327–29. These proposals led a Boston paper to say: "The commissioners are arrived, but not with the olive branch—Unless they return speedily to their master, it may be too late for them."—

1778 *Boston Gaz.*, Je 29, 1778. For further comment in a later issue, see
Je 9 Jl 6. Congress replied on June 17 (*q.v.*).

12 Smith learns that "the British have 5 Reg^{t} at Kingsbridge 4 at Fort Washington or Kniphausen and that Troops had been for several Days imbarking at Hoorn's Hook."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), III: 78.

13 "The Game of Cricket, to be played on Monday next, the 14th instant, at Cannon's Tavern, at Corlear's Hook. Those Gentlemen that choose to become Members of the Club, are desired to attend. The Wickets to be pitcht at two o'Clock."—*Royal Gaz.*, Je 13, 1778. Later, the cricket grounds were "where the late Reviews were, near the Jews Burying Ground."—*Ibid.*, Je 17, 1780.

14 "About 2 o'Clock this Morning a party [of Americans], said to be about 20 Men, some Armed, others not, with their Faces blacked, and otherwise disguised, came into Flatbush, took off Major Moncreiffe and Mr. Bache; attempted the Mayor, Mr. Matthews's house, but it being well fastened, and a Shot being fired which they Apprehended might give the Alarm, induced them to go off with the two first mentioned Gentlemen, supposed into Jersey, . . ." —*Kemble's Jour.*, 151–52. Major Moncreiffe was the father of the young lady who came as a spy into the household of Gen. Putnam. See S 14, 1776; *Memoirs of Mrs. Coghlan* (London 1794), and *The Social Ladder*, by Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer (1924).

17 Hostilities between England and France begin with a naval battle off the French coast.—Guizot, *Hist. of France*, V: 380. The outbreak of war had been expected since the French alliance with the United States on Feb. 6 (*q.v.*).

" In answer to the letter of the British peace commissioners (see Je 9), congress by unanimous voice declares: "Nothing but an earnest desire to spare the further effusion of human blood could have induced them to read a paper containing expressions so disrespectful to his most Christian majesty, the good and great ally of these states, or to consider propositions so derogatory to the honor of an independent nation.

"The Acts of the British parliament, the commission from your sovereign; and your letter, suppose the people of these states to be subjects of the crown of Great Britain, and are founded on the idea of dependence, which is utterly inadmissable.

"I am further directed to inform your excellencies, that Congress are inclined to peace, notwithstanding the unjust claims from which this war originated, and the savage manner in which it hath been conducted. They will, therefore, be ready to enter upon the consideration of a treaty of peace and commerce not inconsistent with treaties already subsisting, when the King of Great Britain shall demonstrate a sincere disposition for that purpose. The only solid proof of this disposition, will be, an explicit acknowledgment of the independence of these states, or the withdrawing his fleets and armies."—*Jour. of Cong.* (Ford ed.), XI: 615. A poem on the commissioners' "Peace Offerings" was published subsequently, the closing lines of which read:

> "Our Birth rights which our God to us did give
> We can't give up while we have Life to breathe.
> Our Faith we've pledge'd with France, henceforth no more,
> Shall we ask Favors from the British Shore.
> Take all the dastard Tories; none but God
> Shall bind us in all Cases by his Word.
> Tell your perfidious King soon as you please,
> That Yankee's won't accept such Terms as these."

—*Boston Gaz.*, O 2, 1780.

18 The British evacuate Philadelphia.—*Penn. Packet*, Jl 4, 1778; Winsor, VI: 397. Sir Henry Clinton withdrew with his forces across New Jersey to New York—See Je 28, Jl 5. About 3,000 Tories left Philadelphia with the British troops.—Winsor, *op. cit.*, VII: 195. Washington notifies congress.—*Jour. of Cong.*, II: 596.

" The following order is found among the general orders of the British army, issued from headquarters at Haddenfield: "The Women of the Army are constantly to march upon the flanks of the Baggage of their respective Corps, and the Provost Martial has received positive Orders to Drum out any Woman who shall dare to disobey this order."—*Order-book*, in N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1883), 595. For other references to the women of the British army, see *ibid.*, 596, 598.

" The city watch, "which was established soon after the King's Troops took Possession of New-York," is complimented in orders from headquarters. The "inferior Officers, Artificers, Labourers etc. employed in the various Branches of his Majesty's Service (whose Duty will permit of it)" are required "to take their Share of the City Watch."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Je 18, 1778; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1863), 660. June 18

Kemble records: "The Troops expected daily from Philadelphia. The Hospital arrived with about six hundred sick and Wounded, but most of the former."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 152. 19

Kemble records that there are "two Battalions of Delancy's on Long Island, to hold themselves in readiness to Embark, and two Battalions of Anspach arrived from Philadelphia."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 152. 20

Congress, at York (see S 30, 1777), adjourns to Philadelphia.—*Jour. of Cong.*, II: 610, 616. The first session there was held on July 2, and adjourned from day to day until July 7, when business was again transacted.—*Ibid.*, II: 616. 27

The battle of Monmouth occurs, the "last general engagement fought on Northern soil" during the Revolution. Clinton, after evacuating Philadelphia (see Je 18), retreated across New Jersey toward New York. Washington followed, in an attempt to capture or destroy the British army, but his plans were frustrated by Gen. Lee, who disobeyed his orders to attack the enemy at a crucial moment in the vicinity of Monmouth court-house.—Winsor, VI: 397–400; Fiske, *Hist. & Lit. Essays*, essay on "Charles Lee." Under date of July 11, Smith writes in his diary: "Lee under an arrest—for not attacking according to Orders—retreating unnecessarily & for disrespectful words to Washington."—*Wm. Smith MSS.*, folio 195. See also Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*), under Je 28. Kemble records details of the action, with a "Return of Killed, Wounded, & Missing." The British loss was 299, of whom 56 "died of severe heat of the Weather."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 154. See Jl 20. 28

Holt prints in the *Journal* a letter to Lord North signed by William Smith, which reads: "My duty to the King, and the melancholy state of his affairs on this Continent, command me to deal plainly and truly with your Lordship. The overthrow and capture of Gen. Burgoyne and all his army, has inspired the base rebels of this country to such a degree of insolence; that they are determined to attack Gen. Howe in Philadelphia. In short, my Lord, if France enters into treaty with the rebels, I am afraid America will be forever lost to Great Britain; to prevent which permit me, my Lord, to say, that I think the only means left are to cede to France forever, 29

"1. All Canada, in the state she possessed it before the late war.

"2. To give up Cape Breton and St. Johns, with their dependencies.

"3. To cede to them Nova Scotia.

"4. A right to fish on the banks of Newfoundland, as possessed by them before the late treaty of Fontainebleau.

"In consideration of those concessions, France on her part,

"1. To cease all connection, correspondence, & commerce with the rebel colonies.

"2. To call home all her subjects, that are now in actual service of the rebels, and prevent them in future.

"3. To assist G. Britain with a corps of 12,000 auxiliary troops, to be employed in the service of Great Britain, with the British Army, in order to reduce the rebels to obedience.

"The honour I have of being one of his Majesty's council as well as duty and gratitude, have all called on me to give you the best advice for his Majesty's service in my power, in this dreadful situation of the King's affairs here, which are such as require some cessions to be made."—*N. Y. Jour.*, Je 29, 1778, reprinted in *Conn. Gaz.* (New London), Jl 3, 1778. In his diary Smith declared this letter a "wicked Forgery," and penned this record: "Wrote a Letter to London to defeat the Design of the Forgery in Holt."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), Jl 1 and 2, 1781. In a later issue of the *Journal* the letter was branded by Smith as a forgery.—*N. Y. Jour.*, Jl 27, 1781.

The legislature of the state of New York passes a banishment act against Tories, entitled "An Act more effectually to prevent the Mischiefs arising from the Influence and Example of Persons of equivocal and suspected Characters in this State." It requires that, on the refusal of such persons to take an oath of allegiance before "the Commissioners appointed for inquiring into, detecting and defeating all Conspiracies," they shall be removed "to any Place within the Enemy's Lines." If they fail to appear within 21 days, they shall be adjudged, upon conviction, when found, to be guilty of "Misprision of Treason;" and their lands shall be charged with 30

1778 June 30 double taxes.—*Laws of N. Y.*, 1st sess. chap. 47 (Gaine ed., 1789, I: 30). A probable origin of this legislative measure is given by Wm. Smith in his diary: "The popular Zealots have latterly been sanguine. They are elevated by the Report that the British army have evacuated Pensilvania and that Arnold is in Possession of it—They probably imagine that such [as] have not joined them may in the moment of Despondency be induced to it."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), III, under Jl 3. Regarding the banishment of Tories, see Winsor, VII: 201.

A list of those receiving sentence of banishment, which includes the name of "William Smith, Esq. [see Jl 3], one of the members of the late Council of the King of Great Britain for this State," is preserved in the secretary of state's office.—*Mag. Am. Hist.*, June, 1881, pp. 428, 433. See, however, My 4, 1780.

" Maj. John André, having recorded in his daily journal an account of the withdrawal of the British troops under Sir Henry Clinton from Philadelphia through New Jersey to New York, concludes his report with the arrival in the city on this date (it is probably this date André meant when he wrote "June 31") of the "Guards Hessians and Cavalry." He says: "Thus was completed a March of many miles thro' the Enemy's country in defiance of every obstacle they threatened or attempted to throw in our way; nor was it only by repelling and pursuing them at Freehold [Monmouth—see Je 28] that a superiority both of skill and powers was shewn; but throughout the march they were perplexed in their conjectures by the secrecy observed respecting our route and by false movements made to deceive them; neither could their Militia or Light Troops with their boasted knowledge of the country and dexterity in hovering round us, find an opportunity to give the least annoyance to a Column of eight or nine miles in length."—*André's Jour.*, from the manuscript in the library of Wm. K. Bixby, St. Louis, ed. by Henry Cabot Lodge (pub. by The Bibliophile Society, Boston, 1903), II: 16–17.

July — In this month, John Wilson, ensign of the 71st Regt. and assistant-engineer of the British army, drew a topographical plan of the upper end of "The Island of New York from Horn's Hook to the Advanced Posts in Front of Kingsbridge from a Survey in July 1778 . . ."—See facsimile reproduction in *André's Jour.*, ed. by Henry C. Lodge (Boston, The Bibliophile Soc., 1903), II: following p. 50.

3 On July 1, 2, and 3, the British, embarking at "the Hook," landed the "1st. and 2d. Brigades upon Staten Island; 3d. 4th., and 5th. New Utrecht, Long Island; the rest of the Army upon New York Island."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 154.

" In accordance with the act of June 30 (*q. v.*), Wm. Smith receives an order to appear at Poughkeepsie before the commissioners for detecting conspiracies, to take the oath of allegiance. On the same day he wrote in his diary that he did not intend to take the oath, and added: "I shall imitate the Conduct of Metellus Numidicus. I shall have his Fate and be banished. His refusal of an arbitrary Oath contributed to his Honor. Of this I am clear that my Submission to it would not only wound my Innocence but disgrace my Character. What shallow Policy! The Act will turn the distressed Exiles into bitter Enemies, such as take it [the oath] for Force will be less friendly than if it had not been tendered. It is oppressive & impolitic."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), III.

Smith appeared before the commissioners on July 6 and refused to take the oath.—*Ibid.*, V, Supplement. He came to New York City in August (see Ag 26).

4 "The number of deserters, chiefly Hessians, who have left the British army since they left this city [Philadelphia—see Je 18], amounts to upwards of 1500.

"We hear that the British troops now in New-York, are preparing to evacuate that city, and that the whole of the troops now on the Continent, will soon be drawn off to Britain or the West-Indies.

"When Sir William Howe, General Burgoyne, and Sir Henry Clinton embarked for America in the year 1775, the following lines appeared in a London Paper:

"'Behold! the Cerberus the Atlantic plough,
'Her precious cargo—Clinton—Burgoyne—Howe.
'Bow—Bow—Bow!'

"We leave it to our readers to determine, whether those military 'dogs of war' have done any thing but *bark* ever since they came to America."—*Penn. Packet*, Jl 4, 1778.

" A reward is offered for the return to John Bouser's "English Tavern," at the 4-mile stone, of a "black sprig'd Sattin Cloak."—*Royal Gaz.*, Jl 4, 1778. The 4-mile stone stood on the north side of the present 46th St., west of Third Ave. The "English Tavern" may be the old Union Flag which, as we know, stood on the Bowery or Post Road four miles from New York.—Bayles, 158, 176. July 4

Sir Henry Clinton, "Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in North-America," arrives in New York from Philadelphia (see Je 18).—*N. Y. Merc.*, Jl 6, 1778. 5

The British army establishes headquarters at Sandy Hook, where its march is completed, and orders are issued for the disposition of the troops. Those assigned to Manhattan Island in the orders of this day are the "16th. and 17th. Dragoons, and the three Provincial Troops, the Guards, Queen's Rangers, Flank Companies of 22d., 43d., and Marines, and all the Hessian Corps."—*Order-book*, in N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1883), 603. "

A letter from Poughkeepsie states that Samuel Broome has donated £100 to Mr. Jay for "the distressed prisoners confined at New-York;" and that the governour of the state has undertaken "to transact this business," as soon as military operations "will admit of any communication with the enemy." All intercourse with them has been suspended "for several months."—*N. Y. Jour.*, Jl 6, 1778. 6

Congress reassembles at Philadelphia.—*Jour. Cont. Cong.* (Ford ed.), XI: 671–62; Winsor, VI: 401. 7

The king's commissioners having arrived in New York "last week" (*cf.* Je 3), with power to appoint governours, Tryon writes to Germain asking that he may be recalled.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, VIII: 747. The request was refused.—*Ibid.*, VIII: 749. 8

Capt. Archibald Robertson is "Employ'd in making a sketch of the Attack at Monmouth [see Je 28] to be sent home by the Genl."—Robertson's *Private Jour. of the Campaign* 1778 (*MS.*). He made a second sketch later (see O 24). "

Montresor accompanies Sir Henry Clinton and the general officers to the Narrows, both on Staten and Long Islands, and explains a project of his "for defending that Pass, for preventing an Enemy's Fleet passing to New York."—*Montresor's Jour.*, 504. 10

Washington, writing to Gov. Clinton from headquarters at Paramus, says, in part: "By the latest accounts from New York it does not seem possible that the Enemy will operate anywhere suddenly; They have been much harassed and deranged by their march thro' Jersey, and are at present encamped upon Long, Staten and York Islands. 11

"We have this day a rumor that a French Fleet has been seen off the Coast, and that the English is preparing to sail from New York in pursuit of them. But it is but a rumor."—From *Letters of Geo. Washington to Geo. and Jas. Clinton*, 28.

Kemble records: "The Count D'Estaing, with 13 Ships of the Line, came to Anchor off the Hook; our Fleet under Lord Howe drawn up within the Hook to receive them."—*Kemble's Jour*, 155. Montresor states that the French fleet consisted "of 11 Sail of the Line and 3 Frigates, they took 12 out of 13 of our Fishing Boats."—*Montresor's Jour.*, 504; and foot-note, showing list of the Toulon fleet off Sandy Hook under command of Count D'Estaing. See also Robertson's *Private Jour. of the Campaign* 1778 (*MS.*). A carefully executed sepia drawing of the French fleet lying off Sandy Hook, drawn by Ozanne, the official French artist attached to the fleet, is preserved in the Library of Congress with 21 other drawings by the same artist showing the fleet in various American ports. These drawings were bought in Paris in 1911 by the author.

Several letters passed between Lafayette and the admiral while his fleet was anchored off Sandy Hook.—Doniol, *Correspondance inédite de La Fayette avec Le Comte D'Estaing* (1892). For an account of the movements of the French fleet during this and the following year, see Pluyette; "Etude critique des opérations de l'amiral d'Estaing aux Etats-Unis et aux Antilles (1778–1779)," in *Bulletin Historique et Scientifique de L'Auvergne*, Sept. 1921, and succeeding issues.

Clinton, and the British commissioners, Carlisle, Eden, and Johnstone, at New York, address the following letter to the continental congress: "We received soon after our arrival at this place, your answer [see Je 17] to our letter [see Je 9] . . ., and are sorry to find on your part any difficulties raised which must prolong the calamities of the present war. "

"You propose to us as matter of choice or other of two alternatives, which you state as preliminaries necessary even to the beginning of a negociation for peace to this empire.

"One is an explicit acknowledgement of the independence of

1778 July 11 these states. We are not inclined to dispute with you about the meaning of words; but so far as you mean the intire privilege of the people of North America to dispose of their property, and to govern themselves without any reference to Great Britain, beyond what is necessary to preserve that union of force, in which our mutual safety and advantage consist: We think, that so far their independency is fully acknowledged in the terms of our letter. . . . And we are willing to enter upon a fair discussion with you, of all the circumstances that may be necessary to ensure or even to enlarge that independency.

"In the other alternative you propose, that his Majesty should withdraw his fleets and his armies.

"Although we have no doubt of his Majesty's disposition to remove every subject of uneasiness from the colonies, yet there are circumstances of precaution against our antient enemies, which joined to the regard that must be paid to the safety of many, who, from affection to Great-Britain, have exposed themselves to suffer in this contest, and, to whom Great Britain owes support at every expence of blood and treasure, that will not allow us to begin with this measure. . . .

"You refer to treaties already subsisting, but are pleased to withhold from us any particular information in respect to their nature or tendency.

"If they are in any degree to effect our deliberations, we think that you cannot refuse a full communication of the particulars, in which they consist, both for our consideration and that of your constituents, who are to judge between us whether any alliance you may have contracted be a sufficient reason for continuing this unnatural war. We likewise think ourselves entitled to a full communication of the powers by which you conceive yourselves authorized to make treaties with foreign nations.

"And we are led to ask satisfaction on this point, because we have observed in your proposed articles of confederation, No. 6 and 9, it is stated that you should have the power of entering into treaties, yet we do not find promulgated any act or resolution of the assemblies of particular states conferring this power on you.

"As we have communicated our powers to you, we mean to proceed without reserve in this business, we will not suppose that any objection can arise on your part to our communicating to the public as much of your correspondence as may be necessary to explain our own proceedings. At the same time we assure you, that in all such publications, the respect which we pay to the great body of people you are supposed to represent, shall be evidenced by us in every possible mark of consideration and regard." On July 18, congress resolved that as neither alternative suggested in the letter of June 17 (*q. v.*), had been complied with, "no answer be given to the letter of the 11th instant from the British commissioners."—*Penn. Eve. Post*, Jl 21, 1778. For reproduction of the last page of the commissioners' letter, made from the original in the Library of Congress, see Avery, *Hist. of the U. S.*, VI: 145. A final "Manifesto and Proclamation" was issued by the commissioners on Oct. 3 (*q. v.*).

12 The French ambassador, Gérard, arrives at Philadelphia.—Winsor, VI: 401.

" Maj. John André records in his military journal the preparations made to meet the offensive of the "French Fleet" of "twelve Sail of the Line and four or five ships of inferior force" that came to anchor off Sandy Hook on the preceding day. He says that troops under command of Col. O'Hara were embarked for Sandy Hook. "They were here employed," he adds, "in throwing up a battery of two 8-inch howitzers and three 32-pounders. Eight companies from the Light Infantry and Grenadiers were distributed on board the ships of war. The companies were chosen by lot and the whole drew at their own request. The ardor to serve and the confidence in Lord Howe were as conspicuous in the seamen of the transports who almost to a man were Volunteers to go on board the King's Ships," which at that time were eighteen in number, "with three sloops, three fire-ships, two bombs and three galleys."—*André's Journal*, II: 17–18. Under date of July 13, Montresor writes: "I detached 3 Engineers to Sandy Hook to construct 2 Batteries for three 18 pounders and two Howitzers, with Tools and materials."—*Montresor's Jour.*, 505; *Robertson's Private Jour. of the Campaign* 1778 (*MS.*). See also sketch appearing in *Montresor's Jour.* as an insert between pp. 504 and 505, showing this battery and the positions of the opposing fleets.

" "At 4 o'clock this morning Sir Henry Clinton went from New York down to Lord Howe at Sandy Hook."—*Montresor's Jour.*, 504. July 12

" Von Krafft records in his journal: "I was sent with one Corporal and 18 privates a distance of 3 English miles from our camp to Yorck on watch on the road at a place called Tortellbey [Turtle Bay] to guard three powder-magazines. Never until then did I eat so many cherries and oysters as in this place. A very pleasant place."—N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1882), 54.

13 Encouragement is offered to win recruits to the "Roman Catholic Volunteers." The recruiting stations are at "No. 51, in Cherry-street, near the Ship Yards," and at an encampment "at Yellow-Hook."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Jl 13, 1778. It appears by this that the British military authorities disregarded the provincial statute which suppressed Catholicism.—See *Eccles. Rec.*, III: 1450.

16 "The French Fleet [is] still at Anchor & taking a good many Ships bound for this Port [New York]."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*).

" Sir Henry Clinton changes his headquarters from the Narrows to New York.—*Montresor's Jour.*, 505.

" "By a person who came out of New York last Saturday, we are informed the tories were in the greatest consternation.—Their insolence had quite vanished—and now they begin to send toast and butter to the prisoners by way of making fair weather for themselves against our army takes possession of that city, which time is near at hand."—*Penn. Packet*, Jl 16, 1778.

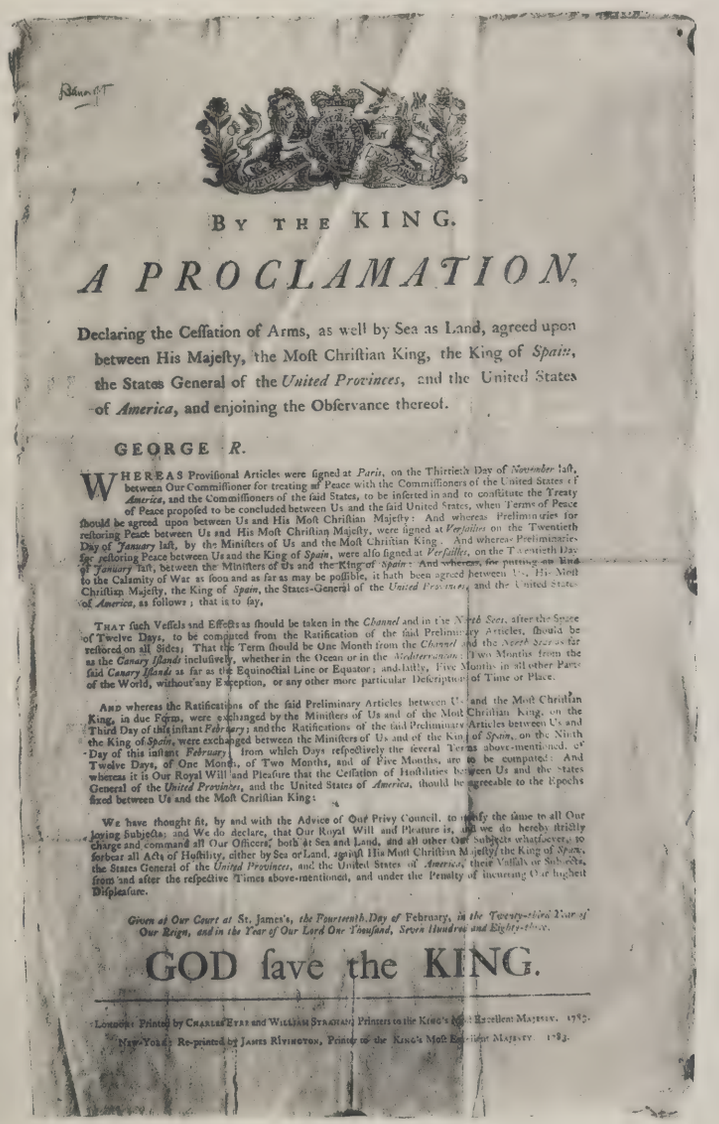
17 "This day the 1st. Brigade and 2d. Battalion 71st. were brought from Staten Island, the 71st. to proceed to Kings Bridge, the 1st. Brigade to occupy Mc Gowan's Pass. We have now on this Island: 1st. Brigade, 4th., 23d., 27th., and 49th., 35th., 52d., 45th., 71st. Regiments, 13 Battalions Hessians, Queen's Rangers, 2d. Brigade Delancy's and Robinson's Provincials; in the whole about 9,000 fit for Duty."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 156; see also *Montresor's Jour.*, 505.

" Smith writes in his diary: "The Confidence of the Whigs is at its highest Elevation if we were to judge from their Words—But I impute this. . . . Language to Fear in the Leaders of a Rising of the People—Great Pains are taken to render it credible that the British loss in Jersey is 3000 and that a French Fleet & 12000 Troops are arrived in Delaware & the Kings Army leaving NY. for Hallifax. Yet melancholy Truths slip out which the Whigs affect to disbelieve—The advance of an army to Fort Stanwix—The cutting off of Wioming by Indians. . . . The Assembling of an army at Ticonderoga—That the Loss in Jersey was Trifling & no Victory—See Washington's & Lee's Letters in Loudon's Paper of yesterday. Many suspect that the fleet said to be in Delaware on the 12 Inst & gone to Sandy Hook is an English one—See Franklins & Adams's Letters dated at Paris 18 May advising of 11 Ships of the Line [see Jl 12] ready to sail for America."—*Wm. Smith MSS.*, folio 195.

18 A private letter of this date states, in substance, that New York is blockaded by the French fleet: "If the French fleet should preserve its present station, a famine must, I think (and very soon) ensue in the enemy's army, as all their supplies must be cut off. Nothing but rice, instead of bread or flour, has been dealt out to the soldiery since their arrival in New York. A loaf of bread that used to cost 4 d. now sells in the city for a dollar. In short, it appears to me, not at all impossible, that if they should be thus kept hem'd in on the sea and land side, they will be reduced to the necessity of surrendering the city in less than a month, without any enterprise of General Washington against them."—*Penn. Packet* (Phila.), Jl 25, 1778. In the same paper it is reported that Washington has crossed the North River to unite with Gates above Kingsbridge. "Thus are the enemies of America surrounded on all sides, by the forces of the magnanimous and Most Christian King, and the virtuous citizens of America. It is therefore more than probable that the destruction which the emissaries of Britain had concerted for the free and independent sons of America, will, ere long, fall with tenfold misery upon their own heads.—*Ibid.* Montresor records that the French fleet has already taken "Eleven sail of our [British] vessels besides the Fishing Craft."—*Montresor's Jour.*, 506. André records the capture of a still larger number (see Jl 22).

19 Smith says there are many negroes in Washington's army; "they mix, march, mess & sleep with the Whites." The soldiers complain of a "want of Pay." Many are "in Raggs without Shoes & Stockings" and "wish the war ended."—*Wm. Smith's MSS.*, folio 195.

20 Sir Charles Blagden, an officer in the British hospital service, writes from New York to Sir Joseph Banks: "In the affair of the



BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION,

Declaring the Ceſſation of Arms, as well by Sea as Land, agreed upon between His Majeſty, the Moſt Chriſtian King, the King of *Spain*, the States General of the *United Provinces*, and the United States of *America*, and enjoining the Obſervance thereof.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS Proviſional Articles were ſigned at *Paris*, on the Thirtieth Day of *November* laſt, between Our Commiſſioner for treating of Peace with the Commiſſioners of the United States of *America*, and the Commiſſioners of the ſaid States, to be inſerted in and to conſtitute the Treaty of Peace propoſed to be concluded between Us and the ſaid United States, when Terms of Peace ſhould be agreed upon between Us and His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty: And whereas Preliminaries for reſtoring Peace between Us and His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, were ſigned at *Verſailles* on the Twentieth Day of *January* laſt, by the Miniſters of Us and the Moſt Chriſtian King. And whereas Preliminaries for reſtoring Peace between Us and the King of *Spain*, were alſo ſigned at *Verſailles*, on the Twentieth Day of *January* laſt, between the Miniſters of Us and the King of *Spain*: And whereas, for putting an End to the Calamity of War as ſoon and as far as may be poſſible, it hath been agreed between Us, His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, the King of *Spain*, the States-General of the *United Provinces*, and the United States of *America*, as follows; that is to ſay,

THAT ſuch Veſſels and Effects as ſhould be taken in the *Channel* and in the *North Sees*, after the Space of Twelve Days, to be computed from the Ratification of the ſaid Preliminary Articles, ſhould be reſtored on all Sides; That the Term ſhould be One Month from the *Channel* and the *North Seas* as far as the *Canary Iſlands* incluſively, whether in the Ocean or in the *Mediterranean*; Two Months from the ſaid *Canary Iſlands* as far as the Equinoctial Line or Equator; and laſtly, Five Months in all other Parts of the World, without any Exception, or any other more particular Deſcription of Time or Place.

AND whereas the Ratifications of the ſaid Preliminary Articles between Us and the Moſt Chriſtian King, in due Form, were exchanged by the Miniſters of Us and of the Moſt Chriſtian King, on the Third Day of this inſtant *February*; and the Ratifications of the ſaid Preliminary Articles between Us and the King of *Spain*, were exchanged between the Miniſters of Us and of the King of *Spain*, on the Ninth Day of this inſtant *February*, from which Days reſpectively the ſeveral Terms above-mentioned, of Twelve Days, of One Month, of Two Months, and of Five Months, are to be computed: And whereas it is Our Royal Will and Pleaſure that the Ceſſation of Hoſtilities between Us and the States General of the *United Provinces*, and the United States of *America*, ſhould be agreeable to the Epochs fixed between Us and the Moſt Chriſtian King:

We have thought fit, by and with the Advice of Our Privy Council, to notify the ſame to all Our loving Subjects: and We do declare, that Our Royal Will and Pleaſure is, and we do hereby ſtrictly charge and command all Our Officers, both at Sea and Land, and all other Our Subjects whatſoever, to forbear all Acts of Hoſtility, either by Sea or Land, againſt His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, the King of *Spain*, the States General of the *United Provinces*, and the United States of *America*, their Veſſels or Subjects, from and after the reſpective Times above-mentioned, and under the Penalty of incurring Our higheſt Diſpleaſure.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, the Fourteenth Day of February, *in the Twenty-third Year of Our Reign, and in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand, Seven Hundred and Eighty-three.*

GOD ſave the KING.

LONDON: Printed by CHARLES EYRE and WILLIAM STRAHAN, Printers to the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty. 1783.

NEW-YORK: Re-printed by JAMES RIVINGTON, Printer to the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty. 1783.



A GENERAL PEACE.

NEW-YORK, March 25, 1783.

LATE laſt Night, an EXPRESS from New-Jerſey, brought the following Account.

THAT on Sunday laſt, the Twenty-Third Inſtant, a Veſſel arrived at Philadelphia, in Thirty-five Days from Cadiz, with *Diſpatches* to the *Continental Congreſs*, informing them, that on Monday the Twentieth Day of January, the PRELIMINARIES to

A GENERAL PEACE,

Between *Great-Britain*, *France*, *Spain*, *Holland*, and the *United States* of *America*, were SIGNED at Paris, by all the Commiſſioners from thoſe Powers; in conſequence of which, Hoſtilities, by Sea and Land, were to *ceaſe* in Europe, on Wedneſday the Twentieth Day of February; and in America, on Thurſday the Twentieth Day of March, in the preſent Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty-Three.

THIS very *important* Intelligence was laſt Night announced by the Firing of Cannon, and great Rejoicings at Elizabeth-Town.---Reſpecting the Particulars of this truly intereſting Event no more are yet received, but they are hourly expected.

Publiſhed by James Rivington, *Printer to the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.*

The foregoing "Broadside" has been compared with the original, in the Senate House, Kingston, N.Y., and found correct.

JULIUS SCHOONMAKER, Custodian.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 13th day of October, 1898.

C. HUME, Notary Public.

A. RIVINGTON'S REPRINT OF THE KING'S PROCLAMATION OF FEB. 14, 1783, TERMINATING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR. SEE P. 1156.

B. REPRODUCTION OF RIVINGTON'S BROADSIDE ANNOUNCING THE SIGNING OF THE PEACE PROTOCOL AT PARIS ON JAN. 20, 1783. SEE P. 1158.

1778 July 20 28th of June [*q.v.*] we lost upon the whole between three & four hundred men: & about the same number had deserted during our retreat before that day; afterwards very few deserted. Washington condemned Lee's conduct in that action so much, that the latter insisted upon a court-martial, which acquitted him. Our Commissioners have issued a Proclamation, relating their application to Congress & the manner in which it was treated, & appealing to the people of America; but it will all be fruitless without success in arms. Indeed our present situation is so ignominious, that the whole Continent must view us with contempt; almost all the British Force in America blockaded by sea, & invested by land. . . . The French force is so much prepared that we cannot presume to attack them; they effectually block up the harbour, & have taken several of our vessels; but the communication with the Sound is still open, & the Packet-Boats now go that way. It is a matter of astonishment to every person here, that a month after the French Fleet had sailed from Toulon we had no Fleet out in pursuit of them, but lay all asleep at Spithead."—From the original letter in the N. Y. P. L. printed in Library *Bull.* (1903), 422–24.

21 Lord Carlisle writes from New York to Lady Carlisle: "The common people hate us in their hearts. . . . Formerly, when things went better for us, there was an appearance of friendship, by their coming in for pardons; but, no sooner was our situation the least altered for the worst, but these friends were the first to fire on us; and many were taken with their pardons in their pockets."—Trevelyan, *The Am. Revolution*, III: 404.

22 The French fleet, which has been lying off Sandy Hook since the 11th inst., weighs anchor and sails for Rhode Island, as recorded in the military journal of Maj. John André, who adds that while the French ships were off the Hook "they landed a considerable body of men in Shrewsbury River and took in water. They captured about twenty Sail of trading vessels and one or two sloops of war, an object of no consequence, compared with the expectations they well might have."—*André's Jour.*, 17–18; see also *Montresor's Jour.*, 506; and *Kemble's Jour.*, 156.

Channing says that during the eleven days the French had been "busily engaged in sounding the channels leading over the bar. . . . Suddenly, on July 22, when the depth of water on the outer bar rose to thirty feet—ample for the passage of the biggest French liner—D'Estaing stood out to sea. . . . Treachery or unwillingness of pilots has always been alleged as the reason for this sudden turn-about; but the necessity of keeping his fleet intact, or possibly some knowledge of the approach of Commodore Byron, may have impelled him to this action."—Channing, *Hist. of U. S.*, III: 298–99. A recent French treatise, *Etude critique des opérations de l'amiral d'Estaing aux Etats-Unis et aux Antilles* (1778–1779), by Col. Pluyette, defends the admiral thus: "D'Estaing préoccupa immédiatement de faire rechercher des pilotes et de faire reconnaître les passes conduisant dans la rade intérieure. Ces passes, situées entre la presque'île de Sandy Hook et Long-Island, sont au nombre de quatre; mais une seule est accessible aux navires. Les pilotes consultés prétendirent que la passe en question ne pouvait être utilisée par les vaisseaux de 74 canons. En vain, d'Estaing insista; en vain, promit-il cent cinquante mille francs au pilote qui ferait passer l'escadre. Tous refusèrent. L'amertume au cœur, d'Estaing dut renoncer à son projet. . . .

"Il semble que d'Estaing se soit heurté dans cette affaire a la mauvaise volonté des pilotes américains. . . . Le concours des pilotes du pays était donc absolument indispensable; or, il semble que la plupart de ces pilotes aient voulu nous refuser l'occasion de remporter des succès, soit que certains d'entre eux fussent secrètement à la solde des Anglais, soit par jalousie de race."—*Bulletin Historique et Scientifique de L'Auvergne* (O, 1921), 200.

Kemble avers that "want of Water may have induced Count D'Estaing to leave His position without the Hook, as well as having Effected his present business, the Opening Southern Ports, and taking the Tobacco Trade under his Convoy, which may, by this time, be prepared and ready to Sail. If Mr. Byron is near, he [D'Estaing] never will venture himself in Rhode Island Harbour."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 157. On the 24th, the French fleet was said to have been seen "off the Delaward."—*Ibid.* Its destination, however, was Rhode Island.—See Ag 6.

" Lieut. Von Krafft describes a section of the country near Kingsbridge (evidently on Manhattan Island): "We lost our way in the woods and arrived at some huts, in which and in the adjoining little gardens many things, but no people were to be seen or heard. Presumably it all belonged to negroes. We left everything untouched. Everything seemed to me as if belonging to housed hermits."—N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1882), 56. July 22

"Arrived thro the Sound 15 Transports from Rhode Island that lately took the Reinforcements there. Their approach creating an alarm, a Battery was erected at Horen's Hook near Hell-Gate. Sent an Engineer likewise to Staaten Island to make a redoubt near the Flag Staff."—*Montresor's Jour.*, 506. 23

"General Knyphausen gone this day to Kings Bridge, to Command there. The Rebels alarmed our out Posts last Night by firing upon the Sentries, but nothing more. General Tryon's March to the East End of Long Island Countermanded."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 157. "

The following orders referring to the movements of the British troops are drawn up: "The Regt of Landgrave to march to Kingsbridge tomorrow morning; to be posted there, as Gl Knyphausen shall think proper. 25

"The 54th Regrs to march tomorrow morning with the Park of Artillery, towards New York.

"Commissaries, &c. to be within Kingsbridge, by the 27th at Night.

"The Army to march on the 28th, & to be posted as follows.

"Light Infantry, near Horn's Hook.

"British & Hessian Grenadiers, at Mc Gowan's.

"Volrs of Ireland, within Kingsbridge.

"7th & 23d Between the Redoubts, on the Heights of Fordham.

"Jagers, upon Spiten Devil. . . .

"17th Dragoons, near Kingsbridge; within.

"Queen's Rangers, Legion, & Everick's, beyond the Redoubts.

"Flank Companies of the Guards, in New York."—From a MS. among the Robertson loose papers in the N. Y. P. L.

"Return of the Sick in the General Hospital" consists of 850 men.—*Montresor's Jour.*, 507. "

"About 800 British and Hessian Prisoners arrived here from New-Jersey and Connecticut" since the last issue of the newspaper. "The same Number of Americans are to be sent out in their Room."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Jl 27, 1778. 27

Volunteer companies of gentlemen, in uniforms, parade in the Fields, and are reviwed by Maj.-Gen. Robertson, who addresses them, stating his intention "of acquainting his Majesty and their fellow Subjects in Britain, with their loyal and military Ardour."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ag 3, 1778. "

The "Provincial Secretary's Office is removed from Broad Street, to No. 163, the upper End of Queen-Street."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Jl 27, 1778. "

Maj.-Gen. Valentine Jones, the commandant of New York, publishes a notice forbidding persons "to wash cloathing of any kind in the Fresh Water Pond, or heave filth, carbage [*sic*], or dirt, in or near the same."—*Royal Gaz.*, Jl 29, 1778. 28

"Sir Henry gone to the Hook, supposed to Consult with Lord Howe on the Operations necessary to pursue if the French are gone to Rhode Island. 29

"We have now on New York, Staten, and Long Island, 20,000 Rank and File fit for duty."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 158. *Cf.* letter in *N. Y. Jour.* (Poughkeepsie), Ag 10, 1778.

"The Cornwall, of 74 Guns, one of Admiral Byron's Fleet, arrived and at anchor in the Hook; parted Company the 3d. or 4th. of this month in a Gale of Wind. The Centurion and Raisonable also arrived from Halifax. Strongly Conjectured that the French Fleet is going to Rhode Island."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 158. 30

"A Legion now raising of 700 men under the Command of Lord Cathcart."—*Montresor's Jour.*, 507. "

"The Rebels have detached 4500 men from their Grand Army at and about the White Plains to proceed to the Eastward."—*Montresor's Jour.*, 507; see also *Kemble's Jour.*, 158. 31

Kemble records that it is "Reported that Mr. Washington had Detached 3,000 Men to Rhode Island." Kemble sails "for the Hook."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 158. Aug. 1

It is announced that the "Bathing Machine" is "ready at the North River, behind Mr. Harrison's Brewhouse, when [where] Attendance will be given every Morning during the Summer Season."—*Royal Gaz.*, Ag 1, 1778. The first mention of this machine was on April 18 (*q.v.*), though apparently in another location. "

Kemble records: "About two o'Clock this day, Lord Howe made the Signal for the Fleet to Weigh; in twenty Minutes the whole were under Sail, Consisting of one 74, seven 64, five of 50 2

1778 Aug. 2 Guns, with two forty Gun Ships, several frigates, and three fire Ships; but the Packet coming in and the Wind Scanty, the Fleet came to Anchor in half an hour. . . ."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 158.

3 Another large fire occurs in New York. The following is the first newspaper report of it: "About 1 o'Clock this morning, a most dreadful Fire broke out, in the Store of Mr. Jones, Ship Chandler, on Cruger's Wharff [now Front St.], in this City, which, notwithstanding the utmost Efforts of the Navy, Army and Inhabitants, soon consumed all the Buildings on the East, South, and West End of said Wharff, and every House on the South Side of Little Dock Street. The Street being narrow, the Flames soon communicated to the North Side of Little-Dock-Street, and consumed the whole (five Houses excepted) at the W. End. The Fire soon caught the Back Buildings in Dock-street [now Pearl St.], and burnt every House to the East of Mr. Isaac Low's as far as the Old-Slip, and three opposite the Slip. Mr. Low's House, tho' not burnt entirely, is greatly damaged, as well as that next to it on the West.

"The Loss . . . is great, there being no less than 64 Dwelling Houses, besides Stores, consumed.

". . . two small Vessels burnt, but . . . no lives . . . lost.

"Col. Coburn and the Officers and Men of the 35th Regiment were the first of the Military that attended the fire, and they, with the other Gentlemen of the Army gave their Assistance during the whole time."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ag 3, 1778. The account in the *Royal Gaz.*, of Aug. 5, is the same as this, excepting that, in place of "the Store of Mr. Jones, Ship Chandler" is substituted "the House of Mr. Stewart." See, however, Ag 7.

Kemble states in his journal that the fire broke out "near the Square upon the Wharves, and destroyed all the block of Houses and Stores between that and Mr. Isaac Low's, with some King's Stores, Provincial Clothing, &c."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 158. The quartermaster-general's store-house was one of these.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, VIII: 775. Provision and bake-houses were among those burned. A few suspected persons, including Frenchmen, were arrested.—*Von Krafft's Jour.*, in N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1882), 58. The building where the fire broke out was "on the Dock near the old Slip Market." Three topsail vessels, besides the store-houses, were burned. The total loss is supposed to be £250,000.—*Montresor's Jour.*, 508. Another report stated that "it consumed all the houses between 'Coenties' and the 'Old Slip Market,' from the water-side to Dock [Pearl] Street."—*N. Y. Jour.*, Ag 24, 1778.

The owners' names, and the number of houses owned by each that were burned, were published a week later. Col. Wm. Bayard, who lost several houses in the fire of 1776, lost six in this, the income of which was £520 a year.—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ag 10, 1778. One of the heaviest losers was Peter "Meyfier" (Mesier). He and his relatives, in the last 23 months, have lost 15 houses and stores, "some of them large and elegant Buildings."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ag 17, 1778. A letter of Aug. 8 from White Plains, quoting a young Hessian (whose brother is aide-de-camp to Gen. Clinton), who saw the fire, states that "it began in a house filled with King's stores—68 houses consumed and a vast quantity of stores, amongst which 30,000 blankets or pairs of blankets, . . . 10,000 suits of cloaths, and a great deal of provisions, computed at four weeks supply. . . ."—*Penn. Packet*, Ag 15, 1778.

Mayor David Mathews, who did service at the fire, was dangerously wounded, but recovered.—*Ibid.*, Ag 10, 1778.

See the plan of the city, drawn and described by David Grim, showing the locality and course of this fire (and also that of 1776), owned by the N. Y. H. S., and reproduced in *Man. Com. Coun.* (1866), opp. p. 766. He states: "The cause of so many houses being burned at this time was the Military Officers taking the ordering and directions of this fire from the firemen. The citizens complained thereof, to the Commander-in-Chief. Who immediately gave general orders that in future, No Military man should interfere with any fire that may happen in the City, and leave the extinguishing thereof to the entire directions of the firemen and inhabitants."—*Ibid.*, 768.

" Referring to Howe's having gone to New York and formed his lines, "with the left on the Hudson and the right on the East river, about a mile in front of the city," Von Elking writes: "The mob had again set fire to many of the best houses and churches, while the garrison was quartered in other churches, and in Fort St. George and in wooden barracks. The party feeling ran high in the city; its civil government was in loyal hands, and the Germans found evidences of luxury and hospitality in the well-furnished houses on Queen street and Watter street, where the rich merchants then lived; . . . The city was divided into seven sections, and a mayor, with seven councillors and seven aldermen—loyalists, of course—had charge of the civil government. Many of the citizens were supplied with arms and employed as militia, to guard the city."—*The German Allied Troops in the North American War*, 54. Aug. 3 "

A London news item, on Oct. 15, stated: "The Fire which has happened at New-York was foreseen by several Merchants in London, who as soon as they had Advice of Clinton's Return to New-York from Philadelphia, immediately insured their Goods there from Fire. The Premium given on this Account, for three Months was Five Guineas per Cent."—*St. James's Chron.*, O 13–15, 1778. A New York letter which reached England in November stated that "14,000 Suits of Clothes and 30,000 Stands of Arms were destroyed in the Fire."—*Ibid.*, N 10–12, 1778.

The British ordnance sloop "Morning Star," lying "off the Coffee House in the East River," with 248 barrels of gunpowder on board, blows up. It is supposed to have been struck by lightning. Considerable damage is done to windows and the roofs of houses, and many people are knocked down by the shock.—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ag 10, 1778. Dunlap published in *Hist. of the New Netherlands*, II: Appendix, CCXXV *et seq.*, the letter of an old man (dated 1836) giving interesting details of this occurrence. See also Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*). See Ag 7. 4

A "Gentleman high in Office at New-York" writes to a correspondent in London: "The Conciliatory Bills [see F 19 and Ap 15] have been productive of great Evils, and lost us Opportunities not again to be expected. . . . I am astonished that Ministry could have any Expectations from the Measure, acquainted, as they must have been, of D'Estaing's Destination, and the Appointment of a Minister Plenipotentiary from France to Congress. In short, there is no Alternative but Conquest, or avowing absolute Independency, and we dread the Evacuation of Philadelphia will be followed by that of New-York. 5

"We have been relieved in the Midst of this Distress, and the Dread of Famine coming, upon us, by the miraculous Arrival of the Cork Fleet, . . . which escaped the greatest Risk of being taken and converted to Mr. Washington's Use. . . . They are safe now in the East River, and come very opportunely to supply several Sorts of Provisions, which were entirely deficient."—*St. James's Chron.*, O 20–22, 1778. Regarding conditions in New York, see also letter in *N. Y. Jour.* (Poughkeepsie), Ag 10, 1778.

Monsieur Gérard, ambassador from France, the first from any nation, is introduced to congress.—*Jour. of Cong.*, III: 6. 6

"Arrived this evening an Express from Major General Pigot from Rhode Island to Sir Henry Clinton dated the 3d and that (*sic*) he was invested by the French Fleet and 30,000 Rebels and expected the Rebels would open their Batteries against him, on this day. Lord Howe with the Royal Fleet consisting of 31 sail, weighed anchor again [see Ag 2] and proceeded with a fair wind to attack the French Fleet at Rhode Island."—*Montresor's Jour.*, 508. See also *Kemble's Jour.*, 159, "

This date is found on one of the finest of Archibald Robertson's drawings, entitled "New York from Brooklyn Heights." This beautiful sepia drawing, and the one made from Mt. Pitt and bearing the date April 11, 1779 (*q. v.*), probably never belonged to the series described under July 12 (*q. v.*); they were separately purchased by the author some time before the portfolio collection was found and are of somewhat larger size. When found these two drawings were mounted on strainers, and framed. See Frontispieces, Vol. V. "

For the safety of the city and shipping, Maj.-Gen. Jones issues an order requiring that vessels shall not lie near any wharf without permit from the superintendent of the port, and then only to load and unload, and with anchor astern, "to be able to haul off immediately when ordered, or in case of fire."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ag 24, 1778. 7

In an open letter, John Stewart publishes a contradiction of a statement, which John Jones printed in Robertson's *Gaz.* of Aug. 4, that the fire of Aug. 3 (*q. v.*) originated in Stewart's house. In support of this contention, he publishes the following order from the provost-marshal's aide-de-camp: "John Stewart having been confined in the Provost at his own Request, until it could be proved that the Fire was not occasioned by any Neglect of his; it appearing that the Fire did not begin at his House, he is discharged by the General's order."—*Royal Gaz.*, Ag 8, 1778. "

"This morning arrived the Rebel Commissary General of 8

1778 Ag 8 Prisoners."—*Montresor's Jour.*, 509. This was Elias Boudinot.—See F 3.

10 "L[d] Howe got off the Mouth of the Harbour near Block I[d] the French Fleet immediately came out 12 Sail of Line of Battle ships, The Two Fleet were in sight for near Two Days & Just as they were going to Engage a very heavy storm came on w[h] seperated them all & lasted two days."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*).

" It is announced that a general exchange of American marine prisoners has been agreed upon, and 200 have already been sent to Elizabeth-Town. Those remaining, whether on parole or on the prison-ships, will be sent there on or before Aug. 13. Those prisoners, whom agents for prizes may wish to use as witnesses in condemning prizes, will be detained.—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ag 10, 1778.

11 "A Flag of Truce from the Rebels came in. Smith the Counsellor and Mr. Cadwallader Colden sent in for not taking the oath."—*Montresor's Jour.*, 509. See also Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), III: 88–91; also his Vol. VI, under date of Ag 26.

13 The *Penn. Packet* prints a "genuine copy of an Advertisement lately printed, and pasted up in New-York, at all the public places in the city." The advertisement reads: "To be Sold at Private Sale; The British Rights in America consisting of, amongst other articles, The Thirteen Provinces now in Rebellion, which Britain, in the hour of her insolence, attempted to subdue; the reversion of the government of Quebec, Nova-Scotia, Newfoundland, East and West Florida; the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company; a respectable body of his Majesty's troops, and a considerable part of the royal navy, together with all the loyal subjects of America.

"The British West-Indies will be included in the sale, if agreeable to the purchasers.—Apply to George Johnstone, Esq; who is desirous of concluding a private bargain. The conditions of sale to be seen in the hands of Henry Laurens, Esq; President of Congress.

"P. S. To make it easy to purchasers, a seat in Congress will be taken in part payment, the rest in Continental Money.

"N. B. Discount will be allowed for all Loyalists which have been murdered since the tenth of April, 1773.

"The British army and navy, all printers and news-writers, and all mobs and disorderly persons, are forbid to obstruct the sale."—*Penn. Packet*, Ag 13, 1778.

14 A proclamation is issued by Maj.-Gen. Jones, offering a reward of 100 guineas for the discovery of the incendiaries who, it is believed, started the recent fire. If the informer is an accomplice, the commander-in-chief offers him a pardon for his crime. "It is reported that a Man suspected to have been concerned, being pursued, was wounded in the Back with a Bayonet, immediately after the Fire broke out."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ag 17, 1778; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1863), 661; *ibid.* (1866), 785. The next day, John C. Knapp, offered to pay an additional reward of 20 guineas on the same conditions.—*Royal Gaz.*, Ag 22, 1778.

15 "Our Fleet [British] came to Sandy Hook hav[g] received some Damage the Appollo Frigate was entirely Dissmasted L[d] Howe was on board of her—Two of the French Fleet were Dissmasted—The Iris a 50 engaged their Rear Adm[l] in a 74 & made her steer off Two others of our 50[s] were a little engaged—The French Fleet came to an Anchor off the Mouth of the Delaware."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*). "Commodore Hotham also fell in with another 74 French Ship dismasted, and would have taken her if some of his Squadron had not appeared to rescue him."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 160.

" "The inhabitants [of New York] are most distressed at their present situation, and a vast many want to take their chance in the country, but cannot obtain permission."—Extract from letter from White Plains in *Penn. Packet*, Ag 15, 1778. See also De Voe, *Market Book*, 109.

16 Montresor states: "Our army at New York and its Dependencies and that at Rhode Island consist of Twenty five Thousand Men."—*Montresor's Jour.*, 510. Regarding the campaign in Rhode Island, including the siege of Newport, with maps, see Winsor, VI: 592, 593, 595, 596, 598, 600, 602.

17 "The Battalion American Loyalists [of New York] embarked on board of Transports from Flushing."—*Montresor's Jour.*, 510. On the 20th, they were ordered to disembark "and take up their old Ground."—*Ibid.*

" This date is found on one of Archibald Robertson's drawings (No. 42—see Jl 12, 1776), entitled "Kepps's Bay 17[th] Aug[t] 1778, where the Troops landed 15[th] Sept[r] 1776." "Phoenix 44, Cap[t] H Parker Roebuck 44, Hammond, Carisford 28. Finisham [?], Rose 20, J. Walton." Aug. 17

"All our fleet assembled at the Hook preparing to go to Sea as soon as possible."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 160. 18

Kemble records a report that "the French fleet left all their Troops upon Conanicut Island in Rhode Island Harbour, said to be about 2,000 under Command of the Marquis De Lafayette;" and he adds: "All this time our Army lays idle."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 160. He records on Aug. 24 a report that, on Aug. 21, "the French fleet [was] still in the Offing, but had not entered the Harbour of Rhode Island."—*Ibid.*, 161. 21

"The general calculation made of the sick in our Military Hospitals [N Y. City] is that seven men die out of every hundred." This is due to the season of the year, when the number of patients increases.—*Montresor's Jour.*, 511. 22

The "Experiment," a British ship of 50 guns, having been chased from sea by some of the French fleet, arrives through the Sound. "In consequence Sir Henry Clinton went from hence to Lord Howe at Sandy Hook."—*Ibid.*

Inhabitants of New York and vicinity are cautioned not to purchase "any articles of cloathing, linen, or any part of the appointments or necessaries of a soldier." They are subject to fine or imprisonment for doing so.—*Royal Gaz.*, Ag 22, 1778. "

Two British fire-ships are sent from New York to Sandy Hook.—*Montresor's Jour.*, 511. 23

Deserters from the Americans come daily to New York.—*Ibid.*

Kemble records: "Went down to the Hook and Dined on board Commodore Hotham, with a number of Captains of Men of War, whose Unanimity and Confidence in Lord Howe is most pleasing, who they talk of as the best Officer ever known."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 160. "

"Lord Howe sailed out of the Hook with his fleet and Anchored about six or eight Miles off; in the Evening the Experiment joined them, who had Sailed about eight days before for Rhode Island, but was Chased on her arrival there by three 74 Gun French Ships, and obliged to come thro' the Sound, and was the first 50 Gun Ship ever known to come through Hell Gate."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 160. Possibly this event is depicted in A. Pl. 7-b, Vol. III. 24

There was a skirmish this morning "between Emmerick's Chasseurs and some Indians and Rebels dressed like them near King's bridge—9 were killed and 2 taken—we had 2 men wounded."—*Montresor's Jour.*, 511. "

Two sloops arrive at New York, "as Flags of Truce," loaded with "Inhabitants from the country that have refused the Test Oath."—*Ibid.*

An item of Boston news states: "By a gentleman who has been some time a prisoner at New-York, but left that place about a fortnight, we learn, that all the American prisoners were at last sent out of the city; not from motives of generosity, but because the enemy found it difficult to subsist them there in their present situation, and because under the apprehensions they are now in, of an attempt to dislodge them from that place, they thought themselves safer without such a body of Americans among them, though unarmed and confined. . . . According to the account of this gentleman as well as that of others, though the severe treatment of our prisoners has been lately mitigated, it has yet to the last been hard; sick and well have been crouded together, and no difference allowed respecting rank, while the French have been treated in another manner; particular attention having been paid to their rank, and compliance shewn them in many instances. . . . Upon the appearance of the French fleet at the Hook, the French and American prisoners discovered their joy as far as they dared, but every countenance in New-York, friendly to the British cause was appalled. The merchants were solicitous to turn their goods into money at any rate, or to conceal them, or to exchange them for the least bulkey and most portable articles. The heavy cannon, and other things were already embarked, and the transports had taken on board provisions, and were wooded and watered for three months. . . . "

"The enemy now freely acknowledge that the tables are turned, and they are put on the defensive and have nothing to do but to provide for their own safety at every quarter, in the best manner they can."—*N. Y. Jour.* (Poughkeepsie), S 7, 1778.

In Holt's *N. Y. Jour.* of this date, De Voe finds the latest definite mention of the Old Slip Market in the account of the fire of Aug. 3 (*q.v.*). He thinks this market was probably pulled down between "

1778 this time and 1780.—*Market Book*, 107, 109. See Ap 18, 1691; Jl 8, Ag 24 1701; O 21, 1736; L. M. R. K., III: 959; Pl. 174.

25 "Some Rebel Light Horse came to Phillips house near King's bridge—3 were shot by the Yagers."—*Montresor's Jour.*, 511.

"This evening arrived the fleet of Victuallers from Corke in most Excellent time, as this army [at New York] had but 5 weeks provisions left, and this Fleet had been at Reedy Island in Delaware river, in a mistake not having been informed of our evacuating Philadelphia though they left Corke so late as the 31st March."—*Ibid.*

26 Kemble is informed that the French fleet has left Rhode Island, and is supposed to have gone to Boston. He adds:

"One Battalion Grenadiers (1st.), one of Light Infantry (1st.), and 3d. and 4th. Brigades Marched this day from Bedford towards Flushing, under Command of General Grey, supposed to Embark there for Rhode Island. Sir Henry Clinton went this day to Flushing, . . ."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 161. See Ag 30.

" William Smith continues his diary under this date in a new book, Vol. VI. He heads it "New York Bowery at Mr Stuyvesant's," and then gives an account of his trip from Livingston Manor, which he left on July 31. Stops were made at "Poghkeepsing" (Poughkeepsie), Fishkill, and Haverstraw. At Fishkill he was given over "to the Care of Lt Colo Burr an officer . . . from General Washington to conduct the Flag to N. York." He gives a description of the fortifications along the river shore between "the Highland Forts" and Haverstraw, at which place "Spent the 7 & 8th Augt in lading my Effects and imbarked Sunday the 9th. Came to that Night below Dobbs Ferry which is now poss'd by the Continental Troops, in Sight of the Ships laying near Spuyten-Devil.—We fell down to them in the Morning & were ordered to anchor a Head of the Swift Ship of War & soon after visited by an Officer who took Capt Redmond on Board & forbid us to proceed till we had the Admiral's Leave. I went down in the Ship's Boat with a Lt and Mr Colden & reached the Town about Noon Monday 10th."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. See Ag 11.

During the pre-Revolutionary excitement Smith deprecated the unreasonable views held by king and parliament on the taxation of the colonies; likewise he condemned the immoderate utterances and the violence of the colonists, and worked tirelessly for conciliation (see Je 5, 1775). Any one taking such an intermediate position in time of war is readily maligned, and Smith was characterized by a London paper (see Ja 13, 1776) as one of a number of "American informers" who have deceived Lord North. When it became necessary for him to take sides, he declared to the council of safety which questioned him "that he did not conceive himself discharged from his oaths of fidelity to the crown." Thereupon, he was ordered "to be confined within the manor of Livingston" (see Je 3, 1777), where he remained until his return to New York at this date.

Smith's diary, from this time until the close of the war is a most valuable manuscript source, and copious material from it is published for the first time in this Chronology. Smith was intimate with the British official family. Sometimes "dining at Headquarters," again "walking with the Gen[l] at the Battery," often called on for advice, frequently requested to draft letters or proclamations, at all times he recorded his characterizations of men and events with the utmost frankness. Appointed to the office of chief-justice (see My 4, 1779) at a time when visions of displacing the military government by a civil one were entertained, he never actually served in that capacity because the change to civil government was never made. He was one of the British embassy to confer with Washington concerning André's case (see S 30, 1780). He assisted Benedict Arnold to prepare the latter's letter to Lord George Germain, also his "Address to the Public" (see O 4, 1780). He helped in receiving and entertaining Prince William Henry during the latter's visit here (see S 25, 1781, *et seq.*).

The diary, also, for the first time, reveals Smith as the author of many newspaper letters and articles, and, above all, of the pamphlet, *A Candid Retrospect*, published anonymously, first in Charleston, Sept. 30, 1780 (*q. v.*), subsequently reprinted in New York, Jan. 30, 1781 (*q. v.*).

Inserted between pages in the diary are many newspaper clippings and sometimes letters to which the writer makes reference. He often mentions articles appearing in newspapers—New York, New Jersey, New England, Pennsylvania, London—and offers comment. Again he will record the appearance in print of something he has contributed anonymously; indeed, his contributions were rarely signed and his authorship of them is revealed for the first time in this volume. Aug. 26

When Smith was appointed by Sir Henry Clinton on the latter's council, Dec. 23, 1779, he expressed the hope that "the Station you have assigned me will enable me to manifest a Zeal for the King's Service in some Degree answerable to your Expectations." Subsequent to this appointment, there are few proclamations or orders issued from headquarters which Smith did not personally draft. Judge Thomas Jones, about this time, took occasion to write: "The General had an adviser, William Smith, Esq., in whom he placed implicit confidence, a pretended loyalist, a correspondent of some of the leaders of rebellion. By this man Clinton was absolutely governed. By this man's advice the General lost America."—Jones, *Hist. of the Rev. War in N. Y. C.*, I: 368–69. The reader of the diary finds such a derogatory statement impossible of belief, and is forced to conclude that envy or malice engendered it. On the other hand, the sincerity of the chief-justice seems unquestioned when he writes (Wm. Smith's *Diary*, Jl 1, 1781, *q. v.*): "I will persevere nevertheless in what I conceive to be the true Interest of the whole empire & if possible bring on an American Parliament."

The above appreciation was prepared by Dr. A. E. Peterson, who has spent several months in looking through this fine collection, which was acquired, in 1918, by the N. Y. Pub. Library. This is the first time that these papers have been comprehensively and critically examined, and the new material which they have yielded constitutes a noteworthy contribution to our knowledge of the period covered, especially for the years 1778–1783.

Two private "Victuallers," much needed by the British forces at New York, arrive from Glasgow, after 13 weeks' passage. There also arrive six 74-gun ships, "being part of Admiral Byron's squadron."—*Montresor's Jour.*, 512. 28

Samuel Fraunces, at "the corner of Dock street, near the Royal Exchange," offers for sale "One clock, one desk and book case, one chest of drawers, a variety of kitchen furniture, looking-glasses, some table China, a few mahogany tables, a few boxes of spermaceti candles, one mahogany desk, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention; likewise, a Negro Boy, about 14 years of age, hearty and strong, and is used to houshold work. N. B. He has had the small pox."—*Royal Gaz.*, Ag 29, 1778. 29

Fraunces turned the Queen's Head over to John and William Smith before Nov. 14 (*ibid.* N 14). He offered it for sale in the spring of 1781 (see Mr 19, 1781), but it was not until April 23, 1785 (*q. v.*) that he succeeded in disposing of the house. Just prior to this, congress leased the property for two years, paying Fraunces $1,625 for the lease, besides $2,000 to repay advances made by Fraunces to American prisoners.—See Ap 4, 1785.

" It appears from an advertisement for the recovery of a stray horse that there was a Hessian camp at Belvoir. The horse, when found, was to be brought to the Bull's Head Tavern.—*Royal Gaz.*, Ag 29, 1778. For the location and history of "Belvoir," see Mr 24, 1777.

"Sir Henry Clinton Sailed this day for Rhode Island with near four thousand Men" (see Ag 26).—*Kemble's Jour.*, 161. See S 7. 30

The "Rebels" send a detachment "to attack the Yagers' outpost in the Front of Spiten Devil near King's Bridge," which was obliged to be re-inforced by the rest of the Yagers. This incident occurred at Valentine's Hill. Prisoners were brought into New York the next day.—*Montresor's Jour.*, 512. 31

Admiral Parker "and four Ships of Byron's fleet, all 74's," arrive in New York harbour.—*Kemble's Jour.*, 161. Sept. 1

"Walker's Charing-Cross Tavern, In the Broad Way," is offered to be let, and the furniture for sale.—*Royal Gaz.*, S 2, 1778. John Walker was listed in 1776 as a tavern-keeper, at the upper end of Broadway. 2

About 40 vessels are fitting out in New York as privateers. Tryon arrives in town with a detachment of about 1,000 provincials, bringing about 1,000 fat cattle.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, VIII: 750. 5

Sir Henry Clinton arrives in New York from Rhode Island, having come in the "Galatea" to Huntington, L. I., and from there by land. He had landed troops on Rhode Island on the 3d, the "Rebels" having evacuated it on the 1st and 2d of September.—*Montresor's Jour.*, 512–13. Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*); *Kemble's Jour.*, 161. 7

1778 Sept. 7 An auctioneer advertises to receive goods at his house, "the sign of the Red Lion, near Fresh-Water" (No. 115 Queen St.), and also at the Merchants' Coffee House.—*N. Y. Merc.*, S 7, 1778.

8 Nicholas Jones, in a manuscript memorandum, lists the names of 121 "Vessels Commissioned by General Tryon from the Port of New York Since the 8th of Sept, 1778," and adds: "by March '79, upwards of £600,000, taken." Each ship's master and number of guns are listed.—Stewart and Jones, *New-York Merchants Letter-book*, etc. (*MS.*), in N. Y. P. L.

" Wm. Price, junior surgeon of the "Lord Hyde," writes on his arrival at New York that "to be set down at a Place so beautifully situated, and where Nature was so much more luxuriant in the vegetable Kingdom then I had ever yet seen, gave me a Satisfaction unfelt before: And if so lovely now, what must it have been in its Prosperity, in the Enjoyment of every Blessing which Peace, Commerce, and a well regulated Government could bestow upon the Inhabitants. . . .

"The bad Success of the Commissioners, and the War which we must be engaged in, in Europe as well as here, leaves very little Hopes of ever bringing this Country again to a Dependance: It will be well if we can keep what we now have, for in giving them these Provinces, and especially this Port, we exclude almost a Possibility of retaking any Part, the Situation of New-York render ing it the best Key to North America in general."—*St. James's Chron.*, O 17–20, 1778.

9 Kemble records: "General Grey's Aid-De-Camp, Capt. André, arrived this day, having left the General at Block Island, and informs that the Troops, those Embarked for Rhode Island, with Sir Henry Clinton [see Ag 30], and left under General Grey's Command, had landed at Bedford, in Clark's Cove, to the Eastward of Rhode Island, and destroyed a great quantity of Stores at that place and in it's Neighbourhood, with upwards of sixty Sail of Shipping, some of them armed."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 162.

10 An item of Fiskkill news declares: "Deserters to a considerable number come out to our camp from Kingsbridge from day to day. 'Tis said Delancy's corps is reduced to less than 300.

"Accounts from New-York by deserters, as well as persons come out of the city in exchange—That the enemy by appearance, are preparing to leave the city—their heavy baggage and artillery being embarked. They are selling of[f] the fire-wood, salt, &c. which was stored for public use,—all their flour is delivered to the bakers to be made into biscuit."—*N. Y. Jour.* (Poughkeepsie), S 14, 1778.

11 "Lord Howe arrived with his fleet, and to go home immediately."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 162. See S 21.

12 "This day Lord Howe resigned his command to Admiral Gambier, whose commission was filled the Eleventh of September."—*Montresor's Jour.*, 513.

" In another letter to Sir Joseph Banks, Sir Charles Blagden says: "Our Fleet either through the fiddle-faddle preciseness or designed backwardness which have prevailed in our movements, has failed in the attempt to intercept D'Estaing's Squadron on their way to Boston. . . . Numerous parties of Indians & Whites, all of whom seem to have some connexion with Col. Butler, commit great devastations on the Frontiers. Congress, however, do not relax, as you will see by their late resolves. . . . The people in power all give out that New-York is to be kept this winter; & several circumstances concur to shew that it is intended, unless they are meant as a blind. An expedition seems preparing, but whether to the W. Indies, as was intended in the summer, or up the North River, as some imagine, nothing enables me to judge. The principal people of the army have no cordiality; they are disgusted with Clinton's favourites. Washington insults us on the White Plains with scarcely 10,000 men. . . . Our commissioners act toward the rebels with great Temper, &, we should say in any other state of affairs, with degrading condescention. They seem to entertain hopes that the people will at length compel the Congress to negotiate, without considering perhaps sufficiently the strong Despotism established by these demagogues, who have contrived to put all the arms of the country into the hands of their friends. The principal officers of the rebel army indeed are quarreling, but that is only a proof how much they now despise us. Danger wod reunite them." —From the original in the N. Y. P. L., printed in the Library's *Bull.* (1903), 430.

14 Congress sends Franklin to France as minister plenipotentiary. —*Jour. of Cong.*, III: 56.

16 "This morning the Rebel Army with Washington retired from the White Plains [see S 22]—3 Brigades of which went to New England—part crossed the North river to Morristown and some to Fish-Kill where Washington went."—*Montresor's Jour.*, 513. Sept. 16

17 The fact is published as news in London that "Several fine Frigates have been built at New-York for the Service of Government, two of them of 28 Guns each, viz. the Virgin and Iris."—*St. James's Chron.*, S 15–17, 1778.

19 Maj.-Gen. Grey returns to New York from an expedition to New England, bringing with him livestock and money. In his report he states that at Martha's Vineyard he took "10,000 sheep, 300 cattle, and £950 Continental currency, a tax levied by ye Congress."—*André's Jour.*, II: 39–44; *Montresor's Jour.*, 513. Trevelyan says of Grey: "The best officer in Howe's army, short of Cornwallis, was Charles Grey. . . ."—Trevelyan, *The Am. Revolution*, Part III, 252–53. *Cf.* Jones, *Hist. of N. Y. during the Rev. War*, I: 278, 287.

" A London news item reads: "A Number of Houses at New-York having been quitted by the Disaffected, when that City was taken, a great many People who came with the King's Army took Possession of them, and since that Time lived Rent free: There being no Funds to relieve the Refugees and Poor, the Magistracy petitioned the General to oblige such Holders of Houses to pay Half a Year's Rent for the Purpose of relieving the Distressed, which was complied with, it being thought but reasonable; all Persons therefore who could not prove any Title to their Houses, were accordingly assessed Half a Year's Rent [see Mr 3], and Two Thousand Pounds were collected thereby for the above Service."—*St. James's Chron.*, S 17-19, 1778.

21 Kemble records: "Colonel Sherriffe Embarked this day for England on board the Eagle, with Lord Howe.

"The First and Second Light Infantry, 1st. and 2d. Grenadiers, 3d. and 4th. Brigades, Lord Rawdon's Corps, Guards, and Bushkirk's Jersey Volunteers, proceed this Night on some Service under the Command of Lieut. Gen. Earl Cornwallis, supposed on a Foraging party into Jersey; the same day ordered to attend Lord Cornwallis." —*Kemble's Jour.*, 162. The troops under Cornwallis "crossed the North River to Bergen." Kemble recounts particulars of this expedition, which led to the surprise and capture by the British, on the road to Tappan, of a party of American dragoons called "Lady Washington's."—*Ibid.* See S 28.

" A reward is offered for the recovery of "a milch Goat" which was "Stolen, Out of Trinity Church yard."—*N. Y. Merc.*, S 21, 1778.

22 "This Morning Sir Henry Clinton, with 12,000 Men, went up the North River in Transports, escorted by three Men of War, supposed to be with a Design to destroy the Magazines, Stores, and Shipping, belonging to the Americans, and to get Live Cattle."—From a New York letter published in *St. James's Chron.*, N 7–10, 1778.

" "The Town is full of Expectation from a Detachmt of 7000 into Jersey While a Body move from King's Bridge into West Chester—As a Party went up Hudsons River & some to Paulus Hook last night I suspect there is to be a Landing at Haverstraw to advance downwards & drive in Cattle & join & return by Paulus Hook. . . .

"The Populace are in Spirits. They believe (I know not upon what Authority) That Washington's army are in great Dissentions —murmuring about the French Alliance & that he has in a Fright retired from White plains to the Highlands & sent a Part of his army to the New England Coast. That offence is taken at D Estainge's leaving Rhode Island—asking Supplies from the Congress & behaving with a Hauteur disgusting to the Levelling Principles of New England."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

" Lord Carlisle writes from New York to Lady Carlisle: "How people exist in this town is to the greatest degree wonderful. All the necessaries of Life are dear beyond conception. Meat is from fifteen to seventeen pence a pound, and everything else in proportion. My weekly bills come to as much as the house-account at Castle Howard when we have the most company."—Trevelyan, *The Am. Rev.*, II: 154 (footnote).

23 A New Yorker writes: "Generals Lee and Mifflin have raised such Dissentions in the Rebel Army, that General Washington's Authority is much curtailed; and the Rebel Soldiery say publicly, that he and the Congress aim at absolute Power, and mean to sell their Country to the French; they like wise add, if America is to be subject to Monarchy, a British King shall rule them. This

1778 Sept. 23 " is the prevailing Topic of Conversation at present, and the Members of the Congress are greatly divided amongst themselves."—*St. James's Chron.*, N 3–5, 1778.

Daniel Horsmanden, formerly president of the council, and chief-justice of the province of New York, dies at Flatbush, L. I., in his 88th year. His body was buried in Trinity Churchyard on Sept. 25. He was a native of Great Britain, but had resided in America over fifty years.—*N. Y. Merc.*, S 28, 1778. See also Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), Vol. VI, under date of Sept. 25.

Horsmanden left by will "£1,000 to rebuild the Rectory of Trinity Church; £200 to rebuilding the Charity School House; £100 towards buying a bell for St. Paul's Chapel; £200 towards building a pulpit and desk in Trinity Church, when the same shall be rebuilt; £500 to King's College."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, VII: 528 (footnote), citing *Liber Wills*, XXXII: 57. For interesting references to him in 1763–4, see Houghton, *Coaches of Colonial N. Y.* (1890), 23; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1864), 585.

28 "A rebel Regiment of Lighthorse [is] surprized and cut to pieces near Tappen by the 2nd Light Infantry—this choice and pattern Regiment was commanded by Colonel Baylor and called Lady Washington's Regiment and Washington's Guards and third Virginia Regiment of Horse."—*Montresor's Jour.*, 513. See also Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*), under dates of S 27 and 28.

Oct. 3 A "Manifesto and Proclamation" is issued to the members of the congress and of the provincial legislatures, and to the inhabitants of the several colonies, by the king's commissioners. Congress is assured that the re-establishment of peace will be accompanied by "exemption from any imposition of taxes by the Parliament of Great Britain." Legislatures in the several colonies are urged to meet "expressly for the purpose of considering whether every motive, political as well as moral, should not decide their resolution to embrace the occasion of cementing a free and firm coalition with Great-Britain." The colonists in general are reminded of "their own solemn appeals to Heaven in the beginning of this contest, that they took arms only for the redress of grievances and that it would be their wish as well as their interest to remain for ever connected with Great-Britain," and they are asked "whether all their grievances, real or supposed, have not been amply and fully redressed."—From an original in the N. Y. P. L. Wm. Smith wrote anonymously of this effort for peace: "The transactions of the Commissioners, and the manner in which they have been treated, and the miseries of America slighted by the Congress, will never be forgotten. Let the suffering American peruse the pamphlet published by the Royal Commissioners before they took their departure in November 1778 [see N 25], and for himself determine in his enquiries concerning the authors of his own, and of the present and future calamities of his country."—*Candid Retrospect*, 27, footnote, a pamphlet published by Rivington, Jan. 30, 1781 (*q. v.*), and preserved in N. Y. H. S. See also Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI, under O 1, 2, and 5.

Commenting on the "Manifesto," a Philadelphia newspaper said: "The contemptible figure which the British king and ministry have cut in the present war, cannot be better shewn than in the . . . proclamation, which has been lately published at New York by Carlisle, Clinton and Eden. Those gentlemen seem to consider their master's commission as a sort of a pass to go a begging with; for if any thing can justly be called begging, this last performance of theirs deserves that name. It is in the true stile of 'God bless your honors, bestow your charity for the Lord's sake.' Poor devils! Why don't they go home and mind their hardware and broadcloth, and not pester us with scribbling letters and petitionery proclamations."—*Penn. Eve. Post*, O 16, 1778.

5 Lafayette sends a letter to the Earl of Carlisle, in New York, challenging him, as chief commissioner, to answer in the field for some insults to France contained in the commissioners' letter to Congress of Aug. 26.—*Ann. Reg.* (1779), 317. For facsimile of the challenge, see Avery, *Hist. of the U. S.*, VI: 146. On Oct. 11, Carlisle rejected the challenge, stating: "The injury alluded to in the correspondence of the King's Commissioners to the Congress, I must remind you, is not of a private nature; and I conceive all national disputes will be best decided by the meeting of Admiral Byron and Count d'Estaign."—*Ann. Reg.* (1779), 317–18.

7 "Elizabeth Powers, Late from Philadelphia; From her strong attachment to the army and navy, has opened a house in Smith-street, the Sign of Cornwallis's Arms, where she proposes to entertain those gentlemen, and the public in general, who will be pleased to favour her with their company. . . . She has provided excellent Waiters, and a Cook not inferior to any in America. Public Dinners at half past two o'clock, private Dinners at any hour, bespoke; . . ."—*Royal Gaz.*, O 7, 1778. *Cf.* Ja 6, 1783. Oct. 7

"The Savage Sloop of War arrives. Orders for Reprizals both by Great Britain & France. . . . Orders come to send home Transports for Provisions for 30,000 for Twelve Months."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. 10

Hugh Gaine advertises "A Map of the Provinces of New-York and New-Jersey, with Part of Pennsylvania and the Province of Quebec, drawn by Major Holland, Surveyor General."—*N. Y. Merc.*, O 12, 1778. 12

Sir Charles Blagden writes again from New York to Sir Joseph Banks. He says: "The Army here is now breaking up, & no more men seem likely to be left than are necessary as a garrison to the place. . . . 15

"T[he Com]missioners meet with no success, but [on] the contrary are treated with great rudeness, & the [Com]mander in Chief with still greater, by demagogues of America. They are preparing to go home."—From original letter in N. Y. P. L., printed in the Library's *Bull.* (1903), 437.

A letter from a field officer in Maxwell's Brigade (American) at Elizabeth Town states that "The enemy have embarked 10 full regiments, and the vessels have fallen down with them to the Hook;" also that they "have information by deserters this day, that the enemy have evacuated Powles-Hook and Hoebuck; if so they have no post left in Jersey. They were also evacuating fort Washington, fort Independance, and their other works without Kingsbridge, they had abandoned some days ago."—*N. Y. Jour.*, N 2, 1778. It is even supposed by the Americans that "New York will be evacuated by the enemy in the course of this week, wind and weather permitting."—*Ibid.*, N 9, 1778. 17

Admiral Byron's squadron, "consisting of 13 Line Ships and one 50," sails "to Cruise for Monsr. D'Estaing off Boston."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 164. 19

A fleet of 122 sail, under convoy of the "Leviathan," puts to sea.—*Ibid.*, and *Montresor's Jour.*, 514. See also O 23.

An advertisement reads: "All Gentlemen Volunteers, That are able and willing to serve his Majesty King George, III. For two Years, or during the Rebellion, in the Honourable Corps of Pioneers, now lying at New-York, under his Excellency Sir William Erskine, And Commanded by Major Simon Frazer, Let them repair to the Bull's Head, in the Bowery; or at the Tryon's Arms, in the Broad-way; or at the Queen's Head, Brooklyn Ferry; or at the Suttling House, Kings-Bridge. . . ."—*N. Y. Merc.*, O 19, 1778. "

Beginning on this day (according to Valentine), Gen. Clinton occupied the country-seat of Dr. James Beekman, on the East River near 52d St., for three years and a half.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1854), 554. 20

Washington writes to a friend: "The Enemy have been very busy since their return from the Jerseys in Imbarking Troops—Nine Regiments are compleated to their full establishment by drafts from some others which are reduced, & these I am persuaded are destined for the West Indies—whether the rest of the Troops will remain in New York—return to England—or go to Hallifax is yet matter of uncertainty.—Appearances seem to favour a genel evacuation of the City but the Matter is by no means certain."—From original letter in Emmet Coll. (No. 9220) of N. Y. P. L. 21

Gen. Alexander Macdougal writes from Fredericksburg to Gov. Clinton at Poughkeepsie: "The Enemy have sent from New York a Fleet of 150 Sail of Transports with troops on board under convoy of a number of men of war [see O 19]. As their destination is uncertain and the Fleet at Boston may be their object, and the release of Gen. Burgoyne's Army, General Gates with his Division has marched from Danbury to Connecticut River there to wait events. Three Brigades march this morning for Farmington under my orders for the like purpose; but I am confident we shall soon return as the Enemy cannot be guilty of so much Folly as to attempt an Enterprise of that Nature at this late season. As the merchants are not preparing up in New York, nor the Hospital removed, the Enemy do not yet intend a total evacuation. But I think it must take place, when the Court of Great Britain are advised of the Loss of Dominica. General Putnam is playing the old preposterous Game with Flags, attended with such Circumstances as indicate more than mere Folly. In short I begin to suspect his 23

1778 integrity."—From the original letter, item No. 342, sold with the
O 23 Joline collection at the Anderson Galleries, N 23, 1915.

24 Capt. Robertson, having gone to Jamaica, L. I., to arrange for winter cantonments, receives "an Express to return to N. Y^k to make a Sketch of the Affair of Monmouth" (see June 28). He arrived at New York about 10 p. m. and finished the sketch the next day.—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*).

" The "Old Mansion House belonging to Mr. Nicholas Stuyvesant, in the Bowery," is destroyed by fire at about two o'clock in the morning. It is "burnt to the ground, with part of the furniture in the house. . . . Colonel Munickhausen, of the Hessians, ordered a guard for the protection of the property rescued from the flames, and was present, with several of his officers, during the greater part of the night, and when he retired left the guard entirely at the direction of the family interested until all the effects were removed and secured."—*N. Y. Merc.*, O 26, 1778; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1862), 657. In his diary (MS.), Vol. VI, Wm. Smith gives the date as the night of Oct. 22. That this was "the mansion originally erected by the Governor is corroborated by the original diagram of the laying-off of the farm into streets, made in 1803 (a fac-simile of which was published in the Manual of 1862), where the site of the house is pointed out as between the present Second and Third avenues and Tenth and Eleventh streets, in a memorandum indicating that it was burnt in 1777 [*sic*]."—*Ibid.* (1866), 578–79. The property saved from the fire probably included the paintings described by Du Simitière in July, 1768 (*q. v.*). The residence thus destroyed was not "Petersfield," as there stated,—for situation of which, see L. M. R. K., III: 952.

25 The "anniversary of his Majesty's Accession to the Throne," when he entered the 19th year of his reign, is observed here "with the usual Demonstrations of joy."—*N. Y. Merc.*, O 26, 1778.

" Lord Stirling writes from Elizabeth Town to Henry Laurens regarding the destination of the fleet which sailed a few days ago (see O 19).—See the manuscript letter preserved in L. I. H. S.

26 "A Flag [of truce] arrived here last Saturday Night with 150 British Prisoners from Elizabeth-Town, where they left about 400 more: They are from Philadelphia, where there has been a goal Delivery."—*N. Y. Merc.*, O 26, 1778.

27 Kemble records: "The ten Regiments under the Command of Major General Grant, . . . ordered to Embark the next day. Five Provincial Regiments, . . . ordered for the same service, but not on board." He adds that "the Hessian Regiments of Seitz, and Bayard's Provincial Corps" have "Sailed with Admiral Byron for Halifax."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 164–65. See N 3.

" In a letter to a correspondent in London, a New Yorker says: "A Report has been current here these two Days past, that one Allen, a Man of some Consequence among the Rebels, had detached himself with some of his Party, and set up a Monarchy of their own. However this maybe, it is certain that the Americans are at present in the utmost Confusion."—*St. James's Chron.*, D 12–15, 1778.

Nov. The troops under Gen. Grant's command (see O 27) sail from
3 the Hook. "Brig Gen. Campbell, with the Waldeck Regiment, Chambers' and Allen's Provincial Corps, sailed at the same time—supposed for Pensacola."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 165.

" After having been "encreased to 108 sail Men of War and transports," the fleet at Sandy Hook set sail at about seven in the morning. Lord Stirling intends to make it his "particular busyness to know what remains at New York, their intentions and Motions."—From a letter written by Lord Stirling to Henry Laurens, perserved in the L. I. H. S.

4 Kemble records: "Our Troops on Long Island, consisting of Light Infantry, Grenadiers, 33d., and 42d. Regiments, Dragoons and Queen's Rangers, ordered to their respective Cantonments for the Winter."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 165.

6 "All Refugees, etc. within the protection of the British army, who are out of employ, and want assistance from government, are desired to call on Col. Beverley Robinson, in King-Street, No. 21, on or before the 16th of this instant November, where something will be proposed to them for their advantage and subsistence during the ensuing winter."—*Royal Gaz.*, N 7, 1778. See N 9.

7 Kemble records: "71st. Regiment, Woolworth's and Wissenbach's, 1st. and 2d. Battalions Delancey's York Volunteers, and 1st. and 3d. Battalions Skinner's, Sailed to the Hook. The whole under the Command of Lieut. Col. Campbell, destined for St. Augustine, and to proceed from thence to Georgia or South Carolina.

"This Command to Lieut. Col. Campbell gives cause of great Nov.
Complaint to Brigadier Leslie, Col. O'Hara, &c., of the Guards, 7
Senior Officers."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 165–66.

"General Officers and Commander in Chief in general upon 9
bad terms; want of steadiness in Commander in Chief. The Sailing of Transports with Troops and their destination not secret enough, for tho' no absolute publication of them, yet from circumstances they may be guessed at. Commissioners and Commander in Chief on not the most Cordial footing; neither is the former with the Admiral; but that does not surprise."

"This day Colonels O'Hara and Stevens, of the Guards, proposed to go and settle a mode of Exchange of prisoners with the Rebels.

"Mr. Washington has crossed the North River, and proposing to proceed to the Southward; thought in consequence of our Expeditions going to that part of the Continent. Our prisoners removed also from the East to the Southern Colonies."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 166. Regarding the dissatisfaction with the commander-in-chief, see also *ibid.*, 156.

"Permission will be granted by the Commandant, to Refugees "
and others, to cut Wood on Long-Island, for the use of this City, on the Lands of Persons not under the Protection of Government."—*Royal Gaz.*, N 14, 1778.

"J[ohn] Colles," at "No. 20, Golden Hill, opposite the sign of "
the Unicorn," advertises to make "Miniature Profiles." He says: "Having had the honour of taking off the Profiles of many of the Nobility in England and Ireland, begs leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen in New York, that he takes the most Striking Likeness in Miniature Profile, of any Size, at so low a price as Two Dollars each, framed and glazed: A specimen only (which may be seen at Hugh Gaine's) can furnish an idea of the execution.

"Hours of attendance from 10 o'clock in the morning till 4 in the afternoon. It requires only a moment's sitting."—*N. Y. Merc.*, N 9, 1778; *Cf.* Dunlap, *Hist. of the Arts of Design* (Goodspeed ed., 1918), III: 291.

Lord Stirling informs Henry Laurens that Sir Henry Clinton 11
is absent from New York; he believes that Clinton sailed with the fleet on Nov. 3 (*q. v.*). Stirling adds: "On Monday and Yesterday Ships have been droping down from New York to Staten Isle they amounted Yesterday afternoon to near one hundred Sail, a Considerable Number of Hessians besides other troops are on board, but very few Ships remain in the harbour of New York." From the testimony of "a British Soldiers wife whom we took near poules Hook," it appears "that the Hessians Embarked three days ago, that the troops had all Marched from Kingsbridge leaveing their Huts Standing and that there remains no troops above three or four miles above New York."—From a letter preserved in the L. I. H. S.

The third New York fleet "is Now in Motion, thirty Eight Sail 13
of Ships droped down from Staten Island to Sandy hook Yesterday Afternoon, and I doubt not the rest, making in the whole about One hundred Sail, will follow with this Mornings Tide."—From a letter from Lord Stirling to Henry Laurens, in the L. I. H. S.

"Captain Fielding, of the Diamond Frigate, one of Admiral "
[Byron's] Squadron, came in this day," bringing recent news of the British fleet. "Captain Fielding thinks he saw the French Squadron, and supposes by their Course intended for the West Indies; should Mr. D'Estaing have intelligence of General Grant's destination [see O 27, and N 3], we have much to apprehend for his safety.

"Admiral Byron was left by Captain Fielding making the best of his way to Rhode Island with nine great Ships, and one fifty."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 166–67.

Lord Stirling writes from Elizabeth Town to Henry Laurens: 15
"The fleet which droped down to Sandy hook on the 12^th [see N 13] remained there yesterday Evening; the Winds have been either ahead or too high, for any thing to put to Sea. They have on Board this fleet, the whole of the 71^st Reg^t Highlanders, two Battalions of Hessian Granadiers, two Bat^s of Delancey's two of Skinners New Levies, three Companies of the 64^th and two of the 23^d they are Convoyed by the Vigilant and three Gallies; It is said they are Watered for a fortnight only and talk of Coming back soon; But from a Variety of Circumstance's (I think) their destination is East & West florida. Colonel Campbell now a Brigadier Commands them.

"Sir Henry Clinton is returned to New York he had been to Long Island in order to Veiw and Mark out some Grounds. It is

1778 Nov. 15 now said, the Refugees are to form a line on that Island from Lloyds Neck (on the North Side) to blue point on South Side; both about 40 Miles from New York, and to be Supported by three British Regiments which are lye in their Rear."—From original letter in Emmet Coll. (No. 8137) of N. Y. P. L. The fleet sailed on Nov. 27 (*q.v.*).

" "Gov. Tryon proposed this morning to take a Party to Tarry Town for the seizure of stores there. Sir H Clinton refused—saying that he was ag^{t} carrying a Torch thro' the Country, for he apprehended M^{r} T's Designs were to burn the Village—He said the proper Mode of conducting the War was to sieze the Highland Forts and make a Lodgment there of 6000 men—to put 8000 more on the Coast of Connecticut and to act by Detachments from NY & Rhode Isl^{d} in a variety of occasional Descents favoring the main Bodies."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

16 Supt.-Gen. Andrew Elliott and Mayor David Mathews publish a notice that "The Fine of Five Pounds heretofore established, will be punctually exacted from every Inhabitant whose Chimney shall take Fire through neglect. Each Chimney to be swept once in every four Weeks." The addresses are given of those who have charge of the chimney sweeps, who will be sent out on order to the place required.—*N. Y. Merc.*, N 16, 1778; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1863), 662. See A., D 19, 1780.

Andrew Elliott, a brother of Lord Minto, called his country-seat, at the present north-west corner of Broadway and 9th St., by the name of "Minto." He owned a large stable and a number of vehicles.—Houghton, *Coaches of Colonial N. Y.* (1890), 28; L. M. R. K., III: 951.

" "John Woods, keeps a Register for the regular Entry, (on a small Premium) of all Estates in Land, Houses, Ground to build on in Town or Country, either to sell or lett, where all persons may have the necessary intelligence gratis.

"Negroes of all kinds, with their age, size and qualification, are entered for sale, where with gentlemen, farmers, and others, may at most times be suited, without further trouble than coming to this office."—*N. Y. Merc.*, N 16, 1778.

" In an advertisement to recover a horse that has strayed "beyond Greenwich," one Capt. Fenwick, who offers a reward, gives his address as "in the Broad-way, close to Head Quarters."—*N. Y. Merc.*, N 16, 1778.

18 Kemble observes: "Provisions, &c., very short, the Navy put to two-thirds Allowance, the Army Stores not over plenty. The Admiral a Money getting Pompous fool, and the Schemes he makes use of to fill his Pocket very much unlike an Officer of his Station."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 167.

20 Writing from New York to Joseph Galloway, London, on Nov. 23, Abel Evans states that, from a vessel which reached New York on Nov. 20 from Boston, it is learned that "the Count [D'Estaing] sailed from there two days before him, (the 4th inst.,) generally thought for the West Indies. Admiral was not able to prevent it, being blown off the harbor in a gale of wind, and is since got into Newport." He continues: "The Refugee scheme so much talked of when you were here, seems to be dropt—nothing being said of it—and a proposal is made them by General Robertson to go near Huntington to cut wood off Rebel Estates, for the supply of this garrison. . . ."—*Hist. Mag.*, 1st ser., V: 295. See also *ibid.*, 296.

21 Writing again to Sir Joseph Banks, Sir Charles Blagden says: "I hope . . .[Mr. Eden] will bring you this safe, after escaping, with his companions the dangers of a winter's passage, & of a powerful enemy who insults us even in the Channel: How unsuccessful their mission has proved is a piece of bad news which will arrive long before them. Their departure will be much regretted by all ranks of people in this place [New York], to whom their conduct has greatly endeared them. There are some appearance as if we should follow them before next summer; & I fear it will prove highly unfortunate for our country if we remain here long. All the detachments are gone away, excepting a body of 2,000 men, under the command of L^{t} Col. Campbell, well known for the long imprisonment he suffered at Boston. This body of troops were just on the point of going to sea, when a gale of wind arose, which did some damage to the shipping that they are now detained to repair. They are supposed to be destined first for Georgia, & then for Florida [see N 7]. Part, if not the whole, of D'Estaing's Squadron is got out of Boston [see N 20], & we are somewhat apprehensive on the account of Gen. Grant's detachment of 5,000 men, which sailed from hence [see N 3], for the West Indies it is said, about the same time that the French left Boston. . . . Gerard's dispatches to the Court of France, written in Cipher, are taken by the Daphne. The Somerset, a sixty-four, is shipwrecked on the coast of New-England in a gale of wind."—From original letter in N. Y. P. L., printed in the Library's *Bull.* (1903), 438–39. Regarding the "Somerset," see also *Kemble's Jour.*, 167, 174. Nov. 21

Isaac Ogden, a loyalist, writes from New York to Joseph Galloway, London, an account of the military situation to this date, adding this statement: ". . . The Remainder of the Troops are gone into Winter Quarters, there are near 5000 on Long Island, these consist chiefly of the light Troops & Dragoons. I dread the consequence to New York from the Destruction they make on Long Island, I think it will be felt severely the next Spring. 22

"Thus has ended a Campaign (if it deserves the appellation without any thing Capital being done, or even attempted. How will the Historian gain Credit, who shall relate that at least 24,000 of the best Troops, in the World, were shut up within their Lines, by fifteen thousand at most, of Poor Wretches, who were illy paid, badly fed, and worse cloathed, and scarce at best deserved the name of soldiers—but I forbear." Continuing his account of events and British prospects, he says, in part: "The Rebellion hangs by a Slender Thread. The Majority of the Inhabitants dissatisfied with their present Tyrannical Government—Their Money depreciating—Provisions scarce & that scarcity increasing— . . . In this situation, what is necessary to Crush the Rebellion? It is easily answered—Only one Vigorous Campaign properly conducted. I mean by this, that the Person commanding, should be a Man of Judgment Spirit & Enterprise, and one who would make himself acquainted, with the Geography of the Country (which has hitherto been a fatal Neglect) & a few more Troops to Supply the place of those gone to the West Indies. . . .

"There has lately been made a Calculation of the Refugees, within the Lines of New York, & including those that have joined the Provincial Corps, they amount to upwards of ten thousand. The most of these Persons have from their Attachment to their Sovereign, abandoned their Fortunes, and from Affluence are reduced to Indigence, which they bear with Patience, in full Confidence that the Faith of Government, & the Promises of Protection, repeatedly given them, would be sacredly Observed. . . ."—*Hist. Mag.*, 1st ser., V: 336–38.

A printed handbill states that "At a late Meeting of the Merchants of this city, it was represented that the Inhabitants were particularly desirous of expressing the high sense they entertained of the merit of his Majesty's Commissioners [see Ap 5], and to explain their sentiments on the very important situation of affairs. For this purpose a numerous and respectable body of people were convened at Hick's Tavern, on Friday the 20th instant, who chose a Committee . . . from the different provinces to form and prepare an Address." In substance it was an expression of gratitude for the commissioners' services in America (see Je 3), but more particularly an appeal for the re-establishment of civil rather than military government. The answer of the commissioners, which follows the address in the handbill, says, in effect, "that the great objects of the war, are the re-establishment of the civil constitution, and the preservation of his Majesty's faithful subjects in these colonies."—From *B. F. Stevens's Facsimiles of Manuscripts in European Archives Relating to America*, 1773–1783 (London, 1892), Vol. XII, No. 1226. Regarding the condition of affairs in New York which occasioned this appeal, see Van Tyne, *The Loyalists* (1902), 249. See also *N. Y. Merc.*, S 21 and O 26, 1778; *Royal Gaz.*, S 23, 1778. Under date of Nov. 26, Wm. Smith records in his diary: "The Commissioners embarked yesterd: in the Roebuck Their Departure is grateful only to the Violent in opposite Extremes, both under the Power of vindictive Rage. Alass for my Country! En quo Discordia Civis perduxit Miseros! This will be probably a Day memorable for the Miseries which the Disappointm^{t} of the Embassy will produce."—Wm. Smith's *Diary*, VI. 25

An expedition of the British from New York sails for Georgia.—Avery's *Hist. of the U. S.*, VI: 208. Recording this departure Smith writes in his diary the next day: "With the Com^{rs} several Vessels put out with 4000 Troops under Col^{o} Campbel tis said for an Attack on the Southern Colonies—supposed South Carolina.—They have been long waiting for Reasons unknown."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. On the same day Lord Stirling wrote to Henry Laurens: "The fleet with the Second Embarkation of Troops from New York is at length put to Sea, they fell down to the hook 27

1778 Nov. 27 yesterday morning and went to Sea in the Afternoon the[y] Consist of 45 Sail of different Size's. the Troops they have on Board are according to the best Accounts I have been Able to Obtain about 3500. Men . . . the troops in this fleet are Commanded by Brigadier Cambell; it is possible they are going to Charles Town, but I am rather inclined to belive they are going to Secure their own posts in the florida's."—From the original letter preserved in the L. I. H. S.

In another letter of the same date, Stirling writes that the fleet consists of "33 Ships (including one of 40 and one of 60. Guns and two Frigates) one Snow, nine Brigs and ten Schooners and Sloops." He adds "At eleven this Morning two Ships past the light House and went to Sea these I take to be the Roebuck and a frigate as I have Intelligence from New York that the Commissioners and many Officers embarked on Board two such Ships and droped down Part of the Way Yesterday. This last Fleet I do not believe are designed for any offensive Opperation on our Settlements their Convoy is not equal to it."—From the original letter in the L. I. H. S.

The commissioners were sailing on the "Roebuck" for England, and Cornwallis was on the same ship.—Robertson's *Private Jour. of the Campaign of* 1778 (*MS.*).

28 Maj.-Gen. Daniel Jones issues a proclamation for regulating the prices of fire-wood. After Saturday, Dec. 5, "no more than Five Pounds Currency shall be demanded or paid for a Cord of Walnut Wood, and Four Pounds Currency a Cord, for any other Sort of Wood."—*N. Y. Merc.*, N 30, 1778; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1863), 663. See also *Proc. Bd. of Aldermen*, LXXXVI: 218; and Ja 11, 1779.

29 Since writing his previous letters (see N 27), Stirling has received information "that more Transport Ships are preparing and fitting for Sea. that a good deal of Hessian Baggage was embarked. A Frigate of 36 Guns came in Yesterday every Mast gone by the Board. They are forming a Line across New-York Island from Bloomendale to Turtle Bay to be guarded by five Hessians and three british Regiments."—From Stirling's letter to Henry Laurens, preserved in the L. I. H. S.

Dec. 1 Chas. Stewart writes from New York to Joseph Galloway, London: "There are at present about 2000 going under Sir William Erskine—said to the east end of Long Island. Yesterday, intelligence was received from St. Augustine, that there is an expedition going from thence to Georgia. . . . "—*Hist. Mag.*, 1st ser., V: 296.

" The following notice is issued by Supt.-Gen. Elliot and Mayor Mathews: "By Order of the Commandant of New York. Licences will be granted by the Police, to such Persons to keep Taverns and Public-Houses (not exceeding a certain Number) as may be recommended by the principal Officers of the Army and Navy, the Merchants and other respectable Inhabitants of this City.

"Any Person detected sell[ing] Liquors without Licence, from and after Saturday the Twelfth Day in December, Instant, shall suffer One Month's Imprisonment, or forfeit Five Pounds.

"The Money arising from the above Licences and Fines, is to be paid into the City Funds for the Support of the Poor."—*N. Y. Merc.*, D 21, 1778; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1863), 664.

" In a letter to Henry Laurens, Lord Stirling declares that if the report of a French naval victory over the English should prove to be true, "poor old England must Soon Sing *piano*." He thinks that "Such favourable Events as lately appear, will Command a General belief with Tories as well as W[h]igs that the Contention with Great Britain will soon terminate in our favour to our Utmost wishes. this makes me rise in hope that the Spirit of Avarice will be Gluted, and with all my Soul I wish it may be Smothered."—From the original manuscript in the L. I. H. S.

2 "In the Evening the Guards & Robinson's Provincials embarked on board Transports in the East River in order to go to Kings Ferry to cut off some of the Rear Guard of the Rebel Army there passing to the Jerseys. . . . The Transports got no further than Greenwich."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*).

3 Kemble records: "The Brigade of Guards, Grenadiers, and Light Infantry were ordered to Embark at 7 next Morning, 63d., 44th., and 7th. British, Regiment of Mirbach, and Volunteers of Ireland, to march at same time to Cortland's House."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 167.

Robertson states: "Sr Wm Erskine march'd to Courtlands house. . . . I went with the Genl in the Evenge to Ft Knyphausen The Transports did not get through the Chevaux de frises Embarked on board the Shuldham Sloop about 11 at night off Spiken Devil creek."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*). Dec. „3

"A Report that a Store Ship is on Shore at Barnegat—carelessness or Perfidy—The Weather fair—There is a perpetual Negligence in not imploying American Pilots and Seamen. . . .

"Not known till this Morning that 5 or 6000 Men are detached & going up the North River—No orders issued last Night—Some Ships & Troops gone up last Night with the flat bottomed Boats

"No Person can tell the Design—Suspected to spread on the West side of Hudson's River to favor the Flight of Burgoyne's Men from the Guard conducting them to Virginia—They crossed at Fishkill on Monday or Tuesday last. Several who fled are come in & tis supposed urged to this Sally."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

"Sir Henry proceeded up North River with the Troops Em- 4
barked, and Sir William Erskine Marched from Cortland's with the Troops above mentioned [see Dec. 3] to Tarry Town."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 167. Sir Henry landed at Stony Point, the object being "to cut off some of the Rebels conducting the Convention Army to the Southward" (see Nov. 9; they returned, unsuccessful, to New York on the 6th. "Sir William likewise returned."—*Ibid.*, 167–68.

The British land at Stony Point, opposite Verplank's Point, 5
but find that the Americans have already passed. They therefore returned to New York.—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*), under D 5, 6, and 7.

"The Movement up the River is made with great Secrecy. 6
To this Minute it is an Uncertainty whether the Design is not against the Highland Forts. Spades Pick Axes & Bills went off yesterday. The Cannon in the Common disappear & are supposed to be gone up the River."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

"The Town was astonished by the Return of the General & his 7
Troops last Night—It is said they ascended to King's Ferry & found themselves 2 Days too late for the Rescue of Burgoyne's Troops.—But if they did not mean to attack the Forts nor to land at Haverstraw & penetrate to Sussex how could they hope to relieve them—Then they would have found some one or more of the Divisions & by the Way have received such as had fled from them to the Mountains with Design to escape to NYork.

"I now suspect that solicited by Messages to come out the General complied to avoid Censure—& that having gone 40 Miles up the River he thinks he has done enough to satisfy an Administration ignorant of the Geography of the Country."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

A New Yorker writes that "The Rebellion in general is more " languid now than it has been at any time since the unfortunate affair at Trenton, in 1776 [*q.v.*, D 26], owing to a failure in the resources of war among the Rebels, and the discontents, on various accounts, amongst the people at large."—*Lloyd's Eve. Post*, F 3–5, 1779.

The three "Officers of Police" (the board consisting of Supt.- " Gen. Elliot, Mayor Mathews, and Asst.-Magistrate Dubois) issue, by order of the commandant, a proclamation establishing a new set of rates for the city cartmen (*cf.* Dec. 29, 1777). These include an order that any person who, after Dec. 20, "shall be discovered acting as City Cartman, without having obtained such a license, and the number of his license marked with red paint upon each side of his Cart, will be taken into Custody."—*N. Y. Merc.*, D 14, 1778.

Wm. Smith publishes the following signed notice: "When the " subscriber retired to Haverstraw, in March 1776, he left in his house in the Broadway, at the corner of Verlentenbergh, various articles of Furniture, with two Trunks of Parchments, and many Bundles of Papers in about 40 small deal bound Boxes, numbered in the fronts. He is informed that they were moved out of town in August 1776, but can't discover who has at present the custody of them. There were also taken away, Dr. Mitchel's large Map of North-America, Mr. Ratse's Map of the city, and a manuscript Map of the colony of New-York; among the papers, there are some of great consequence to the estates of many persons in town, and country. Satisfactory information, especially concerning the parchments and papers, will be gratefully received and rewarded."—*N. Y. Merc.*, D 7, 1778.

To encourage farmers to bring their hay, &c. to New York, 9
George Brinley, the commissary of forage, increases the price which he offers for these essentials, as follows: "For good Upland Hay, 8 s. per cwt.;" "Salt Hay, 4 s. per ditto;" "Straw, 3 s. per ditto;

1778 Dec. 9 Indian Corn, 10 s. per bushel;" "Oats, 7 s. per ditto." He fixes the rate for cartage or water carriage at 2 s. 6 p. per ton. The farmers are to make their deliveries "to the most contiguous Magazines, where they will receive certificates for the quantity delivered, which will be paid at the Forage-Office." If "found delinquent after this notice," the farmers "will have their forage taken, and no receipts given."—*N. Y. Merc.*, D 14, 1778. In 1782, according to a forage office order of June 29 of that year, the payment then offered was somewhat less.—*Royal Gaz.*, Jl 3, 1782.

12 Rev. Charles Inglis writes from New York to Joseph Galloway, London, a lengthy survey of the military and political condition of affairs in America, from a loyalist point of view. In summing up, he says, in part: "You will probably meet with several People in England who feel great Sympathy and Tenderness for the Distresses of the Rebels, but are callous to the Sufferings and Miseries of the Loyalists. . . . Tell them that every Jail in the 13 States is filled with such as from a Principle of Conscience, adhere to their King, and Constitution of their Country—tell them that many Thousands of such are banished from their Homes, their Property destroyed or confiscated, and their Families left to perish —banished into every Part of the King's Dominions, nay, into the Wilderness among Savages, more compassionate than their Republican Persecutors; to say nothing of the Hundreds that have been deliberately put to Death, or of the Thousands that remain at Home, deprived of all the Rights of Freemen for the same Cause." —*Hist. Mag.*, 1st ser., V: 301.

14 A notice is published that the king's commissioners, Admiral Howe and Gen. Howe, and "the gentlemen of the Army and Navy," having subscribed "in a most liberal Manner for the Relief of the Refugees in this City, who have little Means of Support left," it is hoped "the Citizens will chearfully contribute when called upon by the Gentlemen who have humanely undertaken to wait on them for that Purpose." Such refugees, with credentials, are required to call at the superintendent-general's office in Smith St.—*N. Y. Merc.*, D 14, 1778. See also Ja 6, 1779.

15 Isaac Ogden, writing to Jos. Galloway, observes: ". . . You will see by the Papers that a Dissention prevails among the Rebell Generals. Lee's Tryal and Sentence makes a great noise—his Party rather increases. If Mifflin, Arnold, Sinclair & Thompson join him he will be formidable—this is Expected & some good may result to the Publick from it. Washington's being a Churchman must in the End if nothing else does the Business discharge him from the Command. The Party against him gains strength. . . .

"We have established a Refugee Club [see also Ja 11, 1779] composed of the first Characters from the different Provinces. Gov'r Franklin thinks it will be attended with good Consequences, I fancy it will be respectable. . . ." He adds: "I remain still without Support except what My Credit with my Friends afford Me, if You can do any thing for me with Administration, for God Sake let Me request it of You."—*Hist. Mag.*, 1st ser., V: 356.

16 "Tryon is alarmed—Like to be a Scarcity of Beef & Bread in about 3 Weeks—Pretty well off for Pork. If the Cork Fleet hourly expected should be driven off the Coast there will be great Distress."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

17 Describing American affairs at the close of the year, Daniel Coxe, writing to Jos. Galloway, London, says, in part: ". . . . Washington's Army is at present much dispersed in their Winter Cantonments the whole not exceeding 7000 Men from the best Information I can collect. This State, York, retains its own Troops at Albany & different Posts on the Rivers. New England the same in order to protect their country; Washington fixes its [his] Head Quarters in Jersey at Baskingridge, Lord Sterling's place, with about 3000 Troops occupying Hakensack, Aquaquenonck, Newark, Elizabeth Town extending to Amboy & Brunswick, and including two Virginia Brigades (about 1400 men) posted on the Raritan at middle Bound Brook & Mountain Gap, as support to the others. . . ."—*Hist. Mag.*, 1st ser., V: 357.

" John Potts, writing from New York to Jos. Galloway, London, says, in part: ". . . Our situation is really desperate in my Opinion, I entertain the highest sense of the honour of Government, but when I consider the number & every circumstance occurs to me I cannot help thinking that the situation of the Refugees is truly deplorable and almost hopeless. . . ."—*Hist. Mag.*, 1st ser., V: 360.

19 A sloop "laden with Arms and Gunpowder, bound from the Mississippi to Philadelphia, was brought into this Port by the Columbus" (a British privateer).—*N. Y. Merc.*, D 21, 1778.

Dec. 21 "It is reported this Day that Laurens has resigned his Place as President of the Congress & that John Jay succeeds him. This is another Proof of the Weakness of the Faction. The Congress is approaching the Ruin as their Powers fall into the Hands of the most violent. Men of Property & Moderation shrink away from their Trusts, of which all were lately desirous."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

" "John and Isabella Roberts Return Thanks to the Customers that used to frequent the House kept by Moses Marden, known by the Sign of Tryon's Arms, at the Corner of Crown-street, Broadway; and they acquaint the Gentlemen of the Navy and Army, &c. that they keep Tavern and Ordinary in said House, where the best of Liquors are sold, Dinners on the very shortest Notice, Relishes always ready, and the best Attendance. . . ."—*N. Y. Merc.*, D 21, 1778.

24 The benefits of pardon for treason are offered, by a proclamation of Gov. Tryon, to persons who will withdraw from the "rebellion," and "come in from the rebels" after Dec. 20th.—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ja 4, 1779.

" A New Yorker writes: "The arrival of the packet has raised our spirits exceedingly. The Admiral has now consented to permit privateers to go out under particular regulations. Prizes are daily sent in. . . . The winter has set in with uncommon severity: I write along-side a good fire, and yet the ink freezes in my pen. . .

"The Rebels industriously propagate a report of their having obtained a loan of four millions sterling from Holland, on French security; a report which I utterly disbelieve. Their national debt amounts now to about 60 millions sterling."—*Lloyd's Eve. Post*, F 3–5, 1779.

26 Smith writes: "A violent snow storm with the Wind in vast in Power from the N E. This Evening the Bedford & Amazon fell down with a Fleet for England & Ireland."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. On Dec. 28, he added: "No abatement of the Frost. The Fleet sailed yesterday, 7 Vessels lost in our Harbour in the Storm. Three Centinels found frozen in their Boxes."—*Ibid.*

28 A London news item stated in January, 1779, that "Ten thousand Regulars, and between 6000 and 7000 Provincial, were left at New York when the last ships sailed from thence on the 28th of December."—*Lloyd's Eve. Post*, Ja 27–29, 1779.

1779

— The British barracks of this period were of wood, enclosed by a high fence, and extended from Broadway to Chatham St., along the present Chambers St. They had a gate at each end; the one by Chatham St. was called "Tryon's Gate," from which was afterwards derived the name of "Tryon's Row."—Reminiscences of Mrs. Myers, daughter of David Grim, in Watson's *Annals*, 183. *Cf.* "Upper Barracks" in L. M. R. K., III: 924; also the barracks lying along the north side of "Barrack Street," in Pl. 40-b, Vol. IV; and Holland Map in *Man. Com. Coun.* (1863), 532.

Jan. 1 Claude Joseph Sauthier's "Chorographical Map of the Province of New-York in North America, Divided into Counties, Manors, Patents and Townships; Exhibiting likewise all the private Grants of Land made and located in that Province; Compiled from Actual Surveys deposited in the Patent Office at New York," which was drawn by order of Maj.-Gen. Tryon, and engraved and published by William Faden at London, bears this date. Upon this map, Ellis Island appears as "Bucking I." For the origin of the name Ellis Island, see F 21, 1785. The "Patent Office" here referred to is the provincial secretary's office, or a department of it, where land patents were filed. For the act establishing the U. S. Patent Office, see Ap 10, 1790.

2 Rivington publishes an "exhortation" in verse, signed "M' L——n," apropos of an order issued by Washington requiring the inhabitants of certain districts to fatten their cattle, in order to feed his army during the ensuing campaign; it reads in part:

"Thy Proclamation, timely to command
The cattle to be fatten'd round the land,
Bespeaks thy generosity, and shows
A charity that reaches to thy foes!
And was this order issued for our sakes,
To treat us with roast beef and savory steaks?"

—*Royal Gaz.*, Ja 2, 1779.

6 In imitation of the queen, the Marchioness of Granby, and the six ladies of Westminster who own the "Amazon," all of whom have recently equipped private ships of war at their own expense,

1779 Jan. 6 "to assist in humbling the pride and perfidy of France, and in chastising the rebels of America," a number of ladies residing in New York propose to subscribe liberally to fit out a fast privateer, to be called "The Fair American."—*Royal Gaz.*, Ja 6, 1779. Apparently the name of the privateer was subsequently changed to the "Royal Charlotte" (see F 5).

" Maj. John André, a social favorite in loyalist circles during the British occupation of New York, delivers an *extempore* address on "Love and Fashion" at a gathering this evening at the mansion of Mr. (Richard?) Deane. On the same occasion he read a "Political Dream," a violent and coarse attack upon prominent American leaders of the time. This was shortly afterward printed in Rivington's *Royal Gaz.* In this paper he adopted, as a basis for his criticisms, the theory of metempsychosis, that when men "degraded themselves from the character of rational beings, it became proper that they should assume the figure of those beasts to whose properties they were already assimulated," and that the soul should be "rewarded or punished according to its deserts in a new state of existence." From these premises he transported himself in imagination into a court where "the infernal judges administered justice to the souls which had animated the bodies of men in the superior regions." First among those whom he pictured as thus arraigned was Chief-Justice [Thomas] McKean of Pennsylvania; and "his more than savage cruelty, his horrid disregard to the many oaths of allegiance he had taken, and the vile sacrifice he had made of justice in the interests of rebellion were openly rehearsed," while "he was condemned to assume the shape of a bloodhound" and be scourged through the infernal regions by his victims. Silas Deane, characterized as "a trickling, hypocritical New England attorney," was permitted by the judges to "skip off with very little change in the character of 'the monkey who had seen the world.'" Gen. Charles Lee was held up to condemnation as one "whose ingratitude to his parent country was regarded with the utmost detestation," and by direction of the court he assumed "the figure of an adder; a reptile that is big with venom and ready to wound the hand that protects or the bosom that cherishes it, but whose poison frequently turns to its own destruction."

André next saw that "the black soul of [Philip] Livingston, polluted with every species of murder and iniquity, was condemned to howl in the body of a wolf." John Jay, president of the provincial congress, was the next subject of the writer's vituperation. Jay was described as "remarkable for a mixture of the lowest cunning and most unfeeling barbarity; . . . he had, by a semblance of virtue, acquired the confidence of his fellow-citizens, which he afterwards abused to all the horrid purposes of the most wanton rebellion, and . . . in the pursuits of ambition and avarice, by all the ways of intrigue, perfidy and dissimulation, he had acquired the station of a chief-justice, and in imitation of the infamous Dudley had framed and enforced statutes that destroyed every species of private security and repose." The court order was that "this criminal should transmigrate into the most insidious and hateful of animals, a snake; but . . . a large set of rattles was affixed to his tail, that it might warn mankind to shun so poisonous a being."

After a review of the continental army, "forced to put on the shape of the timid hare, whose disposition they already possessed . . . and ready to fly even at the approach of" danger, André concluded his splenetic tirade by an attack upon "a great and magnanimous commander of antiquity [Sir William Howe?] transformed into a game-cock who at once began to crow and strut about as if he was meditating a combat, but upon the appearance of a few cropple-crowned hens he dismissed his purpose, . . . brushing his wing and rustling his feathers at every Dame Partlet in the company."—*Life and Career of Major John André*, by Winthrop Sargent (Boston, 1861), 212–16; Rivington's *Royal Gaz.*, Ja. 23, 1779.

" A notice is published directing "the distressed Refugees" to call at "the Police Office in Smith-Street" on Thursdays, when the money collected by subscription for their relief will be distributed. —*Royal Gaz.*, Ja 6, 1779. For the original announcement of the fund for such relief, see D 14, 1778.

" "J. Corre, Pasty-Cook, Has opened his shop, at No. 529, facing Mr. Gaine's, Hanover Square, where the Ladies and Gentlemen will be supplied with all sorts of Pastry Cakes, Sweet-Meats and Jellies, &c."—*Royal Gaz.*, Ja 6, 1779. On Jan. 10, 1780, Corré advertised that "he also sells Raisins, Currants, and Almonds, &c. With superfine Flour by the Barrel."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ja 10, 1780. From this time until long after the Revolution, Corré was one of the principal caterers of New York. See My 22, 1782; My 30, 1785; Je 10, 1788. Jan. 6

France being at war with England, Lafayette sails from Boston to his native land. This was in accordance with the leave of absence granted by congress on Oct. 21, 1778, at which time congress also voted that "an elegant sword" be made and presented to him in the name of the United States.—Tower, *Marquis de Lafayette in the Am. Revolution*, II: 49–50; *Jour. of Cong.*, III: 98. See Ap 28, 1780. 7

Kemble records: "Arrived one of the Cork fleet, very acceptable, as the Troops had been fed for three Weeks before on Oaten Meal, and some Deserters from the Hessians the cause of it; these Deserters carried some of their Oaten bread to show the Rebels what they were fed upon."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 170. The rest of the Cork fleet arrived from the 10th to the 13th.—*Ibid.*, 172. See also letter of Isaac Ogden to Joseph Galloway, in *Hist. Mag.*, 1st ser., VI: 179. 9

The season at the Theatre Royal opens with a performance of the tragedy "Chrononhotonthologos."—*Royal Gaz.*, Ja 6 and 13, 1779. At this reopening of the theatre, the prologue was spoken by Capt. (soon after Major) André.—Wilson, *Mem. Hist. N. Y. City*, II: 537–38. There is preserved in the N. Y. H. S. a small volume (MS.) entitled *Receipts of the Treasurer of the "Theatre Royal," John St. New York, A. D.* 1779. The book was kept by Thos. Barrow, the treasurer, and is replete with data for the student of such matters. The receipts for the opening performance (£260: 16) and subsequent performances appear. Names of prima donnas, including Maria Turner, Anna and Jane Tomlinson, and Margaret Shaw, are subscribed to receipts for various "Nights performance." It is apparently a Hessian band of 14 pieces receiving "one dollar each man" per night, for which "Philipp Pfeil gives receipt. Large sums go to James Rivington for advertising and printing, as also to Alex. Leslie for "sundry wiggs." Occasionally John Marshall provides "Suppers including liquor" for the "performances." There are receipts for "Scene shifters," "attendance at the Door," "washing done for the Theatre," "Ironmongry for the Theatre," "tallow candles," "Sundry dresses," "Hats and Trimmings," "Buckskin breeches," "the Guard of light Inf^{y} attending the Rehearsal and play of Rich: the 3^{d}" (probably as supernumeraries), "Coach-hiere," etc., etc. "

The news was published in Philadelphia, on Jan. 21, that "About 10 days ago [Jan. 10 or 11], a small party of Americans, under the command of a M^{r} Buchannan, went down the North River and landed near the City of New York, went to the quarters of Gen. Clinton, at a place called the Bowerie, one mile from the City of New York, where they surprised his guards, and brought them off; but Gen. Clinton having supped from home escaped."—*Penn. Packet*, Ja 21; *Conn. Gaz.* (New London), F 12, 1779. 10

"D. S." (probably David Sproat, later the British commissary-general of naval prisoners—see O 13), writing from New York to Joseph Galloway, London, says, in part: "[The price of] Fire-wood is limited at Five pounds a Cord [see N 28, 1778], but it's not to be got. [See further D 20, 1779; Ja 20, F 19, 1780.] Irish Pork at £10 a bbl., Beef at £8, and fresh flour will bring £12 p. bbl. Our markets have been pretty fully supplyed with fresh prog [victuals] from Long-Island & Shrewsberry, for they run all risques for a little of the hard money—but what would become of us should a Cork fleet miscarrie—which sooner or later may be the case—the army wou'd eat up the market and the inhabitants wou'd starve. We have had this prospect staring us in the face for sometime past, but thank God yesterday and to-day a fleet of Victuallers arrived, otherwise we should not [have] had a mouth full in a short time. . . . 11

". . . We have now fix'd a Refugee Club [see also D 15, 1778; D 22, 1779], meet once a fortnight at Hic's Tavern, the Members are respectable people from each Colony—Governour Franklin in the Chair. We talk freely of Politics, tell all the News, and are for the time happy.

". . . You know or must have heard that I was the person who oposed Independency (and that in the Month of May and to the declaration) on the Commons of Philadelphia in the face of five Battalions of Associators, and was hiss'd of[f] the Parade—that I maintained my integrity and at all times refused to Acquiesce in any of their proceedings, until I was obliged to flee to this place for refuge. . . ."—*Hist. Mag.*, 1st ser., V: 363.

By order of the commandant, it is announced that vendue- 12

1779 Jan. 12 masters, after Jan. 20, shall be licensed by the "Officers of the Police," before whom they shall take oath not to be concerned in any collusive sales in order to raise the price of any article of trade or provisions. Security also, in the sum of £5,000 currency, is required for the faithful execution of their duty as well as the security of their employers. Among the other regulations in the order are these: "Shipping and other materials, naval stores, prize-goods, provisions and liquors of all sorts, cabinet-ware, and the effects of strangers deceased, may be sold on the wharfs, or near the Coffee-House Bridge [*cf.* Pl. 69, Vol. I], by the licensed Vendue-Masters.

"Dry goods, and all other goods that do not come under the above denominations, when intended for Public Vendue, are only to be sold in Auction-Rooms provided by the licensed Vendue-Masters, for that purpose.

"Permissions will be granted to any of the licensed Vendue-Masters when required, for the disposing of household furniture at private houses."—*Royal Gaz.*, Ja 16, 1779.

" Brig.-Gen. Leslie regulates the ferry charges between Staten Island and New York. These are to be two shillings for each passenger, and six shillings for each horse. A boat must carry six or more passengers.—*Royal Gaz.*, Ja 13, 1779.

13 A letter written from New York on Jan. 16 stated that "A Dutch ship of 400 tons, laden with double-headed grape and small shot, and several hundred bales of woollen cloth, was brought in here the 13th instant by the Delight cutter. It appeared very evident, on examining her bill of lading, she was bound to Charlestown."—*London Chron.*, Mr 2–4, 1779.

" By order of the commandant, a notice of the rates of ferriage between New York and Brooklyn is issued at the "Office of the Police," signed by Supt.-Gen. Elliot, Mayor Mathews, and Police Magistrate Dubois. For example, for every person, 6 d.; for every "Gammon of Bacon, Turkey, or Goose," 2 d.; for every "Piece of Cotton, Pennistone, Flannel or Frize, . . . Broad Cloth, Kersey, Strouds, Halfthicks and Druggets," 6 d.; for every "Piece of Duroys, Callimancoes, Shallons or other Stuff, . . . Garlix, Holland or other Linen," 2 d.; for every "Hundred of Fish (called Sheep's head)," 4 s.; for every "Hundred of Bass or Shad," 2 s.; and for every "Dozen of Perch," 2 d. If "any Ferryman" shall demand or receive more than the rates prescribed, report is to be made to the "Officers of the Police," that the "Offenders may be brought to punishment."—*Royal Gaz.*, Ja 16, 1779.

16 John Hales, "Late of Philadelphia," opens a tavern "at the corner of Nassau in King-street, near the Main-Guard, known by the sign of the Tally-Ho!"—*Royal Gaz.*, Ja 16, 1779. Before Nov. 9 of this year, Hale or Hales was ordered to give up possession to "make Room for the Troops." His protest to Gen. Pattison sets forth that "the House was allotted to him by an Order from Head Quarters, immediately after the arrival of the King's Troops from Philadelphia in consideration of the Losses he suffered for his Loyalty, being obliged to fly & leave his Property behind—that the House when he took possession of it was in so ruinous a Condition as obliged him to expend upwards of £300 before it became habitable. . . ." Pattison, in response, wrote to Col. Clarke recommending that if it should be found necessary for Hale to give up the house, reasonable indemnification should be made by the "Barrack Office" for his expenses—From "Letters of Gen. Pattison," N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1875), VIII: 294. Hale was still keeping tavern in the city on Sept. 6, 1780 (*q. v.*).

17 A private letter from Morristown states: "The British troops and inhabitants at New-York have been in the greatest distress for want of bread [see Ja 9] . . . It is also reported and believed that rations are issued to 10,000 men, women and children, besides what the troops draw at New-York, Long Island, &c."—*Penn. Packet*, F 4, 1779.

19 "There is a Scarcity of Provisions and Provender—N England in Distress for Bread—They come from beyond Boston and the Sea Coast of Connecticut to this Colony for Flour, & they suffer but little to go out to the Eastward.—The Paper money 8 and 10 for one—It will scarcely purchase any Thing. Col° Livingston 'tis said refuses it—Multitudes are distressed—M^r Scott sells his Place for Provisions."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

22 Maj.-Gen. Jones, commandant, reaffirms an order of Dec. 20, 1777 (*q. v.*), which required the farmers of Long Island and Staten Island to bring their wheat, rye, and Indian corn to market at stated intervals; and, as an encouragement to produce an ample supply, he orders that certain specified higher prices will be paid. For example, the farmers may charge 26 shillings per bushel for wheat, and 80 shillings per cwt. for wheat flour. After Feb. 1, no greater price shall be demanded or paid, on penalty of forfeiture of the grain or flour, or its value, and imprisonment of the offender until the forfeiture is paid, when one-half is to go to the informer and the other half to the poor of this city or the township where the offence is committed. Jan. 22

The order also requires that the police of New York, and the colonels of militia on Long Island and Staten Island, shall take an account of the quantities of wheat, rye, Indian corn, grain, flour, or meal, in their respective districts, noting in whose possession it is found, and shall report as soon as possible to the commandant of New York.—*Royal Gaz.*, Ja 27, 1779. See, further, Mr 27, and Ap 12.

" An assize of bread is regulated by public notice of this date, signed by Supt.-Gen. Elliot, Mayor Mathews, and Police Magistrate Dubois. After Feb. 1st, "all the Bakers in this city are to make their Loaves of Two Pounds weight," and no baker shall charge more than 22 coppers for each such loaf. Each loaf shall be marked with the baker's initials. The weight of two pounds per loaf is for the convenience of the poor, and to avoid fractions in weight which render detections of fraud in the assize more difficult.—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ja 25, 1779; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1863), 669. See Jl 7.

24 Lieut. Von Krafft records in his journal: "In the evening I took a walk in New York and, on account of the flagrant excesses occurring there, took with me 2 soldiers which I had follow me at a little distance."—N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1882), 79.

Feb. 1 & 2 Kemble is informed that "the Rebels have a forty Gun Ship, two others of 32 Guns, and two smaller, cruising off the Delaware, supposed to Intercept the Romulus coming out with £200,000." He hears that the admiral has "sent to Rhode Island for Vessels to attack them;" and he asks: "why not send the Ardent out?"—*Kemble's Jour.*, 173.

3 "The Army & Town are in high Joy on the arrival of Letters yesterday with Accounts from Georgia represented as recovered."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. See also *Kemble's Jour.*, 173, 177.

4 The city vestry gives public notice to persons hiring "the Houses, the rents of which are appropriated for the maintenance of the poor of this city," that they are not to transfer their interest without the consent of the vestry; and that no premiums are to be given or taken by such tenants for such transfers. Some of these tenants, availing themselves of "the rights of preference, they were entitled to by virtue of their pre-occupancy," have engaged houses for another year with no intention of residing in them, but "with a view of extorting extravagant sums over . . . the stipulated rents from the necessitous and distressed."—*N. Y. Merc.*, F 8, 1779.

5 Tryon, writing from "Out Post King's Bridge" to Lord George Germain, says that the "adventurers in the letters of Marque derive great comfort and encouragement in the expressions of His Maj^ty^'s satisfaction . . .;" and that 142 vessels have "been taken by letters of Marque, and brought into this Port, . . . since the beginning of last September, when the first ships were Commissioned," their value being over £200,000. See also Mr 1.

He commissions the "Royal Charlotte," fitted out as a privateer by the ladies of New York (see Ja 6).—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, VIII: 757.

9 The master of a transport which left New York on this day reported in Cork that "four sail victuallers had been taken by the American privateers, and carried into Boston. Great numbers of refugees were coming to New York for support, being driven there by the policy of the Americans, in order to distress the place, by adding to the numbers already there, and knowing their want of provisions. Several prizes had been brought in by the cruisers, but none of them of any value, except a ship from France with bale goods, woollens, silks, &c. bound to Philadelphia."—*London Chron.*, Mr 11–13, 1779.

13 During the Revolution, a tavern known as the "Defeat at Brandywine," was conducted on Golden Hill.—*Royal Gaz.*, F 13, 1779. This may have been one of the taverns on Golden Hill which existed under another name before the English occupation of the city. Of such taverns, one was conducted by George Hopkins at the "Sign of the Orange Tree." Another tavern, adjoining the Orange Tree, was run by a Mr. McGinnis. Edw. Bardin, for a brief period in 1770, was proprietor of the Golden Ton, at Beekman and William Sts., and undoubtedly other taverns existed in the vicinity, of which we have no record. See Index under "Taverns."

18 Kemble records the arrival of "Victuallers with Irish Papers

1779 late as 15th. December . . .; Reported also that a large Body of
Feb. Troops are coming out to America; beware, Rebels!"—*Kemble's*
18 *Jour.*, 173.

23 A committee submits to the continental congress a draft of provisions to be insisted upon in the event of a peace treaty between the United States and Great Britain.—*Jour. Cont. Cong.*, XIII: 240–44; Winsor, VII: 89. The conditions of a peace were not decided upon by congress until Aug. 4 (*q. v.*).

24 Kemble describes in his journal an expedition of the British from New York to Newark where they burned the barracks and court-house. The British admiral and general were present, as well as Gov. Franklin of New Jersey.—*Kemble's Jour.*, 174. See also description given by Isaac Ogden in a letter to Jos. Galloway (dated F 26), in *Hist. Mag.*, 1st ser., VI: 180–81.

25 Robertson records that "General Tryon . . . march'd from King's Bridge w^{t} 3 or 4 Reg^{ts} to Horse Neck [Greenwich, Conn.] & on his return had about 50 men taken."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*). See also *Kemble's Jour.*, 174.

26 There appears in the *London Chronicle* "A View of the Republic or State of New York." In a tone of ridicule, this long article opens thus: "The contracted boundaries of this pitiful commonwealth, must expose such an impotent ally to the derision of France.—What does this ape of a nation consist of. Nothing more than the Counties of Albany, Ulster and Dutchess, with the undesolated fragments of Westchester, Orange and Tryon; For New-York, and the four counties on Long and Staten-Island, have renounced the usurpers; and Cumberland, Gloucester and Charlotte, revolting from the revolt, have shrewdly withdrawn from their power and their burdens, and set up for themselves under the style of *The state of Vermont*, and demanded a fourteenth stripe in the standard of the confederation.

"Can Louis le Petite help smiling at his Ambassador's map of such a republic! Or has Mons. Gerard, to Prolong his embassy and gains, concealed it from the eye of his master? Rarely are the remote limits of great empires so exposed, as the very center of this insignificant sovereignty." Minute details are given of the population, civil establishment, and financial status of the "republic," comparison being made of the small tax burden under royal government and the large one now. "The mortgage of their estates for the public debts, though heavy and certain, is less felt than the daily depredations upon the products of their lands.

"To-day the deputy, or assistant deputy, of a commissary or forage-master, rifles the farmer's barn, of what a single justice of peace conceives to be more than his family can consume in the course of the year; and he is paid in a certificate that makes him only a creditor to the Congress, of a sum that may never be discharged: to-morrow he contributes in waggons and horses, which are retained or destroyed, without any compensation for the loss. . . .

"Nor is the waste of property the smallest branch of the common calamity. The tyrants who exempt themselves from military services, exact them without remorse from everybody else—from boys beyond the age of 15, and from all adults under 55. Was this only on emergencies, and to march at small distances, under officers to whom they are known, in company with their neighbours, and for only a few days, the vassalage might be borne; but the Poughkeepsie Militia act compels them to turn out as often as Mr. Governor thinks fit, to go as far as he pleases, to take the place of common soldiers in the continental army; and to complete the disgrace and slavery of the common people, the forced husbandman or mechanic, as well as the voluntary hireling, is subject to the judgment of a court martial.—He marches, messes and sleeps with the Negroes, who are received as substitutes for their masters on the promise of manumission at the end of the war; there being several hundred of this species of sweet-scented liberty boys in the continental army."—*Royal Gaz.*, Ag 18 and 21, 1779, reprinted from *London Chronicle*, F 26, 1779.

In researches connected with the publication of this Chronology, it is revealed for the first time that Wm. Smith, New York's first historian, was the author of this "View." In his diary, under Aug. 21, he writes: "I perceive that Plenderleath [Smith's son-in-law] has printed the View I sent him of the Republic of New York—Rivington reprints it from a London Paper last Wednesday & to Day, while I was looking over it in Gaine's Shop on Wed: I heard it ascribed to Peter Van Sc[h]aick of Kinderhook who went to England last Fall. There are small additions & several Blunders. I suppose owing to the Obscurity of my Handwriting."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

Mar. Tryon now writes to Germain (*cf.* F 5): "Our Privateers have
1 taken above one hundred and fifty prizes since the 18th September last; yesterday a small sloop, loaded with ammunition was brought in here by the Revenge, from Philadelphia, bound to South Carolina. Seldom a day passes without a prize by the Privateers."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, VIII: 759.

" Lieut. Von Krafft records in his journal an account of an unpleasant encounter he had with a drunken soldier, and adds: "I could narrate many and very frightful occurrences, of theft, fraud, robbery and murder by the English soldiers, which their love of drink excited; and as they received but little money, they used these disgusting means."—N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1882), 81–82. See also another incident of the kind recorded in *ibid.*, 90, under date of Aug. 5.

3 Gov. Tryon is given leave to return to England, on the arrival of his successor as governour, Gen. Robertson.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.* VIII: 759–60; 761. For Robertson's instructions, see *ibid.*, VIII: 767–68. In Nov., Tryon was notified that the frigate carrying Gen. Robertson was to sail from England for America by way of Georgia. —*Ibid.*, VIII: 778 The new governour reached New York March 21, 1780 (*q. v.*).

" "The Sloop Royal Charlotte, the property of the Ladies of New-York, will sail on a Cruize on Saturday next."—*Royal Gaz.*, Mr 3, 1779. See also F 5.

" The inhabitants of New York are ordered not to discharge firearms in the city by day or night, the penalty for violation of the order being forfeiture of the arms and possible imprisonment.—*Royal Gaz.*, Mr 3, 1779.

8 Gov. Tryon issues a proclamation in which he informs "all those who are inclined to escape from the barbarous Dominations of the Usurpers, and are desirous to contribute their Aid to its speedy Subversion, and the Re-establishment of the Harmony, Tranquility and Prosperity of the Empire, that ample Provision is made . . . for the Employment of all Seamen, Ship-Carpenters and other Landsmen, resorting to this Port, in short and successful Cruizes against his Majesty's Enemies—that generous Bounties are given to all the Adventurers, and especially to such as are able to serve the Crew in the Capacity of Surgeons—that I have already issued one hundred and twenty-one Commissions, to as many private Vessels of War—that in the short Space of Time elapsed since the eighteenth of September last, the Prize Vessels arrived here, amount to one hundred and sixty-five, and their total Value, according to authentic Information, is above six hundred thousand Pounds, and that by these Captures, and the signal Success of the Ships of his Majesty's Navy, and other private Letters of Marque, the City of New-York is become an immense Magazine of all Kinds of Supplies, for a very extensive Commerce. . . ."—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1870), 880.

14 An insurrection is disclosed in New York by a negro. The band is said to consist of several hundred rebel conspirators who intend to set fire to the city. Some of them have been arrested. In consequence, there is much anxiety among the soldiers in New York.—*Von Krafft's Jour.*, 83. See also Mr 20.

17 "Ad^{l} Gambier & a Fleet of Empty Transports gone Round to R. Island on an intended Expedition against Providence."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*).

" Kemble records: "Sir Henry Clinton went to Long Island, Grenadiers, Flank Companies of the Guards, 33d., and 42d. Regiments under Orders, and fourteen Transports proceeded to White Stone."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 175.

" The anniversary of St. Patrick, "the Tutelar Saint of Ireland," is celebrated "by the Natives of that Kingdom with their accustomed Hilarity." The "Volunteers of Ireland," preceded by their band of music, "marched into the City, and formed before the House of their Colonel, Lord Rawdon, who put himself at their Head, and, after paying his Compliments to his Excellency General Knyphausen, and to General Jones, accompanied them to the Bowery, where a Dinner was provided, consisting of five hundred Covers; after the Men were seated, and had proceeded to the Enjoyment of a noble Banquet, the Officers returned to Town, and dined with his Lordship. . . ."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Mr 22, 1779.

" All "aspiring Heroes" are offered an opportunity to distinguish themselves by joining the "Queen's Ranger Husars." Each man will be "immediately mounted on an elegant Horse," besides receiving clothing, etc. to the value of £40. Applications are to be made to the Quarters, No. 1033 Water St., "Hewit's Tavern, behind

1779 Mr 17 " the Coffee-House, or the Defeat at Brandywine, on Golden-Hill." —*Royal Gaz.*, Mr 17, 1779.

"Patrick Doyle and Elizabeth Power, have now opened that elegant house in Smith-street known by the name of the Cornwallis's Arms, where they propose Keeping Tavern in the most extensive and elegant manner, for which purpose they have supplied themselves with an assortment of the best Wines and Liquors; . . ."—Rivington's *Royal Gaz.*, Mr 17, 1779. Less than a month later, the partnership was dissolved and Mrs. Powers continued alone in the "Tavern-Keeping business, at the House late Judge Horsemanden's."—*Ibid.*, Ap 10, 1779. In 1783, the house at 38 Smith (William) St., "formerly Judge Horsmanden's," was converted into a post-office, under William Bedlow, deputy postmaster.—*N. Y. Packet*, Ja 1, 1784.

20 "This is a Moment of Expectation.

"The Packets of Jan^{y} & Feb^{y} & a Fleet with Money & Provisions expected No news from England since 24 Dec^{r}. . . .

"Sir Henry & the Adm^{l} both absent. The Ships collected at White Stone (about 17) sailed down the Sound this Morning. . . .

"Soldiers of Washington's frequently coming in with their Arms and go into the Privateers.

"Several Men apprehended last Night came in & letters found incouraging a Suspicion of a Design to burn down this Town."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. See Mr 14.

21 Kemble records: "A vessel from Rhode Island, saying Admiral Gambier was expected immediately from thence, and the Expedition laid aside. The Rebels had collected all their force at New London, in expectation we intended to make a descent there. The Sloop from Rhode Island, intending to come thro' the Sound, was prevented by Rebel Vessels from New London, and obliged to come round Long Island. No Vessel of War in the Harbour to attend any Expedition."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 175.

24 "All gentlemen Volunteers who are willing to serve his Majesty in the Loyal American Regiment commanded by Col. Beverly Robinson for two years or during the Rebellion, shall upon their being mustered and approved of by the Inspector General receive $25 bounty. Whatever persons are willing to embrace the present opportunity offered of approving their loyalty, let them repair to the Quarters of the Regiment at Haerlem Heights, or to the Bulls Head Tavern at New York, where an officer will attend to receive and entertain them."—Rivington's *Royal Gaz.*, Mr 24, 1779.

27 Maj.-Gen. Jones reinforces the proclamation of Dec. 20, 1777 (*q.v.*), issued by Maj.-Gen. Robertson, when commandant, regarding regulations to be observed by masters of vessels on their entering the port of New York. These published directions are addressed "To Christopher Blundell, Gent. Master of the Port of New-York, and Mr. Anthony Kendall, his Deputy," to which is added: "The Master of the Port's Office is kept at No. 271, near Beekman's Slip."—*Royal Gaz.*, Mr 31, 1779.

29 The wind-mill "near the two-mile stone" is offered for rent, with a dwelling-house and garden.—*N. Y. Merc.*, Mr 29, 1779.

31 The farm at Bloomingdale, six miles from town, "belonging to Miss Charlotte De Lancey, commonly called De Lancey's Farm, bounded northly by M^{r} Apthorp's farm, easterly by the Commons, southerly by Judge Bayard's, and westerly by Hudson's River, containing 183½ acres" is offered for sale by Brig.-Gen. De Lancey. —*Royal Gaz.*, Mr 31, 1779.

Apr. — At about this time, Gen. Benedict Arnold opened treasonable correspondence with Gen. Clinton.—See "The Treason of Benedict Arnold, as presented in Letters of Sir Henry Clinton to Lord George Germain," in *Penn. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.*, XXII: 410; Winsor, VI: 448.

1 "Several Cruisers arrived from the South Ward."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 176.

4 Kemble records: "The Admiral Sailed having been accompanied the day before in great Parade on board his Ship by the Captains of the Navy."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 176. See also Ap 5.

5 Kemble records that "The Admiral Sailed [probably fromSandy Hook], with the Richmond, Raleigh, and Unicorn, Frigates, for England."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 176.

9 Because "innumerable Riots and Disturbances have happened in the Streets of the City, . . . by Seamen belonging to his Majesty's Ship's Transports, Victuallers, etc.," a notice is issued by Commodore George Collier on board the "Rainbow," directing government officers to prohibit shore-leave for seamen after dark. —*N. Y. Merc.*, Ap 12, 1779; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1863), 673.

Apr. 10 Sir Charles Blagden writes from New York to Sir Joseph Banks: "The Troops still remain in winter-quarters; . . . Various reports of peace come in to us from the rebels; whether they really expect such an event, or mean only, by spreading those rumors, to keep the people more satisfied for a time, we cannot yet learn. No preparations are making on their side for a vigorous campaign; no quotas of men are appointed for the different States to raise, as in all the former years of the war. This conduct is inexplicable [*sic*] on no other principles than those of complete security, or absolute inability. Commissioners from us are to meet others on the part of the rebels next week, to settle the exchange of prisoners, which, after so many prevarications, is now thought likely to be effected on a liberal footing."—From original letter in N. Y. P. L. printed in Library *Bull.* (1903), 442.

" "To be Sold The well known and pleasant farm, called the Glass-House, Containing thirty acres of land. Enquire of William M'Adam, Hanover Sq."—Rivington's *Royal Gaz.*, Ap 10, 1779. This place had been established as a glass manufactory and later was turned into a tavern.—See O 7, 1754.

11 This date is found on one of Archibald Robertson's drawings (see, further, July 12, 1776), entitled "View of New York taken from one of the Redouts in the Lines thrown up by the Rebels behind Mount Pitt." This drawing is now in the collection of Mr. Harris D. Colt. See Frontispiece II, Vol. V.

12 Spain, by treaty, makes common caus- with France against England; but the treaty is kept secret.—Winsor, VII: 54, 55, 85, 170. War was declared by Spain on June 16 (*q.v.*).

13 It is stated in a proclamation, issued on board H. M. S. "Rainbow," off New York, by Sir George Collier, "Commodore and Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed in America, from the North Cape on the Island Cape Breton to the Bahama Islands, and Florida inclusive," that "many Seamen have been lately inveigled from his Majesty's Service into Privateers, Letters of Marque, and Merchantmen, owing often to Drunkenness, and want of Consideration of the heavy Penalty attending such a Crime, which is Death by the Sentence of a Court Martial." Pardon is offered for such desertion to those who will return to the king's service within one month. Any vessel which "shall be found to harbour a Deserter, or in which a Deserter shall be found, will have every Man (except the Commander) without exception impressed for his Majesty's Service." The "Excuse of not knowing him to be a Deserter, will not avail or be received, unless the troop is perfectly clear that neither the owners, master or mate, knew of his being such."—*Royal Gaz.*, Ap 17, 1779.

14 Kemble records that it is "Reported strongly that Admiral Byron had defeated Monsr. D'Estaing, destroyed five and taken six line of Battle Ships."

He states also that "Commissioners Colonel Hyde and Captain André [have] gone to Treat with Rebel Deputies on an Exchange of Prisoners" (see Ap 17).—*Kemble's Jour.*, 176.

16 & 17 Kemble notes: "the arrival of a flag of Truce from Boston;" and that "The Commissioners, Colonel Hyde and Captain André [see Ap 14], are still at Amboy, and it is hoped will bring about an Exchange of Prisoners of all denominations. They went on this business the 13th. ultimo" (see Ap 23). He also records that "One of the Transports, with part of the flank Corps from Halifax, is lost on the Jersey Shore, and upwards of 100 Men and one Officer Drowned; they belonged to the 82d. Regiment."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 176.

18 Lieut. Von Krafft records in his journal: "I was in the little town of Harlem not far from where our camp had formerly stood. There were no inhabitants in it. All had left . . ."—*Von Krafft's Jour.*, 84.

19 Officers and seamen belonging to the "Light Bob schooner privateer, Annanias M'Dougall, Commander," are ordered to repair on board the schooner which lies at "Tolomie's wharff, opposite to Lennox's Tavern, in Water-street," on or before April 20.—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ap 19, 1779. Lennox's Tavern, according to later advertisements, stood three doors east of the Coffee House (Wall and Water Sts.), and carried a sign representing Capt. Joseph Brant (Thayendanega), of the Six Nations. The tavern was also called the "Indian King." Lennox, who styled himself as "late of Philadelphia" (see Je 7, 1780), and in another advertisement as "From Perth, in North-Britain," announced, in September, 1781, his removal from this house to the "sign of the Indian King, No. 69, in Cherry Street."—*N. Y. Merc.*, S 17, 1781. He was there as late as

1779 March 26, 1783 (*q. v.*), but probably gave up tavern-keeping upon
Apr. the withdrawal of the British army. In the spring of 1784, the sign
19 of the Indian King had been removed to a tavern at 110 Water St.
(see Jl 1, 1780).

21 "Golf Players" are notified that, as the "Season for this pleasant and healthy Exercise [is] now advancing," "Clubs and the veritable Caledonian Balls" may be had by enquiring at the printer's. —*Royal Gaz.*, Ap 21, 1779.

" "John M' Kenzie, Tavern Keeper, in Queen-Street, No. 35. Begs leave to acquaint the Officers of the Navy and Army, and the Respectable Public, that he has opened an Ordinary . . ."—*Royal Gaz.*, Ap 21, 1779. This tavern was known as the "Mason's Arms." A little over a year later, McKenzie became proprietor of Ranelagh Gardens, or the White Conduit House, at Broadway and Leonard St.—See Jl 15, 1780.

23 "The Commissioners for Exchange of prisoners [see Ap 14 and 17] returned from Amboy, having been able to do nothing."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 177.

" At this time, the house formerly occupied by Judge Horsmanden was a tavern, the Cornwallis Arms, kept by Elizabeth Powers.—See her notice in *Rivington's Royal Gaz.*, Ap 21, 1779. *Cf.* Mr 17.

24 Capt. Scott of the artillery shows me his "Map of the Province," says Smith. "I shewed him the Advantages of erecting a Fort at Verdritige Hook. He percieves them & laments that there is no Body about the General who knows anything of the Country. His Aid de Camps are all without Reputation—young & raw. Capt André in best Repute & he has acted upon the Stage all Winter."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

26 Lieut. Von Krafft records in his journal that, as he knows something of drawing, he has been detached to assist at the redoubts which are being completed on "Lourall [Laurel] Hill," opposite "Fort Knipphaussen."—*Von Krafft's Jour.*, 84. For an account of a drawing of Harlem made by him, see descrip. of Pl. 46, I: 355–56. The view is reproduced in N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1882), Pl. 6.

29 "Letters from New York, by the last ships, give a very favourable account of the situation of affairs there.—Mr. Washington could not keep his army together, the desertion was so great, numbers coming in daily to New York; and that General Clinton disposed of them in the following manner; some he incorporated with the royal army, and new raised corps; some he sent to the navy and privateers, and others had portions of land allotted them to cultivate near Kingsbridge; that the army were healthful, and the people in high spirits, not doubting but the rebellion would soon be at an end; and that a great number of prizes had been brought in by the privateers and cruisers."—*London Chron.*, Ap 27–29, 1779.

May Kemble records: "42d. Regiment, Regiment Prince Charles,
1 Lord Rawdon's Corps, four flank Companies Guards, and one Com-
to pany 82d. Embarked under the Command of Major General
5 Matthew. Sailed the 4th. out the Hook, Convoyed by the Raisonable, Rainbow, and Sloop Otter, destination supposed for some part of the Chesapeake or Delaware River, and intended as a diversion to favor the progress of General Prevost's movements into Carolina; but as a positive account is come of the taking of the Jason [rumoured in New York on Ap 27], and most of her Convoy, by three Rebel Frigates, with Provisions, &c., for the Troops, the Movement intended by General Prevost must be laid aside; these Accounts received between the 1st. and 5th."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 177.

3 "The dissentions among the rebels are still violent, though perhaps less so than two months ago; their paper currency is reduced to a 20th part of its original value, and the Indians are threatening their frontiers in the most formidable manner; but still I do not find that they relent, or that the French Party loses ground among them."—From letter written by Sir Charles Blagden to Sir Joseph Banks, preserved in N. Y. P. L. and printed Library's *Bull.* (1903), 443.

4 Wm. Smith is appointed chief-justice of New York.—*American Loyalists, Audit Office Transcripts*, XLIV: 617, in N. Y. P. L. Commenting on this appointment, Gov. Robertson said: "When I was made Govr of New York Lord George Germain then Secretary of State after observing that Princes had brought back revolted provinces to their duty by gaing the Confidence of Men for whom the people had the greatest regard. told me that his Majesty meant to bestow the vacant Office of Chief Justice upon Mr Smith.

"That it was hoped Governt might derive some Advantage from a Lawyer of the best talents and Connectns in the province. And that the people would drop their pretended or real fears for the Constitution, when they saw the Administration of Justice put into the hands of a Man who had always been considered as the greatest advocate for the Liberty of the Subject. May 4

"On these motives Mr Smith got the Office without any Sollicitation—I carryd him the Commission wch he received with a becoming sense of his Majestys goodness. He was swore into Office and was always ready to execute the function, that he did not was no fault of his—both in his Capacity of a Member of the Council of the Province—and as a member of the Council for the General Peace Commission—He took every occasion to urge the Necessity practibility and utility of an immediate revival of Civil Courts and Authority."—*Ibid.*, XLIV: 628–29. See Smith's *Diary*, under Ag 1 and 5.

In a letter to a correspondent in London, a New Yorker says in part: "We are tolerably loyal here, I think. The young Fellows seem to enter the King's Service with great Chearfulness and Zeal. The Queens Ranger Volunteers, a fine Regiment, will soon be compleat: . . . 5

"It must be however confessed there is great Disloyalty prevails in some Part of the Army; for Desertions are very common. The Germans, as well as others, go over to the Rebel Legions."—*Lloyd's Eve. Post* (London), Je 16–18, 1779.

Kemble records: "A Convoy for Georgia Sailed, hope will be more lucky than the former" (see May 1 to 5).—*Kemble's Jour.*, 177. 6

"Loosley and Elms, Having quitted the King's Head Tavern, on Brownejohn's wharf, have opened the house lately occupied by Captain Benson, at Brooklyn Ferry; . . ."—*Royal Gaz.*, My 8, 1779. They had been proprietors of the tavern on Brownjohn's Wharf, formerly Capt. Doran's, since the spring of 1777.—See Ja 15, 1770. The "Brooklyn Ferry House" was renamed the King's Head Tavern, and became, under its new proprietors, a rendezvous for sportsmen. Besides racing, already a popular American sport, cricket, "bull-baiting" and fox-hunting were among the typical British sports practiced.—*Ibid.*, Ag 28, 1779; Ap 26, Je 19, N 14, 1781. In the spring of 1780, the partnership was dissolved, and Looseley continued to keep tavern alone at the Brooklyn ferry-house, which he renamed "Brooklyn Hall."—See Ap 11, 1780. He failed in 1782, and, on Nov. 26 of that year (*q. v.*), all his household effects were sold at auction for the benefit of creditors. Looseley was still at Brooklyn Hall in the spring of 1783, when he advertised a lottery.—*N. Y. Merc.*, Mr 17, 1783. He announced his intention, in May, of speedily proceeding "to the promised Land of Nova-Scotia," with "Brother Loyalists, where Freedom and Liberty reign triumphant."—*Royal Gaz.*, My 24, 1783. 7

James Strachan announces that he has "opened a Tavern in the house No. 45, on Brownjohn's wharf, formerly occupied by Messrs. Loosley and Elm's." He serves an "ordinary" (table d'hôte) at 2:30 p.m. daily. "A Hair-Dresser attends as usual."—*Royal Gaz.*, My 12, 1779. By May 29, Strachan had changed the name of his house to the Queen's Head Tavern. In December of this year, and in January, 1780, the house was advertised as the King's Head Tavern and London Chop House of "James Hearn."—*N. Y. Merc.* This may have been an error in the spelling of Strachan's name, or it may be that for a brief time, Hearn was the proprietor. Strachan was again in possession, however, by Jan. 26, 1780, and continued to occupy the house until May 1, 1781, when he removed to the old Merchants' Coffee House.—See Ap 28, 1781. 12

Richard Wetton, who had been proprietor for about a year of the "London Chop-House, at the sign of the Earl of Percy's arms," on Water St. near the Fly Market (see Ja 12, 1778), now removes to the corner of Beekman Slip and opens an inn which he calls the "Red Horse Tavern."—*Royal Gaz.*, My 12, 1779. "

Kemble records the arrival of "Sir William Erskine and the Troops" from "East end Long Island."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 177. 13

"I have read Mr Pulteney's Pamphlet—It is to urge the Protraction of the War for a Reunion of the Colonies & to point to Modes of Supply—1½ Pct on a new Valuation of Estates."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. Wm. Pulteney's *Considerations on the Present State of Public Affairs and the Means of Raising the Necessary Supplies* was published in London in 1779. In this Pulteney declares that, as America has rejected the British offers of peace and has entered into an alliance with France, "no option seems now to be left us, but either to proceed with the utmost vigour, in prosecuting the war, or to submit, not only to the claim of American Independence, but to such further conditions of peace, as France and the Congress may think proper to impose." Such submission is, 16

1779 May 16 of course, out of the question. "The object now . . . is, to preserve such a connection with the Colonies in North America, as to unite the force of the whole empire, in time of war, for the common safety. . . .

"This object will be attained, if the Colonies acknowledge the same King, which involves the power of peace and war, and the rights of mutual naturalization and succession." The author thinks that American independence would be injurious both to America and to Great Britain. He continues:

"Till the late offers of conciliation were made to America, a great part of this Kingdom, were averse to the war. . . . On the other hand, America was in general united, and few were our friends there. . . . The contest is now entirely changed. The offers of Great Britain have been such, as became a brave generous nation, and have left nothing, in point of freedom, to be wished for, by our fellow-subjects. The rejection of these offers by the Congress, has dispelled every doubt, in the minds of impartial men, with respect to the justice of the war."

Pulteney reminds the people that a large amount of money will be needed to continue the war, for Great Britain "must be prepared to hold out for many years." He computes the total wealth of Great Britain to be £1,000,000,000, and shows that if each man were assessed 1½% of his capital, to be paid by instalments in the course of 2 years, the sum of £15,000,000 would be raised, which "without supposing much œconomy, ought, with the ordinary supplies to support a vigorous war of two years at least."

18 Smith writes in his diary: "The Town is alive with a Detachm[t] gone out the Night before last t[o]wards Hackinsack—various Conjectures—Some expect the Troops back this Day—others say they are gone to take a Post up the River on the West Shore."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

" Lieut. Von Krafft assists "the other Engineer, Lieut. Marchall" to erect "a battery of 6 guns on the top of the hill of Fort Knipphaussen."—*Von Krafft's Jour.*, 85.

19 Kemble records the arrival of "a Vessel Express from General Matthew and Sir George Collier," with an account of important successes of the British at Portsmouth, Norfolk Co., Va.; and the taking of stores at Gosport, Va., intended "for the Continental Vagabond use."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 178.

20 Kemble records: "Nothing Extraordinary, but a Report that Mr. Washington had set off in great haste for Philadelphia."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 178.

21 The commandant appoints Jeronymus Alstyne and John Amory directors of the city watch, and decrees certain regulations and fines.—*N. Y. Merc.*, My 31, 1779. See also Dawson's report on the city finances during the Revolution, printed in *Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, LXXXVI: 217.

22 "James Smither, Engraver and Seal Cutter, Late of Philadelphia, at the Golden-Head No. 923, in Water-Street, near the Coffee-House, and next door but one to Mr. Nutter's," advertises that he engraves "in the most elegant manner Coats of Arms, Seals, Maps, Copper Plates, and all other kind of engraving."—*Royal Gaz.*, My 22, 1779. Smither returned to Philadelphia in 1786. For a further account of him, see Stauffer's *Am. Engravers on Copper and Steel*, I: 254–55. Check-lists of his plates may be found in *ibid.*, II: 490–93, and in Fielding's *Am. Engravers on Copper and Steel*, 253–55.

" Charles Roubalet, later the proprietor of the City Tavern at 115 Broadway, opens an "ordinary" at 939 Water St., in the house generally known as Smith's Tavern.—*Royal Gaz.*, My 22, 1779. See Ja 12, 1778.

24 Smith writes: "A Report by 5 Deserters from Peak's Kill that Fort Stanwix is taken—They came in at the Bridge last Night. It is credited by some.

"Great Preparations making for going out—Tis generally reported that they are destined up the North River. I wonder at it—Tis as if it were determined it should be known, but none however speak of the Spot for taking Post—in General that they are going ag[t] the Highland Forts."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

" A New York letter contains the following information: "Provisions are very plenty, and every thing else but groceries and naval stores. So many privateers are fitted, and such a call for ropes, &c. that cordage will bring an advance of 40 per cent. sterling on the invoice. . . . The people at New York have feathered their nests, by the success of their privateers, but, having swept the seas, prizes drop in but slowly at present."—*Lloyd's Eve. Post*, Je 25–28, 1779.

May 26 Congress adopts an address "To the Inhabitants of the United States of America." The opening paragraph reads as follows: "Friends and Countrymen,

"The present situation of public affairs demands your most serious attention, and particularly the great and increasing depreciation of your currency requires the immediate, strenuous, and united efforts of all true friends to their country, for preventing an extension of the mischiefs that have already flowed from that source."

The emission of paper money is defended as an expedient "generally and successfully practised on this continent." Attention is called to the endeavour to prevent too frequent emissions by the establishment of loan offices "so early as in Oct. 1776." The sums received therefrom, however, have proved "inadequate to the public exigencies." The situation is made worse, they say, by the "artifices of men who have hastened to enrich themselves by monopolizing the necessaries of life" and by the "misconduct of inferior officers employed in the public service."

For the prosecution of the war to Jan. 1, 1780, it is estimated that $45,000,000 is necessary in addition to the $15,000,000 "required by a resolution of Congress of the 2d of January last." They further recommend to the states to pay "as much as can be collected as soon as possible into the continental treasury."

An expression of encouragement follows:

"Think not we despair of the commonwealth, or endeavour to shrink from opposing difficulties. No, Your cause is too good, your objects too sacred, to be relinquished. We tell you truths, because you are freemen who can bear to hear them and may profit by them; and when they reach your enemies, we fear not the consequences, because we are not ignorant of their resources or our own." Hope is expressed that the French alliance may be followed by other alliances "on principles honourable and beneficial to these states." The enemy appears to despair "of the success of their united forces against our main army," and are restoring to "predatory, desultory operations." Such being the case, "if you are assiduous in improving opportunities, *Saratoga* may not be the only spot on this continent to give a new denomination to the baffled troops of a nation impiously priding herself in notions of her omnipotence." The address concludes with the following exhortation: "Encouraged by favours already received from infinite goodness, gratefully acknowledging them, earnestly imploring their continuance, constantly endeavouring to draw them down on your heads by an amendment of your lives and a conformity to the divine will, humbly confiding in the protection so often and wonderfully experienced, vigorously employ the means placed by Providence in your hands, for compleating your labours.

"Fill up your battalions—be prepared in every part to repel the incursions of your enemies—place your several quotas in the continental treasury—lend money for public uses—sink the emissions of your respective states—provide effectually for expediting the conveyance of supplies for your armies and fleets, and for your allies—prevent the produce of the country from being monopolized—effectually superintend the behaviour of public officers—deligently promote piety, virtue, brotherly love, learning, frugality and moderation—and may you be approved before Almighty God worthy of those blessings we devoutly wish you to enjoy."—*Royal Gaz.*, Je 9, 1779; *Penn. Packet*, My 29, 1779. Commenting on this address, under date of June 5, Smith says: "They must know the money can not be raised in the Year—The Tax on N Y now raising is Half a Million of Pounds—Her Proportion of the 45 millions more of Dollars will be another Million & a Half in all 2 Millions for this Year."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

28 Kemble records "the Movement of [British] Troops on the 28th. in order to form an Encampment from Philips's House on the North River, Extending nearly to the East River, keeping the Brunks [Bronx] in great part on their front."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 178–79. The particulars given by Capt. Robertson are as follows: "The following Troops were assembled near King's Bridge—(Viz[t]) L[t] Infantry—B[h] & Hess[n] Gren[rs], 7[th] 17[th] 23d 33[d] 63[d] & 64[th] Reg[t] Fergusson's Corps, 17[th] Dragoons Legion, Queen's Rangers Reg[t] of Bosse & Robenson's provincials—went w[t] S[r] W[m] to Cortlandts house—& Jager's mounted & Dissmounted."—Robertson's *Private Jour. Campaigns* 1779 & 1780 (*MS.*), in N. Y. P. L. On May 29, he added: "The Above Corps were Encamped from Pell's B[ds] E[t] Chester to the N. R[r]."—*Ibid.*

29 "Gen[l] Matthew's Corps [see My 5] return'd to New York from

1779 My 29 Virginia & proceeded up the N. R^r to Phillip's House."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*)

" A notice is published for the "Refugee Club" to meet at Hick's Tavern for dinner on June 1, with "Governor Franklin in the Chair."—*Royal Gaz.*, My 29, 1779.

31 The British take possession of Stony Point "w^t out any opposition."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*). See Je 1.

" Smith writes that he has been informed "that Sir Henry Clinton imbarked all his Troops at 10 last Night except 2000 which he has left under Sir W^m Erskine at Philipseburgh—at 6 this morning they were out of Sight—He adds that Sir H C[linton] took Bombs with him which indicate a Design upon the Forts—The Gov^r is vastly mortified by being left at Home."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

" About 40 refugees start on an expedition to Shoal Harbour where, on June 1, they attacked the houses of "some notoriously violent Rebels." The party returned to New York on June 2, bringing with them "27 milch cows, 7 horses, 2 waggons loaded with goods &c."—*Royal Gaz.*, Je 5, 1779.

This plunder appears to have been disposed of at auction, for we find the following notice in the same paper: "To Be Sold, This Day at Public Auction, At the Bull's Head Tavern, in the Bowry Lane, between XI and XII o'Clock, Several good Milch Cows, one very fine Ox, several Horses, Waggons, &c."—*Ibid.*, Je 5, 1779. Similar advertisements appeared in *ibid.*, Jl 10 and 16, 1779.

June 1 The British invest Verplank's Point and take about 70 prisoners. After mentioning this, Robertson adds: "The Rebels conceive S^r H^y intends to Attack West Point, w^h appears an important object to them."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*). Wm. Smith says: "The army seized Stony point [see My 31] and Verplank's Point at 10 o'Clock yesterday morning and that some Troops had landed below on the West Side & that there were 13 Provision Transports ordered up immediately.—Sir W Erskine with 2000 scouring the Country about White plains for Cattle."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. See also *Kemble's Jour.*, 179.

3 Clinton reconnoitres Peekskill and makes "a Show w^t Transports & Boats as if his intention was to go up to West P^t."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*). Robertson sketched them.

4 Capt. Robertson writes: "Rebels said to have about 2,000 men in West Point & 2000 w^t M^c Dougal between Fish Kill & Peak's Kill."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*).

" This being the king's birthday, an "elegant Entertainment" is given "by his Excellency General Tryon, at which were present the Governors of New-Jersey and North-Carolina, the Members of his Majesty's Council for the Province of New-York, the Judges and other Officers of Government. . . . every Tavern in the City and its Vicinity was crouded with Gentlemen, where all possible Demonstrations of Joy, Affection and Conviviality were expressed on the Return of this Festival, a Day dear to every Friend of our most amiable and illustrious SOVEREIGN, and the admirable constitution of Old England."—*Royal Gaz.*, Je 5, 1779. Notice had been previously published: "The Loyalty of the Inhabitants of New-York is sufficiently known. The General requests there may be no Illuminations nor Fire Works, the evening of his Majesty's Birth-Day."—*Ibid.*, Je 2, 1779.

5 Washington passes through Pompton "from his Camp at Morris Town w^t 5,000 men, to succour W. Point."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*).

6 Kemble records: "Sir Henry went down to Philips's; the Works at Verplanck and Stony Point begun."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 179. Kemble is employed on these works, which, he says, were "near complete" on the 26th.—*Ibid.*

8 Abigail Adams writes to her husband, John Adams (who is in Paris), about prices in America: "Corn is sold at four dollars, hard money, per bushel, which is equal to eighty at the rate of exchange. Labor is at eight dollars per day, and in three weeks it will be at twelve, it is probable, or it will be more stable than anything else. Goods of all kinds are at such a price that I hardly dare mention it. Linens are sold at twenty dollars per yard; the most ordinary sort of calicoes at thirty and forty; broadcloths at forty pounds per yard; West India goods full as high; molasses at twenty dollars per gallon; sugar four dollars per pound; bohea tea at forty dollars; and our own produce in proportion; butcher's meat at six and eight shillings per pound; board at fifty and sixty dollars per week."—*Familiar letters of John & Abigail Adams* (1876), 365.

11 "Washington got thro' the Clove & [is] at Ringwood Forrest of Dean N. Windsor & Neighbourhood of W. Point."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*). June 11

Smith writes: "Seven Ships ordered up the River & all the flat Boats. If one may Credit the Papers Washington is gone thro' from Ringwood to New Windsor . . . His avoiding the Clove Road shews his apprehension that the West Forts are the Object & that he is fearful they may be taken before he could pass the Clove. But then I should imagine he would halt at Goshen and either Case Sir Henry [Clinton] should seize the Mouth of the Clove & carry his Main Body into Jersey."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. 13

A newspaper contributor, signing himself "Americanus," gives an extract of a letter from a Virginian to a friend in Philadelphia, in which the Virginian says: "we should have had peace this spring, had it not been for *the—execrable faction.*" Commenting on this, "Americanus" declares: "when this bleeding country is told, that an *execrable faction* prevents peace, it is but natural to enquire where this faction is, who compose it, and what are their views. Congress alone are invested with the powers of war and peace; this faction must therefore be in that Body, or be so powerful at least without doors, as to influence a majority of the votes within. From what this gentleman has positively asserted, and from general report, it cannot be doubted that overtures or proposals of peace have been made from some quarter or other; . . . Every one will agree that peace is an object most devoutly to be wished for, if to be had on safe and honorable, as well as just and equal terms . . . it is reported that the debates and delays in Congress, on the terms of the treaty proposed to be opened, have arisen from the desire and wishes of some men to include in it certain objects and rights, which were not in our possession, either at the time of the declaration of independence, or of the concluding the treaties of Paris: In a word, that a right of fishing on the Banks of Newfoundland shall be acknowledged and guaranteed to these States, and that such an article shall be made a *sine qua non* of the treaty. . . . The delaying the resolutions, as to the terms on which we are willing to treat, has already produced the most mischievous, if not fatal effects; . . . If the insisting on conditions and terms, which neither the declaration of independency, nor the treaties of Paris, authorized us to challenge as our rights, has caused the late, otherways unaccountable delays, and prevented a peace, or at least a negociation being opened for one, those who have challenged and insisted on those claims are justly responsible for all the consequences."—*Penn. Gaz.*, Je 23, 1779. This article was republished in the *Royal Gazette* for July 7, and invoked a comment from William Smith in his diary of the same date (*q.v.*). "

Spain declares war on Great Britain (see Ap 12).—*Penn. Eve. Post*, Sept. 3, 1779; Winsor, VII: 55. Information reached New York on Sept. 1 (*q.v.*). For proclamation of it here, see S 2. 16

Smith writes: "A Report that there is a Fleet of armed Vessels from Philad: att the Hook & that one of our Frigates is taken by them. Loud execrations ag^t Gambier for taking away 3 Frigates last April & ag^t the Ministry for not dispatching the Reinforcements & British Fleet sooner & ag^t S^r George Collier for not sending out the Reasonable & Camilla."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. "

Blagden writes again to Banks: "I have now the satisfaction of informing you that our Army has taken the field, and met with some little success in the capture of two posts which the rebels had fortified to command an important pass over the North River, called the King's Ferry, about 44 miles above this town [New York]. We have now been raising works at the same place, & made it a very strong post. . . . About 12 or 14 miles further up the river, the rebels have a very strong Fort, at a place called West-Point, with a numerous garrison, & every provision for a stout defence: M^r Washington's Army is also moved to cover it, but we do not know here that Sir Henry Clinton has any intention of attacking it. An Expedition was sent last month into Virginia, which met with great success in destroying large quantities of stores belong[ing] to the rebels, & in bringing away a fine booty, which is to be divided between the navy & army employed upon that service; the first instance, I believe, of a regular division of plunder in America this war. . . . We are very impatient to hear from your side of the water, & hope you will send us peace, the negotiations for which, as the rebels give out, are very far advanced, but on such terms that we cannot credit them. The best symptoms of distress I can perceive among them is the excessive depreciation of their paper-money, which is now so great that [their] bills will

1779 June 16 scarcely answer as a [means] of commerce; in some places, especially within reach of the gold & silver circulating from this army, one silver dollar will purchase thirty of paper!"—From original letter in N. Y. P. L., printed in Library's *Bull.* (1903), 443–44.

" Robertson records in his journal that, "to stimulate the Militia to turn out," a "Lye" is propagated that there is a "Report of Our Army in Carolina being beat by the Rebels 14th May—wt great Loss."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*).

17 A letter from New York states: "Our force here, and on Long and Staten Islands, if the regiments were complete, would exceed 20,000 men. As it is, our army is very respectable. I compute it at 15,000 men. . . .

"It has been talked of here to offer the rebel Officers the same rank they hold under their Congress, on coming over to us. It is thought this would give us the whole rebel army.

"The people have been so harassed and plundered by the Congress that the whole country is almost unanimous for a submission. One fifth of the able-bodied men among them have already lost their lives. Their tradesmen enter on board their merchant ships and privateers to prevent their being sent a soldiering as they call it.

"There is a general want of provisions and cloathing in the Northern Colonies. Ladies of the best families, for more than two years past, have only worn socks made of woollen, and even linen rags sewed together, instead of shoes. Indeed on the sea-coast shoes and stockings are got, but at an immense price:—a pair of shoes 45s. sterling; a hat double the price."—*London Chron.*, Jl 22–24, 1779. *Cf.* Je 8.

21 Twenty-three members of the Chamber of Commerce meet "in the Upper long room at the Coffy House" and draw up the following letter to Lieut.-Gen. Daniel Jones:

"We beg leave to inform your Excellency that the Subscribers are Members of a Society known by the Style and Title of a Chamber of Commerce which, before the present unnatural rebellion, met under certain regulations (of which we have the honor of inclosing a copy), and determined the principal matters relative to trade in this City.

"The good effects of this Institution having been felt and acknowledged by all persons concerned in Trade, and the increase of Commerce encouraged by the Proclamations of his Majesty's Commissioners, together with the success of Private Ships of War, has induced the Merchants in general (who are ready to join us agreeable to our regulations) to solicit a renewal of our Meetings in order that the many mercantile differences which so frequently happen may be adjusted.

"As Commandant of the City, we esteemed it our duty to lay before you the intent of our proposed meetings and at the same time we beg leave to assure you that our assistance, when called upon, will at all times be ready to facilitate the Public good." This was the first meeting of the institution since May 2, 1775.—*Col. Rec. of N. Y. Chamber of Commerce*, 1768–1784, 203–4. Lieut.-Gen. Jones answered the letter on June 25 (*q. v.*). The "Coffy House" was the Merchants' Coffee House, at the s. e. cor. of Wall and Water Sts.—L. M. R. K., III: 979.

23 Smith writes: "The Ministry seem to deserve the common Censure of neglecting to forward Intelligence as well as of Inactivity in the Prosecution of the War."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

25 In response to the letter of June 21 (*q. v.*) from the Chamber of Commerce, Lieut.-Gen. Jones writes:

"I have laid the Letter you favored me with before the Commander in Chief, and I have the Pleasure to acquaint you that his Excellency approves of the Gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce renewing their Meetings as formerly. I was happy to hear of this Institution and regret only that I have not had the benefit of your assistance sooner to procure to New York every advantage our present situation would admit of, which I have always had much at Heart. You may therefore Gentlemen be assured every Proposal coming from you, for the good of the City, shall meet with my hearty concurrence and assistance, and when I quit my present Command I shall recommend to my Successor the usefull assistance that I think may be drawn from your Institution."—*Col. Rec. of N. Y. Chamber of Commerce*, 1768–1784, 205. See Jl 10 and Ag 3.

26 Extracts from letters of this date from London are published by Rivington. They declare that it is the "determination of Government, never to relinquish the object of reclaiming the Colonies;" also that parliament has failed to pass measures "for renewing the Conciliatory Bills, and appointing Commissioners, to treat with America upon this express principle, that no negociation could be admitted but upon previous application and concessions from the colonies."—*Royal Gaz.*, S 4, 1779. Smith wrote in his diary, on Sept. 5: "Rivington's Paper . . . contains a Letter of 26 June hinting a Design to continue the War till America is reduced & I think I have heard that a Motion to continue the Offers of the Commissioners to America was rejected. It was made by Hartley of the Opposition. I believe I saw it in the Lond[on] Chronicle of 18 June."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. June 26

" A New Jersey justice of the peace speaks thus, according to Smith, of conditions in that state: "The Militia every where tired of the War—A Tax of 1 Million this year on Jersey—Last year 100,000. He thinks the Million will be raised for he paid £20 last year & that will call this year for £200,—It will be but a cow worth £150 & a Calf worth £50—Such the monstrous Depreciation—Many however will be ground to Powder by such a Load for a Law is made to ingage 10000 of the Militia for a Defence of Jersey—In every Regiment Volunteers will turn out for a Bounty given by the Rest to prevent Drafts—He thinks it will be not less than a £1000 per Man—This on the Back of the Tax will occasion great Distress & from the Disgust of the Volunteers not serve the End of the Usurpers—They may assist in putting their Employers to Flight."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

29 Tryon writes Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot that the crews of privateers that have been fitted out at New York number over 6,000.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, VIII: 772.

" Commodore Collier (see Ap 13) issues a proclamation forbidding privateers to anchor outside the Hook, on their return from cruising, and landing their prisoners on Long Island. The owners are required, instead, "to direct their Vessels when they return from their Cruizes, to bring to near the Guard ship, in Order to their being properly examined, and not to shew so much Disrespect to the King's Colours, as to make Sail away, when they see the Guard Boat approaching them." He threatens with dismissal and loss of pay any government pilots who go on board merchant vessels "when Men of War are not supplied with them, who may want to come in over the Bar."—*Royal Gaz.*, Je 30, 1779.

30 Clinton issues a proclamation which reads: "Whereas the Enemy have adopted a practice of enrolling negroes among their Troops; I do hereby give Notice, That all Negroes taken in Arms, or upon any Military Duty, shall be purchased for a stated Price; the Money to be paid to the Captors.

"But I do most strictly forbid any Person to sell or Claim Right over any Negroe, the Property of a Rebel, who may take Refuge with any Part of this Army: And do promise to every Negroe Who shall desert the Rebel Standard, full Security to follow within these Lines, any Occupation which he shall think proper."—*Royal Gaz.*, Jl 3, 1779.

" Smith says he has sent to Gov. Tryon a new draft "for a Project to draw into Service such Refugees as will not become Soldiers."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

July 3 Smith records that Gov. Tryon has left the city "to attack some part of Connecticut."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. See Jl 4.

" "By the Threat of pouring many Detachmts into Connecticut I infer that Sir Henry aims to draw Washington into that Country. So far right—I was always of Opinion that this Colony would be the first to renounce the confederacy."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

" "Rivington has published this Day the Paper I gave him," says Smith.—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. It is in the form of a letter, without signature, addressed to "Mr. Rivington," and reads in part as follows:

"It was a coarse but true observation of the late Jemmy Otis, *that the filth of the political Pot had got uppermost;* and we know that *now*, the most reputable part of the community, rarely attend the elections. It is an undoubted fact, that in Connecticut the public officers have been of late voted in, by less than 100 voices in towns of eight hundred and a thousand electors.—What wonder then to find, Waggoners, Blacksmiths, Butchers and Tavern-keepers on the list of Generals; and in their councils, Pettifoggers, Parish Schoolmasters, fraudulent Debtors and Bankrupts. . . .

"I only add, Sir, that if you can persuade your correspondents, to give you an abstract of the constitutions of the respective republics, with an account of their civil and military officers, and to state their former and present burthens, you will have the clearest

1779 July 3 demonstration, that the rebellion is in the hands of mean agents, and abhorred in every colony by a vast majority of the inhabitants; and by detecting the false representations made to France, prevent even that kingdom from being a refuge, to those who are hourly sucking the heart's blood of America, and sending off their spoils, resolved upon a turn of affairs, to spend them in the dominions of a Prince, whose subjects have the highest reason to execrate the men, that have seduced him to violate a treaty, with the whole British Empire, for a destructive and scandalous compact with only a weak and divided branch of it."—*Royal Gaz.*, Jl 3, 1779.

4 Sir Wm. Erskine and the Cork fleet sail for England, and an expedition under Gen. Tryon goes "up the Sound."—Robertson's *Jour.* 1779 & 1780 (*MS.*). Wm. Smith says that Tryon went immediately to Stamford and Norwalk, and that on the 5th he was at New Haven. His force was "supposed to be 28 Hundred strong—a British a Hessian & Fanning's Reg[t] with 500 of the associated Refugees from Rhode Island—2 Reg[ts] more from here with 2 Companies of the Guards & 2 of Light Infantry."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI, under Jl 7 and 8. See also *Kemble's Jour.*, 180, in which, however, it is erroneously stated that the landing at New Haven was on July 7. See Jl 10.

" An "Address to the Inhabitants of Connecticut" is issued by Commodore Collier and General Tryon. It reads in part: "The ungenerous and wanton Insurrection against the sovereignty of Great Britain, into which this colony has been deluded by the artifices of desperate and designing men, for private purposes, might well justify in you every fear, which conscious guilt could form, respecting the intentions of the present armament.

"Your towns, your property, yourselves, lie still within the grasp of that power, whose forbearance you have ungenerously construed into fear; but whose lenity has persisted in its mild and noble efforts, even though branded with the most unworthy imputation. . . .

"Reflect upon what gratitude requires of you; if that is insufficient to move you, attend to your own interest: We offer you a refuge against the distress, which, you universally acknowledge broods with increasing and intolerable weight over all your country.

"Leaving you to consult with each other upon this invitation; We now do declare,—That whosoever shall be found, and remain in peace, at his usual place of residence, shall be shielded from any insult, either to his person, or his property; except such as bear Offices either Civil or Military, under your present usurped government: Of whom it will be further required, that they shall give proofs of their penitence and voluntary submission; and they shall then partake of the like immunity.

"Those whose folly and obstinacy may slight this favourable warning, must take notice; that they are not to expect a continuance of that lenity, which their inveteracy would now render blameable."—*Royal Gaz.*, Jl 7, 1779.

Wm. Smith says: "I suspect this Address to be the Composition of Cap[t] André one of the General's Aids de Camps who has probably been sometime at Work to frame a Substitute for that I drew for him before he went up the River & which he told M[r] Tryon he did not like nor another that M[r] Elliot had sent him."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI, under Jl 3.

5 James Pattison, "Major-General of the British forces in America," is appointed "Commandant of the City and Garrison of New York," to succeed Lieut.-Gen. Jones who has returned to England. Gen. Pattison remained in this command until Aug. 13, 1780, when he relinquished it to Lieut.-Gen. Robertson.—N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1875), IX; *N. Y. Merc.*, Jl 12, 1779.

6 Congress passes a resolution "That Margaret Corbin, who was wounded and disabled in the attack on Fort Washington [see N 16, 1776], whilst she heroically filled the post of her husband who was killed by her side serving a piece of artillery, do receive during her natural life, or the continuance of the said disability, the one half of the monthly pay drawn by a soldier in the service of these states; and that she now receive out of the public stores', one complete suit of clothes, or the value thereof in money."—*Jour. of Cong.* (Ford ed.), XIV: 805.

In 1902, the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, Daughters of the Am. Revolution, erected a tablet to the honour of Margaret Corbin in Holyrood Protestant Episcopal Church at Fort Washington Ave. and 179th St.—Kelley, *Hist. Guide to the City of N. Y.* (1913), 161.

" Robertson's *Gazette*, says Smith, "shows the acrimony of the Loyalists ag[t] the popular Chiefs" in a poem entitled "The Times." The opening lines are: July 6

"When faction brandishing her horrid sting
Infects the people, and insults the King;
When foul sedition skulks no more conceal'd,
But grasps the sword and rushes to the field;
When justice, truth, and law are in disgrace,
And treason, fraud, and murder fill their place:
Smarting beneath accumulated pain
Shall we be silent? Shall we not complain?
We will, we must; tho' mighty Laurens frown,
Or Hancock with his rabble hunt us down.
Should Atley summon to his savage bar,
To tremble at his nod be from us far.
Champions of virtue we'll alike disdain
The guards of Washington, the lies of Payne,
And greatly brave without one anxious throb,
The wrath of Congress, or its Lords, the Mob."

—*Royal Am. Gaz.*, Jl 6, 1779; Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI, under Jl 3.

7 "There is a Composition [see Je 13] in a Philad: Paper of 30 June [error for Je 23] which R[ivington] has copied in his [issue] of this Day that supposes G[reat] B[ritain] to have yielded to the Independency & that France has advised to Peace but that a Party in Congress opposes it insisting on the exclusive Fishery.

"Can this be," says Smith, "an indirect Way of giving Credit to a Lie to animate the People?—It is artful—There are Papers since calling the Author a Tory & defending those who will not agree to give up the Fishery. This strengthens the Delusion.

"Yet there is a Perhaps that the British Ministry have given Hints of their Readiness to yield the Independency to prevent France from sending Land Succours resolved at the same Time to improve this Summer in subduing the Colonies. They may have withheld the Reinforcements upon the same Principle to lull the Colonies asleep till it is too late to call upon France for Aid this Year."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

" An order regulating the price and assize of bread, issued by order of the commandant from the office of police, requires that a loaf of bread shall weigh two pounds, shall be marked with the baker's initials, and shall be sold for 14 coppers; also that ship bread of the best quality shall be sold at £3:10 per hundred weight. Bread that is defective in quality or deficient in weight shall be forfeited to the almshouse.—*Royal Gaz.*, Jl 10, 1779. *Cf.* Ja 22. New assizes were fixed on F 18, and Mr 15, 1780 (*q. v.*).

8 The British army marches from its Camp at Philipsburgh. One division goes to Mamaroneck, the other towards White Plains. —Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*).

9 Sir Henry Clinton, with a division of the British army (see Jl 8), reconnoitres "the Old Camp the Rebels had in 1776 on the White Plains," and then goes on to Byram River. Robertson says: "saw Gen[l] Tryons Fleet in the Sound, The Intention of our move I believe was to move Washington Accross the North River—& to set him in Motion."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*).

10 A writer signing himself "A Loyal American," addresses a very lengthy printed paper "To the Dis-United Inhabitants of the Dis-United States (so called) of America." It is a pro-British appeal, closing with: "'Fear God, Honor the King,'—and may you be approved before Heaven worthy of those blessings that Great-Britain is devoutly wishing you, 'as Freemen,' to Enjoy." One of these broadsides (4-page folio), taken from a bound volume of the *Royal Gaz.* for 1779, where it follows the number for July 10, is in the N. Y. P. L.

" Smith writes: "The present menaces at Connecticut take off from the Suspicion that the Publication by Tryon & Sir George Collier [see Jl 4] were too vaunting to compel to Submission. I thought such a trifling Force as I had at first heard of (1200) would raise Contempt & barely irritate."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

" "The rebels cherish one another," says a Boston writer, "with assurances, of eating their next Christmas dinner in New-York. (peradventure in the Provost:) Indeed Mr. Washington has declared he will very soon visit that capital with his army, as it is confessed, many *Sons of liberty* in New-York . . . hold a constant intercourse and correspondence with the Commander in Chief of the Rebel army, from who[m] he is supplied with accurate communications of all arrivals and departures, and of everything daily carrying on there, both in the military and civil branches. . . . It pro-

1779 July 10 vokes the well-affected to government, at a distance from New-York, to perceive such comfort and accomodations afforded, to the most ungrateful and insidious people upon earth."—*Royal Gaz.*, Jl 10, 1779.

" Maj.-Gen. Pattison asks the chamber of commerce to consider ways and means "for the better Cleansing the City, and for raising a Fund for defraying the Expense thereof." This is to prevent the inhabitants "from throwing Filth & Rubbish from their Houses into the Streets, & to oblige them to convey it to certain places that may be assigned in each Ward for depositing it, & from thence to be taken away at stated times by scavengers to be employ'd for that purpose." The regulation is to apply to public buildings also. —N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1875), 221. See Jl 27.

13 Smith writes: "14 Deserters came to Town from Washington's Army this morning—The greater part with their Arms. Last week 17 came in."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

" Col. Edmund Fanning, having returned from Connecticut (see Jl 4), reports that the "Stores at New Haven were burnt 5 Ins^{t} & the next Day the Whole Town of Fairfield & . . . Half of Norwalk." Commenting on this, Smith says: "Sir Henry Clinton dislikes these operations of Tryon's & told Gov^{r} Franklin he had ordered him back—The other barely said he was sorry for it—What did Sir Henry expect if not what has happened!—Is it not Folly to recall the Troops at this Ins^{t} when the Connecticut Farmers are in their Harvest? This is a proper Time to menace the Coast & by that means draw down numbers from their necessary Labour."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. See Jl 16.

14 According to a "recent enumeration of the inhabitants of America," New York province contains 230,000 people.—*London Chron.*, Jl 13–15, 1779.

16 Major Benson arrives at New York with "an Account of the Rebels having taken Stoney Point at 12 °Clock last night—they were commanded by Gen^{l} Wayne—Co^{l} Johnson & most of the Garrison taken Prisoners."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*). See also Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI; and *Kemble's Jour.*, 181. On July 24, Kemble recorded information regarding methods used by Gen. Wayne in capturing this post.—*Ibid. Cf. Conn. Gaz.* (New London), Ag 11, 1779; Johnston, *Storming of Stony Point;* Dawson, *Gleanings from Am. Hist.*, Pt. XI.

" "Gov^{r} Tryon comes to Town from Huntington & goes to Head Quarters."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. Later in the day, Tryon gave Smith this report of his interview: "Sir Henry Clinton disapproves of his Burning Fairfield & Norwalk [see Jl 13] & discovered clearly his Fears of the Minority who he said would make a great Clamour about it. Intimated that it was contrary to his opinion & orders. Tryon admitted the first but denied the last—Said the other also knew his opinion to be for burning & on one Ocasion when he ask'd for orders to burn Sir Henry had replied I know you will if I don't forbid it . . .

"The Gen^{l} insists upon a Report from Tryon & to support the burning as well as he can.—He will transmit it."—*Ibid.* For Tryon's report of his expedition, see Jl 31. For Robertson's comment, see Jl 23.

" Maj.-Gen. Pattison orders that the apartment in the city hall formerly known as the library be given up to the marshal of the court of vice admiralty.—N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1875), 226–27.

18 The British troops march from Valentine's Hill to Dobbs Ferry where they embark. Robertson says: "The App^{ce} of the Shipping getting so near aided by a Demonstration made by all the Cavalry —& Infantry . . . determin'd the Rebels to Abandon any Attack on Verplank's Point & to set fire to whatever would burn on Stoney Pt."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*).

21 "This night S^{r} H^{y} received An Express from N. Y^{k} acquainting him of the Return of L^{d} Cornwallis, Co^{l} Pattison & Stuart in the Greyhound."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*).

22 Maj.-Gen. Pattison issues a proclamation to regulate boats and small craft passing to and from the city. When bringing in provisions, fuel, forage, fish, and other market supplies, they must have passes from the office of police. When without a pass, or when the boat is not that specified in the pass, it will be seized, and the persons found therein will be detained and reported to the police, and the case laid before the commandant. Passes are to be obtained from officers at outposts, from the commanding officer on Long Island, or from the colonel of militia in the county in which the person intending to bring in supplies resides. Small boats, "attempting to pass from the city after dark, and before gun fire in the morning (except such as are on his Majesty's service), will be seized by the guard boats and forfeited, and the persons found therein imprisoned;" likewise, boats coming to the city during those hours, excepting those in the king's service, and those which have passes to bring in supplies. Forfeitures incurred shall be divided, one half to go to the person or persons making the seizure, and the other half to John Smyth, treasurer of city funds, for the use of the poor. —*Royal Gaz.*, Jl 24, 1779; De Voe, *Market Book*, 120–21. See also Dawson's report on the city's finances during the Revolution, in *Proc., B'd of Ald.*, LXXXVI: 217. July 22

"Gen^{l} Tryon's Expedition [see Jl 4] seems to have been of very little good about 150 men K^{d} W^{d} & Missing, burnt Fairfield and Norwalk."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*). See Jl 31. 23

Congress issues an address to Washington, in which the latter's "vigilance, wisdom and magnanimity" are praised, evidenced particularly in "the late glorious enterprize and successful attack on the enemy's fortress on the banks of Hudson's river" (see July 16). Gen. Wayne also comes in for his share of praise.—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ag 6, 1779. Commenting on this address Smith writes, under date of Aug. 3: "Even this is a proof of Debility—It is to ma[g]nify that Event for elevating the Dispondent & depressing their Disaffected & a fresh Instance of the Address to decieve the Populace."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. 26

Tryon recommends to Clinton the establishment of an "Office of Enquiry" headed by two "Intendants." This office would be authorized "to examine all persons coming into the British lines, of every rank and class," and "to make enquiries at large." He recommends as "Intendants" William Smith, "Councellor of this Province," and Lewis De Rosette, "Councellor of North Carolina," whom he characterizes as "Gentlemen of the first abilities & every way qualified for so laborious a task."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, VIII: 771. Tryon's recommendation does not appear to have been adopted. "

An order is issued from the "Office of Police," directing that "the brewhouse and ground adjacent, formerly occupied by Hendrick Rutgers," in the Out Ward, be used for the storing of all pitch, tar, turpentine, rosin, and shingles, except the quantity allowed to ship chandlers.—*N. Y. Merc.*, Jl 27, 1779; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1863), 681. A small part of it was being used "as a Kitchen for the Hessian Hospital."—N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1875), 233. 27

A notice is issued from the "Office of Police," offering a contract for cleaning the streets of the city (see Jl 10) to anyone who will accept "an exclusive right to take all the manure and rubbish for their own use."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ag 2, 1779. "

Kemble records Sir George Collier's sailing "with a 64 and six frigates, supposed to Penobscot, where Brigadier Mc Lean had taken Post, and to which place it is reported the Rebels are sending a force to Attack."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 181. See Ag 1. 28

Sir Henry Clinton and Lord Cornwallis go to Stony Point; "the Works there to Consist of only one large Redoubt, and in forwardness."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 181. 29

An ordinance is passed by congress, establishing a board of treasury, and the proper officers for managing the finances of the United States.—See printed broadside, in N. Y. P. L. 30

The British army returns to Kingsbridge.—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*). See Ag 1. 31

Rivington prints an account of the "Proceedings of a Detachment of the Royal Army under the command of Major General Tryon" (see Jl 4). This detachment was divided into two divisions, one under Gen. Garth, the other under Tryon. They repulsed the Americans at New Haven, Fairfield, and Norwalk.—*Royal Gaz.*, Jl 31, 1779. "

Commenting on this, Smith says: "Mr. Tryon can think of no other Objection Sir Henry can have to his Report, but his Dread of its discovering a zeal for the Interest of the Nation & the Conclusion of the War & that its crossing his private Politics, by shewing tho' he hasn't Troops for what he would wish to do he has enough upon Tryon's System to end the War. In Rivington's Paper of yesterd: is the greatest Part of his Report to the Gen^{l} but his Reasons for Desolating left out—It came from the Gen^{l} but Rivington had Orders not to shew the Extract to any Person."—Wm. Smith's *Diary*, VI, under Ag 1.

Speaking of Tryon's expedition, Jones says: "It was not a method of conciliating the deluded. It occasioned rancor and inveteracy, and instead of conciliating, it widened the breach. Whether the General exceeded his orders, or not, or some other

1779 July 31 motives occasioned it, he was upon his return to New York received at head quarters with the utmost coolness." And he adds in a footnote: "William Smith's influence with Clinton, it was said, occasioned this coolness." He further characterizes Smith "as a spy for the rebels" (see Ja 13, 1776).—Jones, *Hist. of N. Y. during Rev. War*, I: 315.

Aug. 1 "Sir George [Collier] with the Ships under his Command sailed from the Hook." This was the expedition to relieve Penobscot.—*Journals of Hugh Gaine*, II: 59, with footnote by Ford.

" Kemble records: "All quiet; the Troops mostly withdrawn within Kings Bridge."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 182.

" The following report is sent by private letter from Orange Co., N. J., dated Aug. 2: "Lord Cornwallis, who is arrived at New-York, we hear supersedes Sir Henry Clinton.—'Twas Cornwallis, we are told, who first proposed and strongly recommended, depredation, burning, and the utmost horrors of war, as the plan of proceeding against America."—*N. Y. Jour.*, Ag 9, 1779. A letter from Philadelphia, dated Aug. 11, stated: "By accounts from New York, it is said Lord Cornwallis took the command in chief on the first inst. and Clinton, Tryon, Vaughan and Gray, are to return home."—*Ibid.*, Ag 30, 1779.

" "Mr Tryon visits us this morning," says Smith, "& asks us to dine with him and a number of officers, from which I excused myself. He thinks Andrè went down yesterday to put his Report on Board of the Packet, tho' the Gen[l] had told him last Friday that he should not send it home on account of the Justification in it of the burning Fairfield & Norwalk."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

" Peter Dubois, magistrate of the police, is "with us at Tea," writes Smith in his diary, and, when the conversation turns to "the ill regulated State of the Town as dangerous to Health," he (Dubois) "slants at Mr. Mathews the Mayor." Later, when it is hinted that St. John, who is still a prisoner, is "the Sport of the Vindictive Rage of the Refugees, he desired me to walk towards the Gate with him & then told me what follows.

"That a Paper was put into his Hands that came from the Country perporting—that S[t] John had acted the Part of a Loyal Subject and was at Length confined—that a General Stevens got him released & after that he was less frank—That when D'Estainge arrived he talk'd favorably of the Issue of the Rebellion & reconciled some loy[ts] who had been as averse from it as himself—That he was 6 Weeks in the Rebel camp with La Fayette—That he & other French officers were at his House. That he corresponded with Gerard—That he was promised a Place of Consequence at the End of the Troubles—That he was now here with the Consent of the Whiggs as a Resident.

"Dubois says he knows the Hand writing & it comes from a Person of Character & one who has access to the Rebel Chiefs but is a Loyalist—That it was given to him open 3 Months ago & he del[d] it to the General—That he observed to the General that S[t] John was naturalized & the Letter Consisted of Hearsay & not the Informers own Knowledge—That the General did not think fit to order S[t] John to be taken up for a Long Time. when he had got in to Trouble about his own Letter to his Wife.—That 2 Days before Nich. Ogden came to Town he was questioned concerning what he had done with this Letter thrice in one Day on a Letter from Nich: Ogden. That when Nich Ogden came to Town more was said of it and Gov[r] Franklin interposed and got S[t] John Committed—The first Hope was to find that the Information had been sunk (?) by Dubois, who told Nich Ogden that he had given it to the General & hinted the Propriety of not exposing himself to S[t] John's Resentment & the Danger of listening to loose Scandal.

"He followed this with Censures upon Nicholas & Isaac Ogden as revengeful & Mathews as a Man without Principle & devoted to avarice & one of the worst of Men—That he had lately sent in a List of suspected Persons naming all with whom he had differed to the present Comm[dr] General Pattison. That he spoke slightely even of M[r] Elliot as a Rebel & M[r] Elliot let him alone as supported by Gov[r] Tryon.

"This is a Lesson for the Erection of Civil Governm[t] and to me shews the Necessity of my accepting the Office of Ch: Justice for Protection & that I must at the same time incur the Wrath of the Refugees under Mathews's Influence to whom Civil Gov[t] must be the Loss of Power & Gain. [Inasmuch as no "Erection of Civil Government" came about during the British occupation, Smith, who was appointed on May 4 (*q. v.*), never actually functioned in this office.]

"This Information from Dubois confirms the Propriety of M[r] Colden's Conduct & mine in declining to be Bail for S[t] John till we could know what the Charge was—Dubois does not know that the Letter from the Country is founded upon Intelligence from M[r] Wickham but says a Person intimate with the Ogdens said so & he believes he got it from them. This may be Colden. I kept my Promise to Isaac Ogden & was silent only observing that Wickham & S[t] John were sworn Friends & Wickham Friends here were still Friends to S[t] John. I mentioned Judge Ludlow & That Tho[s] Duncan his Brother in Law had spoken of S[t] Johns Confinem[t] last Friday with Anxiety. Aug. 1

"I percieve also a Confirmation of my Suspicions that Elliot was desirous to bring in Colden & myself for Bail to gratify his Resentment ag[t] Mathews & the Ogdens who speak ill of him, but if M[r] Elliot knew the Evidence ag[t] S[t] John he ought not to have declined his advice when I asked it nor diswaded me from Objections before Gen[l] Pattison but to have approved rather my previous Enquiry into the Cause of the Commitment as well to avoid the Suspicions of Gov[r] Franklin & the Refugees as out of Deference to S[r] H Clinton.

"At such Times & thus surrounded the greatest Circumspection is necessary and one should keep but little Company & of the best Sort."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

The St. John referred to by Smith was Michel Guillaume St. Jean de Crèvecœur, author of *Lettres d'un Cultivateur Americain*. Though he was a naturalized New Yorker (see D 23, 1765), the appearance of a French fleet in the harbour caused him to be suspected as a spy, and he was imprisoned for three months.—*Letters from an American Farmer* (1904), Introduction. For his description of New York, see 1776.

"I found the Town very despondent last Night on Reports from the West Indies that La Mott Piquet had joined D Estaigne with 7 Ships & 15 Frigates & 90 Transports & taken St Vincents & the Grenades while Byron was convoying the Island Trade to Windward & that the two Fleets had ingaged off the Grenades & that we kept the Sea but lost 1000 Men. Yet there are Letters & public Papers by the Greyhound of Piquets sailing 1 May & return damaged by a Storm. I cant reconcile this with the Saturday news from S[t] Eustatia—the 18 & 22 Ships in distinct Divisions is too much for the French or English Fleets and if the 18 were English and endeavoring to escape why so far to the North & to the Leeward of our Windward Islands instead of directly before the Wind to Jamaica?—We have no West India Papers. Tis said Sir George Collier stop'd them there at the Hook on Sunday. Strange that he has loitered so. It was thought he was not out yesterday the Wind being at N. E—It is yet from that Quarter—He is spoken of in Terms of the utmost Freedom as a negligent Officer, devoted only to Gain."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. 3

The commandant requests the chamber of commerce "to lay before him a Table of such Rates as you think ought to be allowed to Cartmen in this City," for "Those now established were fixt by the Gentlemen of the Old Insurance Office, at a time when Provision was higher, but Forage lower than at present."—*Col. Rec. of N. Y. Chamber of Commerce*, 1768–1784, 210. The suggestions of the chamber were embodied in the orders of Sept. 16 (*q. v.*). "

Having debated the question since Feb. 23 (*q. v.*), congress finally formulates the conditions of a possible peace with Great Britain. They include the acknowledgment by Great Britain of the independence of the United States, the acceptance by her of certain specified boundaries of the United States, and the evacuation of all American posts by British troops. Also, "the common right of fishing" is not to be relinquished by the states.—*Jour. Cont. Cong.*, XIV: 920–22. See S 27. 4

"My appointm[t] to the Chief Justices Place [see My 14] is in every Mouth."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. 5

Smith writes: "I fear a general War in Europe. If Spain interferes Russia & Prussia may also ingage—L[d] Cornwallis understood that these Powers had entered into Treaty with Great Britain & that a catagorical answer was demanded from Spain—a Report that Russia offered us 20 Ships & 20,000 Men for 3 Years for Minorca—Should this be true & Spain declare ag[t] us America will be partly neglected or may find Russians amongst them & at the End of the War be divided.—Our Calamities are then only commencing."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. Spain had declared war on England, June 16 (*q. v.*), but the news did not reach New York until Sept. 1 (*q. v.*). 8

Smith writes: "The Measures of the Town Meetings in the 9

1779 Aug. 9 Regulation of Prices checks the Depreciation of money—but it ought to alarm the congress. Its natural tendency is to produce a general Scarcity. Julian the Emperor put it to Experiment and brought on a Famine at Antioch, & so would Philip the Handsome have done in France if he had not repealed his Ordnance. Nothing can satisfy the Want of Money but Silver and Gold. They have a real as well as arbitrary Value—Paper is an inadequate Substitute. But in avoidg one Risk Congress expose themselves to others.—They will not be chargeable with creating a Famine but will they not be blamed for not preventing it?—Besides they have every Thing to fear, divided as the Country is, from Discontents among their own Partizans—Every Murmurer becomes a Tory; and Misery lessening the Party, the Populace will regain their authority to the Subversion of the New Frames contrived for supporting the usurpation. Every thing in this Country predisposses to a Union but the foreign War retards the Operations for improving them."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

" "A Set of Gentlemen" propose playing a cricket match this day, and every Monday during the summer season, "on the Cricket ground near Brooklyn Ferry." The company "of any Gentleman to join the set in the exercise" is invited. "A large Booth is erected for the accommodation of spectators."—N. Y. *Merc.*, Ag 9, 1779.

11 A private letter from New York states: "I have nothing to write but dismal news from this place.—Our port almost blocked up with privateers; Stony-Point fort on the North-River stormed by the Rebels, since retaken . . . If anything material is done this season, I believe it will be to the southward."—*N. Y. Jour.* (Poughkeepsie), S 20, 1779.

" News reaches Trenton that "the enemy [British] are very busy, throwing up works and fortifying on New-York Island, at or near Hoorn's Hook, within seven miles of the city, from river to river; that they have lately sent out of New-York, a number of whig families; impressed all the carmen and other persons to the number of about 700, and put them on board armed vessels; and that they have drawn a line of ships across the Narrows; in consequence, it is said, of their fearful apprehensions of the arrival of a French fleet in that harbour, which has thrown the city into much confusion and consternation."—*Penn. Packet*, Ag 21, 1779; *N. J. Gaz.*, Ag 11, 1779.

" Speaking of Gen. Pattison, Smith says: "There is now set up by this very Commandant Music every Evening at the Church Walls [see Ag 19]—What a Medly assemble there!—A horrible Contrast!—Ladies in the Walk—The Mobb in the Street & Funerals crossing the Company to the Church Yard. The Parson there officiating at the Grave.

"It would appear as if he were turning the War merely into a Defence—All the Troops except the Garisons at the Highlands are called in to this Island . . . Isaac Low hints that there is a Talk of cutting a Passage across this Island from River to River & that Gates is at Byram with 4000 men. Tryon knows nothing of it. Much Apprehension of 12 Boats brought from Philadelphia to Raritan—Some look for an attempt to burn this Town. Others for an Attack at Staten Island—Some for a French Fleet. Lord Stirlings Division is Come down to Pompton out of the Clove."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

14 "How scandalous," says Smith, "is the Conduct of Administration & the Naval Officers under them—The Privateering Business languishes & the Owners are selling out at the Rate of 6 Vessels in a Week—Their Prizes are taken off of the Hook & sometimes the Privateers. The Rebels make this their Cruizing Ground & send several armed Vessels in Concert.—There is a Want of Naval Strength here.—When the Frigates are in these Seas they are too often & too long in the Port—We have taken no French Vessels for several Months past—It would seem as if the French Merchants were tired of this Commerce."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

17 "This morning the powder-magazine at Fort Knipphaussen was torn down and the wood-work used on Forsed Hill [Forest Hill, on which Fort Tryon stood—see L. M. R. K., III: 965]. Likewise the woodwork of Fort Independence and King's Bridge, which was transported in wagons."—*Von Krafft's Jour.*, 90. See S 12.

19 In the early morning of this day, Major Lee and about 400 of the troops under orders from Gen. Stirling execute a surprise attack upon the garrison at Powles Hook, and capture about 160 prisoners; they send these to Philadelphia.—*N. Y. Jour.*, Ag 23; *N. J. Gaz.*, S 1, 1779. See also Winsor, VI: 559. Robertson gives the date as August 18.—Robertson's *Jour. Campaigns* 1779 & 1780 (*MS.*). See also *Kemble's Jour.*, 182–83. Aug. 19

Smith says of the incident: ". . . We have lost 48 Men carried off 2 are killed 2 Wounded Colo Gordon is gone over with 200 Men. Tryon & Scott speak slightly of the Comr in Chief. Mr Tryon is not sure that he is not playing into the Hand of Opposition. He grows apprehensive of a mutinous Spirit in an inactive army—cannot find what Plan the Gen[l] acts upon. The Town disgusted & dispirited. Lord Cathcart is appointed Quarter Master General—It does not Please—He is Young & so Short Sighted as not to distinguish a Man from an Ox at 20 Yards.—Sir Henry is going down Hill in Point of Reputation.

"Dr Baily says the Firing began an Hour before Day.—No Troops went over till a Hour after Sunrise . . .

"2 Ships arrive from Quebec—all well there 16 July—Many Troops gone to the Western Forts.

"How shamefully the Ministers act in not dispatching the Fleet earlier! What Mischiefs from the Want of Naval Strength on the Coast—We hear constantly too that Nothing can be done on the Land Side till the Reinforcements arrive.—This is the Plea for every Blunder & for an infamous Inactivity. The Contraction of our Lines is laughed at even in the Army. It is pertinently ask'd why a Party could not have crossed from King's Bridge to execute what Buskirk is sent upon 20 Miles by Land, at the Risk of the Post of Poulus Hook? The Boys in the Army hint their Contempt of the General, & the common Soldiers murmur. They begin to despair of the Fulfilment of the Promises of Land, made in 1775 at Boston."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

" The diary of the Moravian congregation states: ". . . Recently the walk by the ruins of Trinity Church and its graveyard has been railed in and painted green; benches placed there and many lamps fixed in the trees, for gentlemen and ladies to walk and sit there in the evening. A band plays [see Ag 11] while the commander is present, and a sentry is placed there, that none of the common people may intrude. . . ."—*Penn. Mag.*, X: 427.

25 Admiral Arbuthnot and his fleet arrive from England this morning. Smith says: "They are said to be 76 Vessels—Only 2 Line of Battle Ships—No Frigates—They came out 206—some gone with the Defiance to Quebec—some to Newfoundland with another Ship of the Line—They are to rendezvous here."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI; see also Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*). Kemble states that "the Troops in general [are] Unhealthy; between 4 and 5 thousand."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 183.

" "Up to date we have had a surprisingly large number of sick, which increases daily."—*Von Krafft's Jour.*, 92. A similar entry appears under Sept. 2.—*Ibid.*. See S 8.

" "At a Meeting of the Loyal Refugees of the Province of New-York, at the House of Mr. Amory in the Fields, . . . for the Purpose of electing a Committee, to unite with the Committees elected by the Loyal Refugees of the other Provinces, for the Purpose of Corresponding with their Friends in England, and transact such other Business, as they should conceive conducive to the interest of the whole," it is agreed that no one shall be elected or appointed a member of a committee of correspondence who at any time or in any way has taken active part with the "rebellious Americans."—*Royal Gaz.*, Ag 19, 1780. See N 21, 1780.

27 An expedition is on foot, for which transports for 8,000 men have been ordered.—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 62.

29 By will of this date, Jacob Blackwell leaves to his sons, James and Jacob, "my Island known by name of Blackwell's Island."—N. Y. H. S. *Bull.*, Jl, 1921, citing Hatfield's *Hist. of Elizabeth, N. J.*, 69; Riker's *Newtown, L. I.*, 354; *Abstracts of Wills*, X: 5.

Sept. 1 "In Evening the Packet arrived with Accounts of a Spanish War, and the great exertions made in England in consequence of it."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 183; Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*). See Je 16.

2 Gov. Tryon issues a proclamation of Spain's declaration of war against Great Britain (see Je 16). The proclamation reads in part: "Authorities are arrived for granting Letters of Marque, and until the same are obtained, I have it in Command to signify the Royal Assurance to the Owners of all Ships bearing Letters of Marque against the French King, and his Subjects, that his Majesty will consider them as having a just Claim to the King's Share of all Ships and Property which they may make Prize of."—*N. Y. Merc.*, S 6, 1779. Under date of Sept. 8, Smith wrote: "Mr Tryon published last Monday in Gaine's Paper the Proclamation I drew for him last Friday."—Wm. Smith's *Diary*, VI.

1779 Sept. 3 William Lewis begins publication of the *New York Mercury, or, The General Advertiser*, a weekly newspaper. This paper should be distinguished from *The New-York Mercury* which Hugh Gaine started on Aug. 3, 1752 (*q.v.*).—Early Newspapers, II: 425; Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 459. See, further, F 15, 1782.

7 Washington informs the president of congress that "They [the British] have been for some time past fortifying across New York Island, and it is said are going to erect a strong work at Brookline on Long Island."—*Writings of Geo. Washington* (Ford ed.), VIII: 40. On Sept. 13, he wrote the same to Count D'Estaing; also that they "have lately fortified Governor's Island, near the city," etc.—*Ibid.*, 51.

" A list of the owners and tenants of houses on South Street, White Hall, and Exchange Slip is prepared.—See original list in box lettered "N. Y. MSS. 1761–1800," in N. Y. H. S.

8 That there is lack of harmony among the British officers, is revealed by Smith in his diary: "Sir Henry [Clinton] is thought little of in the Army There are Dissentions in his [official] Family. He has quarrelled with Lord Rawdon his Adjutant General & Major Drummond whom he sent Home to get a Reg^{t} of Horse & the Paym^{t} of £3000 sterling of an old Debt to his Father—Yet he reproaches Drummond with doing nothing for him. Neither of them go near him. Coll^{o} Stewart 'tis said is to succeed Lord Rawdon—He has made 2 new Aids de Camp [,] one his Cousin Lord Thomas Pelham Clinton the Duke of New Castle's 2^{d} Son the other a M^{r} S^{t} George an Ensign of £10,000 per annum. He has not a sensible experienced Officer about him. I have all this from Cap^{t} David Scott of the Artillery who speaks freely to me in censuring Sir Henry Clinton & I believe the Sentiments of Gen^{l} Pattison with whom he is intimate & from whom I stand aloof. Scott faults the Commander in Chief for Calling in the Troops all Summer to this Island—Thinks they might have saved dry Forage by laying on the other Side of the Hudson—that Tryon should have gone out stronger in July—& not have been recalled so soon—Scott is intimate with M^{r} Tryon."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

" Von Krafft records in his journal under this date: "On account of the large number of fever cases . . . we could not spare more than 20 men per regiment for work. There was a veritable epidemic here and the inhabitants and Rebels also were frequently visited by contagion."—*Von Krafft's Jour.*, 93. See S 23.

10 "This day were brought in here two French ships, of 350 tons each, taken by three privateers belonging to this city. They are laden with wine, brandy, and provisions."—From N. Y. letter in *London Chron.*, O 16–19, 1779.

" Supt.-Gen. Elliot publishes a notice that duties are to be paid to him on all prize goods that have been condemned at the port of New York since October, 1776. He requires all agents of ships of war, privateers, letters of marque, etc. to call at his office in Water St., and pay these duties, "agreeable to the Directions of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury." In the future, "before Condemnation of any dutiable Prize Goods," the agents shall "make a Return to the Superintendent's Office of all such dutiable Prize Goods, that the same may be regularly weighed and gauged." The agents' accounts, required by the judge of the admiralty to be delivered to the superintendent, must be sworn to before Mayor Mathews.—*Royal Gaz.*, S 11, 1779. See also Mr 9, 1780.

11 Sir Geo. Collier returns to New York (see Jl 28) from Penobscot, and from him Kemble obtains and records the following account of the events in that section: He reached Penobscot on Aug. 14, "with one 64 and 4 Frigates, and the Rebels that very day burnt all their Armed Vessels, consisting of 17 Sail, except one 20 and one 18 Gun Ship; their Frigate Warren burnt with about 28 Sail of Transports; the Crews from the whole Landed, and made their way thro' the Woods in a sad plight to Boston. They landed on the 28th. July, about 1,400 Troops besides Marines, from which time to the 14th. August they had Besieged Brig. Gen. Mc Lean, who was entrenched on an Advantageous ground with about 800 Men; Several Skirmishes happened during the Siege, and the General, with his Troops, must have fallen in the end, if not relieved."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 184–85.

12 Smith writes in his diary: "'Tis said Washington has but 4000 Effectives & the Army so scant as to have but a Weeks Provisions a Head—They have so exhausted this Province that the very Forage comes from Connecticut and all Bread is brought from Pensilvania —A Sorty of the British Army would much Embarass the Continental Troops—It would be worth the Experiment to push with a Fortnight's Provisions to New Windsor thro the Clove."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. Sept. 12

" "Peter Dubois speaks of David Mathews the Mayor as a Profligate & Villain, making Money by various unjustifiable Means.

"That he has set up what he calls a Recording Office held by one Child, to take the Proof of lost Papers—That a Guinea is paid for the Mayoralty Seal to a Certificate which the People are taught to believe a legal Substitute & Child is paid besides.

"That he sends out Parties into the Country to plunder & he has a Share of it.

"That he recieves a Guinea for every Certificate of the Landing of Tea at this Port & insists upon this Branch of Business ag^{t} Sam^{l} Kemble the Naval Officer.

"That he has received stolen goods & said he sent them to the Poor House—Dubois has seen Spoons, Watches Cloths &c to a great amount in his Hands which he said he has so disposed of & yet when Gen^{l} Jones the late Commandant ordered the Vestry to account for this as well as other Funds they denied that any such Effects were ever sent to the Poor House.

"If these Charges are true this Man must dread the Restoration of the Peace of his Country & the Re Establishment of order."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

" Lieut. Von Krafft records that "[Fort] Independence was begun to be torn down."—*Von Krafft's Jour.*, 94. See Ag 17.

13 A letter of this date from Gen. Knox to Col. John Lamb states: "We are all in high spirits on a Report that a French fleet supposed to be part of Count D'Estaing's is at the Hook. The report comes from deserters who came out last night. They say that the French ships chas'd the Reasonable into N. Y. last Friday."—From the *Lamb Papers* in N. Y. H. S.

16 The rates that cartmen may charge are fixed by order of the commandant. After Sept. 20, offenders shall "forfeit Forty Shillings for every such Offence, one Half to the Informer, the other half to the City Alms House."—*N. Y. Merc.*, S 20, 1779. See also *Dawson's* report in *Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, LXXXVI: 217–18.

21 Sir Andrew Hammond arrives at Sandy Hook with "a Fleet of Victuallers & Transports w^{h} some recruits."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*). Gaine says: "There are it is supposed about 1500 Troops on board this Fleet."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 64. See also *Kemble's Jour.*, 185. See S 22.

22 Gaine states: "The Fleet still coming up and the Expedition under the Command of Lord Cornwallis getting ready, and will sail in a few days."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 65.

23 Under date of Sept. 24 Smith records: "Lord Cornwallis fell down to the Hook last Night—conjectured that he has 3600 Men in 6 large Reg^{ts} & that they are destined to South Carolina. Dubitatur—."—Wm. Smith's *Diary.*, VI. Robertson also says that the transports which are going on an expedition with Cornwallis fall down to the Hook."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*).

" Paul Jones, on the "Bon Homme Richard," captures the "Serapis." The engagement is described in a letter from the captain of the "Serapis" to the British admiralty office.—*Ann. Reg.* (1779), 309–12. For an account from the American view point, see *Penn. Packet* (Phila.), D 16, 1779. For additional literature on this famous naval battle, see Channing, *Hist. of U. S.*, III: 313–14.

" "Sir Andrew Hammond and most of his fleet came in."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 185.

" "I never knew," writes Smith, "any Disease so generally endemial as the intermittent Fever now prevailing [see S 8] both in Town & Country. We have had Eleven down at a Time in this Family—Ten at M^{r} Elliots—Not a House escapes—We have scarce well Hands to attend the Sick—But happily it is not a mortal Season."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. See O 5.

24 "Gave M^{r} Tryon a Draft of a Letter from him to M^{r} Styles Presid^{t} of Yale College in Ans^{r} to his Request to restore Mr Clap's MSS supposed to be carried off from New Haven on the 6: of July last."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

25 Cornwallis's fleet (see S 22) is "stop'd from going to sea."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*). On Sept. 27, the troops returned to Staten Island, except one regiment which was ordered "to stay at Sandy hook where the Batterys are to be repaired—as last Year 4.18 Pr^{s} & 2 How^{rs}"—*Ibid.* See also *Kemble's Jour.*, 186.

26 Kemble records a report "that Monsr. D'Estaing, with 24 Sail of the Line, 14 Frigates, and some Transports, were seen off the Coast of St. Augustine and Georgia; some say to the Westward of Bermuda."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 186.

1779 Sept. 26 This (Sept. 26) "being the Anniversary of their Majesty's Coronation," the day is observed here "with every possible Demonstration of Loyality and Joy." At noon, "a Royal Salute was fired from the Battery, and at One o'Clock from the Shipping in the Harbour. In the Evening there was a grand Exhibition of Fire-Works, after which a splendid Ball was opened by the Gentlemen of the Army in this Garrison."—*N. Y. Merc.*, S 27, 1779.

27 John Jay is appointed by congress "to negotiate a treaty of alliance and of amity and commerce between the United States of America and his catholick majesty," and John Adams is chosen "for negotiating a treaty of peace and a treaty of commerce with Great Britain" (see Ag 4).—*Jour. Cont. Cong.* (Ford ed.), XV: 1113; Winsor, VII: 57.

" "Transports going into the East River, supposed, with some reason, to proceed to Rhode Island to take off that Garrison."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 186.

" "A Cricket Match for 50 Guineas Between Brooklyn Club and Greenwich Club, [is] to be played this Day at the House of Loosely and Elms's. To begin at 10 o'Clock in the Morning."—*N. Y. Merc.*, S 27, 1779.

28 The country-seat of Hon. John Watts, three miles from town, is destroyed by fire.—*N. Y. Merc.*, O 4, 1779.

29 "A Meeting this Evening at Hicks where a Requisition was made by the Commandant for 300 men to work at the Governor's Island tomorrow morning by 6 o'clock, which was immediately agreed to."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 66.

He adds, on the following day: "The Men required last Night were sent off this Morning at the time appointed and more than the number required. All the ships of War are gone to the Hook."—*Ibid.*

Oct. 1 A resolution is passed by the assembly requesting the governour to issue a proclamation, "Strictly forbidding all Persons whomsoever to plunder the inhabitants of Long-Island, or any other Place in the Power or Possession of the Enemy, within this State . . ."—*Assemb. Jour.* (London ed.), 47.

" Kemble records that "A number of Transports went to the Hook, to be sunk in the Passage to that Harbour, if the French Fleet made their appearance and attempted to come in."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 186. See O 10.

" Orders are issued by the commandant of the city for all the male inhabitants of a proper age to assist in throwing up works on Governors Island. The number of inhabitants it was imagined amounted to 4000, half of whom were to go on fatigue one day, and the other half on the ensuing day, Sundays not excepted.—*N. J. Gazette*, O 20, 1779. See O 5.

4 Washington writes to Count D'Estaing regarding a plan to take New York.—*Writings of Geo. Washington* (Ford ed.), VIII: 76–83, 85–87.

" "In a Jersey Paper of 22^{d} Sep^{t} I saw an Address from the Congress to the People at large of 13 Sep^{t} stating their Paper Issues &c and animating them to a Prosecution of the War. It is a Proof of great Obstinacy & yet discovers Fear and a Dread of their Discords."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

5 "This Country may be said to indure a Pestilence—It can't be called a very Mortal Season but I never knew so prevalent a Sickness [see S 23]—Agues and Intermittents are the common Affliction—In some Instances the Fever is malignant carrying the Patient off in a few Days.—The aged drop off under the Ague—Some lay long under nervous or remitting Fevers & die when they are putrid.—While I am writing three of my Children are down and my Brother's Son Abraham.—Ivy the Coachman has had the Ague but is recovered—We are a Hospital at this House—Mr. Stuyvesants Family is generally indisposed—We have had eleven or 12 sick at a Time—Scarce Hands enough well to attend the Disseased.—This is not the Case only within the British Lines but all along the Sea Coast of New England and in Jersey & Pensilvania. Would to God that the common Affliction Might incline both Parties to Peace & quicken the Period of our Deliverence from the Calamities of a destructive War!

"The Season of Winter advances & the Town is destitute of Fuel Several causes—(1) The disseased State of the People in the Country—(2) The Risk of Capture in the Sound—Several Wood Boats lately taken the armed Vessels drawn to the Hook. (3) The General totally negligent of this Matter—Had he posted 2000 Men on Bergen Neck after his retiring in July from West Chester the Citizens & army might have been supplied in 10 or 14 Days for the Year—But what is worse Managem^{t} the Horse have been ever since upon dry Forage and how they are to be supplied thro' the Winter seems to be no Part of his concern, but it fills the Loyalists with concern—They in general grow despondent.—Of the Military Govrnment all are impatient & regret the Delay of General Robertson Nothing can be more injurious to the King's Interest than the negligent and untender conduct of the Army—In the Despair arising from unfavorable Prospects as to the Issue of the Struggle every Disgust works Disaffection—General James Pattison of the Artillery has been for some Time Command^{t}—He is warm vain & weak—Last Saturday Evening a drunken Soldier of the Guards forced himself into a Cart driven by a Negroe in the Bowery Lane. D^{r} Baily who saw him thrown off & thinks the wheel ran over his Breast, stop'd his Chais & led him to a House & sent certain passing Soldiers to notify his Condition at the Hospital—The Prevost Marshal called the next Day & took Baily to the Jail, where he remained till 10 at Night—He was not carried to the Commandant—This Man is inraged & told me to Day he would demand Satisfaction or Leave to go Home or Leave to quit the British Lines, averse to continuing any longer under Military Governm^{t}—In short a Day scarcely happens that Multitudes are not offended. I foresaw this and spoke and wrote freely on the Subject to Lord Carlisle & M^{r} Eden. Tryon will do nothing. Sir H Clinton has frowned too much upon his Office as Gov^{r}—None dare interpose. Can any Thing shew more strongly the Necessity of the Council I recommended—and as Lord Geo: Germaine according to M^{r} Patterson's Letters was in the Opinion of erecting the Civil Authority last Winter he must deserve much Censure for not sending out the New Governor earlier. Can it be that he dreads to offend Sir H Clinton & lose his Services—That very Timidity shews him incompetent for his Station. To the same dastardly Spirit I impute his leaving this General to act at Discretion & his flattering applause of the March thro' Jersey last Year."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. Oct. 5

Maj.-Gen. Pattison orders that some of the convalescents from the general hospital "be lodged for a time in the Barracks near the Provost Goal."—N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1875), 277. 8

New York State passes a law suspending all licenses granted to "Counsellors, Solicitors or Attornies at Law" before April 21, 1777, and providing for the issuance of new licenses to any qualified person who "has conducted himself as a good and zealous Friend to the American Cause, since the Commencement of Hostilities by the King of Great-Britain." This law was passed because many heretofore licensed lawyers had "gone over to, and put themselves under the Protection of the Armies of the said King, and others have conducted themselves in such a neutral or equivocal Manner, as has justly rendered them suspected of disaffection to the Freedom and Independency of this State."—*Laws of N. Y.*, 3d sess., chap. 12. 9

"Head Quarters removed to New York [meaning, Clinton's return]. Lord Cornwallis's Corps ordered to be in readiness to Embark, suppose for Stony point."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 186. "

Gen. Pattison writes to Lord Townshend of a threatened attack upon New York by D'Estaing's fleet (see O 4). He says: "We have been indefatigable in making every Point of Defence as Strong as Time will permit, in raising a Battery at the Light House, lining the Heights of Staten Island & Long Island at the Narrows with Cannon, repairing all the Batteries at New York & planting the heavy Guns lately arriv'd, upon them, as likewise repairing the ruined Fortifications & Batterys, erected by the Rebels on Governor's Island. But the Difficulty was to find Hands to perform this last Work, owing to the very Sickly State of the Army and the great number of Troops already employed in carrying on extensive works of Defence, in the different parts of this Island—and on the opposite side at Brooklyn. I therefore called a Meeting of the principal Inhabitants of the City, and stated to them the Expediency of the Citizens taking up the Spade & Pick-axe, to defend & secure their own Property, against a Foreign Enemy. They most readily & obligingly met my Wishes, and the next Morning five hundred Citizens were at Work throwing up Earth, &^{c} &^{c} on Governor's Island—they still continue their Labour with great good Will and Cheerfulness, and are now formed there into a regular Encampment—A great many of the most Capital Merchants & Shopkeepers pique themselves upon working with the rest, & will receive no Pay or Reward.—The lower Class are paid at the Expence of the City at the Rate of Ten Shillings Currency per Day, and their Rations of Provisions from Government."—N. Y. H. S. *Collections* "

1779 (1875), 127. See also letter from West Point in *Penn. Packet*, O
O 9 16, 1779 and *N. J. Gaz.*, Ap 12, 1780.

10 Kemble records "the sinking of about nine or ten Transports at the Hook."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 187. See O 1.

11 Kemble records: "Sir Henry Clinton went up the North river, leaving the 7th., 23d., 33d., and Volunteers of Ireland Embarked, to proceed to Stony Point, under Lord Cornwallis, should they be wanted."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 187.

13 The assembly passes "An Act to prevent Horse-Racing and Theatrical Entertainments."—*Assemb. Jour.* (London ed.), 62. On Oct. 19, the senate also passed the bill.—*Ibid.*, 73–74.

" "A Privateer Sloop brought in a Spanish Pacquet [from Havana], giving intelligence of the intended motions of Count D'Estaign's Fleet &ca & ca."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*); *Kemble's Jour.*, 187.

" David Sproat, a Loyalist of Philadelphia, having joined the British troops at New York, is appointed commissary-general of naval prisoners. He continued in this capacity until the end of the war. See Ja 11. "Upon his appointment he at once set to work to release the naval prisoners then at New York and by the following year had exchanged 3000 and had a balance of 800 due."—*David Sproat and Naval Prisoners in the War of the Rev.*, by James Lenox Banks (1909), 4–5, 42. For a statement of Sproat's further activities, contained in a memorial of his, dated March 23, 1784, after he was attainted of high treason by the Americans and his estate confiscated, see *ibid.*, 116–18, 120–27.

15 The legislature of the "State of New York" passes "An Act more effectually to prevent Robberies within this State." This requires people who have been robbed to make an oath before a justice of the peace concerning the circumstances of the robbery. The justice must then "cause Hue and Cry," and all able-bodied men in the district must answer and help in the pursuit of the robbers. If the property is not recovered by these means, the justice is to call a meeting of the other justices in the district, the supervisor, assessors, and collector, and assess the amount of the robbery on the "Persons in the said Town, Manor, Precinct or District, who have not manifested themselves attached to the Liberty and Independence of America."—*Laws of N. Y.*, 3rd sess., chap. 19 (printed by Holt, 1782).

16 The trend of British affairs is significantly told by Kemble in the following record: "Received Accounts by a Privateer of an English two decker being taken on the 25th. September off Tybee, by twelve Sail of the Line, French; the English Ship had been dismasted; supposed to be Sir James Wallace, from every Circumstance.

"Sir James carried upwards of £30,000 for the use of the Troops in Georgia. A Rebel Paper, also received this day, says that the French fleet had taken two Line of Battle Ships, several Frigates, &c., to the Southward, and twenty-five hundred Men, supposed to be the Troops at Beaufort, under the Command of Lieut. Col. Maitland.

"How must our Commander in Chief feel with all these blows, added to his own Conduct, despised and detested by the Army, his unheard of Promotion to the first Departments of Boys not three Years in the Service, his neglect of old Officers, and his wavering, strange, mad Behavior.

"If Government does not remove him soon; our Affairs in this Country will be totally undone."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 188.

18 "All the Rebel Papers," says Smith, "shew that the French Fleet is expected If not fine Stratagems are concerted to lead us to believe it—Gaine's Paper intimates the Collecting of 30,000 Barrels of Flour for it.—The Philad: Paper has a Preamble to an act purporting that much Bread will be wanted—Reported that Washington has called Sullivans Troops & Ld Stirlings to him & a Part of Artillery from Connecticut for some great Enterprize."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

" Buildings in New York are appropriated for the use of the British forces, for which purpose a printed circular demanding possession is used.—N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1875), 280, 283, 287–88.

" The diary of the Moravian congregation states: "Of late we are under some apprehension that our chapel might be taken for a hospital. The old Dutch Church, the only one in use for the Dutch, has been desired, and at the end of this week will be taken for that purpose."—*Penn. Mag.*, X: 428. See O 29.

19 "The troops are all in high spirits at New York, wishing for nothing so much as a second visit from d'Estaign this winter, which they were very well prepared to receive."—*London Chron.*, O 16–19, 1779. Oct. 19

20 "Great Offence is given by Gen[l] Pattison to the Physicians and Surgeons for not providing Barracks for the Sick who are numerous & in Tents near Greenwich—Yesterday he determined to put them into the new Dutch Church, that has neither Floor nor a Close Window.—To Day he devoted the old Dutch Church to this use to the Disgust of the low Dutch People who have hitherto worshipp'd in it. The Hospital desire the New Brick Meeting formerly taken from them by Gen[l] Daniel Jones but Pattison will not find other Stores for the Artillery Articles there deposited by Commissary Grant.—The Commandant becomes odious—Tis said his Emoluments amount to £30 sterling a Day, and that he shews intolerable Partialities to oblige & gratify the Officers of the Train at whose Head he is. . . . They [the populace] sigh for General Robertson's Arrival."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

21 The British evacuate Stony Point. "The Rebels came upon it instantly after it was left & fired at the Ships from the Western Shore down to Tappan Bay."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI, under date of O 25. See O 26.

22 New York State passes "An Act for the Forfeiture and Sale of the Estates of Persons who have adhered to the Enemies of this State, and for declaring the Sovereignty of the People of this State, in Respect to all Property within the same." This act of attainder declares that the estates, both real and personal, of 59 specifically named loyalists, including many well-known residents of New York City, are forfeited to the state, and that they themselves are forever banished from the state. It also makes provision for the indictment and trial of all persons found within the state after the passage of the act, who are suspected of loyalist tendencies, their death (as in all cases of felony), and the confiscation of their property, on conviction. It vests all crown lands in the people of the state, and authorizes the appointment of commissioners, for the sale of all confiscated estates, their powers and proceedings being defined.—*Laws of N. Y.*, 3rd sess., chap. 25 (printed by Holt, 1782); 1 Greenleaf, 31; Van Tyne, *The Loyalists* (1902), 195, 240; Gerard, *Treatise* (1872), 3. See Mr 10, 1780. For the judgment-roll in these cases, see 1783. For the full text of the Act of Attainder, or Confiscation Act, see Jones's *Hist. of N. Y. during the Rev. War*, II: 510–23; and its history, in *ibid.*, II: 524–40. For a detailed account of the Bowery estate of James De Lancey, its forfeiture, and the official abstract of its sale by lots, in 1784–7, with purchasers' names, prices, etc., see *ibid.*, II: 540–59. See also *List of loyalists against whom judgments were given under the confiscation act*, 1783, in Emmet Coll., N. Y. P. L., bound at back of "N. Y., Colony & State. Naturalization statistics;" also *Transcripts of the Manuscript Books and Papers of the Commission of Enquiry into the Losses and Services of the American Loyalists . . ., preserved amongst the Audit Office Records in the Public Record Office of England*, 1783–90, in N. Y. P. L.

" Kemble records: "Heard the Garrison of Stony Point were Embarked."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 188. On Oct. 23, he continued: "That they were come down to Spiking Devil Creek, and that the Troops were Embarking heavy Artillery at Rhode Island."—*Ibid.*

23 The legislature passes an act "to provide for the temporary Government of the Southern Parts of this State, whenever the Enemy shall abandon or be dispossessed of the same, and until the Legislature can be convened." It applies to the counties of New York, Suffolk, Queen's, King's, and Richmond. It provides that the person administering the government of the state, the president of the senate, chancellor, judges of the supreme court, senators, assemblymen, secretary of state, attorney-general, and county judges, or any seven of them, of whom the person administering the government shall always be one, "shall be a Council," with power to make ordinances for certain purposes. These purposes are: preserving peace and good order; preventing a monopoly of any of the necessaries of life, or of any goods, wares or merchandise within the Southern District, and prohibiting their exportation out of the district; billeting troops; seizing and impressing fuel, forage, vessels, horses, teams, carriages, and drivers; supplying the markets within this district with provisions, and regulating their prices; holding and regulating elections for senate and assembly, and city and town offices (particularly "to prevent Persons charged with, or suspected of Disaffection to the Freedom and Independence of this State, from electing, or being elected at such Elections"); and to confine anyone charged with treason or other offence. The

1779 Oct. 23 powers of this council shall cease "on the sixtieth Day after the first Day on which they shall meet, or on the first Day after a Quorum of both Houses of the Legislature shall be convened, after the Enemy shall abandon, or be dispossessed of the Southern District of this State, whichsoever shall first happen."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1779), chap. 28.

The act was printed in No. 1 of Holt's *Ind. N. Y. Gaz.*, on Nov. 22, 1783, with a supplementary act of March 27, 1783 (*q.v.*); and in subsequent issues Holt published the later supplementary acts of Nov. 28, 1783 (*q.v.*), Dec. 13, 1783 (date of publication, *q.v.*), Dec. 15 and 16, 1783 (*q.v.*).

" "The Mail of last Saturday" (O 23), recorded Smith on Oct. 25, "threw the Town into Consternation by alarming Letters of a menaced Invasion & certain Intelligence of the Superiority of the Combined Fleet in the Channel. It increases the Rage ag[t] the General for the Inactivity here.

"A Vessel from Rhode Island with an Account that the Troops will be here to Morrow, & that the Countermand was not got there before the Evacuation. Arbuthnot with the Troops for Hallifax still at the Hook—No Confirmation yet of the Landing French Troops in Georgia or of the Loss of the experiment with Sir James Wallace—Conjectured that the French Fleet has met with a Storm and that he pass'd disabled Vessels. A Vessel from S[t] Kitts in 21 Days says it was known or reported there that D Estainge was on the Georgia Coast & that Parker's Fleet had left Barbadoes In Pursuit of the French."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

" Kemble records: "This day my Resignation [of O 15] was accepted by the Commander in Chief, and Captain André, 54th., declared in orders as my Successor."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 188. See also *Order Book*, British Army (MS.) in N. Y. H. S.

25 "The following is pretty accurate list of the land and naval force, at New-York, viz. 9000 troops on Long Island; 4000 on York Island; 1500 on Staten Island, and about 1000 in the different forts at Powles-Hook, Verplancks and Stony Points, etc."—*N. Y. Jour.*, O 25, 1779.

26 Orders to evacuate Rhode Island (see O 23) are countermanded by Clinton. Smith writes that these orders came "after all were aboard, the Works dismantled the Gardens cut up & (miserabile dictu) much Forage burnt for want of Vessels to bring it of[f] tho our Harbour is Crowded with unimployed Ships.—We shall now by crowding these Islands increase the Miseries & Disgusts of the Farmers.—Another ill Effect of the Neglect of the Scheme of Policy I have so repeatedly urged in my Letters to L[d] Carlisle & M[r] Eden."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

" Robert Biddulph, in a letter from New York concerning the progress of the war, says: "We have evacuated Stony Point & Rhode Island. I imagine the Object is to keep Halifax & this Place, which by the Dilligence and Perseverance of the Scottish Merchants is become very valuable. New York in itself seems as little worth consideration as any Place of an equal Number of Houses can possibly be. Entirely unfit for Ships of Force, on Acct of the Bar, which can only be pass[d] at certain Times of Tide—the Ice in the Winter either Cuts them to Pieces or makes them entirely useless. . . ."—*Mag. of Hist.* (1915), XX: 122–23.

27 "The Garrison of Rhode Island came to N. York that Island being evacuated."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*). Kemble records its arrival under Oct. 29.—*Kemble's Jour.*, 188.

" As shooting with fowling-pieces near the high roads has caused fatal accidents, the commandant publishes a notice that he "judges it necessary for the public safety, to prohibit all such Fowling near the environs of the city, or within half a mile of any high road or public frequented foot path . . ."—*Royal Gaz.*, O 27, 1779. It was necessary to repeat the order in the following year (*Royal Gaz.*, O 28, 1780), and again on Oct. 25, 1782 (*ibid.*, O 26, 1782).

29 "This Morning, about 2 o'Clock, Lieut. Col. Simcoe, with about 100 Cavalry, landed at Amboy, and proceeded to Boundbrook, where they destroyed 18 flat Boats and some Stores; they then continued their route to Somerset Court House, released the Loyalists confined, set fire to it, and destroyed a large quantity of Forage and Stores collected for Mr. Washington's Army. On their return South Side of Raritan, within two Miles of Brunswick, they were fired upon by a large body of Rebels in Ambush, whom they Charged and dispersed, but Colonel Simcoe, having his Horse Shot or falling under him, he was taken Prisoner; one Man was Killed and four taken."—*Kemble's Jour.*, 189.

" Gen. Pattison orders the magistrates of police to suppress for a time the distilleries in New York.—N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1875), 287, 307. Oct. 29

" The Vestry of Trinity Church resolves to present the following communication to the congregation of the Dutch Church: "It being represented to this Corporation by one of its members, that the Old Dutch Church in this City is at Present used as an Hospital for His Majesty's Troops. The Board Impressed with a Gratefull Remembrance of the former kindness of the members of that Antient Church in permitting the use of their Church to the Members of the Church of England when they had no proper Edifice of their own for that purpose Offer to the Members of the Antient Dutch Church the use of S[t] George's Chapple for Celebrating their Worship on Sundays and such other Times as they shall Chuse to perform Divine Service.—They hope from nine to Eleven o'Clock in the Morning and from one to three o'Clock in the Afternoon will be Convenient to the Members of the Dutch Church. If these hours should be very Inconvenient to them The Vestry will Endeavour to meet their Wishes as farr as They can consistent, with the Duty they owe to their own Congregation."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). Rev. Mr. Inglis wrote to the secretary of the Society for Propagating the Gospel, on Nov. 26, 1779, explaining the relations between the Dutch and Episcopal churches. "The loyal Dutch," he says, "con tinued in the City after it was reduced by the King's Troops; & a loyal Minister officiated for them."—Extract from the Society's documents, London, made by Rev. F. C. Hawks, filed with Hawks MSS. in Church Mission House, N. Y. City. St. George's Chapel was relinquished by the Dutch congregation in April, 1780 (*q.v.*).

Nov. (or Dec.) Baroness Riedesel, wife of Gen. Riedesel, while staying at the house of Gov. Tryon (the site later of the Bank of New York) writes: "I gave our cook ten guineas to purchase all kinds of provisions. But when he very soon came back and asked for more money, I learned to my surprise that the money I had given him would scarcely last for two days—so dear was every thing, even the commonest thing. For example, one pound of meat, reckoning according to our money, cost twelve groschen [a groschen being a fraction over three cents]; one pound of butter, eighteen groschen; one turkey, four rix-thalers; a fowl, twenty groschen; an egg, four groschen; a quart of milk, six groschen; a bushel of potatoes, two rix-thalers; a half bushel of turnips, two florins; ten oysters, eight groschen, and six onions, one rix-thaler. . . .

"The country residence of General Clinton [the Beekman mansion] where we went, was an hour's ride from the city. The grounds were beautiful, as was also the house; but the latter was arranged more for a summer residence, and, as we had come there in the month of December, we suffered much from the cold. . . . During the night, however, we had such a terrible storm that we believed the whole house would be overturned. As it was, an entire balustrade actually fell down with a dreadful crash; and, on getting up the next morning, we saw that on account of snow having fallen during the night four or five feet on the level, and eight feet in drifts, it would be utterly impossible to venture forth without sledges."

Baroness Riedesel continues with an interesting account of her new dwelling in town being fitted up throughout with mahogany furniture, the cost of which is to be defrayed by Gov. Tryon; and of her acting as queen of the ball on the celebration of the birthday of the Queen of England. See Ja 18, 1780.

She describes the suffering caused by the cold and the scarcity of firewood, which cost £10 a cord. "I have myself paid one piaster (which is a crown with us) for a single stick. The poor were obliged to burn fat, in order to warm themselves and cook their meals." One Major Brown, to relieve the needs of Madam Riedesel, gave an order "to cut down some of the trees in the great avenue in front of the city; and when this proceeding was objected to on the ground that it would make considerable damage, he replied, that it was much better to spare a few trees than to have a family, who had served the king with so much zeal, suffer from want." They also "broke to pieces an old and worthless ship" in order to furnish fuel.—Baroness Riedesel's *Letters and Journals* (trans. by Stone, 1867), 169–76.

Nov. 1 "The Ad[t] sounded the Harbour w[t] Commodore Drake."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*).

3 A notice is published that Abraham C. Cuyler is authorized by the commander-in-chief "to embody a battalion of 600 Loyal Refugee Volunteers." Those "inclined to take arms" are requested "to meet at La Montaigne's now Amory's House" on Nov. 5, and "at

1779 Beat's Tavern, Jamaica," on Nov. 6.—*Royal Gaz.*, N 3, 1779.

Nov. Montagne's tavern was on the west side of Broadway between
3 Warren and Murray Sts.—See Ap 5, 1754.

It was doubtless this battalion which on Nov. 3, was ordered "to be Cantooned at a place called Bowery Lane in the Vicinity of this City," while the "Barracks intended for them are fitting up." The barrack office was in Maiden Lane.—N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1875), 291.

" Gen. Pattison orders that the "Provincial Stores" be "removed from Lispenards Brewery," and that workmen fit it up "as Barracks for the Troops."—N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1875), 290.

6 Judge Thomas Jones is captured by a party of Whigs (under command of Capt. Daniel Hawley, of Newfield, now Bridgeport, Conn.), at his country-seat on Long Island, and taken to Connecticut. He was exchanged in May, 1780, for Gen. Silliman and his son.—Sabine, *Loyalists of the Am. Rev.*, I: 590.

8 Gen. Pattison informs Rev. Mr. Housial that "there is no intention at present of dispossessing" him "of the Seceders Meeting House" (the Scotch Presbyterian Church—see L. M. R. K., III: 932), and that "nothing but the most urgent necessity can ever prevail on him to appropriate any Place of Public Worship."—N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1875), 293.

" The public is warned against "Gamblers," in an announcement which reads: "The Market People and others, are cautioned against being enticed into Public Houses, or other Places by Strangers pretending Business with them, as there is a most infamous set of Gamblers in this City, who have lately defrauded sundry Persons from the Country, of large Sums of Money, after inviting them into Taverns, under pretence of wanting to buy Country Produce."—*N. Y. Merc.*, N 8, 1779.

11 "I find every Day a prevailing Opinion in the Army of the Strength and Obstinacy of the Rebellion & the Impractibility of reducing it. They judge from the Opposition they meet with & are totally inattentive to the Debility of the Independents, the Number of the Loyalists, & the Discords of the Continent. General Pattison heard me with surprise & what is worse with Pain. General Stirling wondered at my contempt of the Rebel Army as but 8000 & would consider the whole Militia as Soldiers. I asserted[,] but it was not grateful to them[,] that the Rebels were a minority who governed by the army & that this reduced the Loyalists would overturn the usurpation. . . . Can it be wondered that the Army in general hate Tryon who is of my Sentiments while they with a Defect of public Spirit are sighing with Impatience for a Return to Europe & the Reinjoyment of the Pleasures of London &c?"—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

15 The following advertisement appears under the heading "Theatre Royal:" "Such Ladies as are duly qualified, and inclined to perform on the stage during the course of the ensuing winter, will please to send in their proposals, sealed and directed to the Managers, to be left at Mr. Rivington's."—*N. Y. Merc.*, 15, 1779.

16 To keep the wharves as clear of vessels as possible during the winter, for the safety of the city and the preservation of the shipping, Maj.-Gen. Pattison issues a proclamation ordering that, after Dec. 15, no vessel shall be allowed to lie at or near any wharf without permit from the superintendent of the port. Private ships of war and trading vessels may have permits for not over 10 days for repairing, fitting out, loading, and unloading. Captured vessels are to have permits, good for not over 15 days from the date of their condemnation, to dispose of their cargoes. Merchants, owners, and masters of such vessels as are not employed, and are not in the service of the government, but intend to winter at New York, are ordered to remove their vessels to Newtown Creek by Dec. 15.—*Royal Gaz.*, N 27, 1779. A similar order was issued in Nov. or Dec., in 1780, 1781, and 1782.

17 "Rivington's Paper of this Day contains an Address from the Citizens to Gen[l] Pattison of which I had not any previous Information—It offers Military Service to enable Sir Henry Clinton to extend his operations. This is a Prompter which I fancy the Com[r] in Chief cannot be pleased with, but the Complaisance to the Commandant I like less. I know not what intitles him to the least Applause. There must be great Servility in the Town if it is true as reported that on Parson Inglis's Objection to S[t] George's Chappel for a Hospital & urging his appropriating the Play House for that use, he declared his Refusal to part with it & ordered the Scotch Seceding Church for a Hessian Hospital.—Tis certain the Pews were taken out of it yesterday to the Disgust of the Lutherans & Presbyterians who worship in it as the Low Dutch & English Episcopalians have done in S[t] George's Chappel ever since the old Dutch Church has been a Hospital by the Commandants Direction a few Weeks ago.—Neither of their measures yield to Prejudices friendly to the Royal Interest."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. Nov. 17

"The Rosebud privateer arrived [at New York] from S[t] Augustin w[t] an Acct. of the French & Rebels being beat at Savannah in Georgia w[h] they attempted to take by Storm the 9[th] Oct[r]."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*). This news is to the effect "that D'Estainge at the Head of 10 or 12000 French & Americans had been repulsed in an assault upon Savannah 9 Oct[r] with the Loss of 3000 men & not more on our Side than 40 odd. That D Estainge recieved a Shot in the arm & Polaski in the Groin. That the French & Americans were at Strife for an indiscriminate Plunder by the former in the Retreat. That they had retreated the French to their Ships & the Americans to Charles Town that 8 Ships were gone to Europe 12 to the West Indies & 2 of the Line with some Frigates were gone to the Chesapeak for Supplies—That the whole Fleet had been crippled in the great Storm of the 11[th] Sep[r] but we had lost the Experiment the Ariel & Fowey. 18

"How shameful that we should be uninformed before this late Day respecting the Situation in the South Country! and that we have been so inactive here, while the Enemy were busy there. Had Lord Cornwallis sailed as was said to be intended to Jamaica had not the news of the French Fleet prevented (vid 27 Sep[r]) we should have commited a horrible Blunder—What advantages might now be expected from Reinforcem[ts] to Georgia?"—Wm. Smith's *Diary*, VI. See also *Kemble's Jour.*, 189. This British victory was celebrated on the 19th (*q. v.*).

"This evening, after sundown, there was loud firing to express the joy felt at some great advantages which the English were reported to have gained over French and Rebels in South Carolina."—*Von Krafft's Jour.*, 98. Capt. Robertson says: "A Feu de joie was fired by all our Army at N. York for the Success over the French" (see N 18).—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*). 19

British garrison orders of this date at New York state that the commandant had received "many and frequent complaints of the inhabitants being ill treated by officers and servants quarter'd upon their houses;" that "good discipline and the duty he owes to the citizens under his protection cannot permit him to suffer any act of oppression or irregularity to be practis'd in this garrison, . . . and that all officers will pay due observance to the barrack regulations lately established for the more just allotment of quarters" (see O 18). 23

"Some Officers having likewise taken upon themselves to commit citizens to the Main-Guard, contrary to an order given by Lieut. Gen. Jones, late Commandant; Major General Pattison now finds it necessary to confirm the said order and to direct, that no citizen shall be put into confinement, except by authority from a General Officer, or an Order sign'd by a Magistrate of Police, unless in case of some violent breach of the peace." Redress is promised to officers who receive ill-treatment from citizens.—*Royal Gaz.*, N 27, 1779.

" J. Mervin Nooth writes from New York to Viscountess Grimston: "Since our arrival nothing has happened sufficiently important to deserve your attention; and, (*entre nous*,) we expect nothing under our present commander [Clinton]. Nothing, surely, can be more shameful than our perfect inactivity during the whole summer and autumn . . . For God's sake let us have a man of resolution or abilities."—Trevelyan, *The Am. Revolution*, Part III, 397 (footnote), citing the original letter preserved among the manuscripts of the Earl of Verulam at Gorhambury.

Rivington's paper, says Smith, contains "an Address from a Committee of Refugees from each Colony except N York to Sir Henry Clinton. New York M[r] Shoemaker tells me had refused to join in it & protested ag[t] associating with any who had ever been of popular Committees—I suppose it is the Fruit of my Refusal to be of a Committee for Reasons explained to M[r] Shoemaker sometime ago as well as to Samuel Mabbet John Keane John Kelly & others.—I look forward to a Body that will give Council with Authority when General Robertson arrives. The address proposes no Project of Tendering advice pro renata. If it did it would probably have been slighted. Shoemaker had also refused to Meet this Body."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. 24

Sir Henry Clinton issues a proclamation which states that "the approaching season [which proved to be one of the coldest winters on record—*vide infra*] requires every exertion to obtain immediately "

1779 Nov. 24 a quantity of Fuel for the use of this city, as also to secure a daily supply of that article to those, whose circumstances will not admit of laying in sufficient quantities for the winter." He orders that persons who have cut wood by permission on Long Island and Staten Island shall immediately bring it to New York. "Such as have not the means of carting it themselves to the landings, are ordered immediately to apply to the Colonels of the Militia of the District, who have instructions to employ the neighbouring farmers in that service, and to settle the rates of carting for the same.

"The ample price allowed for Firewood at this market [see N 28, 1778], cuts off every pretext from the well disposed proprietors of Woodlands for delaying cutting of their woods."—*Royal Gaz.*, N 24, 1779. The allowance of fuel to the soldiers was reduced and the indigent were in much distress on account of the scarcity.—N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1875), 302, 304, 306. See D 22.

" Martin Doyle notifies the public that he has opened a "Purl House, at the sign of the Faithful Irishman and Jolly Sailors, in King-street, next door to the Queen's Head Tavern, where may be had at any minute in the morning, if you please, a glass of excellent Purl piping hot."—*Royal Gaz.*, N 24, 1779. This "Queen's Head Tavern" was also called the Queen's Head Tavern and Indian Chop House. It stood on Brown-John's Wharf. "Purl," a popular drink of this period, was a kind of medicated malt liquor, in which wormwood and "aromaticks" were used.—Sheridan's *Dictionary*, 1796.

" Marshall and Stanford advertise "accommodation for Gentlemen" at the "Shakespear Tavern, Opposite the Theatre Royal, John-Street," where they can "depend on being furnished with the best provision, liquors, &c. this city can afford."—*N. Y. Merc.*, N 24, 1779. So far as known, this is the first mention of a tavern in New York by this name. Before 1806, the sign of the Shakespear Tavern was changed to "next door to Park Theatre," that is, on Park Row, between Broadway and Nassau St.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, O 22, 1806. By 1809, it had been removed to the corner of Fair (Fulton) St. and Nassau.—See Ap 5, 1809.

On Dec. 30, Lodge No. 210 of the "Ancient York Masons" celebrated the anniversary of "their Patron St. John the Evangelist" at this tavern.—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ja 3, 1780. On July 10, 1780, it was the appointed meeting-place of the Marine Soc.—*Ibid.*, Jl 10, 1780.

29 "We are told that General Washington is to cantoon his Army this Winter in the County of Morris, in New-Jersey, between the Town of Morris and that of Mendem."—*N. Y. Merc.*, N 29, 1779.

30 Smith justifies his statement that Clinton and Arbuthnot are "Triflers" by the following narration: "Sir Henry gives the Feast of S^{t} Andrew this Day at his own House himself in a Dress of Plaid presented to him by Major Small—He tried it on two or three Days ago & being called down to Lord Cornwallis replied no not for the Lord God Almighty—A Heroic Speech of the Nature of Arbuthnots who when requested to restore a Man impressed said not if Jesus Christ was to ask for him. These Tales are so current that I cannot help believing them to be true."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

" Robert Biddulph, in a letter from New York, says: ". . . The origin of every Report is at a place called Rivington's Corner—which is at the Bottom of this [Wall] Street. Before the door of that most facetious Printer you always see a Crowd of Red Coats, who as naturally repair there after Breakfast, as the Ox to his Crib before breakfast, to hear and assist in the Circulation of any thing that may be stirring. Within is the Venerable Rivington himself, cloathed in a long gown, & may very properly be called The Priest of the Temple of Falsehood.

"In all New York papers you must read a great Deal of the Coffee House Bridge, which is within 5 yards of M^{r} R^{s}. This is appropriated to the Merchants, who meet upon this miserable Scaffold, for many good purposes, & among the rest to endeavour to lower the Exchange. They may be called the Scotch Invasion. This must be very entertaining to you, but I assure you it is an exact picture of the place.

"We have as yet no public places, but are to have plays in a short time, by the Officers of the Army & Navy. They very much want Actresses, or otherwise w^{d} not be inferior to Drury Lane. I am acquainted with several Families and many agreeable people of the Army; nobody is more Subject to change their opinion than myself, at present, I like this place very much, & would not leave it without much regret. . . ."—*Mag. of Hist.* (1915), XX: 124.

" Kemble embarks on board the ship "Echo" at Staten Island for Jamaica.—*Kemble's Jour.*, 190.

Dec. 1 "The Tory writers had now given up, for the most part, any attempt to convince the Whigs of their error. The die had been cast, and there was left nothing but recrimination, invective, direful prophecy and terrible threats. It was pointed out in the Tory press that Whigism never had been anything more than the privation of every fixed principle in politics. The Whigs of Charles I's time were 'regicides and republicans,' and in Cromwell's they were 'levellers,' and in the time of Charles II., Puritans. Now, if the Whigs establish their republic, they 'will reduce all men into a state of nature,' and perhaps the next step would be to cut off the legs of the tallest, that no man might look over the head of his neighbors."—Van Tyne, *The Loyalists* (1902), 253–54, citing *Royal Gaz.*, D 1, 1779; Ja 12, 1782.

2 Gen. Pattison writes to the board of ordnance that "the Demand for 12 P^{r} Iron Guns, for the New fortified Lines near Fort Knyphausen, from the North to the East River, laid me under the Necessity of purchasing ten Swedish Guns of that Calibre."—N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1875), 143.

" Gen. Pattison orders "that the necessary Repair, wanting in those parts of the City Hall, at present made use of and occupied by the Military, be immediately began and carried on by the Barrack Office." In these repairs are included "all the Rooms in the West Wing, and the Stair Case leading to them, likewise the Room allotted for General Courts Martial, with the small ones adjoining to it, up two pair of Stairs in the East Wing, as also the Stair-Case leading to those Rooms." The fire-place "in the Room allotted for the Non Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Main Guard" is to be given first attention.—N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1875), 305–6.

4 "It seems to gain Daily Credit," notes Smith in his diary, "that the Congress are at their Wits End and have sent Overtures for Peace. About the Time Jay with John Adams with Gerard left the Capes of Delaware 3 Weeks since Samuel Adams sailed from Boston.—There is no stopping the Depreciation of the Paper Money. Reed laments the State of public Credit in plain Terms tho' he falsely insinuates that he thinks a safe and sure Foundation is laid to check the alarming Evil. What can this be? I percieve nothing in their late Papers but a Convention proposed by Commissioners for N Y & the 4 Eastern Provinces at Hartford for a Meeting with others as far as Virginia inclusive at Philad: on the first Wednesday of Jany next to regulate Prices—A rediculous attempt already tried & found impracticable & doubtless thrown out to decieve the Rebel Soldiery! The Executive Council approved the Invitation 20 Nov^{r}—The Philad: Paper of that Day also notified the Drawing of the 3^{d} Class of their State Lottery on the 1 of March & probably to catch some Confidence from the People."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

" One of the taverns of the period is the "Chequer Tavern and London Porter House," in Cherry St.—*Royal Gaz.*, D 4, 1779.

5 Charles Carroll writes to Benjamin Franklin: "We have a good, though not a numerous army, about 20,000 fine hardy fellows, as tough as the knots of an old seasoned oak, well disciplined, well-armed, and pretty well clothed, commanded by a man whom they reverence and love. This army is strong enough to repress the enemy's inroads, but not to force them in their stronghold, New York; it might be easily reinforced in the spring, if we had good money, but wanting that sinew of war, we may be compared to a vigorous young man, bound hands and feet, struggling in vain to get loose."—Rowland, *Life and Correspondence of Charles Carroll of Carrollton*, II: 29–30.

7 Col. John Laurens, aide-de-camp to Washington, writes to his father, Henry Laurens, president of the congress: "Confidential accounts from New York inform us—that a considerable detachment of [British] troops are ready for sea—one division is said to be destined for the W. Indies—and a more considerable one for Georgia or South Carolina—but these as well as a fleet of Victuallers bound to Corke—it is imagined are detained by the position of the french Squadron in Chesapeak." The British naval force at New York, he says, "by the best intelligence," consists of the "Russel" (74 guns), "Robust" (74 guns), "Europa," "Defiance," and "Raisonnable" (each of 64 guns), "Renown" (50 guns), "Roebuck" (44 guns), "Romulus," and "two other frigates names unknown." Their army "may be about 18500."—From MS. letter preserved in L. I. Hist. Soc.

8 A "Congress Bill of 70 Dollars" is auctioned off at the Coffee House. The first bidder offers "Three Shillings New York cur-

1779 D 8 rency" for it. It is sold for "Eight Shillings and Three Pence Half-Penny."—*Royal Gaz.*, D 22, 1779.

10 King's College is still being used as a hospital.—N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1875), 309, 395. The building was thus used by the Americans before the British occupation.—See Ap 6, 1776.

20 Gen. Pattison writes that there is danger of "the Garrison being left destitute of Fuel."—N. Y. Hist. Soc. *Collections* (1875), 317–18. Two days later, Smith wrote in his diary that the garrison was distressed for fuel. "They consume 600 Cords of Wood per Week. Yesterday they seized the private Supplies of Sugar & Still Houses & Breweries & got but 70 Cord—Carts are pressed to go out to morrow & cut in this Island & orders issued to General Smith at Bruecklin to imploy 300 Axes in the Woods nearest to the Landings. These attacks upon private Property great[ly] offend—Some execrate the General others the Police and the Barrack Master. The Commandant talks of taking from the private Stocks of the Citizens in general."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

21 Von Krafft enters in his journal the disposition of various regiments in New York. His own regiment, which had just returned from Long Island, "went into barracks on the large square not far from the fresh water (near the new Scheel)."—*Von Krafft's Jour.*, 101. The "Scheel" is evidently the phonetic spelling of jail, and refers to the bridewell.

22 The "Loyal Refugees"—American subjects of Great Britain who have taken refuge in New York—adopt and sign an address of devotion to the king, pledging their help. They state that, "rather than violate their duty," they "have abandoned their estates, and cheerfully submitted to all the miseries of penury and exile;" and that others, "after long confinement in dungeons and in chains, have suffered death by the hands of the executioner." This address, and the king's answer were printed in *Royal Gaz.*, Jl 29, 1780.

23 A British fleet of about 130 sail leaves Sandy Hook "for England, Scotland and Ireland, &c."—*N. Y. Merc.*, D 27, 1779; Robertson's *Private Jour. Campaigns 1779 and 1780* (*MS.*); *Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 73. *Cf. Penn. Packet*, D 30, 1779. Another fleet left for the south on Dec. 26 (*q. v.*).

" In his diary, Smith observes that "the Obstinacy of the Rebellion was not a Distrust of the Crown's Clemency nor the Nation's Liberality but the Wrath of their own Countrymen, who they feared would ruin them by private Actions for Compensations and that Nothing would save them but an Act of Oblivion—That I knew by the Comm^rs this was not to be expected from Parliment & could only be had from the Colony Legislature. I confessed it difficult to frame a Law that should on the one Hand give Compensations & on the other oblige the Loyalists to make Sacrifices in Part for the Crown's Interest and the General Tranquility."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

" In a letter to Clinton, who has appointed him to the council, Smith expresses "grateful Sentiments for that Mark of your Attention communicated yesterday by M^r Elliot.

"If we are so happy as to see Your Excellency in the Spring for a final Blow to the Rebellion in this Quarter of the Continent, I hope the Station you have assigned me will enable me to Manifest a Zeal for the King's Service in some Degree answerable to your Expectations—The best Return I can Make for the very great Obligations I am laid under by your Politeness & Bounty."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

24 "Great Preparations still for the Embarkation and sailing of the Troops [for the south], which I hope will be Completed tomorrow."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 73; Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*). See D 25.

25 Sir Henry Clinton, Lord Cornwallis, and Gen. Patterson embark "on board a sloop to go to the Hook, in order to sail with the Fleet on the present Expedition."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 74; Wm. Smith's *Diary*, VI; Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*). Von Krafft, after recording Clinton's departure, says: "In the meantime Lieutenant General von Knipphausen was Commander in Chief, and the English Major General Baterson [Pattison] of the Artillery, Commandant."—*Von Krafft's Jour.*, 102. The fleet sailed from Sandy Hook on Dec. 26 (*q. v.*).

26 The British fleet, with Sir Henry Clinton aboard, is off for Charleston. Smith says: "This Harbour in which we have but a single Frigate the Thames is now perfectly without Defence on the Water, except by the sea which runs plentifully—The Bay and River are both full of floating Cakes—Near the Narrows they reach from Side to Side. In short Sir Henry tarried till the last Day of passing down to the Hook with Safety—He took a Falmouth Packet Boat with him and it is generally beleived means to go from Charles Town to England and that Lord Cornwallis is to succeed in the command of the Army. If any Thing abates the Joy of S^r Henry's Departure it is a Doubt some entertain of Lord Cornwallis's capacity & others of his Zeal in this War.—M^r Tryon & Gov^r Martin both think him a Man of Honor and sincere in his Friendships & that he has got over his Opposition Scruples. . . . He has an unfavorable Phyziognomy—Heavy in his Make and Gait with a Cast in his Eye. Some People call him a Blockhead & say he so overrates the Power of this Country as to suppose it impossible to crush the Rebellion. . . . Dec. 26

"This Garison now consists of 4000 Regular Troops.—Tho' it is supposed the two Fleets [the one to Charleston and the one to England—see D 23] have carried off 20,000 Souls & upwards they are but scarcely missed in the Streets."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI; *Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 74.

"The New-York Pocket Almanack, for the Year 1778, is just published; the Daily Journal for the same year, will be ready to be delivered next Saturday; and Gaine's Universal Register, for the same year likewise, will be ready in due Time."—*N. Y. Merc.*, D 27, 1779. 27

The "Guard Room at Turtle Bay" has not been repaired as ordered, in consequence of which "a Man with a large Family" has been "turned out of his House to make Room for the Guard."—in N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1875), 330. 31

1780

"Some lotteries which were held in New York during the Revolutionary War must be classed as private lotteries, since they were not authorized by legislative enactment, but organized by authority of the commandant of the city. One was held in 1780 to raise money to buy fire-buckets for the city; another was held in 1781 to raise money for the relief of 'poor refugees.' The refugees were the loyalists who sought protection in New York. The overseers of the poor were made trustees of the fund of $2700 to be raised by the lottery."—Ross, "The History of Lotteries in New York," in *Mag. of Hist.*, V: 150; *Royal Gaz.*, F 23, 1782. See also My 15, 1782. —

In this year, the British fortifications on Laurel Hill (see 1776, Autumn, and Ap 26, 1779) were much extended and called Fort Clinton.—*20th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc. (1915), 433. Later, the works were completed and strengthened and received the name of Fort George.—*Ibid.*, 431. See 1781; L. M. R. K., III: 944; Pl. 180, Vol. III. —

"A List of Farms on New York Island 1780" is the title of a small note-book kept by Evert Bancker, surveyor, which forms part of the Bancker Collection in the N. Y. Hist. Soc. The list shows owners' names, acreage, and in some cases the nearest milestone. The farms are grouped by localities, as follows: "West side of Bowery lane and Blooming Dale Road;" "West side Bowry lane —Northward;" "East side Bloomingdale Ro^d Southward in returning;" "Great Kills & Greenwich along the North River southward;" "East side Bowry lane & along the East river Northward;" "East side Bow^r lane &c & Harlem bounds;" "Harlem Bounds Contin^d;" "Near Kings Bridge;" and "East from the road back to Harlem."—N. Y. H. S. *Bull.*, Ap, 1917, 8–9. For list of the more interesting of Bancker's surveys, in the Bancker Coll., in the N. Y. P. L., see Vol. I, p. 358. —

A water colour drawing, showing the ruins of Trinity Church, and its immediate surroundings, perhaps by Lord Rawdon, and drawn at about this time, is reproduced and described in Vol. I, Pl. 49. A similar view, probably made a year or two later, is reproduced and described in Vol. III, A. Pl. 8, from a lithograph, made probably about 1840, reproducing a contemporary sketch belonging to Trinity Corporation. —

Smith writes in his diary: "This is the trying Day in the Rebel Army. Several Deserters of Yesterday (3 or 4) say there will be a general Tumult—The 3 years men will not reinlist—Those for 3 years or during the War insist also on leaving the Army—A new Coat is to be offered to every Soldier & Furloughs to 1 April to those whose Times expired to Day. They have agreed to refuse the Present as insidious and to oppose Force to Force."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. Jan. 1

On account of the "many Evils" which "daily arise from the unlimited Number of Taverns and Publick Houses within this City "

1780 Jan. 1 and its Precincts," Maj.-Gen. Pattison issues a proclamation restricting the number of licenses to 200, and directing that these "be granted to such House Keepers only, whose Characters are sufficiently vouched and approved by the Magistrates of Police." Persons retailing spirituous liquors in quantities less than five gallons "may apply to the Police for a Special License for that Purpose, provided the same be not drank within their own Houses, or sold in a less Quantity than a Quart." Any person violating this proclamation after Jan. 10 "will have his or her Liquors forfeited for the Benefit of the Alms House, suffer imprisonment, and be brought to Trial before a Garrison Court Martial for a Breach of Orders." Licences will be immediately withdrawn "from such as shall be known to harbour or tolerate any riotous or disorderly Companies." Two officers are assigned to the duty of seeing that the proclamation is enforced, under orders from the magistrates of police.—*Royal Gaz.*, Ja 1, 1780. For the orders of the commissioners of police on this subject, see *N. Y. Merc.*, Ja 3, 1780.

3 It appears from Rivington's paper of yesterday, says Smith, "that Russia is exerting herself to draw several Powers into the Support of Great Britain if France & Spain do not listen to Overtures of Peace. The House of Borbon seems to be elated & D Estainge's ineffectual Campaigne may save Great Britain from desperate Condescensions. The Check at Savannah may have saved the Empire."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

" "Deserters come in Daily from the Enemy, and many . . . are very well cloathed, not withstanding the Reports to the Contrary. Very Cold indeed."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 75.

5 Smith writes: "We hear of Persons frozen to Death on both Rivers contending with the Ice and of multitudes who suffer in various Parts of the Town. No Wood can come from the other Side of the Water and tis said this Island will be totally disforested in a Week. While all pray for a releasing Thaw, Thousands exercrate the Barrack Master (Lt Colo Clarke) and many speak with great Freedom of Sir Henry Clinton."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

6 "I cannot be satisfied that it is even yet prudent to publish the Paper I have long had by me under the Title of the Candid Retrospect as it exposes the Writer to the violence of both Parties. I have only let off those Principles to such as can bear it & almost always with Success, for both are ignorant of what has past of a conciliatory Nature. As it may hurt my usefulness I suspend the Publication till the Civil Governmt takes Place & perhaps it will come best from the New Governor."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. For the content of *The Candid Retrospect*, see Ja 30, 1781.

" Refugees from Connecticut are requested to meet on this day "at the Queen's Head Tavern [Smith's] in Cherry Street."—*Royal Gaz.*, Ja 5, 1780. There were two Queen's Head Taverns in New York at this time, the other being that of James Strachan, on Brownjohn's Wharf.—See My 12, 1779.

7 Smith writes: "The Ink freezes in my Pen—The River fast to Poulus Hook. I sit before a large Coal Fire & within two feet of the Grait & yet am not comfortably warm My Ink Stand is on the Corner of the Grait. God have mercy on the Poor—Many reputable People lay abed in these Days for Want of Fuel.

"Desertions still continue from the Continental Army. If an alarm comes from the South & the Southern Interest procures a Resolution to send Washington down to that Country what Miseries must the Soldiers indure in the March at this Season—The Extremity of the Weather may be favorable to the British Interest."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

8 Tryon is distressed, says Smith, "by the Scarcity of Fuel—has but a Load himself—orders old Hulks to be cut up There are 3000 Cords at the opposite Landings but we can't have it till there is a Thaw to open the access to the Shores."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

12 A visitor from Tappan tells Wm. Smith that "on the Road he met many of Washington's Soldiers going Home because their Times are out. Thinks at least 2000.—They would not reinlist to go Southward. Heard nevertheless that some new Recruits are got for high Bounties & the Promise of Stores at which they may buy necessaries at the Prices of 1776.

"It is reported from Staten Island that 24 Deserters came there yesterday across the Ice which join the Island to the Jersey Shore and that 13 Ships were seen [in] the Offing—supposed to be the Cork Fleet."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

" Gen. Pattison orders "that no Fruit or Ornamental Trees round Gentlemen's Houses" shall be cut down.—N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1875), 341–42, 363. Jan. 12

"In the evening there was great alarm to the effect that the Rebels were approaching."—*Von Krafft's Jour.*, 104. For the British preparations for such an attack, see Ja 19 and 23. 14

Smith writes that the weather has been "intemperate to an Extreme and on the Increase ever since Wednesday Evening. The Ice is this Morng fixed from Side to Side tho' the Sky is clear. Every Day People have been interlocked by the floating Cakes & many perished. Carts cross from Morrisania & at Whitestone.—A Vessel laden for a Sea Voyage was taken up yesterday by Governmt for Fuel, for the Slays & Carriages of the Town tho' all impressed don't bring in a sufficient Supply. We often hear of the Deaths of the Poor frozen in their Houses. Deserters come in nevertheless at Staten Island King's Bridge and Poulus Hook—Unfortunately and improvidently the Garrison at Staten Island was scant of Provisions & Yesterday supplied with Difficulty by Boats. Major Lumm who Commands at Poulus Hook expects Washingtons Whole Army & is in a forlorn Hope. If the Garrison is lost we may have Shot from thence into this Town. The severity of the Weather is perhaps our Protection for the Moment."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. "

"The Town alarmed," says Smith. "A note from General Stirling to Mr Tryon that 4000 Rebels were on Staten Island. A Detachmt consisting of the 42 & several Corps of the German Troops prepare to go to the Island at the Ebb in the Afternoon, when it is hoped that the loose Ice will fall down. Now it is fast from the Battery to Paulus Hook. Yesterday the East River was crossed on the Ice by Many & the Paper of this Day says by a Horse and Slay. I saw Men at 3 this Afternoon nearly over to Poulus Hook & then returning. It appears smoother on that Shore than this & I suppose it was distrusted, tho' I believe it is firm—There arose a great Smoke on the North East Shore of Staten Island. There has been a Flag up there all the Morning, whether as a Signal of Vessels in the offing or of the Descent I know not."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. The Americans took post "upon the Heights near the Redoubts, constructed at the North End of the Islands."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ja 24, 1780. Gen. Knyphausen included this Staten Island episode in a report to Germain on Mar. 27 (*q.v.*). 15

I find Tryon "run upon by Persons about Carts Boats &c to get Reinforcements over to Staten Island but the anxiety abates, the Flag being down which was the Signal to denote the Retiring of the Rebels—I left the Govr at 12 & returned at 3 & tarried till near 8 at Night—no Message from the Island. . . . 16

"If the Ice grows stronger & a Snow Storm rises Washington may find us open to Surprise on every Side."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

"I had not seen the Pamphlet censuring the Opposition & imputed to Gibbons one of the Lords of Trade till last Friday. It is well written but by involving so many in the Charge of plotting agt their Country may excite to a Civil War in England. If the main Body adopt his Sentiments the Party will be ruined & the Nation safe. It seems to me to be Time for the Leaders to consult their Safety by an open Conversion or by Flight. Heaven prevent their coming here, with Land Forces from France in the Spring. The condition of Great Britain is perillous under every Point of View. The Suppresion of the Opposition may endanger the Liberties of the People unless the Prince is Vertue itself."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. "

"The Rebels went off Staten Island yesterday morning 2 o'Clock with 300 Slays loaded with plunder—Salted Provisions Clothing Blankets & Household Furniture. The Male Inhabitants fled to the Fortresses. The Party 3000 led by Green Stirling & Maxwel. 6 Deserters & 17 Prisoners brought in—We lost only 2 or 3 Dragoons interceptd coming in to the Forts."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. 17

The queen's birthday is celebrated "with uncommon Splendor and Magnificance." It is thus described: At noon, "a Royal Salute was fired from Fort George, and repeated by his Majesty's Ships of War at one o'Clock. The Public Rooms were on this Occasion entirely new painted and decorated in a Stile which reflects Honour on the Taste of the Managers. A Doric Pediment was erected over the principal Entrance, enclosing a transparent Painting of their Majesties at full Length, in their Royal Robes; over which was an emblematical Piece, encircled with the Motto of, BRITONS STRIKE HOME. The Whole illuminated with a beautiful Variety 18

1780 Jan. 18 of different coloured Lamps. In the Evening, a most splendid Ball was given by the General, Field, and Staff Officers of the Army, to the Garrison and principal Ladies and Gentlemen of the City. The Ball was opened at eight o'Clock, by The Baroness De Riedesel, and Major-General Pattison, Commandant of the City and Garrison. Country Dances commenced at half past Nine, and at Twelve, the Company adjourned to Supper, prepared in the two Long Rooms. The Tables exhibited a most delightful Appearance, being ornamented with Parterres and Arbours, displaying an elegant Assemblage of natural and artificial Flowers, China Images, &c. The Company retired about three in the Morning. . . ."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ja 24, 1780.

Part of the celebration consisted of a "public dinner" given by General Tryon "to his Excellency General Knyphausen, Major-General Philips, Baron Reidezel, commander of the troops of his Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick, Major-General Pattison, Commandant of the City, and the other general Officers of the garrison; many public toasts were drank, and the day (celebrated as the nativity of her Majesty the Queen, the most amiable exemplary and beloved Princess upon earth) was passed with the most perfect hilarity." The evening events were described as "the most truly elegant ball and entertainment ever known on this side the Atlantic. . . ."

A "supper at Mr. Hicks's," is also mentioned in this account, and is evidently the same as the dinner referred to above. It "consisted of three hundred and eighty dishes, besides the ornamental appendages."—*Ibid.*

Baroness Riedesel thus describes the ball: "As the birth-day of the queen of England was approaching (which indeed really comes in summer, but as the king's birthday also comes in that season, is celebrated in winter, to give more custom to the trades people, as every one upon those days appears at court in gala-dress) they wished to celebrate the day with a great fete; and as it was the general wish—partly to please General Phillips, and partly to make me forget my own sufferings—to confer on me a distinguished honor, they desired me to be queen of the ball. . . . When at length the great day arrived, all the ladies assembled at Governor Tryon's, where they received me with all ceremony. . .

"At six o'clock in the afternoon I was obliged to seat myself in a carriage with Generals Tryon and Patterson to be driven to the ball, where we were received with kettle-drums and trumpets.

". . . I was obliged to open the ball with one of the generals by a formal minuet. . . . I danced several English dances.

"At supper, I was obliged, as I represented the queen, to sit under a canopy, and drink the first toast. I was certainly much touched at all the marks of friendship I received, although extremely tired; still, in order to show my gratitude, I cheerfully stayed as long as possible, and remained until two o'clock in the morning. . . ."—Baroness Riedesel's *Letters and Journals* (ed. by Stone), 172–73.

Regarding this "splendid & numerous Ball" at Hicks's Tavern, to which "near 400 Guineas" was "subscribed by the Army," Smith wrote next day: "[the money] would have been better laid out in Fuel for the Poor or in general Charity to the Plundred Inhabitants of Staten Island."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

19 Judge David Ogden of New Jersey, a resident of New York, writes to Gen. Tryon an outline of the present critical situation in which the city stands, particularly by reason of the frozen rivers. He advises that troops be ordered from Long Island, and the citizens put under the command of proper officers for the City's defence. He offers a plan whereby the "shameful want of firewood" may be remedied.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, VIII: 782.

" The passage of the North River over the ice to Paulus Hook is "practicable for the heaviest Cannon, an Event unknown in the Memory of Man." It is "strongly reported that General Washington was meditating a great Stroke upon New York, with his whole Force, by different Attacks." Careful plans for defence are executed, by raising volunteer companies, and posting sailors on shore, their ships being fast in the ice.—From Gen. Pattison's letter to Lord Germain, Feb. 22, in N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1875), 152–57.

" Lieut.-Gen. Knyphausen having ordered that certain signals be used between King's Bridge and Mc Gowan's Pass, Gen. Pattison establishes the following ones to be used between Mc Gowan's Pass and the City: "Upon the Firing of one, two, or three Guns at Mc Gowan's Pass, the same Number are to be repeated in succession from the Cantonment of the 37th Regt, near the 5 Mile Stone, formerly Known by the name of the Dove Tavern, Murray's House on the Heights of Inklenberg, Bunker's Hill and Fort George. Jan. 19

"And in case the Enemy should appear in force & attempt to cross in the Rear of the Line of Mc Gowan's Pass, either by the North or East River, the following Signals to be made, Viz:

"If by the North River four Rounds to be fired from the Cannon posted at Major Bayard's House at Bloomingdale, or from the Alarm Gun, nearest to where the Enemy may attempt to pass, and repeated in succession to Greenwich the Star Redoubt near the Foundery and Fort George.

"If by the East River, five Rounds to be fired from the Cannon posted at the Dove Tavern, or the nearest Alarm Gun, and repeated in succession from Murray's House and Bunker's Hill to Fort George.

"Upon the Firing of either four or five Alarm Guns at Fort George, all Troops of the Garrison are Instantly to put themselves under arms—The Royal Artillery at the lower Battery—The Brigade of Losberg immediately will march and form near the Provost Goal.—The 42nd Regiment in Front of Saint Paul's Church.—The 43rd and the two Battalions of Anspach Brandenboroug on their Regimental Parades, when each Corps respectively will wait for further orders.

"The City Companies will upon the same Alarm assemble in Queen Street, with their Right at Mr Walton's House and their Left extending towards the Fly Market. The Loyal Commissariat Companies will also on the same Occasion parade under Arms near the Provision Stores in Water Street.

"If Kings Bridge is attacked in Front, one Gun to be fired from Fort Knyphausen, & (if at Night) one Rocket from Morris House to be added to the Signal.

"If Kingsbridge is attacked by the North River, two Guns to be Fired from Fort Knyphausen & (if at Night) two Rockets from Morris Home.

"If Kingsbridge is attacked by Harlem Creek, three Guns to be Fired from Fort Knpyhausen, & (if at Night) three Rockets from Morris House to be added to the Signal."—N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1875), 46–47.

"The oldest man in this Country," writes Smith, "does not remember such a long continuance of very severe cold.—Since yesterday Afternoon it has been intensely so. We cross the Hudson in all Places and in Numerous Bodies but not without wet Feet at high Water. The Ice sinking at Ebb & letting in the Flood on the bent Places for 6 or 7 Inches.—Its Firmness under the Duration of the Frost leaves us so open on the West that the 42 was ordered in yesterday & another Regiment is on the Way from Long Island. We have 4000 here on the hither Side of Fort Knyphausen—The Inhabitants are ordered to range themselves under Officers of their own Election & Arms are to be delivered out to them to Morrow."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. See also *Von Krafft's Jour.*, 103. The citizens form volunteer companies for defence.—Pattison Letters, in N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1875), 147. For a fuller account of conditions due to the cold weather, see *Ann. Reg.* (1780), 224–25. 20

Maj.-Gen. Pattison issues a proclamation calling for the enrollment of every male inhabitant from the age of 17 to 60 years. "Any Person within the Age above mentioned, who shall at any time fail to obey the Orders he may receive from his Captain, will be subject to imprisonment or banishment from the City." Firemen and Quakers are "expected to exert themselves in any Cases of Emergency."—*Royal Gaz.*, Ja 22, 1780; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1863), 689–90. See Ja 22 and F 9. On Sept. 9, the order had not met with the desired response, and Gov. Robertson issued a notice that every man of the age specified who neglected or refused to enroll should be subject to imprisonment or banishment; and he instituted a set of rules to govern the militia companies raised by this means.—*Royal Gaz.*, S 9, 1780. See also his order of Je 22, 1782.—*Ibid.*, Je 26, 1782. Regarding the effect of such military despotism upon the Loyalists in New York, see Van Tyne's *The Loyalists* (1902), 250–51. "

"Provisions for 6 weeks sent to the Garrison at Powlis Hook on the Ice by Sleds, with a Reinforcement from the 42nd Regiment. The 22nd came to town from Jamaica and the 80th is expected."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 77; see also Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. 21

In consequence of the proclamation lately issued (see Ja 20) by the commandant, more than 4,000 men have enrolled themselves 22

1780 Ja 22 in the several companies formed in this city, exclusive of the "Volunteer" and "Independent" companies.—*Royal Gaz.*, Ja 22, 1780.

23 Gen. Pattison has ordered 12-pounders for "the Circular Redoubt near Jones's House, on the East River,—but there being no Platforms in that Work, and the Embrazures are so high, that the Guns on any Carriages can be of no Service, unless the Embrazures are cut down, or Platforms made," the General prefers the latter. This redoubt has been "given in charge to the Royal Navy."—N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1875), 350–51.

24 Plans of signalling are arranged with the commanders at "Hoebuck" and "Staten Island."—N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1875), 349, 351–52.

" The "Brid[e]well Store House," appears to have been at this time used as a place for storing munitions of war.—N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1875), 352.

25 Lieut.-Col. Buskirk, with about 120 men from Staten Island, surprises the American post at Elizabethtown, and takes two majors, three captains, and 47 privates as prisoners. On the same night, Maj. Lumm, with detachments from Powles-Hook, attacked Newark. The Continentals attempted a defence and 7 or 8 were killed and 34 taken prisoners.—*Royal Gaz.*, Ja 29, 1780. *Cf.* Mr 27.

" As there is no gun at "Mac Gowan's Pass" to repeat the established signals, Gen. Lee orders a four-pounder for that purpose.—N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1875), 352–53. See Ja 19.

" "Whereas it is conceived it will Tend much to the Interest of the Corporation not only to Widen the Streets upon the Church Lands but also to reverse some of the Lotts and by that means increase their Value . . . a Committee [is selected] to make such Alterations in the . . . said Lands (by Contracting Some and throwing out others of the Lotts into the Streets and Turning the Fronts of others) in such manner as . . . proper . . ."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*).

26 Two rebel deserters examined by Smith give this information: "Washington last Friday at Morris Town—They know not the Force one says 10 & the other 14000—No Horse—No Fortifications. A Park of 43 Peices of ordnance—Nothing heavier than 6 Pounders. Their heavy artillery sent to Easton. 3/4th of the Army Old Country People and discontentd—This chiefly occasioned by their insisting that every man inlisted for the War who can't shew a Certificate or give his recruiting officers affidavit—The Cols of each Corps went thro' this Farce at Smiths Clove last Summer & gave 100 Dollars to such as would reinlist for the War as a Present from the Congress but those who refused were sent to the Guard House & Whippd. They did not dare to practice this upon the N England 3 Years Men who have Relations to befriend them."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

27 "I find by the Congress Journals of 7 Octr," says Smith, "that there is to be a monthly Assessmt to raise 15 Millions of Dollars on the 1 of Feby & so every month to Octr

"The Proportions are these

New Hampshire	400,000
Massach:	2300,000
Rhode I	200,000
Conn:	1700,000
N Y	750,000
N Jersey	900,000
Pensil	2300,000
Delaware	170,000
Mariland	1580,000
Virginia	2500,000
North C	1000,000
S Carolina	1200,000
	15000 000"

—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

" A muster of the militia of the city in Great George St. is reviewed by Maj.-Gen. Pattison.—*Royal Gaz.*, Ja 29, 1780.

29 "Gaine's Paper of yesterday shews the Difficulty of getting an Assembly in the N Y State—They were to have met at Albany Tuesday 3 Jany & the members are menaced in the Pogkeepsing Paper of the 10th for neglecting to go there and form another general regulating Act agreable to the advice of the Congress. George Clinton was to set out for Albany the 11th."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

30 Three men walk over the ice from Saybrook, Conn., to Oyster Pond Point, L. I., a distance of 20 miles.—*Royal Gaz.*, F 9, 1780.

31 The managers of the "associated Refugee Lottery" notify the public that the drawing will be held in a "very few Days," at "Mr. David Grim's, in William-Street, being the usual Place for drawing Lotteries in this City."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ja 31, 1780. Grim's tavern was generally referred to as the "Hessian Coffee House."—L. M. R. K., III: 978. Jan. 31

Three sleighs and ten horses, taken on Jan. 30 from the "Rebels" near Elizabethtown by a party of mounted refugees from Staten Island, are driven over the ice from Staten Island to New York, "an enterprise never yet attempted since the first settlement of this country."—*Royal Gaz.*, F 2, 1780. The place of capture was "Raway." The captured "Rebels" were a pleasure-party, consisting of a lieutenant, eight privates, and some ladies.—*N. Y. Merc.*, F 7, 1780. See also the "Diary of the Moravian Congregation," in *Penn. Mag.*, X: 429. Feb. 1

On Feb. 7, the sleighs returned from Staten Island "the same way they came accompanied by Simcoe Light Horse."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 79.

On this night, a detachment of British troops under Col. Norton went, "from the heights near Fort Knyphausen," to "Young's house, near the White Plains, information having been received that a body of about two hundred rebels had taken post there." The next morning the British attacked and burned the house and defeated the Americans, 40 or 50 of whom were killed and 97 taken prisoners. The loss to the British consisted of 5 killed and 18 wounded.—*Royal Gaz.*, F 5, 1780. For Gen. Knyphausen's report of the engagement, see Mr 27. 2

A meeting is called of "The New-York, Marine Artillery Company" at "their rendezvous, in The Exchange."—*Royal Gaz.*, F 2, 1780. "

"I went upon the Hudson," writes Smith, "this afternoon back of Capt Kennedy's about 300 Yards from the Shore & would have gone further if the Guards had permitted. I walk[ed] up Stream and came off Dey's Street back of St Pauls. The Ice is prodigiously firm—12 Slays came from Staten Island to Town this morning and a Troop gallop'd from the same Place on the River to Poulus Hook. It is owing to these Bridges of Ice that we have so many Deserters from the Rebel army."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. 3

Alarm stations on shore are assigned to the "Royal Navy." These are at "Dependance Galley at the Hay Wharf;" "Royal Navy Redoubt" (see Ja 23); "Stevenson's House, and Rebel Redoubt Contiguous to it & near the Ship Yard."—N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1875), 361–62. 5

"Lost, Late on Wednesday Evening last, at the House of Mrs. Doran, No. 49, Wall-Street, (supposed to be taken out of the passage by mistake) a Blue Surtout with a scarlet cape . . ." A reward of a guinea and "no questions asked" is promised for its return.—*Royal Gaz.*, F 5, 1780. For earlier mentions of the keeper of this coffee-house, see Ja 15, 1770; O 13, 1777. "

The commissary-general sends "upwards of eighty sleighs loaded with provisions for the use of the troops on Staten-Island," where they arrive in the afternoon. They "returned to this city next day."—*Royal Gaz.*, F 9, 1780. The exact number of sleighs was 86.—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 79; De Voe, *Market Book*, 169. 6

A letter from Ireland says: "The English Ministry seem determined to conquer North America, if they beggar the nation. They talk of sending out 10,000 fresh troops in the Spring, but they chiefly depend on divisions to happen among the Americans. Many Ministerial pamphlets are publishing, to shew the immense value and importance of North America to Britain, and how absolutely necessary the reduction thereof is to her very existence. This present year will cost 32 millions, and increase the national debt to 200 millions."—*Penn. Gaz.*, My 3, 1780. 7

Smith writes he gave Tryon this day "a Sketch of the Roads from Newark & Elizabeth Town to Washington's Head Quarters & the Camp drawn this Morning by Mr Justice Ogden to shew the Propriety of Forsters Project of taking off Washington whose Head Quarters is several Miles to the N. E. of his Camp. He shewed me the Weekly Return of Deserters just brought in—They amounted last Week to 27. The Weather Moderates finely with a small Wind at South—Yet 100 Slays crossd the Hudson this morning & returned laden with Wood."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. "

A Stamford loyalist and merchant, Daniel Gray, relates that Putnam "took from him 1200 Dollars for his Brother's Life He had been sentenced by a Court Marshal. He paid it himself into Putnam's own Hand—What he did with it he can't say or will not for he is about to return to Stamford where he has a large Family 8

New-York, Nov. 24, 1783.

The Committee appointed to conduct the Order of receiving their Excellencies Governor CLINTON and General WASHINGTON,

BEG Leave to inform their Fellow-Citizens, that the Troops, under the Command of Major-General KNOX, will take Poſſeſſion of the City at the Hour agreed on, Tueſday next; as ſoon as this may be performed, he will requeſt the Citizens who may be aſſembled on Horſeback, at the Bowling-Green, the lower End of the Broad-Way, to accompany him to meet their Excellencies Governor CLINTON and General WASHINGTON, at the Bull's Head, in the Bowery---the Citizens on Foot to aſſemble at or near the Tea-water-Pump at Freſh-water.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

A Party of Horſe will precede their Excellencies and be on their flanks---after the General and Governor, will follow the Lieutenant-Governor and Members of the Council for the temporary Government of the Southern Parts of the State---The Gentlemen on Horſe-back, eight in Front---thoſe on Foot, in the Rear of the Horſe, in like Manner. Their Excellencies, after paſſing down Queen-Street, and the Line of Troops up the Broadway, will alight at CAPE's Tavern.

The Committee hope to ſee their Fellow-Citizens, conduct themſelves with Decency and Decorum on this joyful Occaſion.

CITIZENS TAKE CARE!!!

THE Inhabitants are hereby informed, that Permiſſion has been obtained from the Commandant, to form themſelves in patroles this night, and that every order requiſite will be given to the guards, as well to aid and aſſiſt, as to give protection to the patroles: And that the counterſign will be given to THOMAS TUCKER, No. 51, Water-Street; from whom it can be obtained, if neceſſary.

It is requeſted that ſuch of the Inhabitants who are not on the patroles, and ſickneſs does not prevent, will keep themſelves awake.

It is alſo deſired, for the ſake of order, that the Gentlemen who have been heretofore appointed to ſuperintend the nightly watches, to call their diſtricts together at an early hour.

NEW-YORK: PRINTED BY SAMUEL LOUDON,

No. 5, Water-Street, between the Coffee-Houſe and Old-Slip.

A. BROADSIDE ANNOUNCING ORDER OF EVENTS FOR TRIUMPHAL ENTRY OF WASHINGTON AND HIS ARMY INTO NEW YORK. SEE P. 1173.

THE

NEW-YORK DIRECTORY,

CONTAINING,

A Valuable and well Calculated ALMANACK;---Tables of the different COINS, ſuitable for any State, and digeſted in ſuch order, as to render an Exchange between any of the United States plain and eaſy.

LIKEWISE,

1. The names of all the Citizens, their occupations and places of abode.
2. The members in Congreſs, from what ſtate, and where reſiding.
3. Grand departments of the United States for adjuſting public accounts, and by whom conducted.
4. Members in Senate and Aſſembly, from what county, and where reſiding.
5. Judges, Aldermen, and other civil officers, with their places of abode.
6. Public ſtate-offices, and by whom kept.
7. Counſellors at law, and where reſiding.
8. Miniſters of the goſpel, where reſiding, and of what Church.
9. Phyſicians, Surgeons, and their places of abode.
10. Preſident, Directors, days, and hours of buſineſs at the Bank.
11. Profeſſors, &c. of the univerſity of Columbia college.
12. Rates of porterage, as by law eſtabliſhed.
13. Arrivals and departures of the mails at the Poſt-Office.

BY DAVID FRANKS.

NEW-YORK:

Printed by SHEPARD KOLLOCK, corner of Wall and Water Streets, M,DCC,LXXX,VI.

B. TITLE-PAGE OF THE FIRST NEW YORK CITY DIRECTORY, 1786. SEE P. 1208.

1780 F 8 who cannot leave their Estate without Ruin."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

9 Gen. Pattison publishes his thanks to the citizens of New York for the large enrollment in the militia during the last week, since issuing a proclamation asking for recruits (see Ja 20). They were reviewed under arms on Feb. 5. He compliments the "Independent and Volunteer City Companies" on their military appearance.—*N. Y. Merc.*, F 9, 1780.

" Gen. Pattison observes "that the Parapet in the Foundery Redoubt is so high that Men cannot with ease Fire over it," and he "desires that a Banquette may be immediately made round the Work." Officers of the navy, "who do duty in the Circular Redoubt on the East River," request "that Shovels and Spades may be sent thither to clear the Ditch."—N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1875), 366.

13 "A Wild Cat shot last Sunday night [F 13], robbing the Hen Roosts at Col° Clark's (formerly Mortier's) about a Mile from the Town. It must have cross'd the Ice from the Western Shore—The first Instance of such Game on this Island I ever heard of and perhaps in 100 years."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

15 The chamber of commerce passes a vote of thanks to Lieut. Walter for his care of the powder-ship in the Walloon Bay during the winter. A committee is appointed to consider the advisability "of fixing a Conductor to secure her against lightning."—*Col. Records of N. Y. Chamb. of Commerce*, 224.

18 Maj.-Gen. Pattison writes to Maj.-Gen. Tryon: "the Batteries in Fort George and the lower Works, are now all put into repair and compleated with Guns."—N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1875), 370.

" The price of a two-pound loaf of bread is raised from 14 to 15 coppers (*cf.* Jl 7, 1779).—*Royal Gaz.*, F 19, 1780. See, further, Mr 15.

19 A schedule of the armed forces in New York, exclusive of the king's troops of the garrison, is prepared by Maj.-Gen. Pattison. They include New York "Rangers," "Highlanders," "Volunteers," "Marine Artillery;" and the new "Associated companies" of volunteers, for departmental service,—such as commissary, ordnance, engineer, quarter-master, barrack, and dock-yard duty. The total city militia numbers 2,662 men. There are 355 of the Royal Navy acting on shore. Seamen from the transports, and from navy "victuailers," small craft, New York pilots, and private ships, armed with pikes, number 1,129. There is also a troop of 60 light cavalry, "formed from the artillery horse department," armed with sabres and pistols, and cloathed at their own expense; and the New York Marine Artillery, formed from the Marine Society, which was established by royal charter.—*N. Y. Merc.*, Jl 3, 1780. *Cf. Royal Gaz.*, Je 28, 1780. See also *ibid.*, F 9, 1780; and *Man. Com. Coun.* (1863), 691.

" Gen. Pattison requires the "Magistrates of Police" to give an order to the Barrack Office "to impress 50 Carts and Horses to bring Fire-Wood to this City."—N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1875), 371.

21 The "Promises of Pardon" begin to show their effects already, says Smith. "Yesterday 14 Hessians & 4 British Deserters came in after seeing Knyphausen's Cold Proclamation."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

" "The Ice between the Governor's and Bidelow's Island being cut, several vessels came up that had been below for some time."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 81.

" Gen. Pattison, in a long detailed report to Sir Henry Clinton, recounts the measures adopted for strengthening the city's defences. The "Circular Redoubt, near Jones's House on the East River," was allotted to the charge of officers of the navy. "Platforms were immediately raised in it, the Guard House finished & supply'd with Stoves, a Magazine provided & eight 12^{Prs} Mounted, for the Embrazures & 9 P^{r} plac'd to defend the Gate." This he christened the "Royal Navy Redoubt." Two companies of seamen mounted guard here daily. Other points of defence prepared were "Stevenson's House, on the Height above the Ship Yard;" the wharves from the shipyard to the Lower Battery; positions between Col. Clark's house and the "Circular Redoubt;" the "Foundry Redoubt," the "New Star Fort" near it, etc.—N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1875), 146–51.

" "The Estate of Charles Ward Apthorp, Esq; at Bloomingdale, consisting of about 300 acres of choice rich land, chiefly meadow, in good order, on which are two very fine orchards of the best fruit," is offered for sale. The house is described as "An exceeding good house, elegantly finished commanding beautiful prospects of the East and North-Rivers, on the latter of which the estate is bounded.

Feb. 21 "Also, a two story brick house, for an overseer and servants, a wash house, cyder house and mill, corn crib, a pidgeon house, well stocked, a very large barn, and hovels for cattle, large stables and coach houses, and every other convenience.

"About the dwelling-house is a very handsome pleasure garden, in the English taste, with good kitchen gardens, well furnished with excellent fruit trees, of most kinds: in short, nothing is wanting to make it a most agreeable and profitable estate for a gentleman, having a good landing and wharf on the river, where may be advantageously built a distillery or brewery, as a sufficient supply of water runs to it. The whole of the buildings are almost new, and in good repair."—*N. Y. Merc.*, F 7, 21, 1780. See also L. M. R. K., III: 948.

22 The ice has been a "Bridge" to "Paulus Hook," writes Smith, "from the 16 Jan^{y} 36 Days."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

" In a letter to Lord Germain, Gen. Pattison describes his preparations for the defence of the city during the ice blockade.—N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1875), 152–7.

24 "Last Night the Hospital Ship at the Wallabout got on Fire by accident and burnt to the Waters' Edge. . . ."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 81. This ship was the "Good Hope." It was set on fire "by a Connecticut man named Woodberry, who confessed the fact. He, with others of the incendiaries," was "removed to the Provost."—*Royal Gaz.*, Mr 8, 1780. No lives were reported lost. —*N. J. Gaz.*, Ap. 5, 1780. See also Mr 5.

" The severity of the weather having abated, Gen. Pattison thanks Capt. Howe and the officers of the navy under his command for their services on shore, and orders "that the Guard of Seamen in the Royal Navy Redoubt be relieved . . . by an Officers Guard from the Troops now in Garrison."—N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1875), 372–73.

25 An extract of a letter from New Jersey reads: "Nothing can equal the Tyranny we are under. The Property of the People is at the Mercy of Commissaries and other Agents for Congress. They give us Certificates instead of Money for our Goods. Though we are now under the most oppressive Taxes, not a Farthing can be got on the Certificates. Congress will not enable their Agents to take them up. I have hitherto laboured in vain for a Law to oblige the Tax-gatherers to receive the Certificates in Payment, on the old and fair Maxim, that Discount is good Pay. If I don't succeed what follows, but that we are under the Government that will not, or cannot pay its Debts, and yet are daily exacting new Spoils from the wretched Slaves they have made us? We must proceed to further Sales of our Property to satisfy the Collectors of Taxes, or be subject to ruinous Distresses.—Oh! the Folly of trusting to the delusive Promises, and Assurances, that the Expences of the War should be defrayed by the Sales of the Crown Lands. We have saved at the Spicket, but our Tyrants draw from us the Bung. We have strong Debates on this and other Subjects; you shall know the Issue of them in a few Days. If Congress will not pay their Debts, a Commission of Bankruptcy must go out against them. The Hour is at Hand . . . you see their Certificates are no better than Blank Notes . . . worse than their Paper Dollars."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Mr 6, 1780. See Mr 3.

" The ministers of the Dutch Church are thanked by Capt. Adye, Gen. Pattison's aide-de-camp, for "the cheerfulness and good will" with which they "acquiesced in giving Comfort to the Sick and Wounded Soldiery." These having now recovered or been removed, the church is returned to the ministers.—N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1875), 373.

26 Sir Henry Clinton having gone south, has left Tryon in command of the British troops in this district. Tryon reports to Germain: Navigation "has been open only to the Hook, since the 21st Inst.—the North river above the town is still impassable for vessels, being full of fixed ice on the banks, and floating ice in the channel."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, VIII: 781.

Mar. — Baroness Riedesel writes of this time and of the succeeding summer: ". . . the small-pox was raging violently in the city. . . .

". . . At the end of the winter General Tryon sailed for England, but just before his departure, he sent to my house, unbeknown to me, magnificent furniture, tapestry, carpets, and curtains, besides a set of silk hangings for an entire room. . . .

"About this time our friendly relations began with our excellent friend General Clinton, who was the general-in-chief of the English army in the southern provinces of America. . . . His country residence was magnificent, a most beautiful situation, orchard and

1780 Mar. — meadow, and the Hudson river running directly in front of the house. [Clinton occupied the Beekman House on the East River—see O 20, 1778.] Everything was placed at our disposal, including fruits of the most delicious flavor; indeed, of this latter article we had more than we could eat. Our servants feasted on peaches even to satiety, and our horses, which roamed through the orchards, eagerly ate the fruit from the trees, disdaining that upon the ground, which every evening we had gathered up and given to the pigs to fatten them. It seems almost incredible, but nevertheless it is true, that with nothing but this fruit we fattened six pigs, the flesh of which was capital, only the fat was somewhat soft. Peach, apricot, and other fruit-trees, are raised here, without espaliers, and have trunks as thick as those of ordinary trees.

"Not far from us were the Hell-gates, which are dangerous breakers for those ships that pass through them up the river. We often saw ships in danger, but only one was wrecked and went to pieces during our stay at this place.

"General Clinton came often to visit us, but in hunter's dress, accompanied by only one aid-de-camp. . . . The last time he came to see us, he had with him the unfortunate—as he afterwards became—Major André, who, the day afterward, set out upon the fatal expedition, in which he was captured by the Americans, and afterwards hung as a spy. It was very sad that this preeminently excellent young man should have fallen a victim to his zeal and his kind heart, which led him to undertake such a precarious errand instead of leaving it to older and known officers, to whom properly the duty belonged, but on whom on that very account (as they would be more exposed to danger), he wished to save.

"We passed much of our time at this most agreeable place; but our contentment was broken in upon by a malignant fever [probably a virulent form of malaria], that prevailed in New-York and of which, in our family alone, twenty fell ill; eight dangerously. Among these eight were my husband and my daughter Gustava. . . . every day persons would tell me of fifty or sixty fresh burials, which certainly did not tend to raise my spirits. The heat which the sick suffered was so intense that their pulse beat one hundred and thirty-five times in a minute. All our servants were sick, . . . At night I was often busied in making for my patients a lemonade of salts of wormwood mixed with lemon juice, sugar and water. By which means, as all the sick in the house had them, I used up in the space of two weeks, two full boxes of lemons, each box containing five hundred.

". . . The pastor, Mylius, and our trusty yager, Rockel, both of whom remained well, assisted me by turns watching at night. . . . At length all of our household who were sick were restored to health, and not one died, a result that abundantly paid me for all my trouble.

"We remained the entire summer of 1780, upon this lovely estate."—Baroness Riedesel, *Letters and Journals* (trans. by Stone, 1867), 177–87.

2 Lieut. Von Krafft records in his journal: ". . . we were mustered by an Englishman in the old Eingiessen Church [Dutch Church on Nassau St.], in which horses or other animals were sometimes kept, on the square of Crown [Liberty] Street."—*Von Krafft's Jour.*, 106.

3 "Took the Examination of George Welding or rather George Plater the former being an assumed name for Disguize. He came from Philad: County last Saturday & arrived here on Tuesday

"His accounts agree with others respecting the want of Supplies for the American army & the Change of People's Minds since the Taxes.

"A Bill depending in the Assembly at Trenton to oblige Collectors of Taxes to accept Certificates of money [see F 25] due on Sales to Commissaries If not carried he says a Bomb will burst.

"Congress seems studious to make an Artificial Scarcity of Paper Money to raise its Value. but this is only damming up the Current that must flow with double Fury, when they pay their Debts as they will be obliged to do or declare their Bankruptcy."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

4 Inhabitants of the city having complained that they were being improperly billetted upon by employees of the barrack department, the commandant orders that a board of inquiry meet at the city hall on March 9. No billet shall be issued, except in prescribed form, signed by the barrack master or one of his assistants, and after examination of the house intended to be billetted upon.—*N. Y. Merc.*, Mr 6, 1780.

According to David Sproat, the British commissary of prisoners, the American prisoners on board the "Good Hope," on this day (error for F 24, *q.v.*), "wilfully, maliciously and wickedly burnt the best prison ship in the world." In vindication of British humanity, he adds, "The perpetrators of this horrid crime were not hanged but ordered to the provost. Mar. 5

"The prison ship at this time lay in the Wallabough near to a number of transport ships; the people belonging to them were so alert in snatching the prisoners from the flames, that but two out of some hundreds were missing. That is what I suppose the Congress alludes to when they say that they 'were indiscriminately thrown into the holds of prison ships':—They were indeed without distinction put on board the nearest ship called the 'Woodlands' where they remained for a short time, until the ships 'Strombolo' and 'Scorpion' were got ready for their reception. But the officers were always admitted to parole on Long Island in that pleasant village Jamaica until the 10th of July last when many of them had broke their parole and otherways behaved so ill, that it was refused them.

"This alteration had not taken place above two months when the prisoners were all moved on board the ship 'Jersey' where there is a variety of apartments for officers and plenty of room between decks for the men."—From Sproat's letter to Skinner, dated Jan. 29, 1781, in Banks' *David Sproat and Naval Prisoners in the War of the Rev.* (1909), 43–44.

"Gaine's Paper of this Day has a Part of Platers Intelligence [see Mr 3] thrown into the Form of an Extract from a Letter from Jersey [see F 25]. 6

"The multitude rise in their Confidence and begin to despise the Rebels as at their last Shifts. There is a general Sighing for the New garrison."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

The commissioners and governours of the "Royal Hospital for Seamen at Greenwich" (England) having empowered Supt.-Gen. Andrew Elliot at New York to receive forfeited and unclaimed shares of prize bounties in this province, according to various acts of parliament, Elliot publishes a notice that such bounty money is payable to him through the agents for the prizes condemned by the court of vice admiralty.—*Royal Gaz.*, Mr 11, 1780. See also S 10, 1779. 9

The state legislature passes an act authorizing the immediate sale of part of the forfeited estates (see O 22, 1779), in order that money may be raised "for providing the Troops of this State, in the Service of the United States, with Clothing and other Necessaries."—*Laws of N. Y.*, 3rd sess., chap. 51 (printed by Holt, 1782). The act was amended on Oct. 7.—*Ibid.*, 4th sess., chap. 13. 10

A number of "Women belonging to the 37th Regiment," having taken possession of "a House near the Bowery Lane . . . known by the name of the Casina," Maj.-Gen. Pattison directs that they "be immediately removed."—N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1875), 376. "

Lieut.-Gen. Knyphausen, "Commanding his Majesty's Forces, upon New-York Island, Long-Island, Staten-Island, and Posts depending, &c.," issues a proclamation giving protection and encouragement to the possessors of farms and gardens, "for the Purpose of raising plentiful Supplies of Grain, Forage, and Vegetables." Persons damaging stock or produce, farm houses, orchards, gardens, fences, etc., will "be punished with the Utmost Severity."—*Royal Gaz.*, Mr 11, 1780. 11

By order of the commandant, the officers of police issue a new regulation regarding the quality, weight, and price of bread. It requires that "all bread made of sweet flour, of the first quality, must be baked into long loaves of two pounds each, stamped with the initials of the Baker's name, and sold for Fourteen Coppers each loaf;" also that "all bread made of merchantable flour, of an inferior quality, must be baked into round loaves, weighing two pounds and one half each," similarly stamped, and sold at the same price. "Any Baker or retailer of bread, who shall be convicted of demanding or receiving any more or greater sum than Fourteen Coppers for each loaf . . ., shall be fined Ten Pounds for every such offence." Jeronimus Alstyne is appointed inspector of bread; he is required "constantly to visit the several bake houses in this city, and to make seizure of all such bread as he may find deficient;" this he shall send to the almshouse. The offender's name will be published; while, for a second offence, he will be fined £50, and, on the third offence, a stop will be put to his baking.—*Royal Gaz.*, Mr 18, 1780. 15

Maj.-Gen. Pattison has allotted the French Church in King St. "

1780 Mar. 15 for the reception of ordnance stores.—N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1875), 379. This was the Eglise du St. Esprit (at the present 18–22 Pine St.). It was badly damaged, and remained out of use until 1796 (*q. v.*), when it was rebuilt.—Wittmeyer, *Hist. Sketch of the Eglise Françoise;* L. M. R. K., III: 932.

17 Stalls and standings in the several markets are to be sold on this day "at the house of Mr. John Roome, inn-keeper, the corner of Water-street and the Fly-Market."—*N. Y. Merc.*, F 28, 1780.

21 Maj.-Gen. James Robertson, the new governour, arrives. Tryon intends to avail himself of the king's permission to return to England. The British and provincial troops within the British lines come under the command of Gen. Robertson, who is the "Senior British Officer here." Lieut.-Gen. Knyphausen has ordered reports from the corps to be made to Robertson.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, VIII: 787; Wm. Smith's *Diary*, VI. The new governour was commanding officer here at the time of the fire in 1776.—*Ibid.*, 686.

22 Two detachments of British troops, one from Kingsbridge under Lieut.-Col. Howard, and the other from New York City under Lieut.-Col. Macpherson, cross over to Jersey to make a joint attack upon the "Rebel Cantoonments" near Happer's Town. On the morning of the 23d, Howard and his men surprised between 200 and 300 Americans who, after making "a shew of defence," retreated "with precipitation." Macpherson did not arrive in time to give Howard much assistance, and all but 64 of the Continentals escaped.—*Royal Gaz.*, Mr 29, 1780. *Cf.* Gen. Knyphausen's report of the incursion as rendered to Germain on Mar. 27 (*q. v.*).

23 Maj.-Gen. James Robertson produces his commission as governour, and Andrew Elliot as a lieutenant-governour. They take the usual oaths, and the council and deputy-secretary are sworn in. Gov Robertson publishes his commission at the city hall.—*Cal. Coun. Min.*, 507; *N. Y. Merc.*, Mr 27, 1780. Elliot had been supt.-gen. of police.—*Ibid.*, Ap 3, 1780.

Wm. Smith's record of the event states: "We read the Commission [Robertson's] with Tryon's Consent in a Room opposite to his [Tryon's] Bedroom fearing it would be too much for him to hear it and then administered the Oaths in his Presence to the new Gov^{r}—On which he delivered the Great Seal & a N^{o} of Papers—We then returned & took the Oaths ourselves. And afterwards proceeded to the Balcony of the City Hall from whence after Procl^{n} to keep Silence it was read again.—The Day concluded in a Dinner at General Tryon's which he could not attend."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

27 Lieut.-Gen. Knyphausen writes from New York to Lord George Germain: "I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that since General Clinton's departure from hence on the 26th of Dec. last, we have had the longest and most severe winter that ever was remembered. All was continent: and horses with heavy carriages could go over the ice into the Jerseys from one island to another; and it is only since the 20th of February that the Rivers and Straights have been navigable.

"The rebels thought to avail themselves of this easy communication and threatened an attack upon Staten-Island, where there were about 1800 men under the command of Brigadier General Stirling, who were pretty well intrenched. For this purpose General Washington, whose army was hutted at Morris-Town, sent a detachment of 2700 men, with six pieces of cannon, two mortars, and some horse, commanded by Lord Stirling, who arrived on the island early in the morning of the 15th of January [*q. v.*], our advanced posts having retired upon their approach. They formed the line; and having made some movements in the course of that day, withdrew in the night, after having burnt one house, pillaged some others, and carried off with them about 200 head of cattle. The day of their arrival on the island I embarked 600 men to attempt a passage, and support General Stirling; but the floating ice prevented their success, and obliged them to return. I imagine that the appearance of these transports, with troops on board, which they could see towards the close of the day, induced them to make this sudden retreat, as they could not tell what success they might have. Some prisoners were made in their retreat.

"Some days after [see Ja 25] an advanced post, which they had at Newark, consisting of one company, was surprized and taken by a detachment from hence, and from Paulis-Hook, under the command of Major Lumm; and the same day General Stirling sent another detachment under Lieut. Col. Buskirk, who surprized the picquet guard at Elizabeth-Town, and made two Majors, two Captains, and 47 men prisoners of war. Both these enterprizes were effected without any loss on our s'de. Some time after [see F 2] General Mathew sent a detachment of guards and provincial horse, under the command of Lieut. Col. Norton, to attack a post at John's house upon the White Plains. This did not succeed entirely to his wishes; but the rebels who were posted in a house were however attacked and dislodged, with the loss of 40 men killed and 97 made prisoners, among whom were 1 Lieut. Colonel, 1 Major, and 5 inferior officers. We had 3 killed and 15 wounded. Mar. 27

"In the night of the 22d of this month [*q. v.*] we partly surprized and took a rebel post in the Jersies, consisting of 250 men, of whom we made only 65 prisoners, owing to two embarkations, one from hence under Lieutenant-Col. Macpherson and another from Kingsbridge under Lieut. Colonel Howard, not arriving at the appointed time. Our loss upon this occasion was very inconsiderable. Capt. Armstrong of the 42d regiment is wounded. By these little enterprizes during the winter, as far as we can ascertain, we have made 320 prisoners, and killed about 65 of the enemy.

"By the best intelligence I have been able to get, General Washington's army at Morris-Town consists of about 5000 men, besides militia. There has been a great desertion among them. Tired of the war, and dissatisfied with the depreciated value of their money, a general discontent pervades the whole army."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Jl 3, 1780.

"Fuel was so very scarce, that garden fences, old sheds, &c. were taken down to supply the want of cord-wood. . . . Provisions were as scarce as fuel. Everybody, except the rich and the dissolute, was put upon short allowance. Potatoes were sold for a guinea per bushel! while biscuits, made of oatmeal, as coarse, and containing as little nourishment, as ground straw, were served out to the [British] troops. Spring

"Early in the spring the Cork Fleet arrived, and brought provisions in abundance. Fine rose-butter was sold immediately at 2s. 2d. per lb. and almost everybody was soon relieved and made comfortable."—From an account of the life of one Thomas Gardner, in pamphlet vol. No. 238, p. 58, N. Y. H. S.

De Voe states that probably the Old Slip Market was among the "old sheds" torn down for fire wood, as he finds no mention of it after this time.—*Market Book*, 109.

There is on record, of this month, a "Return of each Provinces proportion of the Specific Tax for the support of an Army of 80,000 men for 3 years; accord^{g} to a resolution of Congress pass'd in April 1780." New York furnished 1,120,000 lbs. of beef or pork, 13,969 bbls. of flour, 500 tons of hay or fodder, 68,558 gals. of rum, and 30,000 bbls. of corn."—From MS. among the loose *Robertson Papers*, in N. Y. P. L. Apr. —

"General Robertson writes to me for a Draft of the Instrument to declare a Part of this Province at the King's Peace with Draft of a Letter from him to S^{r} H Clinton urging that act without delay. I send him both in a Letter before Dinner."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. 1

The draft of the proclamation reads: "Whereas His Majesty hath been graciously pleased by his Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Great Britain . . . to appoint and authorize me to be his Commissioner among other Purposes therin mentioned to execute certain Powers to such Commissioner intrusted by a statute or Act of Parliament passed in the 16th Year of his Majesty's Reign intituled an Act to prohibit all Trade & Intercourse &c

"And whereas it appears to me that it will tend to incourage many well affected Persons to exert themselves in suppressing the present Rebellion to proceed to execute the said Commission in divers Parts of the Province or Colony of New York I do therefore in his Majesty's Name by this Proclamation declare the Island of New York Staten Island and the Island called Nassau or Long Island with the several Small Islands comprehended within the City and County of Newyork & within Kings County & Queen's County on Long Island af^{d} and every Port District and Place within the aforementioned Limits to be at the Peace of his Majesty."—*Wm. Smith MSS.*, folio 194, in N. Y. P. L.

In some "Notes upon the Enquiry, whether it is expedient to declare any Part of the Province of New York at the King's Peace, and to revive the civil Government?," dated May 25, 1780, Smith wrote:

"All I can say upon the first Question is, that I do not at present perceive any Inconvenience, in leaving the Merchants of

1780 Apr. 1 the City of New York, under the old commercial Regulations; and certainly if the Restraints of the prohibitory Act were to operate as Punishments, the Extinction of them, must be grateful to such as are loyal Subjects, and win upon others; who if they adventure at Sea, will find no Enemies in their Course, but such as are so to the Reunion, Peace & Welfare of the whole Empire. . . .

"The second Question . . . is not so easily answered— . . . Perhaps the greatest Danger is in postponing it.

"The compleat Revival of the Civil Authority . . . will place every Character in a State of Responsibility to the Laws—A Condition ardently desired by some and dreaded by others. (1) it will be ungrateful to the Army.—(2) and certainly will be so to the few in profitable Situations under Military Favour—And (3) to those who exasperated by their Sufferings & Losses from the Hand of the Rebels, conceive perhaps erroneously, that the Restoration of the Government may be conducive to the Gratification of their Revenge. . . .

"A wise General will not suffer the Laws to check the Success of the Royal Arms . . . and it is also clear, that the Risk of setting it [civil authority] up, ought not to be ventured, until there is Ground to suppose, that a Legislature can be convened, as well to prevent by new Laws, the clashing of the two Powers to the public Injury; as to procure that Aid which the Country ought to yield, to accommodate the Army, and to facilitate the military Operations for the general Weal. . . .

". . . Until we get a proper Assembly, let the military Powe continue, & the Acts be suspended that are to give a free Course to the Judicial & Executive Authority; and this State may be further prolonged by the Dissolution of an Assembly, if an unfavorable Temper should appear to be obstinate, against the conciliatory & other Measures requisite to promote the Interests of the Crown and the common Felicity. . . ."—*Ibid.*, folio 194. The proclamation was never published.

" Gov. Robertson issues a proclamation prohibiting persons from cutting wood without permission on land that does not belong to them. Great devastation has been caused by cutting down the woods.—*Royal Gaz.*, My 3, 1780; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1863), 694. See Ap 3.

" "Gen. Pattison observed to me," says Smith, "that none but my Daughter attended the public amusements. I mortified him by saying my Wife & I thought ourselves too old. He was astonished being himself near 70—I withdrew at 8 after Coffee & he sent his Aid de Camp after me to play a Rubber of whist. I told him I never touched Cards—I suppose I have made a valedictory Visit. Heaven preserve a Nation of Triflers."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

3 Gov. Robertson's proclamation "published by Rivington last Saturday [Ap 1, *q.v.*] ag^{t} cutting Wood displeases some but the Long Island Farmers would he said carry him on their Backs."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

6 Maj.-Gen. Pattison issues a proclamation prohibiting the inhabitants of New York from throwing dirt, garbage, etc. into the streets, docks, open lots, or ruins, "to the southward of Fresh Water;" and ordering that it be carried away once a week at their own expense, "and thrown into the open lots in the Swamp, (near the Jews burying-ground) which are under water." Regulations are also given for street cleaning, and against incumbrances. William Hill is appointed officer to enforce the order.—*Royal Gaz.*, Ap 19, 1780; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1863), 694–95, 713. See Ap 28, 1781.

8 Members of the "Antient Reformed Dutch Congregation" thank Trinity vestry for the use of St. George's Chapel during the time their church "was occupied by his Majesty's Troops." They are now no longer in need of the Episcopal Church because Maj.-Gen. Pattison has taken "the earliest opportunity (The Recovery of the Sick and wounded soldiery wou'd permit) of returning the Old Dutch Church."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*).

9 "Sailors in a Merchant Vessel from this Port lately rose upon their Captain to carry the Vessel to an Enemy's Port. Gen^{l} Robertson writes to me to bring the Pirates to Trial but there being no Commission here & the Record of it sent to England as Bayard says by M^{r} Tryon I advised the Gov^{r} to send them Home to be tried on 28 Hen^{ry} 8th—The Cap^{t} and Sailors were retaken by the Galetea Sloop of War & brought in here."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

" Tryon, who "took the Air to Day for the first Time since the 9 March," tells Smith that Gen. Robertson has not a "Scrape of a Penn" from Clinton and that he (Tryon) hands over to the general "as his only Rule a Copy of the Letter of Service left with himself. If he had not done this Robertson could not have drawn out a Shilling of money for Pay Subsistance or Contingences."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. Apr. 9

Clinton and Arbuthnot summon Charleston, S. C. to surrender, promising "protection to the Inhabitants & their Property," but the Americans refuse.—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*). See My 12. 10

It is resolved by Trinity vestry "that (as soon as it shall be thought advisable) application be made for Setting on foot a Lottery or Lotterys to raise the Sum of Two thousand pounds for rebuilding the Charity School House in this City."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). 11

Gov. Robertson issues the following proclamation, which is written in a conciliatory vein: "The King having been graciously pleased to honor me with the Care of a Province, where, in a long Residence, I have contracted an Esteem for some, and an Affection for many of its Inhabitants, I proceed with great Pleasure to an-nounce his benevolent Intentions. 15

"It is his Majesty's Wish, by the Revival of the Civil Authority to prove to all the Colonies and Provinces, that it is not his Design to govern America by Military Law, but that they are to enjoy all the Benefits of a local Legislation and their former Constitution.

"To this End I have brought out the Royal Appointments for forming the Council, and supplying the Places of Lieutenant Governor and Chief Justice. And in Concurrence with the Commander in Chief of the British Forces who is also his Majesty's Commissioner for restoring Peace to the Colonies, I shall, as speedily as the public Exigencies will permit, give order for opening the Courts of Judicature, and convening the Assembly; and in general proceed to the Execution of the Powers reposed in me for the free Course and complete Re-Establishment, both of the Legislative and Executive Authority. . . . [The proclamation continues, at unusual length, to define the government's aims.]

"Until I meet you regularly in General Assembly, for the Restoration of mutual Confidence, and the remedying of private as well as public Evils, I pledge myself to Men of all Classes, in every Part of the Province, that it is the compassionate Desire of your Sovereign, and of the Parent Country, to unite in Affection as in Interest, with the Colonies planted by her hand, and which have long flourished under her Care,—that the Suggestions of her Intention to impair their Rights and Privileges, are the Arts of Malice and Faction,—and that every Insinuation made by the domestic Enemies of Great-Britain, of her being disposed to abandon the Provinces to internal Anarchy, and the Mischiefs of their jarring Interests and Claims . . . is equally false and malicious. . . .

"Less inclined to reproach than to conciliate, to aggravate than to forget, even the Guilt of those, who, privy to the repeated Calls of Great-Britain to Friendship, upon Terms adequate to the Desire and Expectation of their Constituents, yet nevertheless forbore to reveal them, . . . I exhort them to seek an early Refuge in the abundant Clemency of the Crown, from the Perils to which they have exposed themselves, by Measures fraudulently concerted and tyrannically inforced. . . .

"Towards redressing the Disorders, arising from the Loss or Want of Charters, I recommend it to all concerned, to apply without Delay in the ordinary Course for Charters, which shall be granted as soon as Civil Authority takes Place.

"As to the public Books of Records, so important to your Titles and Estates in all Parts of the Colony, and formerly lodged in the Secretary's Office, I understand that they were separated from the rest, by the provident Circumspection of my Predecessor, . . . and having been afterwards sent Home for safe Custody, you may rely upon their being carefully preserved, and duly returned as soon as the common tranquility is restored.

"I now call upon every Individual in the Colony, to shew his Allegiance, Fidelity and Patriotism, by affording his Assistance towards accomplishing the King's most gracious Design of restoring the Blessings of Peace and good Government: And they who shall most distinguish themselves by their laudable Efforts for these good Purposes, will most assuredly best recommend themselves to the Royal Approbation and Favour."—*Royal Gaz.*, Ap 19, 1780.

In researches undertaken for the preparation of this Chronology,

1780 Apr. 15 it has been discovered that the governour secured Wm. Smith to draft this proclamation for him. Smith says in his diary that the proclamation was discussed, prior to its publication, at a meeting of the governour with his council; "it is almost verbatim what I sent him in the 3d Draft."—Wm. Smith's *Diary*, VI, under Ap 15, 1780. See Ap 18 and 21.

On July 31 Smith wrote: "Not Having seen the Govr's Procln of 15 April I urge [his] delivering me several Hundred Copies to be issued—I have frequently suggested the Necessity of its being republished."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

This proclamation resulted from instructions sent by Germain to Robertson, dated July 9, to revive the "Civil Constitution," and to exercise authority as "Civil Govr," under a new commission for that purpose which accompanied Germain's letter.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, VIII: 767.

Civil government was not restored, however, until after the British evacuation (see N 25, 1783). For another attempt to bring it about, see Mr 21, 1782.

18 "Crowds are perusing the Procln [see Ap 15] affixed to Rivington's Corner & Mr White tells me it goes down with the resentful like chopp'd Hay. Will Bayard & Ashfield rave at the Liberality of Sir H Clinton's Procln Those who are in Rebel Houses dread being dislodged by the Penitence of the Proprietors."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

" Smith writes: "Elliot to Day & Axtel and White Yesterday press me for the Draft of the proposed Address from the Council [to Gov. Robertson]. I accordingly carried it to White in Confidence this Afternoon that he might inform me how far it would accord with the vindictive Rage of High Church & Refugees. Elliot is to call for it to-Morrow resolved if I alone join him to address the Governor."—Wm. Smith's *Diary*, VI. On April 21, he added: "Mr Elliot calls here with another Form of Address which he read. He has objections to mine which I am only left to suspect from the Frivolity of such as he ventures to express—That it is too long. That we ought not to expose ourselves to a Paper War—That he can never join in what I have said of the Taxing Claims. He always thought G. B. had done so much for her Colonies that they ought to be taxed

"I objected to his that it was a meer Compliment of no Use to the Crown. It would do well enough if the Rebellion was broken down but contributed nothing to it—It would be laughed at—Satisfied no Man nor afforded Conviction for making a single Proselyte &c &c.

"He seemed much affrighted—paid Compliments but must act for himself & be convinced.

"I at length told him that I would agree to a Complimentary Address if nothing else was the Choice of the Majority & he catched at my Proposal that both Drafts should be circulated among the Members & that we should then meet to compose a third. . . .

"Elliot is either imbarrassed by old Declarations of his Principle for taxing America—or by his Belief that Ministers still mean it, or by his Cowardice

"I leave the Council to his Management & their own Course. In the Path of Uprightness there is Safety—And as to myself am determined on a uniform & Systematic Conduct, bending to Occurrences only to facilitate it.—The Draft he produced after having Mine 24 Hours was not a single Sheet & of a contemptible Diction."—*Ibid.*, under Ap 21. A draft of Smith's proposed address is among the unbound *Wm. Smith MSS.*, folio 197. See Ap 24.

21 "I find great Jealousies among the Refugees of me as the Author of the Governor's Procln [see Ap 15]—Their Wrath recommends both me & the Measure to the Disaffected in Town & that may render both more pleasing to the Rebels beyond our Lines."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

24 "Mr Wallace carried the two Drafts of the Address [see Ap 18] to De Lancey who would not join in either nor hear mine read. He said he would not address after having served in Council 22 years & the setting another over his Head.

"He went to Morris who chose no Address but said his present dependt Circumstances obliged him to join in a Complimentary one if the Rest insisted—He did not like neither the Complts paid to Govr Tryon, who had never shown any Regard for him nor would it please the People.

"I find Wallace not very fond of this Business. I spoke my Mind freely.—That I should not quarrel if there was none—& would join either in a meer Complt or another like my Draft—That the latter or something like it was our Duty & would answer many good Purposes & that I begged him to remember what I had said—Wallace is to report to Elliot . . . Apr. 24

"I have done my Duty—And perhaps shall find myself best served by the . . . Obstacles to the Address. Certainly so—if the Crown does not finally prevail."—Wm. Smith's *Diary*, VI. On the next day, Smith, Elliot, Wallace, and Axtel met at White's. "Wallace reported that De Lancey would not come & that Morris was gone on a Party of Pleasure to the Hook but had said he would join in an Address that was meerly Compliment

"Of Course to gain Morris my Draft was given up & they (White only excepted) refused to say a Word of the Spanish or Irish News—We then resolved to adhere to Complt in the Strain of Elliots Draft which I take Home to change the Diction.—It surprized Elliot that I refused to do it there & I promised to send it to his office as I should alter it to be copied by Mr Seton.—I dropp'd that nothing was lost by Delay for if the Rebels supposed we disliked the Govrs Proclamation they would approve it the more, for they considered us as Tories."—*Ibid.*, under Ap 25. See Ap 27.

" The "sons of St. George" celebrate "the festivity of their tutelar Saint, at Mr Strachan's Queen's Head Tavern, where an elegant dinner was prepared for that purpose." Nineteen loyal toasts were drunk, and "the day spent with every social enjoyment."—My 1, 1780.

27 The governour thinks an attack from a French fleet is "not improbable" and "tells me," says Smith, "he is busy with the Commodore on the Project of sinking 20 Hulks in the Channel at the Hook which is but 800 yards wide—No works at the Point can be of much use—The Expense of the Hulks loaded with Stone about £1000—Not to be sunk till the moment of the Enemy's approach."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

" Smith's revision of Elliot's draft of an address of welcome to Gen. Robertson (see Ap 24), is being circulated for the signatures of the council members.—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. On April 28, Smith recorded: "The Govr tells me Elliot was with him yesterday upon the Subject of an Address, but as he found it meerly complimentary & the Council not unanimous he rather declined the Receipt of it. Opposition would say the Minister had sent out a Man not agreable to the People. I replied that every Evidence of our Refusal to express Joy at his Arrival would the more reconcile the People without the Lines to his appointment."—*Ibid.*, VI, under Ap 28. He added, on April 29: "Elliot calls here with a Face of Concern—intimates that the Govr disliked our Address as paying no Complt to him & much to Tryon & that this was the true Objection—I told him what the Govr had said yesterday. He then showed me one he [Robertson] wou'd recieve & asked my Hand to it—I altered a few Words & signed it tho' I really think the Composition contemptible."—*Ibid.*, VI, under Ap 29. See My 3.

28 Lafayette returns from France to Boston bringing news of an expected expedition under Count de Rochambeau. On May 10, he rejoined Washington, after an absence of about 15 months.—Tower, *Marquis de Lafayette in the Am. Rev.*, II: 106, 108; and see Ja 7, 1779.

" "There is an arrival of 47 [British] transports from South Carolina at New York."—*Writings of Geo. Washington* (Ford ed.), VIII: 257.

May 2 The chamber of commerce, in an address bearing this date, signed by Isaac Low, president, congratulates Gov. Robertson on his arrival.—*Royal Gaz.*, My 13, 1780.

3 Lord Germain writes from Whitehall to Gov. Robertson, expressing the king's approbation of the "spirited Behavior" of the inhabitants of New York "in so cheerfully and unanimously taking up Arms and embodying [organizing] for the Defence of the Town," when the rivers were frozen up. The governour published this letter on June 28.—*Royal Gaz.*, Je 28, 1780.

" Rivington prints the following address to Gov. Robertson from Andrew Elliot, Chas. W. Apthorp, Wm. Smith, Hugh Wallace, Henry White, and Wm. Axtell, "appointed by the Royal Instructions to form the Council for the Province of New-York:"

"Deeply impressed by sentiments of loyalty, and gratitude to our most gracious Sovereign, for his paternal affection and attention to the happiness and interests of his subjects in America, announced to us by your Excellency's Proclamation [see Ap 15], it is with the highest satisfaction, we congratulate your Excellency, on your appointment, to the care of a province, of which, your long residence, has given you so competent a knowledge, and where, the

1780 May 3 inhabitants, are from experience, so sensible of the confidence they may repose in your abilities, inclination, and exertions to promote their happiness.

"The ambitious and self-interested promoters of rebellion, to support their unauthorised, and perilous combinations, with designing, popish, and arbitrary powers, have, by concealing, and misrepresenting, the many generous and humane offers made by Great Britain, for restoring public tranquility, brought on the inhabitants of this once happy country, every evil they at first taught them to dread.

"Their personal estates are now wrested from them by taxation, their real ones sunk to the par of their paper dollars, their commerce annihilated, their civil rights and priviledges trampled upon by Congress and Committee Men, and their persons liable to be dragged into the field at all seasons to perform the duties of a Soldier.

"In the sympathy we feel for our suffering country, nothing can be more grateful to us, than the benevolence of the Proclamations issued by his Majesty's Commissioner, and your Excellency, so amply affording to the inhabitants of America, the means for extricating themselves from their present distresses; and whereby they are assured that Great-Britain is still willing to restore to the colonies, the benefits of local legislation, with their former constitutions, a participation in her extensive commerce, and an exemption from all taxations not imposed by themselves.

"His Majesty's attention to the immediate happiness of this province, by empowering your Excellency to embrace the earliest opportunity, consistent with the public exigencies, to open the Courts of Judicature, convene an Assembly, and completely re-establish both the Legislative and Executive Authority, will, we are convinced, rouse, and bring forward, every aid requisite to enable your Excellency to fulfil his Majesty's most gracious intentions.

"We most cheerfully concur with your Excellency, in the applause so justly due to the merits of your predecessor, under whose administration this province, when connected with, and protected by Great-Britain experienced uninterrupted felicity.

"From the firmest principles of loyalty and personal confidence in your Excellency, you may be assured, of our co-operating in every measure conducive to the honour of the crown, and the common prosperity and interests of our fellow subjects."—*Royal Gaz.*, My 3, 1780. An address very similar to this, endorsed "Mr Elliots Draft of an Address to Govr Robertson," is among the unbound *Wm. Smith MSS.*, folio 197. See also Ap 27.

4 "Various Accounts that Charles Town surrendered 12 April & that Sir Henry fell in the attack—I believe one Half of this Tale—The first Part of it & no more

"No Taxes levying nor Drafts making in the Country. So low the Power of the Usurpers—They wait for the French Troops expected in June . . .

"This is precisely the Moment to invade Jersey or to attack the Highland Forts."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

" Lieut-Gen. Knyphausen plans to complete immediately "the interior Line of Works for the Defence of this City." Gen. Pattison calls together the captains of militia, and informs them that, "Among other Works it is proposed to erect some new Redoubts, and City Militia being now Regularly embodied for the express Purpose of Co-operating in every Defence of the city, it is very much my wish that they may have the Credit in Conjunction with His Majesty's Troops, of raising one of these intended Redoubts themselves, to bear, as a lasting monument of their Loyalty, the name of the Citizen's Redoubt."—N. Y. H. S. *Col.* (1895), 392–93.

This "Line of Defence" extended "from the North to the East River by Bunker's Hill" and demanded "a working Party daily . . . of 500 Men." The militia companies furnished "300 of that number," and Gen. Pattison, in another letter of May 29, said: "they have ever since labour'd very cheerfully, without taking Pay or Provisions & have now almost finished the work."—*Ibid.*, 178–79. The militia completed its part of the work about June 3.—*Royal Gaz.*, Je 3, 1780.

" Wm. Smith is sworn as chief-justice at the governour's house.—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI; *Mag. Am. Hist.*, Je, 1881, p. 429. He had been appointed exactly one year earlier (see My 4, 1779). Because military government never yielded to civil government under the British régime (see Mr 21, 1782), Smith never functioned in this office.

In an order to the barrack master, Maj.-Gen. Pattison directs that "Mr Samuel Bayard, Secretary of the Province, is to occupy the lower part of the House in which Mrs Bridgham now lives in Smith Street, and she is to remove into the upper part with her family."—N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1875), 393. May 4

News reaches New York of the arrival of Lafayette at Boston. —Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. 7

"Tho' the Russel (Capt Drake) of 74 Guns & a Guard Ship lay at the Hook a London Ship in Sight was attacked & carried off by three Rebel Privateers last Sunday afternoon. The Merchants are incensed—The Delight Sloop of War did not go down till yesterday. 10

"People grow very impatient at the Inactivity here and the want of Information from Carolina—All Incomers report that Charles Town is taken & Sir H [Clinton] killed.

"The Weather has been so cold that we have no Grass Feed yet. Most People imagine that 10 Days would overturn the Usurpation in Jersey. It begins to be surmized either that the British are tired or unwilling to terminate the War. But suppose we should convulse Jersey & on the arrival of the French leave it again? I think this a better Objection to the Excursion than the Want of Forage and the Danger to the Soldiers from the Dampness of the Ground." —Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

"Washington seems afraid to move an Inch," writes Smith, 11 "for fear of Desertions. For a Week past scarce a Day without People from the Country who all agree in accounts of the general Despair of supporting the Rebellion. The Crowding of the Hive will oblige us to swarm."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

At dinner yesterday, says Smith, "a Group of idle Generals " had been boasting of their weekly Toast at Roubalet's formerly De Lancey's House & now pleased themselves with the Prospect of Exhibitions at the Birth Day. My opinion says White is that the best Preparation for the Birth Day is to beat Washington before the French Reinforcemts arrive. They hung their heads & were as silent as Birds in a Thunder Gust. But the Smile of officers of lower Rank present prevented his qualifying or retracting the Severity of a well placed Reproof upon a Sett of Idlers."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

Smith writes: "[Day before yesterday] I read to him [John " Thurman] the MSS to which I have given the Title of the Candid Review [see Jl 20], as well as the rejected Address [see Ap 27], with a View to stir up something like it from other Bodies & an applica for a Charter to the City of N Y & Burrough of West Chester. He exclaims agt Elliot's Address & agt me for putting my Name to it, averring his opinion at the same Time that it is no Composition of mine & beneath my Character."—Wm. Smith's *Diary*, (*MS.*), VI.

British forces under Clinton capture Charleston (S. C.).— 12 Winsor, VI: 474; Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*): In his diary, under May 16, Smith writes: "We have heard nothing certain but its [Charleston's] Investiture about the 12 of April [May 12] since which it would seem the Congress have had Nothing from that Town. This delay is very injurious to the King's Interest in this Quarter especially as we have nearly lost the best opportunity for seizing the Highland Forts which the Rebel Army will probably soon think of moving to unless we throw a Body of Troops into Bergen County."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. Official information of the surrender of Charleston did not reach New York until May 29 (*q.v.*).

The 37th and 43d Regiments are reviewed "in the vicinity of 15 this city." All the general and other officers in town, both British and Hessian, and thousands of spectators are present.—*Royal Gaz.*, My 17, 1780.

Patients and convalescents in the general hospitals of the city " "do daily purchase Spirituous Liquors from the Licens'd Public Houses, to the great detriment of their Health, and the subversion of good Order and Regularity." Such sales are now prohibited, by order of the commandant; and, "in order that no one shall be deceived, or plead the not knowing Convalescents from other Soldiers, all those who may be allowed to walk abroad as such in future, will wear the distinguishing mark of an H, made of blue Cloth, and sewed upon a conspicuous part of each Arm." Persons who induce patients to sell their clothing or the bedding and utensils of the hospitals will be amenable to court martial.—*Royal Gaz.*, My 17, 1780.

Supt.-Gen. Andrew Elliot's reports regarding city funds under " his inspection, in account with the city treasurer, John Smyth.—*N. Y. Merc.*, Je 5, 1780.

1780 May 16 From this time through the rest of the year, Washington considers campaign plans for attacking the enemy at New York.—*Writings of Geo. Washington* (Ford ed.), VIII: 282, 300, 341, 362, 368, 400; IX: 36–37, 144, 217, 228, 259, 275, 282, 288, 291, 310, 311, 496, 499; Tower, *The Marquis de Lafayette in the Am. Revolution*, II: 112 *et seq.* See also Ag 9.

" Goods and merchandise have lately been brought clandestinely into the city in considerable quantities, in violation of the established regulations (see Jl 17, 1777). These regulations are therefore revived and reinforced by a proclamation prohibiting the practice. —*Royal Gaz.*, My 20, 1780.

18 "The Guadaloupe a Frigate of 28 Guns arrived last Night in 4 Weeks from S^{t} Kitts with 4 Prizes. A Report that the French Fleet has left Martinique for Georgia. Much anxiety for S^{r} H Clinton from whom we hear nothing except by a Rebel Paper that the Place had not surrendered 17th April."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

" Gen. Robertson pays tribute to Washington's alertness when he says to Smith: "Washington can always have 48 Hours Notice of our moving & that is enough for him to get away." Commenting on the failure of the British to make any attempt to occupy the "Highland Forts" (see My 12), Smith says: "If Great Britain recalled all her Generals & raised her Colonels her affairs would probably mend. Her principal officers are the Plants of Corruption. Her Distresses must increase before Men rise by merit for the service of the Day. The apology for our present Idleness is the Possibility of the French Fleets appearance here before that expected under Greaves.—We are therefore fiddling in the Planting of Cannon on the Shores & at the same Time amusing ourselves with Toasts, Plays &c."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

" Gov. Robertson reports to Germain that "everything is preparing for a vigorous defence on both the land and sea sides. Batterys are made and guns placed on them where ever they can most effectually dammage the enemy's ships, but these can only annoy," etc. He explains his plan of sinking vessels loaded with stones to obstruct the channel, if necessary. A "facine work that can contain one hundred men" has been constructed around the light-house. "A large square fort is built at Brooklyn heights, the works at Paulus Hook are strengthened, and these at Fort Knyphausen put in order—The towns people are employ'd in joining the redoubts near the town with lines."—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, VIII: 791–92.

19 A number of exchanged British naval prisoners arrive from Elizabeth-Town. "In lieu of Fat Beef, the poor fellows have had thirteen dried Claws per day, for a considerable time."—*Royal Gaz.*, My 20, 1780.

21 A New Yorker writes from Sandy Hook to a friend in Edinburgh: "The army has not yet taken the field. The rebels in this quarter seldom molest us; and when they do appear, their numbers are so inconsiderable, that they retreat at the approach of any detachment. The Guadaloupe [see My 18] arrived here yesterday from the West Indies. In her way she took a Spanish ship of 22 guns, an American privateer, and three other prizes, which she brought in safe. She also brought an account that Admiral Parker had engaged the French fleet, and had taken and destroyed five sail of the line."—*Lloyd's Eve. Post*, Je 30–Jl 3, 1780.

" Another letter from New York states: "Every person from New-Jersey and Pennsylvania who has lately come to this City, gives us a horrid description of the distress and oppression of the Rebels. And I am well informed, that Washington's Continental Army, now near Morris-Town, when they were lately reviewed by their Chief and the French Ambassador, did not exceed 3000 effective men, exclusive of those dispatched to the southward, and those under General De Calb. . . . We also hear, that the Indians have commenced hostilities on the Frontiers of this Province and New Jersey; in consequence of which, Governors Livingston and Clinton detached a party of Militia to oppose them; but the party was obliged to return for want of provisions."—*Lloyd's Eve. Post*, Je 30–Jl 3, 1780.

23 Smith reports the presence in the city of "30 Farmers from Bergen County who had been drafted & must go into the Cont^{l} army or bear 100 Lashes. They say that being forced to be soldiers the People in General will elect the King's Service & the main Body come in in a fortnight."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

24 Washington's army, writes Smith, is reported "distressed for Provisions—in a mutinous Temper." Eleven regiments, of 2,200 men, make up the "Pensilvania Line," and the old army numbers "but 3800." The "Line" is disaffected and "speak daringly & defy the Rest. Say openly they will join the British and deliver up the army. Papers daily scattered thro' the Camp in such Language. The People in general of the like Mind—Friends say if the British now enter the Province the Soldiery will not suffer Washington to run away—The Country will join—Fayette promises nothing but Help if the British are defeated in the West Indies. No Accounts from Charles Town later than 17 April—It was then compleatly invested."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. May 24

" Rivington publishes in his paper of this date a long anonymous letter addressed to himself. It has been discovered in the researches connected with this work that Chief-Justice Wm. Smith was the author.

He begins by declaring that France and Spain do not wish the colonies to gain their independence. They merely intend "to feed the flames of contention," to exhaust, if possible, "the strength both of Great Britain and her Colonies," and then "to pour in foreign forces, for the compleat subjugation of the Colonies to their merciless dominion." After this, he continues:

"That they [France and Spain] should at present study to conceal this iniquitous intention, except from those who, for their assistance, are made interested in the plot is naturally to be supposed; but whether Monsieur la Luzerne, who has lately visited the Rebel camp, and the Marquis De la Fayette, who is come out for a second peep into the weakness of the country, . . . may not find America prepared for the avowal and execution of the vast and ambitious views of the House of Bourbon, is certainly worth the attention of a people long abused by false confidences, and indeed of every friend to humanity and the protestant Religion.

"Should these Popish emissaries in addition to that state of the country already sent home by Gerard, represent the Congress to be what they are, without credit abroad, or influence at home;—that their boasted army in the mountains of Morris-Town, consists of less than 4000 men, without pay, ill-clad, and reduced to eat *dog's flesh* for subsistence, and so nearly a mutinous dissolution, that the Pennsylvania line is nightly disarmed and guarded, and that all the rest of their force (except the besieged in Charlestown) is short of 2000 men, scattered in the Highlands, at Fort Stanwix, and in Virginia;—that even these insignificant troops are wasting daily by desertions, and the expirations of their terms, and that the Congress want the means, to find volunteers to replenish a camp that has nearly as many hutts as men: Such representations, I say, might induce the courts of Versailles and Madrid, to throw away the mask of their affected love to mankind. . . .

"It may afford some confirmation of the suspicion we ought to entertain, of the crafty designs of the common enemy of the British name and nation, to peruse certain passages from the new work of a celebrated Frenchman, I mean 'the political and philosophical speculations' of Mons. Linguet late of the Parliament of Paris." Smith summarizes Linguet's remarks on America as follows:

"The fate of the American colonies being now submitted to the decision of arms, it would be to no purpose to investigate the justice of their claims to independency. But I could wish to inquire of politicians in either hemisphere, whether they have seriously reflected on all the effects which such an independency may be expected to produce.

"In the first place, will not the success of the Americans be an endless source of divisions amongst themselves? From what we know of the human mind, ambition and a love of power will soon begin to actuate the operations of the Congress and the provincial assemblies . . . The example of seven little provinces near the Zuiderzee, which have preserved unity after success, and freedom notwithstanding their wealth, is by no means applicable to the vast, and almost boundless extent of the American colonies. . . . Nor have the Americans the same motive to a revolt that formerly influenced the Dutch, who were groaning under the most oppressive tyranny. . . .

"In the next place, the first manœvre of the Americans as independent states, will be to open an assylum to Europeans. . . . The crowd of active and restless minds, whom the hopes of a better fortune, and the dawn of liberty in a rising state, may attract to the western hemisphere, will not fail to multiply the seeds of disorder there . . .

"Supposing however these speculations to be ill founded, . . . still it must be acknowledged, that America when well peopled, will no longer have any occasion for the productions or assistance of

1780 May 24 Europe. . . . Its inhabitants, surrounded by seas which abound with fish; masters of the richest mines; in the neighbourhood of the West Indies; receiving without trouble, and without danger . . . sugar, indigo, . . . delicious fruits . . . spices, precious stones, and fine linen; . . . will soon become the masters of our destiny.

"It will then be from the necessity of things, that we shall depend on them, more than ever they depended upon us . . .

"But their abounding with gold and diamonds will be far from constituting the whole of their superiority over us; they will add to these, all the powers which states, as well as individuals, derive from the vigour of youth and a consciousness of prosperity. . . .

"Then, they will soon aim at crushing the languid powers of Europe. . . .

"The time of such a revolution is uncertain; but it will be inevitable if America should become flourishing and independent. . . ."—*Royal Gaz.*, My 24, 1780.

Smith's authorship is revealed by entries in his diary. On May 23, he wrote: "I sent Rivington yesterday a few Lines to introduce a Passage or two from a late French Publication by Linquet late of the Parliament of Paris. . . . I have aimed to prevent its being mischievous but chiefly to publish Washington's Weakness, without giving umbrage to the Army here." He added, on May 24: "I was happy to find the Representation respecting the Rebel Army which I inserted in Rivington's Paper this Day so well & so early confirmed."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

25 Run-away negroes are prevented from crossing the North River; heretofore they have "become a burden to the Town."—N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1875), 397.

26 The four Hessian battalions forming Maj.-Gen. Losberg's brigade are reviewed "upon the Exercising Ground near the Ship Yards."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Je 5, 1780.

27 "The Drought is really alarming," writes Smith. "No rain since 4 April—It is scarce possible by the Coldness & Dryness of the Spring for Cattle to subsist upon grazing—Complaints come also of an Insect that besets the Buds of the Fruit Trees like the louse that last Fall consumed the Blades of Wheat."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

28 A court martial is ordered for tomorrow "at M^{r} Nicholas Bayard's House near Bunker's Hill."—N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1875), 397.

29 Gen. Robertson sent for me early this morning, writes Smith, "to recieve the accounts by the Iris Frigate that left Charles Town 17th Inst.—Fort Sullivan surrendered 8. & Charles Town the 12 Inst. The whole Garison (6000) Prisoners of War we have left but 70 & the Rebels 900. during the Seige. The Iris was bound to Hallifax & put in here with Prizes—or we should have had no Intelligence yet. Gov^{r} Patterson has the only Letter—This was directed to him at Hallifax—It is of the 14 May from Sir And: S Hammond Lord Cornwallis was to move with the army the 15 to Cambdon 96 miles N W from Charles Town & thence into N Carolina among the Regulators—a wise course to break down the Usurpation in both Provinces."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. A *Royal Gazette Extraordinary* of June 8 (*q.v.*) was devoted entirely to news regarding the capture. See also *Von Krafft's Jour.*, 111.

June 2 The Gordon "No-Popery" riots begin in London. Extracts from London letters, of July 5, describing the riots, appeared in *Royal Gaz.*, S 6 and 9, 1780.

3 Archibald Robertson writes: "we sailed [from Charleston] & came to an anchor off Fort Sulivan [later known as Fort Moultrie]—took a drawing of the Fort."—*Robertson's Jour.* (*MS.*).

" "Many exasperated," writes Smith, "at the Erection of an Orchestra on the N. Side of Chancel of Trinity Church for the Music and this sharpened still more by the Commandants Orders to widen the walk inwards which occasioned the removing of some Tomb Stones flattening certain Graves & Covering a Vault's Mouth.

"General Tryon told me last Night the Rector had consented. I shook my Head at it & spoke of the Tenderness of Mankind respecting the Rites of Sepulchre hinting that this Matter trifling as it might be thought by the Army would perhaps be spoke of in the House of Commons next Winter as a Breach of Decorum & an Injury to the King's Interest—It may cool & wean some warm Church men—At least it affords a Triumph to the Whig Interest in Town—The only good Effect it can have tho' that is far from being intended is to reconcile to the Erection of the Civil Authority."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. See also Je 5.

The Associated and Militia Companies finish their part of the construction work on the "Citizens' Redoubt" near East River, and are thanked by Maj.-Gen. Pattison.—*N. Y. Merc.*, Je 1780; see also Ap 29, and My 4. Gen. Pattison reported to Germain on July 4 that he had given this name to the redoubt, it having been constructed by the volunteer companies, and that the commander-in-chief had confirmed it.—N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1875), 178, 184. June 3

" "George Forbes (Late of Whitehall Street) Begs leave to acquaint the nobility and gentry of this city, that he is removed to No. 299, Little Dock-Street, two doors from the Royal Exchange. . . ."—*Royal Gaz.*, Je 3, 1780. See Ja 12, 1778.

Mayor Mathews, "attended by a most respectable body of our principal Citizens," presents an address to Gov. Robertson. Hope is expressed for the "speedy Suppression of this present unnatural Rebellion, and of the Re-establishment of Peace." A desire for the restoration, in the meantime, of civil government is manifested; although a word of commendation is spoken for the "just and equitable Military Establishment, whereby the internal Order and Police of this City have been wisely regulated and conducted." 4

In the course of a brief answer to this address, the governour said: "Your Behaviour affords a better Proof than Words that a Spirit of Loyalty to the King and an Affection to the Parent State, exists, and may easily be called forth in America.

"May the Arms you have so readily taken awe those into Submission, whom the humane Calls of a Sovereign and your Example fail to induce to become Friends to the general Welfare."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Je 5, 1780. This day being the anniversary of the king's birthday, "at Noon the Cannon at the Battery were fired, which was followed by those of the Men of War, Cruizers and Merchant Ships in the Harbour."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Je 5, 1780.

In further celebration of the anniversary of the king's birthday (see Je 4), a "very elegant entertainment" is given by Gov. Robertson "to all the British and German Generals, with their suites, the Lieut. Governor, Chief Justice, and the rest of his Majesty's Council."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Je 12, 1780. The "Chief Justice" writes of the occasion intimately: "A great Dinner to Day at Black Sam's—We were near 70—The Gov^{r} & Council with all the Generals."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. 5

At night, fireworks were exhibited on Long Island, and "here they had festivities. But previous thereto, the walk at Trinity Church had been increased in width, so that the posts had to be sunk into the graves. The orchestra from the Play House, seated against the Church, and another place for the musicians erected just opposite the Church, gave great offense and uneasiness to all serious and still more to all godly men, and caused many reflections not only on the irreligious turn of the Commandant, but also on the Rector, who it is said had given his consent to it. Profaneness and Wickedness prevaileth.—Lord have mercy!"—From the "Diary of the Moravian Congregation," in *Penn. Mag.*, X: 429–30. See Je 3.

"Troops moving towards Staten Island—Some by Water from King's Bridge—Others by Land & I suppose they are marching from Long Island to the Narrows. Major Crosby arrives and delivers Sir Henry's Letters to General Knyphausen who was already off Gov^{r}'s Island at 3 o'Clock."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. 6

"General Stirling with the first Division entered Eliz^{a} last Night and was brought up wounded in the Thigh this morning. 7

"I heared a great Firing from 6 to 7 this morning. 'Tis said it began at 3—The Report comes from the S W."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI; *Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 90.

" Ephraim Smith, from London, "Who formerly kept Smith's Tavern in this City and Philadelphia," announces that he has "reassumed his former situation, No. 939, in Water-Street." Believing that a "Steak & Chop-House In the London Stile" is much wanted in the city, he has laid out the lower part of his house on this plan, "and the upper part for detached companies." He will endeavour to keep the "best of wines, punch and draft porter, with steaks, chops and cutlets, every day, from one o'clock till four."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Je 5, 1780. Richard Wetton had first opened this tavern on Ja 12, 1778 (*q.v.*).

There appears, of this date, an *Extraordinary Gazette* from Rivington's press recounting the capture of Charleston (see My 12). The copy for this issue was prepared by Wm. Smith, a fact revealed in print for the first time in this Chronology. On the receipt of the official reports of Charleston's capture in New York (see My 29), "Gen^{l} Robertson very wisely suggests to me," writes 8

1780 June 8 the chief-justice, "the Hint for letting off the good News with Sobriety in an extraordinary Gazette which I drew up & sent him & he communicated to Rivington."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. The paper gives the official correspondence between Sir Henry Clinton and Gen. Lincoln, the articles of capitulation as first proposed and as finally concluded, a "Return of Ordnance, and Ammunition" in Charleston when surrendered, a "Return of the killed, and wounded" on both sides, and a "Journal of the Operations before Charlestown."—*Royal Gaz. Extraordinary*, Je 8, 1780. The whole account was copied in the *N. Y. Merc.*, Je 12, 1780, and the *Penn. Gaz.*, Je 14, 1780.

12 It is reported from Jersey, says Smith, that Washington's troops are "back of Eliz[a] Town" and "draw Rations of Shad & Indian Meal . . . 2 Shad & 15 dried Clams served 3 men 2 Days."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

15 New York State passes "An Act approving of the Act of Congress, of the 18th Day of March, 1780, relative to the Finances of the United States, and making Provision for redeeming the Proportion of this State of the the Bills of Credit, to be emitted in Pursuance of the said Act of Congress."—*Laws of N. Y.*, 3rd sess., chap. 62 (printed by Holt, 1782).

" Smith says he has expressed his belief, in a letter to Tryon, that the British forces now in Jersey "would do a good Service where they were if the Lines were so inlarged as to favor Desertions," appending this further statement: "If they had in the Field as many Cesars as we at the Coffee House Bridge the whole world might have Cause for Consternation."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

16 A letter of this date, written from Fairfield, Conn., reads: "A gentleman this moment has come off Long Island, and brings account that the enemy, in their late manoeuvre into the Jersies, have met with a repulse, and their loss sustained is 150 men killed, 3 or 400 wounded—General Stirling is dead since the action, belonging to the British army."—*Boston Gaz.*, Je 26, 1780.

" Gov. Robertson issues an early proclamation giving detailed orders for the cutting, cording, and carting of wood on Long Island, in Kings, Queens, and Suffolk Counties, to supply "the Barrack Yard in New-York," for the use of the troops, and "to guard against the Severities of a long Winter."—*Royal Gaz.*, Je 17, 1780. The order indicates the settled condition and policy of the British and their outlook at their headquarters in New York.

17 While Washington is awaiting the arrival of the French fleet, and is meditating an attack, which the united forces of the French and American armies would enable him to make (see My 16), Sir Henry Clinton returns to New York, after completing the reduction of Charleston (and feeling assured that he has brought the southern states into subjection to the king). He has left Cornwallis in command at the South, and brought to New York about 4,000 disciplined troops and the ships of war under Admiral Arbuthnot, which were detached for the operations before Charleston. This accession increased the regular force in New York to 12,000 men, rank and file. It therefore appeared to many of the best officers of the Continental army that the plan of recapturing New York must be abandoned, at least for the present; nevertheless, Washington did not "relinquish the idea of an enterprise against New York."—*Royal Gaz.*, Je 21, 1780; Tower, *The Marquis de La Fayette*, II: 118–19. See also Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*).

" "At 8 A M above 500 foreign Troops with their Colours pass down the Broadway to White Hall. I believe Knyphausen means now to penetrate Jersey.'—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

"The Signals at Staten Island for a Fleet. The Ships moor in the Evening under it within the Narrows & Sir H Clinton lodges in Town—The Reasonable of 64 tis said is on the East Bank & we hear Distress Guns."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

18 Archibald Robertson writes that, having returned with the troops and the fleet from Carolina, he "Learnt that Gen[l] Knyphausen was at Elizabethtown in the Jerseys with all the force He could take from N. Y[k] &[ca] that He had had a Skirmish near Connecticut Farms & were rather obliged to retreat w[t] the Loss of some Consderable N[o] of men—Gen[l] Stirling badly W[d]." He adds: "what could take Gen[l] Knyph[n] to the Jerseys is past my devination in so Critical a time as the Present when we may look for a French force on the Coast every moment but I suppose He has been unable to w[t] stand the Solicitations of a N[o] of Interested selfish ill grounded Arguments & informations laid before him by a Set of Leading People as they are Call'd in this Country . . . Quondam Gov[rs] wanting to be replaced & Lawyers better skill'd in Quirks than sound dissinterested Views of matters as they now Stand Circumstanced over Europe for there the point must now be cleared up."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*). June 18

"This morning there was hoar Frost on the Ground w[h] is very remarkable in this Season in this Climate."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*). 19

" A cricket match is advertised to be played on this day, and continued every Monday throughout the summer, "on the Ground where the late Reviews were, near the Jews Burying Ground."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Je 19, 1780.

Gen. Sir Henry Clinton thanks Maj.-Gen. Pattison for his "great Attention to the good Discipline of the Garrison, and to the Safety and Welfare of the City," during Gen. Clinton's "Absence on Expedition." He also praises the zeal of the inhabitants "to oppose the Enemy."—*Royal Gaz.*, Jl 1, 1780. 20

Clinton, having "information that Washington w[t] all but two Brigades of his Army had moved in Divisions . . . to pass the Clove . . . to West Point," orders "all the Troops on Staten Island that came from the southward to reembark on Board their Sev[l] Transports w[t] Intention to Land at or Near Nack [Nyack] & to Endeavour to cut part of the Rebels on their march."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*). 22

Smith, in his diary, censures Clinton's inactivity: "He should have gone instantly to the Highland Forts . . . near a week is already wasted [see Je 17] . . . "

"I am most inclined to believe he will make the apprehension of a French Fleet an Excuse for total Inactivity, & recline on the Pillow of the Reputation acquired by the Charles Town Success. . . .

"These 5 Days lost since his Arrival might have terminated the War. I think it probable that the Rebels would have deserted the Forts above on his Approach—The wind almost constantly fair—We find the Garrison above horribly alarm[d] on the Return of the Fleet—300 drawn instantly from the White Plains—Some of the stores at W[est] P[oint] hurried away to Fish Kill—Agreed Garrisons are weak there. All the Northern Parts in Consternation about the Indians & the untowards of the Militia both here & in Connecticut."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. "

A New Yorker writes: "A very considerable alteration, with regard to freedom of speech, is discoverable in the people in most parts of America. Those who, either from policy or from principles, were privately well-wishers to Government, fear not now to declare their real sentiments. They foresee, or flatter themselves they foresee, the approaching downfall of Congress, and therefore think themselves secure in welcoming the chearful prospect."—*Lloyd's Eve. Post*, Ag 2–4, 1780. "

Smith writes that 30 ships with 3,000 to 4,000 soldiers on board have passed up the river this afternoon. "General Lesly commands—said they are to land at Tappan—If they got a Head of Washington & Knyphausen who is following with 6000 comes up with him he must fight or leave all his Heavy Baggage & fly over the Western Mountains on this Side of Sussex Court House."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. 23

"The Surprize intended by going into Jersey miscarried by the Slowness of the Germans in advancing."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. 24

"Tryon was very active yesterday & in much Danger as I learn from others He is modest himself—did not lisp a Syllable of that Nature—Spoke of the Rebels as unable to stand the Kings Troops—They constantly retire—Nothing like their ever facing a Bayonet. —Fly to Eminences with their Field Pieces & sculk to get a Fire & then run.—undoubtedly the Pensilvania Line is disaffected. All the Deserters are uniform in their Reports of it. They are lately promised hard money. Washington may have 3000 Continentals. His leaving Jersey a Proof of his Weakness."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. "

At this time, "Mount Pleasant" (see L. M. R. K., III: 981), kept by one Corby, was the scene of the anniversary celebration of "St. John the Baptist" by Lodge No. 210 of the "Ancient York Masons."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Je 26, 1780. *Cf.* N 24, 1779. "

The British troops (see Je 22) land at Philipsburg and are encamped "w[t] their R[t] to East Chester Creek & Left to the N. River."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*). *Cf.* MS. map in N. Y. H. S. 25

"The Knight appears in Town again early this morning—Several ships come down the River. The Army at Philipsburgh. 26

1780 June 26 Near 20 Sail Boats have passed by to Day upwards—All with Troops—What Folly not [to] be on the West Side of the Hudson! —Sir H Clinton went out on Horseback about noon

"He returns in a Phaeton this Evening—probably spent the Day at Beekmans Villa at Turtle Bay.—All his army at Philipsburgh—It is said jocularly the Army are gone to make Hay

"The conduct in Jersey is much confused—It is provoked by the Taunts at those who represented the Rebellion as expiring." —Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

27 Smith writes of a long interview with Gov. Robertson, who tells of the difficulties under which he labours because Clinton and Arbuthnot "draw different ways." He calls them both "Fools," the former being "excessively jealous—crude & unsteady."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

" Maj.-Gen. Pattison notifies John Marston that his house has been assigned to Maj.-Gen. Reidesel, hoping that "the Inconveniency of removing" will be lessened by General Tryon's leaving Marston's house in town.—N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1875), 404.

" James Robertson having removed to Charleston, *The Royal Am. Gaz.* is again published (see Ja 15, 1778) by his brother, Alexander Robertson.—Brigham, in A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 489. See Ja 1, 1782.

July 1 Smith writes concerning Clinton: "What an Opportunity has he lost since the 17th of June. Tis possible the Militia may crumble away & the Forts grow weak to favor a Surprize but I believe the Summer is lost. The Army is reproached as gathering Strawberries by some as making Hay by others & this Day we see a Notice in Rivington of a Play to be acted by Officers on the 3d Inst as by particular Desire."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

" It is reported that Ethan Allen is in New York "from the Rebel Lines."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 92.

" Gen. Pattison writes to Joshua Loring that "The Fence round the North Church Prison is in every respect insufficient for the Security of the Prisoners." He directs him "to procure a Quantity of Stockades, and fence it round."—N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1875), 213.

" Thomas McMullin announces that he has opened a large and convenient house "close to the Fresh Water Pump for a Tavern, distinguished by a sign representing his present Majesty, King George the Third, where gentlemen may depend on being served with different Wines, London Porter, &c. all of the first quality, and he being so very contiguous to the cool spring as to have his water the moment when wanted, he flatters himself that his mixed liquors will give entire satisfaction . . ."—*Royal Gaz.*, Jl 1, 1780. Later, McMullin advertised the opening of an "Oyster House" here.—*N. Y. Merc.*, O 2, 1780. McMullin not only offered liquid entertainment to British soldiers, but also arranged bull-baits, games of "common," and other diversions (*ibid.*, Ag 20, 1780; Ag 29, 1781; Mr 16, 1782). John Cochran had become proprietor of the tavern before Feb. 3, 1783 (*q.v.*), when the house, described as No. 110 Water St., was advertised to let on May 1. Simeon King took the house in the spring of 1784, removing the Royalist sign and substituting the more democratic one of the "Indian King." —*N. Y. Gazetteer & Coun. Jour.*, Je 7, 1784. This sign had formerly hung from a tavern at 69 Cherry St. (see S 17, 1781).

3 A coming auction at the Coffee House is advertised, for the sale of the "Remains of the Prison Hospital Ship Kitty, as they now lay in the Wallabough, with the Launch, Anchors, Cables, etc."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Jl 3, 1780.

4 Gen. Pattison writes to the board of ordnance that "a Building which has, since the King's Troops took Possession of New York, been appropriated for the sole Use of Keeping all fix'd Ammunition at a Safe and convenient Distance from the City is judged necessary to be pulled down, on Account of interrupting the Line of Defence, that is carried from the North to the East River. It is besides in a very bad State, and reported upon a Survey I ordered to be made to be too far decayed both Walls and Roof to admit of being repaired."—N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1875), 188.

" The New York chamber of commerce passes a vote of thanks to Charles Newman, commander of the packet "Carteret," who, when attacked by four "rebel" privateers off Long Island, preserved the mails. It also votes him a piece of plate, with an appropriate inscription.—*Royal Gaz.*, Jl 5, 1780.

" Smith writes in his diary: "The Tale of Simon Stevens [is] misterious. He went to the Comr in Chief, who sent B Robinson with him to see Allen. He was not there—Stevens confesses he forged the Letters in Allens Name but says he saw Levi & not Ethan Allen. Stevens is thrown into the Prevost this Morning. Robinson on search for Ethan Allen who is believed to be hard by."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. July 4

The "elegant plate, household and kitchen furniture" (which are inventoried) belonging to Maj.-Gen. Tryon, are advertised to be sold on July 7 at his house in Wall St.—*Royal Gaz.*, Jl 5, 1780. 5

Smith writes that he suspects Clinton and Arbuthnot quarrelled at Charleston "about the Division of Plunder," and thinks they are "irreconcilable." He learned yesterday "that Capt St George who is an Aid de Camp of Clintons & now lodges in the James House had 5 large Cases brought into his Room, some very heavy which he brought from Charles Town. His Servants say many new Pieces of new Linnen came out of one of them & the Rest were probably Plate."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. 6

Clinton said yesterday, writes Smith, that "it was his Opinion the Rebellion would terminate in a Crash—He spoke of it with Elation."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. 8

Smith says: "Simon Stevens [see Jl 4] was out of the Prevost yesterday. The Mistery is unravelled—The Comr in Chief has seen Ethan Allen—He was exasperated that General Robertson & I knew of his arrival—To cast a Blind he (Stevens) was sent to the Prevost—He reveals this Joke to Griffith to Day who reports it to me—What astonishing Jealousy! Griffith says it must not be known or Stevens will suffer "

"I saw the Governor immediately after this Information tho' he had been here while Griffith was waiting an Opportunity to give it.

"He had a hearty Laugh on the Aspect of Allen's Interview as favorable to the Public & the Folly of Sir H C & above all the Servility of Colo Robinson. It was he that brought the Information that Stevens was imprisoned as a Cheat and hear that he had confessed he forged the Letter he shewed General Robertson— That he brought it to a Man to copy & then himself signed Ethan Allen's name and that he said it was Levi Allen he had seen

"Sir Henry himself told the Govr that Stevens was a bad Fellow whom he had once before thrown into Jail. He owned that he had it in Design to practise upon the Vermonters & that he had written to Haldimand to promise them a seperate Governmt but that Haldimand said they were Villains & would not suffer any of them to come into his Governmt

"Robertson had also told the Governor that he believed notwithstanding all that Ethan or Levi Allen was still with our Lines concealed."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. "

The cruiser "Sir George Rodney," of 14 guns, commanded by Capt. Daniel Moore, returns to this harbour, "after a fierce and long continued engagement with the Brig Holker." Many were killed on both sides; the Holker escaped pursuit.—*Royal Gaz.*, Jl 12, 1780. 9

The "Sign of the Happy Man," near Dr. Brownjohn's wharf, mentioned in an advertisement of a house for rent, is one of the street-signs typical of this period.—*N. Y. Merc.*, Jl 10, 1780. 10

A London news item reads: "The following is said to be the situation of affairs at New York when the Carteret came away [on this day]. General Clinton was there, but went occasionally to visit the army, which was encamped at Philipsburg, about 16 miles from that town, under the command of Col. Polson. Knyphausen was returned from his expedition to the Jerseys, after having had a few skirmishes with the advanced posts of Washington's army, which lay encamped at Morris-Town. Admiral Arbuthnot commanded the port, with the following ships, viz. the Europe, Robuste, and Raisonable, of 64 guns each; Renown of 50; Roebuck and Iris of 44; Pearl and Blonde of 32; and Triton and Guadaloupe of 28. Besides these there were the Vulcan sloop, and several smaller vessels."—*Lloyd's Eve. Post* (London), Ag 25–28, 1780. 11

Rochambeau arrives at Newport from France with transports carrying 5,000 men and a convoy of seven ships of the line.—Winsor, VI: 499, 560. 12

To relieve "the many loyal subjects who have been driven from their possessions by the Rebels," Gov. Robertson, with Clinton's approval, publishes a notice "that the houses and lands belonging to persons in rebellion, or being amongst the Rebels, will be divided (excepting such as are wanted for the King's service) and small lots assigned to distressed Refugee families, that these may be proportioned to the number and wants of the claimants." Such claimants "are desired to leave their petitions for this pur- "

1780 July 12 pose with Philip J. Livingston, at his house near Hell-Gate, on Long-Island, or at the Provincial Secretary's Office, in Broad-Street, New-York, . . ."—*Royal Gaz.*, Jl 19, 1780. In a later order (O 5), Robertson provided that persons "driven from their property by the rebels, or fled on account of their loyalty, being unprovided for, and in distressed circumstances, who are desirous of locations in Suffolk County," were to apply likewise.—*N. Y. Merc.*, O 9, 1780.

" Gov. Robertson appoints George Duncan Ludlow "Master of the Rolls for the province and Superintendent of the Police on Long-Island, with powers on principles of equity, to hear and determine controversies, maintain peace and good order, and regulate the Police through the same, until civil government in all its forms can take place; and all Officers of the Island are required to aid the said Magistrate and his Assistant, in their Office, and obey such orders as they shall from time to time receive for the effectual execution of their decrees."—*Royal Gaz.*, Jl 19, 1780. A week later, Ludlow published an announcement of the opening, at Jamaica, of "The Office for regulating the Police, on Long Island."—*Ibid.*, Jl 26, 1780.

13 Admiral Greaves arrives "off the Hook w^t 6 sail of the line."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*). Writing at 4 p. m., Smith says: "Adm^l Greaves below with 6 of his Fleet—the 7^th in Sight—This by an Officer of the Romulus to the General Office. An Express is going off to the Com^r in Chief who went the Day before yesterday to Philipsburg." Writing again at sunset, he says: "There are now but 6 Ships at the Hook. & Arbuthnot orders all over the Bar out to them Great & small about 20 Sail—9 of the L^ine 50—three 44. They will go out on the Search for the French Fleet.

"Walsingham must now have joined Rodney with 7. He wrote to Arbuthnot for 5 ships wanting no more

"Our Scene is now changed And if we providentially intercept the French Fleet a sudden Peace may ensue."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

It was reported in London in September that, as soon as Admiral Greaves arrived at New York, "the inhabitants, to a man, able to bear arms, as well on Long Island and Staten Island, as in the city, offered their services to supply the places of the Military, in guarding the towns and forts contiguous."—*Lloyd's Eve. Post* (London), S 13–15, 1780.

14 The provost-marshal is ordered by Gen. Pattison "to cause to be apprehended William Brathwaite, late Broker to the New Insurance Office, that he may be forthcoming before the Chamber of Commerce," to answer charges by "the Company of Underwriters belonging to the said Office."—N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1875), 408–9, 417.

15 John M'Kenzie, a "veteran in his Most Gracious Majesty's service," announces his removal from the Mason's Arms Tavern at 35 Queen St. to "Ranelagh Gardens, Formerly called the White Conduit House." Besides offering meals at all hours, he has laid in a stock of the best wines obtainable in the city, and has engaged a band of music for Saturday night.

In the "superb garden there is the most elegant boxes prepared for the reception of the Ladies; and the more perfect enjoyment of the evening air."—*Royal Gaz.*, Jl 15, 1780; descrip. of Pl. 83-b, IV: 559. McKenzie retained the establishment less than a year, being succeeded, before April 21, 1781 (*q. v.*), by Samuel Matlock.

18 Admiral Arbuthnot goes to sea "w^t all the Fleet consist^g of Sail of the Line 1,50 2,40^s & a N^o of frigates." It is reported "that the French Fleet got into Rhode Island 10^th 7 Sail of the line 3 frigates & 30 Transports," and "this intelligence" is sent to the admiral.—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*); Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI, under Jl 20.

20 Smith writes to Mr. De Roset of Charleston enclosing "the MSS to which I have given the Title of the Candid Retrospect which it may be useful to publish there to work a Change in the Whiggs. It is best to have it believed here to be a Composition there. I have charged him with Secrecy."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. This pamphlet was first published in Charleston, Sept. 30, 1780 (*q. v.*). It was reprinted in New York by Rivington on Jan. 30, 1781 (*q. v.*).

21 The American generals Wayne and Irwin, with about 1,800 men, make an assault with cannon upon Col. Cuyler's refugee post, a block-house on the Jersey shore near Bull's Ferry, about three miles below Fort Lee. The post was held by about 84 refugees, who inflicted considerable loss upon the Americans, whose rear-guard they pursued. The British retook cattle that the Americans had driven off.—*Royal Gaz.*, Jl 22, 26, 29, 1780. July 21

Smith's account of the incident states: "The Wood Cutters have made a gallant Defence for an Hour & a Half. Wayne and Irwin two Rebel Generals assaulted it with 3 Brigades of 1700 Men & 6 Pieces of Ordnance—When they left it these Refugees had but 1 of their small Cannon & 5 shot[;] the other was dismounted. We had 4 killed & 9 or 10 wounded. 30 of the Rebels were found dead —others with the wounded were carried off. We took Wayne's Servant Prisoner. What a Contrast between the Conduct of these Americans & the British last Summer at Stoney Point and Paulus Hook. The American Reputation rises. I doubt whether the Wood Cutters were 100."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. See also Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*), and *N. Y. Merc.*, Jl 24, 1780.

Major André, Gen. Clinton's adjutant-general, addressed to Col. Cuyler a note of approbation, expressing Clinton's admiration for "the gallantry of the Refugees."—*Royal Gaz.*, Jl 26, 1780. Later, thanks were expressed by the king, through Secretary Germain.—*Ibid.*, D 13, 1780.

The incident led Major André to write a satirical poem in three cantos, entitled "The Cow Chase."—*Ibid.*, Ag 16, 30, S 23, 1780; *The Hudson*, by Lossing (1866), 439–48.

" "A Vessel just come in raises the public Joy by a Report that the Camilla & Richmond are at the Hook with 17 Prizes out of a Tobacco Fleet of 23 from the Chesapeak destined to the West Indies."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

22 The *London Chronicle* publishes an interesting sketch of the life and character of General Washington. It states, in part, that "General Washington is now in the forty-eighth year of his age; he is a tall, well-made man, rather large boned, and has a tolerably genteel address; his features are manly and bold, his eyes of a bluish cast, and very lively; his hair a deep brown, his face rather long, and marked with the small-pox; his complexion sun-burnt and without much colour, and his countenance sensible, composed, and thoughtful. There is a remarkable air of dignity about him, with a striking degree of gracefulness; he has an excellent understanding, without much quickness; is strictly just, vigilant, and generous; . . . In a word, all his friends and acquaintances universally allow, that no man ever united in his own person a more perfect alliance of the virtues of the Philosopher with the talents of a General. . . ."—*N. J. Gaz.*, D 6, 1780, citing *London Chron.*, Jl 22, 1780.

" Peter Sparling and William Kerr announce that they have opened "a Public School in Chatham Street, near the New Goal; for the tuition of both sexes."—*Royal Gaz.*, Jl 22, 1780.

23 Smith writes: "If Arbuthnot is at Rhode Island [see Jl 18] he must rave for the Land Forces. Tis said the greater Number of the Transports are still on this side Hellgate.

"As we had the first News of the French arrival, 18 Ins^t surely, the Winds that brought the Adm^l to Rhode Island might have blown the Transports to White Stone—It blew S. W & S 18–19, 20–21—Yesterday & to Day N E & N. Some of the Transports did not come down the River till yesterday.

"Sir Henry is in Town & daily takes his Rides out & his Evening Walks. The Town growls—and I dare say the Adm^l will thunder."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

25 The "Blond" man-of-war is "on the Rocks" near Corlaer's Hook through carelessness, says Smith. Clinton "was to have sailed [to Rhode Island] in her." Gen. Robertson believes Arbuthnot must be "fretting to Rage," for the troops had not "imbarked at Whitestone last Night," and the "43^d Reg^t (L^t Col^o Marsh) did not move from Breucklin till 6 o'Clock yesterday."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

26 "No Tidings yet whether Washington is moving across the North River. If he does the recarting of the Salt Provisions and Bread at this Instant of high Harvest [it] must infinitely distress the Farmers. Many Farmers & their Sons daily fly to us from the Tyranny in the Upper Country—Horrid monthly Taxes & Fines wean the People from the Congressional Extravagances. Last Saturday 36 from Dutchess County."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

" "The Sugar House, with all the Utensils and out-houses, belonging to the estate of the late Henry Cuyler, deceased, situate in the North Ward of this city," is advertised to be sold at "public Vendue" on Aug. 14.—*Royal Gaz.*, Jl 26, 1780. The date of sale was postponed to Aug. 17.—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ag 14, 1780.

1780 July 29 — It is reported that Clinton and the ships that started for Rhode Island have "halted at Huntington," writes Smith; "the Gen[l] doubting whether Washington might not attack in his Absence & the Expediency of his going on." Writing on the next day, Smith adds: "What an infamous Conduct is he exhibiting! He holds the Adm[l] & will not contribute to his Credit or he is a Coward. Time will detect the Principle that actuates to his Delays. I consider this Halting as meer affectation to waste Time & a sad Train of Consequences may ensue."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

31 — In his journal, under this date, Capt. Archibald Robertson gives the "State of the English & French Fleets." The English have 12 men-of-war, 9 frigates, 2 sloops, and 1 fire-ship; the French have 7 men-of-war, 5 frigates, and 2 armed ships. Admiral Arbuthnot with the English vessels is at Block Island, and Admiral Ternay with the French is "in the Harbour of Rhode Island."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*).

" — Smith writes: "Ralph Izard came over in Ternay's Fleet—Exclaims ag[t] Franklin & Dean—says they have agreed to give the Fishery to France & the Floridas to Spain—He is gone to tell Congress the Country is sold to Foreigners . . . Ternay's Squadron miss a Vessel with all their medicines—so Izard said who damned their managem[t]—The French land forces but 4800."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

" — "To my Astonishm[t]," writes Smith, "I percieve Sir H C[linton] walking by the Window—He has had a N E wind just sufficient to bring him here [from Huntington]." Continuing on the next day, Smith says, "I walked down to the Exchange last evening—In Every Countenance there is Melancholly and many are silent—others speak cautiously asking Questions concerning the Cause of the Return of the Fleet . . . imply Censure on the General. Some who hope the best of him are terrified at a Suspicion of our Danger. Not one Man guesses the true Motive. All are discontented & the Fire will soon burst forth after they hear the Liberties that will be countenanced by the Adm[l]. Joseph Bull I find by Jauncey lets off part of what he told me—His coming is unfavorable to the General. Oliver De Lancey told Jauncey Washington could not raise a Volunteer in N England & that the Drafted Men came to Long Island. He had himself seen a Hundred of them—Jn[o] Thurman was on Board the Fleet often at Frogg's Neck. An Officer told him secretly it would never see Rhode Island because *the General hated the Adml*—I thank God that I have cautioned both ag[t] suffering their Differences to hurt the Service & become public."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

Aug. 1 — The British "Camp Equipage" is "brought from King's Bridge & ferried across [to Long Island] from Frog's Neck."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*).

2 — "Remarks on the Conduct of the Campaigne, 1780" is the caption of a 16-page folio, in William Smith's handwriting, which is preserved in the N. Y. Pub. Library. It starts thus: "That it was in the Power of the British Army to have broken down the Rebellion in this County before the Arrival of Ternays Fleet is doubted only by those who are unacquainted with the low and imbarrassed Condition of the Party adhering to the Congress & to the Means by which it might have been compleatly reduced. . . .

"The uses of a Com[d] of the Hudson are so obvious as to make the Neglect of it not only our Astonishm[t] but the Subject of inauspicious Speculation . . . There is a Season in every Year in which the Highland Forts may be attacked without the Hope of Succour from the Country—This continues from the Opening of Spring in March to the latter End of May— . . . Why did M[r] Knyphausen hold 11 Thousand Men in a State of perfect Inactivity to the 7 of that Month? . . .

"The whole Rebel Force was at this Time despicable . . . The Main Body in Jersey was between three & four Thousand & the Highland Garrison, under 800—They had no other Men in Arms except 200 at Fort Stanwix . . . & 600 more . . . in Virginia . . .

"All the Detachments of the Rebel Force were known to be disaffected, and many desirous to desert . . .

"The Congress were trembling at the daily change of the Temper of the People who under the Pressure of their Calamities lent a willing Ear to General Robertsons Proclamation of the 15 April [*q.v.*] and to the Addresses it excited . . .

"What an Opportunity & how strong the Inducements to some Activity on our Part if not to strike a decisive Blow yet for such Alarms and Descents as might prepare the Way for it by compelling the Enemy to Movements exposing their Army to Desertions, their Militia to a Consumption of their private Stores, & Usurpers every where to the Contempt & odium of a great Country . . . Aug. 2

"Can there be an Apology for this Negligence that is not, at best a Shift of Blame from one Shoulder to another. It is said that we waited for green Forage. What was it wanted in a Water Passage of 20 Miles up the Hudson or in short Descents or Menaces on the Coast for meer Menaces if frequent, would have worn down the Militia & such Measures were atchievabable by us without either Risk or Expence . . .

"The Sally of the 7 June to Connecticut Farms only 3 Miles behind Elizabeth Town being conducted with an unaccountable Slowness plundering & conflagration and followed with a secret Retreat in the Dead of Night & a Thunder Storm under all the Symptoms of Fear deserves Enquiry and perhaps Reprehension . . .

"His [Knyphausen's] Situation till Sir Henry Clinton arrived in Spite of all Disguizes was sufficiently rediculous He seemed fearful both of advancing and retiring—He had sent away his Horses but they were scarcely over the Ferry before they were ordered back again . . .

"Our only Hope was that the Comm[d] in Chief would on his arrival with Reinforcements of 5 or 6000 wipe off the Disgrace we had contracted, but Alass! the Sequel affords too much Ground to conjecture that he would have been better pleased to have found the Northern Army still in Winter Quarters . . .

". . . no Man chose to say what he thought—And this expressive Silence continues while I am writing."—*Wm. Smith MSS.*, folio 194.

" — A news item, published in London on this day, states: "When the last letters left New-York, they were building three ships of war for the King's service; one of 44, one of 32, and one of 24 guns; the largest of which was expected to be ready to launch this year."—*Lloyd's Eve. Post*, Jl 31–Ag 2, 1780.

" — Some of the British troops are encamped at Flushing. On Aug. 3, the remainder "landed & encamp'd at Whitestone." After noting this, Robertson says: "All ordered to be ready to cross over to Frog's Neck at a moments Warning—as Gen[l] Washington w[t] the Rebel Army were at Verplank's Point at 1 Yesterday [Aug. 2] Afternoon prepared to march at 3 towards Kingsbridge, Plot thickens."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*).

4 — Information comes to Smith through a female servant at Clinton's headquarters that "an Aid de Camp of Washington's came there the Night before last & was invisible all Day yesterday confined to the General's Room—That they lodged together in it last Night—She knows not his Name—He is a young Man. The Gen[l] was with him all Day yesterday except while on Board of some Vessel, & that this morning all the Family is on the move."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. For the writer's interpretation of this incident, see S 26.

7 — "General R[obertson] recieves Intelligence," says Smith, "while I was standing with him at Rivington's Corner that Washington recrossed the Hudson on Saturday [Ag 5] & was this morning at Tappan. Has Boats & is 8 or 9000 strong."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

9 — At this time, Lafayette endeavoured to persuade Rochambeau to attempt a movement against New York, which he deemed "the pivot on which turn the operations of the enemy." Rochambeau, however, saw that its success would be impossible unless the French possessed a decided superiority on the sea. This they did not have; and the forces under him, even if united with the small army under Washington, he regarded unequal to the proposed capture of New York.—Perkins, *France in the Am. Revolution*, citing Doniol's *La Participation de la France à l'Etablissement des Etats Unis d'Amérique*, V: 356; and Lafayette, *Mémoires*, etc. (1837 ed.), II: 125. See also Tower, *The Marquis de La Fayette in the Am. Revolution* (1895), II: 143 *passim*.

10 — "Washington proceeded from Tappan to Paramus but our Troops continue at Whitestone and Flushing. Sir Henry came to Town the 8[th] in the Evening. The Transports come back daily to prepare as said for England. Pontoons went out Yesterday to Kings Bridge—The Generals Inactivity is a Mistery. He seems to be perfectly on the Defensive. Why no Man can say. His Conduct therefore not only affords but creates Suspicions of an expected foreign Force—This damps the Loyalists & animates the Rebels."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

12 — Gen. Pattison, having been given by the commander-in-chief

1780 Aug 12 permission to return to England, writes Andrew Elliot, superintendent general, and the magistrates of police, acknowledging the assistance he has had from them.—N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1875), 426–27.

13 "The Galatea arrives from the Adm[l] [Arbuthnot]. His Lieut Rogers has been into Newport in a Flag & asserts that No Lands Works are raised. That all their Ordnance was in the ship Isle de France that got into Boston & is now drawing across the Land—That the French had been in vast Consternation but had dismissed 5000 Militia for want of Provisions—Rogers is sent here to tell the Story to the General and that the Fleet waits for him at Gardiner's Island

"Certainly the Rebels find Bread with Difficulty. They draw in Dutchess Sheaves from the Stack of the last Harvest to Mill for the use of the army.

"I believe the Adm[l]'s Importunity will avail Nothing. Reported that 400 Rebels were yesterday opposite to us & with in a Mile or two of Paulus Hook and drove off many Horses. If it is true the greater our Shame. Why is not our army rather at Tappen than Whitestone & Flushing, where the Soldiers injure themselves by paddling in the Mud & Water for Clams."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

15 "Sir Henry [Clinton] leaves the Town for the army on Long Island. I think he has lost his opportunity for the Descent on Rhode Island. . . . If 8000 go to Rhode Island our Force will be 7000 as conjectured—These will all be wanted for the Defence of the three Islands. If Washington approaches Poulus Hook this Town may be indangered tho' we may muster a Militia of 3 or 4000. Long Island must not be trusted solely to the Militia on Account of the Disaffection of Many in Suffolk & visits from Connecticut—The Jersey Militia & Washington may beard us at Poulus Hook & Staten Island and from Connecticut & in Queen's County & at King's Bridge—The Jersey Militia are Notified in the Chatham Papers of last Week to hold themselves in Readiness

"We should have attacked Rhode Island before Washington was reinforced & when the Fleet went there in Harvest. He is now stronger & will always be most numerous in Autumn when the Militia can be less spared from Home."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

" An "Officer of distinction at New-York" writes that Sir Henry Clinton has fortified New York "so compleatly, that he declares he will defend it against all the force, which the French and Americans can jointly bring against it; but that he will now act wholly upon the defensive, and never more attempt any thing offensive, until he is reinforced with ten thousand men."—*Lloyd's Eve. Post*, O 6–9, 1780.

" Capt. Richard Grinnell makes his escape from the prison-ship "Scorpion" at New York. He reached Philadelphia on the 20th. The day he left New York, "there was the hotest press ever known there, they pressed about 700 men that day, and the press still continued, that they not only took seamen, but all the refugees, labourers and merchant's Clerks they came across." On the "Scorpion" and "Strumbillo" were about 300 prisoners.—*Penn. Packet*, Ag 22, 1780.

" A British officer, in a letter to Rivington, refers to "the Mall" as "the chief resort for company of an evening," and observes that "there is seldom a seat in that agreeable walk that is not taken up by the gentlemen," to the exclusion of "the fair sex."—*Royal Gaz.*, Ag 16, 1780. For the location of the "Mall," see Jl 27, 1787.

16 An American army under Gates is defeated by the British under Cornwallis at Camden, S. C.—Moore, *Diary of the Am. Revolution*, II: 310–12. For the receipt of the news in New York, see *Royal Gaz.*, S 9, 1780. There appeared in the *Royal Gaz.*, of Sept. 16, what was said to be a copy of "an Advertisement stuck up at the public places in Philadelphia on the late arrival there of General Horatio Gates." It reads:

"Millions!—Millions!—Millions!—Reward,

"Strayed, Deserted, or Stolen, from the Subscriber, on the 16th of August last, near Camden, in the State of South Carolina, a whole Army, consisting of Horse, Foot, and Dragoons, to the amount of near Ten Thousand (as has been said) with all their baggage, artillery, waggons, and camp equipage. The Subscriber has very strong suspicions from information received from his Aid de Camp, that a certain Charles, Earl Cornwallis, was principally concerned in carrying off the said Army with their baggage, &c. Any person or persons civil or military, who will give information, either to the Subscriber, or to Charles Thompson, Esq; Secretary to the Continental Congress, where the said Army is, so that they may be recovered and rallied again, shall be entitled to demand from the Treasurer of the United States, the sum of Three Millions of Paper Dollars as soon as they can be spared from the Public Funds, and Another Million, for apprehending the Person principally concerned in taking the said Army off. Proper passag[e] will be granted by the President of the Congress to such persons as incline to go in search of the said Army.—And as a further encouragement, no deduction will be made from the above reward on account of any of the Militia, (who composed part of the said Army) not being to be found or heard of, as no dependence can be placed on their services, and nothing but the most speedy flight can ever save their Commander. Horatio Gates, M G. And late Commander in Chief of the Southern Army. Philadelphia, August 30, 1780."—*Royal Gaz.*, S 16, 1780. Aug. 16

" "The common Discontents continue. People who see no Danger in Sir H.'s detaching the best Half of the Army called 14 or 16000 in the whole to Rhode Island are surprized to hear this Evening that he is gone by Land with the Dragoons to the East End of Long Island & that Fanning's Reg[t] are to follow from Lloyd's Neck this Morning."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

" "Major General Pattison's ill state of health obliging him to relinquish the command of the City and Garrison of New-York, his Excellency Lieut. General Robertson, who commands the district, takes upon him the duties hitherto exercised by Major General Pattison."—*Royal Gaz.*, Ag 16, 1780. See Jl 25.

19 Challenges for cricket matches between "Americans" and "Englishmen" are issued through the newspapers.—*Royal Gaz.*, Ag 19, 26, 1780. The cricket field is at "the Jews' Burying ground."—*Ibid.*, S 6, 1780; L. M. R. K., III: 927.

21 "Washington was seen this Day at Fort Lee from the Heights of Harlem by our Generals."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

23 Gerard Bancker records in his note-book: "The Mayor at the Request of General Robinson [*sic*], Imployed me to go about the Island to get an account of the farms belonging to persons out of the lines. I accordingly waited on John DeLancey, George Stanton & Alderman Dykeman the latter gave me much information."—From volume of Bancker's MS. notes, in N. Y. H. S. These farms are referred to as absentees' farms. There is in the Bancker Coll., in N. Y. P. L. (box A-B, folder "Bowery"), what appears to be the original draft of Bancker's report on this subject. It is entitled "A List of the Farms on New York Island West Side of Bowry & Blooming Dale road," and "West Side of Bowry lane."

24 "Gen[l] Robertson tells me this morning," says Smith, "that he had an account last Night that Washington had come in Force to Fort Lee & that he sent it [the account] to Sir H C[linton] but his People refused to wake him at midnight . . . Tryon says Washington is erecting Works at Fort Lee & confesses vast uneasiness at it."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

" "The Rope walk, above the Fresh Water Pump, where there was stored Brimstone and other combustibles, burnt down tonight. The fire was violent, but did no damage to the surrounding property."—From the Diary of the Moravian Congregation in *Penna. Mag.*, X: 432–33. The rope-walk was "near Bunker Hill."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ag 28, 1780. It is shown on the Montresor Map, Pl. 40, Vol. I.

" The magazine in Fort George is being thoroughly repaired.—N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1875), 202.

25 The Hessian officers in the garrison at New York present an address of gratitude to Maj.-Gen. Pattison on his retirement from command and departure for England.—*Royal Gaz.*, Ag 30, 1780.

26 The "rebels" visit the estate of Col. William Bayard at "Weehawk," where they destroy his houses and burn "his farms." They then set fire to his "elegant house" at "Hoobuck," and "one of the finest barns ever constructed." These and other improvements are burned to the ground. For two days the "raging flames" burned the grass and "one of the most valuable orchards existing."—*Royal Gaz.*, Ag 30, 1780. Writing in his diary, under the same date, Smith says: "Depredations committing on the Jersey Shore—Bayards House & Barn in Flames light up this morning near noon. Deserters say 3 Divisions came there yesterday of 6 Brigades 4 Reg[ts] each under 3000 in all—This Half the Rebel army."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

" Rivington prints the following statement concerning the "real

1780 Aug. 26 state of the Rebel Army, the Congress, their Financies, &c. &c." for the information of the British people:

"Without money and without credit, the rebel interest is now supported by depredation and spoil.

"No man will now part with any thing for paper money, old or new.—The rebel Commissaries have not credit for a farthing, in any part of the Continent; in every place they take what they want from the farmers, . . . and leave a certificate to be paid at Doom's Day . . .

"The most horrible oppressions are at the same time, used to force the militia to join them in their career to destruction. All their bands are made up of men and boys drafted from an unwilling militia, except the continentals who had been early beguiled to inlist in the continental, and whose times are not yet out . . . who at the opening of the present campaign were about 3 or 4000 in Jersey, and another 1000 in the Highlands, and Fort Stanwix.—They rely for augmentations entirely upon a militia, every where a majority abhorring the French, &c. against the protraction of the rebellion . . .

"The loyalists increase hourly, scarce a day passes without fugitives to this place, from the barbarities perpetrated by the usurpers . . .

"Resolutions are forming in divers colonies, to resist the freedoms taken with private property to support what the rebels call their army . . ."—*Royal Gaz.*, Ag 26, 1780.

27 Col. Angell, commander of the Second Rhode Island continental regiment, records that he went from Jersey "in Company with a number of the Gentlemen Officers across the woods to north River to a place called Spiten Devils Creek against king bridg. from thence Down the river to burdeets ferry at fort Lee. we had a grand prospect of all the Enemys Incampments on York Island."—Field, *Diary of Col. Israel Angell*, 1778–1781, 109.

28 The Marine Society, and the inhabitants of the city, present addresses of gratitude and esteem to Maj.-Gen. Pattison, on his departure for England, and he makes replies.—*Royal Gaz.*, Ag 30, 1780.

Autumn The Presbyterian meeting-house is used as a British hospital.—Jones's *Hist. of N. Y. during the Rev.*, II: 2.

Sept. 1 "The Large Fleet returnᵍ to Europe fell down to the Hook—A great many Passengers went home

"Genˡˢ Tryon Mathew & Pattison Lᵈ & Lʸ Cathcart—Majors Lumm, Campbel, Graham, Cochran, Dansey—Captˢ Lewis Gabbat & ᶜᵃ & ᶜᵃ."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*). See also *Lloyd's Eve. Post* (London), O 18–20, 1780.

4 Gen. Tryon departs for England with the fleet ("150 odd Sail"). He "sends me," says Smith, "a Letter of Thanks for Services. . . . He confesses the Reluctance I knew he had to leave this Country."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

6 "Several Intimations from Jersey of a Defeat of Gates's Army in North Carolina by Lord Cornwallis & the Flight of the Former into Virginia—said 3000 killed wounded & taken."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. *Cf.* Ag 16.

" Members of the "Board of Refugees" are requested to meet on this day "on particular Business, at Mr. Hales, as usual."—*N. Y. Merc.*, S 4, 1780. This was the "Tally-Ho" tavern at the corner of Nassau and King St., run by John Hales.—See Ja 16, 1779.

9 Gov. Robertson issues a proclamation ordering all male inhabitants between the ages of 17 and 60 to enroll themselves in the militia. Those who refuse to comply with this order shall be subject to imprisonment or banishment. He also issues rules for the "better government of the militia."—*N. Y. Merc.*, S 11, 1780.

13 Admiral Rodney arrives at Sandy Hook "with 10 Sail of the Line." Being ill, he delayed coming to the City, although "the Guard was turned out to receive him, and many of the Inhabitants were longing to see the brave Rodney."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 99; Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. This was Sir George Bridges Rodney, Rear Admiral of Gt. Britain.—*Royal Gaz.*, S 16, 1780. Robertson gives the date of his arrival "off the Hook" as Sept. 14.—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*).

14 Lieut.-Col. Birch, of the 17th Light Dragoons, is appointed by the commander-in-chief to be "commandant of New-York," with the rank of brigadier-general.—*Royal Gaz.*, S 20, 1780.

16 Rivington publishes a notice offering a reward of 10 guineas for the conviction of the "Forger and Incendiary" who posted his alleged handwriting "in the Church Walk" and sent threatening letters to his house. He adds: "The law of England punishes Forgery with Death."—*Royal Gaz.*, S 16, 1780. Sept. 16

" "The Gentlemen who supped at the late Widow de la Montagnie's on the 17th of September [error for Oct. 28, *q. v.*], 1776, (after taking down the Liberty Pole) are informed in this public manner that their bid [bill] for the supper and liquor still remains unpaid; if the iron that was about the Pole remains unsold, the subscriber will recommend a purchaser, and if the bill is not paid very soon, the subscriber will be under the necessity of publishing the names of the gentlemen that supped on that occasion. John Amory."—Rivington's *Royal Gaz.*, S 16, 1780.

18 "Sir G B Rodney comes to Town. A Vessel from Charles Town this Evening with Authentic Dispatches of the Success on the 16 [*q.v.*] & 18: Augᵗ—Gates had 6200 & Lᵈ Cornwallis 1500. The Americans lost all their Cannon Baggage &c—and were pursued 20 odd miles by the Horse."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI; *Von Krafft's Jour.*, 119.

19 Col. Williams, of the 80th Regiment, which is billeted at the bouwerie of Jacobus Kip, gives a dinner to Commander-in-Chief Sir Henry Clinton and his staff, as a parting compliment to Major John André, who is about to go north to confer with the American general, Benedict Arnold, in a plot to secure the capitulation of West Point, which Arnold commands.—*Life and Career of Major John André*, by Winthrop Sargent (1861), 268. An account of the affair was told afterwards by the owner of the house, Jacobus Kip, who was present.—*Hist. Notes of the Family of Kip*, by Rt. Rev. William I. Kip.

Clinton and André had been, on this evening, prior to this event, at the Beekman house. "From its doors, gracefully bidding adieu to the beautiful Baroness [Riedesel], rode Clinton and André to attend the farewell dinner given that very evening by his brother officers to the latter before he started on his ill-starred expedition, at the old Kip House at Kip's Bay. . . . They knew he was to leave on a matter of military importance, but that was all, and little could they gather from the remarkable toast given by Sir Henry Clinton at that brilliant table, 'The health of Major André who leaves us to-morrow to return Sir John André.'"—*Memoir of James William Beekman*, by Edward F. De Lancey (pub. by the St. Nicholas Soc., N. Y., 1877), 11; *Letters and Journals of Mrs. General Riedesel*, trans. by Wm. L. Stone (Albany, 1867), 179.

It should be noted that Ford's *British Officers in the Am. Rev.* mentions no colonel by the name of Williams, but states that Sir William Erskine was colonel of the 80th Regiment. See also *Gaine's Universal Register* (1781) for the names of officers of the British army.

20 According to a statement made by Major André on Sept. 24, he left New York on the 20th "to get on board the Vulture," in order (as he thought) "to meet General Arnold there in the night." He remained on board until the night of the 21st.—Sargent, *Life of André*, 349.

21 Robertson says: "at Night Majʳ André landed from the Vulture to meet Gˡ A——d at Haverstraw.—went to his Qʳˢ opposite West Point."—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*).

22 Benedict Arnold and Major André have their interview at the house of Joshua Hett Smith, a square two-storied stone house on the Haverstraw Road, two and a half miles below Stony Point, regarding the proposed attack upon West Point and capitulation.—Sargent, *Life of André*, 280, 291–92. A facsimile of the pass given by Arnold to André is in the Emmet Collection (No. 8375) of the N. Y. P. L.

Arnold's treason was "in some respects the most dramatic and tragic event of the Revolution." Early in February, 1779, while at Washington's camp on the Raritan, he heard that the executive council of Pennsylvania had sent to congress eight charges against him for mal-administration while commanding at Philadelphia.—*Penn. Packet*, F 13, 1779. Soon after this, there were re-published 13 articles of impeachment exhibited against him on Dec. 1, 1776.—*Ibid.*, F 27, 1779. On Jan. 26, 1780, he was sentenced to be reprimanded, and, in retaliation, he opened the secret treasonable correspondence with Major André.—Avery, *Hist. of the U. S.*, VI: 248.

" At a conference at Hartford, Washington, Rochambeau, and De Ternay agree that, of all the operations which can be undertaken, the most important is the reduction of New York, "the center and focus of all the British forces." They also agree that even with a superior naval force to blockade the harbour, it would

1780 Sept. 22 require a land force of about 30,000 men to affect a successful siege.—Doniol, *Participation de la France à l'Etablissement des Etats-Unis d'Amérique*, IV: 404–7.

" The anniversary of the king's coronation is observed with the usual deference. "At Twelve o'clock the guns at Fort George fired a Royal Salute; at One the same was repeated by his Majesty's Ships in the harbour, and by the line of battle ships at Staten-Island." The "Royal Army in the vicinity of this city, with two battalions of Hessians, Col. Robertson's regiment, the Independent Companies with all the Militia, formed a line, extending from the East to the North River, where, in the evening a Feu de Joie was fired, in respect to the day, and in celebration of the brilliant victory obtained by Earl Cornwallis in the neighbourhood of Camden, in South-Carolina." It was commenced by seven rockets. Seven guns were then fired from the three batteries on Jones's, Bunker's, and Lispenard's Hills. Then followed the fire of the line and more rockets. "His Excellency the Commander in Chief, the noble Lords lately arrived with Admiral Sir George B. Rodney, the Governor, Commandant, all the General and other officers, British and German, with an infinite concourse of Ladies, Gentlemen, etc. etc. were present. . . ."—*Royal Gaz.*, S 23, 1780; *Von Krafft's Jour.*, 120.

23 On his way back to New York, Major André is captured near Tarrytown by John Paulding, Isaac Van Wart, and David Williams.—Sargent, *Life of André*, 310–16; *Conn. Gaz.* (New London), O 10, 1780; *Jour. or Hist. Recollections of Am. Events during The Rev. War*, by Elias Boudinot (Phila., 1894), 83–91; Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*).

25 Benedict Arnold, fearing detection, hastily leaves his wife, and a company of general officers, including Washington, assembled at his headquarters in the house of Col. Beverly Robinson, two miles from West Point, on the east side of the Hudson; and makes his way by boat to the "Vulture," which then carries him to New York.—Sargent, *Life of André*, 263, 328–30. For a more particular account of Arnold's treason, the capture of André, and his execution, see letters published in the *Conn. Gaz.* (New London), O 6, 10, 17, 31.

26 Smith writes in his diary: "The Vulture armed Ship has been 10 Days up the River with Major André and Colº Robertson—The general Suspicion to watch the crossing of the Rebel Army while Washington was gone to Hartford. The Secret is now out for yesterday General Arnold came to the Ship with a Whale Boat & this Day to Town. The people exult much but it is not known yet that André was catched with his Papers which forced Arnold to come off before the Design was accomplished of delivering up the Highland Forts to the British. Some great Error has been committed either by André or by Sir H Clinton who perhaps has been too slow in Collecting his Troops to ascend the River—The army is still on Long Island except the Light Infantry of whom some are drawn to King's Bridge within a Day or two. . . .

"I recollect that Sir H C in our Conversation of the 7 July [Smith records this under Jl 8—*q.v.*] said the Rebellion would end suddenly in a Crash. I told him my Opinion was that it would die of a Consumption—If he was in Treaty with Arnold at that Time he had authority for what he said. . . .I fancy Sir H Clinton has intrigued with Arnold for some Time & that his Reliance upon its Success is the true Cause of his neglecting Rhode Island [see Je 29]—See my note ante of the 4 Augt [*q.v.*] respecting a Rebel Aid de Camp at his House."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. See also *Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 100.

" The orderly-book kept during Maj.-Gen. Greene's campaign in the "Southern Department" contains the following entry of this date: "Treason of the blackist dye was yesterday discovered. Genl Arnold who commd at West Point lost to every centiment of honour of private and publick was about to give up that important Poast in to the hands of the Enimy. Such an event must have given the American caus a deadly wound if not a fatal Stab, happily the Treason has been timely Discovered to prevent fatal misfortune. . . .

"Grate honour is due the Continental Army that this is the first instance of the kind where many were to be expected from the nature of the dispute. . . . Arnold has made his escape to the Enimy. Mr Andrews (André) the Adjt Gen of the British Army who came ont [out] as a Spy to Negotiate business is our prisoner. His Excellency the Commander in Chief has arrivd to West Point from Hartford and has no doubt taken the propper Measures to onravil so Hellish a plot. . . ."—From printed catalogue of sale by Henkels, Phila., for July 1, 1920, describing the original orderly-book. Sept. 26

It is publicly reported in New York that "Major André who went out to confer with General Arnold" has been "taken by General Washington and 'tis supposed will be ill used."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 100. 27

"Sir H Clinton sends for me," says Smith, "—an Hour with him—He opened with his anxiety for André & concluded with thanking me for the consolation I had given him in the Opinion that he [André] was no Spy which he said agreed with all the others who had been consulted. 28

"He told me he had corresponded for a considerable Time with Arnold—That he gave him the Intelligence the French were coming to Rhode Island. That it was his wish to retake it before they arrived but Arbuthnot would not believe his Information good—That afterwards he proposed his landing 6000 Men at Seconnet & this the Admiral disapproved & so hid after that another Proposition of landing up the Narraganset. He believed Arbuthnot an honorable Man but he was old and had some bad advisors. Thus he said he had lost his Advantages of ruining the French—

"He lamented the last Disappointment—blamed Arnold for not sending Andre back by Water—Their Interview was at Stoney point & Andre seized on this side Croton by 3 Militia Men & carried to the Light Horse—That he had every Thing ready for seizing the Highlands & putting an End he owned to the War for he had Boats of all Draughts for proceeding to Albany. That the Interview with Arnold was absolutely necessary to ascertain whether he had really been corresponding with Arnold.—Arnold was desirous to favor the Capture but he had insisted upon his being an Agent in it & he was to have paid a great Price for the Acquisition. He regretted this Disappointment as the Loss [of] his Hope of an instantaneous Termination of the War—said he should have had both Washington & Rochambeau Prisoners for they were both there now.

"He should have seized the Forts with 5000 & had 5000 more ready, for he thought the Militia sufficient to take Care of this Place I guess there was Design in this Enumeration

"He said he had revealed his Secret only to Sir G. Rodney of whom he spoke favorably and of the Force he brought with him—intimated Doubts of the Arrival of the other Division of the Fleet, but said he would stay with the 20 Ships of the Line now here for some time—He boasted of his masking the Enterprize up the River by giving out a Design on the Chesapeak—That he should go there yet—Washington had not sent a Man to the Southward since Gates's affair—He could not. . . . He thought Virginia a weak Country from its being cut to Peices by steep Waters & the Number of the Slaves. He did not care whether Washington knew of his Design upon the Chesapeake or not

"I said little for he spoke much—Except what related to Andre I inlarged upon the Idea he now had of the Importance of the Hudson & the Acquisition of it as the End of the War—I lamented his late Disappointment at Rhode Island wondring who could be Arbuthnot's Advisors—But I incouraged him to hope that Virginia recovered all would be over—He spoke with Confidence of his reducing that Country immediately now he was so well supported by Sea—Rodney he said cared nothing for Money—Valued no Prizes.—

"I almost suspect that he still has Designs upon the Hudson There are other Generals like minded with Arnold—On my assenting to it as probable he questioned me as to the Person—I mentioned Bob Howe—He would not countenance nor gainsay my Suspicions but asserted that he knew of others."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

Certain "distinguished inhabitants" of New York, having been betrayed by Benedict Arnold, are arrested "for having been in correspondence with the Rebels." For the same reason other inhabitants are taken daily to the "Provo."—*Von Krafft's Jour.*, 120. "

Nicholas W. Stuyvesant dies "at his seat in the Bowry." He was the oldest son of Col. Stuyvesant, and great-grandson of "that brave Dutch Governor [Peter Stuyvesant] who commanded here at the conquest in 1664." His body was "interred in the Family Vault, on the patrimonial estate of the old Governor."—*Royal Gaz.*, S 30, 1780. "

Major André is tried before a board of general officers, of whom Gen. Greene is president, assembled in an old Dutch church at Tappan. (The church has since been pulled down.) At this hearing 29

1780 Sept. 29 André presented a written confession of his conduct in detail during his expedition from New York. The board reported to Gen. Washington that André "ought to be considered as a Spy from the enemy," and "ought to suffer death." The next day Washington approved the opinion, and ordered the execution to take place on Oct. 1st.—Sargent, *Life of André*, 346–56. See also the now scarce report of the hearing, entitled: *Proceedings of a Board of General Officers, held by order of His Excellency General Washington, Commander in Chief of the Army of the United States of America. Respecting Major John Andre, Adjutant General of the British Army. September 29, 1780. (Philadelphia Printed—New York Reprinted By James Rivington* [1780].)—From copy in N. Y. P. L. (Evans, No. 17044). These proceedings and a number of letters to and from Washington on André's case are printed in *N. Y. Merc.*, N 6, 1780.

" Major André writes from Tappan, with Washington's permission, a farewell letter to Sir Henry Clinton, who is at New York, stating that his going within the enemy's post, and also his changing his dress, were contrary to his own intentions and contrary to Sir Henry's orders; also that the circuitous route which he took was imposed upon him without alternative.—*Conn. Gaz.* (New London), N 14, 1780).

30 Smith writes that he is requested "to attend at Head Quarters," where he finds "a Number of General Officers & others assembled." Clinton laid before them the "Question relating to Major André & caused the Letters upon this Subject to be read viz^{t} that from Arnold to himself. Another from himself to Washington inclosing Arnolds of 26 Ins^{t}—Washington's of 30th that Day with one from André taking Leave. At the reading of which last he was very much affected.

"A good many Questions were asked, & some by Franklin and Kempe which as supposing Doubts whether André ought not to be considered as a Spy distressed him more and he called out to me for my opinion—I declared it & opened the Reasons, and the whole Company concurred except Franklin & Kempe who seemed to change their Votes.

"After various Suggestions respecting a Letter to be sent in Ans^{r} to Washington's Sir Henry retired & after some Time came in with a Draft which his Sec^{ry} Cap^{t} Smyth read.—

"It was in general approved except as to a Compl^{t} on Washington's Humanity—General Robertson made a Proposition for a shorter & more peremptory Letter & with the General's Leave went out to frame it & it was approved. It intimated that Washington & his Board of General Officers were misinformed that L^{t} General Robertson was sent with two other Gentlemen to state the Facts as they truly were; and to declare the General's Sentiments and Resolutions.

"He had said that he wished them to consult the French and Hessian Generals

"That he expected André tho' no Spy in Return for his exchanging one Robinson Commandant of one of their Frigates who was certainly a Spy

"That he had many others in his Power and would avenge

"This Draft being approved Ch: Justice Smyth whispered to me that I ought to accompany General Robertson who was to go out in the Morning to Dobbs's Ferry & the Letter this Night by Washington's Flag from Poulus Hook by Land.

"Soon after General Robertson wished me to be one of the Person's who was to assist him & upon my approaching the General he asked it. I replied that I had no other objection that as the Question and Business was important it seemed fit to imploy Persons of the highest Rank in it—He replied that he could nominate none of more and exceptionable Character—I thanked him & declared my Readiness to obey his Commands.

"The Secr^{y} was now gone to copy the Letter & we had orders to direct a PS that the two Assistants were M^{r} Elliot & myself—The Company broke up & we agreed to breakfast with the Gov^{r} & go off in the Greyhound in the morning by 7 or 8 o Clock."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI, under date of O 3.

" Gen. Sir Henry Clinton writes from New York to Gen. Washington that he is sending the governour, Lieut.-Gen. Robertson, also Lieut.-Gov. Andrew Elliot, and Chief-Justice Wm. Smith, to Dobb's Ferry to present additional facts regarding Major André's busines with Arnold, in order to avert if possible André's execution.—Sargent, *Life of André*, 372. A stay of execution is ordered until Oct. 2, possibly in the hope that Clinton may yield up Benedict Arnold.—*Ibid.*, 375. See also *Hist. of the Am. War*, by Charles Stedman (1794), I: 251. The copy of the last-named work in the N. Y. P. L. contains the following memorandum in the handwriting of Sir Henry Clinton: "Ignorance of whole transaction—too tender a subject to explain upon now. C." Sept. 30

The current rumour in town that an attack had been intended against West Point is now known with certainty; also it is believed to have been given up.—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 100–1. "

The *Candid Retrospect* is first published in Charleston, S. C. Smith thinks it must have "a good Effect upon Sober but deluded Minds."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI, under N 17, 1780. Jottings in the diary under earlier dates (see Ja 6 and Jl 20) have revealed William Smith as the author of this pamphlet (see Ja 30, 1781, at which time it was republished in New York). The search for a copy of this original South Carolina edition has been vain. "

It is reported in New York "that Mayor André and Mr. [Joshua Hett] Smith are both to be executed. In Consequence of which general Robertson, Mr. Elliott, Hon. Wm. Smith etc. etc. are gone up the River to see what can be done with Washington."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 101. Oct. 1

The headquarters orderly-book, for the campaign in the "Southern Department" under Maj.-Gen. Greene, contains the following entry of this date: "The board of Gen Officers to examine in to the Case of Major Andrew [André] have reported 1st That he came on shore from the Vulte Ship of War in the night 21st Sep^{r} last on the inter view with Gen^{l} Arnold in a private and secreet manner. 2^{d} that he changed his dress with in our Lines, and under a fane name and in a disguis^{d} habbit past our Works at Stoney and Verplanks Point the Evening of the 22^{d} Sep^{t} last and was taken up in the morning of the 23^{d} of Sep^{r} last at taritown in a disguis^{d} habbit being then on his way to N. York and when taken had in his possession several papers which contained Inteligence for the Enimy. The Board having mutually considered the facts do also report to his Excellency Genl. Washington that Major Andrews [André] Adj^{t} Genl. to the British Army ought to be considered as a Spy from the enimy and that agreable to the laws and Usages of Nations it is there oppinion that he ought to suffer Death, the Commander in Chief Directs the Execution of the above Centance in usual Way this afternoon at five o'clock precisely."—From printed catalogue of Henkels, Phila., for July 1, 1920, at which time the original orderly-book was sold at auction. A similar entry appears in the orderly-book sold by Henkels on July 17, 1918.—See his catalogue No. 1217, item No. 1. "

"Arnold had prepared a Letter to Washington," says Smith, "taking all Blame upon himself respecting André—and threat[en]-ing Retaliation if the Rights of the Flag were violated, which we were to withold or deliver as we saw fit. [See Sargent's *Life of André*, 383.] "

"At 3 P M we moored off Corbet's Point and the General sent Murray his Aid de Camp on Shore to know whether there was any Messenger from Washington whose Army was 4 Miles behind at Tappan.

"The officer informed him that Washington's Messenger had not returned above 2 Hours from Poulus Hook, but that General Green was coming & wished to recieve General Robertson alone so that only he and his Aid de Camp went on Shore.

"A long Conference ensued apart while Murray walked elsewhere with Hamilton Washingston [*sic*] Aid de Camp & two other Rebel officers.

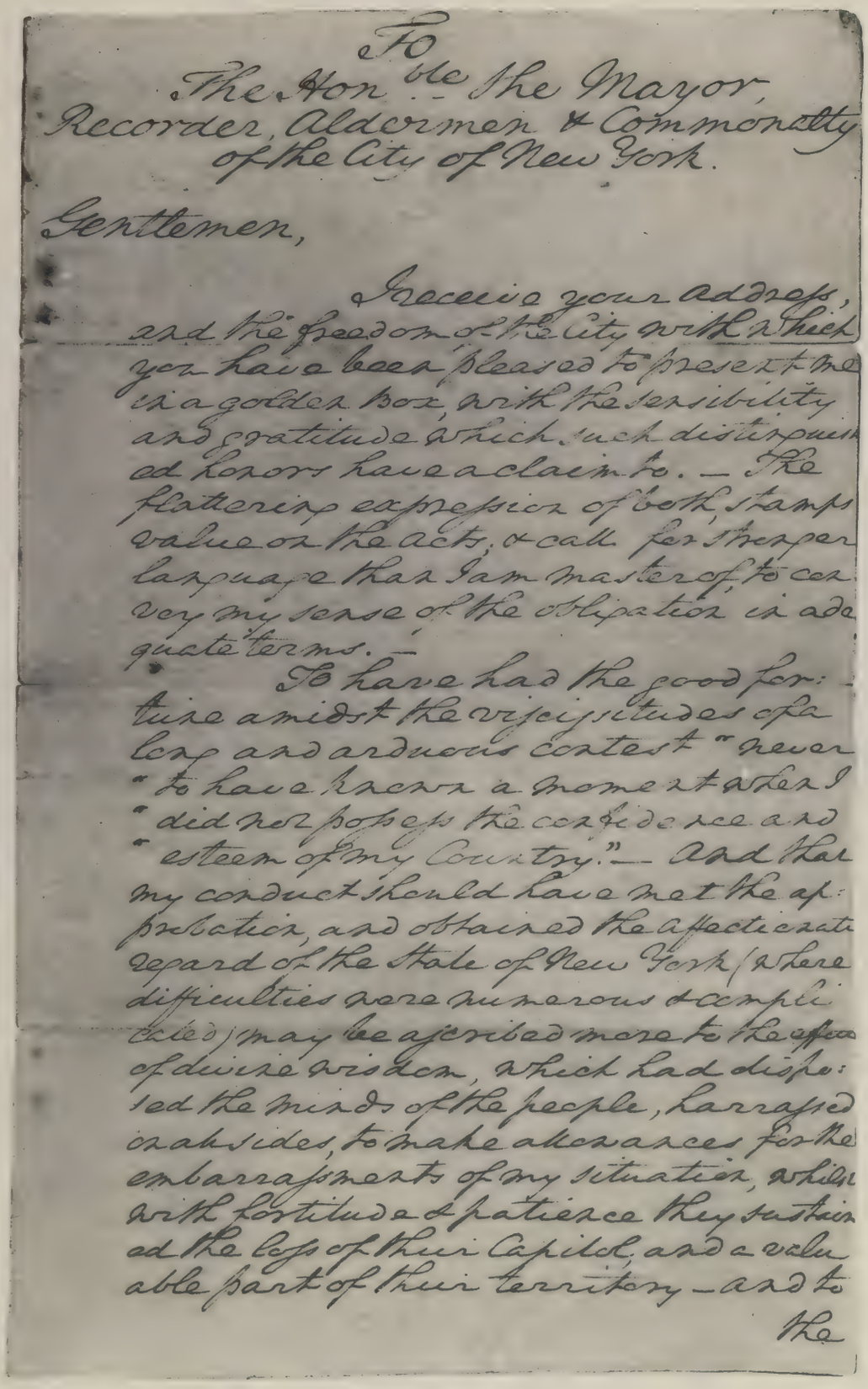
"Greene said M^{r} Washington considered the Right of Enquiry & Decision as theirs & that he only met Gen^{l} Robertson as a Gentleman—General Robertson supposed they wished to know the Truth & that it was immaterial if carried to Washington in what Light he was considered.

"General Robertson let off every Thing in Design and tendered Col^{s} Robertson & the Officers of the Vulture to prove Andrés coming under the Cover of Arnolds Flagg—He shewed Greene also Arnold's Letter to Washington;

"Greene produced a Letter from André to Washington in which he faults his own Disguizes in the Transaction with Arnold & confesses he had no Flagg.

"General Robertson observed properly that André[s] wrong Idea of his Securities Jure Belli were of no avail—Greene said Arnold was a Rascal & André a Man of Honor whom he believed & They would consent to no Conferences on additional Evidence.

"Greene hinted that André might be safe if Arnold was given



To
The Hon.ble The Mayor,
Recorder, Aldermen & Commonalty
of the City of New York.

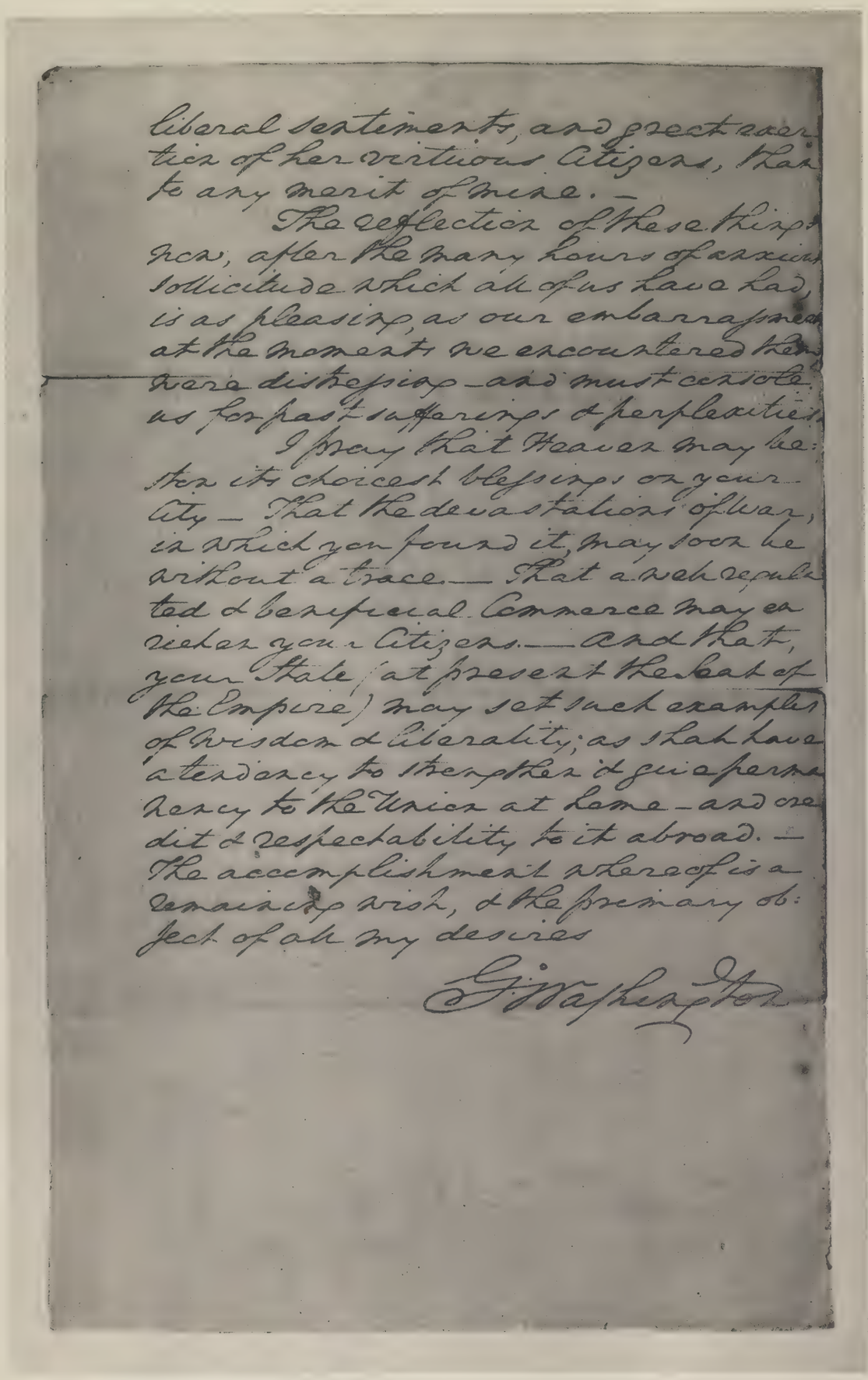
Gentlemen,

I receive your address,
and the freedom of the City with which
you have been pleased to present me
in a golden box, with the sensibility
and gratitude which such distinguish-
ed honors have a claim to. — The
flattering expression of both, stamps
value on the acts, & calls for the proper
language that I am master of, to con-
vey my sense of the obligation in ade-
quate terms. —

To have had the good for-
tune amidst the vicissitudes of a
long and arduous contest "never
"to have known a moment after I
"did not possess the confidence and
"esteem of my Country." — and that
my conduct should have met the ap-
probation, and obtained the affectionate
regard of the State of New York, where
difficulties were numerous & complic-
cated, may be ascribed more to the influ-
ence of divine wisdom, which had dispos-
ed the minds of the people, harrassed
on all sides, to make allowances for the
embarrassments of my situation, which
with fortitude & patience they sustain-
ed the loss of their Capitol, and a valu-
able part of their territory — and to

the

FIRST PAGE OF WASHINGTON'S REPLY TO THE COMMON COUNCIL'S GIFT OF THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY. SEE MAY 2, 1785 (P. 1201).



liberal sentiments, and great acquisition of her virtuous Citizens, that to any merit of mine. —

The reflection of these things now, after the many hours of anxious solicitude which all of us have had, is as pleasing, as our embarrassment at the moment we encountered them were distressing — and must console us for past sufferings & perplexities.

I pray that Heaven may bestow its choicest blessings on your City — That the devastations of War, in which you found it, may soon be without a trace — That a wise republican & beneficial Commerce may enrich your Citizens — and that, your State (at present the seat of the Empire) may set such examples of wisdom & liberality, as shall have a tendency to strengthen it's cementing to the Union at home — and credit & respectability to it abroad. — The accomplishment whereof is a sincere wish, & the primary object of all my desires

G. Washington

SECOND PAGE OF WASHINGTON'S LETTER SHOWN ON PL. 50.

1780 Oct. 1 up & talked of satisfying the Army—Robertson answered with a Look—They parted with Greenes Promise to inform Washington of what had passed."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI, under date of O 3.

2 "A letter comes from Greene," writes Smith, "intimating that as far as his Memory had served he had given a Report of what was said—Gen[l] Robertson on that wrote to Washington the Substance of what he had said to Greene.

"That he had offered Col[o] Robinson & the Officers of the Vulture to prove Andre came with Arnolds Flagg & conducted as he had directed. That he was no Spy—That Rochambeau & General Knyphausen would not say he was[,] who[m] he wished to be consulted—That Sir H Clinton had exchanged one Robinson a true Spy to oblige Washington & he would give any Person for Andre. That he had Spies whom he had forborne to execute, from a Desire to Spare the Horrors of War. And this Letter inclosed Arnolds to Washington averring that what André had done was all by his order & approbation—That he would retaliate if he suffered—That Sir H had 50 Spies who would also die if Andre was executed and he called Heaven & Earth to Witness that the Injustice would lay at Washingtons Door—

"It was twelve oClock when Murray had delivered this Letter on Shore and as soon as he returned we weighed Anchor & came away. We arrived here in the Evening."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

" Major André is executed by hanging, near Tappan, on the west side of the Hudson, although he had requested that he might not die "on a gibbet."—Sargent, *Life of André*, 390–96; Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*). The schooner "Greyhound" (which "brought General Robertson's last letter to General Washington, dated on board the schooner on the 2nd of October") returned to New York with the account of André's death.—*An Authentic Narrative of the Causes which Led to the Death of Major André*, by Joshua Hett Smith (1808), 185.

"His unhappy fate was much regretted; though his life was justly forfeited by the law of nations. He died like a brave soldier."—*Conn. Gaz.* (New London), O 10, 1780. An officer who was present at the execution said of André that "so much was he esteemed, that Gen. Washington shed tears when the rigorous sentence was put in execution."—Anburey, *Travels through the Interior Parts of America*, II: 477. See also "Proceedings of a Board of General Officers, Held by order of his Excellency Gen. Washington . . . respecting Major John Andre . . . September 29, 1780," in *N. Y. Merc.*, N 6, 1780; and *The Case of Major John André, Adjutant General to the British Army, who was put to death by the Rebels, October 2*, 1780 (N. Y., Rivington, 1780). In a long letter to John Laurens, Alexander Hamilton gave an account of the treason of Arnold, and the capture and execution of André, containing his views of the attendant motives.—*The Fate of André—A Letter from Alexander Hamilton to John Laurens* (N. Y., 1916). For a list of books and pamphlets by André, or which relate to him, see *Bibliotheca Americana* (the Cat. of the John Carter Brown Library, Providence), Part III, Vol. II, pp. 158–59 (following item No. 2616).

" "It is very sickly on the Island and in New Yk."—From letter of Lieut. Caleb Brewster to Col. John Lamb, in *Lamb Papers*, at N. Y. H. S.

3 Gen. Robertson returns "from the Rebel Camp," but imparts "little Satisfaction concerning Major André otherwise than he was hanged."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 101.

" Whitehead Hicks, one of the judges of the supreme court, and formerly mayor of this city, dies at Flushing Bay, L. I.—*N. Y. Merc.*, O 9, 1780.

4 Maj. Benjamin Tallmadge writes from Haverstraw: "I am thus far on my Return from H[d] Q[rs] where I have finished my last Duty to poor Andre . . . I have begged this scrap of paper of Gen[l] Wayne (whose Brigade is at this place) to inform you that Major Andre was hanged on the 2[nd] ins[t] 12 O'clock. His Conduct was unparellelled on the occasion. He met death with a smile, chearfully marching to the place of Execution & bidding his friends who had been with him farewell. . . . I cannot say enough of his fortitude—unfortunate youth! I wish Arnold had been in his place.

"J. Smith is now under Tryal & I trust will receive his reward."—*Hist. Mag.*, 2nd ser., I: 98, citing original in the Brinley collection.

" Smith writes of his preparation, at the request of Gen. Arnold, of a draft of an "Address to the Public" (see O 9), and a letter to Lord George Germain (see O 5). On the following day he added: "He [Arnold] calls alters the first & shews new Draft of the last—Copies the former & throws Draft into the Fire with his Notes of it—Begins to copy my Alterations or Additions to the Intelligence."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI, under O 4 and 5. Oct. 4

Gen. Arnold, working now for the British cause, sends to Lord George Germain "The present State of the American Rebel Army Navy & Finances." It reads: "M[r] Washington at a Council of General officers on the 6[th] of Sep[r] stated his operating Force under his own Command to consist of 10400 Men 5

"That there is a Batallion at Rhode Island of Cont[l] Troops 500

"Two Connecticut Reg[ts] of Militia at North Castle in the Colony of Newyork 500

"The Whole 11400

"About a Half of these Troops are Militia & their Times of Service will expire on the 1 of Jan[y] next—The Rest under 6 Thousand are ingaged for the War and the Europeans probably in the Proportion of [blank] have lost their Attachm[t] & desirous to desert. M[r] Gates has some other Troops in the South Country that may . . . amount to 8 Hundred or a Thousand and among these I include about 350 Horse

"All these Troops are ill clad, badly subsisted and worse paid. There are Arrears due to the Army in general of two & three Years standing. Many of the best officers have resigned And others thro' Disgust Necessity & under a Conviction that the Independency contended for cannot be atchieved are preparing to follow their Example.

"The Congress or Civil Authority & the Army are not upon the best Terms—Mutual Jealousies subsist between them—The army concieve themselves ill treated by their Exclusion from all civil appointments of Honor or Profit—The common Soldiery are extremely out of Temper—All Efforts to recruit the Army other than by temporary Drafts of the Militia have proved ineffectual.

"The Congress & their General made united Demands upon the Provinces last Spring for compleating an Army of 35 Thousand Men—No Arguments to Excite to such an Exertion were unoffered. The most flattering one that conjoined with the promised French Aid the War would be terminated by the Expulsion of the British from Newyork— . . . They could not however succeed. Thro' the unconquerable Backwardness of the People who are tired of the War no Volunteers offered & not a third Part of the drafted Militia have appeared in the Field With the increasing general Distresses of the People the Difficulties of recruiting keep pace & in another Year the Army will probably be totally extinct.

"As to the American Navy it is reduced to three Frigates and a few small armed Vessels that are generally in Port for Want of Mariners.

"In Point of Finances the Congress is to the last Degree imbarrassed—Their Debt in Paper Money Loan Offices Certificates & unsatisfied Claims for the Army Pay & to Commissaries & Quarter Masters amounts to upwards of four hundred Millions of Paper Dollars.

"They have therefore lost all Confidence & Credit with the People whom they have repeatedly duped & defrauded—No Regard is had by the Multitude to their Promises and they are every where execrated in an[d] out of the Army—The Separate States or Colonies are as little trusted or respected . . . And scarcely can it be said that any Colony now has a Currency.

"As the Result of these Distresses the Eyes of the People are in general opened. The[y] feel their Error & look back with Remorse to their once happy Condition and most ardently wish for a Reconciliation in Terms safe & honorable to both Countries . . .

"It would serve very good uses if the Com[rs] have Authority for it to signify that the Colonies upon returning to their obedience shall be instantly restored to their Antient Condition with Respect to their Charters Rights and Privileges Civil & Religious free from British Taxation And to invite to Negotiations for general Regulations it will increase the Number of the Advocates for the Reunion

"But the surest Way is to vest Commissioners with decisive Powers on such Settlement as Great Britain may be willing to establish—There will always be jealousies here while a Power is

1780 Oct. reserved to G B to approve or disapprove what the Commissioners have done

5 "With Power in a Sett of Commissioners to bind the Nation as firmly as she could bind herself by further Acts of Parliament I think a Pacification would immediately take Place . . .

"I have said Nothing as to Provisions but that the Army is ill fed.—This is not to be ascribed entirely to a Scarcity of Food but to the Weakness of the Usurpation in every Colony—Without Money or Credit Supplies must be collect[ed] by Force & Terror Where the Army is it takes without opposition but this Force acts ag^t itself by creating internal Enemies . . ."—*Wm. Smith MSS.*, folio 194. For the assistance given Arnold by Wm. Smith in the preparation of this "Intelligence," see O 4.

" "News by M^r White that Andre was executed last Monday—Reported that his Servant Pater is come in. He is vastly disconcerted & retires on the Chariot's coming for him from General Robertsons."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

6 Henry Laurens, former president of congress, having been taken prisoner and carried to England, is examined before Lord Germain, the Earl of Hillsborough, and Lord Viscount Stormont, and committed to the Tower on a charge of high treason.—*Lloyd's Eve. Post* (London), O 6–9, 1780.

" The report of the execution of André is confirmed; it took place "in Presence of the Rebel Army."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 101.

7 An act is passed by the state legislature "to procure a Sum in Specie, for the Purpose of redeeming one sixth Part of the Bills emitted on the Credit of this State, pursuant to the Act of Congress of the 18th Day of March, 1780, for discharging the Interest of such Bills, and for other Purposes therein mentioned." The money is to be raised by the sale or mortgage of forfeited lands.—*Laws of N. Y.*, 4th sess., chap. 11 (printed by Holt, 1782). This was amended on March 31, 1781.—*Ibid.*, 4th session, chap. 51.

" There are "Great Lamentations for the Loss of Major André."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 101. It "caused much excitement among the English."—*Von Kraffi's Jour.*, 120.

" Benedict Arnold issues a printed statement, addressed "To the Inhabitants of America," regarding the motives, which induced him to join the king's arms.—*Royal Gaz.*, O 11, 1780. It is also printed as a broadside by Rivington.—See one of these in N. Y. P. L. (Emmet Coll., 5486). For biographical notes regarding Arnold, see Sabine, *Loyalists of the Am. Rev.*, I: 180–83. See further, O 9.

8 Clinton makes formal announcement to the British army of the death of André, his adjutant. He refers to him as a gentleman "of the highest integrity and honor, and incapable of any base action or unworthy conduct."—Sargent, *Life of André*, 404.

9 Wm. Smith notes in his diary: "Arnold's Justificatory Address [see O 7] comes out—It does not please the Refugees, who think their own Merits slighted. He is announced to Day a British Brigadier, & recieves Congratulations at the Parade."—Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. Arnold had sought assistance from William Smith in the preparation of this address (see O 4). It was entitled: "To the Inhabitants of America." Arnold discusses the motives which have induced him to join the king's forces. He says: "When I quitted domestic happiness for the perils of the field, I conceived the rights of my country in danger, and that duty and honour called me to her defence. A redress of grievances was my only object and aim; however I acquiesced in a step which I thought precipitate, the declaration of independence: To justify this measure many plausible reasons were urged, which could no longer exist when Great-Britain, with the open arms of a parent, offered to embrace us as children and grant the wished for redress. . . .

"I anticipate your question, Was not the war a defensive one until the French joined in the combination? I answer, that I thought so. You will add. Was it not afterwards necessary till the separation of the British empire was complete? By no means; in contending for the welfare of my country I am free to declare my opinion, that this end attained, all strife should have ceased.

"I lamented therefore the impolicy, tyranny and injustice, which, with a sovereign contempt of the people of America, studiously neglected to take their collective sentiments of the British proposals of peace and to negociate, under a suspension of arms, for an adjustment of differences. . . . I had my suspicions of some imperfection in our councils, on proposals prior to the Parliamentary Commission of 1778. . . . But the whole world saw, and all America confessed, that the overtures of the second Commission exceeded our wishes and expectations, and if there was any suspicion of the national liberality, it arose from its excess. Oct. 9

"Do any believe we were at that time really entangled by an alliance with France? unfortunate deception! . . . no authority had been given by the people to conclude it, nor to this very hour have they authorized its ratification. The articles of confederation remain still unsigned.

"In the firm persuasion therefore, that the private judgement of any individual citizen of this country is as free from all conventional restraints, since as before the insidious offers of France, I preferred those from Great-Britain; thinking it infinitely wiser and safer to cast my confidence upon her justice and generosity, than to trust a monarchy too feeble to establish your independency. . . .

"I affect no disguise, and therefore frankly declare that in these principles, I had determined to retain my arms and command for an opportunity to surrender them to Great-Britain; and in concerting the measures for a purpose, in my opinion, as grateful as it would have been beneficial to my country, I was only solicitous to accomplish an event of decisive importance, and to prevent as much as possible, in the execution of it, the effusion of blood.

"With the highest satisfaction I bear testimony to my old fellow soldiers and citizens, that I find solid ground to rely upon the clemency of our sovereign, and abundant conviction that it is the generous intention of Great Britain, not only to leave the rights and privileges of the colonies unimpaired, together with their perpetual exemption from taxation, but to superadd such further benefits as may consist with the common prosperity of the empire. In short, I fought for much less than the parent country is as willing to grant to her colonies as they can be to receive or enjoy. . . ." Arnold's address was printed by the *Penn. Packet* in its issue of Oct. 17. One week later some one who subscribes himself "A Soldier" calls attention to the deliberate falsehoods Arnold is proved to have uttered in his defence delivered before his court martial at Morristown, on Jan. 21, and then adds: "If gentlemen and soldiers in the British army consent, after reading the above extracts, to serve under or with Mr. Arnold, or even to keep his company, they will, forever, in the opinion of gentlemen and soldiers, disgrace the profession of arms. If their partiality to the cause they are embarked in should lead them to wink at his intended treachery at West-Point, they surely cannot absolve him of having convicted himself of being a Lyar and a Rascal."—*Penn. Packet*, O 24, 1780.

" At the request of George Stanton and John Somerendyke, a survey is made of Somerendyke's property at Little Bloomingdale, containing 310 acres. The original survey or map is in the Bancker Collection, N. Y. P. L. (box A-B, folder "Bloomingdale"). See also 1747; Ag 16, 1750.

14 "The Fleet said to be for the Chesapeak has been imbarked 10 Days & more. No one can tell what they are detained for. The 3 months men leave Washington this Day. His army is gone from Tappan—some to King's Ferry some back to Paramus."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. The fleet with Gen. Leslie and his troops finally sailed on Oct. 16.—*Ibid.*

" It is reported "on the other Side of the Lines," says Smith, that General Knox has privately withdrawn himself from the Rebel Army & that Stirling Howe and Parsons are suspected and confined."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

" "M^r White told me on Thursday last [O 12] that a good deal of Money is gone beyond the Lines within a few Days. Perhaps the General is dealing with the Leaders in Purchases of Peace. I learn't last Night from M^r Shoemaker that two men have been out and in to and from Philadelphia within a few Days. They brought the News of Deane's Elopem^t from France to Holland & England."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

16 "Most opportunely," writes Smith, "the English Fleet arrives at the Hook . . . the Commissary had Provisions but for 7 Days more without reducing the army to an allowance, tho' he has bought 9000 Barrels of meat from the merchants. . . . It is said there are several Thousand Troops in the Fleet just arrived. The Public censure the General much for not visiting Jersey at least for Forage, which he much wants. A little activity too at this Juncture would increase the Confusions & Desertions of the Rebel army—They are at or near Passaic Falls and having lost their 3 months men the 14 Ins^t would be probably disgraced by Flight. . . . Certainly Sir Henry is an Idler. He does nothing to favor the in-

1780 O 16 ternal Dissentions of the Rebels by the Defections of Arnold & Deane."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

17 Maj.-Gen Leslie sails on an expedition to the Chesapeake.—Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*).

" The Friendly Brothers of St. Patrick dine together at Roubalet's Tavern (the City Tavern, 115 Broadway).—*Royal Gaz.*, O 14, 1780. During Roubalet's occupancy of the house, from the spring of 1780 to the autumn of 1783, the newspapers announced various important meetings, concerts, balls, and entertainments at this tavern, which without doubt was the leading public house of the period.

18 The continental congress passes a resolution appointing Dec. 7 to be observed as a day of public thanksgiving for "rescuing the person of our Commander in Chief and the army from imminent dangers, at the moment when treason was ripened for Execution."—*Jour. Cont. Cong.*, XVIII: 950–51. See also contemporaneous MS. excerpt from the original minutes of the old congress, attested by Charles Thomson, perpetual secretary of the congress, printed in Henkel's sales catalogue (Phila.) of July 1, 1920. A manuscript proclamation, containing the language quoted above, and signed by Samuel Huntington, president of the congress, as well as by Charles Thomson, secretary, is described in a catalogue of the Anderson Galleries (N. Y.) for a sale of March 14–15, 1921.

" Washington writes to Nathaniel Greene, from headquarters near Passaic, an important letter describing the critical condition of the army, and urging abandonment of short-term enlistments. The letter is reproduced in Avery's *Hist. of the U. S.*, VI: 254, from the original in the office of the Rhode Island secretary of state, Providence.

" People's lives have lately been in danger by cartmen "riding on their carts, and driving at full speed." F. Metzner, major of brigade, who was appointed on Sept. 29 to issue orders with the authority of the commandant (see *N. Y. Merc.*, O 2), orders that cartmen and draymen shall not ride on their carts and shall walk their horses.—*Royal Gaz.*, O 21, 1780.

" An order is issued from the office of police that vendue masters and auctioneers shall no longer place goods on the Coffee-House bridge, without permit from that office, and then only goods "sold for the benefit of the insurers." The bridge has been "in a great measure broke down and destroyed" by merchandize being placed and sold upon it.—*N. Y. Merc.*, O 23, 1780.

20 Benedict Arnold, now a brigadier-general in the British service (see *Royal Gaz.*, O 21), publishes a proclamation "To the officers and soldiers of the continental army who have the real interest of their country at heart, and who are determined to be no longer the tools and dupes of Congress or of France." It is an invitation to join "a corps of cavalry and infantry, who are to be clothed, subsisted, and paid as the other troops are in the British service." To every non-commissioned officer and private a "Bounty of Three Guineas" is offered. The privilege having been granted him "to nominate the officers" of the corps, Arnold says: "I shall with infinite satisfaction embrace the opportunity of advancing men whose valour I have witnessed, and whose principles are favourable to an union with Britain, and true American Liberty." The rank they obtain in the king's service, he adds, "will bear a proportion to their former rank, and the number of men they bring with them. . . . I wish to lead a chosen band of Americans to the attainment of peace, liberty, and safety, (the first objects in taking the field) and with them to share in the glory of rescuing our native country from the grasping hand of France, as well as from the ambitious and interested views of a desperate party among ourselves, who, in listening to French overtures, and rejecting those from Great-Britain have brought the colonies to the very brink of destruction. . . . Happy for you that you may still become the fellow subjects of Great Britain, if you nobly disdain to be the vassals of France . . .

"As to you who have been soldiers in the continental army, can you at this day want evidence that the funds of your country are exhausted, or that the managers have applied them to their own private uses. In either case you surely can no longer continue in their service with honour or advantage; yet you have hitherto been their supporters in that cruelty, which with an equal indifference to your's, as well as to the labour and blood of others, is devouring a country, that, from the moment you quit their colours, will be redeemed from their tyranny."

The address concludes with a promise of the "most affectionate welcome and attention to all who are disposed to join with me in the measures necessary to close the scene of our afflictions," and with a reminder that the parent country offers "the immediate restoration of our ancient privileges, civil and sacred, and a perpetual exemption from all taxes, but such as we shall think fit to impose on ourselves."—*Royal Gaz.*, O 25, 1780. The address is reproduced in Avery's *Hist. of the U. S.*, VI: 254. The diary (MS.) of Chief-Justice Smith reveals the fact, hitherto unpublished, that the chief-justice wrote this letter for Arnold. Under Oct. 14, we find: Oct 20

"I sent General Arnold yesterday Dᵗ of his Address to the Officers & Soldiers of the Contˡ Army, inviting them to ingage in a New Corps of Cavalry and Infantry."—Wm. Smith's *Diary*, VI. Gen. Heath declared the proclamation was without effect.—*Memoirs of Maj.-Gen. Heath* (1798), 261. See also Van Tyne, *The Loyalists* (1902), 188.

Smith writes that he hears that "the Bill moved for 24 May last by Govʳ Pownall to enable the King to conclude a Peace or Truce with the Congress or any Assembly was drawn up in Chesnut Street in Philadelphia & sent over to Pownall by John Adams who if it pass'd was authorized to go to England. 21

"See the Morning Chronicle or London Advertiser of 25 & 26 May 1780 for the Bill & Speeches.

"Dempster succeeded Pownall & lamented that no Person could enter the Island to propose Peace without being liable to be seized as a Criminal

"Pownall himself asserted the People of America were inclined to Peace and would meet any serious & practicable Proposition & that he believed it would first Spring from Massachusetts."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*) VI.

Gov. Robertson issues a proclamation "forbidding" all persons whatever from carrying out by land, or on board any ship, vessel, or small craft, or being concerned in shipping or receiving on board any ship, vessel, or small craft, any stores, provisions, goods, wares, or merchandize whatever, without having first obtained a permission for that purpose from the superintendent of exports and imports. Violation of the order will result in the forfeiture of "all such stores, provisions, goods, wares and merchandize so shipped or conveyed."—*Royal Gaz.*, O 28, 1780. This regulation is intended to reinforce the one reissued by Clinton on this day, which first appeared on July 17, 1777 (*q.v.*). See also Jl 22, 1779. 24

A news item, published in London on this day, states: "Fugitives repair so fast to the royal standard at New-York, that it was thought the new corps, raising by Major Odell, would soon be complete. One Gentleman marched into the city at the head of fifty, with fifes and drums, and was immediately appointed to the command of them. Others were daily coming in when the accounts came away. The unredressed complaints of the Farmers operate powerfully on the minds of others, who, in some respect or other, feel the merciless rod of oppression."—*Lloyd's Eve. Post*, O 23–25, 1780. 25

The anniversary of "his Majesty's Accession to the Throne" is observed. A royal salute is fired "from Admiral Rodney's fleet and the shipping in the North and East rivers."—*N. Y. Merc.*, O 30, 1780. "

Smith writes: "In a Philad: Paper. of 21 Insᵗ there is a Proclamation of the Congress of 18 Insᵗ for a general Thanksgiving 7 Decʳ for Deliverance from Arnold's Plot &c and for continuing the Enjoymᵗ of the Gospel of Peace. How opportune Arnold's Proclᵃ of 20 Insᵗ asserting that the Congress assisted a Mass in praying for the Soul of Don Juan from Purgatory 28

"The Rebel Papers applaud Andre & revile Arnold & Sʳ Henry Clinton The People however on both Sides of the Lines blame Washington for executing Andre This I hear has brought out a Pamphlet called his Trial to correct the ill Temper occasioned by his Death."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

Nicholas Jones advertises his farm for sale. It is "at Bloomingdale, about 200 acres more or less, seven miles from the city." On it is "a large strong stone built house, pleasantly situated near the North River."—*Royal Gaz.*, O 28, 1780. The Jones house, also mentioned in the "Orderly Book of the British Foot Guards, 1776" (in the archives of the N. Y. H. S.), stood on the line of the present 107th St., west of Eleventh Ave.—*Mag. of Am. Hist.*, VIII: 48. "

Maj. Metzner orders (for the commandant) that all "male Negroes in the garrison, not employed in any of the public departments, or who are not the property of the inhabitants," are to assemble "on the Common near the Bridewell," that they may be 30

1780 O 30 counted and provided for. Those disobeying are to be "turned out of the lines."—*N. Y. Merc.*, O 30, 1780.

" Valentine Nutter (see F 6, 1775), at "No. 924, opposite the Coffee-House" (the Merchants' Coffee House—see L. M. R. K., III: 979), advertises maps for sale, specifying large maps of Virginia, Maryland, New England, etc.—*N. Y. Merc.*, O 30, 1780. On Sept. 30, 1782, he advertised that he had for sale "at his book and stationary store, No. 22, opposite the Coffee House," two volumes of charts, of which he gives the contents, one being a chart of New York.—*Ibid.*, S 30, 1782.

" There is offered, to be let "on a Building Lease," a lot on the north side of Stone Street, "upon which, before the Fire 1776, there was a large Brewry with all its appurtenances."—*N. Y. Merc.*, O 30, 1780.

Nov. 2 This day was appointed "to be observed in the State of New York, as a Day of public Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for his remarkable Deliverance, in the Discovery of the horrid Conspiracy for the delivering up the Fortress at West-Point."—*Conn. Gaz.* (New London), O 17, 1780.

" Rivington prints a "Gazette Extraordinary," which contains "Copies of Original Letters . . . intercepted in the Rebel Mail, taken some Days ago by a party of his Majesty's Loyal Subjects." One of these letters, dated Philadelphia, Oct. 6, is from Pres. Huntington to the governour of Rhode Island. Huntington encloses the resolutions passed in congress on Sept. 21, regarding the army, and declares that it is very important that the states comply with them and fill their quotas as soon as possible. These resolutions fix the number of regiments in the army, the number of companies in each regiment, and the number of officers in each company. They determine the quota of each state and call upon the states to have their troops in the field by Jan. 1. The regiments are to be filled by enlistments "for and during the war," but if the quota of any state cannot be completed with such recruits by Dec. 1, the deficiency is to be supplied by "men engaged to serve for not less than one year." A bounty of $50 is to be granted to each recruit, and recruiting officers are to receive $2 for each enlistment."—*Royal Gaz.*, N 2, 1780.

Commenting on this, Smith writes:

"This arrangemt greatly reduces the Number of Batalions & so offends the last of Officers [*i. e.*, those recently appointed]. It is new Source of Discord, unless all the Officers are desirous to leave the Army & will make Interest for it. It will be impossible to procure the Volunteers who are to form an Army of 33 Thousand upwards—Vid: the Letters published."—Wm. Smith's *Diary*, VI.

" A man who left New York on this day reported on his arrival in London that "Gen. Arnold is a very unpopular character in the British army, nor can all the patronage he meets with from the Commander in Chief, procure him respectability. General Clinton, from obvious and just motives of policy, gives this signal convert great encouragement, though not, perhaps, an admirer of his principles more than others; but the Subaltern Officers have conceived such an aversion to him, that they unanimously refused to serve under his command, and the detachment he is to lead was, on this account, officered from the Loyal American corps."—*Lloyd's Eve. Post* (London), D 11–13, 1780. *Cf.* N 15.

3 Congress votes a silver medal and an annuity of $200 to each of the three captors of Major André.—*Jour. Cont. Cong.* (ed. by Gaillard Hunt), XVIII: 1009.

4 Maj. Metzner issues regulations for the barrack office, respecting the issuing and receiving of billets for quarters, regimental store-houses, and stables.—*Royal Gaz.*, N 8, 1780; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1863), 706–7. A source of continual friction was the issuing of orders billeting British officers upon the citizens. "The haughty boarders expected the same subservience in their hosts that they would have found in England, but 'our colonists' had ideas of their own as to their obligations, and the two standards of hospitality clashed. The officer would clap his host into the mainguard, and then the prisoner and his friends would enter an indignant protest with the commander-in-chief. Although the officers were reprimanded, yet the citizen had no legal redress, and, as a result, began to long for civil rather than military government."—Van Tyne, *The Loyalists*, 249, citing *Rivington's Gaz.*, N 11, 1780; N 23, 1779.

" Brig.-Gen. Birch, the commandant of the city, issues a proclamation offering a reward of 50 guineas for information leading to the arrest of the person or persons who placed combustibles in front of the magazines in New York, or who shall hereafter attempt to do so. Citizens are asked to secure all suspicious persons. Persons who cannot produce the requisite certificate for their being in the garrison are not to be harboured.—*N. Y. Merc.*, N 6, 1780; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1863), 705. Nov. 4

"The captive Rebels in New York had now been all exchanged for Hessian prisoners of Knipphaussen and Lossberg's and other regiments, also English soldiers who were hourly expected in New York."—*Von Krafft's Jour.*, 124. The last arrived on Dec. 11.—*Ibid.*, 126. 8

Smith writes: "[It is] A happy Day if as asserted the Cork Fleet is below—They have been to Charles Town—came from there with other Ships to the Number of 68 10 Days ago—It is true. 10

"Sir George Rodney falls down with the Sandwich & other Ships of the Line this Afternoon about Sunset."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

A New Yorker writes: "Preparations are making here for a large embarkation, (to reinforce Lord Cornwallis, who cannot proceed till he is reinforced,) to consist of all the Grenadiers and Light Infantry of the Army, the Highlanders, Guards, and Hessians, to the amount of 5000 or 6000 men. They have been detained only for want of provisions; but upon the 10th [*q. v.*] a large fleet of victuallers arrived, and nothing remains but to put a proper quantity on board the transports."—*Lloyd's Eve. Post*, Ja 12–15, 1781. 15

A London news item reads: "Major-General Benedict Arnold, who has quitted the American cause, and joined Sir Henry Clinton, is a brave, gallant, and experienced Officer. . . . The loss of such an experienced Officer must be severely felt by the Americans, and his known probity will make that cause appear very bad, which he could no longer support with honour."—*Lloyd's Eve. Post* (London), N 13–15, 1780. "

Washington approves the report of a court of inquiry which was held on Nov. 2 at West Point to examine into Lieut.-Col. Richard Varick's conduct in his connection with Benedict Arnold during the latter's command at West Point, and which unanimously gave the opinion that Varick's conduct "does him great honor as an officer, and particularly distinguishes him as a sincere friend to his country."—*The Varick court of inquiry to investigate the implication of Colonel Varick* (*Arnold's private secretary*) in the *Arnold treason* (ed. by A. B. Hart, and issued to members of the Bibliophile Soc., Boston, 1907), 165. 16

"Yesterday I wrote to Rivington & inclosed him one of the Pamphlets De Roset has published at Charles Town [see S 30]. I recommended to Rivington the Republication of 10 Thousand Copies at the Charge of the Public or by Subscription to be given away and advised that the Appendix be taken in as Notes—to prevent Disconnection in the Perusal. To take off his Suspicion I hinted that the overtures by Lord Drummond was not fully displayed but that the Publication would draw further Information—he promised me an answer upon the Subject."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. 17

"There is a second embarkation taking place at N. York, for Charlestown, which will leave not more than 4000 troops in N. Y. There has none of the Cork Fleet arrived yet."—From letter of Lieut. Caleb Brewster to Col. John Lamb, in the *Lamb Papers* (*MS.*), at N. Y. H. S. 18

"A very numerous and respectable body of the merchants, traders and other inhabitants" of Philadelphia seek by a set of resolutions "to avoid the difficulties and distresses . . . daily increasing from the fluctuating state and rapid depreciation of the continental money." They fix the value of this money, "compared with specie, . . . at seventy-five for one." All contracts in future are to be made "in specie value, but payable nevertheless in continental money at the option of the debtor, at the exchange now established." Any one refusing "to receive the said paper money at the exchange settled," or demanding "a higher exchange," is to be "exposed to the public as an enemy to the independence of America, and to the peace and good order of the city." Likewise any one who shall "give or offer more than seventy-five continental dollars for one in specie" shall be considered a "disaffected and dangerous person." A committee of 13 is chosen "to draw up this Association in form, and get the same printed" to be presented for subscription "to every householder, trader and tradesman."—*Penn. Gaz.*, N 22, 1780. Commenting on these resolutions, Smith says they "Oblige all men to recieve Continental Money at 75 for 1 by leaving the Debtor at Liberty tho' he contracts in Gold to pay in Paper at that Rate. Thus the established Laws are set aside. What 20

1780 Nov. 20 Evidence of a Malady incurable! Nothing can supply the Want of Money in a State of War but that which all the World agrees to be Money. The Common Court of Exchange at Philadelphia is 130 & 135 for one at the Moment of these absurd Regulations."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI.

" "Rivington writes wishing me to speak to the Com^{r} in Chief about the Expense of republishing the Candid Retrospect [see S 30] as he is often with the violent Refugees & particularly Gov^{r} Franklin who murmurs about the Delays of the Gen^{l} respecting the Board of Directors I am suspicious whether he is not prompted to find me if possible a Confidant of Sir Henry's a character in which I don't desire to be considered."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. See N 22.

" The price of bread is raised from 14 to 16 coppers per loaf, and must be made and sold as required by specified regulations (like those of Mr 15, *q.v.*); and a new inspector, Balthasar Creamer, is named.—*Royal Gaz.*, N 23, 1780. See also De Voe, *Market Book*, 167.

21 "The loyalists were found so numerous in New York in 1780 that they were encouraged by the British government to form an association of their own [*cf.* Ag 25, 1779], independent of the orders of the British commander. It was entitled 'The Honorable Board of Associated Loyalists.' At its head was the son of Dr. Franklin,—William, late the Tory governor of New Jersey. . . ."—Winsor, *Nar. & Crit. Hist. of Am.*, VII: 198.

Among the unbound Smith papers in the N. Y. P. L., there is a draft of a letter prepared by Smith for Sir Henry Clinton to sign appointing a board of directors for the "Associated Loyalists" (see O 31). This reads in part:

"To William Franklin Esq^{r} Governor of New Jersey Josiah Martin Esq^{r} Governor of North Carolina Timothy Ruggles Daniel Coxe George Duncan Ludlow Edward Lutwycke George Rome & George Leonard Esquires.

"Whereas I am informed, by a Letter from the Right Honorable Lord George Germain, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, bearing Date the twenty first Day of April last . . . that certain Proposals contained in a Memorial of M^{r} George Leonard . . . had been laid before the King, and appeared to his Majesty a proper Ground upon which a Place may be formed for imploying the Zeal of his Majesty's faithful Subjects in North America, in annoying the Sea Coasts of the revolted Provinces, and distressing their Trade, either in Cooperation with his Majesty's Land & Sea Forces, or by making Diversions in their Favor, when they are carrying on Operations in other Parts; and it being also by the said Letter signified that his Majesty approves of you as a Board of Directors for the Conduct and Management of this Business I do therefore constitute you to be a Board of Directors for the Purposes aforesaid, with the Powers and under the Regulations, Limitations & Restrictions here in after mentioned or to be expressed in such other new Instructions altering inlarging or changing the same as you shall from time to time here after recieve. . . .

"You are to frame Articles for embodying and imploying such of his Majesty's faithful Subjects as are able & willing to bear Arms for the Suppression of the present Rebellion and will ingage to serve under your Direction & agreable to this Establishment for such Terms as you & they can agree. Which Associators are to be duly inrolled, under the Command of Officers, to be recommended by the Majority of your Board but to recieve their Commissions from me, or the Commander in Chief for the Time being, and of such Articles of Association previous to the Execution thereof & of every future Change & Alteration of the same, you are to make Report at Head Quarters with all convenient Dispatch for consideration and approbation.

"2 You are firmly to depend upon that Aid from me, which the letter aforementioned authorizes me to afford; and for the Encouragement of those who may associate with you, you have hereby Authority to make known to them the Benefits Promises and Rewards in the said Letter expressed. . . .

"3 As soon as you have collected a Force you are to report at Head Quarters its strength, and from Time to Time to give the Intimations & make the Requests that may be expedient to its being imployed & operating with Success.

"4 You are to keep a Journal of your Meetings, Conventions, Resolutions and Transactions, & to transmit to Head Quarters every Month a fair Copy . . . of the Entries . . .

"5 You are not to undertake any Enterprize without the previous Consent of the Commander in Chief . . . And with your Intimation of a Desire to attempt any Enterprize, you are to state . . . the probable Uses of the Intention . . . Nov. 21

"6 You are to order the Commanding Officers of all Parties & Detachments of Associators to be particularly careful, that no loyal or quiet & inoffensive Inhabitants . . . residing among the Rebels be hurt or molested . . .

"7 You are to direct the Association in all their Excursions to obey such Commands as may be given from Head Quarters as to their Conduct & Duration & to obtain every useful Intelligence respecting the Enemy, and particularly to bring off all Letters and Papers, which they may find in the Houses of distinguished Rebels . . .

". . . It is very possible that Experience in the execution of this Confederacy may point to the utility of inlarging the Powers of your Board and to that End you are invited to make the necessary Representations that may seem expedient . . ."—*Wm. Smith MSS.*, folio 183.

On Nov. 21, 1780, Smith and Elliot had a conference with Clinton about this. Smith writes of the meeting:

"M^{r} Elliot & I had an Interview with the Com^{r} in Chief. I read we both explained & he approved, but a word altered Association for Confederacy at the End. He said it came up to his own Idea & he thank'd us much for the Trouble—He chose to appoint both Stewart & Alexander till the King's Pleasure can be known & I drew the Clause at Sec^{ry} Smith's—The General & he both charged with Secrecy as the Restraints upon the Board must administer both to Disgust & Jealousy."—Wm. Smith's *Diary*, VI. A copy of the letter was delivered to Gov. Franklin on Nov. 22.—*Wm. Smith MSS.*, folio 183.

"The acquisition of General Arnold is regarded at New-York as a very fortunate event, not only on account of the merit of that Gentleman in a military capacity, and the secrets of which he is in possession, but as it is an indication of those discontents and murmurings, that have been said to have distracted, for some time, the American counsels. It is a common saying at New-York, that the ship must be near sinking when the rats are leaving it."—*Lloyd's Eve. Post*, N 20–22, 1780. 22

" "Wrote to Gen^{l} Robertson, advising to the Edition of 10 Thousand Copies of the Candid Retrospect—Rivington says if he prints 5000 he will be obliged to charge 1/ for each & if less more, so that the more he prints the less he can sell them for."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. See D 1.

In Philadelphia, a number of persons are apprehended who have been "long suspected of carrying on an illicit and dangerous correspondence with the enemy (by way of Shrewsbury) and depreciating our money." When examined "before the President and Vice-President, invoices of goods brought from New-York, to a great amount, accounts of the sales of gold and silver, rates of depreciation, the routes and stages to the sea shore, &c. &c. were found upon them. It appeared also, that by these means, persons were conveyed privately to New-York."—*Penn. Gaz.*, N 29, 1780. 23

" The "Hussar," a British frigate of 28 guns, goes down in Hellgate in "12 Fathom Water." "There must have been Monstrous bad Conduct But so there ever is in all the Departments of Service. I imagine she was to be imployed with other Ships in culling out a Ship of 500 Ton with Salt that has shamefully been suffered to go into New London."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI, under Nov. 24. Another authority states that the "Huzzar" struck Pot Rock at Hell Gate, and sank "in a bay called 'The Brothers' in seven fathoms of water."—*Mag. of Am. Hist.* (1884), XII: 90, citing the *Edinburgh Observer* and other reports. All on board but 80 persons were lost.—*Conn. Gaz.*, D 5, 1780. The frigate carried about $1,800,000 in specie, part of which was recovered by divers in 1856.—*N. Y. Times*, S 8, 1856; Emmet Coll., item No. 12061.

Brig.-Gen. Birch issues a proclamation declaring: "That after the 20th day of December next, no vessel be allowed to lay at, or near any wharff of this city, without having previously obtained permits from the Superintendent of the port . . . 29

"All owners, merchants, and masters of such vessels (not employed in the service of the government) as intend wintering at New-York, are hereby ordered to remove their vessels to Newtown Creek . . .

"Any person offending against this Proclamation, will be subject to one month's imprisonment in the Provost, and to the payment of such fine as shall be ajudged by the Police, for the use of the

1780 Nov. 29 City Funds."—*N. Y. Merc.*, D 11, 1780. The proclamation was reissued on Dec. 20, 1781.—*Ibid.*, D 24, 1781. See Dawson's report on the city finances during the Revolution, in *Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, LXXXVI: 218.

Dec. 1 "General Robertson had not sent for the Candid Retrospect from Rivington last Monday—But I begg'd Rivington to send it to him & yesterday he told me it was done. The General censured the Printers Extortion for his Proclamations &c and I expect no Attention from Military Men to such Kind of Measures."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. See D 6.

6 News reaches England from New York that "desertions from the rebel army have been very frequent since Gen. Arnold came in, and sometimes amount to 15 or 20 in a day."—*Lloyd's Eve. Post* (London), D 4–6, 1780.

" Chief-Justice Smith recommends "the Republication of the Candid Retrospect" (see S 30) to Clinton, who authorizes him "to speak to Rivington & intimate that it should be at the public Expence." Later in the day, Smith "ingaged Rivington to send an Account of the Charge of 5000 Copies of the Retrospect to the General which he is to transact by his own Proposal with Major De Lancey. After which I sent the Pamphlet with my Compl^{ts} in a Card to the Commander in Chief."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. See D 7.

7 The executive council of Pennsylvania by proclamation sets aside this day for "public Thanksgiving and Prayer." Among the blessings which "call for their devout and thankful acknowledgments" is mentioned the rescue of "the person of our commander in chief and the army from imminent dangers, at the moment when treason was ripened for execution" (see S 22).—*Penn. Gaz.*, N 22, 1780.

" Rivington sends to me for "a Copy of the Candid Retrospect saying he has just rec^{d} Orders from Head Quarters for the Edition of it. This is a Proof of his attention to what I recommended yesterday. I refer him to the Copy in General Robertson's Hands as my Copy and inform him that the Com^{r} in Chief has another." On the next day, Smith repeated "the Hint to Rivington to take the appendix in as Notes at the References. He ans^{rs} that he has adopted it as before Suggested."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI, under D 7 and 8.

8 "An Expedition [is] on Foot[,] Supposed for Virginia[,] under the Command of Arnold."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 106. See D 21.

16 A New Yorker writes: "Ethan Allen, formerly a rebel Colonel, who resided at Bennington, in the upper part of this province, not well used as he thought by the Congress, has marched off with six hundred of the Green-mountain Boys, as they stile themselves, and joined Major Carleton at Ticonderoga; and it is thought other townships will follow their example. Admiral Graves is blocking up Monsieur Ternay; Arbuthnot is at New-York, and Admiral Rodney is gone to the West-Indies. The Captains of the cruizing ships are making large fortunes by the captures they make. Congress money is now at 110 dollars for one Spanish."—*Lloyd's Eve. Post* (London), F 19–21, 1781.

Sparks says that the disputes between Vermont and her neighbouring states made the British think that the Vermonters were no longer in sympathy with the American cause. The loyalist, Beverly Robinson, therefore wrote to Ethan Allen on March 30, 1780, asking if he would join the British and promising Vermont a separate government. Allen did not answer the letter, but he and his friends pretended to be well disposed toward the British and even made a truce with Canada and kept up a secret correspondence, in order that Vermont might be safe from attack. Robinson wrote again on Feb. 2, 1781, enclosing a copy of his first letter and renewing his proposals. Allen forwarded both letters to congress.—Sparks, *Am. Biog.*, I: 338–48.

19 "I attended the General with Elliot who called for me & he shewed a short Letter from the Adm^{l} just rec^{d} desiring that something might [be] done on the Commission & the Council called if proper. He said it was an Echo of one from him several Days ago to the Adm^{l} He called Smith to shew it, who brought a Bundle but the Gen^{l} after search said it was not there—Smith was gone—Upon the whole agreed that it would be proper to meet him, & with General Robertson to concert an Address to the People before a Meeting of the Council & I thought best if possible without them. Cap^{t} Smith now begs my Draft of an Address, what I gave the Gen^{l} in Ju^{l}y being missing. I promised a Copy in the Morning meaning to make some alterations."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. On Dec. 20, Smith wrote at 10 o'clock: "The Adm^{l} & General Call at Head Quarters agreable to Notice given as Cap^{t} Smith had told me an Hour ago when I gave him *an altered* Draft of a Declaration to the Public—and I suppose they are now upon it. The General said yesterday he would *not* serve with the Adm^{l} by Sea or Land one of us must quit the Service." At noon, he added: "Gen^{l} R reports what passed this Morning. The Gen^{l} desired him to be present & so he fetched the Adm^{l}—They were shy of each other . . . The Gen^{l} asked Adm^{l} whether he had seen what I proposed[,] Holding what I had sent this Morn^{g} in his Hand—The Ad^{l} said he liked it in the main—Agreed Gen^{l} R should prepare some thing—He calls here. I shewed the Draft which he had not before read. He objected to Nothing but the absolute Promise to support America at all Events & wanted some Proof of Penitence—I told him what I had urged to Gov^{r} Johnson—He wished a Copy with these amendments—I incorporated them & sent the Copy this Afternoon. How trifling this conduct!—I press'd G Rob: to interfere & avail himself of the Confidence of the two Chiefs. He promises it."—*Ibid.* Dec. 19

Smith's draft is entitled "A Declaration to the Inha^{bts} of the British Colonies on the Contin^{t} of N America of every Rank Order and Denomination." It reads:

"Great B. having manifested the Sincerity of her Affectionate and conciliatory Intentions, in removing forever your pretended Grounds of Discontent by repealing among other Statutes those relating to the Duty on Tea and the Alterations in the Gov^{t} of the Massa: Bay and by exempting not only the Cont^{l} but the Insular Colonies from parliam^{ty} Taxation it is with much Pleasure we make known to you that we have rec^{d} a Commission having for its Objects the Restoration of your local Legislatures with the Benefits of extensive Commerce the Confirm^{a} of your Rights Liberties and Privileges the Removal of Distrusts by the Remission of Offences And the Introduction of such other Arrangem^{ts} & Regulations . . . as may tend to the Advantage and Stability of the Colonies & Provinces And the lasting Union of each of them with the Parent Country upon the Principles of the Constitution . . .

"The Door is thus again thrown open . . . for commencing Negotiations that may instantly terminate the Miseries of your Country . . .

"For the Consolation of the Friends of Peace and the Reunion whose Sufferings we compassionate in their present temporary Subjection to lawless Misrule we declare it to be the Intention of Great Britain by the Blessing of God to contend for the Interests of the Colonists as inseperably Connected with her own . . .

"And while the Loyal are exhorted to persevere in their Fidelity for the Preservation of their Country its Religion and Liberties we avow to all other Classes *of every order* our anxious Desire for their immediate Acceptance of the Invitation to Reconciliation Peace and that we are ready to grant the Safe Conducts requisite to such Negotiations & free Conferences as may prepare the Way for regular Assemblies to place the public Felicity upon solid Foundations . . .

"As yet we preclude No Man in Whatever Light his Character and Conduct may be legally considered from Access to us for the amicable Negotiations . . . except such as are stained with the Blood of their own Countrymen and Fellow Citizens by slighting the Admonition contained in the Manifesto of the Royal Com^{rs} dated on the 3 Day of Oct^{r} 1778 . . . and excepting also . . . every Person immediately concerned in and consenting to the late violent and injustifiable Measures ag^{t} the Life of the Kings Adjutant General . . .

"To all others sincerely wishing the Restoration of the common Tranquility and Harmony and giving substantial Proof of that favorable and loyal Disposition by renouncing and quitting the Rebel Cause Councils and Service within [blank] Days from the Date hereof . . . we declare ourselves cheerfully willing to grant the full Benefits of his Majesty's Clemency . . ."—*Wm. Smith MSS.*, folio 194. This declaration was published in the *Mercury* for Ja 8, 1781.

21 Brig.-Gen. Benedict Arnold, now a member of the British forces, sails for the Chesapeake.—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 106; Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII; Robertson's *Jour.* (*MS.*). Under date of Jan. 28, 1781, Abigail Adams wrote to her husband (John Adams), then in Paris: "It is reported that Arnold, with a body of troops, is gone to Virginia, where it is hoped he and his Myrmidons will meet their fate. Had Clinton been a generous enemy, or known

1780 Dec. 21 human nature, he would, like Aurelian, upon a like occasion, have given up the traitor to the hands of justice, knowing that it was in vain to expect fidelity in a man who had betrayed his own country, which from his defection, may learn to place a higher value upon integrity and virtue than upon a savage ferocity, so often mistaken for courage. He who, as an individual, is cruel, unjust, and immoral, will not be likely to possess the virtues necessary in a general or statesman."—*Familiar letters of John & Abigail Adams* (1876), 391. For an account of Arnold's expedition, see D 30.

" Smith in his diary characterizes Sir Henry Clinton as follows: "He is very unfit for his Station—Sensible of his weakness he is shy out of Pride—very changeable, because his measures are not concerted with Judgm^t—Jealousy is his chief Vice. Tho' active it is only for bodily Exercise. In business he is idle—a Procrastinator —Inattentive to Œconomy—In short a Trifler—The People about him dread him and worship him out of the Fear of his Humours." —Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

25 An advertisement for the return of a lost horse mentions "the pasture of Pell at the Bull's Head in the Bowery."—*N. Y. Merc.*, D 25, 1780. A few years later, Barney and Pell were joint proprietors of the "Plow and Harrow."—See Ja 3, 1765; L. M. R. K., III: 980.

" An advertisement for the return of a negro mentions John Hutchinson's "Inn near the four Mile Stone, leading to Fort Knyphausen."—*N. Y. Merc.*, D 25, 1780. Hutchinson was both tavern-keeper and horse-breeder.—*Ibid.*, Ap 2, 1781.

30 On or about this date, Benedict Arnold, under orders from Gen. Clinton, arrived in Virginia (see D 21) on a marauding expedition and proceeded to Williamsburg. Later he seized public records in Richmond and went on to Petersburg. He sent back to New York an immense amount of plunder of every sort, taken from vessels, public stores, farms, and elsewhere.—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII, under date of Ja 17 and 20, 1781. *Cf. Royal Gaz.*, Ja 17, 27, F 7, 1781; Jones, *Hist. of N. Y. during the Rev. War*, II: 177.

1781

— A news item which appeared sometime during this year, probably in a London paper, reads: "An American Correspondent says, that the officers of the army, in New York, concerned in the management of the Theatre there, form a body, like any other company of Comedians, and share the profits arising from their exhibitions. To people on this side of the water, it may seem mean for British officers to perform for hire; but in New York necessaries are so extremely dear, that an inferior officer, who has no other resources than his pay, undergoes more difficulties than a common soldier."—*Upcott Coll.*, VI: 231. The British officers started their performances at the John Street Theatre on Jan. 25, 1777 (*q.v.*), and continued them until shortly before their evacuation of the city (see Je 19, 1783).

— In 1781 and 1782, the British engineers, on the basis of the works on Laurel Hill, which they had developed and called Fort Clinton, erected a powerful star fort, which they then named Fort George.—*20th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc., 431 *et seq.* This work, on the modern map, would be between Audubon and Fort George Aves., and 192d and 193d Sts.; it has given its name to the elevation and even the neighbourhood, which is now known as Fort George. See 1776, 1780; L. M. R. K., III: 944; Pl. 180, Vol. III.

— In 1781, 1782, 1785, and 1786, surveys were made of James de Lancey's lands, adjoining Mount Pitt on the west, and bounded by Bowery Lane, Division St., etc. The original plans are in the Bancker Coll, in the N. Y. Pub. Library. These were probably made in connection with the Confiscation Act of Oct. 22, 1779 (*q.v.*).

Jan. 1 "This Evening will be exhibited At the sign of the stove-grate, nearly opposite the Coffee-House, and next to the Hessian guard-house, The Chinese Umbra, On an entire new construction; With a variety of devices, in lively colours, such as ships sailing on the water, a representation of the sun and moon, with a view of Noah's ark . . .," etc.—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ja 1, 1781.

2 About 100 Americans attempt to cross the North River from Jersey to New York, "to surprise and carry away General Clinton." Wind and tide being unfavourable, the boats cannot land.—*Von Krafft's Jour.*, 128–29; *Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 107.

5 A committee of congress, after having considered a letter from Abraham Skinner, American commissary of prisoners, and other papers relating to the treatment of prisoners by the British, reports: Jan. 5

"That notwithstanding every effort of Congress to obtain for our people, prisoners in the hands of the enemy, that treatment which humanity alone should have dictated, the British commanders, unmindful of the tenderness exercised towards their men, prisoners in our hands, and regardless of the practice of civilized nations, have persisted in treating our people, prisoners to them, with every species of insult, outrage and cruelty. Officers and men are indiscriminately thrown into the hold of prison-ships and into loathesome dungeons, and there deprived of fuel and the common necessaries of life, by which means many of the citizens of these states have been compelled to enter into their service, to avoid those distresses which a conduct so contrary to the law of nations had brought upon them. Our seamen taken upon the American coast, have been sent to Great Britain, and other parts beyond seas, to prevent their being exchanged, or to force them to take arms against their country: that in the opinion of the committee, an exercise of the law of retaliation has become necessary, as a justice due to those citizens of America whom the fortune of war has thrown into the power of the enemy."

Upon hearing this report, congress resolves that the papers be sent to Gen. Washington so that he may inquire into the truth of the statements and give orders for the British prisoners to be treated in the same manner as the Americans are. Congress also recommends that the state executives carry into effect the act of Jan. 13, 1780, respecting prisoners, and directs the board of admiralty to "issue orders not to exchange any British sea officer or seaman, until the enemy shall have returned to some of their garrisons in America, such seamen as they have taken upon the American coast, and sent to Great Britain, or other parts beyond sea; [This clause was repealed on Jan. 29.] and that the Board of War and Board of Admiralty give orders for continuing the treatment of prisoners as herein directed, until they receive orders to the contrary from Congress or the Commander in Chief."—*Jour. of Cong.* (ed. by Hunt), XIX: 27–28, 96. Regarding the reception of this resolution by the British, see Mr 5, 1780; Ja 25, 1781; F 12, 1781. See another congressional committee report and resolution under Ag 3.

Von Krafft records: "In the morning we were again mustered by the former English Inspector in front of the quarters of Gen. v. Lossberg at the so-called Morris House."—*Von Krafft's Jour.*, 129. 16

"The enemy at New-York removed the greater part of their shipping from the East River round into the North River."—*Memoirs of Maj.-Gen. Heath* (1798), 271. 17

New York is visited by a hurricane of rain, hail, and snow. Most of the houses in the city are "severely shaken;" vessels are driven ashore.—*Penn. Packet*, Ja 30, 1781; *Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 109; Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII. 23

Washington, while at "New-Windsor," writes to "Admiral Arbuthnot, or the Officer commanding the British Fleet at New-York:" 25

"Through a variety of channels, representations of too serious a nature to be disregarded, have come to us, that the American naval prisoners in the harbour of New York, are suffering all the extremities of distress—from a too crowded, and in all respects disagreeable and unwholesome situation on board the prison ships; and from the want of food and other necessaries. The picture given us of their sufferings is truly calamitous and deplorable; if just, it is the obvious interest of both parties, (to omit the plea of humanity) that the causes should, without delay, be enquired into, and removed; if false, it is equally desirable that effectual measures should be taken to obviate misapprehension. This can only be done by permitting an officer of confidence, on both sides, to visit the prisoners in their respective confinements, and examine into their true conditions: This will either at once satisfy you, that by some abuse of trust, in the persons immediately charged with the care of the prisoners, their treatment is really such as has been described to us and requires a change; or it will convince us, that the clamours are ill grounded.

"A disposition to aggravate the miseries of captivity, is too illiberal to be imputed to any but those subordinate characters, who, in every service, are too often remiss or unprincipled. [See also *David Sproat*, by James Lenox Banks, in which the author aims to prove that the frequent statements made by historians to the effect that the British commissaries having charge of the naval prisoners were dishonest are without foundation. Such a statement, regarding

1781 Jan. 25 "Dishonest commissaries," was made in Vol. I, p. 328, of the present work.] This reflection assures me that you will acquiesce in the mode proposed for ascertaining the truth; for detecting delinquency on one side, or falsehood on the other.

"The discussions and asperities which have had too much place on the subject of prisoners are so irksome in themselves, and have had so many ill consequences, that it is infinitely to be wished there may be no room given to revive them.—The mode I have suggested, appears to me calculated to bring the present matter to a fair, direct, and satisfactory issue. I am sensible of no inconveniencies it can be attended with, and I therefore hope for your concurrence. I shall be glad, as soon as possible, to hear from you on the subject.

"I am, Sir,

"Your most obedient,

"And humble Servant,

(signed) "Geo. Washington."

Washington's letter was answered, on Feb. 4, by G. Dawson, "Commanding Officer of his Majesty's ships at New-York" and "Captain of his Majesty's ship the Iris," who stated: "An old sixty four gun ship [the "Jersey"] is allotted for their reception in this harbour, and every possible check has been established to prevent any practices from creeping in, in violation of the laws and precedents of war in similar situations.—The arrangement of exchange and parole is made by the Commissary-General, Mr. David Sproat.—Lieut. Sporne, of the Royal Navy, an officer of experience and humanity, commands the prison ship, which is victualled by a Purser, with the very same provisions that the officers and seamen in the Royal Service are supplied with, and it is issued to them in the same manner."—*N. Y. Merc.*, F 12, 1781. Dawson's letter followed the inquiry in which he participated on Feb. 2 (*q. v.*).

Arbuthnot did not reply until the latter part of April. He said, in part: ". . . notwithstanding that I then thought, as I now do, that my own testimony would have been sufficient to put the truth past a doubt, I ordered the strictest scrutiny to be made into the condition of all parties concerned in the victualling and treatment of those unfortunate people. . . ." He added: "Permit me, now, Sir, to request that you will take the proper steps to cause Mr. Bradford, your Commissary, and the Jailor at Philadelphia, to abate the inhumanity which they exercise indiscriminately upon all people who are so unfortunate as to be carried into that place . . . that in future they may not be fed in winter upon salted clams, and that they may be afforded a sufficiency of fuel."—Dandridge, *Am. Prisoners of the Rev.*, 401.

30 The *Candid Retrospect or the American War examined, by Whig Principles* is published by Rivington. A letter is preserved within Smith's diary, in Rivington's handwriting, in which the writer "presents his Comp^{ts} & sends Chief Justice Smith 100 Candid Retrospect."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII. A copy of this anonymous pamphlet, hitherto unnoticed in Revolutionary studies, is preserved in the N. Y. H. S. It was first printed in Charleston, Sept. 30, 1780 (*q. v.*). It is proven by his diary (see Ja 6 and Jl 20, 1780) that William Smith was the author. The presentation to him of 100 copies, as soon as the book was issued, is, therefore, easily understood. So is this remark, offered by Smith (see F 6) in answer to an inquiry regarding its authorship: "I ans^{d} evasively that it was imputed in Charles Town to one Williams a lawyer." Smith bound to secrecy (see Jl 20, 1780, and Jl 1, 1781) those few contemporaries to whom he made the fact of his authorship known. Sometimes he wondered if the British military family in the city suspected him "to be the Author" (see Jl 1). No evidence of such a suspicion appears, however; indeed, the authorship is publicly revealed for the first time in this work. The purpose of the pamphlet was, to quote the author, "to work a Change in the Whiggs" in the Carolinas. Throughout one observes the effort to conciliate, that ever marked Smith's writings and utterances.

It begins: "The political creed of America . . . may be comprised in the twelve following articles:

"I. Every nation has authority to frame such a government for itself, as will, without injury to others, be most conducive to its own felicity.

"II. The national sovereignty under every form of government . . . is absolute; for no State can exist, if any of its members may by force or fraud attempt its subversion with impunity: And therefore, every nation punishes treason, or an attempt tending to overturn the constitution, as the highest crime of which a subject can be guilty.

"III. No man can be innocent, even *Foro Conscientiæ*, in an endeavour to change the government of his country, if the meditated revolution will light up a civil war, and the miseries in prospect are likely to exceed those, which the community have been accustomed to endure. Jan. 30

"IV. The establishments made in America by English emigrants and their associates *might* in the early day of the colonies, if the parent country had been so determined, have been prevented or broken up.

"V. The Lords and Commons of England, being connusant of the grants and charters . . . for the encouragement of the colonies . . . and afterwards co-operating for regulating the plantations . . . they cannot therefore be considered as *merely* Royal, but Parliamentary, or national establishments.

"VI. The grants and charters to the colonies, and the posterior settlements, regulations and usages . . . are incontestible proofs of a great national covenant between the Mother Country and the colonies, for her favours . . . by inspiring the Colonists with confidence, and exposing them to hazardous and expensive undertakings, created rights; . . .

"VII. Before the year 1764, the King, Lords and Commons, were universally acknowledged to be the supreme law-givers of the whole empire; of which the colonies were members.

"VIII. The national covenant bound the parent country to protect and promote the colonies . . . as far as was consistent with the general weal of all the dispersions of the nation; and it obliged the plantations to submit to her authority in all cases not repugnant to their grants, charters and establishments; and to such acts and contributions, as were necessary for the *common* defence and felicity of the empire.

"IX. Neither of the contracting parties may dissolve this compact, as long as their joint aim in the union, to wit, *their mutual* prosperity, can be attained by it.

"X. As no provision was made for constituting an impartial Judge between them, . . . their controversies are to be decided by negotiation and treaty, or an appeal by battle to the Lord of Hosts; for neither is obliged to surrender its essential rights at the *will* of the other, and each is justifiable in exerting its own self-preserving powers.

"XI. When one of them wants either will or ability to fulfil its engagements, the other, if not instrumental to this disaffection or impotence, will be discharged from the original obligation. But,

"XII. Since amongst imperfect beings offences are inevitable, the contractors are by the laws of a judge who cannot be deceived, reciprocally bound, upon exceptions taken, to pursue every measure of a re-conciliatory nature, consistent with the end of the union; and to such mutual condescentions, as tend to the re-establishment of the general felicity, peace and harmony." In the application of these principles to the present quarrel, "neither Great-Britain nor America will appear to be without blame." The former's language to her colonies, at the passing of the Stamp Act was: "You Americans are absolutely ours. We may dispose of your persons, your commerce, your lands and acquisitions as we please. You have no rights. The grants of our kings to your ancestors do not bind this nation. The privileges and securities of Englishmen cannot be yours unless you return to the old realm. . . . All America is subject to our taxations; nor will we hear of your complaints, until you first own our authority to deal with you as we please, and acknowledge that such benefits as you request, are to be expected not as of right, but of grace." The author remarks: "Had England such principles at the first emigrations, she was bound to declare them to the adventurers, before they gave themselves to the winds and the seas, to gain her a share of the wealth and commerce of the new world, by which her island has been converted into a *Nation of Princes*." He further declares:

"1. That the present animosities are imputable to the pride and avarice of Great-Britain, in assuming an authority, inconsistent with the compact by which the empire had been long prosperously united. . . .

"2. That the Colonies were justifiable in censuring the new law devised to execute the tea duty act; for that aiming to enforce the claim of absolute sovereignty obliged to some conduct or declaration against an unconditional submission. . . .

"3. That the resentment of Great Britain, on the destruction and expulsion of the tea cargoes . . . was utterly unjustifiable,

1781 Jan. 30 and an infraction of the league, which obliged Great Britain to protect the colonies. . . .

"4. That the provinces were not blameable in forming a Congress, to unite their counsels and ward off danger, as they did in September 1774.

"5. That it was the duty of the American Assemblies, and of the Congress acting for the whole continent, *at that* time to tender a plan to the Mother Country for restoring peace, consistent with the compact, by which the Parliament of Great Britain was to enjoy a supremacy for the common felicity of the empire; and consequently, that the declaration they then made, of the right of the colonies to an *exclusive legislation* . . . was a departure in terms from the original league. . . .

"6. That it would not have been inconsistent with the dignity of Great-Britain, if instead of declaring war against her Colonies, . . . she had animadverted upon the denial of her authority in all cases respecting internal polity, as *an error*. . . . And that the parliamentary vote of the 20th of February, 1775, would have more naturally effected a treaty of reconciliation, had it *explicitly* asserted, that the right reserved to Parliament, of *approving* the quantum of the Colony contributions towards the common defence, was . . . claimed . . . only on her right to judge of the exercise or defect of a due sympathy in any branch of the empire, to the general necessities of the whole body. . . .

"7. That it was a fault to issue that proposal, in terms *capable* of being construed, into an attachment to the principle of unlimited submission, and accompanying it with acts for augmenting her force at Boston . . . more especially for her irritating sally to Concord and Lexington, on the 19th of April 1775 [*q.v.*], when no Governor but Mr. Gage had received the Parliament's *conciliatory resolve*.

"8. That as this vote . . . favoured the opinion of its being contrived, to deceive and divide the Provinces, the Congress of 1775, had some pretext for flying to arms . . .

"9. That the total rejection of it in August 1775, and the neglect of the Congress to recall or explain the declaration of 1774, had a natural tendency to exasperate the nation; and . . . her Congress deserves the charge of abandoning to passion . . .

"10. That the neglect of Great-Britain to supersede the orders to the navy, for sacrificing every town on the American coast, which should prepare for defence; and her continuance of hostilities after the petition to the King, . . . confirmed the charge of her commencing a war to maintain an illiberal dominion.

"11. That the Congress would have had merit with their countrymen, if . . . they had at the same time expressly assured his Majesty, that they meant not by their *declaration of rights* in 1774, to *exclude* Parliament from participating in the regulations respecting the *internal* polity of the Colonies . . .

"12. That every partial view, whether of Great Britain, to aggrandize herself by extortionate exactions from the Plantations, . . . or of America, to figure as an independent power . . . is unrighteous in the sight of God . . .

"13. Both countries being chargeable with inattention to the obligations they were under to pursue the measures requisite to a reconciliation, neither of them could reject terms consistent with the *original* compact . . .

"14. That Great-Britain even in passing the *prohibitory act* of December 1775 [see D 21, 1775], Opened a door to pacification . . . and more especially as the King's Ministers had so early as September (soon after the Congress's petition to the King) dispatched messengers, who in January 1776, had interviews with certain of the Delegates at Philadelphia, and made such intimations, as gave just ground to hope for an immediate termination of all differences, had the Congress sent others on their part, to confess *their* willingness to *negotiate* upon the overtures . . .

"15. That the concealment of these pre-intimations . . . added to the guilt of the Congress, and favoured the perilous design of drawing the people into the precipitate renunciation of the dependency of the Colonies, the 4th of July, 1776, and of plunging their countrymen into a tedious and desolating war.

"16. That there is reason to suspect, that the views which prompted to that awful resolution, will lead the Delegates to practise every artifice, to hide its horrible tendency from the eye of the publick; and if possible, to turn the quarrel to their own emolument, at the expence of the blood and treasure of their country.

"17. That the Appeal being made by the sword to the Omniscient Judge . . . and the war wasting the empire, . . . it concerns those who began, as well as those who support and protract it, . . . to cultivate concord, and a return to their ancient union . . . Jan. 30

"18. If it was the duty of the Congress by withholding at first or afterwards retracting the declaration of 1774 . . . to have prevented an open war; or to have terminated it by messages in answer to the overtures of January 1776, . . . no subsequent transaction of the Congress, . . . can bind the rest of their countrymen . . .

"19. Who then are the real enemies of America, if not *they* who have perverted the *virtuous aims* of the *main body* of the people for the defence of their rights and privileges into a war for dominion? . . . who, under the disguise of patriot zeal, did, *unauthorized*, dispatch an emissary [Silas Deane] . . . to draw the ancient enmity of France into a contention purely domestick . . .

"20. It being manifest that nothing will satisfy the directors of the American Councils . . . but measure incompatible with the safety of the many millions of the same natural stock . . . Great-Britain will be justifiable in exerting all the powers she enjoys for her preservation . . .

"21. . . . it was wise and just as well as merciful in Great-Britain, to issue as she did, in October 1778, *general and undistinguishing pardons* . . .

"22. That the sufferings of the loyalists in all parts of the continent, . . . will eternally demonstrate the hypocrisy, avarice and profligacy of some, and the fanaticism of the rest of their oppressors; as the forbearance of Great-Britain, in not having yet executed a single rebel in her power, and in restraining from the devastations and complicated calamities, she might have brought upon the avowed ally of her inveterate enemy, is of her lenity and generosity . . .

"Lastly, That Great-Britain independent of her own interest in the controversy, is . . . bound to prevent the ruin of her American friends [the loyalists], at every risk short of certain destruction to herself. . . . If compelled by adversity to conclude a disadvantageous peace, and to part with one or more of her Colonies to France, Spain, or any other foreign nation, [she should] stipulate in clear and strong terms, in behalf of the loyalists who may be found there, for every advantage of disposing of their estates, and free liberty to remove to such of the Colonies or Dominions as may not be unfortunately surrendered at the end of the war to a popish or arbitary power."

Very important source material (the major portion of which is not published elsewhere), upon which the author bases his statements, appears in the form of footnotes. In the Charleston edition abovementioned this source material appeared as an appendix, and it was Smith's request to Rivington (see N 27, 1780) that, in this new edition, "the Appendix be taken in as Notes—to prevent disconnection in the Perusal."

The *Candid Retrospect* (with all the footnotes) was reprinted in instalments in the *Royal Gazette* of Mr 28, 31, and Ap 4. Smith's authorship, of course, was not mentioned. Rivington introduced the article with the statement that it was "the least exceptionable of any address for years past from the American press," and added: "Happy had the leaders of the continent been actuated by the spirit it breathes! or that the general mass of the people had been early apprized of the secrets it reveals! Thousands of lives have been sacrificed to the wicked and perfidious concealment,—and it is too much to be feared, that many more continuing uninformed will become victims to the insatiable ambition and avarice of their seducers." The article appeared again in the *Gazette* of Ag 29, S 1, and 5, 1781.

Smith writes in his diary: "A vessel arrives from Lisbon—Joyne a merchant there writes 14 Nov^r to M^r Shoemaker that they had just rec^d the King's Speech which is spirited and breaths Vigor—that a large Body of Troops are ordered for this cont^t sufficient [if] properly imployed to suppress a Rebellion too long protracted for Want of suitable Exertions."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII. The letter is printed in *Royal Gaz.*, Ja 31, 1781. Two days later vessels arrived direct from England bringing the king's speech.—Smith's *Diary, ibid.* "

Smith writes that "Rivington has struck off 3000 Copies of the Candid Retrospect [see Ja 30], & given out 50 to M^r Shoemaker & 60 to the Board of Directors of loyal Refugees & 100 to me & made up 400 for Gen^l Arnold."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII. Feb. 1

An inquiry is held on board the "Jersey," under the command 2

1781 Feb. 2 of Lieut. John Sporne, of the Royal Navy, "respecting the treatment and usage of naval prisoners in all cases." Capt. Dawson of the "Iris" (see Ja 25), and other British officers, are present. The testimony of six of the principal American officers among the prisoners, and seven of the men longest in confinement, shows, with respect to the prison-ships "Scorpion," "Strombolo," "Hunter," and "Jersey," that "their situation was made at all times as comfortable as possible, and that they were in no instance oppressed or ill-treated;" that they regularly received certain stated rations, which are "and ever have been issued to them without drawback or deduction, and of the very same species and quality with which the Commanders, Officers, Seamen and Marines, belonging to said ships were victualled; as also, the Officers and Privates of the respective guards, that have been from time to time placed over them; and that they have at all times had fuel and every necessary convenience for cooking;" and they further say that "the sickness at present among the prisoners, arises from a want of cloathing, and a proper attention in themselves to their own cleanliness;" and that "they have never been, and are not now crowded in the prison ship; and that two or three of each rank are now, and have ever been permitted daily, to go on shore to New-York, to purchase for themselves, or on the part of the rest of the prisoners, whatever they might be in want of."—*N. Y. Merc.*, F 12, 1781.

Following this report, Gaine prints a series of seven different affidavits to the same effect, given voluntarily under oath before Mayor Mathews on Feb. 3. These documents, together with those mentioned above under Jan. 25 (*q. v.*), are printed in sequence after those cited under Jan. 5 (*q. v.*).

6 Smith writes concerning *The Candid Retrospect* (see Ja 30): "The Pamphlet both pleases and offends—It puzzles the Loyalists —[Capt.] Smith asked me who was the author of it. I ans^{d} evasively that it was imputed in Charles Town to one Williams a Lawyer. None of the Gazettes take it up—Rivington does not even advertise it. M^{r} Shoemaker has sent several Copies to Philadelphia. General Robertson & M^{r} Elliot don't open their Lips upon the Subject."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

10 Smith writes in his diary that he has been informed by Israel Knapp, of Connecticut, formerly a deputy commissary in the rebel army, that "The Party that penetrated Westchester lately were 600 under General Parsons—In Raggs, many, about 100 perfectly barefooted. They came for Spoil & plundered Friends & Foes Petticoats & everything to cover Nakedness. This to still Discontents."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

" Knapp also tells Smith that "The Com^{rs} Declaration is among the People. Parsons thought the Exception a Blunder, said the Exception took in all the Officers for all of them had condemned Loyalists in Courts Martial. . . . The Independents greatly distressed by the lessening of their Party. They gave out that 10 French Ships with 10 Land Forces are soon expected at Rhode Island. The People or 20 to 1 of them reply—What good will that do us—for since we can't raise an army of our own we shall belong to France or G Britain & they had rather be immediately reconciled with the latter than run the Risk of being conquered by latter. The Zealots for Independancy much mortified by the Introduction of British goods from Long Island and the Trade with the Fleet at Gardner's Bay—They think it draws out the Bullion they got from the French & that this with what they would get from us for Provisions would if withheld support the War."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

12 At the request of David Sproat, the British commissary of prisoners, Gaine publishes the sworn declaration of one George Batterman, dated Dec. 19, 1780, which appeared in the *Penn. Gaz.* of Jan. 17, 1781, condemning the treatment he received when a prisoner on the "Jersey;" also the resolution of congress of Jan. 5, 1781 (*q. v.*), and Sproat's own answer, dated Jan. 29, 1781, addressed to Mr. Skinner, the American commissary, regarding the charges against British management of prisoners.

Batterman's letter relates to the supposed number of prisoners on board (1,100, he says), the poor food, attempts to make prisoners enlist in the British service, the transfer of officers to the "Yarmouth," etc. Batterman says in closing: "They have taken this method of starving us for the want of water, to kill us, or to make us enter into the service. They never allow a man that is sick to go to the hospital ship till they are so week and low that they often expire before they get out of the ship. They never allow the sick to be mustered only when there is a wet or damp air. The commanding officer told us, that his orders were, that if the ship took fire, we should all be turned below and perish in the flames which we experienced one day; by accident the ship took fire in the steward's room; the commanding officer ordered the Hessian guards to turn us below and if we offered to resist that they should fire among us and if any of us should get into the water they should fire on us and kill us if possible." Feb. 12

In his letter to Skinner, Sproat says "That very many of them are sick and die is true; but I will not allow that their disorders proceed from any other cause than dirt, nastiness and want of clothing." Regarding food allowance, he says he posted up the schedule of rations, and "requested of their own officers that they would take in rotation the trouble to see that they got the full quantity of good sound wholesome provisions; and that when a cask happened to prove damaged or otherwise bad, it should not be served to them but headed up again, surveyed and condemned according to the custom of the navy."

He describes his own services, the fitting out and burning of "Good Hope" by the American prisoners (see Mr 5, 1780); he assails the manner in which British prisoners are treated, and declares that the congressional resolution of Jan. 5, 1781 (*q. v.*), "will hurry on their misery and distress faster than they are aware of and in a short time put the honour of every man to the test who is out on parole. . . ."

Immediately following this correspondence, Gaine printed, at the request of G. Dawson, captain of the "Iris," and commanding officer of British ships at New York, other correspondence on the same subject, embracing Washington's letter of Jan. 25 (*q. v.*), together with Dawson's reply, and the supporting affidavits made by American prisoners to show their good treatment and satisfactory rations.—*N. Y. Merc.*, F 12, 1781; Banks, *David Sproat and the Naval Prisoners*, 34–46.

20 By unanimous ballot, the continental congress elects Robert Morris "superintendant of Finance."—*Jour. of Cong.* (Ford ed.), XIX: 180. He accepted the office on May 7, and took complete control on Sept. 20.—Winsor, VII: 69. See, further, My 26.

" There is prepared "A plan of a piece of Ground belonging to James De Lancey Esq^{r} near fresh water survey^{d} feb 20. 1781—40 feet to an inch."—The original MS. is in the Bancker Coll., in the N. Y. P. L.

26 The office of police invites proposals from any person or persons for cleaning the streets under a contract which gives "an exclusive right to take all the Manure and Rubbish for their own benefit."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Mr 5, 1781.

" Articles found incumbering streets and wharves, contrary to the order of April 6, 1780 (*q. v.*), have lately been carted by the police to the Common in front of the almshouse. The police board now publishes a notice that they will be sold at public auction on March 12, for the benefit of the poor, unless claimants obtain permission to remove them before that day.—*N. Y. Merc.*, Mr 5, 1781.

" An advertisement, headed "Pro Bono Publico," is published in New York of horse-races to be run on four days, beginning Easter Monday, April 16, "on Ascot Heath, five miles from Brooklyn Ferry." The purses offered are: a "County Subscription Purse," given on two days, of £50 each; a "Noblemen and Gentlemen's Subscription Purse," of £100; and a "City Subscription Purse," of £100. Each race is to be run under carefully arranged conditions and regulations. Among these are the following:

"All Horses to be entered and measured at Mr. Loosley's Brooklyn Hall, on or before Friday, the 6th day of April; or on Saturday the 7th of April, at Mr. Loosley's Booth on the Race Ground, or to pay double entrance at the post."

"No person will be admitted to start a Horse, for either of the Purses, unless the rider is in proper uniform, with a small saddle jockey cap, silk jacket, and light Boots."

"It is expected that no person will attempt to erect a booth on the race ground, without first subscribing at least three guineas, neither to sell wines, liquors, &c. from waggons and other carriages, without subscribing two guineas towards the Saddle, Bridle and Whip [to be run for each day], and other expences attending the races."

"Tavern-keepers Take Notice.

"To avoid suspicion of collusive practice in running, it is expected Gentlemen (who enter Horses for any of the Purses above mentioned) do qualify themselves, that the Horses entered in their

1781 Feb. 26 name is solely their property, and that they have no claim or connection with any Horse entered to run on any of the days, excepting what is patronized by their names."

The advertisement is signed "God Save the King," and dated at "Brooklyn Hall, Feb. 10, 1781."—*N. Y. Merc.*, F 26, 1781. See, further, Je 4. See also "Ascot Heath, a tale of the Olden time," in *The Scrap Table*, for 1831 (Boston, 1830), which is an historical tale of this race-course on Long Island.

Mar. 1 "The Confederation of the United States of America," is completed, delegates from Maryland, the thirteenth state, having reported to the continental congress that they were authorized by their state to sign the "Articles."—*Jour. of Cong.* (Ford ed.), XIX: 213–23. For the adoption of the "Articles of Confederation" by the congress, see N 15, 1777. The delegates representing New York State, who had previously signed, were James Duane, Francis Lewis, William Duer, and Gouverneur Morris. The delegates of all the thirteen states have now signed. For the text of the articles, see the *Secret Journals of Cong.*, I: 448–64.

7 The Chamber of Commerce presents an address to Sir Henry Clinton asking him to suspend the collection of duties on imported articles because its enforcement "will be attended with the most fatal effects to the supply of this Garrison and the Mercantile Interest." Clinton complies with the request and promises to send a copy of the memorial to the king's secretary of state.—*Col. Rec. of N. Y. Chamber of Commerce*, 1768–1784, 247–50.

13 Smith writes in his diary: "General Philips sails with a fresh Gale at N. W.—the Force about 2500. Sir H Clinton told me last Night in his Coach as we ret^{d} from Dinner at General Robertson's that the French were not moved last Thursday & we have now here a 50 & 5 or 6 Frigates to convoy the Detachm^{t} going to the Chesapeak. It is calculated that [La] Fayette will not reach Arnold in several Days by being obliged to head the navigable Rivers of Virginia."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

15 New York State passes a law for relieving persons loyal to the United States whose sons have, contrary to their will, joined the enemy, from the payment of certain taxes.—*Laws of N. Y.*, 4th sess., chap. 28 (printed by Holt, 1782).

" It is now supposed "that the enemy must soon leave New York."—From Chatham news in *The N. J. Jour.*, My 30, 1781.

" Brig.-Gen. Samuel Birch publishes a regulation which prescribes that cord-wood shall be of the full length of four feet "including half the scarf." His order also provides that, after July 1, no one shall "drive any iron bound Cart, Truck, or other Carriage, within this city," for carrying goods for hire, under penalty of £5 for each offence.—*N. Y. Merc.*, Mr 19, 1781. See also Dawson's report on city finances in the Revolution, in *Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, LXXXVI: 218.

17 A powder-ship is stranded at Corlear's Hook.—*Royal Gaz.*, Mr 17, 1781.

19 Fraunces offers his tavern for sale, describing it as follows: "To be Sold, with or without the Fixtures. An elegant three story and an half brick dwelling house, situate in Great Dock Street, at the corner of Broad Street, the property of Mr. Samuel Fraunces, and for many years distinguished as the Queen's Head Tavern; in which are nine spacious rooms, besides five bed chambers, with thirteen fire places, an excellent garret in which are three bed rooms well finished, an exceeding good kitchen, and a spring of remarkable fine water therein; a most excellent cellar under the whole, divided into three commodious apartments; a convenient yard, with a good cistern and pump, and many other conveniences too tedious to mention; the whole in extraordinary good repair, and is at present a remarkable good stand for business of any kind, and will upon a reestablishment of civil government be the most advantageous situation in this city, from its vicinity to the North River and New Jersey. . . ."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Mr 19, 1781. Fraunces did not effect a sale of the property until April 23, 1785 (*q. v.*).

21 A letter received at Boston from Connecticut states: "The merchants of New-York, and their associates in a number of these states, employ every kind of means for conveying English goods, through this continent. We see, by the New-York Gazettes, and by divers letters from that city, that its inhabitants are enraged at the late resolves of Congress for the confiscation of English merchandise: This is one proof that these resolutions have struck them in a most sensible part. In truth, if we could but agree to do what is in our power towards ruining the commerce of England, should we not cut off an arm of this tyrannical power, and have more hope of speedily reducing her to the terms which form the object of the present war."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ap 15, 1782. Mar. 21

Under this date, and on April 1, Von Krafft makes mention in his journal of a "Church parade in a stable near Morris' House."—*Von Krafft's Jour.*, 132. 25

A British officer at New York writes to a friend in London: "I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that our affairs go on so extremely well, that I doubt not but we shall soon be Masters of all America, for it is impossible for them to hold out much longer; Washington's army is reduced to a handful of men, half starved, without cloathing, and in want of every necessary, daily deserting, some coming over to us, and others returning home. . . . 27

"This city is crowded with inhabitants who come from all parts of America, to be out of the hands of the arbitrary Congress, who are become odious to the greatest part of the people.

"We have every necessary of life in great plenty; prizes are continually bringing in, both French and Spanish vessels. There are but few American privateers now at sea."—*Lloyd's Eve. Post* (London), Ap 27–30, 1781.

The situation of the post-office at this time is indicated in an advertisement for the sale of a house and lot, "No 18, Broad-Street, opposite the General Post Office."—*Royal Gaz.*, Mr 28, 1781. 28

The state legislature passes "An Act more effectually to punish Adherence to the King of Great-Britain, within this State." This provides that any New Yorker who shall teach, write, or print that "the King of Great Britain hath, or of Right ought to have, any Authority . . . in or over this State," or who shall try to persuade others to renounce their allegiance to the state, shall be guilty of felony and may be tried and convicted for that crime. Instead of being sentenced to death, the convicted person may be made to serve for three years on board a war ship belonging to the United States or to France.—*Laws of N. Y.*, 4th sess., chap. 48 (printed by Holt, 1782); *Laws of N. Y. State against Loyalists* (London, 1786), 110–11; *Ind. Gaz.*, D 27, 1783. 30

The city vestry advertises for proposals, to be received at the almshouse, for renting the Tea Water Pump for the ensuing year.—*Royal Gaz.*, Mr 31, 1781. 31

The first American man-of-war is building at Portsmouth, N. H., under the superintendence of Paul Jones; it is named the "America." It was launched on Nov. 5, 1782.—Adams, *Annals of Portsmouth* (1825), 276; Maclay. *Hist. of the U. S. Navy*, I: 144; Hill, *Twenty-six Historic Ships* (1903), 37. Apr. —

Wm. Smith writes to Clinton: "In the manifest Declension of the severe Restraint heretofore laid upon the Rebel Press and the increasing Eagerness of the Multitude to see what comes from our's I beg leave to remind your Excellency of your Intention that I should inspect certain Papers taken in Virginia that may serve to detect the Frauds upon the People. 2

"Rivington's Gazette being more sought for is the best Vehicle for such Communications but as none of them go out except such as his Customers send to their Friends 'tis humbly submitted whether he ought not to be ordered to put up a 100 Copies & forward them weekly to Connecticut and New Jersey under such Directions by the Flaggs as are most likely to convey them far into the interior Country.

"I am always at your Excellency's Command and with the highest Respect Sir

"Your most faithful and obed^{t} serv^{t}"

—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

Smith writes that he finds "by the Rebel Papers the Congress freely handled by anonymous Essayists under the Title of the Indep^{t} American the Druid &c &c." These, he adds, have impelled Gov. Trumbull and the legislatures in New York and Massachusetts to publish "Addresses to the multitude to animate them afresh with strong Implications of their apostacy from their first Principles."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII. 8

"A number of Citizens having formed themselves into Companies by the names of the Friendly Union, Hand in Hand, and Heart to Heart Fire Companies," with the good purpose of aiding in removing and securing the personal property of inhabitants, endangered by fire, a garrison order is issued that the members of these companies (and they only) are to wear "round hats with black brims and white crowns." They are to be permitted to pass sentries without hindrance, and to be exempt "from handing buckets, or assisting to work the engines."—*Royal Gaz.*, Ap 18, 1781; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1863), 713, "

1781 Apr. 14 Smith writes that the "plain truth" of the *Candid Retrospect* (see Ja 30) "pleases neither Whig nor Tory." Gen. Robertson indulges in "Expressions of Contempt ag[t] all the old Governors Tryon Martin Franklin for a Diversity of Sentiment on the Conduct of the War." The lack of any system and the "versatility of conduct on the part of the British authorities in New York lead Smith to wonder if they wish "to prolong the War."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

" Submerged rocks, long known to exist near Whitehall, Corlears Hook, and elsewhere on the shore of lower Manhattan Island, again cause disaster. One of Admiral Arbuthnot's ships, the "Royal Oak," goes aground on the rocks opposite Whitehall, when three of his ships try to pass into the East River.—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 115. Under date of April 16, Smith writes: "[The admiral] damns the Pilot for running her [the ship] on the Rocks off the Battery Friday last . . . He says the Ship is ruined but forbids me to mention it—I wish it may not be an Apology for not putting to Sea."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

16 Smith writes in his diary: Admiral Arbuthnot "told me as a Secret that without Succours to L[d] Cornwallis he would be ruined."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

17 "The Question being put Whether or not it would be prudent at this Time to rebuild Trinity Church provided a sufficient sum of money could be raised by subscription for that purpose," Trinity vestry votes in the affirmative, and passes a resolution "that a Subscription be set on foot for that purpose."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*).

19 The American frigate "Confederacy," Captured by the British off the Capes of Virginia, is conducted into N. Y. harbour. The cargo, valued at £50,000, consists in part of clothing for Washington's army. She was bound from Cape Françoise to Philadelphia, with a convoy, of which several vessels have been brought into this port. "She is the largest ship ever employed by the Congress, whose navy" (according to an intercepted letter of Richard Langton, dated Oct. 5 [1780]) "is now reduced to three frigates, viz, the Alliance, Trumbull, and Deane."—*Royal Gaz.*, Ap 21, 1781. Smith says: "The Hopes of gratifying the Soldiers of the Pensilvania Line founded on the Cargoe of this Ship."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

21 Smith writes that he is informed "that Adm[l] Arbuthnot has indiscreetly to say no more issued Blank Licences to merchants for the Importation of Wines &c—Dutch Bottoms have been imployed to bring the Articles from Spain to S[t] Eustatius whence vessels from S[t] Kitts were to fetch and bring them here—£40,000 of such Property seized by Sir G B Rodney . . . How little are even great Officers to be trusted in the Heights of the Venality of the Times! and how inconsistant the Spirit of Commerce with true Patriotism! Arbuthnot is ruined in Point of Character."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

" Samuel Matlock notifies the public that he has "taken the house known by the name of the White Conduit House, which he has opened on the same plan with the White Conduit House near London; he has provided the best liquors the City can afford."—*Royal Gaz.*, Ap 21, 1781. See Mr 24, 1777.

24 Gen. Washington is honoured by Yale with the degree of "Doctor of Laws."—*Yale Corporation Minute Book* (*MS.*), 255. *Cf. Conn. Jour.* (New Haven), May 2, 1781. Washington's letter (MS.) acknowledging the degree is preserved in the Yale Univ. Library.

25 Intelligence of the battle of Guilford Court House (see Mr 15) reaches New York. Smith records it and adds: "No Rebel Force left in the Country—Green probably with his officers gone to Virginia."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

" A large sea-dog is on exhibition at Jacob Jarolomus's Tavern, at the Tea Water Pump, at "One Shilleng a piece each Person."—*Royal Gaz.*, Ap 25, 1781.

28 A *feu de joie* is fired by all the troops in the garrison "in Consequence of the Victory obtained by Lord Cornwallis, over the Rebel Army under General Greene, at Guilford Court House" (see Mar. 15).—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ap 30, 1781; *Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 117. "As that success undoubtedly effected a *retreat*, it were to be wished, upon the purest principles of whiggism, that the enemy might meet with like *success* every day."—*Penn. Gaz.*, My 16, 1781, under Trenton news.

" "Gentlemen Volunteers" wishing to join a corps being formed, by Col. Conolly are invited to apply at the "Sign of the Ship Corner of Fair [Fulton] Street, and Broad Way, opposite St. Paul's Church."—*Royal Gaz.*, Ap 28, 1781. The Sign of the Ship, in 1778, was at the Fly Market. Apr. 28 "

Brig.-Gen. Birch publishes a set of rules calling upon the inhabitants to keep the city clean (*cf.* the prior order of Ap 6, 1780).—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ap 30, 1781. On May 6, 1783, this regulation (or "indulgence," since the public carts gathered up the dirt) was revoked, and the inhabitants were required to cart away the dirt at their own expense weekly or as often as necessary.—*Royal Gaz.*, My 7, 1783.

" "James Strachan, Now at the Queen's Head Tavern, On the Dock, Thanks the Gentleman of the Navy and Army, also the Public in general for the great Regard shewn by them to his Interest since his Residence there; and informs them that on May Day next he intends to open Business at the Place well Known by the Name of the Merchant's Coffee-House, Where he intends to pay Attention, not only as a Coffee-House, but as a Tavern, in the truest Sense; and to distinguish the same as the City Tavern and Coffee-House."—*Royal Gaz.*, Ap 28, 1781; Bayles, *Old Taverns of N. Y.*, 293–94. The tavern into which Strachan removed was first opened by Mary Ferrara in 1772 (*q. v.*, Ap 27). It stood on the s. e. corner of Wall and Water Sts.—L. M. R. K., III: 979.

On Nov. 30, this tavern was the scene of the anniversary of the St. Andrew's Soc.—*Royal Gaz.*, N 30, 1781. On Ap 23, 1782, the St. George's Soc. met there.—*Ibid.*, Ap 20, 1782.

May 1 The Chamber of Commerce represents to Admiral Arbuthnot that the "Rebel" privateers are a source of great danger to the trade and commerce of New York and suggests that "a couple of fast sailing frigates, constantly to cruize between Delaware and Block Island, and making the Light House at Sandy Hook once or Twice a Week, as the Winds permit, would effectually protect the Trade of this Port from all Invaders." Arbuthnot answered on May 3: "since my return from Charlestown, the greater part of my Force hath been upon this Coast, and during my stay at Gardner's Bay Frigates have not only been cruizing almost constantly off the Barr, but between Montock Point and the Delaware."—*Col. Rec. of N. Y. Chamber of Commerce*, 1768–1784, 255–58.

" A committee of the Chamber of Commerce "for revising the old and preparing a New Charter for the City of New York," reports that they have "made some progress therein." They ask leave "to sit again."—*Col. Rec., N. Y. Chamb. of Commerce*, 253.

9 Persons from New York report in Trenton that "last week a very hot press took place there [in N. Y.], by which several hundred men from the city were carried on board the fleet—and 309 American prisoners were also carried from the prison ships, and forced on board their [British] ships of war, among whom were Captains, Mates, and other officers." The printed report adds: "Such is the unexampled barbarity of the piratical nation against which we have to contend! They revere neither the laws of God nor of nations."—*N. J. Gaz.*, My 9, 1781.

13 Smith writes: "The Trade suffers much by N England Privateers," concerning which there are "plain Hints from the News Papers." The Chamber of Commerce is also aroused.—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

14 Trinity Vestry appoints a committee "to inclose the Yard of S[t] Pauls Church with a Ditch & such temporary fence, as they may think proper."—*Trin.* Min. (*MS.*). The fence had not been completed by April 21, 1782 (*q. v.*).

19 "A Parcel of Refugees undertook to cut Wood for Wages near Fort Lee—perhaps about 200—They have 1 Field Piece—and have been twice assaulted & 'tis said have repelled 400—They did not prepare even the Frame of a Block House.

"What Impeachm[ts] does this furnish upon the British who are still in close Quarters here! Why do they not visit the surrounding Shore, to vex the opposing Militia & if not oppose to open the Intercourse for the Supply of the Garison & the Sale of British Goods."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

21 Washington, at Wethersfield, Conn., holds a conference with Rochambeau and other French commanders, and it is determined to make a united attack upon New York, provided De Grasse can cooperate. This was Washington's plan, but there seems to have been also proposed at this time an expedition against the British in Virginia. Regarding these and concurrent events, see Winsor, VI: 499, 561; Baker, *Itinerary of Gen. Washington* (1892), 220.

Writing from his headquarters at New Windsor on May 27 to the president of congress, Washington outlined the plan of attack on New York, which culminated in the reconnaisance of July 21,

1781 May 21 and the capture of Fort Independence: "In consequence of the measures concerted at the late interview, all the French Troops, except about 200 to be left as a guard over their heavy stores and Baggage at Providence, are to march as soon as circumstances will admit, and form a junction with me upon the North River.—Five hundred Militia are to be stationed upon Rhode Island for the preservation of the Works which have been erected, and for the security of the harbour. . . . Upon a full consideration of affairs in every point of view, an expedition against New York has been deemed preferable to making further detachments to the Southward, while they can only be sent by land. . . . The enemy, weakened as they now are by detachment, must either sacrifice the valuable Post of New York, or recall a part of their force from the Southward to defend them. . . . I am very apprehensive of a formidable Invasion of the Northern frontier, as the Enemy from Canada are undoubtedly collecting in considerable force at Crown Point. . . ."—From transcript of the original text, pub. in cat. (sale no. 1798) of The Anderson Galleries, New York, of collections of various consignors, to be sold Jan. 23 & 24, 1924 (item 385).

In a letter to La Fayette on May 31, Washington gave a report of the Wethersfield conference, at which, it appeared, he, Rochambeau, Chatelline, Gen. Knox, and Gen. Duportail were present. Writing from New Windsor, he says in this letter: "Upon a full Consideration of our Affairs in every Point of View, an Attempt upon New York with its present Garrison (which, by Estimation is reduced to 4500 Regular Troops and about 3000 Irregulars) was deemed preferable to a Southern Operation, as we had not a Command of the Water. The Reasons which induced this Determination were, the Danger to be apprehended from the approaching Heats, the inevitable Dissipation and Loss of Men by so long a March, and the Difficulty of Transportation; but above all, it was thought that we had a tolerable Prospect of expelling the Enemy, or obliging them to withdraw Part of their Force from the Southward, which last would give the most effectual Relief to those States. The French Troops are to march this Way as soon as certain Circumstances will admit. . . .

". . . you perceive it will be some Time before our Plan can be ripe for Execution, and that a Failure on our Part in Men and Supplies may defeat it; but I am in Hopes that the States in this Quarter will exert themselves to attain what has long been a favourite, and is an important object to them." This letter was intercepted by the British, and was evidently a ruse (see N 23).—*Lloyd's Eve. Post*, Jl 13–16, 1781.

A letter received in London on July 17 from a British officer at New York declared: "It is believed our General intends attacking Mr. Washington's line; the Rebel Mail which we intercepted, tells us, he, with Rochambeau, and 4000 French troops, propose attacking us; but, alas! Sir, did they but know how well we were prepared to receive them, they would never entertain another thought of it." *Lloyd's Eve. Post* (London), Jl 13–16, 1781.

23 Lieut.-Gov. Elliott, presiding at a meeting of the council, informs the members that Gov. Robertson has left the city for a short time and has delivered the seals to him; he takes the oaths.—*Cal. Coun. Min.*, 507. *Cf.* Wm. Smith's *Diary*, VII, under the same date.

24 Smith writes that he is informed that Sir Henry Clinton "confesses he hates Business that he thinks himself fit for a small army but not for the complicated work assigned him—He wishes a Vice Roy above both him & the admiral."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

26 Congress approves a "plan for establishing a National Bank in the United States, submitted to their consideration, by Mr. Robert Morris, the 17th May, 1781." The resolutions were published in full in the *N. Y. Packet* (Fish-Kill), Je 14, 1781. See F 20.

" Sir Henry Clinton informs William Smith that he is assured by private letters that the British "are in a fair way of an Alliance with the Emperor of Germany but Ministers are silent . . . till the Treaty is concluded."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

28 Wm. Smith writes that a "Plan of Peace" is under discussion in which the British give up "all the Colonies Northward of the Chesapeak." Cornwallis is said to favour it.—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

" Brig.-Gen. Samuel Birch, the commandant at New York, issues long and detailed market regulations, which are published in full. The reason for this is that "divers persons influenced by a desire of inordinate gain, have been guilty of engrossing and forstalling all kinds of victuals and provisions in this town, whereby the prices thereof are excessively enhanced, . . ." The first regulation is May 28 "That all fresh meats, victuals and provisions of all kinds (fish excepted) shall be openly sold in one or other of the public Market Places, and nowhere else in this city (the place where Coenties Market formerly stood, to be considered as one) on penalty of forfeiture, one moiety to the informer, and the other for the benefit of the poor of this city." No sales shall be made there before sunrise.—*N. Y. Merc.*, Je 4, 1781; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1863), 714; *Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, LXXXVI: 219

The reference to "the place where Coenties Market formerly stood" is a clear indication that it had been removed. The last date prior to this when the building appears of record was Aug. 23, 1780 (see *Royal Gaz.* of that date), although it is mentioned at a later date in an advertisement for rooms to let in a house "in Dock Street, near the Coenties Market."—*Royal Gaz.*, Je 30, 1781. This reference, however, evidently means the familiar site and neighbourhood, it being thus specifically referred to in another advertisement, two years later, of a merchant's removal "to the house No. 15 in Little Dock Street, between the Old Slip and Coenties Market-Place."—*Ibid.*, My 14, 1783. "This 'Market-place' was not used as such after peace was proclaimed, but the Slip was a grand depot, principally for all the market-boats, which brought farming produce and live stock that came down the East River, and this continued until about the year 1835."—De Voe, *Market-Book*, 122–23, 125. See also N 16, 1720; Ag 22, 1771; L. M. R. K., III: 958; and descrip. of the Burgis View, I: 244.

"The Grand Races of Ascot Heath [see F 26], Being postponed June till Wednesday the 6th of June, on account of the King's birth day, 4 notice is hereby given the Public, that there will be a Hurling Match on the ground on Tuesday the 5th instant; when those Gentlemen who have a curiosity to play (or see) that antient diversion, will get hurls and bats at the Irish Flag, at twelve o'clock; and at four in the afternoon an elegant saddle will be run for."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Je 4, 1781. See also My 18, 1782.

The American privateer "General Washington" (said to be the 14 property of Gen. Washington and Robert Morris) is brought into port by "The Chatham."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 120; *N. Y. Merc.*, No. 1548.

"Europeans are sent to England in the Confederate, who sailed with the Fleet this Day."—Gaine, *op. cit.*, II: 120. This may have been the captured American frigate "Confederacy."—See Ap 19.

" Von Krafft records that at this time "At New York were still in camp, of the English, the 22nd and 43rd regiments and the 76th Scotch. The Hessian Body regiment was in camp at Johnschen House [Jones's house, "Mount Pitt"—see 1767]; the Prz. Charl regiment by the 7th mile-stone, east side."—*Von Krafft's Jour.*, 140. See, further, Ag 25.

Congress adopts instructions to Adams, Franklin, Jay, Laurens, 15 and Jefferson, authorizing the acceptance of the mediation proposed by the Empress of Russia and the Emperor of Germany. These forbid any treaty of peace which shall not, first, effectually secure the independence and sovereignty of the United States, according to the subsisting treaties with France; and, second, in which the said treaties shall not be left in full force.—Winsor, VII: 92.

Among items of news from the British admiralty office are the 19 following: "Tuesday [June 12] a commission passed the great seal, appointing Robert Digby, Esq; Rear Admiral of the Red, commander in chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels employed on the coast of North-America, and a commission for Sir Henry Clinton, for granting pardons to his Majesty's subjects in America.

"Prince William Henry set out for Portsmouth to embark for North America with Admiral Digby on the 29th."—*N. Y. Merc.*, S 10, 1781. Digby and the prince arrived Sept. 26 (*q.v.*).

"A Bull Baiting, after the true English manner," is advertised 20 to take place at the Brooklyn ferry. "Taurus will be brought to the Ring at 3½ o'Clock; some good dogs are already provided, but every assistance of that sort will be esteemed a favour. A Dinner exactly British will be upon Loosley's table at II o'Clock, after which there is not the least doubt but that the song called 'O! the Roast Beef of old England' will be sung with harmony and glee." The sport of bull-baiting is somewhat described in blank verse: "A Bull of Magnitude and Spirit, Will dare the dogs presuming merit," etc.—*Royal Gaz.*, Je 20, 1781. See also Ag 29.

Smith writes of Gen. Skinner's "ridiculous Expedition to Mon- 23 mouth for Cattle for the Navy (13 Ships now uselessly anchored at the Hook)." About 1,300 men took part in the incursion but were

1781 June 23 28 July 1 " 2 " 11 so slow in their movements that people and cattle had disappeared when they arrived. Ten men were lost, and only a few lean cattle and 40 sheep taken.—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

Washington plans "to surprize the Enemy's Posts at the No. end of Yk. Island, . . . having fixed upon the Night of the 2d. of July for this purpose.—and having moreover combined with it an attempt to cut off Delancy's and other light Corps without Kingsbridge."—From Washington's journal (in the Lib. of the Dept. of State, Washington), pub. in *Mag. of Am. Hist.* (1881), VI: 117–18 (see also 113–14).

Wm. Smith writes that reports come from England that "both the General [Clinton] & Adm[l] [Arbuthnot] are blamed and with great Reason" for their failure to cooperate. "Ministers 'tis said wish them both out of Place, and yet write to them in Civil Terms . . . thro' Dread of increasing the Minority Faction." The admiral sailed for home on the 6th.—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

Because of failure to receive his salary, and for other reasons, Chief-Justice Smith fancies he may be out of favour with the home government, and says: "Don't they like the Candid Retrospect—am I suspected to be the Author? It is known only to De Rosset and Fanning . . . I will persevere nevertheless in what I conceive to be the true Interest of the whole Empire & if possible bring on an American Parliament."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

This evening and the following day some "Rebels" crossed over North River from Jersey and marched in full view of the Hessians near Fort Independence, "in whole regiments, flags flying and bands playing, down around the lower Courtland House." Many of them were wounded or killed by the "Yagers" (sharpshooters).—*Von Krafft's Jour.*, 143; Winsor, VI: 561. This was a skirmish at Kingsbridge between 200 "Yagers" and 30 horsemen on the one side, and an advance corps of the "rebel army" consisting of 800 foot and 300 horse. The "Yagers" compelled the "rebels" to quit the port, and drove them from the heights as far as Deveaux's house. The troops were ordered to fall back to their former position leaving 100 "Yagers" at Fort Independence, who observed the movements of Gen. Washington's army as he reconnoitered "Spiten Devil."—*Royal Gaz.*, Jl 14, 1781.

Wm. Smith adds: "It remains doubtful . . . whose Loss is greatest—They have carried off the Cattle collected by the Refugees. I believe we have near 40 wounded—40 or 5 killed—I don't learn of more than 21 of the Rebels left dead in different Places. They carried their Wounded off in 9 Waggons.

"There seems to be a general Censure of Sir H as unprepared for a great Force . . . He is blamed for not having Boats at the Bridge nor armed Vessels in the River . . .

"If Sir H wishes the Enemy to venture near our out Posts he ought to be prepared to surround them by the Hudson or the Sound—If he desires to keep them at Home he should fill the Hudson with Vessels & appear to menace West point. He is incapable of Business—He consults No Body—All about him are Idlers & ignorant."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII: under Jl 4.

The battalion of Loyal Volunteers of N. Y. City, commanded by the governour, Lieut.-Gen. Robertson, paraded in Broadway at 5 a. m.; and at 6 marched to the house of Mayor David Mathews on Water St. Here the mayor, their lieut.-colonel, presented the corps with "a pair of elegant colours, a compliment from Lieut.-Gen. Robertson," in approbation of their "loyalty and spirited resolution in forming themselves into a select body for the defence of this city." The officers were drawn up in three ranks in front of the battalion, which stood presenting arms, while a band played "God Save the King." They then proceeded to "the ground of exercise above the ship-yards, and after a very short field day, particularly calculated for immediate service," they marched back to "the fields nigh St Paul's Church," and, accompanied by two light infantry companies, music, etc., "lodged their colours" at Lieut.-Col. Mathew's house. Officers and men numbered 322. They "made an elegant appearance, being a fine body of men, dressed in uniform."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Jl 9, 1781.

"There seems to be no Attention to our Militia, either here or on Long Island or Statin Island—This ought to be Gen[r] Robertson's Care—In short we enterprize Nothing—The Soldiers are now imployed at King's Bridge in Work Cap[t] Scott of the Artillery tells me agreed by the Generals last Summer to set about the next Day—and at Breucklin on what they ought to have done in March, rather than in the present extreme Heats."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

July 11 12 14 " 18

A New Yorker writes: "Jonathan is collecting all his forces, raising Heaven and Earth to besiege us, in conjunction with about 4000 French troops; on this occasion the New-England yankees seem to be very forward, and turn out in great numbers, in hopes of getting possession of this place. Hence we expect some warm work in about a month, as the lads are investing us on all sides; however, should they have formed the resolution of attacking us, as they threaten, from the strength of our lines, and the ardour of our garrison, which, I dare say, with the Militia, consists of 20,000 fighting men at least, am in hopes they will pay dear for their presumption, and may, in its consequences, put an end to the rebellion."—*Lloyd's Eve. Post* (London), Ag 31–S 3, 1781.

"Near 5000 men being ordered to march for Kingsbridge, to cover and secure a reconnoitre of the Enemys works on the No. end of York Island, Harlaem river, & the Sound, were prevented doing so by incessant rain."—From Washington's journal (in State Dept., Wash.), pub. in *Mag. of Am. Hist.* (1881), VI: 119.

Von Krafft records in his journal that his company and "the Body Company" have to move unexpectedly into tents in Fort Kniyphausen, because "the Rebels" are expected.—*Von Krafft's Jour.*, 143.

Washington writes in his journal: "I passed the North River with Count de Rochambeau—Genl. de Beville, his Qr. Mr. Genl. & Genl. Duportail in order to reconnoitre the Enemy Posts and Encampments at the North end of York Island." He records what he discovered, including the following:

"About the center of the Ground leading to Jeffrey's Rock or point a Guard mounts. . . .

". . . the shore from Jeffery's rock downwards was quite open and free—without Hutts of any kind—Houses or Troops—none being encamped below the heights—There did not even appear springs, or washing places any where on the face of the Hill which were resorted to.—

"The Island is totally stripped of Trees, & wood of every kind; but low bushes (apparently as high as a mans waste) appear in places which were covered with wood in the year 1776.

"The side of the Hill from the Barrier below Fort Tryon, to the Bay opposite to fort Knyphausen is difficult of access; but there seems to be a place abt 200 yds above the bay, which has the best appearance of a landing, and is most private—but a hut or two on the heights abt. 200 yds above Fort Knyphausen, & a little above the old long Battery, which was thrown up in 1776 must be avoided by leaving it on the left in getting to the Fort last mentioned.

"In the hollow below Morris's heights (between that & Haerlem) is a good place to land; but near the York road opposite there appeared to be a few Tents—and many Dragoon Horses seemed to be at Pasture in the low land between the heights.—a landing perfectly concealed but not so good, might be made a little higher up the river, and nearer to those heights which ought to be immediately occupied—(between the old American lines and the aforesaid hollow)

"From the point within the mouth of Spiken devil, the way to the Fort on Cox's Hill seems difficult, and the first part of it covered with bushes—there is a better way up from the outer point, but too much exposed to a discovery from the ship which lays opposite to it, and on acct of its being less covered with wood.—

"The ground round the Fort on Cox's hill is clear of Bushes—there is an abatis round the work, but no friezing; nor could I discover whether there is a ditch.

"At the No. Et corner there appeared to be no Parapet—& the whole seemed to be in a decaying state—the gate is next the No. River.

"Forts Tryon, Knyphausen & Ft. George on Laurell, with the Batteries in the line of Pallisading across from River to river appeared to be well friezed, ditched & abattied—In a word to be strong and in good repair.

"Fort No. 8 is also abatied & friezed at the Top—the gate is next Haerlem river—there are no Houses or Huts on the side of the Hill from this work till you come near old Fort Independence.

"On Mc Gowans heights there appears (by the extent of the Tents) to be two Battns encamped.—supposed to be Brittish Grenadiers—a little in the rear of this and on the (enemys) left, are a number of Huts—but whether they are Inhabited or not could not be ascertained—there being different opinions on this

1781 July 18 point from the nearest view we could get of it.—On the height opposite to Morris' White House there appeared to be another Regt. (supposed to be the 38th British) Between this and Fort Knyphausen (abt. half way) are two small Encampments contiguous to each other—both together containing two or 3 and 40 Tents. —Hessians—On Laurel Hill near Fort George is another Encampment in view abt. 40 Tents & Huts which appear to be Inhabited also—by (it is said)—the 57th Regiment.—

"The other, and only remaining Encampment in view, discoverable from the west side of the river, is betwn the Barrier and King's bridge—in the Hollow between Cox's Hill and the heights below—

"One hundred Tents could be counted in view at the same time, and others might be hid by the Hills—At this place it is said the Jagers—Hessians & Anspach lay."—*Mag. of Am. Hist.*, VI: 121.

21 "Again ordered abt. 5000 men to be ready to march at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of reconnoitering the enemy's Posts at Kingsbridge—and to cut off, if possible, such of Delancy's Corps as should be found outside their lines.

"At the hour appointed the march commenced in 4 columns on different roads. . . . The whole Army (Parsons's division first) "arrived at Kingsbridge about daylight & formed on the heights back of Fort Independence—extending towards delancy's Mills—while the Legion of Lauzen & Waterbury proceeded to scour the Necks of Morrisania & throgs to little effect, as most of the Refugees were fled, & hid in such obscure places as not to be discovered; & by stealth got over to the Island adjacent, & to the enemy's shipping which lay in the East River.—a few, however were caught and some Cattle & Houses brought off."—From Washington's Journal, pub. in *Mag. of Am. Hist.* (1881), VI: 122–23; *N. J. Jour.*, Ag 1, 1781.

22 Washington continues the record of his expedition around Kingsbridge: "The enemy did not appear to have had the least intelligence of our mouvement—or to know we were upon the heights opposite to them till the whole Army were ready to display. . . . I began, with General Rochambeau and the Engineers, to reconnoitre the enemy's position and works, first from Tippet's hill opposite to their left—and from hence it was evident that the small redoubt (Fort Charles) near Kingsbridge would be absolutely at the command of a battery which might be erected thereon.—It also appeared equally evident that the Fort on Cox's hill was in bad repair, . . . From this view and every other I could get of Forts Tryon, Knyphausen & Laurel hill, the works are formidable.—

"There are no Barracks or huts on the East side of the Hill on which Forts Tryon and Knyphausen stands—nor are there any on the hill opposite except those by Fort George.—Near the Blew bell there is a number of Houses, but they have more the appearance of Stables than Barracks.—In the hollow, near the Barrier gate, are about 14 or 15 Tents; which is the only Encampment I could see without the line of Pallisading, as the large one discovered on the 18th through the brake at the Hill betwn Fort Tryon & Cox's hill was not to be seen from any view I had.—

"A continued Hill from the Creek East of Haerlam River & a little below Morris's White House, [Cromwell's Creek, now filled in—Peterson, *Landmarks*, 128], has from every part of it the command of the opposite shore, and all the plain adjoining within range of shot from batteries which may be erected thereon—The general width of the river along this range of Hills appears to be from one to two hundred yards—the opposite shore (tho' more or less marshy) does not seem miry, & the banks are very easy of access—how far the Battery under cover of the block Ho, on the hill No. West of Harlaem town is capable of scouring the plain is difficult to determine from this side, but it would seem as if the distance was too great to be within the range of its shot on that part of the plain nearest the Creek before mentioned, & which is also nearest the height back of our old lines thrown up in the year 1776. —It unfortunately happens that in the rear of the (continued) hill before mentioned there is a deep swamp, and the grounds, East of that swamp are not so high as the heights near Harlaem river—

"In the rear of this again is the Brunx, which is not to be crossed without Boats below De Lancy's Mills."—From Washington's journal pub. in *Mag. of Am. Hist.* (1881), VI: 123–24. See also the *Military Journal* of James Thacher, M.D. (1823), 321.

Von Krafft records that the combined forces of the "Rebels" and French, in whole columns, came marching over, where Independence had been, and "up towards us," in different divisions. From Laurel Hill a few shots were fired from the fort with 24-pounders at the "Rebels;" whereupon they immediately retired behind the height. Afterwards, Von Krafft saw several columns of the "Rebels" march off behind Fort No. 8 (just south of N. Y. University) to the end of "Morrisenie;" but being terribly bombarded from Harlem, from "Shnek-hill" (Snake Hill), they were "soon retreating into the thickets and returning again."—*Von Krafft's Jour.*, 144. July 22

This is one of the early references to Snake Hill, the rocky height now in the centre of Mt. Morris Park, the name of which is taken from the Dutch "Slangberg," on account of the reptiles which formerly infested it.—Riker, *Hist. of Harlem*, cited in *20th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1915), 195, where collated historical information regarding the park is published, including other references to "Shnak Hill" from *Von Krafft's Jour.*

Wm. Smith has a visit from Gen. Arnold, who is "disgusted at the Inactivity of the Day.—Says we have here now 10,300 & odd rank & file of Regulars exclusive of Officers who may be near 2000 more. Yet Washington shewed himself yesterday at King's Bridge & 'tis said in Morrisania. Sir H C[linton] went out this morning at 3 but was back to dine at the Hill formerly Mortier's. 23

"He disapproves of Ld Cornwallis's Stay in Virginia with 7000 Men. He advised his going with 4000 to Alexandria & Baltimore and the Head of Elke—Offered to meet him at either Place with 1500 more by Water—Would by this Time have ousted the Congress at Philadelphia."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

" "The commodious Wind-Mill, with six lots of ground adjoining, situated near the One Mile Stone, and fronting the Bowery Lane," is offered for sale.—*N. Y. Merc.*, Jl 23, 1781.

"The Pontoons carried to King's Bridge but the Rebels who were yesterday at Morrisania are fallen back.—We took up the Bridge on Sunday—What conduct!"—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII. 24

A letter written from New York contains the following: "The French and the Rebels have lately made their appearance before our lines; but four days ago they fell back towards the White Plains. They industriously propagate through the country that they intend to attempt New-York, which I do not believe. Washington, perhaps, is willing to make a de[s]perate push, but he cannot have the least hopes without the assistance of the French; and we do not think they are ripe to knock their heads against a wall, to please their new Confederates, with whom we are well assured they are upon very indifferent terms. . . . 26

"Those here, who are best informed, entertain not a doubt, that a prudent conduct on our part, must ensure success. However justly odious the leaders of the Rebels are on account of the miseries they have brought on their country, we must, in candour, allow them profound capacity, and unremitting industry."—*Lloyd's Eve. Post* (London), S 17–19, 1781.

Congress again resolves (see Ja 5): "That it appears to Congress [from report of a committee headed by Elias Boudinot] that a very large number of marine prisoners and citizens of these United States, taken by the enemy, are now close confined on board prison-ships in the harbour of New York: Aug. 3

"That the said prison-ships are so unequal in size to the number of prisoners, as not to admit of a possibility of preserving life in this warm season of the year, they being crowded together in such a manner as to be in danger of suffocation, as well as exposed to every kind of putrid and pestilential disorder.

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"That, therefore, the Commander in Chief [Washington] be, and he is hereby, instructed to remonstrate to the proper officer within the enemy's lines. . . .

"That the Commander in Chief be, and he is hereby, also instructed to direct the supplying the said prisoners with such provisions and light clothing. . . ."—*Jour. of Cong.* (ed. by Hunt), XXI: 829–30; *Recollections of the Jersey Prison-ships: from the original MS. of Capt. Thomas Dring*, by A. G. Greene (ed. by Dawson, 1865), 131; Dandridge, *Am. Prisoners of the Rev.*, 402. See, further, Ag 21.

The following letter is written by a prisoner on the "Jersey" prison-ship ("vulgarly called Hell"): ". . . Our ship's company is reduced to a small number (by death and entering into the British service) of 19. . . . we bury 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 men a day; we have 200 more sick and falling sick every day; the sickness is the yellow fever, small-pox, and in short everything else that can be mentioned. . . . our morning's salutation is, 'Rebels! turn out your dead!'"—*Penn. Packet*, S 4, 1781. 10

1781 Aug. 11 "The Fleet of German Troops (3000) arrive from the Weser—The Rebel Frigate Trumbull of 32 Guns taken by the Iris (Capt Dawson) formerly the Hancock and several other Prizes.

"These Troops change the Condition of Affairs. Washington & the French must abandon W Chester. They hoped to induce us to draw off Part of Ld Cornwallis's Forces—Of this they have now no Prospect—I am at a Loss what Veil they can invent to pacify the People who have been promised the Reduction of this Place—Will they both retire to the Highland Forts. Hardly I believe on Account of Contentions. What Disgrace if they fall back—one Army to the Mountains & the Rest to Rhode Island!

"Sir H C ought to muster in the River & acquire the Credit of forcing them to retire. He should do more send 3000 Men to the Delaware to meet Cornwallis at the Head of Elke if the Earl is destined there.—Yet I doubt his attempting any Thing. Mr White says he apologized for not going out with a Part of his 12000 by his Dread of a Party by Water to burn this Town.

"Sir H is a distress'd Man. Drummond the Auditor has shewn his Expenditures greater than Howe's with a larger Force. A Board of Enquiry of Genl Robertson Birch Earl of Linecoln [*sic*] Patterson Generl Campbel from Pensecola—Elliot & White. What hinders our landing any where at Philad: Boston Providence New London or any other Place where there are Stores? Sir H now commands here 15000—Virginia 8 Thousand & above 4 Thousand in So Carolina—in all 27,000."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

14 A letter reaches Washington from De Grasse, stating that he will sail directly for the Chesapeake. Washington decides to co-operate with him there against Cornwallis, instead of making a descent upon New York (with the expected help of the French fleet under De Grasse) for the purpose of taking the city from Sir Henry Clinton, whose forces are weakened by detachments to the southward.—*N. Y. City during the Am. Rev.* (1861), 177, footnote.

15 "General orders are now issued for the army to prepare for a movement at a moment's notice. The real object of the allied armies [in] the present campaign, has become a subject of much speculation. Ostensibly, an investment of the city of New York is in contemplation—preparations in all quarters for some months past, indicate this to be the object of our combined operations. . . . General Washington and Count Rochambeau have crossed the North river, and it is supposed for the purpose of reconnoitering the enemy's posts from the Jersey shore. A field for an extensive encampment has been marked out on the Jersey side, and a number of ovens have been erected and fuel provided for the purpose of baking bread for the army. . . . The royal army at New York, have received a reinforcement of three thousand Germans from Europe" (see Ag 11).—James Thatcher, M.D., *A Military Journal* (1823), 322.

" "I have written," says Smith, "a very succinct Review of this Campaigne. I wish'd to have censured less & have studied to avoid it, as far as consisted with Fidelity to the Public. I mean to send a Copy to Eden & another to Tryon that one or other may reach the Cabinets. My Views are to prevent a Dereliction of the Colonies or any Part of them from Want of Success by shewing it imputable to erroneous Plans or a shameful Inactivity. I have faulted Lord Cornwallis Idea with Tenderness. I know not how to spare Sir H Clinton. It is from my Disapprobation of his Conduct that I do not avail myself of the openings he gives for an Acquaintance that would grow into Confidence—I am satisfied that he is a Trifler jealous & domineering. Our Neighbourhood has brought me to the knowledge of his Family—Not a Man of Business or Enterprize amongst them. They are servile & study only to make a use of their Genl for their own Interests. I allude to Oliver De Lancey Junr his Adjut General Capt Stapleton & Bibby assistants to De Lancey Colo Crosbie Barrack Master Genl Smith his Chief Secry Capt Russell & Major Philips Deputy or Assist Secretaries Ld Dalrymple Colo Braw Colo Watson Aid De Camp. Of all these there is but one that has the least Pretension to genius or Learning (Watson) but he has rather taste than Strength of Mind & none of the Lott seeks Information. Their Principal I understand gives himself to such Gusts of Passion that No Gent of Spirit and Independency will long continue in his Family—I don't find any of the Generals to have his Confidence—Arnold says they all complain. Elliot & Genl Robertson are most attended to—the latter thinks meanly of him—The former holds his Tongue for his Interest & affects to conceal his Connection with him—Poor Sir Henry! His Want of Parts renders him insensible of his Dangers—He is Civil to me as a Neighbour & I don't wish a more intimate Connection, because it cannot be useful to the Public & may hamper me. It is long since I have visited him."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII. For a copy of Smith's "succinct Review," endorsed "Review of Operations in 1781 to 15 Augt," lacking, however, the first pages, see *Wm. Smith's Papers* (*MS*), folio 212. Aug. 15

Agreeable to the direction of congress of Aug. 3 (*q.v.*), Washington writes to Commodore Affleck proposing "that our Commissary-general of prisoners, or any other officer, who shall be agreed upon, shall have liberty to visit the ships, inspect the situation of the prisoners, and make a report, from an exact survey of the situation . . ., whether, in his opinion, there has been any just cause for complaint." 21

In his reply, dated at New York on Aug. 30, the commodore stated, among other things:

"The Government having made no other provision for naval prisoners than shipping [prison-ships], it is impossible that the greater inconvenience, which people on board ships experience beyond those confined on shore, can be avoided, and a sudden accumulation of people often aggravates the evil. But I assure you, that every attention is shown that is possible, and that the Prison ships are under the very same regulations here, that have been constantly observed towards the prisoners of all nations in Europe. Tables of diet are publicly affixed, officers visit every week, redress and report grievances, and the numbers are thinned as they can provide shipping, and no attention has been wanting.

". . . if you think fit to send an officer of character to the lines for that purpose, he will be conducted to me, and he shall be accompanied by an officer, and become a witness of the manner in which we treat the prisoners. And I shall expect to have my officer visit the prisoners detained in your jails and dungeons in like manner, as well as in the mines. . . ."—*Recollections of the Jersey Prison-ship: from the original MSS. of Capt. Thomas Dring*, by A. G. Greene (ed. by Dawson, 1865), 133–34; Banks, *David Sproat and the Naval Prisoners* (1909), 2; Dandridge, *Am. Prisoners of the Rev.*, 404–6. For Washington's later observations, see D 27.

" "Our situation reminds me of some theatrical exhibition where the interest and expectations of the spectators are continually increasing, and where curiosity is wrought to the highest point. Our destination has been for some time matter of perplexing doubt and uncertainty; bets have run high on one side, that we were to occupy the ground marked out on the Jersey shore, to aid in the siege of New York, and on the other, that we are stealing a march on the enemy, and are actually destined to Virginia, in pursuit of the army under Lord Cornwallis. We crossed at King's ferry, 21st instant, and encamped at Haverstraw. A number of batteaux, mounted on carriages, have followed in our train, supposed for the purpose of conveying the troops over to Staten Island."—James Thacher, M.D., *Military Journal* (1823), 323.

On the 22d, the army resumed its march, and passed rapidly through Paramus, Acquackanack, Springfield, and Princeton, passing all the enemy's posts, and pursuing a route, with increasing rapidity, toward Philadelphia. "Our destination can no longer be a secret. The British army, under Lord Cornwallis, is unquestionably the object of our present expedition. . . ."—*Ibid.*, 323–24.

"In an Interview with Sr Henry Clinton this Day he held that the French were 5000 & Washington 7000—He said a late Letter of Genl Parsons's said the Rebels dealt out 10,000 Rations—He alowed for 3000 less—The Rebels had no Women. But I recollect that Parsons made both armies but 8000 as Henry Van Schack had it from Colo Ja: DeLancey who saw and deld the Letters. Sir H also asserted to render his Supposition the more probable that Washington had left the Highland Forts to 400 Invalids—Of his own Force he said he had before 11 Augt when the Troops arrived from the Weser [see Ag 11] but 9200 Rank & file—That Cornwallis had near 8000 & Lord Rawdon above 7000 which last I much wondred at but he took up his Pen & figured out the Number rather above 7000. He said the Idea in England is that I Keep a great army here & yet it is nearly equally divided between N Y Virginia & South Carolina."—*Wm. Smith Papers* (*MS.*), folio 212. 23

The 54th Regiment takes possession "of the camp at Jone's House where the Grenadiers had been."—*Von Krafft's Jour.*, 147–48. 25

Gen. Arnold tells Smith he is discontented. "None of his Propositions of Service are listed to & he dispairs of any Thing great or small from Sr H Clinton, who he suspects aims at prolonging the "

1781 Aug. 25 War for his own Interest. He wants me to signify Home his Impatience his Ideas & his Overtures."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

28 "Sir Samuel Hood came to the Hook last night from the West Indies with 14 Ships of the Line several Frigates & 3 Regts said to be 2000—We have then here 17000 men.

"Transports preparing for the Embarkation of 4000 Troops with a Hospital Ship by to morrow morning."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

29 Thos. McMullan advertises a bull-baiting to take place on Aug. 30 "at his house, the sign of his present Majesty, near the fresh water pump." He states that "The Bull is active and very vicious, therefore hopes the spectators will have satisfactory diversion."—*Royal Gaz.*, Ag 29, 1781. *Cf.* Je 20.

31 "The Town much agitated this morning because No Troops are in Motion to stay the Progress of the Rebels Southwardly. No French Fleet in the Chesapeak last Sunday—Ours can't leave the Hook yet for Head Winds ever since the Night before last."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

" "The great secret respecting our late preparations and movements can now be explained. It was a judiciously concerted stratagem, calculated to menace and alarm Sir Henry Clinton for the safety of the garrison of New York, and induce him to recall a part of his troops from Virginia, for his own defence; or perhaps keeping an eye on the city, to attempt its capture, provided that by the arrival of a French fleet, favorable circumstances should present. The deception has proved completely successful, a part of Cornwallis' troops are reported to have returned to New York. His Excellency General Washington, having succeeded in a masterly piece of generalship, has now the satisfaction of leaving his adversary to ruminate on his own mortifying situation, and to anticipate the perilous fate which awaits his friend, Lord Cornwallis, in a different quarter. Major General Heath is left commander in chief of our army in the vicinity of New York and the highlands, and the menacing aspect of an attack on New York, will be continued till time and circumstances shall remove the delusive veil from the eyes of Sir Henry Clinton, when it will probably be too late to afford succour to Lord Cornwallis. To our officers, the inactivity of the royal army in New York, is truly unaccountable—they might without risking a great deal, harass our army on its march, and subject us to irreparable injury; but the royalists are more dexterous in availing themselves of treachery and insurrection than in effecting valorous achievements."—James Thacher, M.D., *Military Journal* (1823), 324. This journal gives particulars of the operations of the American army to the southward, including the siege of Yorktown, Virginia.

Among the original papers in the possession of the Mercantile Library Assn., which were published in 1861, is one partly in the autograph of Sir Henry Clinton presenting some of the circumstances which induced him to permit the allied forces of America and France to proceed from the North to Virginia, without interruption. It is a partial defence of his conduct against the censure which was cast upon him after the capture of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown.—*N. Y. City during the Am. Rev.* (1861), 177–84.

Sept. 1 Smith writes: "Reports from Jersey last Night that the whole Rebel army are still moving South. . . . Some say the Southern Delegates carry the Sway in Congress & that Washington moves South agt his own Opinion."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

3 Washington with his army passes through Philadelphia to join Lafayette in Virginia.—*Penn. Jour.*, S 5, 1781.

" Concerning the British régime in New York, Smith writes: "There is no Spirit of Enterprise—The general Dulness kills the Spark that happens to rise in the Mind of any Man. Washingtons present movemt from the Hudson is the severest Censure upon the British Commanders in this Quarter I almost doubt whether Arnold will not be stopp'd, for the very Reason why he should go on. . . .

"This is the 5th Day since Arnold was Notified of his Command agt New London—He is not gone yet—Detachmts from Robertson's & Skinner's Batallions passed thro' Flat Bush towards Whitestone but yesterday. Shameful Delays! The Design was known to the whole Town yesterday—The Wind fair & strong since Saturday afternoon. Some of his Force is now imbarking."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

4 Smith writes that a "Message Boat from Ld Cornwallis" tells us that "a French Fleet arrived there [Virginia] on Thursday 30 Augt 23 Ships in all—17 of them of the Line. . . . How well timed Sir Saml Hoods arrival here 27 Augt [see Ag 28] . . . A week will decide perhaps the Ruin or Salvation of the British Empire! . . . It is said he [Clinton] intends for the Chesapeak on the first News—But this is strange! If our Fleet is beaten he can't go—If they get the Victory he will not be wanted."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII. Sept. 4

Rivington publishes a long contribution from "A Friend to America and to Peace," who discusses the overtures made to congress by Lord Drummond in January, 1776, and suggests terms for a new negotiation. In the course of this, the writer refers to "the censures due to the first sett of British Commissioners [the Howes—see Jl 14, 1776], who neglected to unfold to the people of this country at large, the liberality of the government, which they were authorised to publish, and which if divulged had prevented the falsities of that day from imposing as they have done, upon a heated and credulous multitude to the ruin of a country that from that murmur might have enjoyed peace, and before this time been rendered the envy of the world."—*Royal Gaz.*, S 8, 1781. 8

This article was contributed by William Smith to whom Rivington wrote on Sept. 30: "Having a visit from the At Gl who informed me that the manner in which the Howes were mentioned, in the long piece respecting pacification, had given disgust, & being directed to discontinue such freedoms, is the Reason why it does not appear today. But if it could be contrived as to throw out what may be thought to militate against them I will get it into Wednesdays."—From original letter preserved within Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

A council of war is held at New York to determine "how to convey the most effectual relief to the brave Cornwallis." It is unanimously agreed that "a general and vigorous attack should be attempted by sea, and that the British fleet should leave Sandy-Hook on or about the 13th of October for that purpose." Gen. Clinton is to go in person on the expedition with 5,000 men from New York. The sailing of the fleet is deferred a month because "before the 13th of October there will be a great risk in getting over the Bar," and Lord Cornwallis has notified Clinton that his provisions will last until the end of October.—*Lloyd's Eve. Post* (London), N 7–9, 1781. 10

An item of news from Cape Henry says: "Admiral Digby is most assuredly arrived off the Hook with one ship of 90 guns, and two of 74. The reports (from them) say he left England [see Je 19] with six ships of the line, six frigates and 100 transports, for America: but some advices the Admiral received at sea, made it necessary for him to come on with three ships, leaving the transports under cover of three ships of the line and six frigates."—*N. Y. Merc.*, O 8, 1781. See, further, S 26. 13

Smith writes: "Arnold did not return till yesterday afternoon from New London owing to Head Winds—It is a bad Symptom that the Army think their Loss greater than the Rebels. G R[obertson] talks in this pitiful Strain—He is a Dotard & abandoned to Frivolity—He has Parties of Girls in the Fort Garden, in the Midst of his own Fears, and the Anxieties of this Hour."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII. "

News reaches New York, writes Smith, "That De Grasse got out of the Chesapeak before our Fleet arrived & had been joined by Barras. That then they were 24 of the Line & had left a Ship or two Frigates as we suppose in the Chesapeak. That our Van had attacked their Rear & Center coming out 6 Insts—and were left in Chace of them 4 Days ago 10 Insts, the French making for the Chesapeak others say N[ew] E[ngland]. This near Curituck Inlet S: of Cape Henry."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII. 14

Smith is informed that Cornwallis, on Aug. 22, at Yorktown, "had Provisions for 10,000 Men for 62 Days—He must have great Helps from the Country besides. We need not be anxious on this Account till in October."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII. See O 19. 15

A Committee is appointed to examine the patents, deeds, and other papers belonging to Trinity Church with a view to having them properly recorded, as "many of the Public Records are removed from this City," and it is feared "some accident may prevent their being lodged again in their respective Offices."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). A further record under the same date is: "By widening Vesey Street two Vaults belonging to Mrs Mary Ten Eyck & Mrs Jauncey are left without the Church fence of St Pauls."—*Ibid.* See My 18, 1784. 17

1781 Sept. 17 John Amory, who for a few years was proprietor of Montagne's tavern on Broadway south of Warren St., offers the place for rent on Oct 1. He describes it as the "House and Gardens . . . pleasantly situated in Great-George-Street, opposite the Artillery Park." Enough "furniture to carry on the business will be sold. The situation and convenience of the house and gardens are so well known as to render a further description unnecessary."—*N. Y. Merc.*, S 17, 1781. See O 22.

" Peter Lenox, "From Perth, in North-Britain," notifies the public that he has removed "from where he lately lived near the Merchants Coffee House, to the sign of the Indian King, No. 69, in Cherry Street, near the Ship-Yards. . . ."—*N. Y. Merc.*, S 17, 1781. See Ap 19, 1779.

20 Von Krafft is on active picket duty "in front of Jones House" at the "Landing Place."—*Von Krafft's Jour.*, 150.

23 "10 Ships of Graves's Line of Battle Ships come up from the Hook into the North River to refit."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

24 William Smith, writing to Gen. Tryon, says: "The French Adm[l] has been too cunning for Rodney and is come with his whole Fleet to the Chesapeake where the Enemy had last monday 32 sail of the Line. The Armies that passed us unmolested had not got down—The Force already collected there 3000 French 2000 Cont[ls] & month's men & 4000 Peasants of the neighbourhood

"Digby Digby is the Cry—If he arrives to morrow Graves who has 10 Ships refitting in our Harbour will not be ready to sail in some Days And every Hour is precious to Lord Cornwallis tho' his Provisions will hold out for 6 Weeks

"I wish it was clear that the Fleet will undertake to give him the intended Succours or if they will not that we shall make our Activity in this Part of the Cont[t] counterbalance for our Losses elsewhere And the Enemy's thirst for Peace be equal to our own—My Zeal and perhaps my Ignorance would incline me to march with 10,000 Men to Philad: for the Destruction of every Thing useful for Commerce or for Arms except the Cattle of the implacable Foe wanted here. And if it should please God to give L[d] Cornwallis the Glory of saving the Empire such Services would not deserve Censure . . ." In a postscript he adds: "To our unspeakable Joy Digby is at the Hook 4 of Clock P M—All well—The Presence of the Prince may supply our Deficiency."—*Wm. Smith MSS.*, folio 194. The "Prince" was William Henry, the third son of George III.—*N. J. Gaz.* (Trenton), which paper gives the date of his arrival erroneously as Sept. 25.

26 Prince William Henry was "the first of royal lineage" to visit this continent.—*Penn. Packet*, O 4, 1781. On the death of George IV, in 1830, he became King William IV, reigning until 1837, when Victoria became Queen.—See "Roster of a Republic's Royal Guests," in *N. Y. Times Mag.*, Ag 24, 1919.

Prince William Henry arrives in the city, "accompanied by the Honorable Admiral Digby; he was received at landing by his Excellency the Commander in Chief, accompanied by the Governor, the Admirals, Generals, and other great Officers of the Crown, conducted to Commodore Affleck's where his Royal Highness dined, and in the evening retired to apartments provided for his accommodation in Wall-Street."—*Royal Gaz.*, S 29, 1781. See also *N. Y. Merc.*, O 1, 1781.

Smith says that the prince, on landing, was "rec[d] by Sir H Clinton the Gov[r] [Robertson] & a Crowd behind Kennedy's House at the North River—They led him on Foot to Commodore Affleck's where he dined with Adm[l] Digby & two Gen[t] in the Interim walked in the Entry."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

27 "The Prince walked thro' a Part of the Town with Sir H Clinton & his Family with Crowds after him whose Curiosity he had gratified all the Morning at the Window. He dined this Day with Sir Henry & went Home at 9 in the Evening."—Wm. Smith's *Diary*, VII.

28 The seige of Yorktown begins. For particulars, with maps, see Winsor, VI: 501, 547, 550–53. See, further, O 19.

" Wm. Smith writes of the events of this day: "I was called to the Gov[r]'s at 7—& settled a new Draft of an Address wrote by Gen[l] R after some Conversation with Adm[l] Digby who was fearful of bringing the Prince into too much Notice for the King's Inclination—It was in Part composed of my Draft, but I think a better one—Elliot came after we had settled it—& marked but one Alteration which we would not suffer. While we were together Gen[l] Ol: De Lancey & Roger Morris came . . . according to appointment for 8 O'C and after that others of the Council to whom it was read as they entered but no Man Objected—Two Copies were ordered & one sent to the Prince—At 10 o'Clock we went with the Gov[r] & were called up & introduced at the Head of the Stairs to Adm[l] Digby who brought us in to the Prince who had Sir Sam[l] Hood with him. The Passage all thro' was lined with General & other Officers of the Army & Navy waiting to be introduced. Sept. 28

"The Prince stood at the Right of the Fireplace with a Paper in his Hand & up at his Breast and bowed as we entered. Digby was at his right Hand a little behind. Gen[l] Robertson advanced & took out the Address, but not having Spectacles got thro' with great Difficulty. The Prince then read his Answer—After which the Gov[r] named us several as we stood on his Right & down to the Bottom ending with the Mayor & Gen[l] De Lancey—on this he bowed & retired & so we did severally—

"After the Introduction of the Officers the Prince rode out in a Phaeton with Adm[l] Digby to see the Island conducted by Col[o] Watson Col[o] Bruce and came back at 3—at 4 the Gov[r] was to have attended him to shew the Way to his House, thro' a Double Rank of Militia down Wal[l] Street & thro' the Square & he had scarcely left Home before the Prince came in the Gen[l]'s coach—when apprized of the Intention to gratify the Militia & People he consent[ed] to walk up to his Lodging & back again as they did uncovered all the Way in a very hot Sun. I was at that Time in the House with the Adm[l]s Digby Hood Drake, the Council & other Guests for that Day's Dinner.

"We sat down at 5 in the following order—The Prince at the Head between Gen[l] Robertson & General Kniphausen—The Left Wing of a Horse Shue Table was the upper Part of the Room farthest from the Door—and the Guests next to General Knyphausen Digby Birch the Comm[dt] Commadore Afflock M[r] Elliot myself Major Murray Cap[t] Elphingstone—On the other Side after Gen[l] R—Sir Sam[l] Hood Adm[l] Drake The Earl of Lincoln—Col[o] Axtel—Cap[t] [name omitted] M[r] White M[r] Wallace Col[o] De Lancey Col[o] Roger Morris the Princes Chaplain who said grace before any Person seated himself.—There were no formal Thanksgivings.

"At 7 the Prince rose after Coffee on a Nodd from Adm[l] Digby & took Coach to the Fort where he walked the Ramparts a while & then proceed[ed] to Whitehall where he imbarked & was carried to the Ship Prince George and thus ended this Day.—The Prince drank down the left Wing of the Table but few Gen[ls] drank to him or others except those near them & there was no hightoned Conversation. He spoke a good deal to Gen[l] R & Gen[l] Kniphausen & always to the latter in French & accented it very properly—André was a Part of the Conversation but I heard very little of it his Voice being clear but feeble. I heard not a word of Knyphausen's.—No man elevated his Voice so much as Sir Sam[l] Hood a Native of Shropshire but the Image of a Yankey Col[o] both in Person & stiff Behavior."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

The text of the address, published later, is as follows:

"The humble Address of the Governor, his Majesty's Council, and Inhabitants of New-York, May it please your Royal Highness,

"To permit me with the Members of his Majesty's Council, to hail your auspicious arrival on the American Shore.

"At the same time suffer me to express the Congratulations which all the Inhabitants by their Chief Magistrate, have commissioned me to convey to your Royal Highness.

"On the report of your coming [see Je 19], we felt our obligation to our gracious King, for this new and signal proof of his regard. Your Royal Highness's appearance augments our gratitude, by improving our idea of the extent of his goodness.

"Your presence animates every loyal breast, the glow in our own, persuades us you are formed to win every heart; a Rebellion that grew upon prejudice, should sink at the approach of so fair a representation of our Royal Virtues.

"But if a misled faction, not to be vanquished by goodness, persists in the war, every man of spirit will be proud to fight in a cause to which you expose your life.

"May your Royal Highness bring an accession of glory to that distinguished family from which you are descended; and who, as patrons of Liberty, and the Protestant religion, have spread Blessings among Nations."

The prince's reply was as follows: "Gentlemen, I beg you will

1781 Sept. 28 receive my best thanks for your attention to me, and congratulations on my arrival in this country, which I shall certainly take the first opportunity of making known to his Majesty. I desire you will accept of my best wishes for the prosperity of America in general, and this Province in particular."—*N. Y. Merc.*, O 1, 1781.

" "Yesterday [Sept. 28] the Militia and Independent Companies appeared under arms, and his Royal Highness was saluted by them *en passant*, to the house of his Excellency Lieut. Gen. Robertson, where an elegant dinner was provided for the Prince.

"It is impossible to express the satisfaction felt (by persons of all ranks), from the ease, affability, and condescension shewn by this most pleasing, manly youth, when he appears abroad amongst the happy, and approved loyal subjects of the good and gracious King, our best and firmest friend, the Majesty of England, his Royal Highness's sincerely beloved Father."—*Royal Gaz.*, S 29, 1781; *N. Y. Merc.*, O 1, 1781. Samuel Loudon, at Fish-Kill, reprinted in his *N. Y. Packet* of Oct. 4 the foregoing item from Rivington's *Gaz.*, adding at the end: "[Whew . . . w . . . w!]."

29 William Smith writes of "agreeable Intelligence" concerning the provincial records. He says the captain of the "Warwick," at his "late departure from Plimouth," received two boxes, but "no orders concerning them for these he would find here—No Intimation being got on his arrival here he has taken them to Sea on his late Convoy of the Detachm[t] with Baron Riedesel to Canada—Suspecting Injury by Rats at Sea he opened them & found they were Books of Records & had mentioned the Boxes to Gen[l] R[obertson]. He wished he was rid of them.

"I called in the Evening at the Deputy Secretary's (Bayards) and as he was in the Country desired his Father that he might be sent for in the morning to attend the Receipt of the Boxes lest they should be carried out again to Sea and lost

"Now the Gov[r] tells me Sir Sam[l] Hood says that he left Records of this Province at Portsmouth at his last coming out to reinforce Rodney—Sir Sam[l] had been a Commissioner of the Navy at Portsmouth and on orders being issued to clear out the Eagle it was reported to him that there were Boxes on Board which they knew nothing about—He discovered they were N. York Records & wrote to London for directions but never had any Answer to his Letter or Letters The Gov[r] asks me what these can be and what he ought to do for their Safety.

"I replied that those must be the Papers now in the Warwick she having sailed from Portsmouth since Sir Samuel left it. Cap[t] Ephinstone says they are large Boxes & M[r] Tryon did not take more from Bayard in 1775 than two Cargo Boxes would contain. Maj[r] Murray has been to Bayards to go with him to the Warwick for these Boxes, but he is not yet in Town & I advise the Delivery to his Clerk, for Fear of the Warwick's Sailing

"I now conjecture that before the Asia Sailed Home, Cap[t] Vandeput delivered his Records to L[d] Howe's order on Board of the Eagle at this Port & that his Lordship had them there till his Return in the Fall 1778 that he left them on Board nor afterwards troubled his head about them. What Shameful Carelessness! These important Papers have been exposed to every Risk in the Delaware & Chesapeak & afterwards when he followed D'Estaigne to Rhode Island.—Were in the Storm that happened in Aug[t] 1778—and the Eagle had been well nigh taken in going Home."

On the next day Smith added: "Called at M[r] Bayards. He has all the Books of Records he delivered to Gov[r] Tryon in 1775, except that containing the Indian Cessions. These Returned are 24 Vol[s] They have suffered by the Damps, but I believe no Part of the writing is lost—Some of them must be transcribed for common Resort—An Act of Assembly may be proper to authenticate such Transcripts. If the Volume of Indian Cessions is lost 'tis the one least Material to the Public."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII. Rivington "congratulates the public," on Oct. 3 (*q. v.*). Bayard made a report to Gov. Robertson regarding the receipt of these records, on Apr. 10, 1783 (*q. v.*).

Oct. 2 John Jacob Lotheissen, the Hessian judge-advocate at New York, publishes a "Notification" that, as "His Most Serene Highness the Landgrave of Hesse" has approved the sentance of the courts martial, the decree has been carried out which required that three ensigns (mentioned by name with the names of their regiments) "be hanged for Treason and Desertion to the Enemy, and that their effigies be hanged, with their names and crimes thereunto marked, till their persons (now absent) shall fall within the reach of Justice." These effigies, the notice states, "are actually hanged on the gallows at New-York and Fort Knyphausen."—*N. Y. Merc.*, O 8, 1781. Oct. 2

Rivington "congratulates the public, and especially the inhabitants of this Province, upon the King's gracious restoration of those important records, which General Tryon's care and vigilence, secured on board the ship Dutchess of Gordon, in the month of November, 1775" (see D 6 and 9, 1775). He states that a mob, headed by Sears, was about to seize "that inestimable treasure" in the secretary's office, and take it to New England; but "General Tryon [then governour] caused such of the books to be selected as put it out of the power, of almost every land-holder without recourse to them, to give evidence in a court of Law of the title to his estate; and these were brought off in strong boxes under locks and seals. They were carried home to England, in 1778, and lately sent back in one of the King's ships to their ancient deposit. 3

"The residue, or general mass of papers, are among the rebels, having been first conveyed by order of the Provincial Congress to Kingston, in Ulster county, Mr. Bayard the Deputy Secretary was with them, and watched over them, 'till the violence of the times wrested them from his hands and consigned them to others above three years ago; since which, they have been exposed to a perilous transportation from one place to another in carts." After referring to the possible "mischiefs" and "wild confusion in property" had Sear's project succeeded, Rivington states that the records "are at present in the hands of Mr. Bayard, at the Secretary's Office."—*Royal Gaz.*, O 3, 1781.

Commenting on this, Wm. Smith says: "Rivington inserts this Day a Congratulation of the Public on Reciept of the Records, which I drew to show the Landholders, that the Crown had a mortgage upon the Province for her Return to her Fidelity.—It hints obliquely at the Necessity of Recourse to thence to prove their Titles and asserts that Care will be taken to prevent their falling into the Hands of the Usurpers. It may also set the People ag[t] any Project for burning this Town."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

Gen. Arnold asserts to Wm. Smith "that the Adj[t] General has informed him that there are now here above 13000 Rank & file—Take out 5 for the Chesapeak there will be 8 left with Officers above 9000. Sir H [Clinton] did not produce his Letter but got him to declare his objects saying the Letter was mislaid. General R[obertson] made the Objection of Danger to N. Y—Sir H help'd by stating his Force here at but 11,000 which Arnold denies to be the Truth."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII. 4

Chief-Justice Smith is one of the guests dining with the prince and Admiral Digby on board the latter's ship; he writes that he had "every advantage to hear & mix in the Conversation," and thinks very well "of his [*i. e.* the prince's] Genius & Information as well as of his Manners—He is very sprightly and inquisitive."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII. 5

The quarterly meeting of the Marine Society is held at "Hewet's Tavern, on Hallet's Wharf."—*N. Y. Merc.*, O 8, 1781. 8

Maj. Oliver de Lancey, of the 17th Regiment of Light Dragoons, is appointed "Adjutant-General of the forces in North-America, vice John André." He is also promoted to be a lieutenant-colonel.—*N. Y. Merc.*, D 24, 1781. 9

In a circular letter addressed to the governour of New York, Robert Morris (see F 20) explains in detail the measures taken to secure financial aid from abroad and the difficulties there met with. He says: "People have flattered themselves with a visionary idea that nothing more was necessary than for Congress to send a minister abroad, and that immediately he would get as much money as he chose to ask for. That when he opened a loan, hundreds would run to see who would have the honour of subscribing to it, and the like, but surely a moment's reflection should have convinced every reasonable man that without the clear prospect of repayment people will not part with their property. Have the efforts to borrow in this country been so successful as to ground any hopes from abroad? Or is it to be supposed that foreigners will interest themselves more in our prosperity or safety than our own citizens? Or can it be believed that credit shall be given abroad before solid funds are provided at home? . . . 15

"The Congress conformable to the public wish have appointed ministers, requested grants, and opened loans. In Holland they have got nothing, and in Spain but very little. Loans were expected from individuals in Holland, but nothing of that sort has been or probably will be obtained. . . .

1781 Oct. 15 "The distressed situation of public affairs forced the Congress to draw bills of exchange on their ministers. Some were drawn on France, some on Spain, and some on Holland. The first were honoured and paid, the second were accepted; but recourse was finally had to the Court of France for the payment of these also, they were drawn at long sight, the sales were slow, they were remitted from time to time, and every opportunity afforded the minister of the United States to obtain the money for discharging them, but in vain. Of consequence these bills have been regularly referred to the Court of France for payment, and this has done us injury by anticipating the aid which France has been disposed to afford us, and at the same time has justly alarmed and greatly embarrassed the French Ministry."

He says further that the king of France granted a subsidy of 6,000,000 livres to the United States and became security for 10,000,000 livres in addition. but owing to reductions which had to be made from such sum, the total remaining available for future use was equivalent to approximately $1,000,000 while the former annual expense of the war was about $20,000,000.

"I should not answer the views of Congress," says he, "if I did not add, that the Court of France place the aid now afforded us, among the number of those extraordinary efforts which cannot be repeated."

The necessity of raising funds by taxation in the several states he urges upon the separate legislatures. "I hope the Congress will soon be enabled to transmit their requisitions, and I shall endeavour that they may be as moderate as possible. But I must pray that every man whether in public or private life, will seriously consider the importance of complying with those requisitions. . . . The superiority of national resources is the sure ground on which to hope for success; . . ." He continues: "the enemy have hoped everything from the derangement of our finances, and on the other hand, as I am well informed, it is from the establishment of a national bank, and the forming of contracts to supply our armies, that they have the greatest apprehensions. . . . If we do our duty now, this war will soon be brought to a close: If not, it may last many years, and what will then be its termination, it is not in human wisdom to foresee. Thoroughly convinced that the enemy must ask peace whenever we are in a condition vigorously to prosecute the war, and that we shall be in that condition, whenever our affairs are reduced to order, and our credit restored:—and that for these purposes, nothing more is necessary than a proper system of taxation, I cannot avoid expressing my sentiments on the subject in all the warmth with which they flow from my heart."—*Royal Gaz.*, Jl 13, 1782. Commenting on this letter, under date of July 15, 1782, Smith says: "Morris the Financier's Letter shews Despair without the Taxes & teaches the Multitude to claim a Right to be collectively consulted—If there are any private negotiations in Europe between the Ministry and the Congress Morris is probably in the Secret. Yet tis said that he has issued his own Notes for 2 Months Pay to the Rebel Army & upon the Point of being ruined for Want of the Money hoped for from the Taxes—It is also said that the Bills upon France for Interest Money to the Lenders to Congress are come back lately protested by Dr. Franklin to the Amount of 30 odd Thousand Pounds Sterling and that this has thrown all the public Creditors into a Fright.

"The Colonies in general have charged that New England is in Default for Contributions—If so they have no Way of preventing the Payment but by reuniting with Great Britain—They will pursue what they concieve to be their Interest and it was a common Apprehension that as they began the Rebellion they would be the first to desert the Rest of the Confederates.

"If one may judge from Appearances the American War is nearly at an End—The Danger to the Loyalists is that the Rebel Power will be over rated by Great Britain."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

16 News from Cornwallis, sent last Friday (O 12) from Yorktown, reaches New York. Smith writes: "The Enemy within 600 yards—About a 100 men lost by the Fire from 40 Pieces of Cannon & 17 Mortars. The Claron Ship of 44 Guns blown up by a red hot Ball—Major Cochran had arrived with dispatches intimating that our Fleet would sail home 12 Ins[t] Two Sloops of War came from cruizing & bring in the Royal Lois Privateer & several Prizes from the Delaware. The Populace rave at the Navy who have been refitting her since 23 Sept."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

18 In a letter to a correspondent in London, a New Yorker says: "Our fleet, which received considerable damage in their spars and rigging in the last engagement off Chesapeak, are now perfectly refitted. Upwards of 5000 troops are embarked on board of the men of war, and wait only for a fair wind to sail to the assistance of our Southern Hero. Gen. Clinton goes with them; for he always accompanies the grenadiers and 42d regiment. There are three ships of 90 guns, 16 of 74, six of 64, and two of 50, besides frigates. The whole of these have for three weeks past been lying in our harbour." —*Lloyd's Eve. Post* (London), N 21–23, 1781. The fleet sailed on Oct. 19 (*q.v.*). Oct. 18

The Americans defeat the British at Yorktown, Va. The formal surrender is made by O'Hara, in the absence of Cornwallis, to Lincoln, the representative of Washington.—Winsor, VI: 504. Articles of capitulation are settled between Washington and Cornwallis. An interchange of notes passed between them from Oct. 17 to 19, regarding terms of surrender.—*N. J. Jour.*, O 31; *N. Y. Merc.*, N 5, 1781; *Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 35. A letter from Cornwallis, written at Yorktown on Oct. 20, to his commander-in-chief, Clinton, describing the battle and his capitulation, was published in the *N. Y. Merc.*, N 26 (*q.v.*), one week after Cornwallis himself appeared in New York on his return from Yorktown. See N 19. 19

"The British army became prisoners of war, subject to the ordinary rules of exchange. The only delicate question related to the American loyalists in the army, whom Cornwallis felt it wrong to leave in the lurch. This point was neatly disposed of by allowing him to send a ship to Sir Henry Clinton, with news of the catastrophe and to embark in it such troops as he might think proper [see O 31] to lead to New York, and no questions asked."—Fiske, *Am. Revolution*, II: 282.

On this very day, Admiral Graves's fleet, with Sir Henry Clinton on board, sails from New York to relieve Cornwallis; it was booked to start a week earlier.—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII. The news of the surrender reached New York on Oct. 24 (*q.v.*). "

Anbury wrote on Oct. 30, that "When the British fleet left Sandy Hook [for the Chesapeak, to relieve Cornwallis], Gen. Washington had certain intelligence of it within forty-eight hours after it sailed, although at such a considerable distance as near six hundred miles, by means of signal guns and alarms. A very notorious rebel in New York, from the top of his house, hung out the signal of a white flag, the moment the fleet got under way, which was immediately answered by the firing of a gun at a small village about a mile from our post at Paulus Hook; after that a continual firing of cannon was heard on the opposite shore."—*Anbury, Travels through the Interior Parts of Am.*, II: 545.

"The London Fleet" arrives at the Hook and "brings Provisions for 30,000 Men for 6 months."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII. "

Earl Cornwallis writes to Sir Henry Clinton of his surrender at Yorktown, giving a detailed account of the action. In extenuation he adds: "I never saw this post in any favourable light, but when I found I was to be attacked in it in so unprepared a state, by so powerful an army and artillery, nothing but the hopes of relief would have induced me to attempt its defence, for I would either have endeavoured to escape to New-York by rapid marches from the Gloucester side, immediately on the arrival of General Washington's troops at Williamsburg, or I would, notwithstanding the disparity of numbers, have attacked them in the open field, where it might have been just possible that fortune would have favoured the gallantry of the handful of troops under my command. But being assured by your Excellency's letters that every possible means would be tried by the navy and army to relieve us, I could not think myself at liberty to venture on either of those desperate attempts." —*N. Y. Merc.*, N 26, 1781. For Smith's comments on this letter, see N 24 and 26. 20

John Kirk, "who lately kept the Mitre Tavern in the Broadway," announces that he has removed to the "well known tavern in Great George street, opposite the Artillery Park, Kept by Mr. Montagnie, and lately by Mr. Amory . . ." (see S 17).—*N. Y. Merc.*, O 22, 1781. Kirk distinguished the place by the sign of "H. R. H. Prince William Henry."—*Royal Gaz.*, O 27, 1781. For a history of Montagne's tavern, see Ap 5, 1754. 22

Congress assembles and listens to Washington's dispatch of the 19th announcing the victory at Yorktown and the articles of capitulation.—*Jour. of Cong.*, III: 679. 24

A broadside is issued in Philadelphia granting permission to the citizens to "illuminate" in celebration of Cornwallis's sur- "

1781 render at Yorktown.—From an original in the N. Y. P. L. (Evans,
Oct. 17309). On Oct. 25, news of the surrender was published at New-
24 port in a broadside, a photostat of which is in the N. Y. P. L. (not in Evans).

" "A Flag from Elizabeth Town" brings over prisoners (including one Gwinton Hamilton) who bring an account of Cornwallis's surrender. The news is received with astonishment. Hugh Gaine states: "I believed it, though many would not, and no further account being received thereof, the Report in some Measure was explained away."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 135. Smith says: "I give no Credit to it but suspect it an Artifice to prevent the Insurrection of the Loyalists or some Operations on our Part."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

26 The capture of Cornwallis is confirmed "by a Messenger from Staten Island."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 135.

27 "A further account of the taking of Lord Cornwallis and Part of Articles of Capitulation arrived, but not yet credited by some People."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 135.

30 The continental congress resolves "That the respective states be called upon to furnish the treasury of the United States, with their quotas of the eight millions of dollars for the war department, and civil list, the ensuing year; to be paid quarterly in equal proportions, the first payment to be made on the first day of April next."—*Jour. of Cong.*, VII: 216. Not a farthing had been paid in on April 1, 1782. During the month of May small amounts were contributed by Rhode Island and New Jersey.—*Ind. Gazetteer* (Phila.), Jl 6, 1782; *N. Y. Merc.*, Jl 15, 1782. William Smith, under date of July 15, cited the *Mercury* when he wrote: "No part of the Continent has raised a Farthing towards the Taxes of the Gov^{t} but Rhode Island, Pensilvania & Jersey."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VI. Smith must have learned from some other source about Pennsylvania's payment of a partial quota during the month of June (see *Ind. Gazetteer*, Phila., Jl 20, 1782). New York's quota for the year was 373,589 "dolls.," of which she had paid 300, up to Dec. 1 (*ibid.*, D 21, 1782).

31 "The Bonetta Sloop of War, came up this Evening from Virginia, with a number of Refugees, who, we were afraid, had been given up to General Washington, as he refused to include them in the Capitulation [see O 19]."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 136.

Nov. "In and near New York, Sir Henry Clinton has no less than four
— houses; he is quite a monopolizer. At times, when he is visible, he is seen riding full tilt to and from his different seats; in this, he is the Ape of Royalty."—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1870), 846, citing the *Political Mag.* (London), N, 1781.

1 Samuel Loudon spreads the following notice across the first page of his newspaper:

"BE IT REMEMBERED!

"That on the 17th of October, 1781, Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis, with above Five thousand British Troops, surrendered themselves Prisoners of War to His Excellency Gen. George Washington, Commander in Chief of the allied Forces of France and America.

"LAUS DEO!"

—*N. Y. Packet* (Fish-Kill), N 1, 1781.

" Samuel Bayard, Jr., receives from the ship "Warwick" three cases, containing all the books which, on Dec. 4, 1775 (*q. v.*), except that of Indian cessions to the Crown, had been ordered put for safety on board the Dutchess of Gordon." For further particulars, see D 6 and 9, 1775; and also Ap 10, 1783 (the date of Bayard's report to Gov. Robertson on the subject).

3 The inhabitants of New York "are so affected by the defeat of Lord Cornwallis, that many merchants refuse to open the goods received by the last fleet; some will not even sell without ready money."—Letter from New York, in *N. J. Jour.* (Chatham), Ap 17, 1782.

" "Arnold shews me a Pasquinade taken down this morning from the City Hall purporting that he [Clinton] had sacrificed L^{d} Cornwallis to his Envy."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

4 "General Clinton came ashore at the Narrows yesterday, and dined at Roubalêt, with Some of his Suite this Day."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 136.

" The fleet returns to the Hook. It is reported that "Washington & Rochambeau are going ag^{t} Charles Town. . . . Sir Henry came up on Monday [5th]."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), II, under date of N 8.

13 Sir Henry Clinton, writing from New York to Lord Germain, says: "Had it been possible for the fleet to have sailed from hence Nov.
at the time it was first imagined they would have been able to do, 13
I have not the least doubt that Lord Cornwallis would have been relieved, by the joint exertions of the navy and army."—*Lloyd's Eve. Post* (London), D 17–19, 1781.

Smith writes in his diary: "Digby came up last Night having 14
sent Sir S Hood away with 19 Ships. Thus ends a most inglorious campaign for I believe Sir H C[linton] means nothing, this year.

"The Disorders under the misrule of the Army add to Discontents for Neglct in the Operations of the War.

"The Distresses are general and very great for want of Fuel. The Kings Barracks indeed are full, but the Citizen suffers. The main Causes are two 1. The want of Guard Ships in the Sound & 2 The order forbidding any to come from Staten Island till the Garison there is supplied. Thus the Innocent bear a Punishm^{t} that ought to fall upon the Staten Island Delinquent who should be made to perform what is most necessary to the Garison.—I have spoken my mind on this Subject to General Robertson. But he said wood coming to Town on Contract is seized & given to Favorites M^{r} John Livingston & Jacob Watson have suffered by this Partiality."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

" "Brooklyn Hunt. The Hounds will throw off at Denyce's Ferry, at Nine o'Clock on Thursday morning. Dinner on the Table at Three o'Clock at Brooklyn Hall. A Guinea or more will be given for a good strong Bag Fox, by Charles Loosley."—*Royal Gaz.*, N 14, 1781. See My 7, 1779.

Joshua Hett Smith, who aided André in the West Point affair, 16
appeals to the British commander-in-chief thus: "It is impossible for any Pen to describe the Agonies I endured prior to my Arrival here in June last, since which my personal Property has been confiscated, and my Family banis[hed] for the Increase of my Distress in my Seperation here from my Estate and Funds—

"What I had in this Town I have indeed been put into Possession of by the Kindness of General Robertson, but it is with Truth an extreme Mortification, that I can assure your Excellency, it yields me no more than £140 Currency P^{r} Annum, so that I am every Day at Streights, for the bare Necessaries of Life to subsist a Family of Six adult Persons and three Child[ren] in all the Meaness of an unbecoming Economy—It does not become me to add what your Excellency will more [e]asily concieve, than I can express, I will therefore say no more Sir than that unaccustomed to want, and in the intollerable Expensiveness of Living in this Garrison we have wanted even Fire to warm us, and with a Zeal for the Interest of the Crown and a Readiness to serve his Majesty by all the means in my Power, I cast myself and my distressed Family, upon your Excellencys Protection, for such Assistance as other Loyal Sufferers of Condition have experienced from your Goodness."—*American Loyalists Transcripts. Memorials, Correspondence, &c*, II: 213–15.

Rivington publishes a declaration of independence by Loyalists. 17
It embodies part of the American declaration, but asserts their adherence to Great Britain.—*Royal Gaz.*, N 17, 1781. It is reprinted in Van Tyne's *The Loyalists*, Appendix A.

A "Charity Sermon," it is announced, will be preached on this 18
day in St. George's Chapel for the benefit of the "Charity School," which at this time "consists of 86 Scholars viz. 56 Boys and 30 Girls." The boys are taught "reading, writing, arithmetic and merchants accounts; the Girls,—reading, writing, arithmetic, and needle-work:—They are all annually Cloathed, and furnished with books, paper &c. The School is visited once a month and the Children are carefully examined by a Committee, consisting of the Rector, and three or four Members of the Vestry of Trinity Church. When any of the Scholars are of age, and properly qualified, they are put out to suitable trades or services; and others are taken into their places."—*Royal Gaz.*, N 14, 1781.

"Lord Cornwallis arrived this Morning from the Chesapeake, 19
and had a Meeting with General Clinton."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 137. See also *N. Y. Merc.*, N 26, 1781. Wm. Smith's observations are: Lord Cornwallis arrives & visits and dines at Head Quarters. He will sail in the Fleet to England before Christmas.—Many Officers come with him—The Rebel Papers which I have seen up to the 14 Ins^{t} are illiberally severe ag^{t} the Earl, & show that they are displeased at the Terms of Surrender. I percieve that a writer in one of the last admits the authenticity of the Letters now published by Rivington to be Deane's—They republish those to Rob^{t} Morris & Duer."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

1781 Nov. 23 While England is anxiously waiting for news concerning Cornwallis the following item appears in a London paper: "Nothing is more likely than that the letters to and from General Washington, which were intercepted by Sir Henry Clinton [see, *e. g.*, My 21], . . . were written for the purpose of being intercepted, and deceiving our General. The attack upon New-York, said in those letters to be intended, was certainly nothing more than one of those feints, so common in every war, which are calculated only to divert the attention of the enemy from the place where the real attack is to be made . . . No more than 5000 men were employed to force the strong lines round the head quarters, defended by innumerable batteries, ships, and at least 15,000 regular troops: The whole was clearly a feint; and we have yet to learn by the next dispatches from the Chesapeak, whether we have not reason to lament, that the intercepted letters . . . ever fell into our hands; as they served only to lull the fears of our Commander in Chief, for every part of our army, except that which lay at New-York: These letters begat security in the minds of our troops for every other post. God grant that Lord Cornwallis be not the victim of that security." —*Lloyd's Eve. Post* (London), N 21–23, 1781.

24 The letter of Cornwallis (see O 20) "must offend—proves that he disapproved of that Establishm[t] That he would not have been found there if he had not relied on unperformed assurances of Relief and how sharp the implied censure in talking of coming to N Y with that little Army since we could have March[ed] from thence with 12000 more!"—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII. See also N 26.

" Lieut. Von Krafft establishes quarters "at the 5th mile stone, below a tavern named The Dove."—*Von Krafft's Jour.*, 154.

25 The "disagreeable intelligence of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis" reaches London.—*Lloyd's Eve. Post* (London), N 23–26, 1781.

26 "From 12 till 4 P M. on a visit to Sir H Clinton—He very properly at Parting apologized for boring me so long, for he talked almost all in a desultory Justification of his own Conduct & a Censure of every Body else—Lord Amherst the Secretary of State Sir Geo: Rodney Lord Cornwallis General Robertson Gen[l] Knyphausen General Tryon Adm[l] Arbuthnot M[r] Graves the Fleet &c &c. He is a distress'd man, looking for Friends and suspicious of all mankind & complains of the number of his Enemies—Believes the Ministers wrote the Paper which so severely censures him and was published lately in the English Papers with the Signature of Milo. He wished me to know what had passed between him & L[d] Cornwallis, & beg'd me to take the Trouble of perusing the Correspondence which he would send for that Purpose. . . .

"In talking of Lord Cornwallis's Letter [see O 20] I could not help observing to him that the impression it made was (1) that his Lordship was clear of establishing an unfavorable Past—(2) That he was lost by a Promise of Aid not given & (3) Those who thought well of him & that his little Force could have come here, would ask why Sir H C[linton] did not go to him with 10, or 12000 Men. This touched him seriously & brought on a Continuation of the long Discourse in which he several Times said he had a good Mind to call upon Lord C for an Explanation in writing, with a View to its Publication here. He is very angry at the Letter & says Robertson is abusing Lord Cornwallis very freely—When he spoke of Robertson & Tryon he apologized to me for taking Liberties with my Friends."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

" Lord Cornwallis, who arrived on the 19th (*q.v.*), makes his appearance on the street "attended by Several Officers."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 138.

" Joseph Corré, pastry cook and confectioner, "has re-commenced making pastry," etc. at 17 Hanover Square. "Dinners or suppers dressed abroad; he likewise will provide and furnish entertainments. . . ."—*N. Y. Merc.*, N 26, 1781.

Dec. 2 "America, were she to be independant of Great Britain," says a London writer, "cannot be free, France has claims on her which interest as well as ambition will induce them to think can only be liquidated by a footing on the continent, and the old fable of the Horse calling Man to his assistance against the Stag will once more be verified. America must be blind and infatuated indeed, if they do not foresee these consequences from the French connection."—*Royal Gaz.*, Mr 9, 1782.

4 A letter from New York states: "Lord Cornwallis's disaster has indeed deranged our affairs much; but this was done by the French. The rebellion is still languid, and the King's friends in America are as numerous as ever, if not more so. I hope that alliances will be formed in Europe to take the French off, in which case the rebellion must infallibly sink."—*London Chron.*, F 12–14, 1782. Dec. 4

5 A New Yorker writes: "We are under some apprehensions here for the safety of the garrison of Charlestown, South Carolina. If that should meet with the same fate as York Town, in Virginia, America, it is to be feared, will be totally lost to Great Britain; and if that be the case, it will be of no advantage to the Americans; the French are only making a cat's paw of these poor deluded people, to gratify their own thirst for dominion. . . . The French are already shewing them what they may hereafter expect; for in whatever place the French army is, the colours of that nation only fly on the ramparts: If a fortress is summoned to surrender, it is always in the name of the King of France; and when taken, French colours are immediately hoisted."—*London Chron.*, Ja 29–31, 1782.

8 "Lord Cornwallis imbarks this Day in the Robust Man of War—The Fleet is to sail to morrow."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII. It did not actually sail until the 15th, and also carried Benedict Arnold, to whom Chief-Justice Smith gave "Notes for Answers to Questions that may be put to him—gave a Hint to Gen[l] Tryon to get him examined by the King & in Parlim[t]—He will concur with Lord Cornwallis in all Measures of Vigor—He will oppose him in the Evacuation of N Y—in a War of Posts & in his Attachm[t] to the Military Governm[t]—He will concur with S[r] Clinton in the Call for Reinforcements & the Retention of N York and the Practicability of restoring the Kings Interest in this Country. He will censure his want of Enterprize. I hope his Representations will be useful."—*Ibid.* Von Krafft in his journal states erroneously that Cornwallis departed on the 10th, also some ships with inhabitants of New York ("who probably expected nothing good here in America"), and also the Hessian invalids.—*Von Krafft's Jour.*, 155.

10 This date is found on one of Archibald Robertson's drawings (see Jl 12, 1776), entitled "View of the North River from the Beach near Lispenards Brewhouse·10th Dec[r] 1781."

12 Sir James Lowther moves in the house of commons that resolutions be passed purporting: "That it is the opinion of this House, that the war carried on in the colonies and plantations of North America has proved ineffectual either to the protection of his Majesty's loyal subjects in the said colonies, or for defeating the dangerous designs of our enemies," and "That it is the opinion of this House, that under the present circumstances of the country, all further attempts to reduce the revolted colonies to obedience are contrary to the true interests of this kingdom, as tending to weaken its efforts against its ancient and powerful enemies."

The motion was seconded by Mr. Powys, who "most sincerely believed, that it was the only means left to us, in our present situation, by which we could extricate ourselves from our difficulties, and retrieve our rank in Europe. . . . he could not conceive how it came to pass, that now, . . . when repeated disasters and calamities had proved that the reduction of America, by force, was impracticable, there could be found a set of honest, independent gentlemen, who could persevere in supporting those measures, by which the empire had been dismembered and destroyed." He compared the state of the British government to the description, given by Gibbon, of the government of Rome just before its fall.

In the debate that followed, Lord North objected to the resolutions for the following reasons: the wording was too "general and loose;" the second resolution would prevent Great Britain from retaining "any posts in the colonies;" it prohibited "government from acting even against the armed ships and the privateers of America;" the immediate effect would be that "the arrogance of the Americans would rise in proportion as we should sink into despair."

Sir Fletcher Norton refuted Lord North's arguments and defended the resolutions on the grounds that the ministers could no longer be trusted and that the people ought to have a "specific declaration of the House, that this mad and impolitic war should be no longer proceeded in."

Mr. Welbore Ellis declared that if the house adopted the resolutions it would be guilty of "political suicide," and that it was necessary to have posts in America for the prosecution of war against France and Holland.

Mr. John Townsend "reprobated, in most severe terms, the

1781 Dec. 12 total misconduct, ignorance, and mad obstinacy of his Majesty's ministers," and ascribed "the disgraces that had attended his Majesty's arms" to the weakness of the administration. He advocated the adoption of the resolutions as "the only practicable means of putting an end to the accursed war."

Sir Edward Deering expressed his entire confidence in the present ministers. He would not impute the war to them, but dated it from the repeal of the Stamp Act.

Viscount Maitland compared Britain's former power and glory to her present decay and attributed her fall to the present ministers. In an impassioned appeal he urged the House "to do that at last which they ought to have done at first, to hold a bold, constitutional language to those ministers, and tell them, Thus far you have gone with our tame acquiescence, but do not dare to provoke us farther: if you reject our advice, you may feel our vengeance."

Mr. Calvert argued against the motions because he thought they "would at once not only prove her [Great Britain's] incapacity to reduce her rebellious colonies to obedience, but be an act of political despair, that could not fail to increase the ardour of her natural foes and lend a spirit to their hostile enterprizes against her."

Gen. Burgoyne declared that the impracticability of the war was sufficient justification for the present motions, and that he now thought the principle of it was wrong. He said: "I am convinced, upon comparing the conduct of ministers, as time has developed their system, that the American war was but part of a general design levelled against the constitution of this country, and the general rights of mankind. I have further demonstration, the conviction of a whole people. Passion and prejudice and interest may operate suddenly and partially; but when we see one principle pervading the whole continent, and daring, through difficulty and death, for a course of years, it must be a strong vanity and presumption in our own minds to suppose they are not right. It is reason, and the finger of God alone, that implants the same sentiment in three millions of people."

Mr. Burke "spoke with great force in favour of the motions as necessary to be adopted for the satisfaction of parliament and of the people; and adverted to the relaxed and shameless system of government throughout every part of our dominions."

Lord George Germain objected to the motions because they meant "a total relinquishment of the American war, which he conceived to be a project equally weak, impracticable, and dangerous," and declared that if they were passed, he would resign. He maintained "that the moment the House acknowledged the independence of America the British Empire was ruined."

Sir John Wrottesley "advised the House to come to no resolution on the subject till Lord Cornwallis returned to represent the real state of the country, and give them some authentic information to the practicability of the war."

Mr. Turner "spoke in favour of the motion, and said, he had always wished the Americans success, and was pleased when he heard of Lord Cornwallis's defeat and capture as he hoped it would put an end to our further persecuting our fellow subjects."

At two in the morning, Lowther's motions were lost by a vote of 220 to 179.—*Parl. Hist. of Eng.*, XXII: 802–31.

19 Exhibitions of travelling menageries afforded diversion at this period. One is advertised on this day, to be seen at No. 20 Great George St.—*Royal Gaz.*, D 19, 1781. Another made its appearance on May 12, 1789, at 28 Wall St., fronting the Coffee-House.—*N. Y. Packet*, My 14, 23, 1789.

22 Roger Morris, accused of disloyalty, is exonerated by the governour and council after a hearing.—*Cal. Coun. Min.*, 507.

" "Ordered that the Rector and Mr Shaw wait on Doctor Mallett and Doctor Nooth to request the payment of the Ground Rent due to this Corporation for the Lotts at Vauxhall during the Time the House has been occupied as a Hospital for His Majestys Troops being upwards of Four years."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*).

26 The following advertisement appears: "The Managers beg leave to inform the Public, that the Theatre is now repairing, decorating, and airing, and they propose opening the House in the course of a few days, of which proper notice will be given.

"N. B. All Advertisements for this Season, will be printed in Mr. Rivington's Paper, and no other."—*Royal Gaz.*, D 26, 1781. For the financial statement of the theatre in this and the preceding season, see Je 24, 1782.

Dec. 27 Washington writes from Philadelphia to the president of congress on the subject of naval prisoners. It appears that there are not enough naval prisoners in the hands of the Americans to exchange for those in British hands. He says, also: ". . . for above two years, we have had no reason to complain of the treatment of the Continental land prisoners in New York, neither have we been charged with any improper conduct towards those in our hands." He considers the sufferings of the American seamen, confined in the prison-ships (see Ag 3 and 21), as largely due to want of such American regulations, as would require "all Captains of private vessels to deliver over their prisoners to the Continental Commissioners upon certain conditions;" for then "the numbers taken and brought into the many ports of the United States would have amounted to a sufficiency to have exchanged those taken from us."—*Writings of Washington* (Ford ed.), IX: 423–24. See, further, *ibid.*, IX: 443–45; and Banks' *David Sproat*, 59, *et seq.* (embracing official correspondence through April, 1782, from the papers of the continental congress on the subject of the exchange of prisoners).

31 Congress passes an ordinance "for incorporating the subscribers to the Bank of North America."—*Jour. Cont. Cong.* (ed. by Hunt), XXI: 1186–90; Winsor, VII: 81, 235. See further, Ap 11, 1782. It was rechartered by Pennsylvania in 1783.—Winsor, *op. cit.*

1782

— During the British occupation of the city, there was completed, probably in this year, an elaborate survey of Manhattan Island, known as the "British Head Quarters Manuscript Map of New York & Environs," which shows in detail practically all the typographical features, including batteries and redoubts, of the island. It is reproduced and described in Pl. 50, Vol. I.

The four roads in the vicinity of the present Murray Hill which appear on this map are described in the *22d Ann. Rep.* of the Am. Scenic & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1917), 152–53. In the same account, the history of this section of the city, including Kipsbury and Inclenberg, is reviewed. (In the description, on p. 363, Vol. I, the reference to "Landmark Map, Vol. II, Appendix," should read Vol. III, Appendix.). On this map, Ellis Island appears as "Oyster Island;" *cf.* O 19, 1776.

— In this year, also, John Hills completed his survey for the map of the lower part of Manhattan Island, which was presented to the common council by John Lozier, Esq. in ——, but which is now in bad condition, and has been placed for safe-keeping in the N. Y. H. S. It is reproduced in *Man. Com. Coun.* (1848), opp. p. 291, and in *ibid.* (1857), frontispiece; an engraved reduction of this map is in Emmet Coll., 10990. See also Mr 24, 1776.

— A diagram was drawn this year, showing the defensive works on the country estate of Nicholas Bayard, established as a line of defences on the outskirts of the city. A sketch made from this diagram, showing these works adjacent to the Bayard mansion, was published in the *Man. Com. Coun.* (1865), 611.

— A list was prepared (probably in 1782, or possibly 1783) of barrack houses in the garrison of New York, showing street, number of house, and by whom or how occupied. The following, "selected at random," are all that are printed in the condensed record in the work cited:

Broadway,	No. 3—"Commander-in-Chief's Secretary's Office."
"	No. 24—"Royal Artillery Hospital."
"	No. 82—"Mr. Cox of the Board of Refugees."
"	No. 87—"Mr. Bull, Clerk of the Church."
Great Dock Street,	No. 8—"Doctor Nooth."
Hanover Square,	No. 10—"Admiral Digby."
" "	No. 17—"his secretary's office."
Water Street,	Nos. 98, 127, 133, 164 and 165—"Commissary General's Stores."
" "	No. 25—"Jacob Hart, a refugee."
" "	No. 53—"Mr. Law, Captain of the Port."
" "	No. 203—"Mr. Lorentz, Hessian Paymaster."
Mill Street	—"seems to be devoted to stores and stables."
Wall Street,	No. 3—"Commandant's house."
" "	No. 7—"General Lossberg."
" "	No. 10—"Colonel Morse, Chief Engineer."

1782 — Wall Street No. 18—"Mr. Shoemaker, of Philadelphia."
" " No. 25—"public guard-house."
" " No. 48—"Commodore Affleck."
" " No. 62—"Mrs. Webster, refugee."
Bowery Lane, No. 1—"barracks for the 17th Dragoons."
" " No. 68—"a powder house."
Church Street, No. 10—"negro barracks."
Old Slip, Nos. 6, 7 and 8—"medicine stores."
Hunter's Quay and Burnet's Quay — "largely occupied by the Commissary General's Stores."
—From *Rep. on Am. MSS. in the Royal Inst. of Gt. Brit.*, III: 305–6.

Jan. 1 "Our friends in New-York," says a London writer, "may safely stand their ground—Government here does not intend to give up the contest, and I am convinced they will send out all the force that can be spared from this country and Ireland, early in the spring; but the war will be conducted on a new system, and so confident am I, that this country will strain every nerve for the recovery of America, that I shall not think of any arrangements in my concerns, which some panic struck creatures might be induced to adopt after the Chesapeak affair" (Cornwallis's surrender at Yorktown—see O 19, 1781).—*Royal Gaz.*, Mr 6, 1782. Extracts to the same purport from two other London letters are printed in the same issue of the *Gazette*.

" James Robertson, having returned to New York (see Je 27, 1780), forms, with his brother Alexander, Nathaniel Mills, and John Hicks, the firm of Robertsons, Mills, and Hicks, for the publication of *The Royal Am. Gaz.* They continued as its publishers up to the last-known issue, that of July 31, 1783 (Vol. IX, No. 604).—Brigham, in A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 489–90. See, further, Ag 5, 1783.

4 Some 30 Loyalists held captive at West Point break the "strong stone Rebel prison," garrisoned by McDougall with "about 600 rebel troops," and "upwards of twenty of those unhappy people are safe arrived in this city."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ja 14, 1782.

11 A long loaf of bread "made of sweet flour, of the first quality," must now weigh $2\frac{1}{4}$ pounds and sell for 14 coppers; while the round loaf, of inferior quality of merchantable flour, must weigh $2\frac{3}{4}$ pounds, and sell at the same price.—*Royal Gaz.*, Ja 12, 1782. *Cf.* N 20, 1780. See also Van Tyne, *The Loyalists*, 250–51.

17 What was known as the "Garrison Assembly" opens for the season at Roubalet's Tavern (the present 115 Broadway), and continues once a fortnight. Officers of the army, navy, and public departments are requested to send the subscription price (two guineas) to Major Brigade Amiel, 37 Hanover Square.—*Royal Gaz.*, Ja 16, 1782.

18 The queen's birthday is celebrated in New York. Chief-Justice Smith writes that he dined "at the Admirals with the Prince . . . and attended him to the General's Ball in the Evening . . . The Prince is lively & sensible."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII, under Ja 19. See Jan. 18, 1777.

19 A series of subscription concerts begins on this day at Roubalet's Tavern (City Tavern, 115 Broadway).—*Royal Gaz.*, Ja 16, 1782.

22 Gen. and Mrs. Arnold arrive at London.—*London Chron.*, Ja 22–24, 1782.

" "We [the British] lose daily by Desertions. A Sarjeant & 10 more from Arnold's Dragoons last week,—A Cap^{t} & others of De Lanceys Refugees—Complaints of the Neglect of the Army—bad Quarters for want of Repairs—The Com^{r} in Chief often within 10 Days past at the Exercize of Fires, with his Aids de Camp."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

24 Cornwallis is back in London after an eventful voyage from New York. His countrymen appear to have forgotten the unfortunate circumstance at Yorktown (see O 19, 1781). "In his way to town, [he] was complimented by the Mayor and corporation of Exeter, with the freedom of that City; and so pleased were the People with his arrival, that he was carried from the London Inn to Guildhall on mens shoulders, accompanied by an incredible number of spectators."—*Royal Gaz.*, Ap 24, 1782.

30 The publication of Abbé Raynal's *The Revolution of America* is advertised. "The author of this publication," it is stated, "displays such a depth of observation, such a political penetration, and such an animated zeal in the cause of freedom as are rarely to be found. Here liberty appears in the most captivating garb, and philosophy condescends to speak in the language of common sense, and though the author discovers an ardent partiality to America, he appears never to be regardless of candour equity and reason. Vide the Reviewers. Jan. 30

"This book was burned by the Hangman, and the Author obliged to fly from Paris for protection from the civil power."—*Royal Gaz.*, Ja 30, 1782.

Philip Kissick, "intending for England," offers all his property for sale as well as his stock of liquors, groceries, etc.—Rivington's *Royal Gaz.*, F 3, 1782. Kissick was a tavern-keeper as well as a "vintner," and was for several years proprietor of the tavern later famous as Montagne's. See Ap 5, 1754. Feb. 3

Von Krafft records his being "on field picket in the so-called Red house on the North River, behind St. Paul's church."—*Von Krafft's Jour.*, 157. "

The public is informed that "The Rev. Mr. Sayre having been solicited to exhibit a Course of Electrical Experiments in this city, presents his respects to the Gentlemen of the Navy and Army, . . . and begs leave to inform them, that having joined forces with Mr. Thomas Medenhall . . . and having been politely encouraged by his Excellency Lieutenant General Robertson, Governor of this Province, and by Brigadier General Birch, Commandant of this City, in the accommodation of a convenient and capacious apartment in the City Hall, . . . he, assisted by Mr. Mendenhall, proposes to give a Course of Lectures on Electricity. 9

"The first Lecture will be on Thursday next [Feb. 14], to begin precisely at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon, in the centre room of the City Hall.

"Ladies and Gentlemen will be pleased to observe, that there are two stairways leading to the room, at each of which attendance will be given for the admission of the company; the most eligible will probably be that next the Commandant's House; as there will be less interruption from the passage to the Guard Room." Each lecture to be repeated in the evening of the day when it occurs; admission, one dollar.—*Royal Gaz.*, F 9, 1782. An analysis of the first lecture was published in *ibid.*, F 13, 1782. The second lecture was advertised to be given Feb. 23, after postponement on account of moisture in the air, which, it was stated would prevent the operation of the experiments "with the wished for beauty."—*Ibid.*, F 20, 23, 1782. The fourth exhibition was advertised for March 2.—*Ibid.*, Mr 2, 1782.

Brig.-Gen. Birch establishes regulations "for the Security of the Ships and Vessels lying at the different Wharfs on the East and North Rivers." The four wardens of the port are assigned to four sections of the water-front on the East River, one to superintend a section "From the Ship Yards to the Crane," one "From the Crane to the Fly Market," one "From the Fly Market to the Old Slip," and one "From the Old Slip to Whitehall." They are to appoint patrols in their respective districts, whose duties, briefly stated, will be to guard against the danger of fire, to arrest persons on the wharves after dark who cannot give a satisfactory account of themselves, and to report any irregularities that happen during the night.—*Royal Gaz.*, Mr 13, 1782. 11

The first news arrives from England since Oct. 29 last, and the content of the king's speech at the opening of parliament, on Nov. 27, 1781, is made public. The portion relating to the American colonies reads thus: "No endeavours have been wanting on my part to extinguish that spirit of rebellion which our enemies have found means to foment and maintain in the Colonies, and to restore to my deluded subjects in America, that happy and prosperous condition which they formerly derived, from a due obedience to the laws; but the late misfortune in that quarter [the surrender of Cornwallis—see O 19, 1781] calls loudly for your firm concurrence and assistance to frustrate the designs of our enemies, equally prejudicial to the real interests of America, and to those of Great-Britain. . . . 12

"In the prosecution of this great and important contest in which we are engaged, I retain a firm confidence in the protection of Divine Providence, and a perfect conviction of the justice of my cause; and I have no doubt but that by the concurrence and support of my Parliament, by the valour of my fleets and armies, and by a vigorous, animated and united exertion of the faculties and resources of my people, I shall be enabled to restore the blessings of a safe and honourable peace to all my dominions."—*Royal Gaz.*, F 13, 1782.

The king's speech pleases, says Smith, "but not so much as one would imagine—This is Proof of the extreme Dejection into which the Minds of the Loyalists have been plunged—They want

1782 Feb. 12 strong Cordials—Confident Expressions great Promises & hoped to have heard of formidable Alliances.

"There are few or no private Letters. Not a Packet for even the Gov[r]—I believe the General & Admiral have ungrateful Intimations. Nothing transpires from them—But the Papers shew that L[d] Denbigh in the upper & Lord G G[ermaine] in the lower House charge all the Disasters upon the Commanders & talk of Trials.—Gen[l] R[obertson] suspects he has Letters & that they are withheld till warrants are drawn, Locke takes it that Clinton is recalled and confesses to me that he wishes for the Devolution [*sic*], sensible as he is of his own Insufficiency that he may begin to get the army in order which is now utterly neglected.

"Not the least Intimation of a Change in the Ministry. The Opposition have not attempted even a Riot among the Pot wallopers of the turbulent City of Westminster—a motion to amend the Addresses, in both Houses but not a word directly of yielding to the Independence of America."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII., under F 13.

15 At some time between Feb. 15 and May 24, of this year, Samuel Horner became partner of William Lewis, forming the firm of Lewis and Horner, for publishing *The New York Mercury; or, General Advertiser* (see S 3, 1779); but Horner retired in July or August, and Lewis again became the sole publisher.—Brigham, in A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 459. See, further, Ag 15, 1783.

20 Smith writes of a meeting "at Head Quarters" to which he was summoned. Mayor Mathews and Col. Beverly Robinson "had reported Houses & Stores for which the Proprietors demanded Rent. The Sum amounted to £12000—Elliot was for the Paym[t] Gen[l] R[obertson] took alarm at the Expence & set his Face ag[t] the Principle as drawing after it Demands of £200,000. The Commander in Chief saw a Choice of Difficulties—I advised to give up as many of the Houses as possible—State the Matter to the Gov[r] as to the back Rents & make advancements as Prudence & the Condition of the Sufferers might require pro Bono publico to prevent evil Reports and a bad Spirit. . . .

"It came out that the giving up of 12 Houses might still Clamours and 'tis agreed that the Command[r] report the whole Stock of Property and its condition before any further Measures be taken as to the back Rents." He adds: "I believe the King's Interest suffers by too great Partialities to the army. Why so great a Collection of Soldiers & Officers in Town all winter when many of them might be distributed in the Eastern Parts of Long Island!" —Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

" Rivington feels compelled to make answer to "Mr. F. H.," who, in the *Penn. Packet* of Feb. 9, declares "three and twenty lies" in one issue of the *Royal Gazette* to be "a thing not unlikely." He says: "I am far from denying that my Gazette does sometimes contain articles of intelligence which afterwards appear to be not well founded. But this is a misfortune incident to all such publications, in which our readers expect to find, not only the facts but the reports of the day. But I defy you and all your host of rebel Typographers, to point out a single instance of my ever publishing, as a serious fact, what I knew to be false at the time, as you have in the instance above quoted; and as they have all, in innumerable instances, to serve the wicked designs of a traitorous faction.

"I likewise hereby offer and engage, that for every falsehood you will point out in the Royal Gazette since the commencement of the rebellion, to produce at least a dozen in any of the rebel newspapers published in the same period; or forfeit all that stock in trade which you so much envy me for, and which you have had the stock of impudence to advertise for sale.

"Till this challenge is accepted, you ought to hold your peace; but if you will not mend your manners, I shall think myself perfectly excuseable hereafter if I handle you and your abettors without *mittens*."—*Royal Gaz.*, F 20, 1782.

" Robert Smith advertises his villa and farm "Ruremont," for sale. It is described as "delightful and elegantly situated . . . adjoining the East River. . . . within four miles and three quarters of the city, . . . on which is an extraordinary good dwelling house."—*Royal Gaz.*, F 20, 1782. It lay between 54th and 57th Sts. (in the plan of the modern city), and was later known as the Thos. Buchanan property.

22 Gen. Conway introduces a motion in Parliament to discontinue the war. It is lost by one vote. On Feb. 27, he proposed a similar resolution, which was passed by a vote of 234 to 215.—*Parl. Hist. of Eng.*, XXII: 1028–85; Winsor, VII: 95, 96.

Feb. 24 Benjamin Thompson, of Massachusetts, who had been alienated on account of Royalist sympathies and had gone abroad, returned in this month to New York and raised a troop which he called the "King's American Dragoons." Of this he was commissioned colonel on Feb. 24. Returning to Europe after the war, he gained fame as a scientist and statesman, and received the honorary title of Count Rumford. He is ranked as one of the earliest American scientists of note. There is a statue of him in Munich; and an oil painting of him at Harvard University, where he established by will a professorship in physics and mathematics as applied to the useful arts.—Ellis, *Memoir of Sir Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford* (1871); Winsor, *Nar. & Crit. Hist. of Am.*, VII: 197. A stipple portrait of him was published in the *European Mag.*, March 1, 1797. A copy of this (reversed) was drawn and engraved by the American engraver E. C. Trenchard and published by D. West, Boston. A portrait of him by Gainesborough, bequeathed by the late E. C. Converse to Harvard Univ., was produced in the *N. Y. Times* (Rotogravure Sec.), Oct. 26, 1924.

26 Robert R. Livingston, secretary of foreign affairs, writes from Philadelphia to Lafayette regarding conditions in the United States. He refers to the perfectly defenceless condition of New York; the exchange of Gen. Burgoyne; the negotiation of an exchange of Lord Cornwallis for Mr. Laurens, etc.—From the original letter, sold by Henkels, Phila. (item No. 321), Oct. 22, 1919.

Mar. — Col. Matthias Ogden, of the First Regiment, New Jersey Line, presents to Gen. Washington a plan for capturing Prince William Henry and Admiral Digby who are now in New York and bringing them within the patriot lines. The prince and the admiral are living in Hanover Sq. Their quarters, as explained by Col. Ogden in his letter to Washington, are guarded by "two sentinels . . . quartered in Lord Stirling's old quarters in Broad Street. . . . The main guard, consisting of a captain and forty men is posted at the City Hall—a sergeant and twelve at the head of the old slip, a sergeant and twelve opposite the coffee-house" The plan is to make a night raid across the Hudson river from New Jersey, with a company of forty men in four whale-boats and carry away the prisoners before an alarm can be made to rescue them.—Fitzgerald, *Life and Times of William IV*, I: 11–15, citing the letter of Col. Ogden; also Watkins, *Life and Times of William the Fourth*, 66–70. For Washington's answer, see Mr 28. See also *Hist. Mag.*, 2d ser., V: 131.

1 An item of London news reads: "It is said passports are sent over to Amsterdam for Mr. John Adams, the only person in Europe vested with power to negociate from the American Congress, and that he is expected in London next week, for the purpose of opening a treaty."—*Penn. Packet*, My 7, 1782.

" Sir Henry Clinton complains to Smith of "Enemies here—who propagate that he is censured in England for the last Campaign . . . He raves—calls Denbigh a Fool—Germain a Villain . . . Speaks with Contempt of the Ministry—Takes Care to let me know that he is not recalled & that he will not leave the Country in its present condition voluntarily."—Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

" Von Krafft is on "working command . . . to dig a canal behind the Brew House on the North River and make the necessary ramparts." He records in his journal: "This made us apprehend that the General-in-Chief expected nothing good."—*Von Krafft's Jour.*, 158.

2 A sloop which left New York on this day brought intelligence to Greenock that "there were no King's ships lying there [New York], but the Rotterdam and two or three frigates. The troops were all collected, every place was strongly fortified, and a cut made across York Island, as also Long Island, at the narrowest spot. The French had no ships at Rhode Island, but a strong fleet from the Southward and a number of troops were daily expected there; and after their arrival, it was imagined that Gen. Washington would make an attack on New York. The troops were in high spirits and had plenty of provisions."—*London Chron.*, Ap 13–16, 1782.

4 "The Americans," says a satirical London writer, "advance rapidly to independence. At the beginning of the contest they were *independent* of principle, *independent* of credit, and *independent* of all gratitude to the mother country, for having raised them into political importance, and protected them from the encroachment of their enemies. Since which time thousands have been *independent* of cash, clothing, law, liberty, domestic comfort, and every social enjoyment that can be valuable to a reasonable creature. Besides

1782 Mar. 4 which, by the exertions of this country, they are entirely *independent* of New-York and Charlestown; and, by the friendship of France, they are not only *independent* of Rhode-Island, but are shortly likely to be so with respect to Virginia. These blessings, added to the great advantages they have derived from the destruction of their towns and shipping, the loss of many thousands of lives, the neglect of agriculture, and the ruin of trade, must of course enable them in time, when the few remaining provinces are wrested from them by their good ally, to become a great, powerful and *independent* people."—*Royal Gaz.*, My 1, 1782.

" The garrison at New York, fearing an attack by Gen. Washington, is "busily employed in fortifying the island, and making every preparation to resist the enemy." Trade is "almost at a stand, there being no commercial intercourse whatever between the garrison and the Americans." Washington is in the Jerseys with about 11,000 men.—From N. Y. news in *London Chron.*, Ap 16–18, 1782.

" The "beautiful and delightful Villa, situate on the Bowery Road, about two miles and a half from this city, formerly possessed by William Burton, Esquire," is advertised for sale. The property includes "about twenty-two acres of luxuriant meadow and arable land."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Mr 4, 1782.

" "To be Let, The Delightful Seat of Belvoir, Commonly called the White Conduit House, with garden, stable, and sundry buildings thereto belonging, near the General Hospital, a small mile from the city. Apply to Mr. Howard, King-street. Possession may be had immediately."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Mr 4, 1782. See Mr 24, 1777.

8 In the house of commons, Lord John Cavendish moves the following resolutions:

"That it appears to this house, that since the year 1775, upwards of one hundred millions of money have been expended, on the army and navy, in a fruitless war.

"That it appears to this house, that during the above period, we have lost the thirteen colonies of America, which anciently belonged to the crown of Great-Britain . . .

"That it appears to this house, that Great-Britain is at present engaged in an expensive war with America, France, Spain, and Holland, without a single ally.

"That it appears to this house, that the chief cause of all these misfortunes, has been the want of foresight and ability in his majesty's ministers." After a long debate the resolutions are passed by a majority of 10. In consideration of these resolutions, Sir John Rous, on March 15, proposed that the commons resolve that "the house could have no farther confidence in the ministers, who had the direction of public affairs." This was lost by a majority of 9. On March 20, Rous's motion was about to be brought up again, when Lord North assured the house "that the present administration was no more, and that his majesty had come to a full determination of changing his ministers." The house adjourned on this day and during the recess a new administration was formed under the Marquis of Rockingham.—*Ann. Reg.* (1782), 173–77; *Parl. Hist. of Eng.*, XXII: 1114–50, 1170–1211, 1214–32. See Mr 27.

" "Working in the Fortifications all this Week."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 145.

11 "When I was with Sir Henry yesterday morning he told me Lord Cornwallis was exchanged with the Consent of Congress before he went Home . . . I observed . . . that the Rebels deny that Lord Cornwallis is exchanged—He replied they don't chuse to have it known by the Multitude."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

" Clinton reports to me a letter from Lord George Germain "forbidding Discrimination between American & European Loyalists on Complaints from the Board of Associated Loyalists of N Y."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

" Another country seat (see Mr 4) is offered for sale. This is "Bellmont." It is described as "Three miles and a half from this city, adjoining the high road to King's Bridge, containing 25 acres of land, in good order for either the plough or scythe, with a choice selection of bearing fruit trees. . . ."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Mr 11, 1782.

13 "When the Engineer had displayed [in the council of general officers] his map of New York Island, and had described the line he intended to throw up for the Defense of the Town—The Commander in Chief asked the opinion of the General officers whether they thought it would be right to close the line & have a close work in a proper part of it in order to prevent the enemy from getting Possession of the Town by a Coup de Main & destroying our stores & magazines, or leave everything open as it is & trust to the Decision of a Battle. . . .

Mar. "General Robertson said that whenever we could not meet the Enemy in the Field & fight them this Plan must fail; he therefore 13 could not see the use of a closed work or closing the line—but would give his advice against it . . .

"All the General officers, however, except General Robertson, agreed to the Propriety of having a closed work & closing the line, to prevent the sweep of a Coup de Main, for the Reasons specified by the Commander in Chief."—From "Memorandum of the Debates in Council," among Sir Henry Clinton papers, in possession of W. H. Bixby, Esq., of St. Louis, Mo.

14 The attorney-general introduces in the house of commons a bill "to enable his Majesty to conclude a Peace, or Truce, with the revolted Colonies in North America."—*London Chron.*, Mr 14–16, 1782. This was passed on June 19 (*q.v.*).

16 It is reported that "all Hands . . . will soon be ordered to work on the Fortifications."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 145.

" The "ancient and favourite Irish game of Common" is advertised to be played, on March 18, "for a Supper, etc." The "Sons of St. Patrick" are invited to participate, and requested "to leave their names at the Bar of the Royal Punch House, near the Tea Water Pump." The game is to be played "at the Jew's burying ground."—*Royal Gaz.*, Mr 16, 1782. See also Ap 1.

17 The city militia is ordered to join working parties at Bunker Hill every morning at 6 o'clock. The original order, signed by Isaac Low, Lt. Col. of 3d Battalion, is preserved with the *Bancker Papers*, in N. Y. P. L.

18 "The Mayor's Battalion goes to work on the Fortifications."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 145.

21 The governour's council is convened to consider the expediency of reviving civil government in the province. The members advise against it, Chief-Justice Smith dissenting. The minute reads as follows: "As the direct Object of all military Operations ag^t the Rebellion is the Restoration of the King's Government there can be no Doubt of the General Expediency of reviving the Civil Authority as soon as a Legislature can be convened to frame Laws suited to the present Condition of the Colony and disposed to promote the Success of his Majesty's Arms.

"But since the calling of an Assembly could avail to none of the Ends to be expected from their Councils Example & Assistance if it should be his Majesty's Pleasure to remove his Forces now here and it remained unknown (to them at least) that any authentic Intimations of the National Councils for the Operations of the Year have as yet been received they therefore unanimously advised his Excellency to defer the Measure to a more eligible Juncture or until there be some further Communication of his Royal Intentions and Commands."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII; *Cal. Coun. Min.*, 507.

25 In a letter to a correspondent in London, a New Yorker says: "General Clinton has lately had a visit from Ethan Allen, the Chief of the Vermont Association, offering to become the allies of Great Britain under certain circumstances. He had every attention paid him by our Commander; but unluckily, on his return, he and his party, except one or two, fell into the hands of the rebels, who lodged them in gaol at Albany, and sent an account to General Washington of the circumstance; mean while the Vermontese came in a large body, who were opposed by the rebels and Albany militia, some of which, however, joining the Vermontese, a bloody action ensued, in which many fell, but the latter were complete victors, and rescued their chief, Ethan Allen, who has sent fresh assurances to General Clinton of the most firm resolutions to espouse the British cause, with above 7000 fine troops."—*London Chron.*, My 16–18, 1782. Regarding Allen's pretended friendship with the British, see D 16, 1780.

" Brig.-Gen. Samuel Birch, the commandant of New York, prohibits the practice of throwing dirt into the streets. His proclamation states that "the Indulgence heretofore granted to the Inhabitants of laying in the Streets, the Dirt collected in their Houses and Yards, in Order that the same might be removed by the Carts employed for that Purpose, has been productive of many bad Consequences." They are now required to "collect the same in some convenient Place in their Yards or Cellars, ready to be thrown into the said carts when called on. . . ."—*Royal Gaz.*, Mr 27, 1782; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1863), 722.

27 The Rockingham ministry takes office (see Mr 8). It formed on the following conditions: 1. Peace with the Americans, and the acknowledgment of their independence not to be a bar to the at-

1782 tainment of that object;—2. A substantial reform in the several
Mar. branches of the civil list expenditure. . . .;—3. The diminution
27 of the influence of the crown."—*Ann. Reg.* (1782), 173–77; *Royal Gaz.*, My 8, 1782.

28 From his headquarters at Morristown, Washington issues the following instructions to Col. Matthias Ogden: "The spirit of enterprise, so conspicuous in your plan [see March] for surprising in their quarters, and bringing off the Prince William Henry and Admiral Digby, merits applause; and you have my authority to make the attempt, in any manner, and at such a time, as your own judgment shall direct. I am fully persuaded, that it is unnecessary to caution you against offering insult or indignity to the persons of the Prince and Admiral, should you be so fortunate as to capture them; but it may not be amiss to press the propriety of a proper line of conduct upon the party you command.

"In case of success, you will, as soon as you get them to a place of safety, treat them with all possible respect; but you are to delay no time in conveying them to Congress, and reporting your proceedings with a copy of these orders. Take care not to touch upon the ground, which is agreed to be neutral, namely, from Newark to Rahway and four miles back."—*Writings of Geo. Washington* (Ford ed.), IX: 466–67. The original of this letter was sold at The Anderson Galleries, May 6, 1920, with the library of the late Chas. L. F. Robinson, of Hartford. The catalogue states that, on the verso of the document, is a signed statement by Robert Gilmor that he secured it from Louis McLane, who was Minister at the Court of Great Britain, and who showed it to King William IV (the former Prince), who remarked: "I am obliged to General Washington for his humanity, but I'm damn'd glad I did not give him an opportunity of exercising it towards me."

On April 28, Washington wrote that he had intelligence that the "centries at the doors of Sir Henry Clinton's quarters were doubled at eight o'clock every night, from the apprehension of an attempt to surprise him in them. If this be true, it is more than probable the same precaution extends to *other* personages in the city of New York—a circumstance I thought it proper for you to be advertized of."—*Ibid.*, IX: 467 (footnote); *Hist. Mag.*, 2d ser., V: 131. *Cf.* Irving, *Life of Washington*, IV: 361–63, who adds: "These precautions very probably disconcerted the project of Colonel Ogden, of which we find no other traces."

" By the March packet from Falmouth, information is brought "that no farther Offensive War is to be carried on in this Country." —*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 148.

30 "Various Reports of a Peace, and Some believe it."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 148.

Apr. In this month, Washington left Philadelphia and rejoined the
— army, establishing his headquarters at Newburgh.—Winsor, VI: 744.

1 "The presence of a great personage at the last game of Common" (see Mr 16) induces "a number of Gentlemen" to advertise a second game to take place on this day "for a genteel supper." Those who intend to participate are requested to leave their names "at the Royal Punch House, Sign of King George IIId. near the Tea water Pump (where Commons are provided)." The game is to be played, as before, "at the Jew's burying ground."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ap 1, 1782.

"A good new House, situated in Chatham-Street, No. 25, next the Tea Water Pump, known by the name of the Old Punch House," was advertised later in the year to be sold at private sale.—*Royal Gaz.*, Ag 28, 1782.

3 Admiral Digby writes to Gov. Robertson: "There are already above one Thousand Men out in Privateers, and four more ready, to man which will take above 200 men. I must therefore beg your Excellency will withhold granting any more Commissions till the return of some of the large Privateers whose cruizes are expired, as there are two frigates now in the port that cannot be sent to sea for want of men. . . . I must beg leave to take this opportunity of informing your Excellency that unless they [the privateers] are kept within bounds, it will be impossible to carry on the King's service." Robertson laid this letter before the Chamber of Commerce, and in its answer the Chamber praised the work of the privateers and declared that "however difficult it may be to carry on the King's Service, unless Privateers are kept within bounds, it will be found much more so if these bounds be reduced to too narrow a compass. . . .

"If . . . there were Ten Thousand men instead of only One Thousand in Privateers from this Port, it were far less an Evil considered in the most unfavorable light, even supposing not one of them could ever be got to enter on Board the King's Ships, than to have them in Privateers acting against us, which would certainly be the alternative. . . . Apr. 3

"The late unfortunate disasters, the few arrivals, and the peculiar dulness of Trade, all conspire to render the want of Seamen greater than usual; but when it is considered how many Vessels have been purchased and manned for the Public Service, besides the King's Ships of various denominations, and the great number of Seamen which this Port has constantly furnished, We rather wonder whence they could be collected than that no more have offered, and in this important View we are confident this Port can be exceeded by none upon this Continent, and perhaps is not far below the second in Great Britain."—*Col. Recs. of N. Y. Chamber of Commerce*, 1768–1784, 280–83.

Notice is given of the desertion of a negro lad from "the black 9
Company of Labourers in the service of the Royal Artillery." Information is to be given to "the Office of Ordnance, opposite St. Paul's."—*Royal Gaz.*, Ap 10, 1782.

The state legislature passes "An Act to prevent the establish- 11
ment of any bank within this State, other than the Bank of North America, and for incorporating the same within this State."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1782), chap. 35. On May 26, 1781, congress approved Robert Morris's plan to establish a national bank, and the Bank of North America was incorporated Dec. 31, 1781 (*q.v.*).

Admiral Rodney defeats the French fleet under De Grasse at 12
Dominique in the West Indies.—Channing, *Hist. of U. S.*, III: 351. A letter from Rodney describing the engagement appears in the *Royal Gaz.*, My 15, 1782.

Gen. Samuel Birch, the commandant, grants an increase in " wharfage rates to owners whose wharfs are in good condition—*Royal Gaz.*, Ap 20, 1782; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1863), 722–23

An act of the state of New York is passed to prevent more 13
effectually illicit trade with the enemy. It provides that "all Goods, Wares and Merchandises, other than such as are herein after excepted, which shall have been brought from any Place within the Possession of the Enemy, and which shall, after the first Day of May next, be brought into any Part of this State, not in the Possession of the Enemy, shall be considered as contraband Goods, and be liable to Seizure and Condemnation."—*Laws of N. Y.*, 5th sess., chap. 39. This law was renewed by an act of July 22, 1782.—*Ibid.*, 6th sess., chap. 7. An act to limit these acts was passed March 24, 1783.—*Ibid.*, 6th sess., chap. 44.

The state legislature passes a law permitting tenants of forfeited 14
estates to pay half of their rent in certain certificates, and staying the sale of forfeited lands in the southern district.—*Laws of N. Y.*, 5th sess., chap. 45 (printed by Holt, 1782).

"Yesterday was brought to this city, and safely lodged in the 17
Provost, Sir James Jay, one of the rebel senate of New-York. . . . We hear that among other papers of a mischievous tendency found upon him, there was one from George Clinton, the titular Rebel Governor, authorising him to procure a quantity of specie from this City or Long-Island. 'Tis clear from hence, that Bob Morris's Bank Notes will not do, since the supporters of the rebellion are so anxious to get the Shiners."—*Royal Gaz.*, Ap 17, 1782.

John Adams secures recognition by Holland as minister of the 19
United States.—Winsor, VII: 133. See S 27, 1779.

Prince William Henry is elected to the Order of the Knights of " the Garter. While in New York he received the insignia of the order.—*Orders of Knighthood of the British Empire*, by Nicholas Harris Nicolas (London), II: lxxiii.

"Ord[d] That the Fence round Saint Pauls burial Ground be 21
compleated in the manner it has been begun [see My 14, 1781]." —*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). See My 27, 1784.

Lord Dunmore visits New York and tells Wm. Smith of his 22
ambition to have "the Command of all the Provincials with such as he can collect & Liberty to raise several Corps of Blacks upon the Promise of Freedom." He wants "to be taken Care of in Virginia 3 months and then desires no further Assistance from the Regulars . . . He is very open in Censures ag[t] L[d] Cornwallis—both as a Statesman & a Soldier—The Police of Charlestown infamous—The Rebel Army Cloathed from it—Rum Wine &c &c—Vessels pass to them unsearched."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

A "Refugee Concert," is advertised to be held at the theatre in 24
John St.—*Royal Gaz.*, Ap 24, 1782.

1782 Apr. 26 On application of Alexander Hamilton, who is not ready to take examination for admission to the bar on account of his service in the army, the supreme court, sitting at Albany, suspends in his favour until the October term the court rule which requires a three-years' clerkship, among other things, before admission.—*Min. Supreme Court of Judicature* (*MS.*), 1781–1783, p. 183 (in county clerk's office, Manhattan).

27 Sir Henry Clinton is removed as commander-in-chief of the British forces. The news comes with the arrival in New York of the "Cartaret." "A fortunate Event," says Smith.—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

30 The city vestry submits to Gen. Robertson an account of the "receipt and disbursement of all money raised for the support of the Alms-house, other charitable purposes, and the exigencies of the city of New York," from Nov. 1, 1777 to this date. The receipts amount to £63,419:36 and the expenditures to £61,063 : 12 : 11. The receipts were derived from "Rents of Houses, the property of Persons out of the Lines," "Licenses to Tavern-keepers and Retailors of Liquor," "Brooklyne Ferry Rents," "Lotteries," and "Fines and Forfeitures." The latter include the salaries of certain city officers, "cash paid for repairs of buildings, ferries, pumps, lamps, fire engines, &c," "cash paid for cleansing, paving and repairing the streets, including the first general cleansing of the city," "cash paid different charities, itinerant distressed objects, and passage money for shipping off some of them," and "cash paid for repairing and cleaning the arms of the militia." At the request of Gen. Robertson, three well-known citizens certified to the correctness of the report on May 27.—*Royal Gaz.*, Je 1, 1782; Henry B. Dawson's report on the city finances during the Revolution, printed in *Proc. Bd. of Ald.*, LXXXVI: 219–21. The vestry's second report was made on April 14, 1783 (*q.v.*). For an account of the vestry and its powers, see D 27, 1777.

May 1 "Orders this Day for no farther Hostilities at any of our Ports, and the Refugees not to go out any more without orders."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 148.

" Gen. Robertson occupies the Dr. James Beekman country-seat, on East River, near 52d St. He remained there until April 16, 1783 (*q.v.*).—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1854), 554.

2 It is reported that British cruisers "will be called in very soon."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 148.

3 It is reported in New York "that General Washington has issued orders for a Cessation of Hostilities also."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 149.

4 Gov. Robertson informs his council that, as he is now commander-in-chief, he is able by his own authority to restore civil government in the province of New York, but that he desires their opinion before taking this measure. The council resolves, that no good interest to the king or happiness of the people can arise from the restoration of civil government at this time and under the present circumstances.—Stevens's *Cat. Index of MSS.*, 1763–1783, in Library of Congress, citing the original record in the Pub. Rec. Office, London, Vol. 297, p. 335; *Cal. Coun. Min.*, 507.

5 "Sir Guy Carleton, K. B., Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in North America, and his Suite," land at Whitehall. There is a discharge of cannon from Fort George to announce his arrival. He is received "by a Party of Horse and Foot, the Gentlemen of the Army, most of the respectable Inhabitants of the City, and a numerous concourse of People."—*N. Y. Merc.*, My 6, 1782; Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII; Winsor, VI: 745; VIII: 137. He is to succeed Sir Henry Clinton in the command of the British army.—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 149. "Having been also appointed in conjunction with admiral Digby a commissioner to negotiate a peace, he lost no time in conveying to General Washington copies of the votes of the British Parliament, and of a bill which had been introduced on the part of administration, authorizing his majesty to conclude a peace or truce with those who were still denominated the revolted colonies."—*Life of Geo. Washington*, by John Marshall, IV: 569. At the same time, the fortifications at New York were altered and improved under his direction.—See descrip. of Pl. 50, Vol. I.

8 A lottery for the poor is announced to be held on this day at "Kirk's Tavern, near the New Bridewell."—*Royal Gaz.*, My 4, 1782. This was at Montagne's Tavern, 253–254 Broadway.

10 A "splendid Entertainment" is given "at Roubalet's Tavern, by the principal officers of the Army, to his Excellency Sir Henry Clinton, previous to his Departure for Europe, at which were present their excellencies Sir Guy Carleton, and Rear Admiral Digby, many other officers, and Persons of Distinction."—*N. Y. Merc.*, My 13, 1782. See My 13. May 10

" The "pleasant situated house and elegant gardens at Corlaer's Hook," formerly known as Campbell's Tavern, and now occupied by John Hylton, are offered for sale. The place is suited for either "a gentleman's seat, or for the public business."—*Royal Gaz.*, My 11, 1782. 11

" A sadler advertises his trade at No. 85 Broadway, "opposite the Grand Parade, three Doors from the Corner of Wall Street."—*Royal Gaz.*, My 11, 1782.

13 Smith writes in his diary: "I find hourly Evidences of the Reluctance of the High Tories as they are called to a generous Conciliation—and discover my Visits to create Jealousy. It requires Caution to tread safely even in the Paths of Peace . . . What this Class of Men hope for is a Triumph by the Sword."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

" "Sir Henry Clinton & Gen[l] Knyphausen imbark at White Hall. He was attended by Sir Guy Carleton & L[t] Gen[l] Robertson & al."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII; *Von Krafft's Jour.*, 160.

15 A lottery is advertised for the benefit of the poor. The capital prize is a three-story brick house and adjoining distillery with its utensils, offered by the owner (who holds it on a long term lease). These buildings are "in two lots of College ground" on the North River.—*Royal Gaz.*, My 15, 1782. An earlier lottery of poor relief was advertised in *ibid.*, F 23, 1782. See also 1780.

16 Because New York may be evacuated by the British, London merchants are advised by the secretary of state not to send further supplies here.—*Penn. Gaz.*, Jl 24, 1782.

18 The inhabitants of the city are requested to attend an important meeting at Roubalet's Tavern on this day at 12 o'clock. The notice is signed by Mayor Mathews.—*Royal Gaz.*, My 18, 1782.

" The "ancient and manly game" of hurling is advertised to be played on the 20th "back of the Jew's burying place."—*Royal Gaz.*, My 18, 1782. See also Je 4, 1781.

19 Smith writes that Sir Guy Carleton has told him "he wished to put our Affairs on such a footing that when the Army left the Country it should be because they were no longer of use from such a Settlement as was perfectly pleasing to the People & useful to Great Britain."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

20 The British and Hessian troops in New York, and those "cantoned in its vicinity" are reviewed by Gen. Carleton, the new commander-in-chief; and on the following day, the Grenadiers, the 27th Light Dragoons, and other corps on Long Island are reviewed. The "appearance of the troops on both days infinitely surpassed every exhibition hitherto presented in America."—*N. Y. Merc.*, My 22, 1782. The review on the 20th was "near the Jews' Burying Ground."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 150.

22 "Joseph Corre begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from No. 17, Hanover-Square, to No. 19 Wall-Street, next door to Messrs. Taylor and Bayard's vendue store, where his friends and customers may be supplied, as formerly, with all kinds of confectionary and pastry, &c."—*Royal Gaz.*, My 22, 1782.

23 From his conversation with Carleton, Smith says he has "discovered very clearly" that the new commander "had been all along with the Opposition & that the old Ministry had as I conjecture cast their Eyes upon him to please the Opposition & upon the same Principle listened to my Instances for the Peace Bill."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

24 The inhabitants of the city of New York present an address to Sir Guy Carleton, congratulating him on his appointment to "the Chief command of his Majesty's armies in America," and on his safe arrival. They believe "that the pacific disposition of the parent state will abate the prejudices of the deluded inhabitants of America." The address is signed by Mayor David Mathews. In reply, Sir Guy expresses the belief that such a sentiment from this country cannot fail to re-unite the people of England and America "on the principles of common liberty and general advantage."—*Royal Gaz.*, My 25, 1782.

26 A quarrel occurs on one of the ferry boats between a serjeant and the ferryman. "The latter was had up before certain Officers on Wednesday—& on Friday brought out to be whipp'd 200 Lashes & fainting under 106 was dismissed—It is said that no Witnesses were sworn & that Gen[l] Patterson had confirmed the Judgm[t] of a few Officers as a Sentence of a Court Martial. It is said the Ferry-

1782 My26 man is a worthy Loyalist of Mariland."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII, under Je 4.

27 "Before Dinner at Headquarters Sir Guy Carleton took me aside and talked of Courts to decide by Grand Juries & Petty Juries exclaiming ag[t] referring Decisions to Courts Martial or as he expressed it to the Sash & Gorget &c[a] and expressed his Wish that I would with other Gentlemen in Law Offices undertake the Trust—I approved his Intention of putting Business in a Train less repugnant to the Principles of the Law than the present Mode by Police & Military Discretion but said it would require a Consult[a] how best to effectuate his Wish—On which M[r] Ch[ief] J[ustice] Smyth and M[r] Kemp were called in & it was agreed we should consult & report."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

In some notes written on the proposal, Smith states that if the success of the British forces in any colony is such "as to render it peaceable to reestablish its Legislature, it ought to be immediately convened; because there will then be a Power, as well to aid the Military operations, as to give the People the Protection of the Crown." He thinks that "infinite Confusion would be created, by a partial Re Establishment of the Judicial and other Branches of the Executive, without the Legislative authority." He adds:

"There are Difficulties in the Choice of any Models, to be proposed for the Government of the Districts in the British Possession. . . .

"Under the Military Government there must needs be a Defect of Justice in the Criminal Department; for the Power of Life & Death, when not authorized by the Laws, wears too formidable a Complexion, to inspire the Confidence of any Magistracy, who are to depend for Safety upon the . . . Crown or the Legislature.

"If to such a Judicatory we prefer the Opening of the Courts, . . . the Course indeed will be legal; but it is necessary to be apprized, that the Judges may walk by no other Rule than the Laws of the Land, without Deference to Power of any King, being bound by Oath to disrespect even the King's Letters to the Contrary, if any such should be sent to them

"They must also act with equal Freedom in the Dispensation of Justice in Civil concerns until the Law is changed. . . .

". . . it seems to be deducible . . . that previous to the Moment which will admit of the Restoration of the Legislature, little more can be done, than to bind the Hands of Criminals, especially when the Punishment extends to Life or Limb; and that for the great objects of preserving Order, preventing Oppression, & compelling to substantial Justice, as far as the Situation of the Country will permit it may be proper to cons[t]itute a Board or Judicatory supported by & answerable only to the Commander in Chief, with compleat authority to form a Code of Regulations for general Conformity & to meet Monthly & hear all Complaints & Appeals from Subordinate Distributions of Power & to afford effectual Redress according to their Discretion as nearly as possible according to the Measure and Spirit dictated by the Laws & Constitution."—*Wm. Smith Papers* (*MS.*), folio 194.

28 In celebration of the victory of the British fleet over the French in the West Indies, "the Artillery Company with their field pieces and the two battalions of the Kingston regiment of foot militia" assemble on the parade, and after going through the manual exercise, fire a "Feu de Joie." In the evening, the town is "most splendidly illuminated."—*Royal Gaz.*, My 29, 1782.

29 A report or sketch bearing this date shows Sir Henry Clinton's plan "for securing the peace, interest and trade of the inhabitants in the three Islands [Manhattan Id., Long Id., and Statan Id.]; Establishment of the police; landed estates of the rebels parcelled out amongst needy refugees under certain restrictions, and granted during pleasure; arrangement for trade of the garrison."—See *Report on Am. MSS. in the Royal Inst. of Gt. Brit.*, II: 503.

30 The "loyal Refugees of the Province of New York" present an address to Sir Guy Carleton. They state that their "dispersed situation" prevented their congratulating him when he arrived. They give the following account of themselves: "Many of the King's friends, in this province, have suffered ignominious deaths, for their uniform attachment to Government; many have been persecuted, imprisoned and banished from their estates and families, while others of us, after being treated with unparalleled cruelty and oppression, were stript of our property, and obliged to seek an asylum here and in Canada. Thousands are now in actual service, and numbers have perished nobly in defence of their King and the constitution." They are ready to hazard their lives, as they have sacrificed their fortunes, "to assist in bringing the Colonies to a re-union with the Mother-Country." He replies that he wishes most warmly "that peace and union may be restored on such generous and liberal terms, as may insure greatness and security to the whole, as well as happiness and freedom to all its parts."—*Royal Gaz.*, Je 1, 1782. May 30

An open letter to Sir Guy Carleton appears in the *Pennsylvania Packet*. It is subscribed "Agricola," and reads: June 3

"The united states of America, heard with pleasure of your appointment to the command of his Britannic majesty's troops in America. Your birth in a land of freedom and urbanity, has secured you from the prejudices and vindictive spirit of a Briton—An Irishman is a traitor to his native country, when he becomes the enemy of liberty.—You were once, we are told, the master and afterwards the pupil of the immortal Wolfe. Your behaviour in Canada and your general conduct, have procured you the character of a gentleman and a hero.

"It is your misfortune to be called as a solemn witness of the dissolution of the British empire.—Your predecessors in command have left you nothing to work upon. They have expended the whole strength of your nation in fruitless sieges, battles, marches, and even victories. A Marlborough or a Eugene, could do nothing in America, in your present situation.

"You have but one thing left and that is to be HONEST. Tell your master that the time is past for making the least impression upon this country. The people are uniting daily, more and more, in support of their independence. The French alliance they now see to be founded in interest, and the once deluded adherents of the crown of Britain, now expose for sale in our city, cargoes of goods manufactured by the hands of Frenchmen.

"The royal standard has been raised in every state to no purpose. Crown officers and a few vagrants called by you Refugees have crowded to it. The rest of the king's friends would not take up arms to rescue their Saviour, and there is no government so obnoxious to their principles, to which they would not swear allegiance.

"Beware of the company of Billy Smith. He deceived sir Harry Clinton, who deceived the late ministry. He likewise deceived governor Johnson, who afterwards deceived the British house of commons. His ambition and avarice have blinded his understanding, and with all his pretensions to loyalty, he is in heart a staunch republican.

"Put an end to the tortures of the Prison-ships. Let sir William Howe, and sir Harry Clinton, feel in their consciences All the punishment of putting American seamen to death in cold blood. Let not your name and laurels be stained with any one of their crimes."—*Penn. Packet*, Je 3, 1782.

Commenting on the reference to himself in this letter, the chief-justice says: "[It] appears to attack me & yet may come from a Friend to the general Reconciliation. It is but lately Mr. Donaldson writes that an English Gazette censured me as the Projector of Arnold's expedition to New London & this supposes me a Republican."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

Smith writes: "General Robertson Gen[l] Birch & Elliot are gone Home [following a conference at headquarters] with little Credit & much Anxiety—They have all been vehement advocates for the Military Power, which they see will no longer be countinanced and Gen[l] R in particular must have felt greater Restraints, for having hidden his real sentiments from the Ministry & the Pains he has taken to mask them before me."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII. "

The king's birthday is celebrated. "At noon a royal salute was fired from the guns of Fort George, and answered by the ships of war, adorned in a distinguished manner by an infinite variety of colours, presenting a beautiful exhibition. His Excellency the Commander in Chief, attended by a numerous procession of principal officers, waited on his Royal Highness Prince William Henry, with their compliments of congratulation.—Very elegant entertainments were given by his Excellency Sir Guy Carleton, Rear Admiral Digby, and Lieutenant General Robertson. A Feu de Joie was fired in the evening, amongst many thousands of rejoicing inhabitants, and the night was closed with perfect hilarity and harmony."—*Royal Gaz.*, Je 5, 1782; Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII. 4

In an advertisement of the "Brooklyn-Hall Charity Lottery," at the tavern of Charles Loosley (see My 7, 1779), beginning on "

1782 June 4 this day, the public is notified that tickets may be had at the printer's (Rivington's) and at the following taverns: Mr. Strachan's City Tavern and Coffee House (Merchants Coffee House); Mr. Roubalet's Tavern, Broadway (City Tavern); Mr. Kirk's Tavern in the Fields (Montagne's); Mr. Hearn's Tavern in the Fields; Mr. Bryan's Tavern, opposite the Coffee House; Mr. Campbell's Tavern in Irish Street; Mr. O'Brians Tavern, Fly Market; Mr. Hays Tavern, Broadway; Barden's Queen's Head, Jamaica; Mr. Rapalye's Tavern, New-Town, and Mr. Griffen's at Howard's Half Way House, Long Island.—*Royal Gaz.*, My 25, 1782. This list probably includes the most popular taverns of the time in and about New York.

5 Washington writes to Rear-Admiral Digby concerning a visit he has received from Capt. Daniel Aborn and Dr. Joseph Bowen in behalf of the American naval prisoners. He states that, as he has "no agency on naval matters," the application was made upon "mistaken grounds." In addition he declares that the prisoners' chief complaint is about overcrowding, and that he is sure Digby's "feelings for fellow men" will induce him "to proportion the ships (if they must be confined on board ships) to their accommodation and comfort, and not by crouding them together in a few, bring on disorders which consign them by half dozens in a day to the grave." Admiral Digby answered this letter briefly by suggesting that Washington could mitigate the sufferings of the American naval prisoners by exchanging some of the British soldiers in his hands for them.—*Royal Gaz.*, Jl 3, 1782. See also Ag 21, 1781; Je 11 and 24, 1782.

7 "General Orders" are issued—a first step toward the restoration of civil government—in these words:

"Whenever it should be found necessary to confine any Person not Military he is to be immediately reported to His Excellency L^{t} Gen^{l} Robertson who will take the necessary Steps for his being brought to Tryal."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII, under Je 9.

8 A "neat Brick House, With a Store, three Rooms a good Cellar-Kitchen, and Yard, in Great George Street, opposite the Artillery Park," are offered on lease. "For particulars apply to John Amory, Whip-Maker, No. 229 Queen Street, near the Fly Market."—Rivington's *Royal Gaz.*, Je 8, 1782. This was the old Montagne tavern, on Broadway, between Warren and Murray Sts. See Ap 5, 1754.

11 David Sproat writes a letter from New York to the prisoners on the "Jersey," informing them that Capt. Aborn and Dr. Bowen, their representatives, have conveyed to Gen. Washington (see Je 5) the appeal concerning their "disagreeable situation," and have solicited him to grant them relief by exchanging captured British soldiers for them. Sproat informs the prisoners that Aborn and Bowen are now bringing to them Washington's reply, which is a "flat denial," and encloses copies of three letters that have passed between himself and the American commissary (see Je 24), "which will convince you that every thing has been done on the part of Admiral Digby, to bring about a fair and general exchange of prisoners on both sides."

As a result, the prisoners on the "Jersey" address a letter to "Friends and Fellow Countrymen of America," which closes thus: "What is to be done? are we to lie here and share the fate of our unhappy brothers who are dying daily? No, unless you relieve us immediately, we shall be under the necessity of leaving our country, in preservation of our lives."—*Royal Gaz.*, Je 12, 1782; *Recollections of the Jersey prison-ship, from the MSS. of Capt. Thomas Dring*, by A. G. Greene (ed. by Dawson, 1865), 138-42; Banks, *David Sproat*, 73-80. See, further, Jl 3.

12 The American commissary of prisoners writes to the secretary of war, Benjamin Lincoln: "I am solicited by our naval Prisoners at New York and the British Commissary to obtain a permission for a Boat to fish on the Jersey Coast—this Boat they propose to man by some of the Prisoners, and some persons to be employed by the Enemy, and the Fish to be appropriated to the Use of the Prisoners on Board the Prison Ship and other places where they are confined.

"The British Comissary has also proposed to purchase within our Lines a Quantity of Wood for which he will pay the Cash and it shall be for the Use of our Prisoners solely—the Applications are founded on these Principles; The Fish will afford the Prisoners two or three fresh Meals a Week and the Price of Wood being so much lower within our Lines than at New York, the greater allowance will be given the Prisoners.

"I am extremely sorry to inform you that the Situation of those Men is truly deplorable—all Hopes of their Release is frustrated and no Exchange can take Place. I owe the Enemy a Balance of 1,000 Men in the naval Line, and they will not consent to exchange those they now have unless we give them an equal Number of Seamen or *Soldiers* and pay off the Balance—I would therefore wish to be authorised to contribute towards the Comforts of those Prisoners and that if you think proper that they should be indulged with the necessary permission to fish and that the British Commissary be allowed to purchase Wood for the Use of our Prisoners." Lincoln sent the letter to congress on June 28 recommending a compliance with the requests, and on July 1, congress referred the matter to Washington for execution. The secretary of war's report of the transactions is indorsed: "General Heath and General Knox will endeavour to make arrangements for carrying the inclosed proposition into execution without improper use being made of the indulgence."—From a copy of the report in Emmet Coll. (No. 8738) of N. Y. P. L. June 12

"The New-York Freeholder Number I" appears. The writer says: "I am *bona fide*, a New-York Freeholder; my farm, which lies at a small distance from the City, and within the British lines, hath always enabled me to live in affluence; and thus I am interested in the welfare of America. Twenty pounds currency would pay all the debts I owe in the world; and I have no pension from Great-Britain, France, or America; so that it is impossible that any bias on account of these should hang on my judgment. I never received any personal insult, nor material injury in my estate, from the active friends of Congress; therefore I cannot have any personal resentment against them. I still consider them as brethren, though mistaken; and anxiously wish for the day when I shall embrace them as friends. In fine, although I am a hearty friend to every part of the British Empire; yet my prejudices are peculiarly in favour of America, and my interests are inseparably connected with her's. 15

"Thus circumstanced, and with this disposition, I propose to examine some points of the last moment to America. . . . I dare not promise that I shall throw much light on them—that must be left to the determination of others. They shall at least be discussed with calmness and impartiality.

"Whether America is likely to be happier and more flourishing by independency, than by a continual union with Great-Britain—Whether independency is really attainable at this time—Whether America should not accept of the accommodation proposed by Great-Britain, provided the terms are generous, honourable, and advantageous to America—Whether the present alliance between France and America is beneficial to the latter—And whether the Americans should not be justly alarmed at the designs and efforts of France, all circumstances considered—These, besides literary, moral and other political subjects, are points which I intend to treat of. I shall assign my reasons for the opinions I adopt concerning each of these; and as I wish, like Montesquieu, rather to make people *think*, than make them *read*, I hope they will consider those reasons with candour and impartiality. . . .

"The present period calls loudly on every friend of America to lay aside passion and prejudice, and to dismiss every narrow, selfish, and party principle. The state of things is greatly changed from what it was lately. Matters are now brought to a most interesting crisis, when the conduct of my countrymen must determine whether America is to continue a theatre of war and desolation; or whether peace with its attending blessings shall revisit us, and whether we shall become once more a free, flourishing and happy people. My earnest wish is, that wisdom, virtue and cool judgment may preside in their deliberations, and regulate their conduct."—*Royal Gaz.*, Je 15, 1782.

Commenting on the article, Smith says: "I suspect it to be sent from Head Quarters and that it is one of a Set sent out from England to prepare the Way for correcting the Vindictive Spirit of the Refugees."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII, under Je 18. Additional numbers of "The Freeholder" appeared in *Royal Gaz.*, Je 22, 29, Jl 6, 13, 20, 27 and Ag 3, 1782. See Jl 20, for a conjecture by Smith as to the identity of "The Freeholder."

A New Yorker writes: "Our new Commander in Chief [Sir Guy Carleton] goes on retrenching—not ground—but expences. The arrangements he has already made will occasion a saving of near a million in the annual charge. He sees every thing with his own eyes, and hears every body: he is up and about before four in "

1782 June 15 the morning: Before the quarter-part of his army have opened their eyelids, he has perhaps rode ten or a dozen miles; he comes almost every day to the parade, which is a signal that immediately after he will have a levee, where every one may tell their story, or request a private hour, which I am told is generally fixed for that day or the next, and those who have had conversations with him go away very much satisfied with his patience and condescension: In short, his conduct, as far as it has gone, has procured him the respect of the army, and the love of the Loyalists.

"The newspapers will inform you, that the rulers of America are not in the least disposed toward peace, unless independence is acknowledged, and their great and good ally included in the treaty. . . .

"The whole army is now under orders to encamp beyond Kingsbridge, it is said, with intention to cover some miles of the country, in which forage can be collected together. Washington is drawing together his force at New-Windsor, where the greater part of the French troops from Chesapeak are to join him."—*London Chron.*, Jl 20–23, 1782.

" "Weir's Tavern, the Sign of The Grand Master, below the Coffee-House, Will be opened on Tuesday next [June 18] for the reception of company, where an Ordinary is intended to be kept up in the genteelest manner."—*Royal Gaz.*, Je 15, 1782. When Sarah Bolton Loftus offered her property for sale on Jan. 6, 1783, one of the items listed was a house on "the corner of the Old-slip, next to the house wherein Mr. James Wier lately kept tavern."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ja 6, 1783.

17 Court is held in the city hall for the trial of piracies by a commission acting under a statute of King William III.—*Royal Gaz.*, Je 19, 1782. Gov. Robertson presided and the bench included the governour and council of New Jersey as well as the council of New York. "We proceeded," says Smith, "upon the Record of a Commission issued in 1762, and when sworn signed & sealed a Warrant to the Military Provost Marshal to deliver & to Ludlow as Marshal of this Court to receive and bring before us

"John Clarke—James Wigmore & Joseph Royn. The Court assembled at 10 A M & sat till Dusk—We unanimously found Clarke guilty, & sentenced him to be executed 28 Ins[t]—Wigmore was also found guilty by a great Majority—but intending to recommend him for Pardon, we ordered his Execution on the first Monday in June 1783—A great Majority acquited Joseph Royns & he was instantly discharged.

"The Com[rs] unanimously agreed to admit the Prisoners to have Counsel, & it was declared to them, but they said they were not able to procure any.

"There were several Witnesses on the Part of the Crown. viz[t] John Davis, Richard Magrath, James Inan, Francis Smith & James Bruce.

"The Prisoners called for Edward Parkinson & William Noy."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII. See also *Wm. Smith Papers* (*MS.*), folio 197, where a more detailed account of the trial is given.

19 An act of Parliament, passed on this day, authorizes George III to make peace with the United States.—*Jour. House of Lords* (1779–83), 537; Lamb, *Hist. City of N. Y.*, II: 258. See also Mr 28. For the debates in parliament at this period, see *Almon's Parliamentary Register*, Vols. XXI–XXVI.

20 The first seal of the United States is adopted by the continental congress.—*Jour. of Cong.*, IV: 39; Hunt, *Hist. of the Seal of the U. S.* (1909), 41.

22 Twelve masters and one surgeon of American vessels which have been captured by British cruisers and brought into port, having obtained the "enlargement" of their paroles from Rear-Admiral Digby, to return to their homes, have appointed six of their number to inspect the prison-ships in the harbour, including the "Jersey;" and, accompanied by David Sproat, the British commissary-general for naval prisoners, and by George Rutherford, the surgeon of the prison hospital-ships, they visited these ships, and then prepared a written report, of this date, with considerable detail added, to the effect "that they have found them in as comfortable a situation as it is possible for prisoners to be on board of ships at this season of the year, and much more so than they had any idea of, and that anything said to the contrary, is false and without foundation. . . ."—*Royal Gaz.*, Je 26, 1782; Greene, *Recollections of the Jersey Prison-ship, from the original manuscripts of Capt. Thomas Dring, one of the prisoners* (ed. by Dawson, 1865), 143–45; Banks, *David Sproat and Naval Prisoners in the War of the Rev.* (1909), 81. June 22

The publication of this report had a certain limited influence in effecting a much needed exchange of prisoners (Greene, *op. cit.*, 111); but, for the motives that are said to have prompted or forced the report itself, see Ag 7.

Jay arrives in Paris to relieve Franklin.—Winsor, VII: 108. 23

Smith writes in his diary: "The Presbyterians mutter for Want of one of their Churches. I spoke to Gen[l] R[obertson] upon the Subject this Morning & advised him to oblige them if possible & to oblige the Hospital to Report in Writing the Reasons for withholding the New Church which has sick Hessians in it and whether another Place can't be found."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII. "

The American commissary of naval prisoners, Abraham Skinner, having seen the published letters of June 11 (*q. v.*), writes to the British commissary, David Sproat, giving a long and earnest exposition of the American position and claims in the matter of exchanging prisoners for the relief of the many Americans crowded into a few ill-kept British prison-ships. He reviews the British principles and policy which he conceives actuate Sproat's superiors, who, he says, are trying to induce the Americans to join the king's forces by assuring them that they are neglected by their countrymen, and that all their miseries are due to Washington's disinclination to exchange them. Skinner declares that it is impossible for Washington to do this because the exchange of naval prisoners is under the direction of the secretary of war, also because the Americans haven't enough British naval prisoners and the exchange of soldiers for seamen is contrary to the original agreement which specified that officers should be exchanged for officers, soldiers for soldiers, citizens for citizens, and seamen for seamen (see Mass. Hist. Soc. *Proc.*, 1860–62, p. 334). He adds that Aborn and Bowen (see Je 5 and 11) "appeared to be sensible of the force of those reasons, however repugnant they might be to the feelings and wishes of the men who had destruction and death staring them in the face," and that if better accommodations were not provided, Washington would retaliate "by confining the land prisoners with as much severity as our seamen were held." 24

Sproat answered this letter by recapitulating the British position, by referring to the declaration of June 22 (*q. v.*) by American shipmasters concerning the favourable condition of American naval prisoners, by again offering to exchange the American seamen for British soldiers, and by attacking the treatment accorded to British prisoners in Philadelphia and Boston. These letters, together with those referred to under June 5 (*q. v.*), were published at Sproat's request in the *Royal Gaz.*, Jl 3, 1782. See also Greene, *Recollections of the Jersey Prison-ship, from MSS. of Capt. Thomas Dring* (ed. by Dawson, 1865), 145–53, and Banks, *David Sproat*, 85–98, 101.

The financial statement of the New York Theatre, covering the general account of receipts and disbursements for the last two seasons, and showing the balance in hand at this date, is published as a broadside. It is taken from the books of the theatre, in the possession of the treasurer, and is shown to enable persons, until Aug. 31, to present any outstanding demands against the theatre, after which the surplus will be given to charity. It is signed by four managers. It shows gifts of £291:0, and of £827:7:6, in the two seasons respectively, to the widows and children of 35 military and naval organizations, to refugees, and to inhabitants of New York and vicinity. The receipts include large donations from the governour and the several British generals in the city. There were taken in at the doors of the theatre, in the two seasons, £4,520:17:6 and £323:17:8 respectively.—From original broadside, in N. Y. P. L. "

Prince William Henry is in town again from the "Warwick."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 151. 28

The "encampment near Mr. Bayard's in the Bowery" is mentioned in an advertisement.—*Royal Gaz.*, Je 29, 1782. 29

Smith records the fact that Sir Guy Carleton, in conversation with him, expresses the wish that "I would take up the Pen blaming the contracted Idea of treating the Colonies like petty Corporations as M[r] York & other Lawyers had in England; & he applauded much the large Mind & Principles of Lord Chatham & the present Chancellor.—I ment[d] Difficulties from the uncertainty respecting the Views of the present Ministers—He replied that they would countenance free Sentiments—I mentioned the King's Mind & Intentions—He said he could perfectly support them, that he thought well of the old Sett, but was convinced they could not serve July 1

1782 July 1 him any longer & that their Principles had been injurious to the Nation and his own Family, & were founded in Mistake.

" "I made no Promises but see it probable that the Freeholder now publishing by Rivington is a Paper from Head Quarters."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

" Notice is given to the refugees and others that the governour permits those who have no seats "in either of the Episcopal Churches" in New York, to use "the Great Court Room in the City Hall" for divine service on Sundays, which the "Refugee Clergy" will conduct in rotation.—*N. Y. Merc.*, Jl 1, 1782.

2 Charles James Fox, in a speech in the house of commons, says: "It is the intention of the administration to give America unconditional and unequivocal Independence."—*The Speech of the Right Honourable Charles James Fox on American Independence: Spoken in the House of Commons, On Tuesday, July 2, 1782* (London, 1782).

12 The state legislature passes "An Act to abolish Entails, to confirm Conveyances by Tenants in Tail, to distribute Estates Real, of Intestates, to remedy defective Conveyances to joint Tenants, and directing the Mode of such Conveyances in future." The text of this law is included in a compilation entitled *Laws of the Legislature of the State of New York, in force against the Loyalists, and Affecting the Trade of Great Britain, and British Merchants, and Others Having Property in That State* (London, 1786), 91.

" "It is intimated to me," says Smith, "that Mr Magrudie Prince Wm's Tutor wished a Copy of my History [see 1757] might be put into Adml Digby's Hands for his Royal Highness & says it will be well recd—I did not like the Parade of a Letter to the Admiral & preferr'd giving it to Magrudie, but he declines it out of Delicacy to the Admiral—I therefore sent a Copy bound up with the Review of the Military Operations published in 1756 to Adml Digby with a short Letter & the Adml answered it this Day & says the Prince recd it with Pleasure."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

15 The people of Connecticut, "being determined to release their Brethern as fast as possible," send about 90 prisoners to New York to exchange for as many seamen confined here.—*N. Y. Merc.*, Jl 15, 1782.

" All free male negroes, over 14 years of age, not employed in "the Public Departments," are required "to appear on the Common fronting the Provost," to be registered.—*Royal Gaz.*, Jl 13, 1782.

" Cricket is to be played "on the Green, near the Ship Yards."—*Royal Gaz.*, Jl 13, 1782.

20 Smith expresses to Gen. Robertson the hope that before the latter departs he will "first give the City a good Charter for the Sake of his Fame as well as the public Good." Along the same line Smith suggests that "a Mayor's Court might be instituted to relieve the Police."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

" The field officers of the four battalions of the City Militia publish a denial that there have been desertions from these battalions.—*Royal Gaz.*, Jl 20, 1782.

" The batteries along the water at Fort George are being changed and repaired.—*Von Krafft's Jour.*, 164.

" A "Genteel House" is advertised for sale, located on the street "on the North-side of St. Paul's Church, leading down to the Hay Magazine."—*Royal Gaz.*, Jl 20, 1782.

24 "Sir Guy Carleton has visited all the prison ships at New York, minutely examined into the situation of the prisoners and expressed his intentions of having them better provided for: That they were to be landed on Blackwell's Island, in New York harbour in the day time, during the hot season."—N. Y. H. S. *Bull.*, Jl, 1921, citing *N. J. Gaz.*, Jl 24, 1782.

29 In a letter to Major Poynton at Edinburgh, a New Yorker says: "People here in general talk much of peace; many wagers are laid that it will be confirmed by next packet; but though I do most sincerely long for peace, I fear it will be patched up, greatly in favour of the Rebels, and against Britain; and it is expected. Washington will very soon be obliged to disband his men for want of money to pay them, as they can raise none by taxes, and the New England Yankees are quarrelling among themselves, and send off flags to exchange their prisoners, contrary to Washington's positive orders. Within a few weeks a number of vessels have come in here from that part of the country with provisions, and got protections from the Admiral."—*London Chron.*, S 24–26, 1782.

" Carleton has "Proper Sentiments," writes Smith in his diary, "of the Imbecility of the Rebel Party. He is anxious to hear from England & fearful that the Ministry may strike Hands with the Congress Agents in Europe under too high an Estimate of their Power here. If they have not Sir G [Carleton] will correct their false Views—We are all impatient for the arrival of the Commissioners that the whole Work may proceed upon American Ground: I intimated to the Com: Genl as I have to Sir Guy Carleton that I thought the Congress already in the Project of preparing the People for a Reunion & looking to the Crown for Favor to themselves. I shewed him at the same time that it would be the Ruin of them in this Country which they had too long abused for their holding general Esteem in it."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII. July 29

A man who left New York in the beginning of August reported on his arrival in London that "he saw and conversed with the Deputies from the New England Colonies, that were then at New York with Sir Guy Carleton, to know what terms had been proposed by this Country [Great Britain] to Congress, and what terms the Colonies they represented, were to be offered. That notwithstanding the Congress laws subsisting to the Southward of New York, to prevent all communication between them and the King's garrison, there was an uninterrupted intercourse between New York and the Colonies to the Eastward; that vessels had gone out loaded with British goods into Connecticut, one of which had to the amount of 1200 l. others of less value; and a vast number of horses loaded with every species of goods, that was portable by such conveyances, went out of the line into the country."—*London Chron.*, S 14–17, 1782. Aug. —

An elaborate ceremony takes place in New York on this day when Prince William Henry delivers to the "King's American dragoons" the standards of their regiment. It is thus described in a letter written from the city on Aug. 7: "The regiment . . . was formed on very advantageous ground in front of their encampment, with two pieces of light artillery on their right. About 60 yards in front of the regiment a canopy was erected 20 feet in height, supported by 10 pillars; on the east side of which was a semicircular bower for the accommodation of the spectators. The standards were planted under the canopy on the right and left of the center pillar. At one o'clock his Royal Highness Prince William Henry, with his Excellency Admiral Digby, General Birch, and many other Officers of distinction, came on the ground at the right of the regiment, and having passed along both in front and rear of the line, receiving the usual salute, trumpets sounding, and music playing 'God save the King!' posted themselves in the canopy, when all the officers of the regiment saluted together. The regiment then formed into half troops . . . and the whole passed in review before the canopy, performing the usual marching salutes. After having returned to their ground they dismounted and formed as a battalion, and then marched in close order, and formed a semicircle in front of the canopy. Their Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Odell, advanced and delivered a pointed and elegant Address calculated for the purpose; after which the whole regiment, officers and men kneeling, laid their helmets and their arms upon the ground, held up their right hands, and took a most solemn oath of allegiance to their Sovereign, and fidelity and attachment to their standard, the whole repeating the oath together. This being finished, the Chaplain pronounced a solemn benediction, the regiment still kneeling. The regiment then returned to their ground, and again formed as a battalion, with their artillery on their right, and fired a royal salute; being again mounted, the whole saluted the standard together, and again marched by the canopy saluting the standards as they passed. 1

"As soon as the consecrating and saluting the standards was over, the regiment formed, his Royal Highness Prince William Henry, attended by Admiral Digby and Gen. Birch, and followed by the Hon. Lieutenant-colonel Fox and Lieutenant-colonel Small (bearing the standards), came forward to the centre of the regiment, where his Royal Highness, receiving the standards from his Excellency Admiral Digby, presented them with his own hand to Lieutenant-colonel Thompson, who delivered them to his eldest Cornets; upon a signal given the whole regiment, with all the numerous spectators, gave three shouts, the trumpets sounded, the music played 'God save the King!' the artillery fired a royal salute, and the ceremony was concluded."—*London Chron.*, O 3–5, 1782.

Sir Guy Carleton and Admiral Digby write to Gen. Washington that they have just received information from England "that negotiations for a general peace have already commenced at Paris; and that Mr. Grenville is invested with full Powers to treat with 2

A S K E T C H

OF THE

Rates and Conditions of Insurance,

OF THE

Mutual Assurance Company of the City of New-York,

For the Purpose of insuring Houses and other Buildings in the said City from Loss by Fire.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FIRST RATE.

THAT for and upon insuring all Houses and other Buildings built of Brick or Stone, with Party-Walls carried twelve Inches or upwards above the Roof, and covered with Tiles, Slate, Copper or other safe Materials, the Premium and Deposit on every Hundred Pounds shall be, for seven Years,

SECOND RATE.

THAT for and upon insuring all Houses and other Buildings, built of Brick or Stone, covered with Tile, Slate, Copper, or other safe Materials, but without such Party-Walls as above described, the Premium and Deposit on every Hundred Pounds shall be, for seven Years,

THIRD RATE.

THAT for and upon insuring all Houses and other Buildings built of Brick or Stone up to the Roof, but covered partly with Tile, Slate, Copper, or other safe Materials, and partly with Shingles, the Premium and Deposit on every Hundred Pounds shall be, for seven Years,

FOURTH RATE.

THAT for and upon insuring all Houses and other Buildings, the outside Walls of which are built of Brick or Stone up to the Roof, and which are covered wholly with Shingles, the Premium and Deposit on every Hundred Pounds shall be, for seven Years,

FIFTH RATE.

THAT for and upon insuring all framed Houses and other Buildings, with Brick or Stone Fronts, and the Sides filled in with Brick, the Premium and Deposit on every Hundred Pounds shall be, for seven Years,

SIXTH RATE.

THAT for and upon insuring all framed Buildings, filled in with Brick, the Premium and Deposit on every Hundred Pounds shall be, for seven Years,

SEVENTH RATE.

THAT for and upon insuring all wooden Buildings, the Premium and Deposit on every Hundred Pounds shall be, for seven Years,

	Prem. p. C.	Deposit.	Total.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
First Rate	0 3 0	12 0	0 15 0
Second Rate	0 4 0	16 0	1 0 0
Third Rate	0 5 0	1 0 0	1 5 0
Fourth Rate	0 6 0	1 4 0	1 10 0
Fifth Rate	0 7 0	1 8 0	1 15 0
Sixth Rate	0 8 0	1 12 0	2 0 0
Seventh Rate	0 10 0	2 0 0	2 10 0

THE Expence therefore of insuring Five Hundred Pounds for seven Years, in a Building as described in the Fifth Rate, which comprehends the greatest Proportion of Houses in this City, will appear as follows :—

Premium on £. 500	at 7s. per Cent.	£. 1 15 0
Deposit,	at 28s. per Cent.	7 0 0
Policy and Badge,		0 10 0
		£. 9 5 0
If the Amount of the Premiums is found sufficient to pay the Losses by Fire, and the incident Expences of the Office, the whole of the Deposit will be returned at the Expiration of seven Years, is		7 0 0
		£. 2 5 0

WHICH shews the Expence of insuring £. 500 for seven Years may not, in all probability, exceed two Pounds five Shillings; a small Cost for securing said Sum for such length of Time.

NO Sugar-House, Brew-House, Bake-House, Still-House, Cooper's or Joiner's Shop, or other House or Shop wherein any of the hazardous Trades or Business following are carried on, viz. Chymists, Ship Chandlers, Tallow Chandlers, Stable-keepers, Tavern-keepers, Printers, Malt-Driers, Oil or Colourmen; or which are used as Stores for hazardous Goods, viz. Hemp, Flax, Tallow, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Spirits of Turpentine, Rosin, Gunpowder, Shingles, Hay, Straw, Fodder of all kinds, and Corn unthreshed, will be insured, but on such Terms only as the Directors shall specially agree.

ANY Person applying to the Secretary of this Office for Insurance, must deposit twenty Shillings for each Policy, to defray Expences of Survey, &c. which will be allowed in Part of such Insurance when made, but on Default, will be forfeited to the Company.

AS the MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY is established on Principles of reciprocal Advantage, without attending to the Interest of any Individual, it is necessary that all Persons, before their Insurance commences in this Society, pay their Premium and Deposits on receiving their Policies, signed by three of the Directors and subscribing the Deed of Settlement.

ANY Person insured by this Society becomes a Member thereof, and is eligible to be chosen a Director.

ALL Losses or Damages by Fire are to be paid or repaired within ninety Days from their Settlement in the Office.

By Order of the Directors,

John Pintard, Secretary.

No. 57, KING-STREET.

NEW-YORK, March 11, 1788.

Printed by J. and A. M'LEAN, No. 41, Hanover-Square, where Printing is carried on in its various Branches with Accuracy, and on the most reasonable Terms.

A. BROADSIDE PUBLISHED BY THE FIRST ESTABLISHED INSURANCE COMPANY IN NEW YORK. SEE JUNE 15, 1787 (P. 1218).



B. PAGE OF CHRISTOPHER COLLES' ROAD-MAP, 1789, SHOWING ROADS ON MANHATTAN ISLAND. SEE P. 1234.

1782 Aug. 2 all the parties at war;" also, that the king, "in order to remove all obstacles to that Peace which he so ardently wishes to restore, has commanded his Ministers to direct Mr. Grenville, that the Independency of the Thirteen Provinces should be proposed by him, in the first instance, instead of making it a condition of a general treaty; however, not without the highest confidence, that the Loyalists shall be restored to their possessions, or a full compensation made them for whatever confiscations may have taken place . . ."

Transports, they state, have been prepared to convey American prisoners to this country, to be exchanged here. They urge, "by every consideration of humanity, the most speedy exchange." A proposal has been made that the British soldiers, so exchanged, "shall not serve in or against the Thirteen Provinces for one year." —*Royal Gaz.*, Ag 7, 1782. Inhabitants within the British lines were requested to appoint delegates to meet at Roubalet's Tavern on Aug. 9 to consider this communication and adopt suitable measures.—*Ibid.* Commenting on the news, Smith writes that it is "Evidence of great internal Debility—or of Menaces from other European Powers . . . That it must light up a Civil War in Great Britain unless it was not absolutely necessary to Self Preservation—That the Ministers who advised it would not be safe from Assassination in the Streets of London—That it would transfer the Affection of all America to France—That we thought we had in himself a sure Pledge for Liberality to America & vigor to put down Opposition to any unreasonable Partialities, And that as the Situation of our Affairs was at present more flattering to our Wishes than at any Time within the five Years past, those who advise the Measure must have Republican Desires to overturn the Constitution and upon the whole that this Information shook me as much as the Loss of all I had in the World & my Family with it."—Wm. Smith's *Diary*, VII. Subsequently "some observations" upon this letter were printed in the *Royal Gazette* of Ag 17 (*q.v.*). His diary discloses that Smith wrote these "observations."

3 Smith writes that he hears it asserted "that the People of England are in general tired of the War & desirous of Peace at any Price."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

" Henry Ludlam advertises a bathing house, for the use of ladies, which he has erected in his yard on North River, adjoining Powles Hook Ferry. His charge is four shillings for bathing "each time." —*Royal Gaz.*, Ag 3, 1782.

5 "This evening all the citizen watches in New York were discontinued on account of the peace, by the English and Hessians." —*Von Kraffi's Jour.*, 165.

6 A letter written from New York contains the following: "The communication of this place with the country is so open, that boats, &c. from Philadelphia, Boston, and all the northern provinces, are admitted without flags of truce to come in and purchase goods, &c. without molestation. The troops are encamped between King's Bridge and Greenwich. Washington is about 15 miles off; both armies remain quiet, and [there is] no appearance of hostilities." —*London Chron.*, S 12–14, 1782.

7 One "Captain Rover" publishes the following letter, dated at Boston, Aug. 7, and addressed to "Mr. Printer:"

"Happening to be at Mr. Bracket's tavern last Saturday, and hearing two gentlemen conversing on the surprising alteration in regard to the treatment our prisoners met with in New-York, and as I have had the misfortune to be more than once a prisoner in England, and in different prison ships in New-York, and having suffered every thing but death, I cannot help giving all attention to any thing I hear or read relating to the treatment our brave seamen met with on board the prison ships in New-York. One of the gentlemen observed that the treatment to our prisoners must certainly be much better, as so many of our Commanders had signed a paper [see Je 22] that was wrote by Mr. David Sproat, the Commissary of naval prisoners in New-York. The other gentleman answered, and told him he could satisfy him in regard to that matter, having seen and conversed with several of the Captains that signed Mr. Sproat's paper, who told him that altho' they had put their hands to the paper, that Mr. Sproat sent them on Long-Island, where they were upon parole, yet it was upon these conditions they did it, in order to have leave to go home to their wives and families, and not be sent on board the prison ship, as Mr. Sproat had threatened to do if they refused to sign the paper that he sent them. These Captains further said, that they did not read the paper nor hear it read. The gentleman then asked them, how they could sign their names to a paper they did not read; they said it was because they might go home upon parole. He asked one of them why he did not contradict it since it had appeared in the public papers, and was false; he said he dare not at present, for fear of being recalled and sent on board the prison ship and there end his days; but as soon as he was exchanged he would do it. Aug. 7

"If this gentleman, through fear, dare not contradict such a piece of falshood,—I dare, and if I was again confined on board the prison ship in New-York, dare again take the boat and make my escape, although at the risk of my life.

"Some of the Captains went on board the prison-ship with Mr. Sproat, a few moments, but did not go off the deck.

"In justice to myself and country, I am obliged to publish the above. Capt. Rover."

—*Ind. Chron.* (Boston), Ag 15, 1782.

An affidavit, denying the statements contained in the report of the ship-masters, was made on July 16 by one John Cochran, a prisoner on the "Jersey" at the time these captains made their superficial inspection from the deck of the ship; it was published in the *Penn. Packet*, S 10, 1782; and in Greene's *Recollections of the Jersey Prison-ship: from the MSS. of Capt. Thos. Dring* (ed. by Dawson, 1865), 156–57.

9 An "Officer of Rank at New York" writes to a friend in London: "It is currently talked of to-day, that the French are landing on the east end of Long Island, and that the rebels appear in force near the post at King's Bridge, on this island. What will be the event of it God only knows: this I know, that the offers of independency, which were made public a few days ago, will be a great detriment to the garrison in repelling a serious attack on this place, as the militia (a body of near 5000 men) and the refugees (near 1000) are extremely alarmed at the acquiescence of the Ministry, and concessions of Government. The majority of these people have already sacrificed their property to their principles, and now have the mortification to find the one will avail them as much as the other." —*London Chron.*, S 28–O 1, 1782.

10 "Addresses to the King and to His Majesty's Commissioners having, by the direction of a very respectable number of Gentlemen, been prepared, I am desired to give this notice, that the said Address will be read this Day at Twelve o'Clock, to such persons as choose to attend at Roubalet's Tavern, in order to receive either their approbation or dissent. Robert Alexander, Chairman."—*Royal Gaz.*, Ag 10, 1782. See Ag 15.

" "A plan of Mount Pitt in the Out Ward," the residence of Supreme Court Justice Thomas Jones, drawn by E. Bancker, Jr., bears this date of survey. It shows a "Pale Fence" where Grand St. was later cut through; and another "pale Fence" directly in front of the house. It shows the position of the mansion, stable, kitchen, fowl house, and other out-buildings, as well as trees. It is preserved in the Bancker Coll., in the N. Y. P. L.

15 The address of Aug. 10 (*q.v.*) to Gen. Carleton and Admiral Digby from "the Loyal Inhabitants and Refugees at New York," is answered.—*Report on Am. MSS. in Royal Institution of Gt. Britain*, III: 72.

16 The "Military" and the "Fire Club" assist the city firemen to put out a fire in Wall St., which "threatened the destruction of the city."—*Royal Gaz.*, Ag 17, 1782.

17 "I gave Rivington," says Smith, "a note of Reasons to shew that the Whiggs are as disgusted as the Tories to raise an Idea in the Towns & Country of the Emptiness of such an Independency as is proposed [see Ag 2]—It is in this Days Paper."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII. So it is now possible to publish the fact that the "Correspondent" from whom the printer has received "some observations" is William Smith. Rivington explains further that the correspondence relates to a "Note, which was annexed to a mutilated Copy of the Royal Commissioners Letter to General Washington, dated August 2d [*q.v.*], and which it is thought proper in this place to reprint, from the Philadelphia Journal, dated August 10th." These "observations" read:

"Though one might have imagined, that nothing could have given more joy to the Party of Independents in the different Colonies, than the consent of Great-Britain to their having, as they stile it, *a Name among the Nations*, yet the truth is, that the late intimation of the proposition to admit their Independency, creates as much disgust in them, as it does in the Loyalists, who always thought this imaginary blessing, the heaviest curse that could befal this country.—The objections that arise, are as various

1782 Aug. 17 as their apprehensions of its effects upon their interests and views."

Some of the reasons given are:

"Many conceive it would be impossible, even with a more extensive dominion, to raise the immense sums requisite to satisfy the Loyalists . . .

"Others are alarmed at the demands that are to follow for the debts to the French Governors and Merchants, as well as to other nations. . . .

"The American soldiery perceive the vanity of the promises of their vast arrears of pay, and of the land premiums they have been led to expect, in the luxury of liberty beyond the Blue Mountains.

"The Congressional creditors are in pain both for their interest and principal . . .

"Still less do the herd of purchasers of confiscated estates see ground to hope for an indemnity, to restore what they are to give up, by a general tax . . .

"The merchants too are under the keenest anxieties, as they have no kind of a claim upon the community at large for what they owe abroad . . .

"Perhaps no class of men feel greater apprehensions than those who have been the chief instruments in gulling on their countrymen to contend for this phantom [of Independency] . . . after the clear proof they have of the general aversion to their quaudom [*sic*] and ruinous politics, by the refusal of all the provinces *but three*, to contribute to the monstrous taxes they have imposed for the protraction of the war."—*Royal Gaz.*, Ag 17, 1782.

21 The birthday of Prince William Henry, who is 18 years of age, is celebrated. Admiral Digby gives "a very elegant Dinner . . . to all the great Officers of State;" and in the evening "a splendid illumination, Ball and Supper" are held in his honour at Greenwich, by Capt. Salter, commander of H.M.S. "Santa Margaretta."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ag 26, 1782.

22 Probably the most complete records of court-martial proceedings during the British occupation of New York are those for the trial of Col. Cosmo Gordon, of the Third Regt. of Foot Guards, who was charged with neglect of duty before the enemy on June 23, 1780, near Springfield, N. J. Beginning on this day, in New York, the trial continued until Sept. 24. The proceedings were published in London in this year.—See *Bibliotheca Americana* (Cat. of the John Carter Brown Library), item No. 2866.

26 Hugh Gaine offers for sale "An actual Survey of the Coast of America from Sandy-Hook to Cape Breton, on a very large Scale."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ag 26, 1782.

31 The rental of quarters for the British army from June 1 to this date, paid out of the vestry funds, amounts to £1058:13:4, New York currency; a statement to this effect is signed by John Smyth, treasurer.—Stevens, *Cat. Index of MSS.*, 1763–1783, Library of Congress, citing the original record in the Royal Inst. of Gt. Brit., L: 133.

Sept. — In this month, *The New-York Evening Post*, a tri-weekly newspaper, was established. The date is determined from that of the only issue located, that of Mar. 21, 1783, which is No. 86 of Vol. II. This was a paper of quarto size, published by the firm of "Sower, Morton, and Horner," consisting of Christopher Sower, Jr., William Morton, and Samuel Horner. It is in the archives of the N. Y. H. S.—Brigham, in A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 410. See, further, Ap, 1783.

4 Lieut. Von Krafft, on a "Work command," states that "Men were sent out to dig wells," but "could not find anything but the faintest and poorest springs, even at a depth of 30 and 40 feet." All "the wells and ditches round about were dried up."—*Von Krafft's Jour.*, 167.

8 "Sir Guy Carleton has in several Days past collected his Army from Long Island and means to reside himself near them at Hoor's [Horn's] Hook."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII. See S 17.

9 The barracks of the American post "at Bergen-Point, near Paulos-Hook, on the Jersey shore," are destroyed by fire.—*Penn. Gaz.*, S 11, 1782.

10 In a letter to ex-Gov. Tryon, William Smith expresses the opinion that it is still not too late for England to effect a reconciliation with the colonies. If the ministry will "send authority to drive the Compact here, and discontinue the Negotiations at Paris, your American Affairs are still recoverable, and I flatter myself now they are rid of the madmen of the Rockingham Heresy that all will still go well . . . New York is now moving Congress to amend the Confederation—This I think imports much good & [we] shall soon know what is meant by those who would gladly be American Peers."—*Wm. Smith Papers* (*MS.*), folio 208. Sept. 10

Writing to a friend in England, a New Yorker says: "The refugees have abandoned their post at Bergen Point; many of them, perhaps all, are going to Halifax, where lands, according to their merits, are to be assigned them. The army here is encamped in two lines across the island; one at Macgowan's Pass, nine miles off. Col. Robinson's Corps and some Hessians have charge of the city. I suppose the march of the French troops from the southward to this neighbourhood, has occasioned these movements."—*London Chron.*, O 29–31, 1782. "

11 A British officer on board the "Prince George" man-of-war writes from New York to a friend in Edinburgh: "Every necessary here is beyond imagination dear; beef and mutton from 2 s. to 2 s. 6 d. and none under a General or Commissary can get a fowl or goose. I yesterday gave three dollars for a pair of shoes. The political situation of things here, by the enquiries I have made, has continued much the same as after the unfortunate affair of Cornwallis.

"The Prince went to sea in the Warwick the day before we arrived off the hook. Admiral Digby's cruisers have been very successful."—*London Chron.*, O 26–29, 1782.

14 An officer in Admiral Pigot's fleet writes from "off Sandy Hook:" "We arrived off here on the 4th instant all well, and were immediately joined by the Warrior and Invincible, who, after undergoing their repairs pushed after us, from Jamaica . . . Our fleet at present consists of 26 sail of the line, 1 fifty, and 7 frigates. . . . We have shifted our station, 13 sail of us being now moored at Staten Island, while Mr. Pigot, with the remainder of the fleet, lies abreast of New York. We find great plenty of provisions, and are abundantly supplied with fresh beef twice a week. Vegetables are scarce, owing to the dryness of the season, which is universally complained of on this coast. We found 8000 British troops encamped at King's Bridge, and about 4000 in different small encampments round New York. The Rebel army, under Washington, are at the White Plains, and, as we are told, have lately been joined by a considerable body of French troops."—*London Chron.*, O 22–24, 1782.

Another letter from New York states: "Savannah is abandoned; Charlestown will share the same fate in a very short time; and we suspect this place will scarcely remain in our possession this Winter . . . "

"There has been a disorder here similar to your influenza; few families have escaped it."—*London Chron.*, O 26–29, 1782.

15 Carleton left town this morning, says Smith, "& went into West Chester County with 3000 Men & brought in before Night near 100 Loads of Forage. He was doubtless apprehensive that it would be carried off by Washington as soon as joined by Rochambau who must [be] now about crossing at King's Ferry—Washington is at Verplanks Point with all his Forces—He will probably go out again for more."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

17 Carleton moves "his Baggage and Family to the Army 7 Miles out of Town [see S 8]. This Vigilance pleases the People."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

25 "Rivington publishes a General Idea of the State of North America. The Packet is to sail next week & the Intention of this Paper is doubtless on this Side of the Water to repress a Vindictive Spirit—On the other to correct the Design of the Rockingham Party for giving up the Dependency of the Colonies—Mr Shoemaker had the Perusal of the Draft last Monday and no other Person."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

A lot is advertised for sale which is described as "fronting Petty-Coat Lane or Field Market Street."—*Royal Gaz.*, S 25, 1782. For the history of this street, see L. M. R. K., III: 1005. "

27 On account of the scarcity of butter in the market for private sale, a public auction is to be held of 1,000 firkins of butter "at the Kings Stores in the yard opposite to Waddington's Brewery."—*Royal Gaz.*, S 25, 1782.

30 A horse-race is announced for this day "at Mr. George Mason's, at the end of Harlem Lane," the prize a "very neat Saddle and Bridle."—*N. Y. Merc.*, S 80, 1782. The next month, a similar prize was offered to the winner of a race to be held Oct. 2, "at the Bull's Head Tavern, Bowery."—*Ibid.*, S 20, 1782. This custom of racing on the public roads was deemed very dangerous, and on Ag 30, 1783 (*q.v.*), the sport was interdicted.

1782 Oct. — Capt. Alexander Coffin, Jr., an American naval officer, captured by the British, wrote later an account of his experiences on the "Jersey" prison-ship, which was in part as follows: ". . . We arrived about the beginning of October at New-York, and were immediately sent on board the prison-ship in a small schooner called, ironically enough, the *Relief*, commanded by one Gardner, an Irishman. This schooner *Relief* plied between the prison-ship and New-York, and carried the water and provisions from the city to the ship. In fact, the said schooner might emphatically be termed the Relief, for the execrable water and provisions she carried relieved many of my brave but unfortunate countrymen by death, from the misery and savage treatment they daily endured. Before I go on to relate the treatment we experienced on board the Jersey, I will make one remark, and that is, that if you were to rake the infernal regions, I doubt whether you could find such another set of DÆMONS as the officers and men who had charge of the old Jersey prison-ship. . . . On my arrival on board the old Jersey, I found there about eleven hundred prisoners; many of them had been there from three to six months, but few lived over that time if they did not get away by some means or other. They were generally in the most deplorable situation, mere walking skeletons, without money, and scarcely clothes to cover their nakedness, and overrun with lice from head to foot. The provisions, Sir, that were served out to us was not more than four or five ounces of meat, and about as much bread, all condemned provisions from their ships of war, which no doubt were supplied with new in their stead, and the new in all probability charged by the commissaries to the Jersey. They, however, know best about that; and however secure they may now feel, they will have to render an account of that business to a Judge who cannot be deceived. This fact, however, I can safely aver, that both the times that I was confined on board the prison-ship, there never were provisions served out to the prisoners that would have been eatable by men that were not literally in a starving situation. The water that we were forced to use was carried from this city; and I positively assert, that I never, after having followed the sea thirty years, had on board of any ship, (and I have been three years on some of my voyages) water so bad as that we were obliged to use on board the old Jersey; when there was, as it were to tantalize us, as fine water, not more than three cables' length from us, at the mill in the Wallabout, as was perhaps ever drank.

"There were hogs kept in pens on the gun-deck by the officers of the prison-ship for their own use; and I have seen the prisoners watch an opportunity, and with a tin pot steal the bran from the hogs' trough, and go into the galley, and when they could get an opportunity, boil it on the fire, and eat it as you, Sir, would eat of good soup when hungry. This I have seen more than once, and there are those now living beside me who can bear testimony to the same fact. . . . I reflect how many hundreds of my brave and intrepid brother seamen and countrymen I have seen in all the bloom of health, brought on board of that ship, and in a few days numbered with the dead, in consequence of the savage treatment they there received; . . ."

In early March, 1783, again a captive, Capt. Coffin was once more confined on the "Jersey," where, he says, the greater number of his former fellow-prisoners "had taken up their abode under the surface of that hill . . ., where their bones are mouldering to dust. . . ." The "Jersey" being crowded, he was transferred with other prisoners to the "John," which was a transport of about 300 tons. "There we were treated worse, if possible, than on board the Jersey; and our accommodations were infinitely worse, for the Jersey being an old condemned sixty-four gun ship, had two tier of ports fore and aft, air ports and large hatchways, which gave a pretty free circulation of air through the ship; whereas the John being a merchant ship, and with small hatchways, and no ports, and the hatches laid down every night, and no man allowed during the night to go on deck, . . . was enough to destroy men of the most healthy and robust constitutions. All the time I was on board this ship not a prisoner eat his allowance, bad as it was, cooked, more than three or four times; but eat it raw as it came out of the barrel. . . . Almost (and in fact I believe I may safely say) every morning a large boat from each of the hospital ships went loaded with dead bodies, which were all tumbled together into a hole dug for the purpose, on the hill where the national navy-yard now is. . . ."—From *The Destructive Operation of Foul Air, Tainted Provisions, Bad Water and Personal Filthiness upon Human Constitutions; exemplified in the unparalleled Cruelty of the British to the American Captives at New York during the Revolutionary War on Board their Prison and Hospital Ships, in a communication to Dr. Mitchill, dated September 4, 1807* [citing the *Medical Repository*, XI: 260–67]. *Also A Letter to the Tammany Society upon the same subject, by Captain Alexander Coffin, Jun., One of the surviving sufferers, with an Introduction by Charles I. Bushnell* (N. Y., 1865). Oct. —

A "Gentleman of Character in New York" writes to a friend in England that "the army is still encamped towards King's Bridge, and that of the Rebels and French near Crom-Pond. The latter does not exceed 8000 men, so that there is no danger of an attack on New York. . . . Rebellion is still up in the three middle colonies, who have paid more taxes than all the others, and their leaders are still very violent: . . . The post at Loyd's Neck is abandoned, and what is to be done with the wretched Refugees I know not; the door is shut against their return, and they have no hopes from Britain, where men, they think, are more inclined to their enemies than to them. The panic that we had on the first news, occasioned alarming desertions in some of the provincial corps, but it is getting over, as those who deserted did not find the reception they expected, but the late removals we have had, (the battalions are now encamped at New York,) will in part continue it. . . . Admiral Pigot with his fleet is still here; the French at Boston; the Admiral has fortified the islands in the bay, with an appearance of fear of an attack, and the Brigadiers of militia are ordered to have the militia ready. . . . Ships have sailed to bring off the garrison of Charlestown, a second division follows in a day or two; an evacuation of New York is expected, and many are preparing accordingly."—*London Chron.*, N 16–19, 1782. 2

"To day the Prince [William Henry], the Admiral [Digby] and all the Generals reviewed the whole army which was in camp drawn up in three lines of battle, in the neighborhood of Harlem." —*Von Krafft's Jour.*, 169. 4

The first convoy of loyalists sails from New York for Nova-Scotia. It consists of "a fleet of transports, having on board a number of Loyalists with their families, amounting in all to 460 persons." Previous to embarking, "they were supplied from the King's stores with provisions of all species, sufficient for their support for a full year, besides an allowance of 21 days rations for their passage; they were also furnished at the expence of Government with comfortable cloathing for men, women, and children, with a proper assortment of medicines, various kinds of husbandry tools and arms and ammunition for hunting and defence. They are to have liberal grants of lands in that province, surveyed and laid out for them at the public cost; such of these Loyalists as were in the enjoyment of pecuniary allowances from government, received also a full year's pay in advance. They are mostly Farmers who have been driven from their dwellings and possessions by the enemies of Gt. Britain, and having families to support and seeing no prospect of a speedy peace, petitioned to be allowed a settlement in Nova Scotia."—*Royal Gaz.*, O 19, 1782; Winsor, VII: 199. The entire company of refugees in America was concentrated in New York, by the gradual reduction of the number of British posts. See the chapter on "Expatriation," in Van Tyne's *The Loyalists* (1902), 286. 6

Col. John Roberts, lately sheriff of New York, is allowed £50, "in lieu of rent of houses used as goals for rebel prisoners," from July 1 to Sept. 30.—*Report on Am. MSS. in Royal Inst. of Gt. Brit.*, III: 168. 14

"A great number of refugee families are preparing to leave New-York; and the best informed gentlemen on the lines assure us, that great preparations are making, which they suppose for a general evacuation.—David Mathews, the mayor, and several other active loyalists, have taken vessels for the transportation of themselves and families."—*N. J. Gaz.* (Chatham), O 23, 1782. 19

Washington writes to Lafayette that, while there is some belief that the British are to evacuate New York, they still remain there. —*Writings of Geo. Washington* (Ford ed.), X: 101–2. On Dec. 18, he wrote in the same vein to Maj.-Gen. Greene. The British force in New York was then over 10,000.—*Ibid.*, p. 125. 20

Lieut. Von Krafft moves temporarily into "Arnold's house No 82, . . . (in the Pump Street)."—*Von Krafft's Jour.*, 170. "

Valentine Wirth advertises his residence for rent, "in Greenwich Street, No. 9, and a good stable and a copper [boiler?], . . . near the Foundery, opposite the Oil Mill."—*Royal Gaz.*, O 23, 1782. 23

A British officer writes from New York to a friend in Cork: "The 24

1782 Oct. 24 Congress have treated the offers of Independence, made to them by Great Britain, with the utmost contempt . . . The offer of Independency has not been of the smallest use; but, on the contrary, has been of much mischief. It has made the rebels very violent.

"The hard money tax has been collected with more ease than it otherwise would; indeed it appeared that the rebels could not have collected one-sixth part of the stipulated sum, had it not been for the unfortunate offer of Independency. Every thing seemed to be at a stand with them, and I am fully convinced, that if nothing was done by us, except that we held New York and Charlestown, and ruined their commerce, in a very little time they would wish for peace; but whilst Independency is in agitation, and evacuation talked of, it is no wonder they are in high spirits."—*London Chron.*, Ja 4–7, 1783.

26 John Adams, one of the peace commissioners, arrives in Paris. —Winsor, VII: 133–34.

Nov. — Towards the end of 1782, Jean Michel Mongolfier, and his brother, Jacques Etienne Mongolfier, of Annonay, France, made the first practical balloon. On June 5, 1783 they inflated with heated air a linen globe, 105 ft. in circumference, and released it in the presence of a considerable concourse of people.—*Description des Expériences de la Machine Aerostatique*, by the MM. de Mongolfier (Paris, 1783). For later experiments, see *Aeronautica* (London, 1879). On Aug. 30, 1783, M. Charles, at Paris, released the first hydrogen balloon.—See Benj. Franklin's account of this in A. A. S. *Proc.*, XVIII (N. S.): 260.

5 Lieut. Von Krafft takes up quarters "at Martin's Wharf in Leffert's house, where Gen. Carleton had lodged this summer and where now 6 officers occupied the large number of rooms."—*Von Krafft's Jour.*, 172.

9 The following letter is written by a privateer officer imprisoned on the "Jersey:" "The deplorable situation I am in cannot be expressed. The captains, lieutenants and sailing masters are gone to the provost, but they have only got out of the frying pan into the fire. I am left here with about 700 miserable objects, eaten up with lice, and daily taking fevers, which carry them off fast."—Salem correspondence in *Penn. Packet*, Ja 2, 1783.

" A young Irishman, recently arrived in New York in a cargo brig from Cork, records in his journal: that, "being a Presbyterian," he "enquired for a meeting House, but was informed there was none, that Profession being as much distressed as possible since the Commencement of the War." He comments on this: "is it not terreable to think that English Subjects on this side the Atlantic cannot enjoy that Liberty of w^{ch} they boast so much on the other, but are depending on the Caprecious tempers of governers—who deprive them even of the exercise of their religion. . . ."—From the original MS., printed in N. Y. P. L. *Bull.*, Nov., 1923.

11 A fleet of "twenty-three sail of victuallers and transports" arrives at Sandy Hook. They had sailed from Quebec on Oct. 11 "under convoy of his Majesty's ships Albemarle of 28 guns, Horatio Nelson, Esq; [later Lord Nelson] commander, and the Pandora, of 24 guns, . . ."—*Royal Gaz.*, N 13, 1782. Nelson was at this time a captain, 24 years of age.

In a private letter, written on board the "Albemarle" on Nov. 13, he told of meeting Prince Wm. Henry in these words: "I had the honour of an introduction to the Prince on board the Barfleur by my Lord Hood, was much pleased with him he will make a good sailor or I am much mistaken we shall be proud of him."—From facsimile in *Man. Com. Coun.* (1869), 872; *N. Y. Genealog. and Biog. Rec.* (1871), II: 35.

In later years, the prince described this interview which had left a vivid impression upon him. He said: "I was then a midshipman on board the Barfleur lying in the narrows off Staten Island, and had the watch on deck; when Captain Nelson of the Albermarle came in his barge alongside. He appeared to be the merest boy of a captain I ever beheld, and his dress was worthy of attention. He had on a full-laced uniform, his lank unpowdered hair was tied in a stiff Hessian tail of extraordinary length: the old-fashioned flaps of his waistcoat, added to the general quaintness of his figure, produced an appearance which particularly attracted my notice, for I had never seen anything like it before, nor could I imagine who he was, nor what he came about. My doubts were, however, removed, when Lord Hood introduced me to him. There was something irresistibly pleasing in his address and conversation; and an enthusiasm, when speaking on professional subjects, that shewed he was no common being."—Watkins, *Life and Times of William the Fourth* (1831), 84. Nov. 11

"The Creditors of Mr. Charles Loosley, are requested by the Trustees, to meet this Evening, at Six o'Clock, at the Widow Todd's Tavern, near the Ferry-Stairs."—*Royal Gaz.*, N 16, 1782. 16 Loosley had taken over the tavern at the Brooklyn Ferry in 1779 (*q. v.*, My 7). His house furnishings were sold for the benefit of creditors on N 26 (*q. v.*).

An advertisement announces the auction sale of Looseley's effects. 26 The list of goods reveals somewhat the character of the furnishings of a high-class tavern of the period. His furniture and effects include: "all the genuine Household Furniture, consisting of Mahogany and other Bedsteads, Feather Beds and Matrasses, Chintz and other Curtains, Blankets, Sheets, &c. Mahogany Drawers, Dining, Tea, and Card Tables; an elegant Clock in a Mahogany Case; a curious Collection of well chosen Paintings and Pictures; a large Pier and other Looking Glasses, in gilt and plain Frames; Table and Tea Sets of China, Plate, &c. A capital well toned Organ, made by one of the first Hands in London. A Billiard Table, lately put in thorough Repair. Near twenty Globe Lamps, fit for Hall or Passage. A large quantity of Damask and other Table Linen. Kitchen Necessaries of all Kinds. Waggon, Horses, Cows, &c. Two Tenements adjoining the House. A Flag Staff, with Ensigns, Pendants, and several Hundred of transparent and Tin Lamps, fit for an illumination.

"N. B. The Things to be viewed any Time, before the Day of Sale

"Anthony Van Dam, Charles Keeling } Trustees."

—*Royal Gaz.*, N 20, 1782.

Provisional articles "for treating of peace" between Great Britain and the United States are agreed upon and signed in Paris by Richard Oswald, the British commissioner, and John Adams, B. Franklin, John Jay, and Henry Laurens, four of the commissioners of the United States. These articles are "to be inserted in, and to constitute the Treaty of Peace, proposed to be concluded, . . . but which Treaty is not to be concluded, until terms of a Peace shall be agreed upon between Great-Britain and France; and his Britannic Majesty shall be ready to conclude such Treaty accordingly."—Published with the *Acts Passed at the Second Session of the Congress* (1790), 161–64. See also an address delivered before the N. Y. H. S., on Nov. 27, 1883, by John Jay, on *The Peace Negotiations of* 1782 *and* 1783, pub. by the society, 1884; and Winsor, VII: 87, 144; VIII: 414, 463. The announcement of this event, which later culminated in the signing of preliminaries to a general peace on Jan. 20, 1783, was made in New York on March 25, 1783 (*q. v.*). For the Definitive Treaty, see S 3. 30

Joseph Stevens, a livery-stable keeper, advertises that he has provided a four-horse carriage to make regular trips from his house, No. 16 Broadway, near Fort George, to Fort Knyphausen and return.—*Royal Gaz.*, D 4 1782. Dec. 4

In a speech to parliament, King George says: "I have pointed all my views and measures, as well in Europe as in North America, to an entire and cordial reconciliation with those Colonies. 5

"Finding it indispensable to the attainment of this object, I did not hesitate to go the full length of the powers vested in me, and offered to declare them Free and Independent States, to take effect whenever terms of peace shall be finally settled with the Court of France.

"In thus admitting their separation from the Crown of these kingdoms, I have sacrificed every consideration of my own to the wishes and opinion of my people. . . . Religion, language, interest, affections may, and I hope will yet prove a bond of permanent union between the two countries: To this end, neither attention nor disposition shall be wanting on my part. . . .

"Having manifested to the whole world, by the most lasting examples, the signal spirit and bravery of my people, I conceived it a moment not unbecoming my dignity, and thought it a regard to the lives and fortunes of such brave and gallant subjects to shew myself ready on my part to embrace fair and honourable terms of accommodation with all the powers at war.

"I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that negociations to this effect are considerably advanced, the result of which, as soon as they are brought to a conclusion, shall be immediately communicated to you."—*N. Y. Merc.*, F 17, 1783. See F 25, 1783.

Carleton informs me, says Smith, that he has "written for Leave 11

1782 Dec. 11 to come Home & that he expected it by the next Packet.—I told him with Emotion that then the Business of America was up & every Man would as soon as this was known look to himself. That the Whiggs would impute his Resign^n to a Discord between his Liberality & the Designs of the Governm^t & believe the worst of the latter as they did the best of him & his Intentions.

"He said that the present Ministers had cross'd his Plan & sought others which he believed had been treated with deserved Contempt—That he did not want the Profits of his Place & he could [not] pursue Measures he did not approve. . . .

"He said he was importuned from all Quarters to know what he had to offer to America—and felt himself very unhappy to be able to give no Answer to the Expectations of the People.

"He complained at the same Time of the Restraints upon his Arms tho' he wished he said not to use them nor thought any Thing more was necessary than to have it known that he was not restrained to give Success to proper Overtures.

"He agreed with me that as no Accident had weak[en]ed our Navy the Disposition of America became daily more favorable to negotiations & would continue while we maintained a Naval Superiority—I remark'd that this proved no Time had elapsed to our Detriment and that the news we had this Day of the Repulse of the Enemy & the Relief of Gibraltar, were Grounds for high Confidence had he his expected and requisite Powers.

"I believe on the whole that his Request of Leave to resign is a Stroke of Policy, to serve Lord Shelburne in the Cabinet and please the King, as well as to exalt his own Character. He seems pleased at all my Fears of the Event of his Departure and as I rose to leave him beg'd me to take Reference of Compl^ts for the Non Restitution of Property and said he would support my Opinions & Reports."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

24 "A Fleet of 80 or 90 Sails leave the Hook for England. It is probable that Vandreuil's Fleet are gone or about to Sail from Boston and many have anxieties for our's. It is strange that they have been here so long. It is imputed to Digby's Desire to imploy the Men of War on the Coast.—We are also uneasy for a Fleet expected from Charles Town—Vandreuil may think fit to visit that Coast. By the Boston Papers the French Army came on to Boston about 3^d Instant to imbark."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

" Carleton tells Smith "he has not his expected Powers—that they do not consent to his Absence—will wait his Reconsideration. Does not seem to like the Implication of Rashness & the Possibility of Changing his Mind.—I express'd my Hope that before his Letter now gone arrived, he would have his wishes gratified by competent Authorities—He replied they were promissed, but he doubted the Fulfilment, because they ought to have come long since. This led me to observe that Lord Shelburne was imbarrassd by his Engagements when in Opposition and then to shew that tho' accidents might have happened to render the Detention of the Powers censurable, yet that nothing was lost but matters mended by the 12 April & Relief of Gibraltar. He spoke ag^t the Negotiations at Paris, and I replied that they gained Time & this gave Place to the abatement of the Frensy of Party. He censured the Mutability of Temper in England, express'd astonishm^t that the Rockinghams should be popular for backing the Independency, & now be ruined for contending for what the People then approved." —Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

27 The Masonic Lodge, No. 210, has its quarters "at Brother Kirk's Tavern, in the Fields" (see O 22, 1781).—*Royal Gaz.*, D 25, 1782.

30 John Delafons, "Agent Victualler," publishes the following: "Notice is hereby given, to any Person or Persons, inclinable to enter into a Contract for supplying Fresh Beef to his Majesty's Ships at this Port, to send in their Proposals to me, in Writing, sealed, on or before the 18th of January next, on board the Centurion Victualler, at Hallet's Wharf, or at No. 217, Water-Street." —*Royal Gaz.*, Ja 1, 1783; De Voe, *Market-Book*, 171.

1783

— In this year, Pelatiah Webster wrote and published a tract entitled *A Dissertation on the Political Union and Constitution of the Thirteen United States of North America, . . . By a Citizen of Philadelphia*, in which he proposed that the federal government have a congress of two houses, a federal judiciary, and heads of departments. This having started discussion, Noah Webster, in 1785, wrote and published *Sketches of American Policy*, to express the need of a stronger government. 1783 —

A manuscript judgment-roll, consisting of the names of loyalists, arranged alphabetically, against whom judgments have been found under the Confiscation Act (see O 22, 1779), shows their names, addresses, occupations, dates when indictments were found, and dates when judgments were signed (most of them in 1782 and 1783). This roll occupies the latter half of a thin folio ledger (MS.), the first half of which consists of naturalization statistics (1740–1769), and a list of immigrants (1802–1814). It is preserved in N. Y. P. L. (MSS. Div.). —

For a list of privateers fitted out at New York from 1777 to 1783, inclusive, see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1870), 875–79. —

The following description of the eastern shore of Manhattan Island, from Corlaer's Hook to Kipps' Bay, as it was in 1783, was published in 1835 and signed "Joshua:" —

"At the point of Corlaer's Hook were the ruins of an old house, and the remains of a fortification thrown up by the Americans in 1776; to the northward of the point were the houses of Abraham Cannon, of Caspar Miller, and a Mr. Hamilton. Mr. Cannon kept a tavern, and ferry boats to carry passengers over to Bushwick. The houses above mentioned were the only dwellings which stood near the river, between Corlaer's Hook and the house of Mr. Kipp at Kipp's bay. The house of Mr. Kipp was dreadfully shattered by cannon balls when the British landed at that place. Between Corlaer's Hook and Brande Molen Point, lay a small island. The Point itself contained about two acres of land, which on the easterly side had an elevation of about fifteen feet. Between Corlaer's Hook, the Island, and the Point, lay the meadow called Stuyvesant's Meadow. From the Point northwesterly, the land gradually descended to a hard shore, which connected the Point with the Stuyvesant Farm. On the bluff of the Point were the remains of a small breast work, also thrown up in 1776. Two heavy pieces of ordnance, from this point, hulled the Rose frigate (Captain Wallace) with seventeen balls in eighteen discharges. The ship would have been sunk if the darkness had not saved her; she was removed in the night. . . .

"Between Corlaer's Hook and Brande Molen Point, lay the Corlaer's Hook Fishery. The fishermen erected their shanties on the small Island before noticed. A flat lay between the Hook and Point, whereon the seines were drawn.

"On the northeasterly side of Brande Molen Point, lay Stuyvesant's Fishery, in the cove bearing the owner's name. From the Point towards the Cove, the bottom and shore was hard, with a few rocks for about two hundred yards; then began an extensive mud flat, which continued beyond the Stuyvesant Farm."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Ja 10, 1835. For further description by "Joshua," see 1787.

The street commissioner's report of Feb. 6, 1809, to the common council, respecting the high-water mark on the Hudson River from the Battery to the State Prison (see L. M. R. K., III: 973) states that "A map in the possession of Trinity Church made in or about the year 1783, . . . pretty distinctly delineates the line of high water along the property of Trinity Church from Partition [Fulton] Street to the extremity of Anthony Lispenard's possessions."—*M. C. C.* (*MS.*), XIX: 395. —

At this time, the mansion of the Philipses, on the corner of King (Pine) and Smith Sts., was kept as a lodging-house. Later it became the Bank Coffee House, under the famous host, William Niblo (see 1814).—Duer, *N. Y. as it was during the latter part of the last century*, 9–10. —

St. Jean de Crèvecœur writes from Caen to Benjamin Franklin: "I have been Wittness whilst I was in America of a CirCumstance which I think, it Imports Your Excellency to Know; my Good Intention will I hope, apologyse for the Liberty I am taking, if your Excellency is acquainted With it; if unknown, it is Certainly my duty as a good Cytysen of that Country to Inform you of what Follows— Jan. 3

"In the year 1775 [error for 1776—*q. v.*, F 11] Samuel Bayard Junior deputy Secretary of the then Province of New York, was ordered by ye Convention to the house of Nicholas Bayard a Mile out of Town, in order to Watch over the records of the Province, then under the Guard of a Capt. & 30 Men; Some time after [Je 14, 1776.—*Jour. Provin. Cong.*, I: 494], they were Transported to Kingston on the North River, Vulgarily Called Eusopus [see O 10, 1777]; under the Guard of the Same Person, & the Same

1783 Jan. 3 Military Party; 18 Months after the said Samuel Bayard, Contrary to ye oath he had Taken to ye Convention, found Means of Sending that part of those Records which Contained the Grant of Lands &c[a] to Gov[r] Tryon then on board the Dutchess of Gordon; Since that, they have been Conveyed to the Tower of London, where they now are; those papers, fortunately become useless to G. Britain, at the return of the Peace, must be of the Greatest Consequence to that State, because, as you well Know, they Contain not only the Title of Lands but the Copy of Wills &c."—Crèvecœur, *Letters of an American Farmer* (1904), 340–42 (a reprint, with additions, of the original edition of 1784, entitled *Lettres d'un Cultivateur Americain*).

6 Alexander Grant, of the "Navy Coffee-House, Sign of Lord Cornwallis, near the Battery," returns his thanks to the Public in general, and to the Gentlemen of the Navy and Army in particular, for their past favours;—begs to inform, that a good Dinner will be provided every day at 3 o'clock precisely."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ja 6, 1783. The Navy Coffee House was evidently one of the many taverns opened during the British occupation of the city, and closed before Evacuation Day. *Cf.* O 7, 1778.

14 Gov. Robertson issues a proclamation appointing Jan. 23 as a day of thanksgiving. In it he says: "it hath graciously pleased Almighty God to bestow signal Victories on his Majesty's Arms, and to defeat the united efforts of combined nations, whose powers, even when separate, have been formidable to all Europe." He recommends that prayers be offered "that these events may not only prove advantageous to our nation, but conducive to the Peace and Happiness of mankind. . . ."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ja 20, 1783.

15 "Sir Guy [Carleton] told me," says Smith, "on Monday Evening [the 13th] that he expected to return to England on the arrival of another Mail.—He is plainly disgusted at the Want of the promised Powers & grows more so as he percieves the Probability of his Success in the Use of it—I ventured to Suggest that the present ministry had committed themselves to him—That if they did not secure the Reunion he could ruin them by disclosing that it had been in his Power—He said if they effected it he should be content."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

20 Preliminary articles of peace between Great Britain and France and Great Britain and Spain are signed at Versailles by representatives of the three nations.—*London Chron.*, Ja 28–30, 1783. See N 30, 1782; also Winsor, VII: 87, 158. The preliminary treaty, however, does not affect the relations between the United States and Great Britain while the war continues between England and France.—*Ibid.*, VII: 155.

Feb. 1 "The General does a very popular Act in ordering 35 Suits of Cloathing for the Naked Prisoners—Upham when [went] upon the Business yesterday & they were in an Extacy at the Relief. Many of these are Naval Prisoners who wish'd themselves under the Gen[l] & not the Admiral. He says he shall think all that Suffer Objects of his Care—This is adopting what we in our Report suggested as his Intention—viz that there should be no Misery in the House which Justice and the public Safty did not require.

"The Dinner to Day is another popular Act—I found there several Connecticut Refugees & several more just come in to drive Schemes of Commerce and among them a Pierpoint Edwards who has been a popular Leader—He is a New Haven Lawyer—Son of the celebrated Minister of Northampton—married Robert Ogden's Daughter of Elizabeth Town—They will sing Sir G's [Carleton's] Fame thro' Connecticut on their Return."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

" This is the date of the first of three monthly lists, published by Valentine, signed by William Cunningham, "Captain and Provost Marshal" at New York, showing the names, birthplaces, residences, crimes, and dates of confinement of prisoners in the provost. The names are divided into "Civil Prisoners," "Naval Prisoners of War," and "Land Prisoners of War," and following each list are annotations, showing the number of prisoners released since the last return, casualties (none being recorded), and newspaper extracts (possibly inserted by Valentine) making reference to certain prisoners and crimes recorded in the lists. Among these extracts is that regarding John Paulding, one of the captors of Major André, who was himself captured in the attempted kidnapping of Col. De Lancey on Jan. 25 (see *Royal Gaz.*, Ja 29, 1783).—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1868), 906–12.

3 "A House to be let, on Whitehall Dock, the sign of Lord Hood; and another in Little Dock street, No. 5, known by the name of the London Tavern.—Enquire of Patrick Blancherville, at No. 170, Water-street, near Burling's-slip."—*N. Y. Merc.*, F 3, 1783. Feb. 3

The "large and commodious tavern, No. 110, Water-street" (see Jl 1, 1780), which has been run by John Cochran, is offered to let on May 1. The advantages of the house are numerous, "having long been used and resorted to as a public house," while the water from a pump in the yard is considered superior to the common tea water.—*N. Y. Merc.*, F 3, 1783. "

'5 "It is Matter of Joy to some to find Sir G Carleton constituting Courts Martial for the Trial of Citizens, after the great Reluctance he has expressed to this Measure. . . .

"He could not avoid it at this Juncture as to such Criminals as were not dischargeable in the Exercize of Hab: Corpus Powers, unless he detained the Prisoners ag[t] their Request to be tried.

"It is a Court both of American & British Officers—vid Rivington's Paper of this Day.—Does not leave to the Court as formerly Civil concerns and is meant to procure the Discharge of the Prisoners from the Stain of rash Commitments & check the Police by exposing them when they are precipitate.

"The same Paper publishes the List of all Prisoners in the Provost agreable to our advice—The Adm[l] will not like it as to his Naval Prisoners—Sir G Carleton has distributed among the Naked there forty odd Suits of Cloaths, which they rejoice at with much Gratitude."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

The king issues at St. James's palace a proclamation, "declaring 14 the Cessation of Arms, as well by Sea as Land, agreed upon between his Majesty, the Most Christian King, the King of Spain, the States General of the United Provinces, and the United States of America, and enjoining the observance thereof." It is published in the *Whitehall Evening Post* of Feb. 18.—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ap 7 and 14, 1783; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1870), 774–75. See also broadside in N. Y. P. L. (Emmet Coll., 3271). It was proclaimed at New York on April 8 (*q.v.*).

The legislature passes "An Act to prevent private Lotteries, to " remit certain Penalties . . ." imposed under the act of 1774. Lotteries are deemed a nuisance, and are made indictable; but those established by congress are excepted.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1783), chap. 12; Ross, "The Hist. of Lotteries in N. Y.," in *Mag. of Hist.*, V: 217.

" "At Dinner with the Adm[l] [Digby] he tells me," writes Smith, "the Congress is in his Debt for Naval Prisoners about 4000—That 12000 Came from England—He has paroled 17000 & put in the Prison Ships about a 1000. No argum[ts] can persuade Morris Marine agent to exchange cloath or subsist them—They die here now 50 of a Week.—I advise him to publish a List & the Correspondence but he talks of printing private Letters as indelicate—In Short is a Fool unless he has secret Reasons for his Conduct of which he is ashamed."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

Major Mackenzie (dep. adj. gen.) sends to Smith "two Drafts of 15 General Orders one to favor the Restoration of Houses &c to Persons within the Lines—The other to Persons without them [see F 18]—The Gen[l] called this Evening to converse upon the Policy of them and tho' with some Reserve gave me to understand that it was intended to evacuate this Place by May & that he meant to cultivate a Temper friendly to the Loyalists & to stimulate the Loyalists to look out for their own Estates."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

An extract from the *Courier de L'Europe* of Nov. 29, giving the 17 articles of peace as settled in London, is published in New York. It contains an "acknowledgment of the independence of the thirteen United States." By a particular article between Great Britain and the United States, "liberty is given to the Loyalists to remain in America without molestation, or to dispose of their property if it has not already been confiscated."—*N. Y. Merc.*, F 17, 1783.

The following orders, signed "Ol. De Lancey, Adjutant- 18 General," are issued from "Head-Quarters, New-York:"

"Should there be any Persons, at present within the Lines, whose Houses or Lands have been with-held from them on Account of Offences or supposed Offences against the Crown, they are desired to make their respective Claims to the Offices of Police in New-York, on Long-Island or on Staten-Island, who will report the same to the Commander in Chief.

"All Persons without the Lines, who have abandoned Estates within, are desired to send their Claims to the Offices of Police aforesaid, and all persons occupying Estates with the above Descriptions, are strictly enjoined to take due Care thereof, as they

1783 Feb. 18 will be made answerable for any Damage, Waste, or Destruction, that may hence-forward be committed on the same. They will likewise permit any Person authorized from either of the abovementioned Offices, to visit the said Estates, and take Inventories of all Effects thereunto belonging."—*N. Y. Merc.*, F 24, 1783; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1863), 727. In regard to this, Wm. Smith writes:

"The Adjutant General Col° D[elancey] calls to shew me a Change in the two orders for Restitution of Property [see F 15] and to know whether I object. He says he carried the first to General R[obertson] who suggested that the appointment of Ch. Justice Smyth and myself implied Censure upon the Polices & that the Commander in Chief thought so himself. I replied that my Consent was to oblige the General & the Release could not but be a great Relief to me from a great deal of Trouble

"Both orders I find are united in one and the Polices of N Y & Long Island are to report to the Commander in Chief. I am satisfied in escaping the Wrath of the Loyalists and shall nevertheless be consulted on the Reports and ultimately have power to prevent Injustice; But I don't believe Gen[l] Robertson actuated by the Motives that incline me to approve of this alteration in the Orders which Col° D said if I had no Objections would he believed be out to Day in general orders."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

In consequence of this order, and another similar one on March 27, "many persons (who had been very active during the rebellion) were admitted within the British lines & in conforming to the mode prescribed in these orders were permitted to view their Estates, take inventories & unmolested or insulted to return."—"Case of William Butler," in *N. Y. during the Am. Rev.*, 157–59.

25 "I sent Rivington for to Morrow's Gazette conjectures on the King's Speech (see D 5, 1782) which I shewed yesterday to M[r] Leaming and he wished to be thrown out [*i. e.*, published] as instrumental to awe the Congressional advocates into a Distrust of each other and a Tenderness towards the Loyalists and to bear up the sinking Spirits of the latter, and reconcile them to the Whigg Leaders as ingaged in promoting the Reunion—If it stimulates the public Creditors Washington's Army and the Holders of confiscated Estates to foresee in a Reunion the best Hope of Satisfaction & Safety the Effects will be friendly to the common Interest."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII. This extract from the diary reveals the authorship, hitherto unknown, of the column printed in heavy type in the next day's issue of the *Royal Gazette*. It reads as follows:

"To all that are not in the Secret of the Articles, agreed upon by the British Ministry, and the American Agents, the King's Speech to Parliament on the 5th of December last, or to speak more properly, what the Gazettes have given us for it, must be mysterious.

"The dismemberment of the Empire is deprecated, and yet an Independency offered to the Thirteen Colonies;—offered as the means to obtain an entire and cordial reconciliation—is a term of the pacification which the King trusts Parliament will see just cause to approve, and yet the grant nevertheless, his Majesty still hopes for a permanent Union between the two Countries.

"How happy if the revelation of the mystery, shall offend none but the enemies whom it is perhaps for the common interest to find offended—the enemies both of Great-Britain and America! Eternal Glory to the contrivers! if the investiture of the Provinces with Independency for a moment, is the instrument of enabling them, as a contracting power, to settle fundamentals to reunite them for ever.

"Well do we recollect the day, when the wisest and best men of America, dreaded Great-Britain's abandonment of her Colonies as their utter destruction; and that too was the day of their most elevated prosperity and coolest reflection—and can it be less tragical for this event to befall her in the hour of her extreme poverty and complicated embarrassment and distress? Mistaken advocate for the fatal separation! think you that Felicity and Independency are two words for the same thing?—anticipate the possession of your wish—thirteen petty nations with jarring interests controled by a majority that leaves real sovereignty to none, with power to oppress all of them! and at the same time, suppose Canada, Nova Scotia, and the two Floridas, to monopolize the fostering care of the Mother Country, once divided among all her Colonies, full handed as she is, to make them and such others as she may be induced to plant all along the Western Frontiers, the objects of your envy, and perhaps of your dread; and then condemn if you can, that plan of wisdom, which by the extinguishment of all animosities in America, shall restore even the authors of the general ruin to the confidence of their countrymen. Feb. 25

"Ambitious Delegates! will your thirst for office dare to sit in Congress at that perplexing Crisis, when the debt to France shall be exacted;—when the army, already Clamorous under misapplied tax-money, in courses of private commerce, shall insist upon millions more; and when the thousands of families that are ruined by the Paper Money Bubble, with the whole host of your other creditors, will compel you to the alternative of risking their resentment; or the more formidable vengeance of the rest of the Continent, all interested against your creditors, and neither able nor willing to be taxed any longer for their relief.—*En quo discordia cives perduxit miseros!* Merciful Heaven! Avert the scenes of horror in prospect—but where are the Funds adequate to the wants that must be satisfied, to prevent fellow-citizens from falling upon each other? Fortunate Americans! if your leaders have at last led you back to the only connection that can insure the redemption of your country, from such deluges of misery, that what you have already experienced, may be pronounced to be but as it were only the beginning of sorrows."—*Royal Gaz.*, F 26, 1783.

A New York letter contains the following: "A large quantity of shipping are preparing here, which rendezvous at the Hook, for the purpose of transporting his Majesty's garrison and effects to England; there are now 37 sail of large transports here for that purpose. How soon the business may commence, it is, however, impossible to say, as we do not hear that the negotiation with Congress goes on at all briskly. America has her old doubts and fears, a circumstance which causes many obstructions, besides being highly disagreeable to the persons engaged in the business."—*London Chron.*, Mr 18–20, 1783. "

An item of Fishkill news reports that a number of "determined Whigs" have agreed that any Tory printer in New York who, after March 1, uses the term "rebel" in his paper ("in contradiction to the declaration of their king, in his late speech to the contrary"), shall have his "ears cropt."—*Penn. Packet*, Mr 4, 1783. 27

Several prizes are brought into port. One is a ship of 22 guns, another of 16 guns, etc.—*Penn. Packet*, Mr 8, 1783. Mar. 1 "

The "Diary of the Moravian Congregation" of New York City records that "The soldiers have been lately employed in filling up and raising the grade in Trinity Churchyard, it having grown too shallow for the graves, whence injurious effects were apprehended. . . ."—*Penna. Mag.*, X: 444.

New York State passes a law to permit people whose buildings have been destroyed by the enemy to secure timber for rebuilding from the forfeited estates.—*Laws of N. Y.*, 6th sess., chap. 21 (printed by Holt, 1783). 4

"The Philadelphia Papers arrived this morning contain Rob[t] Morris's Resignation of the Office of Financier on the 24 Jany & 26 Feb last. It is a Confirmation of the Bankruptcy revealed in the Ans[r] of Congress to the Pensilvania Memorials 30[th] Jany. . . . If Morris's Letters of Resignation had been 4 or 5 Days later than the last of the two I should have thought him stimulated by the Publi[n] in Rivington's Gazette of 26 Feby—However that Publication must be seasonable in the Country at large and especially in the Army—Nothing was known in Phila: of this Resignation till the 1 Ins[t]."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII. 6

Carleton is "inquisetal for my Opinion," says Smith, "whether Washington had Hopes of setting himself up [as king]. I mentioned it as Arnold's Suspicion but that I thought M[r] Washington very ignorant of this Country if he had any such Ideas of Royalty as Arnold supposed." Carleton is "in a growing Disapprobation of the Negociations at Paris—He said firmly—America is the proper Ground—He added that he was in perfect Ignorance of what was doing on the other Side of the Water & assented to my Conjecture that Lord Shelburne could not but wish to connect [h]is own Name with the glorious Event of restoring the Empire.—Sir G doubtless is desirous of that Honor for himself."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII. 8

Carleton discusses with me, says Smith, the idea of intimating "beyond the Lines that he will receive the Rebel Army into his own." However, he suggests "no Particular Gratifications." He would "receive Washington as a Collegue—confirm the Officers in their Standing, & give a Bounty as some Compensation for lost Pay, but not undertake the Discharge of Arrears."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII, under Mr 5 and 8. "

1783 Mar. 14 A memorial, presented to Sir Guy Carleton by the commanding officers of 14 provincial regiments, is printed as a broadside. One of these was sold with the library of Henry F. De Puy, Esq. at The Anderson Galleries, New York, Nov. 18, 1919. In the same sale was a manuscript list of "His Majesty's Provincial Corps in N. America, from 1775 to 1782," dated June 12, 1783.

17 The legislature of the state passes an act "for granting a more effectual Relief in Cases of certain Trespasses." It makes it lawful for any "who are, or were inhabitants of this State, and who, by reason of the invasion of the enemy, left his, her, or their Place or Places of abode, and who have not voluntarily, put themselves respectively, into the power of the enemy, since they respectively left their places of abode, . . ., to bring an action of trespass against any person or persons who may have occupied, injured, or destroyed his, her, or their estate, either real or personal, . . ."—*Ind. N. Y. Gaz.*, N 22, 1783; "Case of Wm. Butler," in *New York in the Am. Revolution*, 165.

" In a copy of *Gaine's New-York Pocket Almanack, For the Year 1783* (now in the N. Y. H. S.) is the following MS. memorandum of this date reading: "Packet Cap^{t} Bolderson arrived with 3 Mails & Articles [of Peace] between Britain & America. N. B. much such a conclusion, I had long ago expected. great distress will be experienced by many—many thous[ands] faithful subjects, and I suspect no good eventually to this my native country. please God I will remain, whig & Rebel violence notwithstanding." Von Krafft gives the date of the arrival of the packet as March 19.—*Von Krafft's Jour.*, 179. See also Mr 25.

24 Congress orders the recall of all armed vessels cruising under commissions from the U. S.—*Jour. of Cong.*, IV: 179.

" A very comprehensive compilation of papers relating to the evacuation of the city by the British, commencing with this date (on the subject of "a general peace"), and ending Nov. 25, has been published (without, however, the citation of authorities) in the *Man. Com. Coun.* (1870), 772–844.

25 Sir Guy Carleton receives letters via Philadelphia "importing that the Preliminaries of a general Peace were signed 21 Jan^{y} to take Place in Europe 20 Feb^{y} & here 20 March. Sir G C[arleton] was much affected at the dishonorable Terms & the whole Town credited the Report." After noting this on March 26 in his diary, Smith wrote:

"This Day we were called to a Council upon them at the Request of the Adm^{l} and were unanimously of Opinion that he ought not to discontinue his Vigilance, but send out the Cruizers immediately—

"It seems probable that there may be what is called Ruse de Guerre. I suspect that D'Estainge has sailed for the West Indies & that he looks to Supplies from America for his armaments.

"There are strong Grounds for Suspicion."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

" An unsigned bulletin is published at New York from Rivington's press, announcing "A General Peace." It states: "Late last Night, an express from New-Jersey, brought the following Account. That on Sunday last, the Twenty-Third Instant, a Vessel arrived at Philadelphia, in Thirty-five Days from Cadiz, with Despatches to the Continental Congress, informing them, that on Monday the Twentieth Day of January, the Preliminaries to A General Peace, Between Great-Britain, France, Spain, Holland, and the United States of America, were signed at Paris, by all the Commissioners from those Powers; in consequence of which, Hostilities, by Sea and Land, were to cease in Europe, on Wednesday the Twentieth Day of February; and in America, on Thursday the Twentieth Day of March, in the present year . . . This very important Intelligence was last Night announced by the Firing of Cannon, and great Rejoicings at Elizabeth-Town.—Respecting the Particulars of this truly interesting Event no more are yet received, but they are hourly expected."—From facsimile in N. Y. P. L., of a broadside preserved in the old senate house, Kingston, N. Y.

26 According to a published notice of this date "Mr. Lenox's Tavern, in Cherry-Street" was a meeting place for Loyalists.—*Royal Gaz.*, Mr 26, 1783.

27 The legislature passes an act to supplement that of Oct. 23, 1779 (*q. v.*), for the government of the Southern District of New York. This enables the council, named in the above-mentioned act, "to make any Convention or Conventions with the Commander in Chief of the British Forces, for the Speedy obtaining Possession of the Southern District of this State, or for the purpose of gaining Possession of any Post or Place occupied by the British Troops; and for giving those Troops the Protection they may be entitled to by any Treaty of Peace, or the Laws of Nations, as the said Persons may in their Discretion judge proper." Such conventions shall remain in force only until the British troops leave this state.—*Ind. N. Y. Gaz.*, N 22, 1783. Mar. 27

" Oliver de Lancey, adjutant-general, issues the following notice from headquarters (see F 18): "In order to save much unnecessary Trouble, Notice is hereby given, That no Persons whatsoever, are to be admitted into the British Lines, without having previously obtained Passports for the Purpose from the Commandant of New-York; any Persons who may have come in without Leave, are directed to report themselves immediately at the Commandant's office, otherwise they will be subject to very disagreeable Consequences.

"The General Officers commanding in the several Districts, will see that particular Attention is paid to this Order by the Officers at the Out-Posts."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ap 7, 1783.

28 The following announcement of peace is recorded under this date in the headquarters orderly-book kept while Washington was personally in command at Newburgh:

"Altho the public dispatches from our Commissioners in Europe have not arrived, and the Commander in Chief has it not in his power to announce officially a General Peace to the army yet he cannot resist the pleasure of Communicating the happiness he Experiences from a Certainty of that event and for the Satisfaction of every brave officer and Soldier under his Command he orders the following extract of a letter from his Excellency the Minister of France to be made public.

"'Philadelphia 24 March 1783.

"'Sir. It is with most lively and sincere joy that I have the Honor to inform your Excellency of the Conclusion of a peace. It crowns in the most happy manner your labours and the efforts of the United States. You'll sincerely participate the Complete satisfaction that this event gives me and I take the greatest possible share in the pleasure it will afford you.

"'I have not this news officially but it is not the less Certain and I pray you to permit me to offer the Officers of your army and all the American Troops my Congratulations and the tribute of respect due to their Virtue and Courage.'"

Following this: the "Commander in Chief is pleased to direct that all military arrangements shall continue the same as at present until further orders, that no relaxation in discipline or Police of the army shall be suffered," etc. See April 8. The general orders of Washington, compiled by Maj. Edw. C. Boynton, one of the trustees of Washington's headquarters at Newburgh, were published in that city in 1883.

In this month, the first issue of *The New-York Morning Post* was published. Its date is determined from that of the earliest issue found, that of Aug. 5, which is No. 128, of Vol. III. It appears to have been a continuation, without change in sequence of numbering, of *The New-York Evening Post* (see S, 1782). Morton and Horner were the publishers, the name of the third partner, Christopher Sower, being dropped. The latter had difficulty in adjusting his accounts (see his letter in the *Royal Gaz.*, S 27, 1783). The paper was of folio size, and was published semi-weekly.—Brigham, in A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 463, 410. See, further, F 23, 1785. Apr. —

Writing to a friend in London, a "Gentleman of Character and Fortune in New York" says: "Peace has been proclaimed here this week; but the proclamation brought no peace to the poor Loyalists. Never was there so settled a gloom before on the countenance of the audience, on such an occasion. The multitude that attended was great—but no one hazza'd, or shewed any mark of joy or approbation, but the reverse. The Americans are now threatened with a terrible Indian war. . . . The withdrawing the French army, and divisions among the Loyalists, will prevent the latter from joining the French, as was the intention of many. The Loyalists, for the present, must bow under the yoke—there is no prospect of deliverance."—*London Chron.*, Je 5–7, 1783. 6

" David Sproat wrote on May 10 to Maj. McKenzey, secretary to the British commander-in-chief: "In compliance with your request, I beg leave to inform you that on Sunday, the 6th of last month [April], his Excellency Rear Admiral Digby ordered Captain John Beazley, of His Majesty's ship Ampheon, to go on board the prison ships accompanied by me and read the proclamation [for the cessation of arms—see F 14, and Ap 8], which was

1783 Apr. 6 accordingly done. The same day it was read to the naval prisoners in the Provost, and a circular letter sent off express to the prisoners who were on parole on Long Island informing them thereof, and desireing them to hold themselves in readiness to be sent out. The next day I had six vessels in the Walabough under flags of truce, which on the 9th of April took the whole of the prisoners on board and carried them to their respective places of abode to save them expence and the fatigue of long marches—excepting about 18 or 20 sick and wounded who cou'd not be removed with safety. . . .

"The provost was cleared of the marine prisoners (without exception) on the 10th of April. And on and after the 7th of same month passports were granted to those who were on parole to go out, as it suited their convenience."—*Rep. on Am. MSS. in the Royal Institution of Gt. Britain*, IV: 76–77. For further information regarding the American "martyrs" on British prison-ships, see 1808.

8 At noon, the town major reads at the city hall the king's proclamation of Feb. 14 (*q.v.*), declaring the cessation of arms.—*Royal Gaz.*, Ap 9; *N. Y. Merc.*, Ap 14, 1783. It is reprinted by Rivington from the broadside received from London.—See a copy in the N. Y. P. L. The reception of this proclamation among loyal citizens is thus described in a Philadelphia news item:

"We are informed by persons who were present at New-York when the proclamation for a cessation of hostilities was read, in the presence of a great number of people, that at the conclusion, instead of the signs of approbation generally exhibited on such occasions, nothing but groans and hisses prevailed, attended by bitter reproaches and curses upon their king, for having deserted them in the midst of their calamities. The greatest dispair is depicted in every countenance, and the little comfort they can possibly experience in the desarts of Nova Scotia will tend to heighten their distress. It is said that the number of persons last embarked for that country amount to near four thousand."—*Penn. Packet*, Ap 17, 1783. See Mr 24.

On the same day, the deputy adjutant-general of the British army arrived at the American headquarters at Newburgh, with dispatches from Sir Guy Carleton to Gen. Washington, announcing "the ratification of the Articles of Peace."—*Royal Gaz.*, Ap 19, 1783.

9 Washington wrote to Carleton on April 9 expressing his satisfaction at receiving the "joyful annunciation" of Carleton's having received "official accounts of the conclusion of hostilities." Without "official authority from Congress," but "perfectly relying" on Carleton's communication, Washington states that he will instantly issue orders "to the American out-posts, to suspend all acts of hostilities until further orders." He adds: "I shall be happy in the momentary expectation of having it in my power to publish to the American army a general cessation of all hostilities between Great Britain and America."—*Writings of Geo. Washington* (Ford), X: 221. See Ap 11.

" All the prisoners of war in New York and on board the prison ships are released.—*Penn. Packet*, Ap 17, 1783.

10 Gov. Robertson, who is soon to return to England, addresses the council. The seals, etc., are to be left with Lieut.-Gov. Elliott. —*Cal. Coun. Min.*, 507.

At this meeting, held at the house of Gov. Robertson, the deputy-secretary of the province, Samuel Bayard, submits a report on the provincial records now in his custody, which, on Dec. 4, 1775 (*q.v.*), had been ordered placed on board the "Dutchess of Gordon," and which were returned to him (except the records of Indian cessions to the Crown) on Nov. 1, 1781 (see S 29, 1781). He says: "the books when received were in very bad condition, many of them much mildewed and greatly injured, in the binding particularly, owing, as I apprehend, to their having been a long time on shipboard and exposed to great damps, but as far as I have discovered, the writing is yet legible or in very few places defaced. I have used my best endeavors to preserve them, having frequently exposed them to the sun and air, and several times had them brushed through every leaf."—*Senate Jour.* (1820), 46 (embodied in a report to the legislature by Sec. of State J. V. N. Yates); *Cal. Coun. Min.*, 507. *Cf.* "Tragedies in New York's Public Records," by Victor Hugo Paltsits, in *Ann. Report* Am. Hist. Ass'n (1909), 369–78 (in which, however, the date of Bayard's report is erroneously given as Apr. 9, 1788). See also D 6, 1775; F 11 and Ag 27, 1776; Mr 24, 1778.

11 In accordance with the king's proclamation of Feb. 14 (*q.v.*), which was read in New York on April 8 (*q.v.*), congress on its part issues a proclamation declaring the "Cessation of Arms."—*Jour. of Cong.*, Ap 11, 1783. This was made public in the American camp at Newburgh on April 19 (*q.v.*), and sent by Washington from headquarters there to Sir Guy Carleton at New York on April 21.—*Writings of Geo. Washington* (Ford ed.), X: 231; Winsor, VI: 746; VII: 87. Apr. 11

13 A Loyalist writes from New York to a correspondent in London: "I must confess though I stood prepared for bad terms, yet I did not think it was in the power of the greatest villains on earth to place us in so humiliating a situation; even the Rebels affect to pity our case. . . . All accounts from the country bespeak the utmost violence. Threats are thrown out, and vengeance denounced against all here. The town now swarms with Americans, whose insolence is scarce to be borne. Many of the Yorkers are meanly cringing and currying favour; such conduct will only insure contempt; not a person from New York is permitted to pass in the country, notwithstanding the great indulgence shewn here; should the troops be hastily withdrawn from this place, a scene of confusion and distress will take place that words cannot describe. . . . The French Gentlemen, and there are several now in this city, execrate the Ministry; they openly declare, that though pleased with the advantages their Monarch has acquired, yet as good subjects they feel hurt at the humiliating state they see the Loyalists placed in."—*London Chron.*, My 17–20, 1783.

" Another New Yorker writes: "The last packet which arrived here about a week since, brought the distressing confirmation of a peace with America; by which I find the Loyalists in this country are most shamefully and traiterously abandoned. . . . Our fears at present surpass all description. Never was there upon the face of the earth a set of wretches in a more deplorable situation. Deprived of all hope of future comfort or safety, either for themselves or their unhappy wives and children, many have lost their senses, and are now in a state of perfect madness. Some have put a period to their miserable existence by drowning, shooting, and hanging themselves, leaving their unfortunate wives and helpless infants destitute of bread to support them; and I [am] afraid many more will follow the dreadful example."—*London Chron.*, Je 7–10, 1783.

14 A humorous item of Boston "news" reads: "We hear from New-York, that the Independent Fever rages there to such a degree, among the tories and refugees, that it carries off great numbers weekly; and that general Carleton, in order to prevent the infection from spreading, has ordered many away to New-Scotland."—*Penn. Packet*, Ap 29, 1783.

" A New Yorker writes: "Peace being now restored to the country, our old inhabitants are beginning to come in and mix with us again; and I think matters will terminate here much better than many people were led to believe. Those that have come to town seem well pleased, and wish for a speedy reconciliation with their old friends."—*London Chron.*, My 24–27, 1783.

" The city vestry's second financial report (for the first, see Ap 30, 1782) extends from May 1, 1782 to this date. It was audited by James Gautier.—See Henry B. Dawson's report on the city finances during the Revolution, in *Proc. Bd. of Aldermen*, LXXXIV: 222. See Ag 30.

" Among taverns in New York during the British occupation was that of one Ashley, at No. 2 Water St.—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ap 14, Jl 14, 1783. The Marine Society held its meetings there.

15 Adj.-Gen. Oliver de Lancey issues an order of the British commander-in-chief (Carleton) that the following extract from the seventh article of the "Provisional Treaty between Great Britain and the United States" shall be strictly observed:

"And his Britannic Majesty shall, with all convenient speed, and without causing any Destruction, or carrying away any Negroes, or other Property, of the American inhabitants, withdraw all his Armies, Garrisons, and Fleets from the United States, and from every Post, Place, and Harbour within the same; leaving in all Fortifications the American Artillery that may be therein, and also order and cause all the Archives, Records, Deeds, and Papers, belonging to any of the said States, or their Citizens, which in the Course of the War may have fallen into the Hands of his Officers, to be forthwith restored and delivered to the proper States and Persons to whom they belong."

The order also announces that three British officers and two Americans have been appointed "to superintend all embarkations, and see that the above stipulations are strictly observed.

1783 Apr. 15 "Any Person claiming Property embarked, or to be embarked, will apply to any of these Gentlemen, who will call a Board to examine into the Merits of their Claims. . . . Should any Doubts arise on examination, the Circumstances of the case are to be minuted down, so as to furnish proper Evidence to Commissioners, who may hereafter be appointed on both sides to adjust and settle all claims and controversies between the parties. . . .

"Three of these Gentlemen will please to examine every Transport previous to its sailing, to prevent any evasion of this Order.

"The Refugees, and all Masters of Vessels, will be attentive that no person is permitted to embark as a Refugee, who has not resided Twelve Months within the British Lines, without a special Passport from the Commandant. It is also recommended to the Refugees, to take Care no Person of bad Character is suffered to embark with them. . . ."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ap 21, 1783.

Another order, on April 28, directed "that all persons in possession of any Archives, Records, Deeds, or Papers, as above recited, shall forthwith deliver them into the Secretary's Office, at Headquarters, taking a Receipt for the same."—*Ibid.*, My 5, 1783; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1863), 730; *ibid.* (1870), 778, 781.

Announcement was published on Sept. 16 that the "Board of Claims" would sit until Sept. 30, and no longer.—*Royal Gaz.*, S 17, 1783.

16 Sir Guy Carleton issues a proclamation appointing a "Board of Commissioners for the settling and adjusting all matters of Debt, Case or Accounts, of the value of Ten Pounds, or upwards, contracted by any of the Inhabitants of this City, and its dependencies, since the first Day of November, 1776." They are to meet at the city hall on certain days, summon parties and witnesses, inspect books, papers, etc., to elucidate the facts, and determine, in a summary way, between the parties, as they may judge consonant with justice and equity.—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ap 21, 1783; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1863), 729.

" Gov. Robertson leaves New York for England.—N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1882), 181.

" Dr. James Beekman returns to his country-seat on East River, near the present 52d St.; he remained only two months, yielding possession to Gen. Carleton on June 16 (*q. v.*).—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1854), 554.

" "Cock Gaffs, For the Royal Pastime of Cock Fighting. To be sold. Enquire of the Printer."—*Royal Gaz.*, Ap 16, 1783.

17 About 5,000 refugees sail from New York for Nova Scotia.—*Penn. Packet*, Ap 22, 1783. See also Mr 24.

" Lieut.-Gov. Andrew Elliot presides in the council, having received the seals and instructions. He takes the oaths of office.—*Cal. Coun. Min.*, 508.

19 The declaration by congress of a "Cessation of Arms" (on Ap 11) is proclaimed by Washington to the American army at Newburgh.—*Writings of Washington* (Ford ed.), X: 231; Winsor, VI: 746; VII: 87.

" "The People have flocked hither from the Country since the proclaiming of the Cessation of Arms [see Ap 8 and 11] without any Regard to the Authority assumed on the other Side of the Lines—There are now upwards of 2000 in Town.

"The Dissolution of the American Army is hourly expected to take Place. The Soldiers will consider their Terms as out & go off to their respective Homes—The Officers are obliged to be content to become Creditors for 5 years Pay at 6 per Cent.

"There appears to be a general Desire to construe the Peace as perfectly compleated so anxious are the People for a Return to the Employments of a State of Tranquility."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

23 An open letter to Robert Morris, subscribed "Lucius," appears in the *Freeman's Journal;* it reads in part: "I have stated your conduct in publishing your letter of resignation, as so daring an instance of depravity deserves. The mortal wound it gave to our credit, both at home and abroad; the dangerous commotions it tended to excite in the army; and the invitation it held out to the enemy, to continue a war from which the desolation of our finances, and the dishonour of our public councils, *as stated by you*, gave the most flattering prospect of success; were consequences to be apprehended from such a publication, so palpable and glaring, that they could not possibly have escaped you. . . .

"How that august body to whom your resignation was originally addressed, could endure language of such insolence and reproach, is not to be comprehended. . . .

"Your friends and yourself had the art to excite great expectations from your appointment to the superintendance of our finances. Will you inform us how you have fulfilled our hopes. Tell us what ingenious plans of revenue you have produced; what loans your credit has obtained; what new resources you have opened; what savings you have made; and what debts you have discharged. This surely would have better become you than vain boastings of the sacrifices you have made of property and domestic bliss, while in the bosom of your family, in full enjoyment of your mercantile connections, with splendid appointments, lucrative patronage, and unrivalled power."—*Freeman's Jour.* (Phila.), Ap 23, 1783. Apr. 23

Under date of May 10, Smith says this letter intimates "Strong Suspicions of his [Morris's] Designs to ruin the American Cause & it supposes a Party in the Congress in his Views—He and Washington are intimate.—The Latter is written by Doct^{r} Arthur Lee who is connected with L^{d} Shelburne."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

The following letter, signed by "An American," is printed in a New London paper: "To all Printers of Public News-Papers. Tell it to the whole World, and let it be published in every news-paper throughout America, Europe, Asia and Africa, to the everlasting disgrace and infamy of the British king's commanders at New-York, 25

"That during the late war, it is said Eleven Thousand Six Hundred and Forty-Four American prisoners, have suffered death by their inhuman, cruel, savage and barbarous usage on board the filthy and malignant British prison ship called the Jersey, lying at New York. Britons tremble lest the vengeance of Heaven fall on your Isle, for the blood of these unfortunate victims!"—*Conn. Gaz.* (New London), Ap 25, 1783.

No investigation has been made by the present author to ascertain whether this is the earliest publication of the foregoing letter. That it was reprinted in an almost endless chain appears probable (see, for example, *Penn. Packet*, Ap 29, 1783); indeed it seems possible that this very statement is the foundation upon which American historians in later years based their evidently exaggerated estimates of the numbers who perished on the "Jersey" prison-ship.

During the ceremonies of the Tammany Soc. attending the interment of the remains of these martyrs at the Wallabout (Brooklyn) in 1808 (*q. v.*, My 26, *passim*), orations, pamphlets, newspaper articles, and banners repeated the tale. An inscription containing these figures was afterwards engraved over the ante-chamber of the vault. Valentine published in the *Manual* of 1851 (pp. 417–18) an article on the prison-ships, by H. Onderdonk, of Jamaica, L. I., containing the statement: "Even as early as 1783, a reckless newspaper writer estimated (on what authority it is not stated) that precisely 10,644 seamen perished on board the Jersey, and this baseless conjecture has gradually passed into sober history, for a well-attested fact, as if 10,644 men could have died out of one ship in the space of three years, and been buried on the adjacent shore! The number that perished was doubtless fearfully great, and needed no exaggeration." Nevertheless, as late as 1890, a second appeal to congress (the first being in 1888) was published by the Society of Old Brooklynites "for the Erection of a Monument over the remains of 11,500 prisoners who died on board the British Prison Ships during the Revolutionary War." It contained the statement (p. 12): "It is estimated that between 11,000 and 12,000 prisoners perished on these vessels, it being claimed that the mortality on the Old Jersey alone amounted to five a day."

The statement is made in the present work (Vol. I, p. 328) that "about twelve thousand perished miserably" on these ships. Substantial credence was lent to the report of the large number who died, by the testimony of prisoners (see, for example, Ag 10, 1781; Je 11, Oct., and N 9, 1782), which shows that as many as eleven in one day died during their confinement on the "Jersey;" also by the statement published by Dandridge in *Am. Prisoners of the Rev.* (1911): "It is well known that twenty hogsheads of bones were collected in 1808 from the shores of the Wallabout, and buried under the auspices of the Tammany Society. . . . These were but a small part of the remains of the victims of the prison ships. Many were, as we have seen, washed into the sea, and many more were interred on the shores of New York Harbor, before the prison ships were removed to the Wallabout."

A perusal of the official correspondence, regarding conditions on the prison-ships and the interchange of prisoners, printed in the

1783 Apr. 25 Chronology, will probably convince the fair-minded reader that serious injustice has been done the English authorities in connection with this matter. Mr. James Lenox Banks, who published in 1909 *David Sproat and Naval Prisoners in the War of the Revolution*, states, in a letter to the author, that he has been unable to find in the commissioner's records of either the United States or England any facts to substantiate the statement that so many prisoners died during the period of British occupation of New York. Moreover, there appears to be no single official American report substantiating all the charges against the British management of prisoners. Nevertheless, that extremely unsanitary conditions and brutality existed in the provost jail and prison-ships, resulting in a very great loss of life, is evidenced by the testimony of prisoners, too numerous and detailed to be ignored. These have been summarized by Danske Dandridge in a recent work (1911), entitled *American Prisoners of the Revolution*. See also, concerning the provost jail, S 16, N, and N 18, 1776; and, regarding earlier investigations and observations concerning naval prisoners, see, *e. g.*, Ja 25, F 2, 1781; Je 5, 11, 22, 24, 1782, etc.

26 A "Gentleman of Distinction in New York" writes: "New York is filled with persons from different States. Some have come in about business, others to claim and get possession of their houses, in which they are much disappointed, as none of them will be given up till the army goes off, and that I believe will not be possible for some months. It is said General Carleton will first see the articles of the treaty complied with, which the different States seem averse to, especially that respecting the Refugees. . . . General Carleton goes next week to meet General Washington and Governor Clinton of this State [see My 6], and no doubt will do every thing he can for us poor unfortunate Refugees; but I dread the time when the British troops leave us.

"I have conversed with many persons from the different States, who declare that almost every body in the country must be ruined, especially those who owe money. Lands, they say, will not rent for more than their taxes, and little or no money among them. All come in very hungry, and expect the Long Island farmers will let their money on interest; but few stay above a day or two, except those who have relations or friends houses to go to. They do not like to pay half a dollar a night for their bed, a dollar for their dinner, without wine or any thing else. Some of them, it is true, have made fortunes; but many more are ruined. General Robertson's going home gave P. V. Levingston possession of his house. He says, that by depreciation of the money, he has lost 20,000 l. and they all make similar complaints."—*London Chron.*, Je 5–7, 1783.

27 A fleet of 75 vessels sails from New York for Nova Scotia, carrying about 7,000 persons, including troops and their effects, artillery, and public stores.—From Carleton's letter to Washington of May 12, in *Writings of Geo. Washington* (Sparks ed.), VIII: 543; see also *N. Y. Merc.*, Ap 28, and My 5, 1783.

29 Several vessels from different parts of the United States have lately arrived at New York, "that port being at this time open for the American flag."—*Penn. Packet*, Ap 29, 1783. This report appears to have been somewhat premature.—See Jl 17.

" The following garrison order is issued by Brig.-Gen. Birch, commandant of New York: "In order to prevent any Waste or Destruction in the Houses under the direction of the Vestry or Barrack Office, Notice is hereby given, that the present possessors of Houses under the above description, are on no account to quit them without giving previous notice to the Commandant, that an examination may be made into their state; and on removal, the keys are to be lodged at his Office, No. 61, Wall-street: Any person presuming to take possession of such houses, without permission from the Commandant, must expect the most disagreeable consequences."—*N. Y. Merc.*, My 5, 1783; *Man. Com Coun.* (1863), 731; "Case of William Butler" in *N. Y. City during the Am. Rev.*, 161–62. See My, and Jl 10.

May — In a memorial of this date to Lord North, Benedict Arnold gives an account of his treason, and mentions the sum of money he received (£6,000). In addition, he speaks of raising in New York the "American Legion" to be used against his former brother-officers in America. He mentions also Mrs. Arnold and his family, how they had to flee from this country and his brilliant prospects in the American colonies. This memorial to Lord North is an appeal to be placed on the British establishment, as his and Mrs. Arnold's pensions would be greatly inadequate for the support of his numerous family. He says, in part:

"Your Memorialist, Influenced by Sentiments of Loyalty to the King, and Attachment to the British Constitution, has sacrificed a handsome property in America . . . and at the most Eminent hazard of his Life, Co-operated with Sir Henry Clinton, Commander in Chief of the British Army in America, which will appear by his official letters to Lord Sackville. But his Intentions and measures being discovered before they would be brought to a happy issue, which bid fair to put a fortunate end to the war in America. He was obliged to fly, and very narrowly, but fortunately, escaped from the Americans, and having joined the British Army in New York, the Commander in Chief was pleased to confer on him the Rank of Brigadier General, which was approved by the King . . . And your Memorialist begs leave further to observe that in Consideration of his Corps, and Services, he has received from Government only six thousand pounds sterling, one thousand pounds of which he has expended in raising his Regiment. May —

"Your Memorialist has not only sacrificed his Fortune, but is deprived of Four Hundred and Fifty pounds sterling per Annum, which he was intitled to receive from Congress, as also a large tract of land, and by the decided part which he has taken, his Family have been Banished from America, and he has sacrificed his prospects for providing for them there, which were undoubtedly of equal if not of greater Importance to them than his Fortune, which with that of others has been given up by the late Administration for the desirable purpose of obtaining Peace," etc.—From catalogue of the library of Henry F. De Puy, sold at The Anderson Galleries, Nov. 17, 1919, quoting from the original MS. *Cf.* O 9, 1780.

— A report is made, commencing with this date, showing the vestry houses occupied, the names of the occupants and of those who pay no rent, with the reasons for their being exempted.—Stevens, *Cat. Index of MSS.*, 1763–1783, in Library of Congress, citing the original in the Royal Inst. of Gt. Britain, L: 128. See Ap 29.

1 Because the British have not yet evacuated New York, a number of the city's former inhabitants, who mean to return and have given up their houses in the country, "are obliged to disperse and separate their families, amongst such hospitable farmers who may be able to give them shelter." Their predicament "is more distressing than it has been for the past six years, for having neither house, garden, or other conveniency than what is obtained by mere favour."—*Penn. Packet*, My 6, 1783.

4 The following order, signed by Adj.-Gen. Oliver de Lancey, is issued from headquarters at New York: "As many Claims and Demands have been exhibited to the Commander in Chief for Properties supplied to the British Army, or Officers in the several publick Departments, since the 19th Day of April, 1775, and as it is expedient that the Nature, Extent, and Validity of such Claims and Demands should be known and ascertained, in order that Right and Justice may be finally administered," a board of commissioners is appointed "to receive and examine all such Claims and Demands, to call for and investigate the Proofs that may be exhibited thereof, and to register the same preparatory to a future Liquidation." It was announced that this board would assemble on May 8, at the city hall, and sit from 10 to 2 o'clock every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.—*N. Y. Merc.*, My 5, 1783. The board met from the time of their appointment to within a very short time before the evacuation of New York, and many claims and demands against the British army and public departments were presented to them. —"Case of William Butler," in *N. Y. City during the Am. Rev.*, 162–63 *et seq.*

5 Nathaniel Cooper advertises his store, which is at 67 Wall St., "between the Main Guard [city hall—see Ag 14] and the burnt church" (Trinity).—*N. Y. Merc.*, My 5, 1783.

6 Gen. Washington and Gov. Clinton meet Sir Guy Carleton and Admiral Digby at Tappan to discuss "the evacuation, and other arrangements." Entertainment is prepared by "Mr. Francis" (Samuel Fraunces). His bill, it was said, amounted to £500.—*Penn. Packet*, My 13, 1783.

William Smith accompanied the British officers and, in his diary, under May 9, gives a vivid picture of the conference: "Yesterday morning I returned from the Interview with Washington for which we set out Sunday the 4 Inst Sir G Carleton in the Perseverance Frigate Capt Lutwycke but Mr Elliot and Myself in the Greyhound Yatch.

"We reached Dobbs's Ferry Monday Evening, when Major Beckwith who had been sent in a Whaleboat a Head in the Morning

1783 May 6 to announce our approach came on Board with an Invitation to land at the Sloot the next Day & to a Dinner at Orange Town.

"Sir Guy with his two Aid de Camps Majors Beckwith & Upham Cap^{t} Lutwycke & a Col^{o} Smith who had just come from Washington went a Shore in one Barge—and M^{r} Elliot M^{r} Secretary Morgan & myself in another. We landed about 11 o'Clock Tuesday 6th & met on the Shore Washington and two other of his Aid de Camps, Col^{o} Cobb & Col^{o} Humphreys & I think M^{r} Trumbul the Sec^{ry}—There was a Charriot in which the two Generals proceeded—Horses were offered to the Rest but M^{r} Elliot & I walked with Col^{o} Smith the other Aid de Camp.

"We met at M^{r} Dewints the House of Rendezvous M^{r} Clinton M^{r} Scott M^{r} Duer M^{r} Benson and several others—An Hour was spent in Congratulations & seperate Chat in & before the Door, when the two Generals took a Room & M^{r} Morgan Called M^{r} Elliot & myself in.

"There was soon collected a Number Consisting of The Generals M^{r} Clinton the Gov^{r} M^{r} Scott—One of his Council M^{r} Albert [Egbert] Benson—Att^{y} General M^{r} Trumbul Washingtons Sec^{ry} L^{t} Gov^{r} Elliot M^{r} Morgan & My Self.

"when all seated Washington opened the Business addressing himself to Sir Guy Carleton and said it respected three Points

"1 The Preservation of Property from being carried off and especially the Negroes

"2 The Settlement of the Time for the Evacuation of Newyork &

"3 The extending the Governm^{t} of the State of Newyork as far as might be convenient before the intire Evacuation took Place.

"He proceeded upon the Supposition that there was a Treaty, and delivered himself without animation with great slowness & a low Tone of Voice when he had inlarged upon his Points a little Sir Guy Carleton who heard without Interruption replied That he should proceed to the Evacuation with all possible Expedition but it must of Necessity take Time—That he had sent a Fleet already to Nova Scotia with about 6000 Souls—That to prevent the irregular Embarkation of Property he had appointed Persons to inspect the Ships & as to Negroes to make a Registry that the Owners might eventually be paid for the Slaves who were intitled to their Freedom by British Proclaimations & Promises—

"Here Washington affected to be startled—already imbarked says he Sir Guy then observed, that no Interpretation could be put upon the Articles inconsistant with prior Engagem^{ts} binding the National Honor which must be kept with all Colours, and he added that the only Mode was to pay for the Negroes in which Case Justice was done to all Parties the Slave and his Owner.

"Washington observed that the Point of expanding the Governm^{t} of Newyork was not so immediately the Object of Congress tho' it fell within his Trust as connected with the General Evacuation & it was left to M^{r} Clinton to add what related to this Object.

"Before this not a Word had been dropp^{d} by any [but] by the two generals.

"The Necessity of Order in West Chester & the Gratification of the Long Island Refugees by a Return to their Estates made up the Request that the Counties of West Chester and Sulfolk if not a Part of Queens County might be left to the Gov^{t} of the State of New York.

"Sir Guy gave Hope as to West Chester—said he had already withheld the Supply of Provisions to De Lanceys Refugees & he believed he should evacuate the whole county in a short Time.

"But as to Long Island he saw too many Difficulties and left one to their Consideration the Prevention of Desertions—He doubted whether it was in their Power to remove that Objection

"M^{r} Scott changed the Ground by Intimating that it would be for the Consideration of M^{r} Clinton whether it was worth while for M^{r} Clinton to call a Council upon Proposals to be made by Sir Guy Carleton—This was strange as the Request came from M^{r} Clinton &must depend upon Sir Guy's Consent & M^{r} Morgan interfered for Openings in the interior County to the Loyalists here there were several Speakers—M^{r} Scott took up the vulgar Idea that the Articles were fulfilled on their Side by Congress & recommending tho' the States did not comply & dropp'^{d} that they could not suffer those to stay among them who had waged war ag^{t} them.

"It was observed by M^{r} Morgan that ever since the Pacification Acts inconsistant with the Articles were Passed—He menioned the Trespass Act—Scott justified it but the Rest denied that the Articles were then known—I observed that M^{r} Apthorp so late as the 10 April was summoned to traverse an Indictm^{t}—They replied that it was an executive Procedure upon an Act in 1779. M^{r} Clinton said there had been no Legislation since the Articles to stop these Things. May 6

"Scotts loquacious Indiscretion chaffed. M^{r} Morgan. The latter insisted that no subordinate Power could settle the Interpretation of the Articles—Scott did not percieve the Drift of it, and talked of the Courts of Laws Right of deciding—He supposed a Question as between France and Great Britain & thought Westminster Hall would adjudge upon the Treaty—In the Altercation I was appealed to by Benson & being in Pain for Fear of Indecorum I cutt short the Disputes by observing—That verbal Conferences were not only useless but dangerous. It is a Matter of extreme Delicacy to expound Treaties which are to be satisfactory to both Parties or to be followed by War. I asked whether they would undertake to sign the Opinion that if the States refused what Congress recommended they had right so to do. Clinton replied by no Means & that he would be answerable for Nothing that would be said till he had consulted the Legislature—and here a sudden Stop was put to all further Conversation between the Disputants.

"Sir Guy then with liberal Professions of a Desire as much as possible to oblige said he should willingly attend to any Propositions that might be made—

"After a Pause Washington repeated that the intermediate Extension of the Gov^{t} of New York was only Subordinate to his General Trust of effecting the Evacuation.

"Sir Guy was very full in asserting that no Time could be fixed from the Contingences attending it Winds Waters &c &c.

"Washington pulled out his Watch & observing that it was near Dinner Time offered Wine & Bitters—We all rose with Sir Guy & Nothing more was said except that Washington observed that to prevent Mistakes he should shew his Report of what had passed before he wrote to Congress—Sir Guy approved it well as the best means to guard ag^{t} Misunderstandings.—We all walked out & soon after were called to plentiful Repast under a Tent.

"We returned to the Landing & on Board Ship in the Evening."
—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

According to the expressed agreement to have things in writing, Washington wrote a letter to Carleton immediately after the conference, asking the latter to write him as to what measures were being adopted for the evacuation of the posts now in possession of the British, and when the fleets and armies would probably be withdrawn. Washington called attention to the embarkation that had already taken place, in which a large number of negroes had been carried away. He asked whether this was "consonant to" or "an infraction" of the treaty, and gave his own view that it was totally different from its letter and spirit.—*Writings of Geo. Washington* (Ford ed.), X: 244–47; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1870), 783. Carleton answered on May 12 (*q. v.*).

Five hundred British prisoners are to march from "the New-jail" in Philadelphia for New York to be liberated. About the same number will march on May 7.—*Penn. Packet*, My 6, 1783. They arrived at Staten Island on May 9.—*Ibid.*, My 15, 1783. "

A new police regulation, affecting the quality, weight, and price of bread, requires that a loaf of the best grade shall weigh three pounds and sell for 14 coppers, and the loaf of inferior grade shall weigh three and a half pounds and sell for the same price. Other parts of the regulation are as before (see Ja 11, 1782).—*Royal Gaz.*, My 7, 1783. "

Information reaches New York from London "that William Eden, Esq; Member of the British and Irish Parliaments, is appointed to be Consul General to the United States of North America," and is to come with his family to New York; also "that the Right Honourable Charles Howard, Earl of Surrey, son and heir of the Duke of Norfolk, and Deputy Earl Marshal of England, is appointed to be the Ambassador of Great Britain to the United States of North-America."—*N. Y. Merc.*, My 12, 1783. 10

At the "Cantonment of the American Army, on Hudson's River," Maj.-Gen. Baron de Steuben presides at a meeting of officers of the American army which considers forming a society among themselves. A committee is appointed to revise the proposals and submit them at the next meeting, on May 3. On that day, the representatives met and adopted the plan of an organization or "Society of Friends" to be known as the "Society of the Cincinnati." The name is derived from that of the Roman general, Lucius Quintius Cincinnatus, it being their desire to return, as he "

1783 May 10 did, from military life to "citizenship."—*N. Y. Packet*, N 13, 1783; *The Institution and Proceedings of the Society of the Cincinnati . . . (with the Proceedings of the Massachusetts State Society of the Cincinnati) . . .* (Boston, 1812); James Thacher, *Military Jour.* (1823), 391; Kapp, *Life of Frederick William von Steuben* (1859), chap. 26. Regarding the opposition to this society, which soon developed, see Winsor, VI: 746; VII: 219; McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, I: 167–76.

12 In answer to Washington's letter of May 6 (*q.v.*), Carleton writes that at present it is impossible to tell when the evacuation of this city can be completed. The quantity of shipping that will be sent to him and the number of persons that will be forced to abandon New York cannot be guessed. Carleton also says that he has given an order to prevent the carrying away of any negroes or other property of the American inhabitants. He refers to proposals he made, on April 14, in a letter to the minister of foreign affairs,—the naming of American commissioners to assist those appointed by him to inspect all embarkations,—a proposal which Washington had already approved by making appointments.—*Writings of Geo. Washington* (Sparks ed.), VIII: 543; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1870), 786.

" "The Provincial Secretary's Office is removed to the house of Mrs. Barclay, in Nassau-street, next the corner of John-street."—*N. Y. Merc.*, My 12, 1783.

" An accounting, bearing this date, shows the debt of Trinity Corporation in 1778 and what has been paid off since that time. The original MS. is preserved by the N. Y. H. S.

" Charles Roubalet advertises that he has opened a livery stable and coach house adjoining his inn, which is at No. 18 Broadway (the City Tavern, at the present 115 Broadway).—*N. Y. Merc.*, My 12, 1783. This numbering of Broadway had been changed before 1786, when, according to the first directory published, Mrs. Barham, a tavern-keeper, was at 18 Broadway, while John Cape was proprietor, in this later year, of the City Tavern, which is merely indicated as on Broadway. By 1791, another change had taken place in the numbering, for Alexander Macomb is listed as at No. 18 Broadway.—See Vol. I, p. 423. The Macomb house stood at the present 39–41 Broadway.

19 Coenties Market-place (referred to under My 28, 1781, *q.v.*) is advertised to become soon the starting-point of "stage-boats" connecting with a stage-line for Newark. It so appears in an advertisement of "Peter Stuyvesant, who for many years drove a Stage Waggon from Powles Hook, to Brown's Ferry."—*N. Y. Merc.*, My 19, 1783.

20 The first two sloops from New York to trade with Albany since peace came about are permitted by the inhabitants of that city to sell their cargoes.—*N. Y. Merc.*, Je 16, 1783.

" Certain Loyalists meet at the home of Michael Grass, in the Out Ward (in Chatham St. near the Tea Water Pump), and sign their names "to form a settlement at Fort Frontinac, at the mouth of Lake Ontario, and head of the river St. Lawrence, in Canada, the only eligible place left by the late treaty, for the king's subjects to carry on the Indian and fur trade." The commander-in-chief gives them the "encouragement" they desire.—*Penn. Packet*, Jl 1, 1783; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1870), 788.

22 A news-letter from Fish-Kill states that "A correspondent observes that he has lately viewed the Churches and Houses in New York, and that all the Churches are, except the Episcopal, the Moravian, and the Methodists, converted into stores or barracks, and appear in a very loathsome condition; the fences which encompassed the burying-yards being destroyed, the pews in all, and the galleries in some of them pulled down, the windows broken and otherwise much abused." The letter is a plea that Gen. Carleton will order that these edifices and the streets be cleaned of dirt and filth before he leaves, "to prevent the curses of an injured people."—*Penn. Packet*, My 27, 1783.

24 "The L^{t} Gov^{r} shewed me yesterday M^{r} Scott's Requisition of the Records—agreed a Council be called—I dined at Head Quarters & intimated before Dinner that until the Empire was actually seared the Books ought not to be given up. . . .

"At the Council all agreed not to give up the Records."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

26 Adj.-Gen. De Lancey issues an order from headquarters that "All Persons desirous to leave New-York are to give in their names" at his office, before June 7, stating "the Place of their former residence, and where they wish to be removed to."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Je 2, 1783. On June 7, the persons who had given their names to the adjutant-general, "for Passages from this Place," agreeable to this notice, were directed to apply to the gentlemen appointed in De Lancey's announcement of April 15 (*q.v.*) to examine their claims, who will attend for that purpose at the city hall every day except Sundays from 11 to 2 o'clock.—*Ibid.*, Je 9, 1783. May 26

27 News reaches Philadelphia "that an embarkation of 6000 men is taking place at New York. The British guards, with most of the troops that were under Cornwallis and Burgoyne, with the Hessian and other foreign troops, are going to England."—*Penn. Packet*, My 27, 1783.

30 "The Mill at the One Mile Stone in the Bowery Lane" is to be sold at auction at the Coffee House.—*Royal Gaz.*, My 28, 1783. It was again advertised to be sold on June 19.—*N. Y. Merc.*, Je 9, 1783.

June 2 A wild beast "The most curious that has been in this city these many years," is on exhibition at the "sign of Rodney's engagement below the Coffee-House."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Je 2, 1783. Lord Rodney's victory over the French fleet under Comte de Grasse, on April 12, 1782, is the event which was probably crudely depicted on this tavern sign.

4 The king's birthday is celebrated as usual, "with every demonstration of loyalty and joy." A royal salute is fired from Fort George, and by "his Majesty's ships" in the harbour. In the evening a *feu de joie* is fired from the lines, followed by an exhibition of fireworks from the fort.—*Royal Gaz.*, Je 7, 1783. To prevent accidents by fire the inhabitants are requested not to illuminate their windows.—*Ibid.*, Je 4, 1784.

7 By order of the commandant, "Permission is hereby granted to all Persons coming from any Part of the Country with live Stock for the use of the Markets, to kill and dispose of the same, provided the Stock is slaughtered at such Places as are set apart for that purpose.

"Hucksters, or any other Persons who may be detected in forestalling any Provisions or Vegetables brought to this City for the Supply of the Markets, may depend on being treated with the utmost Rigour."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Je 16, 1783. See, further, S 5.

9 "A new Map of the United States of America, laid down from the best Authority, agreeable to the Peace of 1783, . . ." is "sold by the Printer."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Je 9, 1783. An earlier map of the United States, probably the first, 18″ x 21¾″, was published April 3, 1783, by John Wallis, Ludgate Street, London. A cartouche contains the full-length portraits of Washington and Franklin. A copy of this now very rare map is in the author's collection.

10 "The Soldiers of the American Army that were inlisted for the War were discharged last Week.

"Those for 3 Years are not, but daily desert & are not pursued.

"Those who have Discharges have an Indorsement purporting that it is a Furlough for 4 Months—They rec^{d} some Pay to carry them Home but it is in Goods which they can't sell for half the money at which they are debited & the Men cry out all along the Road at this last Cheat.

"I learn this from Col^{o} P R. Livingston and Joseph Penny—the latter lives but 7 Miles from the Camp at Newburgh—He says the Horse of the Troop are sold & that they are now daily selling Waggons Boats &c.

"I am left in Doubt as to Washington's Design in discharging his Soldiers—Penny says they have uniformly ever since the Peace sworn that there was Peace & should be Peace for that they would neither draw a Sword nor pull a Trigger any longer.

"The Invention of the Furlough is to get rid of them quickly, for it implies that they are to have pay for the 4 Months—all swear they will never come back again nor ever reinlist."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

" The captains of "the City Volunteer Companies and Militia" are ordered to collect the arms issued to their companies, and give notice thereof "to Brigade-Major Amiel, at No. 5 Wall street."—*Royal Gaz.*, Je 10, 1783.

12 Washington writes from Newburgh to Gov. Benjamin Harrison of Virginia, expressing at length his ideals and hopes for the United States as an independent power, while stating his intention to return to "domestic retirement."—*Penn. Packet*, Jl 15, 1783, citing *Virginia Gaz.*, Jl 5, 1783.

13 Egbert Benson and Daniel Parker, commissioners, assist in superintending the embarkation of 14 transports bound for Nova

1783 June 13 Scotia, having about 3,000 persons on board. Among these persons were at least 130 negroes, "who appeared to be the property of the citizens of the United States" (see My 12). The commissioners wrote to Washington the next day, asking whether it was necessary to write further remonstrance to Sir Guy Carleton against his permitting the slaves of American subjects to leave. On June 17, they wrote to Carleton that they would consider any further such embarkation an infraction of the Treaty of Peace.—From correspondence pub'd in the *Daily Adv.*, Ja 24, 1794. See also Je 18; and Winsor, VII: 203, 213; VIII: 137.

14 Sir Guy Carleton offers the same encouragement for Loyalists to settle on the island of Abaco, one of the Bahamas, as that given to the Loyalists who have gone or are going to Nova Scotia. They are required to leave their names "at the house of Mr John Davis, on Commissary Leake's dock, at the North River."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Je 16, 1783. See Jl 5.

" A line of stages between Elizabeth-Town and Philadelphia is put into operation by Grumman and Mercereau,—the first since peace was declared. The trip was made in one day. A stage from each city goes to Princeton, makes an exchange of passengers there, and returns.—*Royal Gaz.*, Je 14, 1783.

15 Sir Guy Carleton signs a return of British and German regiments for embarkation.—From the original in Emmet Coll., item No. 11064.

16 "After the arrival of the preliminary articles & before the definitive Treaty arrived, from the vindictive & persecuting disposition of the Americans, the refugees & other Loyalists were cut off from all hope of remaining in the States after the British troops should be withdrawn. They therefore made application to Sir Guy Carlton to be transported with their families & effects to Nova Scotia, on the same terms as the other refugees had gone there, that under the protection of his Majesty's Government, they might find an asylum from the tyranny & oppression of their Countrymen. They were accordingly sent to such parts of that province as they requested. In consequence of such removal many of the derelict Estates became vacant, whereupon the Commander in chief was pleased to issue the following order

"'Head Quarters New York 16 June 1783 Orders The proprietors of houses or lands lately evacuated will apply to Lieut Gen[l] Campbell for the possession of those on Long island, To Brigadier General Birch for those on York island & to Brigadier General Bruce for those on Staten island. These General officers will be pleased to cause all such Estates to be immediately delivered up to the Proprietors or their attorneys unless where they may see sufficient reasons for detaining them some time longer, which reasons they will report to the Commander in chief. In like manner, all Estates which shall hereafter be evacuated are to be surrendered up to the proprietors. O. L. De Lancey Adjutant General.' [—*N. Y. Merc.*, Je 23, 1783.]

"From the 16th of June to the day of evacuation of New York the property which had been from time to time vacated was restored to the proprietors. But many houses & stores absolutely necessary were detained from the Proprietors until the evacuation of the city."—From the "Case of William Butler," in *N. Y. City during the Am. Rev.*, 159–61; *Public Papers of Geo. Clinton*, VIII: 203; *Penn. Packet*, Je 21, 1783. See, however, Jl 10.

" Gen. Carleton takes possession of the Dr. James Beekman country-seat, where he remained until the British evacuated the city.—*Man. Com Coun.* (1854), 554.

18 From his headquarters at Newburgh, George Washington issues his last circular letter to the governours of the states, as follows: "The great object for which I had the honour to hold an appointment in the service of my country, being accomplished, I am now preparing to resign it into the hands of Congress, and return to that domestic retirement, which, it is well known, I left with the greatest reluctance . . .; but, before I carry this resolution into effect, I think it a duty incumbent on me to make this my last official communication, to congratulate you on the glorious events which Heaven has been pleased to produce in our favour, to offer my sentiments respecting some important subjects, which appear to me to be intimately connected with the tranquility of the United States, to take my leave of your Excellency as a public character, and to give my final Blessing to that country, in whose service I have spent the prime of my life. . . .

"The Citizens of America, placed in the most enviable condition, as the sole Lords and Proprietors of a vast Tract of Continent, comprehending all the various soils and climates of the world, and abounding with all the necessaries and conveniences of life, are now, by the late satisfactory pacification, acknowledged to be possessed of absolute Freedom and Independency; they are from this period to be considered as the Actors on a most conspicuous Theatre, which seems to be peculiarly designated by Providence for the display of human greatness and felicity. . . . June 18

"There are four things, which I humbly conceive are essential to the well-being, I may even venture to say, to the existence of the United States as an independent power.

"1st. An indissoluble union of the States under one federal head.

"2dly. A sacred regard to public justice.

"3dly. The adoption of a proper peace establishment. And,

"4thly. The prevalence of the pacific and friendly disposition among the people of the United States, which will induce them to forget their local prejudices and policies, to make those mutual concessions which are requisite to the general prosperity, and, in some instances, to sacrifice their individual advantages to the interest of the community.

"These are the pillars on which the glorious fabric of our Independency and national character must be supported.—Liberty is the basis. . . .

"On the three first articles I will make a few observations; leaving the last to the good sense, and serious consideration of those immediately concerned.

"Under the first head . . . it will be a part of my duty, and that of every true patriot to assert, without reserve, and to insist upon the following positions—That unless the States will suffer Congress to exercise those prerogatives they are undoubtedly invested with by the Constitution, everything must very rapidly tend to anarchy and confusion. That it is indispensible to the happiness of the individual States that there should be lodged, somewhere, a supreme power, to regulate and govern the general concerns of the confederated Republic, without which the union cannot be of long duration. . . . It is only in our united character, as an empire, that our Independence is acknowledged, that our power can be regarded, or our credit supported among foreign nations. The treaties of the European Powers, with the United States of America, will have no validity on a dissolution of the Union. . . .

"As to the second article, which respects the performance of public justice, Congress have, in their late address to the United States, almost exhausted the subject; they have explained their ideas so fully, and have enforced the obligations the States are under to render complete justice to all the public creditors, with so much dignity and energy, that, in my opinion, no real friend to the Honor and Independency of America can hesitate a single moment respecting the propriety of complying with the just and honorable measures proposed. . . .

"The ability of the country to discharge the debts, which have been incurred in its defence, is not to be doubted: An inclination, I flatter myself, will not be wanting; the path of our duty is plain before us: Honesty will be found, on every experiment, to be the best and only true policy. Let us then, as a nation be just; let us fulfil the public contracts which Congress had undoubtedly a right to make for the purpose of carrying on the war, with the same good faith we suppose ourselves bound to perform our private engagements . . .

"For my own part, conscious of having acted, while a Servant of the Public, in the manner I conceived best suited to promote the real interests of my country; having, in consequence of my fixed belief, in some measure, pledged myself to the army, that their country would finally do them complete and ample justice, and not wishing to conceal any instance of my official conduct from the eyes of the world, I have thought proper to transmit to your Excellency the inclosed collection of papers, relative to the half-pay and commutation granted by Congress, to the Officers of the army; from these communications, my decided sentiment will be clearly comprehended, together with the conclusive reasons, which induced me, at an early period, to recommend the adoption of this measure in the most earnest and serious manner. . . . In some lines, the Soldiers have perhaps generally had as ample compensation for their services, by the large bounties which have been paid to them, as their Officers will receive in the proposed commutation; in others, if, besides the donation of land, the payment of arrearages of clothing and wages, . . . we take into the estimate, the boun-

1783 June 18 ties many of the Soldiers have received, and the gratuity of one year's full pay, which is promised to all, possibly their situation . . . will not be deemed less eligible than that of the Officers. Should a further reward, however, be judged equitable, I will venture to assert, no man will enjoy greater satisfaction than myself in seeing an exemption from taxes for a limited time . . . or any other adequate immunity or compensation granted to the brave defenders of their country's cause. . . .

"It is necessary to say but a few words on the third topic which was proposed, and which regards particularly the defence of the Republic. . . .

"The Militia of this country must be considered as the Palladium of our security, and the first effectual resort in case of hostility: It is essential, therefore, that the same system should pervade the whole; that the formation and discipline of the Militia of the Continent, should be absolutely uniform; and that the same species of arms, accoutrements, and military apparatus, should be introduced in every part of the United States . . .

"I have thus freely disclosed what I wished to make known before I surrendered up my public trust to those who committed it to me . . .

"It remains, then, to be my final and only request, that your Excellency will communicate these sentiments to your Legislature, at their next meeting; and that they may be considered as the legacy of one who has ardently wished, on all occasions, to be useful to his country—and who even in the shade of retirement, will not fail to implore the Divine Benediction upon it . . ."—*Royal Gaz. Extraordinary*, Jl 12, 1783.

Commenting on Washington's letter, Smith says: "It would seem as if Washington had resolved to avoid any Loss of Popularity but whether with a View to be useful in the Reunion or to set up for himself is the Question."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII, under Jl 15. See also Winsor, VI: 746.

" Smith writes that he is informed the "Fleet now going to Nova Scotia is to bring back Coal for the Garison here . . . This don't look like a speedy Evacuation."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII. See also facsimile of an enumeration, signed by Guy Carleton on June 17, of the refugees embarked for Nova Scotia, in *Man. Com. Coun* (1855), opp. p. 554.

" Elias Boudinot writes from Philadelphia to Benjamin Franklin that the inhabitants of the United States are irritated to an alarming degree by the "cruelties, ravages, and barbarisms of the refugees and loyalists," while the citizens of New York "are kept out of their city, and despoiled daily of their property, by the sending off their negroes by hundreds, in the face of the treaty" (see Je 13). —*Life of Elias Boudinot* (1896), I: 326.

20 A London letter states that "The transport service alone, in withdrawing the troops from New-York, will cost this country near half a million of money."—*Penn. Packet*, S 11, 1783.

21 In Philadelphia, about 300 American troops with fixed bayonets surround the house in which congress is sitting, and demand a redress of grievances. Congress, thus "grossly insulted" by a mutiny of unpaid soldiers, adjourns to Princeton.—*Jour. of Cong.*, IV: 231. See Je 27, 29, 30.

24 A newspaper advertisement announces that, "By Permission," there will be presented on this evening, "at the Theatre in New-York, A Tragedy, called the Grecian Daughter, . . . To which will be added, An Entertainment, called the Lying Valet." Mr. and Mrs. Ryan are to be among the performers.—*Royal Gaz.*, Je 21 and 24, 1783. Advertisements of performances appeared in almost every subsequent issue of the paper until Aug. 30. On that day, the announcement included this notice: "On account of the short stay that the Company make here, the Nights of Performance, until further notice, will be on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings.

"Mr. Ryan takes this method of returning his sincere thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have hitherto favoured his attempts; humbly hopes for a continuance of their patronage, which will be gratefully acknowledged."—*Ibid.*, Je 25 to Ag 30, 1783. Ryan's advertisements reappeared on Sept. 13, and continued until Oct. 25. From Oct. 11 to Oct. 25, his company performed alternately with the military players.—*Ibid.*, S 13–O 25, 1783. The theatre was closed from that time until Aug. 12, 1785 (*q. v.*).

27 On motion of Lord North, the house of commons votes half-pay to Loyalist officers.—Winsor, VII: 196.

June 27 Smith writes in his diary: "Reports from Philad: that the Congress are at Trenton. That 500 of the 3 Years Men of the Pensilvania Line have entered the Town of Phil[a] last Week & beset the Congress & extorted Promises—That the Congress called for the Protection of the Militia but not getting it had written to Washington & retired from the Place of Insult. They dread a Discharge without Pay as was lately the Case of those inlisted for the War." —Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

29 "The Congress are at Prince Town & so is the French Minister & Morris the Financier—They fled in the Nights of Mond: & Tuesday & execrate the Gov[r] & People of Philad:"—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

30 Congress assembles at Princeton.—*Jour. of Cong.*, IV: 232. See N 4.

July 2 The household effects of the late Christopher Blundell are offered for sale. The house, also, is to be let. It is situated "on the Battery," and is considered "the most eligible one for a tavern keeper on this island."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Je 30, 1783. See also L. M. R. K., III: 949 (Coker's house).

7 Loyalists who have enrolled to go to Port Roseway with the five companies now embarking, but who cannot go at this time, are to meet this evening "at Grant's Tavern, at the Sign of Lord Cornwallis."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Jl 7, 1783.

A Philadelphia news item reads: "The unnecessary delay on the part of the British to quit the city of New-York, has only served to encrease the spirit and resentment of the people against the loyalists, which, instead of subsiding, seems every day to rise and be more determined against their re-admission among us; insomuch that most of those who had concluded to stay, now begin to think the experiment too dangerous to be tried, and have resolved to go off, which indeed is the most prudent step they can take."—*Penn. Packet* (Phila.), Je 22, 1783; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1870), 794.

10 "Americanus," in an open letter, published in the *N. Y. Packet* (Fishkill) on this day, says in part: "How general Carleton will be able to reconcile the honor and justice of the British nation, so much arrogated to themselves, with the open acts of injustice so evidently practiced every day, is hard to determine. About the nineteenth of February, the general published in general orders, that all persons without the British lines, having property within, should send in their claims, &c. &c. . . . On the publication of the ratification of the preliminary articles of peace, many of the old citizens of New-York, who had fled from the city at the approach of the British, sold and disposed of their places in the country (thinking as all the world thought besides, that it was actually peace) and went to New-York, but to their utter disappointment, and to the astonishment even of the loyalists, those people were not permitted to go into their own houses; the keys of all empty houses and such as should be evacuated, being ordered to the commandant's office,—who out of his very great goodness condescended to let such houses, on the party hiring, paying him down three months rent. We need not enquire who pockets this three months rent, with all other rents within the British lines, unjustly detained from the rightful owners. . . ."—*Penn. Packet*, Jl 22, 1783.

Another correspondent asserts: "A number of houses in New York being now empty, many of the former owners have applied for leave to repossess them, but have in general been refused."—*Ibid.*, Ag 23, 1783. See Ap 29.

11 Twenty-six "sail of vessels" are to start for Nova Scotia on this day. The Hessian and other foreign troops taken with Burgoyne have sailed for Canada. Another embarkation consisting of British troops is preparing, among these being the frigate "South Carolina," accommodating nearly 1,000 men. It is expected the city will be clear of the British army in the course of August and September. —*Penn. Packet*, Jl 15, 1783. See also Winsor, VII: 213, and letter of Wm. S. Smith, in *N. Y. City during the Rev. War*, 141–42.

12 Lieut.-Gov. Andrew Elliot sails for England with his wife and family.—*Penn. Packet*, Jl 22, 1783; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1870), 797.

13 More seats are to be placed in the room in the city hall used for divine service for the refugees and others who have no seats in the churches.—*Royal Gaz.*, Jl 13, 1783.

21 A post-rider is to set out from New York for Fishkill, going and returning through the towns of Bedford, Upper Salem, Van Cortland Manor, North Castle, White Plains, etc. He is the first post-rider, since peace was concluded, to the Hudson River towns. —*Royal Gaz.*, Jl 16, 1783.

24 Gov. Clinton is offended, writes Smith, "at the Non Delivery

1783 July 24 of the Records to Mr Scott—Intimates that this Act of the Council is an Offence after the Treaty admitting the Independence for which the Articles provided no Indempnity Calls the Reasons futile."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

" "It comes out from one John Powers a Copper plate Printer that he has counterfeited Millions during the War at the Instance of Persons on the other Side of the Lines and chiefly in their Commissary Departments. And that within a Fortnight he had been solicited to counterfeit Morris's Bills by a Person of Consequence on that Side who is one of those assembling at Black Sam's with the American Comrs to superintend the Embarkation."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

25 It is not publicly known whether the Definitive Treaty was brought by the "Mercury" frigate, or not; but it is thought that some piece of news of importance has been received, as the troops have been ordered some miles nearer the city.—*Penn. Packet*, Jl 31, 1783.

26 There is a review of "his Majesty's VIIth Regiment of Foot," on the Common near the city, by Brig.-Gen. Alured Clark. They "performed their different Evolutions and Firings, with great Alertness and Precision."—*N. Y. Merc.*, Jl 28, 1783.

30 Sir Guy Carleton is dismantling the fortifications at Kingsbridge. —*Penn. Packet*, Ag 5, 1783.

31 It is reported from Boston that 100 transports are bound from England to New York, "in order to convey the British troops, Negroes, Refugees, and other Tories, from thence to England, Nova-Scotia, and elsewhere, consisting in the lump, to upwards of 22,000 souls."—*Salem* (Mass.) *Gaz.*, Jl 31, 1783.

Aug. 5 The firm of Robertsons, Mills, and Hicks, publishers of *The Royal Am. Gazette* (see Ja 1, 1782), is dissolved, and its property is advertised to be sold at auction.—*Royal Gaz.*, Ag 6, 1783.

7 Congress resolves that a bronze equestrian statue of Washington be erected "at the place where the residence of Congress shall be established." On report of a committee appointed to prepare a plan of it, congress resolves "That the statue be of bronze: The general to be represented in a Roman dress, holding a truncheon in his right hand, and his head encircled with a laurel wreath. The statue is to be supported by a marble pedestal, on which are to [be] represented, in basso relievo, the following principal events of the war, in which general Washington commanded in person, viz. The evacuation of Boston—the capture of the Hessians at Trenton —the battle of Princeton—the action of Monmouth, and the surrender of York. On the upper part of the front of the pedestal, to be engraved as follows: The United States in Congress assembled, ordered this statue to be erected in the year of our Lord 1783, in honor of George Washington, the illustrious commander in chief of the armies of the United States of America, during the war which vindicated and secured their liberty, sovereignty and independence.

"Resolved, That a statue conformable to the above plan, be executed by the best artist in Europe, under the superintendence of the minister of the United States at the court of Versailles; and that money to defray the expense of the same, be furnished from the treasury of the United States.

"Resolved, That the secretary of Congress transmit to the minister of the United States at the court of Versailles, the best resemblance of General Washington that can be procured, for the purpose of having the above statue erected; together with the fittest description of the events, which are to be the subject of the basso relievo."—*Jour. of Cong.*, IV: 251–52.

8 At a meeting of Loyalists in Roubalet's Tavern, it is proposed to leave a memorial there, addressed to the commander-in-chief (Sir Guy Carleton), to be signed by those intending to settle in Nova Scotia.—*Royal Gaz.*, Ag, 1783. On Aug. 15, a committee, appointed at this meeting, presented the memorial to him. It is a protest against making large grants of the best lands in that province to favoured groups of persons. It states that the memorialists are informed that 55 persons have joined in an application to Carleton for 275,000 acres in Nova Scotia, and sent agents "to survey the unlocated lands, and select the most fertile spots, and desirable situations." That application, which has been "studiously concealed," they fear has succeeded. They observe, further, "that the persons concerned (several of whom are said to be going to Britain) are most of them in easy circumstances, and with some exceptions, more distinguished by the repeated favours of government, than by either the greatness of their sufferings, or the importance of their services." They regard such grants, if carried into effect, "as amounting nearly to a total exclusion of themselves and families, who, if they become settlers, must either content themselves with barren or remote lands, or submit to be tenants to those, most of whom they consider as their superiors in nothing but deeper art, and keener policy." They ask that inquiry be made into their own "respective losses, services, situations and sufferings," to ascertain if they are not equally entitled "to the favour and protection of government" with the former applicants.—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ag 25, 1783; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1870), 806. Gen. Carleton's answer was reassuring.—*Ibid.* Those who signed the memorial were requested to meet on Aug. 16 at Roubalet's to receive the answer.—*Royal Gaz.*, Ag 16, 1783. Aug. 8

Notice is issued from the city hall (the "Main Guard") that all Loyalists within the British lines who desire "to emigrate from this Place before the final Evacuation" must give in their names at the adjutant-general's office, on or before Aug. 21, and be ready to embark before the end of the month.—*Royal Gaz.*, Aug. 16, 1783. Under date of Aug. 18, Smith wrote in his diary: "The Town is in general Distress by Orders for Emigrants to report their Names by the 21 of this Month."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII. See Ag 19. 14

Notice is published that draught and saddle horses, wagons, carts, harness, etc., belonging to the king's service, will be sold at auction every Wednesday "at the Waggon-Yard, at Brooklyne," and every Saturday "at the Waggon-Yard near Fort Knyphausen." —*N. Y. Merc.*, Ag 18, 1783. "

The last issue found of *The New-York Mercury; or, General Advertiser* (No. 211, Vol. 4) bears this date. John Ryan is now partner of William Lewis in its publication.—Brigham, in A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 459. 15

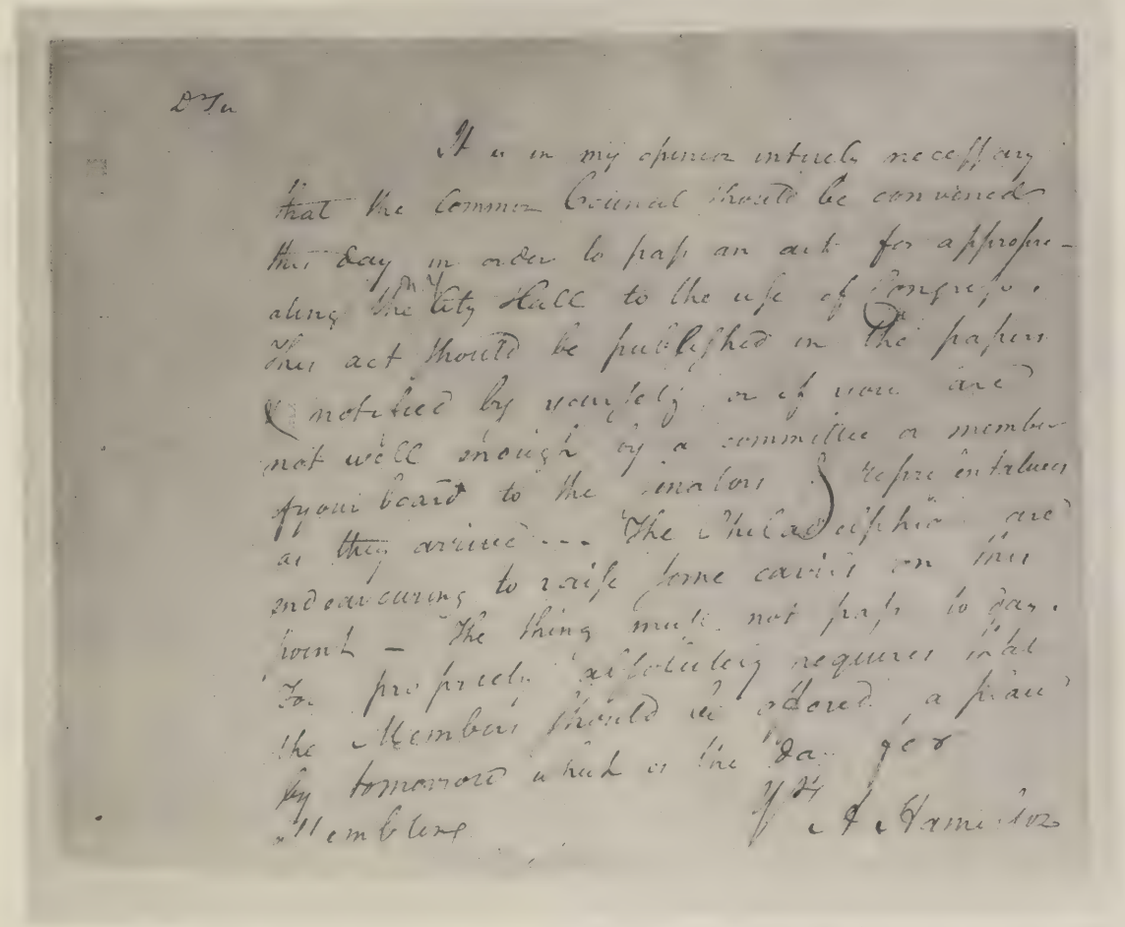
The hulls of the two prison hospital ships "Perseverance" and "Bristol Packet," which lie at the Wallabought, are to be sold at the Merchants' Coffee-House.—*Royal Gaz.*, Ag 16, 1783; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1870), 801. 16

Carleton, in a letter to Elias Boudinot, the president of congress, says: "The June packet lately arrived, has brought me final orders for the evacuation of this place; be pleased sir, to inform Congress of this proof of the perseverance of the court of Great Britain, in the pacific system expressed by the provisional articles, and that I shall loose no time, as far as depends upon me, in fulfilling his Majesty's commands. 17

"But notwithstanding my orders are urgent to accelerate the total evacuation, the difficulty of assigning the precise period for this event is of late greatly increased . . .

"The violence in the Americans, which broke out soon after the cessation of hostilities, encreased the number of their countrymen to look to me for escape from threatened destruction; but these terrors have of late been so considerably augmented, that almost all within these lines conceive the safety both of their property and of their lives depend upon their being removed by me, which renders it impossible to say when the evacuation can be compleated. Whether they have just ground to assert, that there is either no government within your limits for common protection, or that it secretly favours the committees in the sovereignty they assume, and are actually exercising, I shall not pretend to determine; but as the daily gazettes and publications furnish repeated proofs, not only of a disregard to the articles of peace, but of barbarous menaces from committees formed in various towns, cities and districts, and even at Philadelphia, the very place which the Congress had chosen for their residence, I should shew an indifference to the feelings of humanity, as well as to the honour and interest of the nation I serve, to leave any of the loyalists that are desirous to quit the country, a prey to the violence they conceive they have so much cause to apprehend.

"The Congress will hence discern how much it will depend on themselves and the subordinate legislatures, to facilitate the service I am commanded to perform, by abating the fears they will thereby diminish the number of the emigrants: but should these fears continue and compel such multitudes to remove, I shall hold myself acquitted from every delay in the fulfilling my orders and the consequences which may result therefrom; and I cannot avoid adding, that it makes no small part of my concern, that the Congress have thought proper to suspend to this late hour, recommendations stipulated by the treaty, and in the punctual performance of which, the king and his ministers have expressed such confidence."—*Freeman's Jour.* (Phila.), S 10, 1783; *Man. Com. Coun.*



Dr Sir

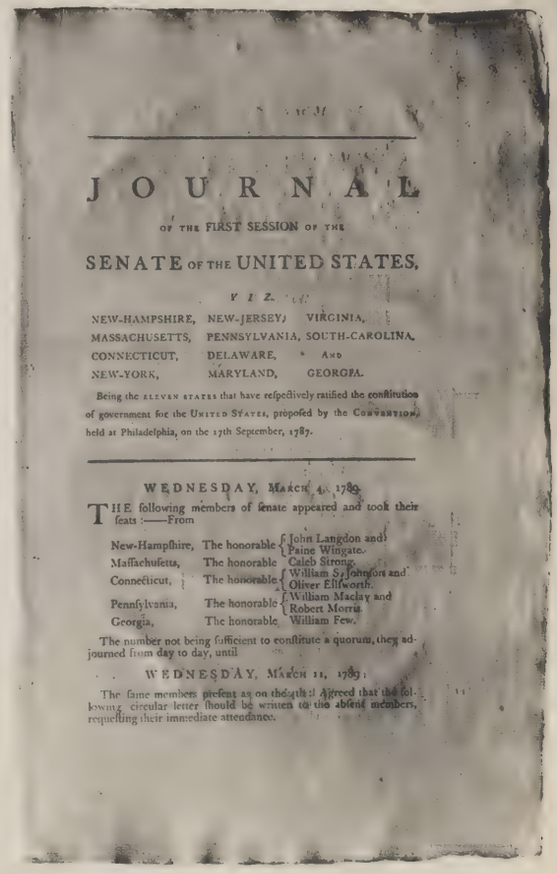
It is in my opinion intirely necessary that the Common Council should be convened this day in order to pass an act for appropriating the City Hall to the use of Congress. that act should be published in the papers & notified by some Officer of mine and not will enough by a committee a member from board to the Senators & Representatives as they arrive — The Philadelphia are endeavouring to raise some cavil on this ground — The thing must not pass to day. For propriety & decency requires that the Members should be waited on by a Committee of the Board & the day for

Yrs

A. Hamilton

Members

A. LETTER FROM ALEXANDER HAMILTON TO MAYOR DUANE ADVISING THAT THE COMMON COUNCIL FORMALLY TENDER TO CONGRESS THE USE OF THE CITY HALL. SEE P. 1235.



JOURNAL

OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

VIZ.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE, NEW-JERSEY, VIRGINIA,
MASSACHUSETTS, PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTH-CAROLINA,
CONNECTICUT, DELAWARE, AND
NEW-YORK, MARYLAND, GEORGIA.

Being the ELEVEN STATES that have respectively ratified the constitution of government for the UNITED STATES, proposed by the CONVENTION held at Philadelphia, on the 17th September, 1787.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1789.

THE following members of senate appeared and took their seats:——From

New-Hampshire,	The honorable	John Langdon and Paine Wingate.
Massachusetts,	The honorable	Caleb Strong.
Connecticut,	The honorable	William S. Johnson and Oliver Ellsworth.
Pennsylvania,	The honorable	William Maclay and Robert Morris.
Georgia,	The honorable	William Few.

The number not being sufficient to constitute a quorum, they adjourned from day to day, until

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1789.

The same members present as on the 4th: Agreed that the following circular letter should be written to the absent members, requesting their immediate attendance.

B. FIRST PAGE OF THE U.S. SENATE JOURNAL UNDER THE CONSTITUTION; DATED MARCH 4, 1789. SEE PP. 1235–36.

1783 (1870), 802. This letter was drafted for Carleton by Wm. Smith,
Aug. as revealed in the latter's diary, Sept. 13, which is made public for
17 the first time in this Chronology. Smith further says that "This [letter] & the News of the Gift of Half pay to the American Officers in the British service give much Pleasure to the Loyalists and the Conclusion is that we shall not evacuate this Place till the Spring." —Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

19 "The Evacuation is going on as fast as the number of transports here will admit. There are still between 16 and 18 hundred loyalists to be provided with passages to Nova Scotia. A general influenza seems to have seized the inhabitants of this city." On Aug. 16, 5,339 persons were entered at the adjutant-general's office for passages.—*Penn. Packet*, Ag 26, 1783.

20 Another report of the receipts of and disbursements made by the city vestry (see Ap 30, 1782 and Ap 14, 1783) extends from April 15 to this date. This, too, was audited by James Gautier.—Dawson's report in *Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, LXXXVI: 223–24. See O 31.

22 A subscription is opened "at Mrs. Withers's, at the Red Lion, on Cruger's Wharf, No. 10, and in Pearl Street, No. 9, adjoining the battery," for those Loyalists who have given in their names to emigrate to Annapolis Royal, and have not joined any particular company.—*Royal Gaz.*, Ag 23, 1783.

26 Col. Wm. S. Smith, in a letter from New York to Washington, states that "About six thousand Hessians have sail'd for Europe & all the artillery & stores are nearly Embarked & will sail immediately for the West Indies—Sir Guy Carleton appears anxious to effect the Evacuation speedily." He explains that Carleton told him "the only thing which detained him was the refugees whose situation humanity obliged him to attend to," and he discusses the status of discharged British soldiers who wish to remain, and the general subject of allegiance. This letter also contains an interesting reference to Col. Smith's shipment of books, a list of which Washington had selected from a bookseller's catalogue, published in a gazette. The titles of these works, to which Washington's thoughts were directed at this time, was published in *Writings of Geo. Washington* (Sparks ed.), VIII: 431, as follows: *Life of Charles the Twelfth; Life of Louis the Fifteenth; Life and Reign of Peter the Great;* Robertson's *History of America;* Voltaire's *Letters;* Vertot's *Revolution of Rome and Revolution of Portugal; Life of Gustavus Adolphus;* Sully's *Memoirs;* Goldsmith's *Natural History; Campaigns of Marshal Turenne;* Chambaud's *French and English Dictionary; Locke on the Human Understanding;* Robertson's *Charles the Fifth.*

28 The last issue of *The New-York Packet* (No. 331) published at Fishkill bears this date; several weeks later (see N 13), the paper was republished in New York City.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 235.

29 Adj.-Gen. Oliver de Lancey issues an order, for the commander-in-chief, forbidding the demolition of buildings, until the board of commissioners for settling and adjusting matters of account, debt, etc., shall satisfy itself regarding the ownership of the premises.—*N. Y. Merc.*, S 8, 1783; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1863), 735; *ibid.* (1870), 808.

30 A New York citizen, who has been seven years in exile from his "wonted habitation," writes from Hackensack: "I was lately over at New York, and though I did not meet with any considerable personal insults, I had the mortification to see some overgrown tories stalking about, whose looks I did not altogether approve of. There is one Tilton I saw there in particular, whose practice has been these six or seven years to burn grist mills and meeting houses without the lines. This fellow walks constantly with a spear cane, and talks of nothing but rebels and rebellion, and such like stuff. As to the British they are tolerably civil and polite, and though there are centries placed at almost every hundred yards distance, they molest no one who behaves himself with propriety . . .

"I met with some of my old acquaintances here, who were, some of them, formerly very fat, stout men, that are now reduced to mere skeletons, at the prospect of leaving this place with the army." One "tory gentleman," he thinks, will "fret himself into the grave."

"There is no end to auctions and vendues; everything is selling off, and I believe a great deal more than the venders can make a good title for. . . . Few or no negro slaves are given up. . . .

"An American officer was lately in town . . . and having met with some ill usage, complained to David Mathews. This father of the city, it is said, treated him very roughly, and by way of shortening conversation, wished all d——d rascals to hell. . . .

"The meeting houses are in a most deplorable condition, . . . Aug.

"Except theft and pilfering, there is very little business carried 30
on at present . . ."—*Penn. Packet*, S 18, 1783.

Writing to a friend in London, a New Yorker says: "At length "
the period of our leaving this place advances most certainly, and the next advices from England will fix the day for the final embarkation of the last troops from hence; four large storeships are arrived from England to take away the artillery and ordnance stores, as nothing will be left of that kind which is not truly American, and these are very few.

"This city is now fuller of inhabitants than at any period of my residence (though numbers embark every week for England, or other parts of the British dominions), occasioned by the families who flock here from all parts to take their departure, among which there are some who have not been proscribed by any of the provinces; their reasons therefore for quitting this continent are obvious, that they see some storm gathering, and that the difficulties of the inhabitants of this western world are not yet over, though they have at length seen independence settled in peace."—*London Chron.*, O 2–4, 1783.

Horse-racing on the highways near the city is forbidden, by "
order of the commandant, as it endangers the lives of "Passengers." Likewise, persons "going out with Fowling Pieces, to shoot near the High Roads" are subject to arrest.—*N. Y. Merc.*, S 8, 1783.

Forty-four refugee citizens of New York, including Samuel Sept.
Loudon and Alex. Lamb, writing from "New Burgh," address an 1
appeal to Gov. Clinton and the other members of the board, "constituted by Law for the temporary Government of the Southern District of the State," in which they beg that an ordinance be enacted and a committee appointed to distribute the houses belonging to returning residents and now occupied by the English.—*Hist. Mag.*, 2d ser., I: 42–44. For the terms of this ordinance, see a printed broadside in the Emmet Coll. (No. 10878), a facsimile of which was published in *Man. Com. Coun.* (1855), opp. p. 564, and *ibid.* (1856), opp. p. 540.

The Definitive Treaty of Peace, between the United States and 3
Great Britain, is signed in Paris by David Hartley, M. P., for Great Britain, and John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and John Jay for the United States. Its preamble recites the desire and disposition of "Prince George the Third" and the United States "to forget all past misunderstandings and differences that have unhappily interrupted the good correspondence and friendship which they mutually wish to restore; and to establish such a satisfactory and beneficial intercourse between the two countries, upon the ground of reciprocal advantages and mutual convenience, as may promote and secure to both perpetual peace and harmony." The fact is recited that the "foundation of peace and reconciliation" has already been laid by the provisional articles signed at Paris Nov. 30, 1782 (*q. v.*); and the substance of the provisional articles are embodied in the present treaty.—Published in *Rivington's N. Y. Gaz.*, N 26, 1783; also with the *Acts Passed at the Second Session of the Congress* (1790), 180–83; *Important State Papers* (1795), 61–67; Lamb, *Hist. of the City of N. Y.*, II: 267. See also Winsor, VII: 87, 165.

The "Peace of Versailles" was separately signed, on Sept. 3, between Great Britain and France, and between Great Britain and Spain.—Winsor, VII: 87.

A private letter from New York states: "Robberies are so "
frequent, that it is unsafe to walk the streets in the night, or be in a crowd in the day."—*Penn. Packet* (Phila.), O 14, 1783. On Oct. 4, it was stated: "The city of New-York has lately been much infested by robbers; insomuch that fifteen of them were at one time last week taken up.—Notwithstanding this, scarcely a night passes without a robbery.—The inhabitants have formed associations for a nightly watch."—*Ibid.*, O 4, 1783.

There are between 12,000 and 15,000 refugees, men, women, 4
and children, to be embarked at New York, Long Island, and Staten Island, for "Nova-Scotia, St. Johns, and Abacco." Among these "are many persons of fortune and landed estates, who leave nothing but their terra firma behind them. Many of them pretend, that it is not fear of ill treatment, after the departure of the army, that urges them to leave the country, so much as a conviction that the new republics must sink in a short time under their immense national debt, and the exorbitant taxes with which they will be loaded."—*Penn. Packet*, S 4, 1783. The fleet sailed on Sept. 15 (*q. v.*).

By order of the commandant, the market order of June 7 5

1783 (*q. v.*) is republished, with the added provision that live stock
Sept. must be slaughtered either at the places in this city set apart for
5 that purpose, or on board the vessel in which it is brought. The order also states that "The Market at Peck's-slip is now clearing, and will be reserved for the sole Use of the Country People who may kill their Stock to bring to Market."—*N. Y. Merc.*, S 8, 1783. De Voe says that, during the British occupation of the city, up to this time, this market had been used as one of their store-houses.—*Market Book*, 303.

9 "No news here but that of evacuation. . . . Some look smiling, others melancholy, a third class mad. . . .; some there are who represent the cold regions of Nova Scotia as a new-created Paradise, others as a country unfit for any human being to inhabit. . . ."—*Penn. Packet*, S 23, 1783.

11 A weekly newspaper, *The Town and Country Journal; or, the American Advertiser*, is established in New York. The date is determined from that of the only issue found, that of Dec. 11, 1783 (in Yale College Library), which is No. 14, Vol. I. It is printed by W(illiam) Ross.—Brigham, in A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 501.

13 "I can't learn," says Smith, "that any Taxes go forward according to the Congressional Requisitions—The Congress seems to be No Body. The Officers of the American Army give up the Hope of Commutation Money—Those to the Southward being rich are indifferent."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

" "The Flight of the Loyalists is also painful not only to the wiser Sort who see the Evils of it in general Policy, but to private Friendship and what is more to private Interests. Partners in Trade—Fellow commoners in Lands—Debtors—Ex^rs and Adm^rs &c &c to go away to the confusion of all that have Settlements to be made with them

"That Additions are hourly made to those who see Cause to condemn the Intemperance that begot the Quarrel or made it the Instrument for severing the Empire."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

" "Every preparation is making for the speedy evacuation of New York, the heavy ordnance from Fort George being already embarked."—*Penn. Packet*, S 13, 1783.

15 A fleet of vessels sails for Nova Scotia. About 8,000 persons are embarked on these ships, and on three others not yet sailed.—*Royal Gaz.*, S 17, 1783.

19 According to announcements of forthcoming sales of "the King's Draught and Saddle Horses," the "Waggon-yard," where the sale is to be held, is "behind the Bridewell."—*Royal Gaz.*, S 17 and O 1, 1783.

20 Loyalists who fail to go aboard their ship, bound for Port-Roseway, lying "at the Commissary's Wharf, near the Fly Market," by 3 o'clock on this day, will be "precluded from their Passages at the Expence of Government."—*Royal Gaz.*, S 20, 1783. A general notice to all Loyalists, bound for Nova Scotia, to embark on or before Sept. 20, had been issued on Sept. 12.—*Ibid.*

30 Writing in London, Lord Sheffield makes "Observations on the Commerce of the American States," including the following: "The American States are separated from us, and Independent, consequently foreign; the declaring them such, puts them in the only situation in which they can be; all difficulty is removed, nothing is hazarded, no hidden mischief is to be dreaded; but relying on those commercial principles and regulations under which our trade and navy have become so great, Great-Britain will lose few of the advantages she possessed before the American states became independent; and with prudent management she will have as much of the trade as it will be her interest to wish for, without any expence to the State, of civil establishment or protection."—*N. Y. Gaz.*, D 6, 1783. See letter subscribed by "Common Sense" in *ibid.*, D 10, 1783, commenting on these "Observations."

" Refugees reaching Halifax, by the sloop-of-war "Vulture," eight days from New York, report that there are 14,000 still to come from New York to the different parts of Nova Scotia; and that numbers from various parts of the continent are coming to New York, determined to seek an asylum in Nova Scotia.—*Royal Gaz.*, O 15, 1783. See O 12.

" This is the last day for the "Board of Claims" to sit, provided for in Adj.-Gen. De Lancey's order of April 15 (*q. v.*).—*Royal Gaz.*, S 17, 1783.

Oct. Draught horses are to be sold at public vendue "at the Artillery
4 Stables near St. Paul's Church."—*Royal Gaz.*, O 4, 1783.

6 Carleton informs Smith that "the Evacuation will take Place in the Course of the next Month."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), Oct. VII. 6

An officer of the British ship "Duc de Chartres" writes from 12
Nova Scotia: "The great emigration of Loyalists from New York to this province is almost incredible, they have made many new settlements in the Bay of Fundy; and considerably augmented those of Annapolis Royal and St. John's River; they are so numerous at the last mentioned place as to build two towns [Carlton and Clinton]. . . . Numbers of families are also gone to Halifax, but the majority are fixed at Port-Roseway, where they have erected a large city [Shelburne] which contains nine thousand inhabitants, exclusive of the Black town, containing about twelve hundred free Blacks, who have served during the war."—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1870), 814.

John Cape who, during the Revolution, kept a tavern with the 13
French arms in Trenton, announces that he has returned and taken the noted "House and Stables formerly called Hull's, but during the war Roubalet's, Tavern."—*N. Y. Packet*, O 22, 1783. See also L. M. R. K., III: 977, under "City Tavern." In the following year, Cape renamed the house the "State Arms of New York." Cape remained here until the spring of 1786, when Joseph Corré, a pastry cook and confectioner, became the proprietor.—See Mr 16, 1786.

Gov. Clinton writes from Poughkeepsie to Gen. Washington, 14
who is at Rocky Hill, near Princeton, N. J., expressing the fear that Carleton "may not give me timely Notice, as he promised to do in his first Letter, for the establishment of the Jurisdiction of the State over that District [the southern district] on his Departure, and Disorder will consequently take place, before Measures can be taken by the State to prevent it." He therefore asks "that the Troops on the Lines in Westchester County might have Orders to move to the Neighborhood of the City, the moment the British leave it," subject to his directions.—*Public Papers of Geo. Clinton*, VIII: 257. Washington replied on Oct. 23 that he had written to Gen. Knox, desiring him to confer with Clinton, "and make every necessary arrangement for taking possession of the city the moment the British quit it."—*Writings of Geo. Washington* (Sparks ed.), VIII: 490.

Congress adopts proclamations directing the disbandment of 18
the army on and after Nov. 3, and setting apart the second Thursday in December (the 11th) as a day of public thanksgiving.—*Jour. of Cong.* (Way & Gideon ed.), IV: 298–99; Winsor, VI: 746.

" "Sir Guy Carleton, K: B: General and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces, within the Colonies lying on the Atlantic Ocean from Nova Scotia to West Florida inclusive," orders an investigation made concerning the origin of the great fire of Sept. 21, 1776 (*q. v.*). Three British officers are appointed to take testimony.—From the original commission (MS.) in the N. Y. H. S.; *Report on Am. MSS. in Royal Inst. of Gt. Brit.*, IV: 416. The following is a condensed statement of the testimony taken at the hearings:

By Dr. Mervin Nooth, supt.-gen. of his majesty's hospitals in North America: That he saw a man on top of Trinity Church with a fire-brand, and that he believes the church was set on fire by him; also that an explosion occurred in one of the chimneys of "the Vaux-hall hospital."

By Major Mackenzie: That he saw a fire start next day in a house in Chatham Row, four or five houses east of Dr. Inglis's house, which was opposite St. Paul's Church; that he and others believed it was separately set on fire, and that the City was not set on fire by the king's troops.

By Mr. Chew, ass't commissary and sec. of Indian affairs: That he saw the first house in flames, a small one on the dock at Whitehall; then a high house in "Wincoop Street," two hundred yards away, which had the appearance of having been purposely set on fire; that he went on shore from his ship next morning and a sailor who accompanied him found two bundles of cedar matches under a warehouse; that a few days later he found other matches in a cooper shop in Smith Street concealed in a barrel of shavings; and saw several matches that had been discovered by different persons in different parts of the City; that Trinity Church was seen from his ship to be set on fire; that he had been informed that many of the pump handles were taken away and the pumps otherwise rendered useless, and the fire buckets hid or cut to pieces.

By Baltus Dash, tinman: That he had been appointed by Gen. Robertson (when the king's troops took possession of the City)

1783 Oct. 18 to take charge of the fire-engines and lamps of the city and the light-house at Sandy Hook (which position he still holds); that on the cry of fire "which first broke out at Whitehall, whither he immediately repaired with all the Engines being twelve in number;" that he soon after was told a house was on fire near the North River, back of the rector's house which was near Trinity Church, half a mile from Whitehall; that failing to check the fire which was burning Trinity Church, the Lutheran Church and many other buildings, he "repaired to S[t] Paul's Church to attempt to save that which by great exertions was effected;" that at daylight he saw several persons taken into custody for having matches concealed in their clothes, one of whom was rescued from the rage of the sailors and soldiers in Broadway near the Oswego Market; that from observation and experience he believes the City was purposely set on fire in different places.

By Major Adye: That an inquiry had been made a few days after the fire, but nothing appeared to show that the fire had been caused by the king's troops.

By Henry Law, captain of the fort: That from his observation of the fire starting in several places at the same time, and from the capture of men with matches, he never supposed the fire was accidental or that it had been set on fire by the king's troops; that a man he knew "was put to death and hung up by the heels for cutting the handles of the fire buckets as reported."

By John L. C. Roome, and others: That before the British occupation "he heard it frequently said by the American soldiers then in the City that it would be burnt whenever the king's troops should take possession of it."

By Comfort Sands, a member of the provincial congress for New York: That he never heard the city was set on fire by direction or authority of the United States or any officer or member of the American army, and does not think it was; that he never heard or knew that fire buckets had been taken from private families.

By William Waddell, alderman: That he was directed by Gen. Howe immediately after the king's troops took possession "to see the pumps fire buckets & engines repaired," and that this was done before the fire; that "Many matches & other Combustibles were discovered in the Stores on Cruger's Wharf, which he was informed were prepared for the purpose of fitting out fire-ships;" that "Some persons were taken up having matches about them which he supposes they had taken from the stores from mere motives of curiosity, without any design of doing mischief with them;" that he heard the day after the fire "that it began in a small house at Whitehall where it was said some sailors or soldiers had carelessly left a fire."

By William Hervey, merchant: That he had been appointed by Gen. Robertson soon after the fire to examine the houses; that he found in a house in Smith St., near Pitt's statue, a cartridge of powder under a straw bed, and a large train of powder leading from it down to the back door in the yard, and showed them to a neighbour.

By Andrew Kerr: That he saw Trinity Church take fire from the sparks that fell upon it, while he stood "on top of Mr Seabury's house in Smith Street;" that the fire had then progressed up Broad St. nearly to Beaver St.; that it "was currently reported that several applications were made to Gen. Washington by the N. Eng[d] people to have N York burnt, previous to the Kings Troops taking possession of it;" that it "was reported that G. Washington said in answer to them that he would severely punish any who attempted to set fire to the City;" that "many of the fire buckets and bags were taken from the inhabitants before the American Army evacuated it, . . . the bell was also taken about the same time from Trinity Church & carried off."

By William Shipman, cashier in the deputy paymaster-general's office: That at about sunset on the night of the fire "he walked by a small house formerly the ferry house kept by one Johnson upon the dock at Whitehall," and "near the corner saw several sailors, women and others whom he supposed to be British, some of whom were drunk, and a fire in the chimney; that he went home and on the alarm of fire he suspected the fire was in this house, and immediately went there and found that it was; that he went "to the pay-office in the Broad-way where Stevens's livery stables now stand," and remained there all night; that "he saw Trinity Church take fire from the sparks and flakes of fire which fell upon it;" that the fire "had reached up the Broadway to the Lutheran Church" when he saw Trinity Church take fire, the south side of the roof near the steeple catching fire first, the roof being covered with shingles; that he supposed the fire the result of accident; that the matches that were found were "prepared for fire-rafts;" that "the wind blew very fresh from S. E.," as he judged from the direction of the flames, and shifted more to the east about the time Trinity took fire. Oct. 18

By Jeronymus Alstine, blacksmith: That the engine he had charge of at the fire was prevented from playing properly by "the Key" being put out of place; that he saw Trinity take fire on the south-west side of the roof and steeple from the flakes of fire that fell, when the fire had passed Beaver St. in Broad St. and the Lutheran Church in Broadway; When he first saw the fire it had reached from Whitehall nearly to the bridge in Dock Street; that "most of the bells were taken away & carried into the Country before the King's troops took possession of the City."

By Dr. Charles Inglis: That the fire began on the south-east side of the slip at Whitehall; that the wind "carried the sparks from the burning Houses cross the White Hall Slip over the Battery, Pearl Street & Fort George;" that while he "stood at the upper end of Stone Street, fire was discovered on the Roof of M[r] Kempe's House, though out of the line of the sparks;" that while looking for an iron suitable to use as a pump-bolt (which was missing), he was told that two houses were on fire on New St., which was still farther out of the line of the sparks; that this led him to believe the city had been purposely set on fire; that he informed Gen. Robertson whom he found at his home in Broadway below Trinity Church; tried the gates of Trinity Church yard, and found them locked as usual. Dr. Inglis also states that he received a narrative from a ship-master named Devereux who had been captured by a "Rebel" privateer from Boston in the late autumn or early winter of 1776, and who was informed by three sailors on board, regarding the fire in New York, which, they stated, they had set on fire, and that they were "part of forty Seamen from Boston & Marble Head, who had been left in the City of New York when it was evacuated by the Continental Army, for the purpose of setting it on Fire."

By Rev. Benjamin Moore: That he went upon the top of the rector's house near Trinity Church, and saw the flakes of fire fall upon the roof of the church and the building take fire, that it would be impossible to save the rector's house, and quitted it, and went up the steeple of the Church "to endeavor to save his books which had been deposited there upon the Episcopal clergy quitting the City upon the declaration of independence."

Brig.-Gen. Clarke, Samuel Bayard and others gave circumstantial evidence. William Elsworth stated that in the summer of 1776 he had collected the fire buckets from vacant houses and deposited them in the city hall to be ready in case of need. James Wells stated that the house where the fire started "was rather a shed communicating with the ferry house on one side and Hilyard's tavern on the other, both of which were wooden buildings." Lee Ashton, a soldier, testified that he saw a man cut the handles of fire buckets, and he took the knife from him and had him sent to the Provost; also that he helped push a man into the flames who was found with matches. Another soldier testified he caught a man setting fire to a shed.

The original papers of the commissioners appointed by Gen. Carleton to investigate the causes of the fire were presented in 1890 to the N. Y. H. S. by Joseph W. Lawrence, of St. John, New Brunswick. See mention of the gift in *Mag. of Am. Hist.* (1890), XXIII: 509.

20 A vessel in New York harbour, flying the colours of the United States, is boarded "by the Canaille," who tear down the flag and carry it in triumph through the streets, "attended by a chosen band-itti of negroes, sailors, and loyal leather apron'd statesmen." —*Man. Com. Coun.* (1870), 817. On Oct. 27, Gen. Carleton and Admiral Digby issued a proclamation denouncing the outrage as a breach of the peace, and as having "a mischievous Tendency to prolong the Animosities, which it is the design of the Provisional Articles to assuage and extinguish."—*N. Y. Morn. Post*, N 7, 1783. Chief-Justice Smith drafted this proclamation, as he had done in many prior instances; his diary, of Oct. 28, contains the following note: "Sent Sir Guy Carleton yesterday Draft of a Proclamation by him and the Admiral on a late Insult here of the American Colours. It implies that the Americans are *Foreigners* if they so please to interpret it. a Draft by Gen[l] Mosgrave had erroneously called them a nation distinguished from the British which I observed to the Gen[l] supposed the Provisional to be definitive Articles."—Wm. Smith's *Diary* (*MS.*), VII.

23 Washington writes from Rocky Hill, N. J., to Knox regarding

1783 Oct. 23 "arrangements for the Celebration of Peace," which he thinks should be deferred "until the British leave the City, and then to have it at that place, where all who chuse to attend can find accommodation."—*Writings of Geo. Washington* (Ford ed.), X: 328.

24 Samuel Loudon issues the following notice "To the Public:"

"At the Commencement of the late War, the Subscriber left this City, and took Residence in Fish Kill; where, during more than seven Years, he furnished his Fellow Citizens with the New-York Packet, although embarrassed by many and great Difficulties; which the Troubles of the Day occasioned. The happy Restoration of Peace to this Country, has invited his Return to the City; where, he intends, to resume the Publication of his Paper. . . .

"He intends to publish Two Papers a Week; on Monday and Thursday; His First will be published on Thursday the Thirteenth of November next [*q.v.*]. Price Three Dollars per Annum, the Price before the War; Half to be paid at Entrance. . . .

"Subscriptions are now taking in, at his House, No. 5, Water-Street. He flatters himself, that no News-Paper, published in this City, will have a more general Circulation through the Country, than the New-York Packet.

"Advertisements, Essays, &c. will be thankfully received; it is requested that they may be furnished in due Time.

"He hopes that Gentlemen of Abilities and Leisure, will lend him their Assistance. Every Thing that has a Tendency to improve the Mind, reform the Manners, promote Literature, political Speculation, Essays on Government, Improvement in Manufactures, Husbandry, Intelligence foreign and domestic, &c. will be gratefully received, and duly inserted."—*N. Y. Merc.*, N 3, 1783. See N 13.

27 Cornelius Bradford announces the opening on this day of "The Coffee-House."—*N. Y. Merc.*, O 27, 1783. This was the Merchants' Coffee House.—See L. M. R. K., III: 979. Bradford had been proprietor of it before the Revolution beginning May 1, 1776 (*q.v.*); but had retired after the British occupation of the city, and the Coffee House was for a few years in charge of James Strachan (see Ap 28, 1781). Bradford died on Nov. 9, 1786. In an account of his death, he was described as "a steady patriot during the late arduous contest for American liberty," and the Coffee House, "under his management, was kept with great dignity, both before and since the late war, and he revived its credit from that contempt into which it had fallen during the war."—*N. Y. Packet*, N 10, 1786. Mrs. Bradford continued to keep the tavern, being there as late as Feb. 23, 1793 (*q.v.*).

31 The fourth financial report (see Ag 20) made by the vestry includes the period from Aug. 21 to this date. It is printed in *Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, LXXXVI: 224–25. See N 24.

Nov. 1 An advertisement reads: "Robert Montgomery, Watch and Clock-Maker, and Engraver, Opposite the Coffee-House Bridge, Informs his friends, and the public, that he intends carrying on his business, in all its various branches. His serving a regular apprenticeship, will, he hopes, gain him encouragement."—*N. Y. Packet*, N 20, 1783; Stauffer, *Am. Engravers on Copper and Steel*, I: 181.

" The sketch of a survey, entitled "A Draught of Andrew Eliot's Seat in the Bowery Lane, November 1, 1783," shows an estate bounded on the west by Bestaver's Rivulet (or Minetta Brook). It was called "Minto" at this time, when owned by Paymaster-Gen. Elliot; it was later owned by Robert Richard Randall, and became known as the Sailor's Snug Harbour. The survey is preserved in the Bancker Coll., in N. Y. P. L. See also L. M. R. K., III: 951.

2 Washington issues, from Rocky Hill, near Princeton, N. J., his farewell address to the army.—Winsor, VI: 746; Thacher, *Military Jour.* (1823), 419.

3 "Macpherson, Acquaints the Public, that he has opened a Porter House at the sign of the Bunch of Grapes, on the New-Dock, between the Fly-Market and Brownejohn's wharf. . . ."—*N. Y. Merc.*, N 3, 1783.

4 Congress adjourns at Princeton, to meet at Annapolis on Nov. 26 (*q.v.*).—*Jour. of Cong.*, IV: 316.

5 Firemen are advertised for, to fill vacancies in the engine companies. "None need apply but those who are sober discreet persons."—*Royal Gaz.*, N 5, 1783.

" The City Tavern is offered for sale. The advertisement describes the property as follows: "Those two elegant and well finished Corner Dwelling-Houses and Lots of Ground, being on the Westerly side of the Broad-Way; one of them formerly Roubalet's Tavern, together with the Assembly-Room, Out-Houses and Stables, adjoining the same. The Houses are in good repair, and every other Convenience to recommend them. The Situation of those Houses render them valuable, being in an airy and most pleasant part of the city; they now rent together for £450 per Annum. . . ."—*Royal Gaz.*, N 5, 1783. Just a few weeks before (see O 13), John Cape had become the new proprietor of the tavern. In the spring of 1784, the houses were again offered for sale. They were then described as the property of John Peter Delancey, Esq. "one of them formerly Roubalet's, now Cape's Tavern . . . the other rented by Mr. Willard."—*N. Y. Packet*, Mr 4, 1784. Nov. 5

Persons having claims against "the Civil Departments of the Royal Artillery" are required to present them at the "Artillery Office, opposite St. Paul's Church, Broad-Way."—*Royal Gaz.*, N 8, 1783. 8

Apparently, the issue of *The New-York Gazette; and the Weekly Mercury* of this date (issue No. 1673) is the last one, and the paper is discontinued.—Early Newspapers, II: 422; and N 11, 1776. 10

Cornelius Bradford, at the "New-York Coffee-house," publishes the following notice: "All Masters of vessels arriving in this Port are hereby informed, that the subscriber who keeps the New-York Coffee-House, has prepared a book in which he will insert the names of such as may please to call on him, the names of their vessels, the port from whence they came, and any other particular occurrences of their voyages, in order that the Gentlemen of this city, or travellers may obtain the earliest intelligence thereof: particular care will be taken in the delivery of all such letters as may be entrusted to his care."—*N. Y. Merc.*, N 10, 1783. See also Mr 11, 1784. Bradford had returned with the patriot army, and re-opened the Merchants' Coffee House (see L. M. R. K., III: 979) on Oct. 27 (*q.v.*). "

On or about Jan. 28, 1784, Cornelius Bradford and Malcolm McEwen entered into partnership in the "plumbing and pewtering" business at No. 70 Water St., nearly opposite the Crane Wharf; but Bradford continued as proprietor of the Coffee House. —*Ind. Gaz.*, F 5, 1784. See Mr 11.

Sir Guy Carleton writes to Gen. Washington that he hopes the withdrawing of British troops from New York may be accomplished before the end of the present month. He adds: "At all events, I propose to relinquish the posts at Kingsbridge, and as far as McGowan's Pass inclusive on this Island, on the 21st instant; to resign the possession of Herrick's and Hempstead, with all to the eastward on Long Island, on the same day; and, if possible, to give up this city with Brooklyn, on the day following; and Paulus Hook, Dennis's, and Staten Island, as soon after as may be practicable." He points out the possible need of a free use of "the Shipyard," after the town is evacuated, if any of the British ships should want repair.—*Writings of Geo. Washington* (Sparks ed.), VIII: 545. 12

Samuel Loudon re-establishes his newspaper in New York, after publishing it in Fishkill from Jan. 16, 1777 (*q.v.*), to Aug. 28, 1783 (*q.v.*); the first issue here (No. 332), a semi-weekly, bears this date, and the title *The New York Packet. And the American Advertiser.*— Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 1474; Early Newspapers, II: 426. See, further, O 24, 1783; N 11, 1784. 13

Washington writes from West Point in reply to Carleton's letter of Nov. 12 (*q.v.*): "To day I will see the governor of this State, and concert with him the necessary arrangements for taking possession of the city of New York, and the other posts mentioned in your letter, at the times therein specified."—*Writings of Geo. Washington* (Sparks ed.), VIII: 497. (This letter is not found in the Ford ed.). 14

Washington and Clinton are expected in New York on Saturday, Nov. 22.—*Penn. Packet* (Phila.), N 25, 1783. "

Ephraim Smith, inspector of markets, cuts down and carries to his house the bell of the Fly Market, assisted by a party of soldiers, and threatens to tear down "the whole of the erections there." This is to deprive the Americans (whom he calls "Damned Rebels") from enjoying this convenience. The commandant, on hearing of it, reprimands him and orders the restoration of the bell.—*Penn. Packet*, N 25, 1783; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1870), 821. "

Andrew Elliot, the British superintendent of the port, publishes a notice that, by order of the commandant, the business of his office will be finally closed on Nov. 20.—*Royal Gaz.*, N 15, 1783.

Gov. Clinton issues a proclamation at Poughkeepsie, in view of the expected withdrawal of British forces from the southern district of this state, requiring the council. which was constituted under the 15

1783 Nov. 15 act of Oct. 23, 1779, to meet at Guyon's Tavern, at East Chester, on Nov. 21, and requiring all citizens to yield due obedience to the laws of this state, and to preserve peace and good order. The council, as required by the act of 1779, is "to provide for the temporary government of the southern parts of this State, whenever the enemy shall abandon or be dispossessed of the same, and until the Legislature can be convened."—*Penn. Packet*, N 25, 1783. See, further, N 21.

" Gov. Clinton writes from Poughkeepsie to John Morin Scott appointing him to receive the public records at New York, and stating that it is Sir Guy Carleton's wish that the persons so appointed may be in New York on or before Nov. 22d, the day (later postponed) for the evacuation of the city.—*Public Papers of Geo. Clinton*, VIII: 281. Scott replied, on Nov. 19, that his right had been questioned to have the custody, not only of "the Records belonging to the Secretary's Office," but also "those belonging to the City and the other Counties of the Southern district." He had been notified of this opinion by Mr. Elliot. Col. Van Cortlandt had called upon him this morning, "and offered to deliver up the City Records" to him; but he had shown him Elliot's letter and the colonel had replied that he looked for Clinton's order "for the delivery of the papers."—*Ibid.*, VIII: 286–87.

" James Barclay advertises an auction sale, on this day, of a number of soldiers' cribs, boards, etc., "at the Friend's Meeting [see My 5, 1774], upward end of Queen-street."—*Royal Gaz.*, N 15, 1783; L. M. R. K., III: 928.

" James Hallett, coach-maker (who has been in business in New York since 1750, *q.v.*), presents his bill to Sir Guy Carleton just prior to the British evacuation of the city. This document was found by Geo. W. W. Houghton, ed. of *The Hub*, among the Carleton MSS., in the library of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle St., London. Carleton's country-seat was at the present south-east corner of Varick and Charlton Sts.—Houghton, *Coaches of Colonial N. Y.* (1890), 28–29; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1852), 467. This was the Mortier house, "Richmond Hill."—L. M. R. K., III: 951.

16 The following garrison orders are issued at West Point: "The Definitive Treaty being concluded, and the city of New-York to be evacuated on the 22d Instant, His Excellency the Commander in Chief proposes to celebrate the Peace at that Place, on Monday the First Day of December next, by a Display of the Fire-Works, and Illuminations, which were intended to have been exhibited at this Post, or such of them as have not been injured by Time, and can be removed."—*N. Y. Packet*, N 20, 1783; *Ind. N. Y. Gaz.*, N 22, 1783. The celebration actually occurred on Dec. 2 (*q.v.*).

" "Provisions are very dear; the Americans bring in meat, corn, and vegetables, the first and last however but in small quantities, and which they sell at high prices only for ready money, as specie is universally preferred on every part of the continent."—From a N. Y. letter in *London Chron.*, D 18–20, 1783.

17 The first issue of a new weekly newspaper, *The Independent Journal, or, the General Advertiser*, makes its appearance. Webster and McLean, the publishers, advertised the new sheet in Rivington's paper of Nov. 15, declaring that "Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, &c. will be gratefully received at their Printing-Office, No. 32 Maiden-Lane."—*Royal Gaz.*, N 15, 1783. See also Early Newspapers, II: 421. A copy of the first issue is preserved in the N. Y. H. S. See, further, D 25.

18 "It is requested of the gentlemen who have served in the American army, now in town, on the arrival of his excellency general Washington, to appear with their union cockades, in compliment to his excellency, and our great and good ally, Louis XVI."—*Penn. Packet*, N 25, 1783.

"It is too obvious . . . that nothing chagrins the Britons more than the Union Cockades which appears in the hats of the American officers, in honour to our worthy Allies."—*Salem Gaz.*, D 18, 1783.

" At a meeting "of a large and respectable number of Inhabitants (lately returned from a seven years' exile) at Mr. Cape's Tavern [see O 13], Broad-Way," the following resolutions are adopted, Col. Henry Bicker being "Moderator:" That every person who remained in New York during "the late contest" be requested to leave the room, and not be admitted to any future meetings of this body; that each person will do his utmost to "prevent any confusion that may arise, on and after the day when this city shall be evacuated by the troops of his Britannic Majesty," as required by Gov. Clinton's proclamation; and that certain named persons be a committee to meet at Simmons's Tavern on the evening of Nov. 19, "to form a Badge of distinction, to be worn on the day of evacuation—appoint the place of meeting, previous thereto, and agree as to the manner in which this body shall receive his Excellency the Governor, on that day."—*Rivington's N. Y. Gaz.*, N 22, 1783; Holt's *Ind. N. Y. Gaz.*, N 22, 1783. See N 20. Nov. 18

Sir Guy Carleton writes to Gen. Washington: "His Majesty's troops will retire from Kingsbridge and McGowan's Pass on this Island, on the 21st instant, as notified to your Excellency in my letter of the 12th (*q.v.*); and I shall resign the possession of Herrick's and Hempstead, with all to the eastward on Long Island, the same day. Paulus Hook will be relinquished on the day following; but, though every exertion has been made with a view to evacuate this city at the same time, which it was my hope and intention to do, I now find it impracticable. Yet, notwithstanding the winds have been lately very unfavorable, If I have proper assurances that we shall retain a free and uninterrupted use of the Ship-Yard and Hallett's Wharf in New York, and the Brewery and Bakehouse on Long Island (which the admiral represents as indispensably necessary for the shipping and sick seamen), until we can be ready to take our final departure, I shall retire from this city and from Brooklyn on Tuesday next [Nov. 25] at noon, or as soon after as wind and weather may permit; only retaining (in addition to the reservation above specified) Statan Island, with Dennis's, New Utrecht, and the circumjacent district on Long Island, for such time as may be found absolutely requisite for the troops, that may then remain unprovided with transports." Carleton warns Gen. Washington that he has learned of "a deliberate combination . . . to plunder this town whenever the King's troops shall be withdrawn."—*Writings of Geo. Washington* (Sparks ed.), VIII: 546. 19

Washington, however, states in his reply on Nov. 22 (writing at Harlem) that this latter intelligence does not appear to him to be well founded, and that arrangements have been made to prevent such outrage or disorder, unless the evacuation is so long delayed that "a much larger number of people shall be collected from the country, than have been assembled as yet for the purpose of going into town."—*Ibid.*, (Ford ed.), X: 335.

" The "Pacquet Le Courier de L'Europe," after a stormy passage, arrives from Port L'Orient, having as passenger "Thatcher, Esq; Secretary to John Adams, Esq; Ambassador from the United States of America to the States General of Holland, charged, by the American Commissioners, with the Definitive Treaty, signed by them, (on the 3d of September,) and on the part of Great-Britain, by Mr. Hartley; with which he, on Thursday morning [Nov. 20], sat off to deliver it to the Honourable General Mifflin, President of Congress."—Rivington's *N. Y. Gaz.* (Supplement), N 22, 1783. See also Holt's *Ind. N. Y. Gaz.*, N 22, 1783.

On this ship also came "Hector St. John, Esq; appointed by the Court of France to be Consul, and Superintendent of the Pacquets, now established between this City and Port L'Orient."—Rivington's *N. Y. Gaz.* (Supplement), N 22, 1783. See also the issues of this paper of Dec. 10, 17 and 20 for further announcements regarding the five ships of this packet line. Besides "Le Courier de L'Europe," they are "Le Courier de L'Amérique," "Le Courier de New-York," "Le Courier de l'Orient," and "L'Allegator." The "design" of the line was "to facilitate the communication between France and America, and the concerns of commerce between both countries."

At a meeting held this evening at Cape's Tavern the following resolutions are adopted, Col. Frederick Weissenfels being in the chair: 20

"I. Resolved, That the Badge of Distinction, to be worn at the Reception of the Governor, on his Entrance in this City, be a Union Cockade, of black and white Ribband, worn on the left Breast; and a Laurel in the Hat.

"II. Resolved. That the Place of Meeting be at the Bull's-Head Tavern, now kept by Mrs. Verien, on Saturday next, at 9 o'Clock, A. M.

"III. Resolved, That if it appear eligible, his Excellency Governor Clinton, and his Excellency General Washington (should he accompany the Governor) shall be received by the Citizens, drawn up in the Form of a Square, and in that manner conducted to his Quarters.

"IV. Resolved, That the Field and other Officers, who now

1783 Nov. 20 Serve, or heretofore have served, in the Continental Army, be requested to form themselves on the Flanks of the Square, in the conducting his Excellency.

"V. Resolved, That Mr. Samuel Broome [and twelve others] . . . be a Committee for the purpose of conducting the Procession.

"VI. Resolved, That the Committee do meet To-Morrow, 11 o' Clock, A. M. at the Coffee-House; and that Captain Randall and Captain Dennis notify the Members thereof.

"VII. Resolved, That if the whole of the Committee should not be present, the attending Members be authorized to appoint others in their Place.

"VIII. Resolved, That Mr. James M' Kinney be requested to furnish the Laurels, and deposit them at the Bull's Head.

"IX. Resolved, That Mr. Daniel Green be requested to carry the colours of the United States, on the occasion."—*Ind. N. Y. Gaz.*, N 22, 1783. See N 21.

" Loyalists who have signed for passage to the island of Abbaco (see Je 16) are requested to go on board their vessels at "New-Slip," to be mustered, at noon on Nov. 21; as after that they will be "precluded from passages at government's expense."—*N. Y. Packet*, N 20, 1783. Over 29,000 refugees left New York within a year (see O 6, 1782).—Van Tyne, *The Loyalists* (1902), 293.

Regarding the loyalists' claim of their right to indemnification for losses sustained during the war, see *The Case and Claim of the American Loyalists impartially stated and considered. Printed by Order of their Agents* (London, 1783); also *Historical View of the Commission for enquiring into the Losses, Services, and Claims of the American Loyalists at the close of the War, between Great Britain and her Colonies, in* 1783; *with an Account of the Compensation granted to them by Parliament in* 1785 *and* 1788, by John Eardley-Wilmot (London, 1815); also transcripts of papers relating to American Loyalists copied from originals in the British Pub. Rec. Office, and preserved in the MSS. Div. of the N. Y. P. L.

" "Running Machines"—a line of "Stage Waggons"—are advertised to make a one-day run from Newark to Philadelphia. "Constant attendance is given by the boats at the Ferry Stairs, near the Exchange, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to bring passengers to Communepau, where the Newark stage will be ready to convey them to Kinney's tavern" (in Newark).—*Ind. N. Y. Gaz.*, N 29, 1783.

21 Lieut.-Gov. Van Cortlandt recorded in his note-book his movements from Nov. 18 to 25, as follows: "I went from Peekskill Tuesday the 18 of Novemr. In Company with his Excellency Gover'r Clinton, Coll. Benson, and Coll. Campbell, Lodged that night with Genl Cortlandt at Croton River, proceeded & lodged Wednesday night [19th] at Edw. Covenhov'n [Tarrytown] where we mett his Excellency Genl Washington & his aids, the next Night [20th] Lodged with Mrs. Fred'k V Cortlandt at the Yonkers after having dined with Genl Lewis Morris. Fryday morning [21st] wee rode In Company with the Commander In Chief as far as the widow Day's at harlem, where we held a Council. Saturday [22d] I rode down to Mr. Stuyvesants stay'd there until Tuesday [25th]. Then rode Triumphant into the Citty with the Commander."—*Mag. of Am. Hist.*, V: 134.

" Gen. Washington and Gov. George Clinton arrive "at Haerlem, at Day's tavern [on the present 126th St. near Eighth Ave.] 9 miles from the city of New York." They are attended "by a number of gentlemen of the army, members of the senate and assembly, and other officers of distinction. The continental troops are stationed at or near M'Gowans pass; our pickets are advanced to the Dove tavern, five miles from the city."—*Penn. Packet*, N 29, 1783.

A discharge of cannon announces the embarkation of Rear Admiral Digby.—*Ibid.*

" The council, appointed as provided in the act of Oct. 23, 1779 (*q. v.*), and which meets at Harlem, passes a measure "for preserving peace and good order within the City and County of New York, and the Counties of Suffolk, Queen's, King's, and Richmond," and for apprehending and securing all offenders. It is made lawful for the commander-in-chief (Washington), or other officer commanding the troops of the United States, to issue orders to the troops to perform this service. This ordinance is to be published in newspapers and hand-bills.—*N. Y. Packet*, N 24, 1783.

" "At a Meeting of a Number of the Officers of the American Army, held at the Request of the exiled Inhabitants of the City of New-York, for the Purpose of adopting a Mode to receive his Excellency Governor Clinton, and his Excellency General Washington, on their Entrance in this City.

"It is proposed, that all the Officers of the Line and Staff, who are now, or may be, in Town, meet at Mr. Cape's Tavern, at Nine o'Clock, To-Morrow Morning, and march in a Column to the Bull's Head, in the Bowery Lane: On the arrival of their Excellencies, the Officers will wheel by Platoons; and form a Column in the Rear of the American advanced Guard, and in Front of the Governor and General. The Citizens at the same Time, will march by Files. on each Flank of their Excellencies, and form a Column in the Rear. Nov. 21

"Colonel Weissenfels is requested to lead a Column of the American Officers."—*Ind. N. Y. Gaz.*, N 22, 1783.

Some "staunch and avowed friends to the American cause, living in the vicinity of Chapel-street," on a supposition that Gen. Washington and Gov. Clinton were to make their "public entry" into the city (they had reached Harlem the preceding day, *q. v.*), hoist the American flag on their houses, "in compliment to those illustrious characters." In a short time this "procured them a visit from the humane and polite Captain William Cunningham (le Bourreau General) at the head of a party of British Hannibals, in all the pomp of military parade. Monsieur le Bourreau, with his usual politeness, having pronounced some scores of double-headed Damns, besides the genteel epithets of Rebel Bitches, &c. without number, in the true milesian cadence, proceeded with his party, *sabre à main*, to tear down the obnoxious colours, and carried them in triumph to his Den, where it is said they were hoisted with the British colours over them." 22

Also, a "*fracas*" is reported to have happened at the Coffee House in consequence of a British officer having, unprovoked, grossly insulted an American officer. "The British son of Bellona received the discipline of the horsewhip, besides about half a dozen *coups de pieds au derriere*. None of his brethren interfered or countenanced him in the least, as they were eye-witnesses of his being the aggressor."—*Salem* (Mass.) *Gaz.*, D 12, 1783. See also N 25.

John Holt re-commences publication of his weekly newspaper (formerly the *Journal*—see Ag 29, 1776) in New York, after its career in Kingston and Poughkeepsie (see Jl 7, 1777; My 11, 1778). He now calls it *The Independent New-York Gazette*, and gives it a new series of numbers, beginning with No. 1.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 443; *ibid.* (1918), 90. In a letter headed "The Printer to his Customers," Holt says: "

"Amidst a Variety of new Candidates for your Favour in the News-Paper Business:—I trust my Countrymen will not be regardless of the Interest of an old Friend, who has spent the prime of his Life in their Service, and to the utmost of his Abilities, always acted with Consistency and Uniformity for the public Good:—For the Truth of this, he relies upon the Evidence of every one who was acquainted with his Publications;—they were all calculated to promote Virtue, Religion, useful Knowledge, or innocent Amusement:—When the Differences between Great-Britain and America first arose, he laboured as far as the influence his Business gave him extended, to remove the Cause; when a Reconciliation became impracticable, which was not till after the British court had avowed the hostile attack at Lexington; there then remained no alternative, but resistance or slavery.

"After this, his Publications tended to animate his Countrymen to a vigorous Defence of their just Rights and Freedom.

"In Pursuit of this Object, he freely published the Sentiments of Freemen, though in Opposition to the Frowns and Menaces of a powerful Body, Men of Power in high Stations, and though the weak Endeavours of an Individual may only be counted as a drop to the Ocean, yet to our united Efforts, Heaven has been pleased to grant the Success which we are now about to celebrate, and on which we desire to join our Countrymen in reciprocal Congratulations.

"We have only to desire the kind Indulgence of our Readers for the Defects in this Paper, which at this Time appears under every Disadvantage—Hastily published, in a House not fitted for the Purpose, nor our printing Letter and Materials, yet come to Town, except a small Quantity, and that in Disorder; nor have our Correspondents had Time to get their Intelligence into a proper Channel of Conveyance. When these Impediments are removed, we hope to give our Customers as much Reason to be satisfied with our Publications as ever they have had formerly, nor shall we be less Assiduous to please."—*Ind. N. Y. Gaz.*, N 22, 1783. For later changes in name and ownership, see Early Newspapers, II: 424; and D 13. "

1783 Nov. 22 With the issue of this date (No. 747), Rivington changes the title of his newspaper (see D 13, 1777) to *Rivington's New-York Gazette, and Universal Advertiser.*—Early Newspapers, II: 428. See, further, D 31.

23 Rutger's brewery, "on Brewer's-hill," and the dwelling-house adjoining, are destroyed by fire.—*N. Y. Packet*, N 24, 1783. Lieut. Von Krafft, now on shipboard, describes the scene in his journal: "The city was all full of Rebels, although all the watches in the city were still occupied by the English, . . . In the night time between 11 and 12 o'clock a terrible fire occurred in New York. Then the ringing of alarm bells and the uproar made by the disgustingly drunken sailors of our ship who had been in the city until late, made it quite a restless night. The fire continued until 3 in the morning, when we could see no more."—*Von Krafft's Jour.*, 199.

24 In conformity with the notification given by Carleton to Washington on Nov. 19 (*q.v.*), he now writes to him: "I purpose to withdraw from this place to-morrow at noon, by which time I conclude your troops will be near the barrier. The guards from the redoubts and on the East River shall be first withdrawn; but an officer will be sent out to give information to your advanced guard when the troops move."—*Writings of Geo. Washington* (Sparks ed.), VIII: 547. For the "barrier," see N 25.

" A broadside bearing this date is circulated, stating that, "The Committee appointed to conduct the Order of receiving their Excellencies Governor Clinton and General Washington,

"Beg Leave to inform their Fellow-Citizens, that the Troops, under the Command of Major-General Knox, will take Possession of the City at the Hour agreed on, Tuesday next; as soon as this may be performed, he will request the Citizens who may be assembled on Horseback, at the Bowling-Green, the lower End of the Broad-Way, to accompany him to meet their Excellencies Governor Clinton and General Washington, at the Bull's Head, in the Bowery—the Citizens on Foot to assemble at or near the Tea-water-Pump at Fresh-water.

"ORDER OF PROCESSION.

"A Party of Horse will precede their Excellencies and be on their flanks—after the General and Governor, will follow the Lieutenant-Governor and Members of the Council for the temporary Government of the Southern Parts of the State—The Gentlemen on Horse-back, eight in Front—those on Foot, in the Rear of the Horse, in like Manner. Their Excellencies, after passing down Queen-Street, and the Line of Troops up the Broadway, will alight at Cape's Tavern."

The rest of the broadside relates to good order during the ceremonies, patrols, night watch, etc.—See Pl. 49-a, Vol. V, where the document is reproduced from the unique original in the author's collection; or see a facsimile in *Man. Com. Coun.* (1861), 474. See, further, N 25.

" "We are credibly informed that his excellency governor Clinton, will make his public entrance into this city to-morrow. He will certainly be received with every mark of distinction due to so great and dignified a character.—The grateful citizens long sensible of his extraordinary virtues, will naturally exult as one man on his return, and anticipate the happy effects consequent on their being subjected to the government of so wise and judicious a legislator.

"It is expected that his excellency general Washington, will accompany the governor. There is no doubt but that the strictest decency and decorum will be observed on the occasion by all ranks of people. They will naturally view him with that pleasing wonder, and heart-felt sincerity, which must expand the human mind on the appearance of a hero returning crowned with laurels, (after a long absence) whose singular and inflexible probity, constantly commands universal esteem; and whose individual merit as a guardian and protector of public liberty, is unparalleled in history."—From New York news in *Penn. Packet*, N 29, 1783.

" The final report of the city vestry during the Revolution continues New York's financial records (see Ap 30, 1782) from Nov. 1 down to this date, the eve of the evacuation of the city by the British. The report is in *Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, LXXXVI: 225–26.

25 "Last Tuesday morning [Nov. 25] the American troops marched from Haerlem, to the Bowery Lane. They remained there [near the present junction of The Bowery and Third Ave.] until about one o'clock, when the British Troops left the Posts in the Bowery, and the American troops marched into, and took Possession of the City, in the following Order, viz.

"1. A Corps of Dragoons.
"2. Advanced Guard of Light Infantry. Nov. 25
"3. A Corps of Artillery.
"4. Battalion of Light Infantry.
"5. Battalion of Massachusetts Troops.
"6. Rear Guard.

"After the Troops had taken Possession of the City, the General and Governor made their Public Entry in the following Manner:

"1. Their Excellencies the General and Governor, with their Suites, on Horseback.

"2. The Lieutenant-Governor, and the Members of the Council, for the temporary Government of the Southern District, four a-breast.

"3. Major General Knox, and the Officers of the Army, eight a-breast.

"4. Citizens on Horseback, eight a-breast.

"5. The Speaker of the Assembly and Citizens, on Foot, eight a-breast.

"Their Excellencies the Governor and Commander in Chief, were escorted by a Body of West Chester Light Horse, under the command of Captain Delavan.

"The Procession proceeded down Queen [Pearl] street, and through the Broadway, to Cape's Tavern.

"The Governor gave a Public Dinner at Fraunce's Tavern; at which the Commander in Chief and other General Officers were present.

"After Dinner, the following Toasts were drank by the Company:

"1. The United States of America.
"2. His most Christian Majesty.
"3. The United Netherlands.
"4. The King of Sweden.
"5. The American Army.
"6. The Fleet and Armies of France, which have served in America.
"7. The Memory of those Heroes, who have fallen for our Freedom.
"8. May our Country be grateful to her Military Children.
"9. May Justice support what Courage has gained.
"10. The Vindicators of the Rights of Mankind in every Quarter of the Globe.
"11. May America be an Asylum to the persecuted of the Earth.
"12. May a close Union of the States guard the Temple they have erected to Liberty.
"13. May the Remembrance of This Day be a Lesson to Princes.

"The arrangement and whole conduct of this march, with the tranquility which succeeded it, through the day and night, was admirable! and the greateful citizens will ever feel the most affectionate impressions, from that elegant and efficient disposition which prevailed through the whole event."—*Rivington's N. Y. Gaz.*, N 26, 1783; Holt's *Ind. N. Y. Gaz.*, N 29, 1783. See also Winsor, VI: 746.

John Austin Stevens, writing in 1885, gave the following account of the evacuation, which contains some interesting details: ". . . On Monday the 24th the British Commander gave final notice that he would withdraw from New York at noon of the following day, at which time he presumed the American troops would be near the 'barrier.' This was a part of a fortified line across the island, originally made in 1775, and later strengthened by the British; it crossed the Bowery on the line of the present Grand Street. The American pickets were already stationed near the Dove Tavern, on the old post road within five miles of the city, near the present Sixty-fifth Street. The commander appointed to conduct the order of reception issued a notice the same day inviting the honorary escort to assemble on horseback at the Bowling Green, near the lower end of Broadway, where Major-Gen. Knox would request them to accompany him to meet the commander at the Bull's Head on the Bowery; the citizens on foot to assemble at or near the Tea Water Pump.

"At eight o'clock on the morning after memorable 25th November, the troops which had been stationed at McGowan's Pass, the light infantry acting as main guard, were marched to the Bowery Lane in the upper ward, and were then halted until one o'clock, when the British troops left their post at the barrier, and the Americans, consisting of a corps of dragoons, an advanced guard of light infantry, a corps of artillery, a batallion of light infantry,

1783 Nov. 25 a battalion of Massachusetts troops and the rear-guard, Major-General Knox commanding, entered the city [Mrs. Lamb says the troops under Knox marched from Harlem 'to a point near the Fresh-Water Pond, where they remained seated on the grass until about one o'clock in the afternoon'], and marching through the Bowery to Chatham, then through Queen, now Pearl Street, to its junction with Wall Street, thence through Wall to the Broadway, where the main body was drawn up in line in front of Cape's Tavern (later the City Hotel, now [1885] the Boreel Building), while a detail of infantry and artillery proceeded to Fort George at the Bowling Green, where the last British colors were hauled from the flag staff and the act of occupation was finally completed.

"The pageant of the day was now opened. General Knox with the honorary escort of citizens rode back from the Bowling Green to the Bull's Head Tavern, which stood near the site of the late Bowery, now Thalia Theatre. Here the citizens were gathered about the old Tea Water Pump, which stood at the corner of Orange (now Baxter) and Chatham Streets, and the General and Governor with the civic procession made their public entry."—*Rep. of the Joint Com. on the Centennial Celeb. of the Evac. of N. Y. by the British*, with hist. introd. by John Austin Stevens (1885), 19.

It has been related that the column moved slowly, and that, as it passed the historic Beekman house on the shores of the East River, "these officers, their staffs and a few civilians who accompanied them, were entertained in its drawing-room with punch made with lemons plucked from trees growing in the green-house."—De Lancey, *Memoirs of James William Beekman* (The St. Nicholas Soc., N. Y., 1877), 13.

A letter from New York, dated Nov. 26, stated that the British "cut away the halyards from the flag staff in the fort, (formerly fort George) and likewise greased the post: so that we were obliged to have a ladder to fix a new rope. Invention prevented any delay; for the glorious stripes were fixed in the sod, and a discharge of thirteen fired. The city has been remarkably quiet."—*Penn. Packet*, D 2, 1783.

Commenting on this final act of the British, a newspaper contributor said it was a demonstration of "their meanness of spirit and indisposition to conciliate the affections of the Americans; men who have proved themselves their superiors in every virtue, and who may without arrogance be denominated their Conquerors."—*Salem* (Mass.) *Gaz.*, D 4, 1783.

Lieut. Anthony Glean, who was one of the officers invited by Washington to march with him into the city on Nov. 25, 1783, stated, in 1830, that he joined him near Fort Washington, "and marched with the main army into the city, filling and occupying the different posts that the British evacuated. Gen. Washington halted the army near the old tea-water pump, when the officers of the revolution formed into a line, and marched through the British army, then in the fields, (now the Park) which was on the eve of embarking—while the American army proceeded down Pearl street and Wall-street to Trinity Church, (then burnt) and there again met those officers and fired a salute of 13 guns."—*N. Y. Gaz.*, N 26, 1830.

Capt. John Van Dyck, reviewing and criticising the autobiographical statements of Lieut. Glean, wrote, in 1831: "I first met a troop of American horse in front of our troops, commanded by Captain John Stakes (a native of New York), half way up Chatham-street to Pearl-street, from thence I went down Broadway to Fort George, hearing or seeing no salute of 13 guns being fired at Trinity Church." Referring to other features of Glean's biography, Van Dyck says: "Instead of the flag staff standing on the Battery, it stood on Fort George, on the north end, or bastion; and the fort walls were about twenty feet above the battery. I have known the flag staff to stand there for 66 years. I lived in the vicinity of the Battery and Fort, and I never knew a flag staff on the Battery, until the Corporation of New York had one put up at, or after, the taking down of Fort George. [See also Vol. I, p. 434–35.]

"I was on Fort George, and within two feet of the flag staff. The halyards were unreeved, the cleats were knocked off, the flag staff was slushed, and a sailor boy (not a man) tried three times, and got up about three feet when he slipped down. Some persons ran to Mr. Golet's, iron monger, in Hanover square (now Pearl street), and got a hand saw, hatchet, hammer, gimblets, and nails; one sawed lengths across the board, one split the cleats, and some bored, until they had plenty of them.

"The sailor boy tied the halyards around his waist, filled his outside sailor jacket pockets full of the cleats, then began to nail them on from the ground, on the right and left of the flag staff; as he ascended the flag staff he nailed the cleats on, then he reeved the halyards, and when the American flag was then hoisted on Fort George, a salute was fired of 13 rounds immediately, and three cheers were given."—*Com. Adv.*, Je 30, 1831. Nov. 25

Capt. Van Dyck also stated in this letter that "there was no British flag on the staff to pull down;" but this statement was controverted by James Riker in a pamphlet entitled *Evacuation Day* (1883), in which he presented the recollections of Capt. John Van Arsdale, who, when a young sailor, climbed the flagstaff, and tore down the British flag on that occasion. Regarding the greasing of the flagstaff at the fort, see also N 25, 1792.

Another incident of the day was recorded in 1863 by Charles I. Bushnell, in a note appended to *A Narrative of the Life and Adventures of Levi Hanford* (1863), 72, as follows: "A gentlemen, of this city, now in the 89th year of his age, who was present at the evacuation of New York by the British in 1783, informs me that he lived at that time at the lower end of Murray Street, on the north side of the street. Opposite his residence was a tavern kept by a Mr. Day. An American flag had been hoisted from the tavern before twelve o'clock, the time appointed for the Americans to enter the city, and Cunningham, incensed at the premature display, came there to pull it down. He was met at the door of the tavern by Mrs. Day, a stout, athletic woman, very loyal in her sentiments, who refused him admittance, and upon his attempting to force his way into the house, a scuffle ensued between them, in which she boxed his ears warmly, made the powder fly from his hair, and caused him to beat a hasty retreat, amid the jeers and laughter of some few spectators who were present at the scene. My informant further says that Cunningham was a ruddy-faced Irishman, nearly if not quite six feet in stature. He wore his hair tied in a cue, with powdered bat-wings over his ears. He wore light-colored knee-breeches, and his manner was that of a coarse, insolent and imperious fellow." See also N 22.

Among the British who left New York at the end of the war, to return to England, was this William Cunningham, the notorious provost marshal. For his later history, which ended in his execution, for forgery, at Newgate prison, London, on Aug. 10, 1791, see *Genius of Liberty* (Morristown, N. J.), Jan. 15, 1801. Regarding his record in New York, see Ag 4, 1774; S 16, 1776.

The Hon. William Smith, the historian of New York Province, who had been in New York City since June, 1777 (see Je 3, 1777), went to England with Sir Guy Carleton. There he remained until appointed Chief-Justice of Canada, in 1786, a station which he occupied until his death, Dec. 3, 1793.—From "Memoir" of William Smith, by his son, in N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1829), IV: XIV; *cf. Mag. Am. Hist.*, Je, 1881, p. 430.

For a compilation of documents relating to the evacuation of New York by the British forces, commencing with the news of a "general peace" on March 24, see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1870), 772–844.

Trumbull made a drawing of the scene of the evacuation, for the background of his portrait of Washington which he painted for the corporation of New York.—See descrip. of Pl. 51, I: 364; *Mag. of Am. Hist.* (1883), X: 387, citing Trumbull's *Autobiography* (1841), 164; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1870), 843.

A singular occurrence, worthy of note, is said to have marked this day. In the news from Springfield (Mass.), published in the *Salem* (Mass.) *Gaz.*, of Dec. 25, 1783, it was reported as "an undoubted fact, that Mr. James Rivington, printer at New York, was, as soon as our troops entered the city, protected in person, and property, by a guard, and that he will be allowed to reside in the country, for reasons best known to the great men at helm." This has been explained as follows: "Of all the mysteries that occurred in the American Revolution, the employment of Rivington, editor of the Royal Gazette, in the secret service of the American commander is the most astounding.

"The time that this remarkable connection took place is of course unknown. There is much probability that it may have commenced as early as the closing of the campaign of 1776, as it is known that about that period, Robert Morris borrowed of a Quaker five hundred guineas in gold for the secret service of Washington's army, and that intelligence of vital and vast importance was obtained from the disbursement of the Quaker loan.

"In 1783 this remarkable mystery was solved. When Washington entered New York a conqueror, on the evacuation by the British forces, he said one morning to two of his officers: 'Suppose,

1783 Nov. 25 gentlemen, we walk down to Rivington's bookstore; he is said to be a very pleasant kind of a fellow.' Amazed, as the officers were, at the idea of visiting such a man, they of course prepared to accompany the Chief." Custis goes on to relate that, arrived there, Rivington took Washington into his private room, the door of which "closed very imperfectly and soon became ajar, when the officers distinctly heard the chinking of two heavy purses of gold as they were successively placed on the table."—Custis, *Recollections of Washington*, 293–94, 296–97.

James Duane, a member of the "Council for the Government of the Southern District of New York," who entered New York with Washington, Clinton, and his fellow-exiles, took possession of his dilapidated property. "He found his houses in King (now Pine) street, and at the corner of Water street and Fly market, almost entirely destroyed. His farm, as he calls it, consisting of about twenty acres, at what is now called Gramercie park and its vicinity, was in pretty good order, the house having been occupied by one of the British generals.

Nov. 25 "The council took possession of the property of Trinity church, set aside an election of vestrymen that had been held just before the Americans regained New-York, and ordered a new election, in which Mr. Duane was chosen one of the church wardens, and other whigs vestrymen. This election was afterwards confirmed by act of Legislature, and the persons elected chose as rector of the church the Rev. Samuel Provoost, a whig who had left New-York when the British took possession, and who was afterwards the Bishop of this Diocese. The property was afterwards restored, and Mr. Duane continued to be elected church warden. . . ."—From Hon. Samuel W. Jones's "Memoir of James Duane," in *Doc. Hist. N. Y.* (4to ed.), IV: 650.

"The number of negroe slaves taken away by the British from New York in 1783, was upwards of three thousand. The value of each is moderately estimated at 200 dollars, which gives 600,000 dollars for the whole." It was estimated in 1795 that, with 12 years' interest added, this would amount to $1,500,000.—*N. J. State Gaz.*, S 15, 1795.

CHAPTER IV

PERIOD OF ADJUSTMENT AND RECONSTRUCTION NEW YORK AS THE STATE AND FEDERAL CAPITAL

1783–1811

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1783 Nov. 26 A BRIEF summary of the principal events of the Period of Adjustment and Reconstruction, from the evacuation of New York by the British troops (see N 25) to the completion and filing of the Commissioners' Map of the city on April 1, 1811, is contained in Vol. I, Chap. IV.

" The Definitive Treaty (signed at Paris on Sept. 3, *q. v.*) is published in New York, the text being taken from English newspapers which arrived in New York on Nov. 23.—*Rivington's N. Y. Gaz.*, N 26, 1783. *Cf.* N 30, 1782.

" The ninth session of the continental congress under the Confederation opens at Annapolis. It adjourned from day to day until Dec. 13, when a sufficient number of delegates were present to proceed to business.—*Jour. of Cong.*, IV: 316.

" An address, dated Nov. 22, is given to "His Excellency George Clinton, Esq., Governor of the State of New York, Commander in Chief of the Militia, and Admiral of the Navy," by the "Citizens of New York, who have returned from Exile, in Behalf of themselves and their suffering Bretheren." It expresses the good will of the people, and their pledge "to support order and good government in the community," over which he has been elected to preside. A similar address, dated Nov. 22 (altered to 26), signed by a committee of 13 citizens, "at request of the Meeting" headed by Thomas Randall and Daniel Phoenix, is presented to Washington. These addresses and the replies of Clinton and Washington are published in *Rivington's N. Y. Gaz.*, N 29, 1783; *Hist. Mag.*, 2d ser., I: 42–46, 166–67; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1870), 827–29. For facsimiles of the original address to Washington and his reply, see *ibid.* (1861), opp. p. 474, which shows the date of the address "22" altered to "26."

" William A. Duer, who, as a boy, came to New York with relatives shortly after the close of the war, wrote in 1849 the following description of the city as it was at this time:

". . . the Burnt District . . . extended . . . up both sides of Broadway to Rector-street, with the exception of some half dozen houses left standing near the 'Lower,' or present 'Battery.'

"No visible attempts had been made since the fire to remove the ruins; . . . The semi-circular front of old Trinity still reared its ghastly head, . . . But before reaching it, the gloom was cheered by . . . the sight of some remaining pickets of a stockade in the lane opposite Verlentenberg Hill, which once formed a portion of the old city wall, crossed Broadway diagonally, passed down the opposite street, and gave to it its name.

". . . The old [City] Hall, before its conversion to the use of the federal government, stood upon open brick arches, under which you passed from street to street, in one direction, and, in another, along the same street in which we were travelling. Nearly opposite, was the modest dwelling of Alexander Hamilton, upon part of the site of the Mechanics' Bank. Beyond, at the intersection of Smith (now William) street, we beheld the effigies of a more widely celebrated, but not more illustrious man. There, erect upon its pedestal, was the statue of the elder Pitt, mutilated and defaced in resentment of his speech against the acknowledgement of our Independence, . . .

"Our family party now wheeled to the left, and passing up Smith-street, till we came to the corner of King, now Pine-street, we took up our abode for the winter at the family mansion of the Philipses, then kept as a lodging-house . . ., but afterwards, before its fall, more renowned as the Bank Coffee House, kept by the inimitable host Niblo, so famous as a caterer for the public taste. . . .

"On the next May-day [1784], . . . we arrived at the upper extremity of Broadway, at the utmost limit of the City pavement, where we took possession of the house opposite St. Paul's Church, now [1849] occupied by the Chemical Bank. . . . The fields were open to the north, as far as a line ranging eastwardly from Warren-street, where the prospect was bounded by . . . the Bridewell, the Poorhouse, the Gaol and the Gallows. Towards the west, however, there was nothing to obstruct the view of the North River, but two low houses at the corner of Vesey-street, and the College building, as yet unfurnished with wings, and unadorned with stucco. The 'fields,' as the area comprised in the Park was then called, were green, but neither inclosed nor planted, and the only trees in sight, besides the young, now old, ones in front of the College, were the stripling growth that peered above the tea, and mead and cake gardens along the west side of the fields. Nov. 26

"Although the streets leading from Broadway to the river, had been laid out as high as Warren-street, yet they were but partially built upon, and that, for the most part, with houses of an inferior description. None above Dey-street had been regulated and paved; nor had the ridge, commencing near the Battery, and extending the length of the island, been dug through as far even as Cortland-street. Great Dock-street, or that part of Pearl, between Whitehall and Coenties Slip, with the other streets in the immediate neighborhood of Fort George, within which the Colonial Government-house was situate, had long been considered the Court-end of the town; but, even before the revolution, Wall-street was regarded as a rival seat of fashion; to which it established an exclusive claim, and maintained it until superseded by Park Place, or Robinson-street, as it had previously been called; whose pretensions in that respect have, in their turn, become [1849] nearly obsolete. Little Dock-street, now [1849] merged in Water-street, and that part of the original Water-street which lay adjacent to the Albany Pier, were occupied by the river trade; while the remainder of Water-street, and such parts of Front-street as had already been recovered from the river, formed the emporium of foreign commerce. This, indeed, was the case as far up as the Coffee House Slip, and gradually extended to Maiden Lane, at the foot of which were the Vly Market, and the Brooklyn Ferry; whilst at the head of it stood the Oswego Market, fronting on Broadway. Above, on the East River, as far as Dover-street, the wharves were chiefly improved by our eastern brethren with their cargoes of notions, or occupied by our neighbors from Long Island, with their more substantial freights of oysters, clams, and fine white sand. Beyond Dover-street, the ship-yards commenced, extending, at first, no farther than to the 'New,' or, as it is now called, 'Pike' Slip." (A foot-note adds: "The Ship-yards were gradually removed towards Corlaer's Hook, and now [1849] extend beyond it.")

The Fresh-Water Pond, or Collect (see descrip. of Pl. 58-a, I: 431), was lined, on its southern and eastern banks, "with furnaces, potteries, breweries, tanneries, rope-walks, and other manufactories; all drawing their supplies of water from the pond. . . . The ground between the Collect and Broadway rose gradually from its margin to the height of one hundred feet, and nothing can exceed in brilliancy and animation the prospect it presented on a fine winter day, when the icy surface was alive with skaters darting in every direction . . .; while the hill side was covered with spectators, rising as in an amphitheatre, tier above tier, . . ."—Duer's *New York As It Was during the Latter Part of the Last Century* (1849), 6–13. St. John De Crèvecœur, in his *Lettres d'un Cultivateur Américain* (Paris, 1787), said that the city lost 1,700 houses by the war.—Original letters in N. Y. H. S.; translation in *Mag. Am. Hist.*, II: 748. For another account of the city and its affairs from 1783 to 1789, see "New York after the Revolution," by H. P. Johnston, in *Mag. Am. Hist.* (1893), XXIX: 305–31.

1783 Nov. 26 Walter Rutherfurd returns to his home at the north-west corner of Broadway and Vesey St.—Rutherfurd, *Family Records and Events*, 134. He described the location as "far up the street with an open square in front, and good air, as there are but few houses in the neighborhood." Here he lived until his death in 1804.—*Ibid.*, 109. See Pl. 68-b, Vol. I; Pl. 85, Vol. III.

" The operation of Paulus Hook Ferry was resumed by Abraham Mesier after the Revolution, during which it was suspended.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 124. See My 1, 1774. On March 16, 1785, the common council allowed the widow of Abraham Mesier £80 per annum for the term from Nov. 26, 1783, until May 1, 1785, and ordered a new grant of the ferry issued to her, at an annual rent of £100.—*Ibid.*, I: 124.

27 The fire engineers of the several fire engines and companies of New York represent to Gov. Clinton, in an address, the condition of the fire apparatus and their desire to conduct themselves so as to gain the applause of the citizens. A list of firemen is appended, showing that there were at this time in the city 14 engine companies, 2 hook-and-ladder companies, 16 foremen, and 253 firemen.—See facsimile reproduction of the original address, in *Man. Com. Coun.* (1856), opp. p. 528; *Hist. Mag.*, 2d ser., I: 45–46; Costello, *Our Firemen*, 42–43.

28 Washington, accompanied by a number of general and other officers, with a detachment of the army, waits "at the water side" to receive the minister of France. The latter, perhaps on account of bad weather, did not arrive.—*Ind. N. Y. Gaz.*, N 29, 1783.

" The citizens "who have lately returned from exile" give "an elegant Entertainment" at Cape's Tavern to Gov. Clinton and the council. Gen. Washington, the officers of the army, and about 300 gentlemen "graced the feast." After dinner the following toasts were drunk:

"1. The United States.
"2. His Most Christian Majesty.
"3. The United Netherlands.
"4. The King of Sweden.
"5. The Protectors of the Rights of Mankind.
"6. The American Ministers at Foreign Courts.
"7. May an uninterrupted Commerce soon repair the ravages of war.
"8. May the Trade of America center with those who have been foremost to defend her Liberties.
"9. The Constitution of the State of New York.
"10. May the Spirit which produced our happy Constitution, be its continual Support.
"11. May the Faction be chained in the regions of darkness.
"12. May the Sun of American Liberty spread its influence to the end of the earth.
"13. The Friends of Freedom and Virtue.

"The evening was spent in good humour, hilarity and mirth, becoming the joyous occasion of their meeting."—*Penn. Packet*, D 12, 1783.

" The council which governs the Southern District of New York State (see O 23, 1779) passes an ordinance to prevent extortion and other irregularities on the part of carmen.—*Ind. N. Y. Gaz.*, D 6, 1783.

" The post-office is opened by Deputy-postmaster William Bedlow, "at No. 38, Smith-street, in the house formerly Judge Horsemanden's." He informs the public that "After next week, the Southern, Eastern, and Northern Posts, will arrive . . . every Wednesday afternoon, and set out on Thursday, Ten o'Clock, A.M."—Holt's *Ind. N. Y. Gaz.*, N 29, 1783; Stone, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, Appendix IV, p. 19. See also Mr 17 and Ap 23, 1779.

29 Robert R. Livingston, writing to John Jay, says: ". . . we have been five days in town without the smallest disturbance." The shops of royalists "were opened the day after we came in, and Rivington himself goes on as usual [see N 25] . . . the race of Tories will not, after all, be totally extinct in America."—*Corresp. and Pub. Papers of John Jay* (ed. by H. P. Johnston, 1891), III: 98.

" "The Astraea Frigate, and twenty sail of empty transports are lately arrived at Sandy Hook, the latter to carry to Europe the British troops, &c. at present on Staten and Long Islands."—*Rivington's N. Y. Gaz.*, N 29, 1783.

" A New Yorker writing on Nov. 30 said: "Last night, at half past ten, we had a severe shock of an earthquake: I was writing in my parlour, when, in a moment, without any apparent signs, either in air (for it was quite clear and star-light), or of wind (for it was rather a calm preceding it), I was thrown off my seat, not forward; the birds in their cages, hanging against a brick wall, thrown off their perches; windows, glasses, china, all shattered. It was repeated, not quite so violent, about half past two this morning. On the island it was felt along the southern aspect with the greatest force. The cattle ran lowing about in the greatest distress imaginable: the birds left their roosts, and sought protection in flying about. It is an awful piece of business. . . ."—*London Chron.*, Ja 10–13, 1784. Nov. 29

Sir Guy Carleton, on board the "Ceres" off Staten Island, writes to Washington: "I hope we shall be able to embark the remainder of his Majesty's troops from Long Island and Staten Island, and take our final departure on the 4th instant."—*Writings of Geo. Washington* (Sparks ed.), VIII: 47; Emmet Coll., No. 7049. Washington replied on Dec. 2: "I . . . sincerely wish that your Excellency, with the troops under your orders, may have a safe and pleasant passage."—*Ibid.*, VIII: 500. Dec. 1

Col. Timothy Pickering, quartermaster-general, writes to Gov. Clinton that he has viewed the barracks and other buildings erected in this state by the British, and has proposed to sell them; but that he finds in New York City that "the proprietors of some of the land on which such buildings stand are desirous of considering them as subject to their claims by way of compensation for the damages they have sustained from the British." While he thinks these demands inadmissible, as the claimants "make but a small part of the numbers who have suffered by the enemy;" nevertheless, to prevent disputes, he asks the advice of the governour and of counsel.—From facsimile of Pickering's letter, in *Man. Com. Coun.* (1859), opp. p. 481. See, further, My 4, 1784. "

A "very elegant Entertainment" is given at Cape's Tavern by Gov. Clinton to "his Excellency the Chevalier de la Luzerne, Ambassador from his Most Christian Majesty to the United States." General Washington, the principal officers of this state and of the army, and over a hundred gentlemen were present, "who passed the day and evening, with great conviviality."—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1870), 832. 2

"In the evening the Grand Fire Works, in celebration of the Definitive Treaty of Peace, between Great Britain and the United States of North America, were exhibited at the Bowling Green, in the Broadway." A complete list of the exhibits, numbering about 115 features, was published in a report of the event. Balloons, rockets, set pieces, and figures of various kinds were shown in great variety. "These magnificent Fire Works infinitely exceeded every former exhibition in the United States: The prodigious concourse of spectators assembled on the occasion, expressed their plaudits in loud and grateful clangors."—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1870), 833–35. This account published in the *Manual* was probably taken from *Rivington's N. Y. Gaz.*, D 3, 1783, for the issue of Dec. 6 makes reference to it. The issue of Dec. 3 is missing from the files of the N. Y. P. L. and N. Y. H. S.; but see another account in *Penn. Packet*, D 12, 1783. "

A broadside, entitled "Order of Exhibition of the Fire-Works, on Monday Evening the first of December, 1783" (error for Tuesday, Dec. 2), "Printed [by John Holt] at the State Printing-Office, No. forty-seven, Hanover-Square," is preserved in the N. Y. P. L. Washington requested Maj.-Gen. Knox to thank Capt. Price for the display.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1870), 836; *Ind. N. Y. Gaz.*, D 6, 1783.

Washington writes from New York to the Hon. Thomas Mifflin, president of congress, that the evacuation of New York was postponed two days on account of bad weather. When the British troops left, on the 25th, and a detachment of the American army marched into the city, civil power was immediately restored, and "the most perfect regularity and good order have prevailed ever since."—*Writings of Geo. Washington* (Sparks ed.), VIII: 500. 3

Capt. James Duncan of the British navy, writing on Governor's Island, reports to Gov. Clinton that the remaining British troops are withdrawn from that island. Later in the morning, on board the "Centurion," off New York, he sent to Clinton "a description List of the different buildings &ca. on Governors Island. . . ." The "Convalescent's Hospital" appears to be the principal building on the list.—*Pub. Papers of Gov. Clinton*, VIII: 320–21. "

James Hearn conducts an "Eating-House and Cook-Shop" in Maiden Lane "at the Sign of the Chequers, near the Fly Market," which he announces is to be called "Hearn's Porter House." De- "

1783 Dec. 3 parting from the usual tavern method, Hearn advertises that he has adopted a plan "whereby any person may eat of a variety of dishes for his dinner, if he pleases, or have a plate cut off one joint at a small expense."—*Rivington's N. Y. Gaz.*, D 3, 1783.

" Shepard Kollock begins the publication of a weekly paper called *The New-York Gazetteer, and Country Journal.*—Early Newspapers, II: 423; Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 431. See Ja 5, 1784.

4 Washington bids farewell to his officers. At noon, "the principal officers of the army in town assembled at Fraunces Tavern, to take a final leave of their illustrious, Gracious, and much loved Commander, General Washington. The passions of human nature were never more tenderly agitated than in this interesting and distressful scene. His Excellency having filled a glass of wine, thus addressed his brave fellow soldiers: 'With a heart full of love and gratitude, I now take leave of you; I most devotedly wish, that your latter days may be as prosperous and happy as your former ones have been gracious and honorable.'

"The words produced extreme sensibility on both sides, they were answered by warm expressions and fervent wishes, from the Gentlemen of the Army, whose truly patriotic feelings, it is not in our power to convey to the reader. Soon after this scene was closed, His Excellency the Governor, the Honourable, the Council and citizens of the first distinctions, waited on the General and in terms most affectionate took their leaves.

"The Corps of the Light Infantry was drawn up in a line, the Commander in Chief, about two o'clock, passed through them, on his way to Whitehall, where he embarked in his barge for Powles Hook. He is attended by General Le Baron de Steuben, proposes to make a short stay at Philadelphia, will thence proceed to Annapolis, where he will resign his Commission of General of the American Armies into the hands of the Continental Congress, from whom it was derived; immediately after which, his Excellency will set out for his seat, named Mount Vernon, in Virginia, emulating the example of his model, the virtuous Roman General, who, victorious, left the tented field, covered with honour, and withdrew from public life, *otium cum dignitate.*"—*Rivington's N. Y. Gaz.*, D 6, 1783; *The Literary Diary of Ezra Stiles*, III: 101; *The Writings of Geo. Washington* (Ford ed.), X: 348, 336; Winsor, VI: 747. See also L. M. R. K., title "Whitehall Ferry," III: 944; and descrip. of Pl. 167-b, III: 850.

The *Salem* (Mass.) *Gaz.*, D 18, 1783, reports the event with the following additional paragraphs: "The respectable body convened on this important occasion, comprised the courageous soldier, the invaluable patriot, the sincere friend to the interests of society. Deeply impressed with a stedfast sensibility of his Excellency's amiable manners, and conspicuous virtues, an earnest anxiety to acknowledge them was minutely legible thro'out the whole meeting, and exercised the nicest feelings of human nature.

"An affection so laudable and sincere on the part of the community, could not be enhanced by the highest finished eloquence; yet it must in strict justice be allowed, that they received his Excellency's concise and characteristic address with undescribable emotions of admiration and unfeigned esteem; and replied to in animated terms, which reflect the highest honour on men vying with each other to express their veneration for so dignified a commonwealth, and its illustrious founders.—His Excellency the Governor, the attendant officers of state, and many citizens of repute, gave the most conspicuous proofs of their regard for the General's true merit, in a sincere and affectionate farewell."

James Thacher, M. D., enlarging upon the foregoing account of the farewell at Fraunces Tavern, said of Washington: "Having drank, he added, 'I cannot come to each of you to take my leave, but shall be obliged to you, if each of you will come and take me by the hand.' General Knox being nearest, turned to him. Incapable of uttering, Washington, in tears, grasped his hand, embraced and kissed him. In the same affectionate manner he took leave of each succeeding officer. In every eye was the tear of dignified sensibility; and not a word was articulated to interrupt the eloquent silence, and tenderness of the scene. . . ."—*A Military Journal* (1823), 422–23.

5 In a letter to Lafayette, Washington stated that on Dec. 5 the harbour of New York "was finally cleared of the British flag."—*Writings of Geo. Washington* (Ford ed.), X: 347.

6 "We are informed that their Excellencies the Commanders in Chief of the British fleet and army, in America, with the last division of troops on board, have left Staten-Island on their passage to England. General Sir Guy Carleton, Dean Poyntz, Esq; Postmaster-General, Brook Watson, Esq; Commissary-General, William Smith, Esq; and a number of Gentlemen were passengers in the Ceres frigate, commanded by Captain Hawkins. In the Cyclops frigate, by Captain Christian, were Hugh Wallace and James Jauncey, Esquires, and many other Gentlemen."—*Rivington's N. Y. Gaz.*, D 6, 1783. *Cf. Penn. Packet*, D 12, 1783. Dec. 6

" The Whig members of the Episcopal Church (Trinity), meet at Simmons's Tavern, and adjourn to meet in the long room of the Coffee House.—*Rivington's N. Y. Gaz.*, D 10, 1783. John Simmons's tavern was on the n. w. corner of Wall and Nassau St. (see 1770, O 8), and the "Coffee House," at this time run by Cornelius Bradford, was on the s. e. corner of Wall and Water Sts.

7 Rev. John H. Livingston, D. D., after serving the Reformed Dutch Church in Poughkeepsie since Aug. 6, 1781, resumes his pastoral work in New York.—*Eccles. Rec.*, VI: 4309; Demarest, *Hist. of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church*, 97; *Jour. Presbyterian Hist. Soc.* (1917–8), IX: 355–67. Services are resumed by him in the Dutch Church in Garden St.—Disosway, *The Earliest Churches of N. Y.*, 28–29. This church had not been occupied and damaged as the other churches had.—De Witt, *Discourse*, 41–42. The North Dutch Church, where he formerly presided, was not reopened for worship until Dec., 1784 (*q. v.*), and the Middle Dutch Church until July 4, 1790 (*q. v.*). See also N 18, 1776; and *Memoirs of Rev. John H. Livingston* (1829). In 1810, Livingston became president of Queen's (now Rutgers) College, at New Brunswick, N. J.

9 Gov. Clinton issues a proclamation requiring the senate and assembly to meet at the city hall, on Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1784.—*Rivington's N. Y. Gaz.*, D 13, 1783.

11 In accordance with Washington's proclamation, issued at Poughkeepsie on Nov. 16, this Thursday is celebrated as a "Day of Public Thanksgiving, for the final establishment of American Independence, and the long desired restoration of Civil Government, in the blessings of an Honourable Peace." Sermons are preached "at St. Paul's, by the Rev. Mr. Moore; at the Chapel, by the Rev. Dr. Rogers; and at the Old Dutch Church [in Garden St.], by the Rev. Dr. Livingston." The clergy of other congregations also were heard.—*Rivington's N. Y. Gaz.*, D 13, 1783 (where the texts on which their sermons are based are printed); DeWitt's *Discourse*, 41–42.

See *A Discourse* [by Israel Evans] *delivered in New York before a Brigade of Continental Troops, and a number of citizens, in St. George's Chapel, Dec. 11, 1783, the day set apart by the U. S. in Congress, as a day of public thanksgiving, for the blessings of Independence, Liberty and Peace.* (N. Y.: John Holt, 1783). See also *The Divine Goodness displayed in the Am. Revolution: A Sermon preached* [by John Rodgers] *in N. Y., Dec. 11, 1783. Appointed by Congress as a day of Public Thanksgiving, throughout the U. S.* (pub by Samuel Loudon, N. Y., 1783). A copy of the latter work is in the John Carter Brown Library, Providence (Cat. No. 2998); the author was chaplain to Gen. William Heath's brigade, and afterwards a member of the council of safety.

13 Holt prints a page-long ordinance, presumably of recent date, which has been passed by the council that governs the Southern District of this state (see O 23, 1779), regarding the holding of elections within this district. It provides that the election which is to be held in New York County to choose senators and assemblymen shall be held on Dec. 29 next in the city hall.

The inhabitants voting for aldermen and other city officials shall hold their election on Dec. 15 at the following places:

In the East	Ward, at the			"Coffee-House"
" " South	"	"	"	"Exchange"
" " North	"	"	"	"City-Hall"
" " Dock	"	"	"	"House of John Frauncis"
" " West	"	"	"	"Cape's Tavern"
" " Montgomerie	"	"	"	"Market, in Peck's Slip"
" " Out Ward	"	"	"	"Bull's-Head Tavern."

The act requires, further, that persons elected shall take the "Oaths of Office and Allegiance, prescribed by the Laws of this State;" and that the act of March 27, 1778, to regulate elections, shall apply in regard to prohibiting Loyalists from voting or holding office, unless they have returned to their allegiance to the state in accordance with any proclamation issued by the state or Gen. Washington.—*Ind. Gaz.*, D 13, 1783. See, further, D 15.

" The name of Holt's newspaper, recently called *The Independent New-York Gazette* (see N 22), is changed, with its fourth issue, to

1783 Dec. 13 *The Independent Gazette, or the New-York Journal Revived.*—Early Newspapers, II: 424; Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 440. See, further, Ja 8, 1784.

15 The council which governs the Southern District of this state (see O 23, 1779) passes an ordinance supplementing that published on Dec. 13 (*q.v.*) concerning elections; this sets in motion again the municipal government of New York City, which was suspended during the British occupation. It provides that it shall be lawful for the aldermen and assistants, so elected, "to hold, use, exercise and enjoy, until the Legislature shall further provide, all and singular the rights, powers and authorities, which were at any time before the commencement of the late war held, used, exercised, and enjoyed, by the body-corporate, heretofore incorporated by the name or style of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by virtue of the charter of incorporation to the said body corporate, and the laws of this State: And that the said Aldermen and Assistants shall, at their several meetings, elect, from among themselves, a person to preside at such meetings.

"Provided, That it shall not be lawful for the said Aldermen and Assistants, to hold a Mayor's Court, or General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, within the said city. And provided further, that it shall not be lawful for the said Aldermen and Assistants, to grant, convey, or alien any of the lands, tenements, or hereditaments, of the said body-corporate, except to demise the same until the first day of May next.

"And be it further ordained, That it shall be lawful for any and every two of the said Aldermen to exercise the duties, powers, and authorities, by law appertaining to the office of Wardens of the Port of New-York, until further provision shall be made."—*Ind. Gaz.*, D 20, 1783.

In accordance with the ordinance published on Dec. 13 (*q.v.*), the election of seven aldermen and seven assistants is now held.

On the next day, these officials were sworn in before the secretary of state.—*Ibid.* They comprised the common council, whose engrossed minutes begin Feb. 10, 1784. Some activities of this board prior to that date are summarized in the introductory pages to the first volume of the printed minutes.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: xiv. The first record of their financial transactions occurs on Dec. 23 (*q.v.*).

16 The council which governs the Southern District of the state (see O 23, 1779) passes an ordinance "for preventing intrusions on forfeited lands, and giving remedy in cases where possessions are tortiously withheld from persons who removed from the southern district, on the invasion thereof in 1776." It empowers the commissioners of forfeitures for this district, or any one of them, to take possession and have charge of all the lands and tenements forfeited to the people of the state. If such custody is refused by any person in possession, seizure may be made by the commissioner, and proceedings taken before the chancellor or a justice of the supreme court, "upon the statutes of forcible entry and detainer, in like manner, as near as may be, as is provided in behalf of purchasers of forfeited lands in and by an act of the Legislature, entitled 'An Act for the amendment of the law directing the sales of forfeited lands.'—Passed the 7th day of October 1780." These proceedings are further described, as well as the duties of the commissioners therein.—*Ind. Gaz.*, D 20, 1783.

17 A "considerable number of the Whig Inhabitants of this City and County" meet at Cape's tavern in the evening, and nominate candidates for senate and assembly. A committee is appointed "to have the same printed in hand-bills, and the public papers."—*Ind. Gaz.*, D 20, 1783. Whig sentiment is at once strongly prevalent in the *Ind. Gaz.*

" "Probate Office, Is held at No. 56, Smith-Street where proper attendance will be given daily from ten till two o'Clock."—*N. Y. Jour. & State Gaz.*, Mr 18, 1784 (in archives of Am. Institute, New York). See D 23, 1784.

18 The first dancing assembly since the evacuation was announced on the 13th to take place on this evening at Cape's Tavern.—*Rivington's N. Y. Gaz.*, D 13, 1783. It is now postponed until the 23d.—*Ibid.*, D 17, 1783. On Dec. 24, James Rivington advertised that he had on hand, "For the Dancing Assembly," the following articles: "White Dancing Gloves for Gentlemen, Ladies and Gentlemens elegant Stone and Gilt Shoe Buckles, Silk Stockings, Fine Shoes, first London Manufacture, Dress Swords, Elegant London Cock'd Hats."—*Ibid.*, D 24, 1783.

Dec. 23 Washington surrenders his commission to congress at Annapolis.—*Jour. of Cong.*, IV: 318.

" The first item of expense under the newly organized city government (see D 15) bears this date. It is entered in *Journal A*, 1783 *to* 1794, *Chamberlain's Office*, now preserved in the comptroller's record-room; and has been printed in the *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 743 (Appendix C). See, further, D 26.

24 A New Yorker writes: "Ever since the British forces quitted this city, the government has paid a particular attention to the establishing a well regulated police, for the well governing of the city; and the repair of all the public edifices is the next grand object.

"A Dutch frigate of 20 guns, La Bellona, which brought over some families to settle, lies off the town. The Congress will certainly fix this as the seat of American government."—*London Chron.*, Ja 27–29, 1784.

" Coennrad W. Ham publishes a notice that he is advised by the attorney-general that the act of the provincial legislature of April 3, 1775, "to prevent the exportation of unmerchantable flour, and the false tareing of bread and flour casks," is in full force as a law of this state.—*Ind. Gaz.*, D 27, 1783.

25 Webster and M'Lean change their paper from a weekly (see N 17) to a semi-weekly.—Early Newspapers, II: 421; Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 441.

26 By order of the "Aldermen and Common Council," Thomas Randall, president of that body, publishes their resolution requiring that after Jan. 2 every one who intends to keep a public house or to sell liquors at retail, shall obtain a license. Agreeable to an act of March 8, 1773 (*q.v.*), Abraham P. Lott is appointed commissioner of excise.—*Ind. Gaz.*, D 27, 1783. See, further, F 3, 1784.

" The second entry in the city's *Journal A* (covering the chamberlain's accounts after the Revolution) is a payment "by Warrant from Alderman Randall President of the Common Council dated 26th Instant." The entry shows Randall to have been the first to hold this office in the city government as organized on Dec. 15 (*q.v.*). This and a few later entries have been printed in *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 743 (Appendix C). They show frequent change in the office of president.

27 An essay signed "A Whig" strongly condemns Tories, particularly Rivington, of whom it states: ". . . he is a dealer in curiosities, and is himself a greater curiosity than is to be found among all the *Bijoutirie* in his shop. . . . The sudden transition of Mr. Rivington from his most excellent Majesty's printer, to being a republican printer, and several other circumstances, has given cause of suspicion to many, that he is still a printer to the British court, and a secret emissary."—*Ind. Gaz.*, D 27, 1783.

31 With the issue of this date (No. 758), Rivington's newspaper (see N 22) ceases publication.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 487.

A letter from New York, dated Jan. 1, 1784, states: "Yesterday [Dec. 31] Rivington, who has had the audacity to continue his obnoxious publications was waited on by General John Lamb, Colonel Willett, and Colonel Sears, and forbid the prosecution of any farther business in this city; in consequence of which, he has discharged his hands, and obeyed the order. To the joy of everyone in the United States, Jemmy Rivington's political existence terminated last Wednesday, the 31st ultimo."—*Penn. Packet*, Ja 15, 1784. See also *N. Y. Jour. & Gaz.*, My 6, 1784.

1784

— J. F. D. Smyth, an English traveller who visited New York during the British occupation, wrote, in a published account of his travels: "Amongst the multitude of elegant seats upon this island there are three or four uncommonly beautiful, viz. Governor Elliot's, Judge Jones's, 'Squire Morris's, and Mr. Bateman's.

"And opposite upon the Continent, just above Hell-gates, there is a villa, named Morrisania, which is inferior to no place in the world for the beauties, grandeur, and extent of perspective, and the elegance of its situation."—Smyth, *A Tour in the U. S.* (London, 1784), II: 376.

— In this year, Gen. Steuben, having resigned his commission, returned to New York, "where he first rented a country house in the middle part of the island. It belonged to Mr. Provost, better known at the time as the 'ready-money Provost,' . . . and was situated in the present Fifty-seventh street, in Jones's Wood. . . . It was called the 'Louvre' by its proprietor."—Kapp, *Life of Steuben* (1859), 578. "Poverty soon compelled Steuben to give up his dismantled and deserted residence, and to surrender the 'Louvre.'

1784 His old friend and aide-de-camp B. Walker, who had married in the
— meantime, and taken a house in Maiden Lane, . . . nearly opposite its junction with Liberty street, invited him to stay with him. When Walker afterwards removed to Courtland street, Steuben engaged rooms in the present Fulton street, at a Dr. Vaché's, and took his dinners at the celebrated boarding-house of the Misses Dabeny, in Wall street, nearly opposite Hanover. Having lived there a year or two, he went to the house of a Dr. Tillory, at the south-east corner of Broadway and Wall street, till he finally, in 1791, took a house opposite Saint Paul's Church, the present [1859] 216 Broadway, which he occupied down to his removal to Steuben, in 1794."—*Ibid.*, 580.

— Soon after the revolution, David M. Clarkson erected a residence on the east side of Broadway between Leonard and Franklin Sts.—the first improvement in that block. He had married the daughter of the last proprietor, Madam Margaret de Peyster, who used the pasture-land for its original purposes. This was a portion of the original Kalckhook, south of the Van Cortland's property. Clarkson's house was about 30 ft. wide and two storeys high; it stood 50 ft. back from the street, and was surrounded by a large garden extending along the present Leonard St. to about the line of Elm St. Mr. Clarkson, after residing here some years, sold the whole property to Rufus King and John Lawrence for $30,000. Its extent was about 160 ft. on Broadway and 380 ft. deep. In 1808, King and Lawrence partitioned the lots between them. A map of the property, with the above description, is given in *Man. Com. Coun.* (1865), 595.

— In this year, the Jewish burial-ground (New Bowery near Oliver St.) became the place of sepulture of the Congregation Shearith Israel.—Sanford, *Superior Court Rep.*, IV: 102. See Ag 23, 1728.

— Strong feeling is prevalent against the Society of the Cincinnati (see My 10, 1783), due to misgivings that the order may develop into an hereditary military nobility.—Winsor, VII: 219; McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, I: 167 *et seq.*

— There appeared, in this year, from the press of Samuel Loudon *A Letter from Phocion to the Considerate Citizens of New-York, On the Politicks of the Day.* The author was Alexander Hamilton. "At the close of the Revolutionary war, the popular feeling against the tories was so strong that it was next to impossible for them to obtain justice. At this time Hamilton rendered them great service, . . . in the Letters of Phocion."—Ford, *Bibliotheca Hamiltoniana* (1886), 9. They were replied to by "Mentor" (Isaac Ledyard).

— There was published in Albany, in 1860, *Names of Persons for whom Marriage Licenses were issued by the Secretary of the Province of New York, previous to* 1784.

— A few original rough notes of Trinity vestry minutes, from 1784 to 1787, are preserved in the N. Y. Hist. Soc.

Jan. The common council publishes an ordinance requiring the in-
1 habitants to provide themselves with fire-buckets, at the expense of the landlords. A fine of 40 shillings is to be levied for every chimney on fire; six shillings for neglecting to supply buckets, and ten shillings for delaying over 48 hours in returning them after a fire, either to the owner or to the city hall.—*N. Y. Packet*, Ja 1, 1784.

" "John Francis, At the Sign of his Excellency General Washington," has removed from No. 39 to No. 2 Dock St.—*N. Y. Packet*, Ja 1, 1784. See Ag 25, 1785.

5 By order of the common council, there is published a section of the existing law against storing more than 28 lbs. of gunpowder at one time in any house, store, etc.—*N. Y. Packet*, Ja 5, 1784.

" *The New-York Gazetteer, and Country Journal* is changed from a weekly (see D 3, 1783) to a tri-weekly.—Early Newspapers, II: 423; Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 431. See Jl 27.

6 In obedience to the governour's proclamation (see *Ind. Gaz.*, D 13, 1783), the senate and assembly convene in New York City. They continued to hold sessions here until April 21, 1787, when they adjourned to meet at Poughkeepsie on Jan. 1, 1788 (*q. v.*).—*Assemb. Jour.* (1784), 3; *ibid.* (1785), 3; *ibid.* (1786), 3; *ibid.* (1787), 3, 179; *Senate Jour.* (1784), 3; *ibid.* (1785), 3; *ibid.* (1786), 6; *ibid.* (1787), 3, 103.

8 Holt's paper (see D 13, 1783) becomes a semi-weekly instead of a weekly.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 440; Early Newspapers, II: 424.

" Verdine Elsworth (see Je 6, 1763) announces that he has opened "a House of Private Lodgings, and a Livery-Stable," at No. 19, Maiden Lane.—*Ind. Gaz.*, Ja 8, 1784. For Elsworth's activities prior to the Revolution, see Je 6, 1763, Addenda. Jan. 8

In a letter, dated "Jan^{y} 12th 1783" (error for 1784), from Col. Ben Walker to Gen. Steuben, it is said: "On my arrival here [on Jan. 11] I did not find the city so peaceable as I wished—the violent party had stopped Rivington's press [see D 31, 1783] and I yet doubt if he and some others will be able to stay—yesterday he got a violent beating in the street."—*Steuben Papers*, Vol. X (MS.), in N. Y. H. S. His assailant appears to have been Nicholas Cruger, who claimed to have suffered during the war, when a prisoner in New York, by Rivington's references to him in his newspaper at that time.—*Ind. Gaz.*, Ja 22, 1784. 11

Congress ratifies the treaty of peace with Great Britain (see S 3, 1783).—*Jour. of Cong.* (pub. 1823), IV: 323–26; Winsor, VI: 747. It issues a proclamation announcing the signing of the Definitive Treaty.—*Ibid.*, VII: 167. See also Ap 9. 14

The consistory of the Dutch Church resolves "to proceed at once to repair the North Church, and place it in a neat and proper condition."—De Witt's *Discourse*, 42. 15

The large ice-house near the river, "back of the Burnt Church" (Trinity), is offered for sale.—*N. Y. Packet*, Ja 15, 1784. "

The following assize of bread is ordered by "the Aldermen and Common Council:" "A loaf of Bread of superfine Flour, at 4os. per cwt. to weigh 2 lb. 9 ounces, for One Shilling." The order is signed by "Daniel Phoenix, Clk."—*N. Y. Packet*, Ja 19, 1784. 16

The confiscated property of William Bayard is advertised for sale. It includes Hoboken, "Weehacken," and Bull's Ferry. The first of these is described as "That well-known and valuable place and farm called Hobocken, opposite to the City of New York, . . .; containing 275 acres of salt meadow, about 225 acres of upland on the island, and 57 acres of mountain woodland . . . an healthy and elegant situation, having the City of New York in full view." The second is "The place or farm known by the name of Weehaken . . ."—*N. Y. Gazetteer*, Ja 21, 1784. See also Ag 16. 20

Gov. Clinton having issued a proclamation on Dec. 9 last for convening the legislature in the city of New York on Jan. 6, several members met on that day; but, a sufficient number to proceed to business not appearing, the house adjourned from day to day until this day, when a quorum being present, the business of the first meeting of the seventh session began. Those representing the city and county of New York were Marinus Willet, John Lamb, Henry Rutgers, Isaac Sears, John Stagg, William Malcom, Robert Harpur, Peter Van Zandt, and Hugh Hughes. John Stagg was the only one of these absent. Gov. Clinton's message to the assembly contained the following clause: "While we survey the Ruins of this once flourishing City, and its Vicinity; While we Sympathize in the Calamaties which have reduced many of our virtuous Fellow-Citizens to Want and Distress . . . how ought our Hearts to overflow with Love and Gratitude to our adorable Creator, thro' whose gracious Interposition, Bounds have been set, and probably forever, to such scenes of Horror and Devastation . . . our Ports so long withheld from us, are at length open to all the World." A "Council of Appointment" is chosen at this meeting.—*Votes and Proceedings of the Assembly*, 3–10. 21

The executors of the will of Gerardus Hardenbrook, Sr., announce the intended sale at public vendue on April 15, of "That noted and valuable lot of land in the Out ward of the City of New-York, fronting the Bowery road; containing in breadth in front and rear 75 feet and in length on each side 120 feet, on which is erected the Tea-Water Works, and two dwelling houses. The tea-water well is supplied by never-failing Springs; the goodness of the Water and the emoluments arising from vending the same in the city are too well-known to need any encomiums."—*N. Y. Gazetteer*, Ja 23, 1784. For many years, the water from the Tea Water Pump at Park Row was considered the only good spring water for household purposes.—L. M. R. K., III: 976. The pump was again offered for sale on Ag 15, 1788, and F 9, 1793 (*q. v.*). For complaints against it, see Ag 19, 1784 and Ag 25, 1785. 23

"Whereas the traffick of White People, heretofore countenanced in this state, while under the arbitrary controul of the British government, is contrary to the feelings of a number of respectable Citizens, and to the idea of liberty this country has so happily established: And whereas it is necessary to encourage emigration to this country, upon the most liberal plan, and for that purpose a number of Citizens of this state, have proposed to liberate a cargo of Servants, just arrived, by paying their passage, and repaying 24

1784 Jan. 24 themselves by a small rateable deduction out of the wages of such Servants.—Such of the Citizens of this state, as wish to encourage so laudable an undertaking, and (if necessary) petition the Legislature for a completion of their humane intentions, are requested to meet at Mr. Day's, the sign of the Hyder Alley, the lower end of King-street, this evening, at six o'Clock."—*Ind. Gaz.*, Ja 24, 1784.

30 Gov. Clinton transmits to the legislature, at New York, the proclamation of congress of Jan. 14 "announcing the Ratification of the definitive Articles of Peace and Friendship, between these States and his Britannic Majesty, and enjoining a due Observance thereof."—*Assemb. Jour.*, 7th sess., 22.

" "That elegant and spacious house and lot of ground, now in tenure of William Walton, Esq; situate in St. George's Square, the upper end of Queen-Street, near Peck's slip," is offered for sale by "the Widow Cornelia Walton, Cherry St. No. 41 near the Ship yards."—*N. Y. Gazetteer*, Ja 30, 1784 (at N. J. H. S.); *Ind. Gaz.*, F 12, 1784. The house was taken by the Bank of New York, which occupied it on June 9, 1784 (*q. v.*).

" John Holt dies.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 440. See also Paltsits, *John Holt, Printer and Postmaster*. Holt's paper was continued by his widow (see F 5).

31 The assembly passes a recommendation that the state treasury be removed to New York as soon as convenient, the legislature to agree to provide for the expense of removal and the rental of an office here.—*Assemb. Jour.*, 7th sess., 21.

Feb. 2 The claim of the descendents of Anneke Jansen to the lands formerly known as Dominie's Hook (see L. M. R. K., III: 965), now part of the estate of Trinity corporation, is again renewed by publication. A verdict was given in the supreme court in 1762 in favour of Trinity. The adverse claim made by the descendents was under an original grant by Van Twiller in 1636.—*N. Y. Packet, Supp.*, F 2, 1784. See, further, My 20. For earlier references to this subject, see Ap 19, Jl 20, 1638; Ap 23 and 25, 1644; Jl 4, 1654; Mr 24 and 27, Jl 10, 1667; My 25, 1668; F 10, 1670; Mr 9, 1671. See also *The Anneke Jans Bogardus Farm*, by Stephen P. Nash (prepared and printed for the use of the Church, N. Y., 1896), as well as *Trinity Church Pamphlets; Collected for the Corporation in* 1857.

4 Cadwallader Colden, Richard Harrison, David Colden, John Watts, and others beg the New York assembly to remove the sentence of banishment against them, but it is refused at this time.—Flick, *Loyalism in N. Y. during the Am. Rev.* (1901), 165, citing *MS. transcript . . . of Books and Papers . . . of the Am. Loyalists*, I: 345. On May 12, an act of the legislature gave a special permit to 27 loyalists to remain in the state.—*Laws of N. Y.* (Greenleaf), I: 127–59.

5 On petition of the common council, Gov. Clinton appoints James Duane to be mayor of New York.—See Jones's "Memoir of Duane," in *Doc. Hist. N. Y.* (4to ed.), IV: 651; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1861), 547. See, further, F 7.

" John Holt having died (see Ja 30), his widow, Elizabeth Holt, uses her own name in the imprint as publisher of *The Independent Gazette; or the New-York Journal Revived*.—Early Newspapers, II: 424; Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 440. See F 19.

7 The first mayor after the Revolution, James Duane, meets with the common council. At a special meeting of the "Aldermen and Common Council of the city of New York," at the house of Mr. Simmons (innholder), Alderman Broome, the president of the board, reads a letter from James Duane in which Duane informs them that the council of appointment has conferred upon him "the Mayoralty," and that he has, this morning, received Gov. Clinton's commission under the seal of the state. He adds that, although it has been usual with his predecessors "to give a public entertainment on the investiture of the Mayoralty," there is so much want and distress prevalent that he presents 20 guineas instead toward the relief of suffering in the various wards of the city.

"James Duane, Esq; having been introduced into Common Council, did, in the presence of his Excellency the Governor, his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and the Aldermen and Common Council convened—take the oaths of abjuration and allegiance to the state, and the oaths prescribed and directed to be taken by the charter." On motion, it was ordered that he be requested to take the chair "as Mayor of this Common Council." He was accordingly conducted to the chair by Alderman Broome, the president. Marinus Willet is appointed high sheriff for the city.—*N. Y. Packet*, F 9; *Ind. Gaz.*, F 12, 1784.

Feb. 7 The Massachusetts Bank is chartered.—McMaster, *Hist. of People of the U. S.*, II: 30 (note).

9 The court bell in the city hall is to be rung daily at a quarter to ten for the meeting of the legislature.—*N. Y. Packet*, F 9, 1784.

10 The assembly passes "An Act to establish the Rates of Wharfage and Cranage in the City of New-York" (*Assemb. Jour.*, 32); also "An Act to lay a Duty of Tonnage on Vessels, for defraying the Expence of the Light-House at Sandy-Hook."—*Ibid.*, 33.

" The common council meets "at the House of John Simmons Innholder."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 1. It continued to hold meetings at Simmons's house until March 25, when it met at the "State House" (city hall). On April 1, and thereafter, the place of meeting was referred to as the city hall.—*Ibid.*, I: 18, 21.

" Robert Benson submits to the board a commission, under the great seal of the state, appointing him clerk of the city and county of New York.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 1. On Feb. 17, it was ordered by the common council that the late clerk, Augustus Van Cortlandt, deliver to him all the books, records, papers, seals, and other things pertaining to the office.—*Ibid.*, I: 3.

" The "Exigencies of the City" require that the arrears of rents and quit-rents, which are many, shall be collected as soon as possible. It is ordered by the common council that the treasurer make such collections without delay.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 1. Many petitions came to the board asking for abatement of rents and quit-rents, for various reasons; a committee was appointed on Feb. 24 to consider these cases.—*Ibid.*, I: 5–6. For report of this committee, see Mr 2.

" Richard Smith is paid for labour and materials for the repairs to the city hall. The mayor's warrant for this payment is numbered "N° 1."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 1.

11 Washington's birthday is for the first time celebrated, the 11th rather than the 22d of Feb. being the day so honoured at this time.—*Hist. Mag.* (1869), V: 134, citing *N. Y. Gazetteer*, F 11, and *Ind. Gaz.*, F 12, 1784; *Penn. Packet*, F 17, 1784. For explanation of change of date, see F 11, 1732, the date of his birth.

12 Proposals are published for establishing a bank in New York City. The banks of Venice, Amsterdam, London, and Philadelphia are cited as examples. The last mentioned, "though in its infancy, has not only given great profits to its proprietors, but has supported and created a system of credit extremely advantageous and necessary to their trade and revenues." The name proposed for the bank is "the Bank of the State of New York;" and the amount of capital, 750 shares at $1,000 a share. It is further proposed "That each subscriber shall pay one third part of his subscription in cash, on the day the directors may require it;" and "That for the other two thirds, landed security shall be given by mortgage, or conveyed in trust." The purpose is "that landed security be always pledged for the credit and support of the bank." Various other provisions for the government and operation of the bank are included in these proposals. Subscription books are opened at No. 6 Wall St. by Stephen Sayre and John Stephens.—*N. Y. Packet*, F 12, 1784. For further development of the plan, see F 23, 26; Mr 15; My 1; Je 7 and 9.

" The mansion-house of the late John Beekman in Maiden Lane is advertised to be sold at auction between the 5th and 10th of April.—*N. Y. Packet*, F 12, 1784.

13 Over 30 former merchants of the city, lately returned from exile, address a petition to the legislature, stating that, on joining the American cause, they had supplied the agents of congress with goods on credit for the use of the army, and with large sums of specie; that they have received paper money, although of depreciated value, in payment of old debts. They have become public creditors to nearly the amount of their respective estates, having "disdained to take advantage of public calamity, or to practice the base acts of monopolizing and forestalling." They now press their claims "from a knowledge that the present resources of this state enable it to do justice to its suffering citizens."

They further observe "that the property of those who, by their wicked devices, had prolonged the war and multiplied distress, should repair the losses occasioned by such unnatural conduct, and the more so, as this property, if disposed of for the purpose of a general fund, will unavoidably tend to enrich men who have not suffered in the contest, and many of whom have been preying on the vitals of the state, without having contributed to its support or defence. . . ."—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1858), 639–41. The original draft of this petition was sold by Henkels, Phila. (item No. 451) on

1784 April 21, 1920. This was followed by a supplementary petition, of
Feb. April 20, stating other reasons for the desired relief from the state.—
13 *Ibid.* (1858), 641–42.

" The assembly concurs in the senate's resolution that the governor be requested "to give Orders for applying the Pickets which surround the Fort and Battery, or such Part thereof, as in his Opinion can be spared, for the Use of the Poor of this City."—*Assemb. Jour.*, 7th sess., 37. See also descrip. of Pl. 44, I: 348.

17 Peter de Reimer is permitted to erect and keep a public scale near Whitehall Slip for weighing hay.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 2.

" The common council appoints Isaac Stoutenburgh, Jr., a city surveyor.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 2.

19 *The Independent Gazette; or the New-York Journal Revived* again becomes a weekly (see Ja 8). The last issue of the paper with this title was that of March 11, 1784.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 440. See Mr 18.

21 A large number of citizens and others apply by petition to the legislature (on Feb. 21 and 28), requesting that one of the Episcopal churches in New York may be allotted to them for worship and a minister supported for their benefit from church funds. These are persons who were in the pay of the British during the Revolution, refugees from other states who came to New York during the war and are liable to penalties if they return home, persons who held commissions under Gt. Britain in the Revolution or were active in privateering against the U. S., foreigners and strangers not citizens of this state, members of other religious congregations, minors, persons who were inimical to the liberties and independence of the U. S. during the war, and "reputed Whigs." The original drafts, memoranda and copies of signatures of this petition are preserved by the N. Y. H. S.

22 The "Empress of China" sails from New York for Asiatic waters, the first American vessel to venture into those seas. She carried the flag which was adopted in 1777.—*Ind. Gaz.*, F 26, 1784; *Progress of N. Y. in a Century*, by Stevens (1876), 46. She returned May 11, 1785 (*q. v.*).

23 Gentlemen of New York are requested by a public notice to meet on Feb. 24 at the Merchant's Coffee House, to consider a plan for establishing a bank on liberal principles, the stock to consist of specie only.—*N. Y. Packet*, F 23, 1784. *Cf.* F 12, and see F 26.

24 Richard Varick, having produced a commission "under the Great Seal of the State" appointing him recorder of the city and county of New York, takes his seat in the common council.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 4.

" The "carmen" of the city, in a petition to the common council, state that they are informed that the board is "about to issue an ordinance" to prohibit the carmen from using "Cars with Iron-shod Wheels and directing that wooden wheels be used in their Place, from a Supposition that the former are more injurious to the Pavement than the latter." They explain why they believe the wooden wheels will injure the pavements more than iron-shod ones, and add that "none but Iron shod wheels are made use of in the Sea Port Towns of Europe and America." They ask that such wheels be continued in use here.—From the original petition (in metal file No. 7, city clerk's record-room), endorsed "Read Feb^{y} 24th 1784 & referred to the Committee appointed to revise the late Ordinances." See also *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 4; but see Mr 28, 1787.

" The common council orders that one of the rooms in the jail be prepared for the reception and employment of "lued and disorderly women."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 5.

26 The principal merchants and citizens meet at the Coffee-House, and, with Alexander M'Dougal in the chair, agree to proposals for establishing a bank. A committee is appointed to receive subscriptions.—*N. Y. Packet*, Mr 1, 1784. This became the Bank of New York.—See My 1.

" A humorous item in a newspaper of the day states that a gentleman, astonished to find that, "by a coalition of parties, the expence of travelling in the Stages from Elizabeth-Town; Newark, &c. to Philadelphia, is raised," intends to set up "an Eerial Conveyance, from New York to that city, on the new invented system of Messrs. Montgolfier. . . ." This, it is added, may, with perfect propriety, be termed a "Flying Machine" (which is the name of the stage); yet, desirous of preserving as much antiquity as possible, will be called, "*Pacolet's Horse Revived.*" This, he says, "will set out from the City-Hall, on the second of April next, . . ."—*N. Y. Packet*, F 26, 1784.

Mr 2 The following resolution, passed by the senate on Feb. 25, is adopted by the house: "Whereas on the late Invasion of the City of New-York by the troops of his Britannic Majesty, the Bells of the State House, Churches, and other public Buildings of the City of New-York, were taken down and removed to New-Jersey; and afterwards, the United States in Congress assembled, ordered the Said Bells to be removed to the public Works belonging to them at Carlisle, in Pennsylvania, to be cast into Field Pieces for the Use of their Armies. Mar. 2

"And whereas it is represented to this Legislature, that no Use hath been made of the Said Bells. The Delegates of this State are further instructed to move the United States in Congress assembled, to give the necessary Orders, for causing the said Bells to be returned to this City, for the Use of the public Edifices to which they belong."—*Assemb. Jour.*, 7th sess., 60. See My 3.

" The common council appoints a committee "to report an Estimate of the Losses this Corporation have sustained in consequence of the late War," and to prepare a petition to the legislature "praying that a part of the forfeited Property within this City may be granted and applied to the use of this Corporation to enable them to defray the heavy Expenses incident to the City."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 8.

" The committee on arrears of rents reports on several petitions. The principal question involved in some of these cases is the amount of rent due the city for the war period. For example, John Lockhart shows that "during the War he was compelled to pay the arrears of Rent of a Corporation House at Pecks Slip to certain officers appointed by the british Government in this City and that his property had been seized and carried off." The committee states "that arrears of Rent are due to the Corporation from many meritorious Persons who have taken an active & decided Part in the Causes of their Country & suffered all the Inconvenances of Exile and the loss of all their Property; that many other Persons well affected to the Cause of their Country (Lessees to this Corporation), who left the City in the year 1776 have from Poverty and other unavoidable misfortunes been obliged to return within the British Lines before the Peace took place and have been prevented from occupying their Habitations and deriving any advantage from their leased Estates because of their attachment to the American Cause, but upon Condition of their paying Rent to the Vestry or Mr. Smyth their Treasurer." In none of these cases, the board decides, would it be equitable to exact rents from the lessees.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 8–11. No abatement was allowed, however, "to any Person or Persons whomsoever" who were grantees of the city, for rents which became due "previous to the first Day of May 1776 or subsequent to the 25th Day of November last."—*Ibid.*, I: 14.

" The engineer of the fire department recommends, among other things, that a certain number of men be allotted to each engine and each hook and ladder company, according to its size and situation. "Finding it Difficult to have the City Alarmd for the want of the Large Bells," he recommends "that Seven Speaking Trumpets be Provided & lodge at M^{r} Skates & that So many of the watchmen be Sent of[f] through the Streats of the Different Wards, to Sound the Alarm whenever Nesescity Shall Require it."

"That Orders be Sent to the Different Sex[t]ons of the Churches where Bells Now are, to be Rung amediately whenever Such alarms Shall be heard.

"That the Teawater Men be put under Proper Orders & Regulations to Attend with their Carts & Bring Water as Long as Shall be Nesescery."—From the original report, in metal file labelled "Filed Papers 1700–1800," city clerk's record-room.

" The common council passes "A Law for the due Observation of the Lord's-Day, called Sunday;" "A Law to prevent Strangers from being a Charge to this Corporation;" "A Law to appoint Surveyors for this City;" "A Law for the better preventing of Fire;" "A Law for Marking of Bread;" "A Law for Regulating Negro and Mulatto Slaves;" "A Law to regulate the Office of Gaugers of Liquors, and Packers of Beef and Pork;" "A Law for regulating the Lying of Vessels in the Docks and Slips of this City, and ascertaining the Rates to be paid for the same;" and "A Law to prevent Hawkers and Pedlars." The full text of these laws was printed in the *N. Y. Packet* from March 8 to 18 inclusive.

3 Anthony Van Dam, the first secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, writes from Bermuda to Henry Remsen regarding "several necessary alterations that would [should] attract the Eye of the public in rebuilding that part of the City destroyed by Fire in 1776." See Vol. I, p. 371. His letter, of over six large, closely-

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written pages, gives particulars of conversations Van Dam has already had with friends on the subject. The following portions of this important topographical document, hitherto unpublished, are given in full from the original. Van Dam states:

"The object in view for the West Ward was to have a freer and more desirable access into the City from Greenwich Road, so farr as the Church Corporation could go to accomplish this design was to widen the Streets from the North River to Broadway. There are a few of the Church Leases unexpired that may in some measure defeat this purpose if the tenants are refractory. But I do apprehend if the City Corporation or Legislature views these improvements as candidly as you and I can, there will be no difficulty in gratifying the Lessees for their supposed loss.

"To make you better acquainted with what is wished to be pursued, I have copied part of the Map of the City (upon a large scale) that I took an opportunity of showing you at my house in some of your visits before my departure. Where it is observable that Partition—Veasey—Barclay—Murray—Warren—and Chambers Streets were originally only 40 feet wide—All leases granted since 1778 in these directions leave the streets 65 feet wide, where it is already and hereafter must be taken off, is shaded in the map with Green. In conversing with some of the Governors of the Colledge they appeared averse to the intended alteration where it interfered with their Land, contending that if an equal quantity was taken off each side of the Street it would have been more just. I showed them that there was the like loss of ground to the Church in the two Streets leading from the broad way upon which they are bounded. Upon Murrays street they have granted leases near the River confining the street to its original breadth of 40 feet, But on Barclay street in a late lease or two, they admitt that to be 65 feet upon my plan. If means are not pursued to continue Murrays Street the breadth proposed the object must be defeated that will otherwise give an air of granduer to it.

"Neither Barclays — Robinsons — Murrays — or Chambers Streets are yet paved. When the Corporation thinks proper to order it to be performed, It will be an ornament and of peculear use to foot passengers that 10 or 12 feet be allotted on each side for that purpose when 40 or 45 feet will remain for Carriages. The cart way in each street to be raised in the middle in the form of a very flatt arch. The use of this is to prevent Carts and Carriages from locking one another as they meet or pass—When Canals or gutters are in the middle to convey the water accidents often happen of the above described nature from neglect or carelessness of the drivers.

"Again the attention of the Corporation will lead to direct that the desent shall begin immediately on the broad way, that the draft of Carts or Carriages may be equal in all parts of these Streets leading from Greenwich Street, thereby avoiding that great evil so very discernable in those to the southward of them.

"It is observable that Crown Street—Cortlandt Street and Dye Street are rather narrow, and their length is about 300 paces from the Broad way to the River. An addition can be made of 15 feet at an Easy purchase of a Strip of land that belongs to the widow Shaw, laying in the rear of the Lotts between Cortlandt and Dye Streets formerly a ropewalk. All the injury that it can produce is to effect the two Corner Houses, built or to be built on the south side of that street. But in order to extinguish fires that may hereafter happen when Houses are erected on these Streets I have endeavored to prevent (and with some success) Houses being built in the direction of Church Street which you will observe in the map is shaded yellow. A Mr. Ward had purchased two Lotts of the widow McAdam who discovered the reasonableness and great utility that would be derived to the publick readily assented to erect his buildings to answer so desirable a purpose, in an hope that he would be recompensed for his loss of Land by the generous Public—Labor my friend to have Church Street continued through the three blocks to Crown Street . . . it is an object well worth the public attention. The purchase of the Ground to be laid into an intended street will not come very high, and if there are not Funds. —publick security with Interest may be adopted.

"From Samuel Ellis's new buildings to the northward of the Market to Peter Mesiers former front the street was originally only 40 feet wide. Trinity Church Vestry began to widen Greenwich Street at Ellis's Corner to 66 feet which is continued through their Lands. It is to be wished that the City Corporation would continue the Street to the southward, the same breadth, even to the flat rock Battery. To do which it will appear at first sight to effect in a high degree the landed estate of Peter Mesier's Family—John Thurman—Peter Rutgers—Samuel Ellis's and Nicholas Roosevelt's hiers by continuing through their Property—But on a little reflection it is obvious to discernment that by closing the passage that formerly was occupied as a street nearer the River and placeing the street in lieu thereof to commence at Abraham Mesiers corner and extending it to the corner of the Range of the street back of Trinity Church, it will take but little more ground than was formerly alloted to go round the Docks as it was called, and even if there be any lack of soil for what the proprietors surrender for the street, the City Corporation will doubtless extend their grants into the River to their utmost bounds to make a compensation. Mar. 3

"In laying out the water lotts to be made Land, belonging to the Church and Colledge corporations to the southward of Chambers Street, It will appear upon the Records of the City Corporation that the water lotts they granted to those Corporations were similar to those that appear in a block of the Map to the westward of Skinner's distilery in which an useless street is discribed—And it was as absurd to lay down each lott with a Bevil. To remedy that inconvenience and disagreeable appearance, it was thought proper by the committees of the Colledge & Church corporations to make them more uniform and they have adopted a more eligible plan as described in a block by red lines in the front of Cap Robert Dales buildings where the building lotts on the west side of Greenwich Street and fronting Hudsons River only are out of Square. All the water lotts to the southward of Roosevelts Estate are unimproved to the extent of their Grants and therefore with facility may be regulated by the plan; where the desired alterations are designed the lines are marked with red ink.

"It is very remarkable that from Thames Street (at the bottom of which there is a spacious slip 100 feet wide & near 300 feet into the River) untill the Battery—there is not a Cartway into the City —distant one from the other 1600 feet. If only one street should be thought proper to be opened for the accommodation of the Public, a lane, opposite to Verlatenberg will be the properest, because it is in the center and at equal distances from these here discribed. And the purchase of Mr Lambart Moore's and that in the rear of his will be the most elegible to lay upon a Cartway. If it is alledged that the high Bank will prevent it. The answer is that the proprietors of the water lotts will necessarily require all the Bank to fill up the water to be made land. Their Grants it is supposed restricts the proprietors to improve the lotts as is usual in a certain time and that period it is supposed nearly expired. Besides which it may be also proper that the land opposite Mr. David Johnson's House and another Robinson's Street to the southward of Trinity Church should be widened.

"Prevent as much as in you lays the water lotts to the westward of the Market on the North River from being rented on building loans [?]; they ought to be reserved for the Market Boats, whether the Market is continued where it is or that the broad way remains established.

"A reform is much required in Stone Street; it was anciently about 20 feet wide and latterly few or no reputeable Inhabitant chose to reside in it—On the North side the lotts in general extended to pettycoat lane; if it is again rebuilt upon the same foundations of a narrow street no man that hath a desire to live in some degree desireable will erect a good habitation there. But it will rather be filled with Hutts or buildings of little consequence. To remedy which, if each proprietor surrenders 25 feet of his front there then will be a loss of the two corner lotts only, to compensate the proprietors of the said two lotts. Those on the south side may be assessed to pay the value thereof. And it cannot be considered that those on the North side suffers any diminution by the surrender when it is so evident that their estates will be rather improved. For reputable Inhabitants of that Street when made 45 feet wide will covet to reside therein when it is open—airy—and admits the kind influence of the Sun. Were it possible to regulate the two southern streets that are parallel to this now described it would prove useful . . . to the occupiers. Pettycoat lane is only mentioned; it must take its fate.

"While I am removed at so great a distance from your Metropolis, I cannot reflect with unconcern on the singular advantages that may be derived to the order and splendor of its buildings—every disagreeable object that can possibly be removed which may hurt the eye of the Citizen, or particularly of so many strangers that will naturally resort to your City is wished to be corrected. I have

1784 Mar. 3 pointed out such only as be effected with little expence from the Scituation of the Premises—Should wisdom predominate and they are adopted shall think myself well recompensed for the little pains I have taken to promote the design that must ultimately fall to the share of you and your dissendants

"Be pleased to recollect that I pointed out to you a most lovely scituation capable of the highest Improvement to enlarge the City. I mean upon Mr. Rutger's and Mr. DeLancey's Land. It is the most beautiful Site that can possibly be discribed upon the Island. I hastily drew some rude lines upon one of Ratzor's maps left with Mr. Pintard. The proprietors of lotts on Rutgers Ground may surrender them upon the plan that was laid down by Marschalk, which is too much confined as to the breadth and direction of the streets. You will discover that I have laid down a street from Peter Earls to Byvanks; some part takes in the River where it interferes the City Corporation will demand a small rent, which the proprietors in front may well pay. Or if they surrender some of their lotts to be laid into the streets where will be the impropriety of granting the water lotts to be made land in lieu thereof [?] I see none and where the public are benifitted why not meet each other half way [?]."—From the original letter, in metal file No. 11, city clerk's record-room.

Anthony Van Dam, the author of this survey and opinion, served as one of the port wardens of New York for ten years or more prior to the Revolution.—*Cal. Hist. MSS., Eng.*, 745, 785, 819, 825. He was one of the merchants transacting business in Dock St. in 1775–6, his trade being principally confined to wines and liquors.—*N. Y. City during the Am. Rev.* (1861), 35. The charter of the Chamber of Commerce, dated March 13, 1770, shows him then to be secretary of that body.—See *Laws of N. Y.* (1784), Chap. 30. He was also a member of the general committee of one hundred, chosen May 1, 1775.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, VIII: 600. In 1786, his place of business was at No. 13 Nassau St.—City Directory. He died in London in 1807.—Sabine, *Loyalists of the Am. Rev.*, II: 377.

Henry Remsen, to whom the letter was written, appears to have been the Remsen of the fifth generation, known as "Henry the Whig" before the Revolution, and "Henry the Patriot" afterwards. He was one of the committee of 100 (see Pl. 43, Vol. IV).—Hamm, *Famous Families of N. Y.*, II: 77.

For report of the commissioners on laying out streets in the burnt part of the city, see Mr 29, 1785. See also Je 9, 1784.

8 The following notice is published: "For Sale, that agreeably situated Island, known by the name of Blackwell's Island, On the East River, about four miles from this city. It is without exception one of the most healthy situations in this state. It is remarkable for the number of fish and fowl that is caught there in the different seasons. There is on the premises, two small Dwelling Houses, a Barn, Bake and Fowl House, Cyder Mill; a large Orchard, containing 450 of the best grafted fruit trees, such as Newton & golden pippins, spitsinburghs, peirmans, bow apples, pears, peaches, plumbs, cherries, &c. There is a number of the best stone quarries, ready cleared to begin breaking immediately; and the subscriber has a complete set of quarry tools, with all his farming utensils and stock to dispose of at the same time. The Island abounds with running springs of most excellent water. The above contains 107 acres, eight of which are salt meadow, and the whole has been considerably improved with manure, and in good fence. Any person inclining to purchase the whole or half of the said Island, may be further informed by enquiring at Mr. Joseph Hallet's, No. 204, Water Street, New York, or on the premises of James Blackwell."—*N. Y. Packet*, Mr 8, 1784.

For an historical account of Blackwell's Island, see Mr 25, 1685.

"But apparently nothing came of this offer to sell the Island, and the reason for offering it may be judged from a subsequent notice in the newspapers of 1785 which states that James Blackwell is an insolvent debtor and all his estate was assigned to James Hallett and Joseph Stringham as assignees, who requested all creditors to produce their accounts before September 1, 1785, on which date a settlement would be made and that on April 20, 1785, the Southwest part of Blackwell's Island with two small houses, 'barn, bake house and cyder mill,' an orchard, stock and farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture would be sold at public vendue. On the same day Jacob Blackwell offered the north-east part of the Island for sale, both parts completing the whole Island."—N. Y. H. S. *Bull.*, July, 1921, citing *N. Y. Packet*, Mr 10, 1785. In spite of all these circumstances and offers for sale, the island remained in the hands of the Blackwell family. See, further, Ja 22, 1794. Mar. 8

The common council passes "A Law relative to the admission of Freemen."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 12. It was published in full in *N. Y. Packet*, Mr 18, 1784. Any one who was born in this city, or who has served "a regular apprenticeship of seven years with the same," may be admitted as a freeman on payment of certain fees for a certificate, after being sworn and registered.—N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1885), 239. 9

Cornelius Bradford, of the Merchants' Coffee House, publishes another notice (*cf.* N 10, 1783): "To prevent the many disappointments that daily happen to returned citizens, or others, enquiring for their friends, connections, or those they may have business with; the subscriber has opened a book, as A City Register, alphabetically arranged, at the bar of the Coffee-House, where any gentleman now resident in the City, either as a house-keeper or lodger, or those who may hereafter arrive may insert their names and place of residence. The said Register will always lay open at the bar of the Coffee-House, by which means the disappointments so frequently happening to those who enquire or are enquired after will be prevented. [signed] Cornelius Bradford."—*N. Y. Jour. & State Gaz.*, Mr 11, 1784. This was the Merchants' Coffee House, at the s. e. cor. of Wall and Water Sts.—L. M. R. K., III: 979. See My 11, 1786. 11

Mangel Minthorne petitions the common council for reimbursement for his expenses in altering his house "by reason of the digging out the Street leading from the Goal to fresh-Water agreeable to an order of the Corporation."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 13–14. It has not proved possible to identify this street with certainty; *cf.* Collect St., in L. M. R. K., III: 997; Pls. 99 and 174, Vol. III. "

". . . a Sedan Chair will constantly attend, from 10 o'Clock in the Morning till 12 at Night, at the Sign of the Free-Mason, in Wall-Street, nearly opposite the Coffee-House. Only one Shilling for a Turn will be required."—*Ind. Gaz.*, Mr 11, 1784. "

Mrs. Maria Farmer, a daughter of Abraham Gouverneur, and grand-daughter of Jacob Leisler, presents to the state senate, through its president, "an accurate portrait of . . . Christopher Columbus, taken from an original painting, anno 1592, and which has been in her family upwards of 150 years."—*Senate Jour.; Mag. of Am. Hist.* (1880), V: 456. The gift is accepted, and the senate orders that it be placed "in their convention room."—*Penn. Packet* (Phila.), Mr 23, 1784. On March 28, 1827, a resolution was passed by the senate that the picture be removed from New York City, and "put up in some suitable place in the Senate Chamber."—*Senate Jour.* See N 5, 1827. The one now in the city hall is a copy.—See N 19, 1827. 12

The following are elected officers of the Bank of New York: Alexander M'Dougal, president; Samuel Franklin, William Maxwell, Robert Bowne, Nicholas Low, Comfort Sands, Daniel M'Cormick, Alexander Hamilton, Isaac Roosevelt, Joshua Waddington, John Vanderbilt, Thomas Randall, and Thomas B. Stoughton, directors; and William Seton, cashier.—*N. Y. Packet*, Mr 15, 18, 1784. 15

The common council passes "A Law for altering and directing the Uses of the public Seals of this City," and orders that it be printed in one of the public newspapers.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 16. It requires that the "City Seal," the "Seal of the Mayor's Court," and the "Seal of Mayoralty" (see N 4, 1735), be altered in the following manner: "That the device, on the said seals respectively, in representation of an Imperial crown be defaced, and that instead thereof, the crest of the arms of the State of New York, that is to say, a representation of a semi globe, with a soaring eagle thereon, be inserted, and that the Mayor be authorized to cause the said seals respectively to be altered accordingly." The uses of the three seals, as specified in this law, are the same as those directed by the law of Nov. 4, 1735 (*q. v.*).—*N. Y. Packet*, Ap 8, 1784. See, further, S 1. 16

Nicholas de Peyster, in a petition to the common council, states that he "is Proprietor of a Peice of Ground of fifty feet in Breadth along the East River in the Out Ward of this City, lying to the Eastward of Beekmans Dock;" that, in front of this ground, "some short Time before the Commencement of the late War," he "obtained a Grant of the Right to the Soil under Water from high to low Water and two hundred feet into the said East River;" and that he "run out and finished in front of his said Ground a compleat and well built Warf or Dock of Wood Earth and Stone, almost to the Extent of the said two hundred Feet," which cost him at least "

1784 Mar. 16 £260." He further states "That in the late War while this City was in the Possession of the Enemy, the whole of the said Warf was by the British taken away to ballast their Shipping and otherwise destroyed so intirely that nothing now remains but the vacant Beach on which it had been erected;" and that, "altho frequent Application was made for the Purpose to the British," he was "never able to procure from them any Consideration or Recompence for his said Warf." He therefore asks that the quit-rents, due to the city on his grant of the water lot, be remitted.—From the original petition (in metal file No. 7, city clerk's record-room), endorsed "Read 16th March 1784 & referred to Aldn Broome Randall & Ivers."

" An ordinance is passed "for the speedy and effectual cleansing of the City."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 16. The full text was published in the *N. Y. Packet*, Mr 18, 1784.

" John McComb is appointed one of the city surveyors, in place of Mr. Bancker.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 15. This was the father of John McComb who, in 1802 (see Mr 24, 1800), became one of the architects of the city hall. The elder McComb died in New Jersey in 1811 in his 77th year; so, doubtless, his experience contributed to the practical knowledge which his son displayed as master builder. See articles by Prof. John C. Van Dyke and Edward S. Wilde in *Rutgers College Pubs., No.* 14, which is entitled *The One Hundredth Anniversary of the erection of Queen's Building, Rutgers College, June 23d*, 1909 (pub. by the college, 1910). See also descrip. of Pl. 75, I: 460–67.

17 William Smith, late chief justice of New York, but at this time residing in England, presents a memorial to the commissioners "Appd by Act of Parliament for enquiring into the Losses & Services of the Ameran Loyalists." It reads, in part:

"Being a Son of one of the Kings Judges and a Native of the Province of New York and many years in the profession of the Law, and ever since the year 1767 a member of His Majestys Council and having been constituted Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and one of the Council to the several Commissions issued since 1778 for restoring peace to that Country—I presume that it cannot be necessary to trouble your Board at this day with any Declaration of my Principles on [or] the History of my Conduct in the late Contest which has so unhappily terminated in the rent if not in the ruin of the British Empire.—

"If nevertheless witnesses should be desired upon the Question of my Fidelity to the Crown or my attachmt to the general Interests of the Empire give me leave Gentlemen to refer you to Lord Dunmore Lieutenant General Tryon and Lieut General Robertson who were Governors of the province and to Lord Carlisle, Mr Eden and Govr Johnston the Commissioners of 1778 and to Sir Henry Clinton and Sir Guy Carleton the Commanders in Chief.—To these I can add other respectable Characters of this Country some of whom by a long Confidential Correspondence are able to shew you by what Principles I have been actuated and to what Councils I recommended for preventing the War, and when it had commenced to Guard against the fatal seperation it has effected. . . .

"The annexed Estimate will shew, as much as, in the singularity of my Case, ought to be the subject of your Consideration. I must not tender to you as others do a Computation of the value of my whole Estate real and personal. The Usurpation did not proceed against me to Attainder nor against my property to Confiscation and in the prospect that my Countrymen will neither be so unjust nor entirely regardless of the Definite Treaty—I flatter myself that tho at present secluded from my Funds and cast upon the Bounty of Great Britain for support this distress will continue only until the present ferments have had time to be composed.

"I am affected by two of their Laws—the one passed in June 1778 and the other in July 1782.

"Under the first I was expelled from the interior Country into the British Lines for refusing an Oath to abjure the Kings Sovereignty and its sanctions are the double taxation of my Estate and upon being found in the Colony the perpetual Imprisonmt of my person, with the Confiscation of the profits of my real Estate for Life and the whole personally for ever.—

"The other Act prohibits me, as well as the other Loyalists that were within the British Lines from recovering any of our Debts.—

"If these Laws are never to be repealed, my Condition is indeed to be deplored, but in the hope already suggested I cannot bring the whole of my real and personal Estate into Account for Compensation—I certainly ought not."—*American Loyalists. Audit Office Transcripts*, XLIV: 607–10.

Mar. 17 The legislature passes "An Act to remove Doubts which may have arisen respecting the Charter Rights of the Minister, Elders and Deacons of The Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New-York, in Consequence of the late Invasion of this State." It recites the fact that the charter granted by King William III, and signed by Fletcher on May 11, 1696 (*q. v.*), was suspended by the Revolutionary War. This act therefore declares that the charter and all the "estates, rights, powers, authorities, liberties, privileges, franchises, preeminences and immunities thereby granted and confirmed," which were held and enjoyed by the church on April 19, 1775, by virtue of the charter or by virtue of any act of the legislature of this state while this was a colony, shall continue in full force and efficacy; "notwithstanding any non-user or mis-user thereof, or of any part thereof," between April 18, 1775, and the date of this act (March 17, 1784). The ministers, elders and deacons who, because of their adherence to their country's cause, were compelled by the British army to leave the city, or those who have returned since the evacuation, shall be deemed to hold these offices, respectively, until others shall be appointed or elected in their stead, according to the charter. The charter contained a clause giving power to the minister, elders, and deacons to raise money "for repairing, amending and enlarging the church and steeple, belfrey, cemetery or church-yard," etc. As this power never was exercised, and the present minister, elders, and deacons are willing to surrender it, the act provides that it shall not hereafter be exercised, but shall be abrogated and repealed.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1784), chap. 9.

" Elizabeth Holt changes the name of her paper (see F 19) to *The New-York Journal, and State Gazette*.—Early Newspapers, II: 424; Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 448. See F 17, 1785. 18

23 The common council passes an ordinance "for paving the Streets and for preventing Nuisances within this City."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 17. The full text was pub. in the *N. Y. Packet*, Ap 8, 1784.

24 The surviving governours of King's College present a petition to the legislature, which states: "That the greater Part of the Governors of the said College have since the commencement of the late War died out or departed this State whereby a sufficient number of Governors cannot be convened for the carrying on of the Business of the said College agreeably to its Charter . . .

"That many Parts of the said Charter are inconsistent with that Liberality and that Civil and Religious Freedom which our present happy Constitution points out—and that an Alteration of that Charter in such points as well as an Extension of the Privileges of the said College so as to render it the Mother of an University to be established within this State would tend to diffuse Knowledge and extend Literature throughout this State."

The petitioners add that they submit the charter to the legislature for revision, "so as to render it more adequate to these important Ends," and asking for confirmation to the college of "such Estate as was unquestionably appropriated to its use." The signers of this petition are Leonard Lispenard, Jno. Livingston, Wm. Walton, Sam. Bayard, Jr., Geo. Clinton, Rich. Morris, Jas. Duane, Gerard Bancker, Egbert Benson, J. H. Livingston, Sam. Provoost, John Rodgers, and John Morin Scott.

James Duane, a state senator, promptly introduced a bill, entitled "An Act for establishing a University within this State."—Pine, *King's College and the Early Days of Columbia College* (1917). See, further, My 1.

25 Sixty cartmen are admitted as freemen.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 19. This was perhaps due to the need of employing them in large numbers in cleaning and repairing the city. On March 30, forty-three others were admitted; on April 6, thirty-five; on April 15, thirty-five; on April 22, nine; on May 11, fifty-four, etc.—*Ibid.*, I: 20, 21, 23–24, 27, 31, 35, 43, etc.

29 The legislature passes an act appropriating "Governor's or Nutten Island" for the use of the governour until the legislature shall otherwise order. The governour is to have charge of Fort George, and other fortifications, and public works and buildings within the city erected for military purposes on lands belonging to the state, and shall give orders to secure and preserve them. The commissioners of forfeiture are to assign to the governour any one of the forfeited houses which he may select for his residence, except those assigned to the use of the secretary. The house of William

1784 Mar. 29 Axtell, on the west side of Broadway in the West Ward, now vested in the state by his attainder, is appropriated for the use of the secretary for the period of two years from April 30th. It shall be his residence, and the place of deposit for the archives and records of the state.—*Laws of N. Y.*, 7th sess., chap. 12. The Axtell house was the second one above Vesey St. See Pls. 68–b, Vol. I; 85, 100, 108, Vol. III.

30 The ministers, elders, and deacons of the "United Presbyterian Congregation" (the Brick Church), represented by John Rodgers, petition the common council for a remission of rents, now in arrears, due to the city under the grant from the city of February, 1766, whereby the congregation acquired the lot of ground in the North Ward on which to erect a new church, subject to an annual rent of £40. The church was built and the payments to the city kept up with difficulty "untill some short time before the War." The petition recites the abandonment of their property during the war, and its use by the enemy; the loss of their parsonage house in the fire of 1776, and the present poverty of members of the congregation, formerly in affluent circumstances. The congregation now has "no real property from which they can raise an Annual Revennue, nor have they one Shilling at Interest, so that the repair of their Churches, and the Support of the Gospel among them, must wholly depend on private Subscriptions and Voluntary Contributions."

They are "the more Encouraged in this application, as they are informed that the Corporation of Trinity Church, now hold, and for many Years past have held a great part of their Burying Ground, under the Grant of this Corporation, without being subject to the payment of any Rent; and that the Corporation of the low Dutch reformed Church hold a Piece of Ground in Montgomery Ward by a Grant of a later date than that made to your Petitioners at least three times as large as that held by them, subject to the Annual Rent of Seventy pounds . . ."—From the original MS. in metal file No. 7, city clerk's record-room, endorsed "Read March 30th, 1784. & referred for future Consideration;" *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 20–21.

Apr. 1 The common council pays for appraising pickets for fuel for the poor.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 22.

2 The executors and administrators of Alexander Colden, late surveyor-general of the colony of New York, are empowered by an act of the legislature to deliver to the surveyor-general of the state all the papers, books, maps and records appertaining to the office. —*Laws of N. Y.* (Gaine ed., 1784), chap. 14.

6 The legislature passes a law allowing all religious denominations to be incorporated, thus placing all churches upon an equal footing. —*Laws of N. Y.* (1784), chap. 18. This act afforded relief from the injuries which had so long been sustained, for want of charters, under the oppressions of the provincial government. In May, the Presbyterian congregation met, and, agreeably to the provisions of the act, became a body corporate under the style of "The First Presbyterian Church in the City of New-York."—Miller, *Memoir of the Rev. John Rodgers* (1813), 248.

" A law is passed by the legislature authorizing Isaac Stoutenberg to sell forfeited estates in New York City or King's County to the amount of £20,000, in order to raise money for the "public Exigencies."—*Laws of N. Y.*, 7th sess., chap. 20 (printed by Eliz. Holt, 1784). See also the Confiscation Act of Oct. 22, 1779. For the sale of the lots of De Lancey's Bowery estate, 1784–7, see Jones, *Hist. of N. Y. during the Am. Rev.*, II: 540–59.

9 George III ratifies the Definitive Treaty (see S 3, 1783; Ja 14, 1784).—Winsor, VII: 168.

12 The villa occupied by Stephen N. Bayard, just above the two-mile stone and fronting the Bowery Lane, is advertised for rent.—*N. Y. Packet*, Ap 12, 1784. For an account of this estate, see L. M. R. K., III: 948; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1865), 611.

13 The New York legislature passes "An Act to remove Doubts concerning the Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce, and to confirm the Rights and Privileges thereof." This changes the name of the institution to "Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York," and confirms to it all the powers and privileges enjoyed under its royal charter. The law also provides that the chamber shall meet "in the great-room of the building, commonly called the Exchange, situate at the lower end of the street called Broad-street."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1784), chap. 30.

14 It is ordered by the common council that the lower part of the exchange be used as a public market-place; and that necessary repairs be made to the bridge at the exchange.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 24. See My 14, Jl 28.

Apr. 14 The common council grants a petition of Adolph Waldron for a continuance of his lease of the ferry from N. Y. to Brooklyn, which he hired on May 1, 1776, but which he was compelled to abandon during the war while serving as captain of a troop of light horse which he raised. He expresses willingness to bear the property losses suffered in abandoning the ferry, and gives an inventory and valuation of the former contents of the Brooklyn ferry-house, etc. These included 9 negroes (valued at £622:10), 15 horses, 5 "Riding Chairs with Harness," 1 sulky, 1 stage wagon, 9 boats with sails and oars (valued at £280), 2 milch cows, wine, porter, gin, 5 spinning wheels, various kitchen utensils (including "1 Large Oyster Roaster"), various tools, household furniture (including "fiddle-back" chairs), 1 speaking trumpet, 4 compasses, china, etc. There is also enclosed with his petition an itemized account of his labour and expenses from Nov. 26, 1783, to April 6, 1784, consisting largely of repairs on the old ferry-boats, amounting in all to £46:3:4.—From original MSS. in metal file No. 7, city clerk's record-room; and *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 26.

" The common council orders the issuance of a warrant on the city to pay John Simmons £61:13:4 "for his Acct for Expences attending the Corporation meeting at his House during the last Winter."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 27. At this time, taverns were still used by the city, as in the early English colonial period, for public business, for committee and other meetings of the common council, and for special entertainments, as instanced by the taverns of Walter Heyer, and of John Simmons.—*Ibid.*, I: 276, 385.

17 The legislature passes "An Act for making such Alterations in the Charter of the Corporation of Trinity Church as to render it more conformable to the Constitution of the State."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1784), chap. 33. The corporate name was not changed until March 10, 1788 (*q. v.*).

20 The act of 1693 "for settling a Ministry," and several other similar acts of later years, including the act of 1700 "against Jesuits and Popish Priests" are repealed.—*Laws of N. Y.*, chap. 38.

Father Farmer, a Jesuit who ministered to a Roman Catholic congregation in Wall St., secretly, before the Revolution (see 1776), now came boldly to New York to look after the remnants of his flock, and found eighteen communicants. Mass was celebrated in hired halls and in the embassies of the French and Spanish legations in 1784 and 1785. Regarding the further activities of Catholics, see *Eccles. Rec.*, III: 1450–51.

" The first meeting of the Chamber of Commerce under its revived charter (see Ap 13) is held. John Alsop is elected president, Isaac Sears, vice-president, John Broome, treasurer, and John Blagge, secretary. The following statement is drawn up:

"The Arbitrary and Tyrannical conduct of Great Britain toward the late Colonies (now States of America), having been such as to Compel the People of these States to Have recourse to Arms for the Defence of their Liberty and Property, and the Invasion of the State of New York having driven the Inhabitants of the City to the cruel Necessity of leaving their Houses and Property and to retire into the Country, the Exercise of the Rights and Privileges of the Chamber were, in Consequence of the War, suspended from the Third of May One Thousand Seven hundred and Seventy-five to the Sixth of July One thousand Seven hundred and Seventy-nine [error for Je 21, 1779, *q. v.*], When a number of the Members Assumed the Exercises of the Powers contained in their Charter, under the Patronage of the British Commanders—and the Influence of the Chamber having been Manifestly directed to Aid the British in Subjugating these States—A number of the Members and other Citizens, on their return to this City, taking into Consideration the State of the Chamber and being advised by Council that the Charter of the said Chamber had been forfeited and lost by reason of the Misuser and Nonuser of the same, They thought it most advisable to petition the Legislature for a Confirmation of the said Charter."—Bishop, *A Chron. of 150 Years. The Chamber of Commerce of the State of N. Y.*, 1768–1918, 39–40.

22 The butchers and neighbours of the Fly Market being "desirous of covering the Slip at the lower end of said Market & extending the said Market over the said Slip to the Bridge across the same to make Room for the Country People who bring Produce thereto," a committee of the common council is appointed "to superintend & direct the addition to be made on the said Market."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 29. The committee reported on May 12 (*q. v.*).

1784 Apr. 22 The common council appoints a committee "for altering and laying out & keeping in Repair the public Roads in the Harlem Division of the Out Ward."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 29.

23 The vestry minutes of Trinity Church, beginning with this meeting, are regularly introduced with the words "At a Meeting of the Corporation of Trinity Church of the City of New York" (conformable to the amended charter, doubtless), instead of "At a Meeting of the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestrymen, etc." —*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*).

24 John McComb, in a bill for materials and work done at the "Exchange," the "Old City Hall," and the "Execution House," between April 24 and July 10, charges the city £33:14:11.—From original bill in metal file No. 6, city clerk's record-room. See also *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 61.

26 "Resolved That the Committee on Leases be empowered to hire a Dwelling house for the Rector [Rev. Samuel Provoost] for the ensuing year at such Rent as they can agree for."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*).

29 Two executions take place "in the fields."—*N. Y. Gazetteer*, Ap 30, 1784 (in N. J. H. S.)

30 The Rev. John H. Livingston, D. D., Henry Remsen, and others, in a petition to the common council, state that they "have procured a person, of whose capacity they are sufficiently satisfied, to open a grammar school for the instruction of youth in the English, Latin, and Greek languages;" that, "at present, there is not any convenient building, or room to be procured in this city for the purpose of Such a School." They ask the common council for the use of "the late library-room in the State-house," for a school-room, "until a university be established, or so long as the same may be spared from other public uses."—From original petition (in metal file No. 7, city clerk's record-room), endorsed "read April 30th 1784 granted during the pleasure of the Corporation;" *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 30. See Mr 16, 1785.

" Thomas Arden and others residing near the slaughter-house, in a petition to the common council, complain of it as a great nuisance, and ask that it be removed. Richard Dean, in another petition, offers proposals "for erecting a Slaughter House on his Estate at the North River." The board defers consideration of the petitions.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 30. Dean's petition (the original of which is preserved in metal file No. 7, city clerk's record-room) shows that "for many Years past" the slaughter-house "has been extremely Offencive to many of the Inhabitants of this City." He proposes, if the board approves, "to build a Slaughter House without delay, at the Back of his Distillery, over the North River, where will be every conveniency for keeping it perpetually sweet and clean, for the lower parts of the Building will be cleansed twice a day by the Tides, and the upper he will convey Warm Water to from his Distillery by means he will institute for the purpose." He also says he will provide a yard for cattle, and employ a man to keep the building clean. He adds that "the Cattle can be brought to this Place, without passing thro' any part of the Town, by the Greenwich Road, and can be landed at his Dock from New Jersey, which may probably be an Incouragement for more Cattle to be brought from that Quarter, than has hitherto been done, arising from the want of a Conveniency of this Kind." He asks for the exclusive right to keep a slaughter-house for 31 years. See further action on My 12.

" A city ordinance is passed to regulate the public markets and to prevent the forestalling of provisions. Every day except Sunday is appointed a public market day, from sunrise to sunset. The public markets are to be held at such places as the common council shall from time to time appoint.—*N. Y. Packet*, My 3, 1784; *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 30.

May 1 The legislature passes "An act for granting certain privileges to the college heretofore called Kings College, for altering the name and charter thereof, and erecting an university within this State." All the rights, powers, etc. heretofore vested in the corporation of Kings College are vested in "the Regents of the University of the State of New York." Regents are named, and another one shall be appointed by the clergy of the various religious denominations of the state. These regents are to choose a chancellor, vice-chancellor, treasurer, and secretary, from their own number. The powers and property vested in the regents are defined. Their powers in the matter of founding schools and colleges in any part of the state are stated. Religious bodies are permitted to institute professorships, and power is conferred on the regents to grant degrees, "as well in divinity, philosophy, civil and municipal laws, as in every other art, science and faculty whatsoever as are or may be conferred by all or any of the universities in Europe." May 1

This act also provides "That the college within the city of New York heretofore called Kings College, be forever here after called and known by the name of Columbia College." Nothing is said in this about changing the device or the words in the college seal.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1784), chap. 51; Pine, *King's College and the Early Days of Columbia College* (1917), 17–20. See, further, Ap 13, 1787. For fuller history of the Regents, see *N. Y. Times*, Mr 2, 1913 (Part V, p. 14). See My 5.

Alexander MacDougall, president of the Bank of New York (see F 26), advertises for the subscribers to this bank to pay in the first half of their subscriptions on June first to William Seton, the cashier, at No. 67 St. George's Square.—*N. Y. Jour.*, My 6, 1784. "

Congress directs that the commissary of military stores or the person in charge of the public stores at Carlisle, Pa., "deliver to the order of the corporation of the city of New-York, the bells which have been taken from the churches and other public edifices in the said city, if any such bells remain in his possession."—*Jour. of Cong.* (pub. 1823), IV: 395. See Mr 2. 3

"The Post-Office is removed from No. 38, Smith-street [see N 28, 1783], to No. 4, Queen-street."—*N. Y. Packet*, My 3, 1784. See My 12, 1785. "

At a meeting of the Whig Society in the long-room in the Coffee House, it is resolved that an ordinance should be passed for removing from this state "certain Cha[ra]cters of influence, who have uniformly manifested an inveterate opposition to the liberties of the people." It was agreed that such removal would not be repugnant to the treaty of peace with Gt. Britain.—*N. Y. Packet*, My 20, 1784. "

The legislature passes an act to appoint commissioners to settle and adjust any differences which may arise between the proprietors of certain lots in the city of New York, the buildings whereof were burnt in the year 1776, and for altering the streets which heretofore were laid out adjoining to such lots.—*Laws N. Y.* (1784), chap. 56; *ibid.* (1786), chap. 50; *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 126. See My 14. 4

The legislature passes "An Act to prevent the bringing in and spreading of infectious distempers in this State." It designates "Bedlow's" Island as a place of quarantine, or such other place and for such time as the governour, or in his absence the mayor, of New York, may direct.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1784), chap. 57 (1 Greenleaf, 117, 144). "

At a meeting of the "Regents of the University of the State of New York" (see My 1), Gov. Clinton is elected chancellor; Lieut.-Gov. Van Cortlandt, vice-chancellor; Brockholst Livingston, treasurer; and Robert Harpur, secretary. The treasurer and secretary are instructed to "demand and receive from the late Treasurer and Clerk of the late corporation of the College called King's College, and from any other person or persons," all records, books, and papers, and all property of whatever kind" lately belonging to the said late Corporation." Committees are also appointed to supervise the repair of the college building (see O 14), to report by-laws, to devise a proper seal, to take measures for the recovery of moneys due the college, and to engage instructors "for the term of twelve months."—*Hist. of Columbia Univ.* 1754–1904, 61. See My 15. 5

The city is in debt on its bonds to the extent of £18,271. For detailed summary of these obligations, see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1859), 511. 8

Congress commissions Franklin, Adams, and Jefferson to make treaties of commerce with European powers. Franklin reached Philadelphia, on his return, on Sept. 14, 1785.—Winsor, VII: 233. Regarding Adams and Jefferson, see F 25 and Mr 10, 1785, respectively. 12

The legislature passes an act providing for the appointment of seven commissioners to dispose, at private sale or public vendue, of all the heretofore unsold confiscated estates.—*Laws of N. Y.*, 7th sess., chap. 64 (printed by Eliz. Holt, 1784). "

The legislature also enacts a law "to preserve the freedom and independence of this State." As there are persons "holding principles inimical to the Constitution," and citizens of this state "entertaining sentiments hostile to its independence," who have "taken an active part in the late war in opposition to the present government," it is deemed "improper and dangerous that such persons should be suffered to hold . . . any such office or place "

1784 May 12 of trust within this State." The act defines and classifies persons adjudged guilty of misprision of treason, with certain provisos relating to minors, the insane, and persons whose property is attached. These are forever disqualified from voting or holding office, there being exceptions in the case of persons who have acted through fear or under compulsion, but who have been friends to the freedom and independence of the U. S. Certain persons named in the act, including Henry Van Dyck, Cadwallader Colden, John Thurman, Richard Harrison, and others, may remain within the state without molestation.—*Laws of N. Y.*, ed. of 1886, chap. 66.

" At a "Court of General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace," the grand jurors recently delivered a presentment against the slaughter-house near the Fresh Water Pond, as a nuisance, and the court adjudged that it should no longer be used. Richard Varian, the butchers, and neighbours of the slaughter-house now petition the common council that the slaughtering of cattle be continued there. —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 32. They deny that it is a nuisance, and remark "that the real Motive of M^r^ Deane [see Ap 30] is upon the Face of the latter too evident to be misconstrued." A petition of the butchers, also dated May 6, states that this slaughter-house has been established many years; that they have "been precluded from Killing Cattle at any other place to the Southward thereof;" and that "they have purchased and built Houses in the neighbourhood of the said Slaughter House for the Convenience of carrying on their Business." They add "That the Situation of the said Slaughter House is very Convenient, being near the Bowery Lane where Droves of Cattle are usually brought, and should the same be removed such Measure will effectually prevent them from reaping the Advantages they expected," etc. They ask that the building may not be removed.—From petitions (in metal file No. 7, city clerk's record-room), the last named being endorsed "read May 12^th^ 1784." The common council appoints a committee to obtain the advice of counsel, and report what measures the city may properly take.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 32. For report of this committee, see Je 9.

" The common council adopts the report of a committee on the state of the Fly Market (see Ap 22), and orders that the "Market on the southeast side of Water Street [be] extended to the Bridge across the lower end of the Slip near the ferry Stairs. . . . And that the Market thus extended be covered in the same Manner as the lower end of the said Market now is."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 33. See Je 26, 1788, and Ag 22, 1796; L. M. R. K., III: 958; Pl. 174, Vol. III.

" Payment is made for "Windsor chairs for the Corporation."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 34; see also *ibid.*, I: 22.

14 In accordance with the act of May 4, 1784, the common council appoints five commissioners to adjust differences that may arise between the proprietors of lots where buildings were burned in 1776, and in connection with the altering of streets in the burnt district. They are Peter Van Brugh Livingston, Leonard Lispenard, Abraham Lott, Henry Remsen, and Gerard Bancker.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 36.

" Robberies, thefts, and other violent breaches of the peace have become so alarming that the common council decides to give the care and direction of the bridewell to commissioners, the object being that "the idle wicked and dissolute Persons in this City (most of whom were left behind on its Evacuation by the British)" may be confined and kept at hard labour.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 35. Thirteen commissioners were named on May 26.—*Ibid.*, I: 39.

" A warrant is issued to advance to John McComb £30 on account of repairs which he is making at the exchange bridge.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 36. See Ap 14, Jl 28.

15 At a meeting of the General Society of the Cincinnati, held at the City Tavern, Philadelphia, Gen. Washington is elected president, Gen. Gates vice-president, Gen. Knox secretary, and O. H. Williams asst.-secretary.—From catalogue of the Sturges sale at The Anderson Galleries, Jan. 16, 1923, describing the original MS. journal of the proceedings (item No. 56).

" The Regents resolve to institute a grammar school at Columbia College, and appoint William Cochran to be master thereof. A committee is also chosen to conduct the examination of candidates for admission to the college.—*Hist. of Columbia Univ.*, 1754–1904, 62; Moore, *Hist. Sketch of Columbia College*, 66. For the rules and regulations of the college, see *Statutes of Columbia College in N. Y.* (1785). See My 17.

May 17 De Witt Clinton is admitted to the junior class of Columbia College. He is the first student to enter the institution under its new name.—*Hist. of Columbia Univ.*, 1754–1904, 62. He graduated on April 11, 1786 (*q. v.*). The college had been closed to students since April 6, 1776 (*q. v.*), when it was converted into a barracks for troops. During the war it was also used as a hospital (see Je 4, 1776).

18 The vestry of Trinity Church resolves "That the Committee of Repairs do forthwith employ Workmen to pull down the remaining Part of the Tower of Trinity Church, and to enclose Trinity and Saint Pauls Burying Grounds."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). See Je 15. See also descrips. of Pl. 49, Vol. I, and A. Pl. 8, Vol. III.

The vestry further resolves "That such Persons as have Leases yet unexpired, or Lots now enclosed in Saint Pauls Burying Ground [see S 17, 1781] be allowed to chuse in Lieu of them any vacant Lots of equal Dimensions of the Church Estate, except those fronting the Broad Ways:—and for which this Corporation will grant them Leases for the term yet unexpired at the same Rent as those they now have."—*Ibid.* The resolutions of this important vestry meeting were published in full in *N. Y. Jour.*, Je 17, 1784 (which is preserved in archives of Am. Institute, N. Y.).

19 The following announcement is published: "The heirs and other representatives of Annie Bogardus, widow, deceased, are requested to attend at Cape's Tavern, on Saturday next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on business of high importance, relative to the lands called Dominie's Hook, in this city, which formerly belonged to her. New York, May 19, 1784."—*N. Y. Packet*, My 20, 1784; Nash, *Anneke Jans Bogardus* (1896), 71. See also F. 2; and Mr 18, 1788.

21 Phillip Minthorne, in a petition to the common council, states that "in the Year 1776 he left this City on the Approach of the British Troops, & retired with his family into the Jersies;" that "when he so left this City he was a regularly appointed Weigh Master, that his scales stood in the street at the Back of the Stables of Cape's Tavern;" and "that these scales were removed during his Absence into the Jersies to the Forge Yard at the North River, where they now stand." He asks that he be again appointed a weigh-master, "with permission to erect his scales on the Ground [where] they formerly stood."—From original petition (in metal file No. 7, city clerk's record-room), endorsed "read May 21^st^ 1784 & the prayer granted." This petition is typical of several from returning refugees and soldiers, seeking reinstatement in their former employments, or seeking release from the payment of quit-rents on grants of land made to them just prior to the war.

" The committee on docks and slips reports that Old Slip is in a ruinous condition, and likely to become an intolerable nuisance. They recommend "that a Block about eight feet in width thrown across the Slip about fifty five feet below the Edge of the Bank & the intermediate Space filled in" would largely remedy the fault, and that, to make this effective, the street fronting the slip should be paved "with a gradual Descent from the Corner of Duke Street down to the aforesaid Block." A committee is appointed to execute these plans.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), 37–38.

" The common council contributes £150 toward digging down Cortlandt Street, so that the descent will be easy, and that water from Broadway may be led into the North River.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 37.

" Marinus Willet, sheriff of the city and county of New York, protests to the common council against the insecurity of the "Goal." —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 38.

25 A letter of this date from New York was published in a Halifax newspaper, describing a "mob" that, some time before, had met in the Fields at New York and passed resolutions that "every tory or person suspected of toryism should be banished from the state." On their way to the city hall, they met a couple of British officers, whom they placed on a cart and carried about "to the no small joy of the benevolent and humane whigs, as well as of every lover of peace and good order." The "two Miscreants" were rescued by the governour, who "went attended by some of the Council and others of the lower class of people," and the mob was thus "deprived of the unspeakable pleasure of seeing a taring and feathering match." This much of the account is evidently written in a semi-jocular vein. The two men thus handled by the "mob" were "Capt. Hely or Healy, and one Capt. Moore, a gentleman from Canada, who is now here on public business." The letter, which evidently was a political squib, was reprinted in a New York paper a month

1784 later "to show with what rancorous malignity certain characters in
May this city propagate slander and falsehood."—*N. Y. Gazetteer*, Je 25,
25 1784 (in N. J. H. S.).

" The common council orders that a "middle road" be laid out between the Post Road and the Bloomingdale Road, through the Common Lands.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 145, 199. This was long afterward called the Middle Road, although occasionally mentioned in the records and elsewhere as Manhattan Avenue, a designation never formally adopted. See L. M. R. K., III: 1005.

26 Col. Matthew Clarkson is authorised by the Regents to go to France and the United Netherlands to solicit benefactions for the University of the State of New York, and to purchase "such philosophical apparatus for the College [Columbia] as Dr. Franklin, Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson, Ministers of the United States, should advise."—*Hist. of Columbia Univ.*, 1754–1904, 63.

" The common council gives Aaron Gilbert sole charge of the city watch. He is required to "make strict enquiry into the Character & Conduct of all the Watchmen and . . . discharge such as shall not produce the most satisfactory Proofs of their sobriety diligence and integrity and employ in their stead Citizens of established good Characters." He is to "direct the Watch to make their Rounds in silence."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 40.

27 "It being represented that great Numbers of dead Bodies have been interred in the Burying Ground adjoining Trinity Church during the war and that Graves can now with difficulty be dug without obstructions from Coffins or human Bones that therefore many dead Bodies are placed within three feet of the Surface of the Earth whereby the health of the inhabitants of this City is evidently endangered, Therefore

"Resolved That no Funerals be permitted in future in the burying Ground of Trinity Church except where families have used particular Burial Places therein for this some time past and except in the different vaults already built."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*).

The vestry also orders "That Mr [William] Elsworth the Fire Engineer of this City be permitted to build a house for a fire engine on such Part of Saint Pauls Burying Ground as the Committe of the Repairs shall think proper."—*Ibid.* See S 2.

June An ordinance is passed prohibiting the use of iron-shod wheels
2 after Aug. 1.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 41. See Mr 28, 1787, Mr 11, 1791.

7 Simeon King announces to "his friends and the public that he has opened a Tavern at the sign of the Indian King, No. 110, Water-street, the noted place formerly called the Royal Punch House [see Jl 1, 1780]; he has a pump which affords a constant supply of the coolest water in the city, and equal in flavour to the Tea-water pump . . ."—*N. Y. Gazetteer*, Je 7, 1784.

8 The vestry of Trinity Church, because of its enormous debt (about £18,000), and the expenditures due to the destruction by fire of Trinity Church, the rector's house, the charity school-house, and the fences of the burying grounds, decides "that a number of lots of ground, belonging to this Corporation, situate to the southward of Chamber-street, be forthwith sold at public auction, in fee." The committee on leases, after examination of the various lots, is to report which should be sold and which leased. The members give notice of the days on which they will consider applications for the lots.—*N. Y. Jour.*, Je 17, 1784 (in the archives of the Am. Institute, N. Y.).

9 The Bank of New York is opened in the old Walton house, at 67 St. George's (Franklin) Square.—*N. Y. Packet*, Je 7, 1784. The house was known also as 156 Queen St., and subsequently as 326 Pearl St. In 1787, the bank moved to No. 11 Hanover Square, and in 1796 purchased the house and lot at the north-east corner of William and Wall Sts. In the following year the house was demolished and a bank building erected.—Domett, *Hist. of the Bank of New York*, 1784–1884. The bank was incorporated in 1791.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1791), chap. 37. See also descrip. of Pl. 72-b, I: 458.

" The commissioners appointed by the act of May 4 to lay out the city in the burnt district recommend that Cortlandt and Crown Sts. be widened, and that Greenwich St. be continued southerly to the Battery, agreeable to a plan proposed by Anthony Van Dam. The common council orders that the city surveyors survey, stake out, and regulate the streets accordingly.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 45–46, 47. For Van Dam's plan, see Mr 3.

" The committee appointed on May 12 in connection with the removal of the slaughter-house reports that it is intolerable to the neighbourhood, and may be prejudicial to health; that it ought June
to be removed "to some place near the Water & that they would 9
recommend Corlears Hook;" that, if Mr. Bayard will undertake it, he ought to be given the remainder of his lease without charge, but if he refuses the city should purchase a lot in that locality, and the revenue from the slaughter-house collected for the use of the city. This is agreed to by the common council.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 44. See, for further action, Jl 1 and 21.

From this date to Oct. 27, John McComb received in various " payments £1,085 for repairs to the bridewell.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 46, 53, 56, 61, 66, 69, 72, 81, 90, 97. On Nov. 11, he was granted £400 toward finishing the building, and on Dec. 8, he received £150 more.—*Ibid.*, I: 99, 106. He was paid £150, on March 16, 1785, for more repairs to the bridewell, and on Sept. 23, £187:6:9 for the same purpose.—*Ibid.*, I: 125, 170. See Ag 13.

A proposal of Elias Burger is agreed to by the common council, 10
"to lay a Block across Beekmans Slip—Six feet at the Bottom & five feet at the Top, Timber Iron, filling up with Stone compleat, Workmanship & all Charges included at twenty Shillings per foot." —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 47–48. On Aug. 26, Burger was paid £100 for this work.—*Ibid.*, I: 67.

Stephen Dolbeer announces that he has "Revived" the Blue " Bell Tavern at Fort Washington, "where he hopes for the continuance of his former customers."—*N. Y. Packet*, Je 10, 1784. This tavern stood on the Post Road, at about the present 181st St. The L. M. R. K., III: 977, locates it on the west side of the Post Road, disproving the statement of O 12, 1753 (*q. v.*); but erroneously states that it is shown on Pl. 87-b, Vol. III.

The walls of the burned Trinity Church, which have been a 15
menace to the locality, are being thrown down. The church is to be rebuilt as soon as possible.—*Ind. Jour.*, Je 16, 1784. This was not done, however, until 1788 (*q. v.*). See also descrip. of Pl. 49, I: 362.

Mayor Duane reports to the common council a plan "for the 16
future Management of the Alms House and the Bridewell or House of Employment," which he and the commissioners of the bridewell have agreed upon. The report recites that, as a result of the war, the number of the poor maintained at public expense has greatly increased, and that the annual tax to be assessed for their sustenance has become burdensome and in danger of being oppressive. Also, since the evacuation of this district by the British, "the tranquility of the Inhabitants hath been disturbed by an idle and profligate Banditti who continue to rob and steal . . . and by other abandoned Vagrants and Prostitutes whom the ordinary Process of Justice hath not awed nor reclaimed." It is conceived that only the discipline of the "Bridewell or House of Employment," vigorously administered, will be effectual to correct and restrain "those shameful Enormities." But the "Alms House and Bridewell or House of Employment are at present in the immediate Government of the Mayor Recorder & Aldermen (the former in conjunction with the Vestrymen and the latter in conjunction with the Assistants or Common Council Men);" and these magistrates are so incumbered with "the multiplicity and weight of affairs" (the dispensation of justice, regulating the police, and managing the revenues) that they cannot extend the degree of care to "either of the said Institutions" that their importance and the public good demand. The mayor and commissioners of the bridewell therefore submit a plan of management to remedy these conditions, and this is approved.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 48–50.

The Mutual Hook and Ladder Company (volunteers) is organ- " ized. It went out of existence in September, 1865. The six volumes of its original MS. records are preserved in the city clerk's library, room 357, Municipal B'ld'g.

The alteration of "the Street called Golden Hill or John Street" 23
will cause damages for which two petitioners ask compensation, but the common council decides that no relief can be given.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 52.

The common council agrees that the city will purchase of Mr. " Bayard the materials of the slaughter-house; and it is ordered that the commissioners of forfeitures of the Southern District be applied to "for a Piece of Ground of about three acres said to be in possession of John Delancey to be used as a Penn for the Slaughter House to be erected at Corlears Hook," and that a treaty be made between this corporation and such person as shall be willing to construct a slaughter-house at Corlear's Hook on a five years' lease.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 53.

The repaired Brick Presbyterian Church on Beekman St., 27

1784 June 27 which was used by the British as a hospital for prisoners, is re-opened for services. The repairs cost £1,300. Since Evacuation Day, the congregation have worshipped alternately in St. Paul's and St. George's (Episcopal) churches.—Knapp, *A Hist. of the Brick Pres. Church*, 76.

30 Christopher Miller petitions the common council, in behalf of himself and others, for the use of "the room over the Exchange" for the instruction of their sons in "the Manual Exercise & Military Evolution," having procured "a very capable and expert person to teach them."—From the original MS. in metal file No. 7, city clerk's record-room. Granted.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 54. This room became in 1790 (*q. v.*, F 1) the first meeting-place of the U. S. Supreme Court. See S 1.

" A bill of Daniel Phoenix, of this date, for "1 Ensign . . . £4:10—," for the use of the corporation, bears the endorsement "Acc^{t} for a Flagg—filed 21st March 1787."—From the original bill in file No. 9, city clerk's record-room.

July 1 There is published, by order of the mayor, a notice, dated June 28, that "The public Slaughter-House having been presented by the Grand Jury as a dangerous nuisance, is ordered to be removed to Corlaer's Hook, there to be rebuilt over the water." The notice calls for proposals for leasing it, the new buildings to be built at the expense of the lessee.—*N. Y. Packet*, Jl 1, 1784. See Jl 21.

5 The annual meeting of the Society of the Cincinnati is held at Cape's Tavern. Toasts are drunk. The following officers are elected for the ensuing year: Alexander MacDougall, president; Gov. Clinton, vice-president; Philip van Cortlandt, treasurer; Nicholas Fish, assistant-treasurer; James Fairlie, secretary.—*N. Y. Packet*, Jl 8, 1784.

9 Roger Morris having been attainted, the commissioners of forfeiture sell his property "in the Out Ward of the City of New York on the Heights commonly called Haerlem Heights containing One Hundred and fifteen Acres," to John Berian and Isaac Ledyard for £2,250. The deed was recorded on Aug. 13, 1792.—*Liber Deeds*, XLVII: 451–52. The Roger Morris house had been erected in 1765 (*q.v.*, My 13). See My 23, 1785.

12 Peter Maverick advertises that "he takes in Engraving at No. 3, Crown-street, next to the old Quaker-Meeting."—*N. Y. Packet*, Jl 12, 1784. *Cf. N. Y. Gazetteer*, Ja 11, 1785. See Mr 16, 1786.

20 A committee of the congregation of the "Wall St. Church" is formed to solicit contributions for "rebuilding or repairing the old Presbyterian Church."—*Proc. of the Trustees* (Session Book) of the First Presby. Church. The whole of the interior had been destroyed during the war, and nothing but the walls and the principal timbers of the roof were left.—Miller, *Memoir of Rev. John Rodgers* (1813), 249. The work of rebuilding thus commenced was completed in June, 1785 (*q.v.*).

21 James Blanchard having offered to undertake "the removal or building of the Slaughter House at Corlears Hook," the common council appoints a committee to treat with him. The proposed terms included a provision that he pay Mr. Bayard the appraised value "for the materials of the old House to be made use of by M^{r} Blanchard as he shall think proper."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 59. See Jl 1; also L. M. R. K., III: 962.

" It having been suggested "that a Continuation of a certain Street in the West Ward called Lombard Street until it falls into Crown Street would conduce much to the convenience Health & Safety of that part of the City," the common council orders that the committee which has been appointed to direct the digging out of Cortlandt Street "suggest the matter to the Commissioners for regulating the Streets in such Parts where the Buildings have been destroyed by fire during the Late War."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 60.

" The common council agrees to defray the expense of building a "Breast Work" across the slip at Dey St., as in the case of Old Slip and Beekman's Slip.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 60, 67.

" Evert Bancker is appointed city surveyor.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 59.

27 *The New-York Gazetteer, and Country Journal* (see Ja 5) becomes a semi-weekly.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 431. See D 7.

28 The common council orders "that when the proprietors of the lots in Cortlandts Street commence paving the said Street that the following rule be observed, viz: That the street be highest in the middle and that there be two Kennels or gutters, for carrying off the water, on each side near the front of the lots."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 62. July 28

" For "flagging &^{c} at the Exchange," the common council authorizes payment of £47:2:6; and for carpenter's work and materials at the exchange bridge and exchange, £40:17:5.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 62.

29 Rev. John Christopher Kunze, "late senior minister of the Lutheran Churches in Philadelphia and Professor of Oriental Languages in the University, who is appointed the Lutheran Minister of the Trinity and Christ Churches in this city," arrives in New York.—*N. Y. Packet*, Ag 2, 1784. The two churches had been united, on Jan. 6, under the name of "The United German Lutheran Churches in the City of New York." All services were held in Christ Church (corner of Frankfort and William Sts.) because the Lutheran Trinity Church, burned on Sept. 21, 1776 (*q.v.*), was never rebuilt.—Kretzmann, *The Oldest Lutheran Church in Am.*, 30. It seems that when the old church on Broadway and Rector St. was burned, its walls being of stone, were left standing, and the building, though never used thereafter by the congregation, was rented for business purposes (see My 30, 1791 and S 6, 1792). See also Mr 22, 1790.

" Trinity vestry fixes the pay of two assistant ministers, Uzal Ogden and Rev. Benjamin Moore, at £200 each per annum, at the same time appointing a committee to raise this sum by subscription.—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*) in N. Y. H. S.

Aug. 4 Lafayette arrives in New York from Havre in the packet ship "Courier." The next day, "he was invited to a splendid entertainment, where the officers appeared in their uniforms, which had been long cast aside, but were now resumed in honour of the occasion. . . ." He passed a few days in New York, and departed for Philadelphia.—*A Complete Hist. of the Marquis de Lafayette, by an officer in the late army* (1826), 156–57. Lafayette came to America to see Gen. Washington and to greet his companions in arms after the declaration of peace. "He was received everywhere by the people with cordial demonstrations of friendship and attachment. Having spent some happy days amid the delightful surroundings of Mount Vernon, whither he was conducted by General Washington, who had gone to Richmond to meet him, he revisited Williamsburg, Yorktown, and other points of interest in the Virginia campaign; he stopped at Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Boston upon his journey through the Middle States and New England; and he sailed for France from New York on the 25th of January, 1785."—Charlemagne Tower, Jr., *The Marquis de La Fayette in the Am. Revolution*, II: 467–68, citing "Voyage aux Etats-Unis en 1784," in *Mémoires, Correspondence et Manuscrits*, II: 95–107. *Cf.* D 14.

12 Trinity corporation offers a large number of lots for sale. These are in Broadway, Partition, Vesey, Greenwich, Barclay, Robinson, and Murray Sts.—*N. Y. Packet*, Ag 12, 1784.

13 A committee is appointed "to confer with the commissioners of the bridewell [see My 14] relative to the employing of Persons (confined therein) in levelling &c the Ground about the public buildings in this City."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 64. Vagrants housed in the bridewell were frequently employed for similar work during the years following.—*Ibid.*, I: 173, 317, 341, 476. For another kind of employment, see D 3, 1788.

16 The first of several parcels of land in the Bowery estate of James de Lancey is sold under the New York act of confiscation. Other parcels were sold throughout 1784, '85, and '86, the total receipts being $234,198.75. The commissioners of forfeitures were Isaac Stoutenburgh and Philip van Cortlandt. This estate, formerly in the "Outward," comprised one-third of what became the 7th, the whole of the 10th, nearly all of the 11th, the whole of the 13th, and nearly a fourth of the 17th, Wards of the city, with a water-front of over a mile on the East River. The mansion-house was "a large, double, brick edifice, with extensive grounds and a drive leading to it under large trees." It "fronted the Bowery, and stood back nearly on the line of First [the present Christie] Street, and between De Lancey and Rivington Streets." On 1st St. stood Mr. de Lancey's racing stable, and in 2d St. a paddock for the horses, and near it a private track to train them. "Orchard Street is so named from the large orchards on that part of the farm. Evert Byvanck held the part at Corlears Hook or 'Crown Point,' . . . on a long lease for ship-yards, etc., and on Little Division, now Montgomery Street, was Degrashes' Rope-walk."—Jones, *Hist. of N. Y.*, II: 540–59, with map opp. p. 558. See also a map of the De Lancey property, in colours, in MS. Div., N. Y. P. L.

1784 Aug. 16 "The names of some of the streets on the map have been changed. 'Fisher' is now Bayard St.; 'Pump' is now Walker St.; 'Eagle' is now Hester St.; 'Bullock' is now Broome St.; 'De Lancey's Square,' or 'The Great Square,' as it was often called, which extended from Grand to Broome, and from Third to Essex, was, unfortunately for the future of the City, cut up into lots by the commissioners and sold, money, not health and beauty, being then desired. 'First' is now Christie St.; 'Second' is now Forsyth; 'Third' is now Eldridge St. No streets were laid out through the blocks where Allen and Ludlow Streets now are. From Arundell Street to the East River no streets were laid out, all being farm or meadow land.

"On the highest part of Grand Street was 'Mount Pitt,' about two acres, the town-house and gardens of Judge Jones . . . built by him on land given to . . . the Judge's wife [Anne], by her brother, James de Lancey, in 1765, . . . It was sold in 1785, under the Act of May 12th, 1784, by the Commissioners of Forfeiture, to Morgan Lewis, for £970, or 2,425 dollars. The house was removed to an adjoining street, and remained till late in this [the 19th] century. The name was given in honour of William Pitt, afterwards Lord Chatham, of whom Judge Jones was a great admirer, and is still perpetuated in the street now called Pitt Street."—*Ibid.*, 544–45.

The De Lancey estate included a 30-acre farm at Bloomingdale. This was sold under the same act, on Oct. 19, 1784, to John Somerindyke, and became known as the Somerindyke Farm. It extended from the south-west angle of Central Park to the North River.—*Ibid.*, 544. See Jl 27, 1785.

In the archives of the N. Y. H. S. is a manuscript entitled: "Abstract of the Names of all purchasers of Confiscated property in the Southern District [New York City] who have been delinquent in their payments, and distinguishing the particular property on which the deficiency of payment arises."—MS. filed with "New York MSS., 1761–1800."

17 "The Mayor, in the judicious charge which he delivered to the grand jury, at the late quarter sessions, recommended to their attention the riot and disorder which prevailed in the South ward of this city." The jury then "went to each house and made a minute enquiry into the number of inhabitants, the manner in which they got livelihood, and such other circumstances as occurred from the appearance of the place." The result was "a presentation of the evident necessity there was for proper steps being taken to suppress the numerous receptacles for the vicious and abandoned, in that part of the ward which passes under the denomination of—Canvas-town. Bridewell is fitting up as a school for the reformation of manners!"—*N. Y. Gazetteer*, Ag 17, 1784.

On Sept. 30, the sheriff demolished several of these houses, an indictment having been preferred against them "as forming a public nuisance." The news report of this compares it with the fate of Troy.—*Ibid.*, O 1, 1784. See, further, Ag 26, 1785.

19 A newspaper correspondent "recommends to the attention of the magistrates a nuisance generally complained of in this dry, warm season. A number of people assembled round the pond [Fresh Water] from whence the tea-water is raised, and wash their dirty linen. . . ."—*N. Y. Packet*, Ag 19, 1784. See also *ibid.*, O 25, 1784, and De Voe, *Market Book*, 267. See, further, Ag 25, 1785.

24 A three-story brick house at No. 5 Hanover Square, formerly occupied by the late Henry Cruger, is advertised for sale. The lot is about 25 feet wide, and extends 150 feet "to the Sloat, on which is a commodious Brick Store."—*Ind. Jour.*, Ag 25, 1784.

26 The common council receives a proposal of Henry Rutgers for opening a road through his land along the East River to the new slaughter-house at Corlears Hook.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 65–66.

" The common council decides that the extensive repairs which the markets required, "by Reason of the Ruinous Condition in which they were found on the Evacuation of this City by the British Troops," should not be paid for out of the market fees.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 67.

Sept. 1 In accordance with the city ordinance of March 16, 1784 (*q.v.*), Mayor Duane submits to the common council "the Mayoralty & the Mayors Court Seals," altered as there specified. The board examines and approves them, and ordains that they "be adopted as the public Seals of this City & that the old Seals be broken by the Clerk in presence of Mr Mayor." They are accordingly broken.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 69–70. The bill of Andrew Billings, for £15:10, for making the new seals, is approved for payment.—*Ibid.*, I: 69. The original bill, dated Aug. 30, shows the following items: For "making and Engraving the Greate Seal of the Corporation," £7:9:4; ditto "the Seal of Mayoralty," £6:10:8; ditto "the Seal of the Mayors Court," £1:10:0.—From the original bill, preserved in file No. 6, city clerk's record-room. See also Pine, *Seal and Flag of the City of N. Y.*, 58–59.

Impressions of the new city seal, and the seal of mayoralty, are shown in *ibid.*, Pl. 4, and fully described, pp. 59–62. The same seals, from the Paulding collection in the N. Y. H. S., are also reproduced in Wilde's *Civic Ancestry of N. Y. City and State*, Pl. 26, and mentioned on pp. 63 and 65.

Sept. 1

" The common council passes an ordinance for regulating the public slaughter-houses within this city, and providing that after Sept. 10 no one shall slaughter neat cattle at any other place than "the public Slaughter House lately erected at Corlaer's-Hook." The law regulates the fees to be charged by the keeper "for the use of the said slaughter-house, pen, penfold, and the tackle and furniture thereto belonging."—*N. Y. Packet*, S 6, 1784.

" Thomas Turner petitions the common council for the use of the room in the exchange for teaching dancing and fencing, but is informed that the room has been disposed of for other purposes.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 69. See Je 30.

2 John McComb presents a bill of £35:7:2 "For Building an Ingine House at the rear of the Burying Ground, Belonging to St Pauls Church" (see My 27).—From the original bill in metal file No. 6, city clerk's record-room. It was paid Oct. 27.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 97.

3 "To Be Sold At Public Auction, on Friday, 10th of September, at Twelve o'clock, at the Coffee-house, That spacious, well built Freehold Estate, situate in Great Dock-street, well known as Frauncis's Tavern.

"The premises are extensive and admirably well contrived for a Hotel or Tavern, the cellars are capacious and good; the upper Rooms large, convenient for company, and the attick story well adapted to the uses of a numerous family; its vicinity to the New-Market, and the probability that new and elegant houses will soon be built in that part of the city, must considerably add to the value of the Estate. Though so famed and well contrived as a Tavern, it has the peculiar advantage that it may be readily converted into two separate houses, at a very moderate expence. Further particulars may be known prior to the day of sale, on the premises, or of Viner Van Zandt, No. 202, Water-Street."—*N. Y. Gazetteer, and Country Jour.*, S 3, 1784 (in N. J. Hist. Soc.). See Ap 4, 1785.

8 John van Alen exclusively is permitted by the common council to "occupy the Ferry across the North River from the Corporation Wharf to Hoboock;" in "acknowledgment of their Right," he is to pay the city 20 shillings per annum.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 70. See also "Hoboken Ferry" in L. M. R. K., III: 942.

" The inhabitants of Chatham St. and Tryon Row petition the common council that the "building lately erected for the execution of Criminals may not be placed near their Houses." It is ordered that the building be removed and placed "between & on a Range with the Alms House & Goal."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 71. The building in which the gallows stood is described as "a gaudily painted Chinese pagoda."—*N. Y. City in* 1789, p. 16.

11 It is ordered by the common council "that five respectful Addresses from this Corporation be presented with the freedom of this City in Gold Boxes, one to his Excellency, the Governor, one to his Excellency General Washington—one to the honble John Jay Esqr one to the honble the Marquis Delafayette, & one to Major General Baron Steuben."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 73. See S 14 and 20, O 2 and 8, and D 2.

" Inhabitants in the vicinity of Old Slip are permitted by the common counsel to make, at their own expense, a public walk of flag-stones, eight or ten feet wide, in the middle of the street leading to the slip from the south side of Dock St., and extending to the north side of Water St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 75.

" Payment is made for 2,825 loads of dirt for filling the Old Slip.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 75.

14 "The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty" (the common council) present to the Marquis de Lafayette an address; also the freedom of the city enclosed in a gold box. He expresses his delight at the "triumphant restoration of the American flag." An "elegant entertainment" is given in his honour by the mayor, aldermen and merchants of the city at Cape's Tavern, at which are present, also, the generals and field officers of the army now in

1784 Sept. 14 town, the clergy of all denominations, "and a very numerous assemblage."—*N. Y. Packet*, S 16, 1784; *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 73–74, 76–77.

17 "Resolved That the Committee of repairs be requested to employ workmen to finish immediately the Cupaloe on the Tower of S[t] Pauls Church."—*Trin. Min. MS.* For the completion of the steeple, see D 1, 1794.

20 In accordance with the resolution of Sept. 11, the common council approves of the draft of an address and a certificate of freedom of the city to be given to Gov. Clinton.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 77–79. They were presented to him on Sept. 22, and the governour's reply was entered in the minutes at the next meeting of the board.—*Ibid.*, I: 79.

" Alexander Marie Quesnay advertises that he proposes to open "an Academy for the tuition of the French Language, Dancing and Drawing, in this City, on the 1[st] of October, next, at No. 32, Broad-street, being the large house of the late Lord Stirling, which will be genteely repaired for the purpose."—*N. Y. Packet and Am. Adv.*, S 20, 1784. On Nov. 16, he published an address "To the Citizens of New York," in which he said, in part: ". . . Many branches of education, common in Europe, are wholly unknown, or slightly attended to, in this country; and in the circle of polite arts, to accomplish a youth, you have heretofore been under the necessity of sending them to Europe. . . ." He outlined the plan of his academy, and solicited patronage.—*N. Y. Gazetteer*, N 16, 1784. On Dec. 3, he elaborated this fully as an "Academy of Polite Arts."—*Ibid.*, D 3, 1784.

21 The tri-weekly heretofore called *The Pennsylvania Packet, and General Advertiser* is changed to a daily, with the name, *The Pennsylvania Packet, and Daily Advertiser*. It is published at Philadelphia by John Dunlap and David C. Claypole. This was the first daily paper printed in America.—Evans, item Nos. 18721 and 18722. For the first New York daily, see F 23, 1785.

22 The governour having called a meeting of the senate and assembly to be held on Oct. 4, the clerk of the senate, Abraham B. Bancker, states in a letter to the common council that "the Senate Chamber is very unfit for the Reception of that Honorable Body, by reason of the Roof of the City Hall being in so ruinous a Situation as to Admit the Weather into the very Senate Chamber, and even the Supreme Court Room, that the Judges were under the necessity of leaving their Seats." He indicates the need "of Ordering the Necessary Repairs to render the same Comfortable to the Legislature as well as Judicial Powers of the State."—From original letter in metal file No. 10, city clerk's record-room. The letter was read Sept. 4, and the common council ordered that "the said Chamber & the Roof of the City Hall" be repaired and put in order.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 81.

24 Chief-Justice Morris having delivered to the mayor two presentments made by the grand jurors of the court of oyer and terminer, one against Kingsbridge and the road in its vicinity, and the other against the hulks of vessels lying at Beekman's Slip and at the west pier of the Albany Basin, these are read in common council, and it is ordered that David Waldron be road-master for the Harlem Division of the Out Ward, and that he cause the road complained of to be repaired without delay.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 80.

" A committee of the common council is appointed for laying out and regulating streets through a piece of ground owned by Henry Kip and others near "Kalck Hook."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 81. For the location of Kalck Hook or Calck Hook, see L. M. R. K., III: 965; descrip. of Frontispiece II, III: 540; and *Man. Com. Coun.* (1860), 550, 562.

Oct. 2 The draft of an address to the Hon. John Jay from the corporation of the city is approved by the common council, and is entered in the minutes, with a draft of a certificate giving him the freedom of the city, in accordance with the resolution of Sept. 11 (*q.v.*). These were presented to Mr. Jay on Oct. 4, and his reply entered in the minutes.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 84–87.

7 Elias Burger presents a bill for £80 for building a wharf at Peck's Slip, 80 feet long and 5 feet wide.—From original bill in metal file No. 6, city clerk's record-room. This was paid on Oct. 27.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 97. Burger also built a bulkhead across Catharine Slip, and repaired Coenties Dock.—*Ibid.*, I: 106.

8 Mayor Duane submits to the common council the draft of an address to Baron Steuben, and a certificate of his freedom of the city, in accordance with the resolution of Sept. 11, and these are approved by the board and entered in the minutes. They refer to Steuben's military services in the Revolution.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 87–89. These were presented to him on Oct. 11, and his reply is recorded in full in the minutes.—*Ibid.*, I: 91–92. Oct. 8

" Horse-races are advertised to take place on Oct. 11, for a purse of £100, at the "Maiden-head course, back of Mr. Delancey's late mansion house, in the Bowery."—*N. Y. Gazetteer*, O 8, 1784. Races were held there in 1785 and 1786 also.—See *Ind. Jour.*, J 15, O 26, 1785; *N. Y. Gazetteer*, N 4, 1785; *N. Y. Jour.*, Jl 6, 1786.

14 ". . . The regents of the university, in the month of May last [see My 5], appointed committees for repairing the edifice in this city now called Columbia College, employing instructors, and the admission of students.—These repairs are in much forwardness, many chambers being already finished for the reception of scholars; instructors are employed, and several students already admitted."—*N. Y. Jour.*, O 14, 1784.

Talmage Hall advertises "that he has erected a genteel stage-waggon with four good Horses, in order to convey ladies and gentlemen and their baggage, in one day and an half, from New-York to Stratford ferry, seventy-four miles, which compleats the whole line from Richmond, in Virginia, to Boston, as there are waggons erected on every other part of the road. It will set out from Cape's Tavern in Broadway, New-York, every Monday and Thursday mornings, precisely at Five o'Clock; breakfast at Montaney's, Fort Washington."—*N. Y. Packet*, O 15, 1784. See My 23, 1785.

22 The city's petition for a piece of land near Corlear's Hook for a slaughter-house yard is read in the assembly and referred to a committee.—*Assemb. Jour.*, 14. In this petition, the common council states that they "before the late war established a public slaughter house on the Lands of Nicholas Bayard Esq near the fresh water in the Outward . . .; That after the Evacuation of the said City by the british Forces it was found that the cleansing and keeping in order the said slaughter house had been neglected during the war, and that in other respects its situation was found inconvenient and injurious to the Health of the Citizens as well as to the Farmers . . .; That the grand jury for the City and County of New York for these Reasons presented the said Slaughter house as a common Nusance and . . . the slaughter house was by Judgement of Court in due form of Law ordered to be prostrated." They further state that they "have since caused a new Slaughter house to be erected over the water at Corlaer's hook in the East River in the Outward," the soil below high-water mark of the said river being vested in the city. They now petition for the grant of a small lot of land, adjoining the new slaughter-house, formerly belonging to the estate of James de Lancey, whose attainder vested it in the State. As a special plea the petition adds: "In Consideration therefore of the great Injuries and Losses which your Petitioners have sustained in the Course of the late war; of the great Expenses which they have been put to and are daily incurring for the Repair of their Docks Wharfs and publick buildings; of a great and encreasing debt which they owe at Interest; and of the large Remission of Quit rents which they found themselves bound to make in favour of their fellow citizens who had been in exile and were impoverished by the calamities of War," etc.—From the original petition, in metal file No. 10, city clerk's record-room; *M. C. C.* (1784–1830), I: 96.

26 Benjamin Palmer petitions the assembly for payment for his services in superintending the building of a bridge over Spuyten Duyvel Creek, near Kingsbridge.—*Assemb. Jour.*, 18.

27 Christopher Colles, in a petition to the common council, states that in 1774 (see Ap 22, 1774) he proposed erecting water works for £18,000, and the common council accepted the proposal (see Jl 21, 1774) after inquiring into its practicability. He "erected a Reservoir capable of containing twenty thousand hogsheads of water; dug, walled cover'd & completely finished a well of thirty feet diameter at the inside, from which he pumped by means of a steam engine which he also erected, Two hundred gallons of water, fifty two feet high perpendicular per minute, into the said reservoir" (see Mr 11 and Ap 17, 1776). The work executed cost £3,600, of which amount the city has advanced £3,000, leaving a balance of £600, of which £150 is due "to different artificers for work," and £450 to himself. He now petitions for the sum due him.—From original petition (in metal file No. 10, city clerk's record-room), endorsed "read Oct[r] 27[th] 1784." It is referred to a committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 96. Colles presented a more

1784 urgent petition on July 20, 1785 (*q.v.*), and was granted some money
Oct. on account. For a proposal to revive the project of supplying the
27 city with water, see Mr 24, 1785.

29 Thomas Ivers and others petition the assembly to be relieved from paying rent for houses in New York during the period of the British occupation; granted.—*Assemb. Jour.*, 27–28.

Nov. John Bailey, in a bill of this date, charges the corporation £10
8 for "making the Iron Work and hanging the fire Bell," and for "one smaller Dº." The bill was audited April 5, 1785.—From the original bill in metal file No. 6, city clerk's record-room.

10 The Black Friars Society is founded for charitable and social purposes, and holds its meetings at the "Friary," No. 56 Pine St. —Smith, *N. Y. City in* 1789, 116.

11 The name of *The New York Packet. And the American Advertiser* is changed, in the issue of this date, to *Loudon's New-York Packet.* —Early Newspapers, II: 426; Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 474. See, further, My 16, 1785.

13 The state senate concurs with the assembly in a resolution "that the delegates from this State to Congress be instructed to inform that honorable body, that if Congress should think proper to remove to this city, this State will endeavour to make their residence agreeable; and that proper accommodations for transacting the general business, and for the entertainment of the members can be easily provided."—*Assemb. Jour.*, 44, 50.

14 Bishop Samuel Seabury is consecrated at Aberdeen, by three Scottish bishops, as first bishop of America.—Wilson, *Mem. Hist.*, IV: 625. The Episcopal character of Bishop Seabury was later questioned by Dr. Provoost of Trinity Church.—Dix, *A Hist. of the Parish of Trinity Church*, II: 104–5. See My 5, 1785.

17 Evert Bancker, Jr., is paid by Trinity Corporation 16s. for "making a plan of the Church lotts Between the Broadway and Church Street, and Veasey & Barclay Street and a representation of the Vineyard and the Commons for Mr Bleecker."—From the original receipted bill in N. Y. H. S.

18 The legislature passes an act for the establishment of a custom-house at New York.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1784), chap. 6. It was established at the lower end of Wall St.—*N. Y. Packet*, D 30, 1784. For earlier locations, see 1674; Mr 13, 1745; Jl 14, 1752; My 1, 1769; and for later locations, see Mr 10, 1790; S 1, 1798; My 1, 1799; S 16, 1803; D 2, 1816; My, 1834; My 1, 1842; S 30. 1863. See also L. M. R. K., III: 974.

22 The assembly adopts the following resolution: "Whereas all lands vested in the King of Great Britain, while it [N. Y. State] was a Colony, is now vested in the people of this State. And whereas it is conceived, that certain lands in the City and County of New-York, formerly called and known by the name of the King's Farm, and the King's Garden is now the property of the State, which was by law sequestered for the use and benefit of the Governors of the late Colony, for the time being; and the said Governors respectively were prohibited from leasing or granting the said lands for a longer period than their respective continuance in office. Therefore, Resolved that a Committee be appointed to examine the laws and records of this State, concerning the premises, and to make report thereon."—*Assemb. Jour.*, 66.

25 The first anniversary of Evacuation Day is celebrated. "In the morning the bells of the different churches rung bobs, double bobs, and bob major's. The Thirteen Stripes were triumphantly displayed on the greasy Flag-staff at Fort-George. . . . An elegant Entertainment was prepared at the City Tavern. . . . In the evening the houses of the Whigs were most beautifully illuminated. . . ."—*N. Y. Gazetteer*, N 26, 1784 (in N. J. H. S.).

26 The legislature passes a law to amend the act of May 1 (*q.v.*) which established the "Regents of the University of the State of New York." This names 33 additional Regents, fixes nine as a quorum, authorizes the clergy of each denomination to choose one of their number as a Regent, and advances £2,552 for the use of Columbia College.—*Laws of N. Y.*, 8th sess., chap. 15. For further changes in the law, see Ap 13, 1787.

" The legislature passes a resolution "That the Monument by the United States in Congress assembled ordered to be erected to the Memory of Major General Montgomery [see A. Ja 25, 1776], be erected in the City of New York at such particular Place as the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the said City in Common Council convened shall appoint."—From MS. copy in city clerk's record-room; *Assembly Jour.*, 8th sess., 76; and *Votes and Proceedings* of the Senate, Nov. 26. See also *21st Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1916), 641–51, and Mr 21, 1787.

Nov. 26 The legislature passes "An Act to compel the Payment of the Arrears of Taxes, for enforcing the Payment of Fines and Amerciaments," etc. It was printed (4pp. folio) in New York by Holt, the state printer. One of these handbills is preserved in N. Y. P. L.

" "Agricola," writing to the proprietor of the *Packet*, recalls "a 29
plan for embellishing and planting the Fields, which was proposed about fifteen years ago." He suggests that Mr. Loudon start a subscription "to plant and fence in next spring that triangular spot." He also suggests that it be named "Washington's Mall," and "that in the middle a handsome obelisk should be erected, with a sun dial on one side, and whatever other inscription the public might think proper on the other." He adds: "Every well-policed and governed town should be kept clean, . . . have public fountains of good and wholesome water, and several public walks."—*Loudon's N. Y. Packet*, N 29, 1784.

Dec. The North Dutch Church is again opened for service.
— "On account of the impoverishing influence of the war, and the expenses that were otherwise necessarily incurred, the Middle Church was suffered to remain in its condition, laid waste for the present."—De Witt, *Discourse*, 42. See 1788. For the opening of the Middle Dutch Church, see Jl 4, 1790.

2 In accordance with the resolution of the common council of Sept. 11 (*q.v.*), the mayor submits to the board the draft of an address from the corporation of the city to Gen. Washington. This is approved and entered in the minutes, with the draft of a certificate of his freedom of the city. It is ordered that they be engrossed and presented by the mayor to Washington at Philadelphia.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 100–2. Instead, they were sent to him at Mount Vernon.—*Loudon's N. Y. Packet*, My 9, 1784. For his reply, see My 2, 1785.

3 The common council resolves "that certain Lots belonging to this Corporation situate near the Corporation Wharf at North River be sold at publick Vendue to the highest Bidder."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 103–4, 105. Eight of these lots "near the bear [Hudson] Market" were sold on February 24, 1785, for £2,879:8. —*Ibid.*, I: 118, 123–24.

7 The title of *The New-York Gazetteer, and Country Journal* (see Jl 27) is shortened to *The New-York Gazetteer;* the paper is made an eight-page quarto, with page numbers, and a new volume numbering is adopted.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 431; Early Newspapers, II: 423. See Mr 8, 1785.

14 The "Marquis de la Fayette" (see Ag 4) arrives in New York from Trenton with Monsieur de Caraman (a Knight of Malta and captain of dragoons) and Monsieur de Grandchain (captain of the frigate "La Nymphe," now in the harbour). Lafayette and De Caraman, after a tour of the United States, are returning to France.—*Ind. Jour.*, D 18, 1784. See also D 21.

" A committee reports to the Regents that the annual income of Columbia College is about £1,000. It recommends the establishment of various professorships in the four faculties of arts, medicine, law, and divinity, and the appointment of a president, a secretary, and a librarian.—*Hist. of Columbia Univ.*, 1754–1904, 63–64. The president was chosen on My 21, 1787 (*q.v.*).

15 The commissioners of forfeiture convey to Marinus Willett property on Willett St., bounded south by Grand, and north by Bullock (Broome) St., extending half way through the block to Sheriff St.—*Liber Deeds*, CXCII: 563. It was still in possession of Willett in 1798; although, on July 1, 1796, when advertised for rent, it was described as "The House and Lot at Corlear's Hook called Cedar-Grove, and lately occupied by Col. Willet."—*Am. Minerva*, Jl 1, 1796. See also L. M. R. K., III: 1002 (Willett St.).

16 In a letter to the editor, Mr. Loudon, a "Citizen" writes the following "retrospective view of the city and the circumstances attending it for this nine years past." He observes, among other things: "It is well known that our fears and apprehensions of oppression, and our struggles against the torrent of tyranny began in 1774, and before; our minds were distracted between hope and despair, embarrassments accumulated, and the contemplation of our future situation and that of our posterity, engrossed all our attention; and of course, as is always the case, the lesser objects gave way to the greater; laws and government were in a manner suspended. Some confusion took place, and from this period the police of the city was neglected. . . . At the approach of the British army in 1776, almost every friend of his country left the

1784 Dec. 16 city. . . . The troops of the King of England possessed themselves of the city, and were well inclined to do every ill; . . . the profligacy of their manners and the nature of the warfare, emboldened them to the commission of every crime, abuse, cruelty, rapine and murder. . . . In a few months the most elegant part of the city was laid in ashes, and what was formerly an ornament now appears a pile of ruins. Dirt, filth, and stench filled the houses and streets; there was daily exercised a shameful and wanton abuse of the houses and property of the exiled, which was meanly and spitefully increased . . .; the quays, wharfs and streets were suffered to go to ruin for eight long years, the morals of the remaining youth, and the manners of the grown-up, were made worse if not ruined by an intercourse with the debauched young men of that army; the city revenue was dissipated, and turned to private account, the places of worship and other public edifices, were converted into goals and hospitals; the dead were not suffered to rest in their graves, the burying yards were laid open, and public roads made through them. Close on the eve of an approaching winter, with an heterogeneous set of inhabitants, composed of almost ruined exiles, disbanded soldiery, mixed foreigners, disaffected tories, and the refuse of a British army, we took possession of a ruined city. Under these circumstances, much was to be done, much was expected, and not only the eyes of our sister-states were turned towards us, but those of Europe were fixed upon us. The ground was to be tread with caution; many, important and various were the objects; almost unsurmountable were the difficulties, uninformed by precedent or example, coolness, firmness, depth of judgment, profound knowledge in *all* laws and politics were necessary to guide the deliberations; charters were to be changed, laws altered and assimilated to our new constitution, and made consistent with the fundamental principles of our new Empire, without infringing the rights of the citizen; good order and regularity were to take the place of anarchy and confusion, the city was to be cleansed of its filth, lighted, and paved, rubbish and ruins removed, public buildings repaired, the port and ferries regulated; all this and much more was to be done, without a shilling revenue, or scarcely means to procure it. . . . Let any man of observation and candor go through the city, view it in its present situation, and compare it with what it was when we took possession of it, and when he considers the slender means hitherto in the city's power, he will pay that tribute of applause the magistrates so richly deserve; let him attend the markets, and be pleased at the good order maintained; let him visit the goal, poor-house and bridewell, and be perfectly satisfied with the neatness and internal economy."—*Loudon's N. Y. Packet*, D 16, 1784.

21 Lafayette embarks on the "Nymphe's" barge at the Whitehall stairs. He was conducted thither by Gov. Clinton, Generals Green, Webb, and Lamb, the consul of France, Col. Fish, many other brother officers, "and a vast concourse of citizens." As the barge passed the Battery, he was saluted with thirteen guns. Some little time after he stepped aboard, the frigate saluted the American flag with a Continental salute, which was returned by the artillery of the fort.—*Ind. Jour.*, D 22, 1784.

" Aaron Burr has removed from No. 3 Wall St. to a white house (No. 10) at the corner of Nassau and Little Queen Sts.—*N. Y. Gazetteer*, D 21, 1784.

22 Arguments in favour of New York, "as a place most happily suited to the reception of Congress," are published in *The Ind. Jour.* of this date.

24 Congress, in session at Trenton, after debating the subject of the permanent site of buildings for use of the federal government, stands adjourned to meet in the City of New York on Jan. 11 next, where the sessions are to be held "until the buildings aforesaid shall be ready for their reception."—*Jour. of Cong.* (ed. of 1801), X: 18–23; descrip. of Frontispiece I, III: 538. See F 11, 1785.

27 The mayor informs the common council that congress has resolved (see D 24) to meet in New York on January 11; he refers also to an invitation given to congress by the legislature (see N 13), and indicates the propriety of offering congress "such Parts of the City Hall or other public Buildings belonging to this Corporation as they should deem necessary & best suited for their accommodation." It is resolved to make such offer, and that the mayor be requested to communicate this resolution to the president of congress. —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 107–8; descrip. of Frontispiece I, III: 538. See Ja 14, 1785.

28 Emery and Newman, from London, advertise that they "have taken a store at No. 16, on the Dock, near the Fly-market, where they propose forthwith to establish a Shot Manufactory, Also the Plumbing Business." Among the articles mentioned for sale are: "Water Pipes, with ornamented cisterns;" "Water Closets for ships, and from top to bottom of a house, with pipes for conveying water," also "Leaden pumps," etc.—*N. Y. Gazetteer*, D 28, 1784. Dec. 28

30 "Mt. Pleasant," formerly called "Vauxhall" (see Je 14, O 25, D 27, 1773), is advertised for sale. A picture of it is shown. It is a three-story house, with the longest assembly-room in the city. The garden contains more than 20 lots of ground.—*N. Y. Packet*, D 30, 1784. It was this house which was occupied by Maj. James of the Royal Regiment of Artillery when it was attacked and its contents destroyed by the Sons of Liberty on Nov. 1, 1765 (*q. v.*). See Je 11, 1789.

1785

— Luigi Castiglioni, an Italian traveler, who was in New York from 1785 to 1787, later published an account in Italian of his visit to the United States, which contained the following statements with reference to this city: "In the Hall of Congress are the portraits of Louis XVI and of the Queen, his wife, which were presented by the King to the United States.

". . . Every house has a number; the streets are paved with stones, and have their names upon the angles, and are lighted up at night.

"For the convenience of merchants there is a coffee-house, which serves instead of an exchange, where they take all the gazettes of the country, London and Paris, and carefully register the vessels that enter or leave the port. . . .

"The inhabitants are about twenty-two thousand, and although in the new Legislature there is no distinction, they may nevertheless be divided into four classes. . . ." These are described, the first being those possessed of "manners."—From *Viaggio negli Stati Unite dell' America Settentrionale fatto negli anni* 1785, 1786, *e* 1787 *da Luigi Castiglioni* (1790), I: 175–83. Portions of this work were published, in translation, in the *N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, D 8, 1829, and the editor made the following interesting observation regarding the portraits of Louis XVI and his queen: "These paintings, executed, we understand, by Wurtmuller, a painter of merited distinction continued to ornament the Senate Chamber in the Capital [after its removal to Washington] till the British troops fired the building during the late war [of 1812]. The portrait of Marie Antoinette was entirely consumed, but that of Louis XVI was but partially injured. It was removed into a lumber-room in the General Post Office, and afterwards disappeared, it is said, rather mysteriously. These portraits were full length, and executed in a most masterly style."

— About this year, the Dyckman house, at the corner of Broadway and 204th St., was built. It was presented to the city in 1915. For a history and description of the house, see 21*st Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scenic & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1916), 197–201; also 22*d Ann. Rep.* (1917), 459–84.

— A "Plan of the Commons belonging to New York," by Casimir Th. Goerck, C. S., bears this date. This early survey of the Commons was evidently the basis of the same surveyor's well-known "Map of the Common Lands," dated March 1, 1796, and reproduced in Vol. III, A. Pl. 9-b. The earlier survey is reproduced in Vol. III, A. Pl. 9-a.

— In this year, Alexander Anderson made a small sketch of Lispenard's Meadows from a point in Broadway which was afterwards the site of the St. Nicholas Hotel. The original, which was reproduced and described in *Man. Com. Coun.* (1856), opp. p. 442, is now in the author's collection.

— In the spring of this year, an "Associate Presbyterian Church," commonly called the "Seceders' Church," the first of the name, was formed by the Rev. Thomas Beveridge.—Greenleaf, *Hist. of the Churches of N. Y.*, 212. See 1787.

— In this year, Christopher Colles memorialized the legislature on the subject of the establishment of a canal to connect the Mohawk with the Hudson. This was the beginning of the enterprise which culminated in the opening of the Erie Canal in 1826.—*Progress of N. Y. in a Century*, by Stevens (1876), 51.

— At this time, Robert Fulton was a miniature painter, residing at the corner of Walnut and Second Sts., Philadelphia.—*City Directory*, Phila., 1785.

— Between 1757 and 1785, Trinity Corporation granted at least

1785 — 30 leases of various pieces of their property. These 30 indentures are preserved in the N. Y. H. S.

Jan. 3 John Jay, who is about to build a house "on the East side of Broadway near Verlettenbergh," writes to Mayor Duane asking if the corporation intend to lower the street so as to "render the streets leading from it to the River practicable for Carriages." He states that the proprietors of lots in Broadway, "from near the Church to the bowling green," are especially interested in the subject.—From the original letter, in metal file No. 17, city clerk's record-room. The common council orders that the letter be taken into consideration with the report of the commissioners for regulating streets in the burnt part of the city.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 109.

6 Isaac Sears petitions the common council "relative to his Right to part of the Ground whereon the Bridewell is erected." It is referred to a committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 108. The petition was reported favourably on June 20 (*q. v.*). He acquired his interest in this property on Feb. 3, 1770 (*q. v.*), and erected the fifth liberty-pole there.

7 Trinity vestry adopts a design for "a house suitable for the Rector," and resolves "that measures be forthwith taken for carrying the same into execution," and proposals published in the newspapers.—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*).

8 The president of congress (Richard Henry Lee) and several members "of that august body" enter New York "under a discharge of cannon." They are met at Whitehall by Gov. Clinton and other gentlemen, and, "after the usual ceremony," are conducted to the governour's residence in Queen St.—*N. J. Gaz.* (Trenton), Ja 17, 1785. The governour's residence was opposite 234 Queen St., between King St. and the Fly Market.—*N. Y. Jour. & State Gaz.*, Ja 13, 1785 (in archives of Am. Institute, New York). For view of the house, see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1854), 446.

10 John Moore (see Ap 19, 1776), who was employed "in Building the New Bridewell and Procured all the Materiels therefor in the Mason way By Order of the Honorable the Corporation" previous to "the Late war," petitions the common council for payment.—From the original petition in city clerk's record-room. On Jan. 29, this petition was referred to the committee of accounts, and, on March 7, payment of £210:12:3 was ordered to Moore "for Mason Work & Labour on Building the Bridewell."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 112, 120.

11 Congress meets, "agreeable to their appointment," in the senate-chamber in the city hall. On Jan. 13, six states were represented, and other members were daily expected "to complete the house, when they will proceed to business." No business was transacted until Jan. 17, except passing on the credentials of members.—*Loudon's N. Y. Packet*, Ja 13, 1785; *Jour. of Congress* (ed. of 1801), X: 25–26; *M. C. C.* (*MS.*), VIII: 216.

14 Mayor Duane communicates to congress the resolution of the common council of Dec. 27, 1784 (*q. v.*), which offered congress "such parts of the city-hall, or other public buildings . . . as Congress shall deem necessary. . . ." On Jan. 18, congress passed a resolution expressing their "just sense of the attention" which the common council "have manifested to the interest of the federal union, in the offer they have made of such of the public buildings in the city as may be necessary for the transaction of public business; and [stating] that they accept the several apartments in the city-hall, the whole of which (except the court and jury rooms) will be necessary for the session of Congress, and the accommodation of their officers."—*Jour. of Cong.* (1801 ed.), X: 26; *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 113–14; descrip. of Frontispiece I, III: 538.

17 Richard Henry Lee, president of congress, writes from New York to Thomas Lee Shippen: ". . . She [his cousin, Peggy Livingston] promises to come to see me often when I get in the [congressional] Presidents House, which will be this week, having hired Mrs [Walter] Franklins house in the street where little Peggy lives—It is a very elegant House, and provided with every accommodation. . . ."—*The Letters of Richard Henry Lee* (1914), II: 322. He had not yet moved in on Jan. 20.—*Ibid.*, II: 324. The Franklin house, at No. 3 Cherry St., became Washington's residence when he was inaugurated president.—L. M. R. K., III: 949.

19 The Marine Society provides "one of the most elegant entertainments, given in this city" to Richard Henry Lee and all the members of congress in town at this time. Mayor Duane and a number of other gentlemen of distinction are present.—*N. J. Gaz.* (Trenton), F 7, 1785.

Jan. 20 Samuel Ellis, of No. 1 Greenwich St., "at the North River, near the Bear Market," advertises for sale "that pleasant situated Island, called Oyster [now Ellis] Island, lying in York Bay, near Powles Hook."—*Loudon's N. Y. Packet*, Ja 20, 1785.

A summary of references in the Chronology and elsewhere to this island yields the following information respecting its history and various names. Its aboriginal name, as given by Schoolcraft, was "Kioshk," or Gull Island. Schoolcraft's names and interpretations, however, are not always trustworthy. A court record of Dec. 6, 1661 (*q. v.*, and Pl. 50, Vol. I), calls it "Oyster Island." There were three so-called "Oyster Islands,"—Bedlow's, Ellis, and a small island near them, now a submerged rock.—See Ap 20, 1676, Addenda, Vol. IV, and cross-references there cited.

In the first statute to define the territory of New York County, passed Nov. 1, 1683 (*Col. Laws N. Y.*, I: 121), the island which we know as Ellis Island was not included: "The Citty & County of New York, to containe all the Island commonly called Manhattans Island, Mannings [Blackwell's] Island, and the two Barne [Randell's and Ward's] Islands, the Citty to bee called as itt is, New York, and the Islands above specifyed the County thereof."

Soon after, this island was known as Dyre's Island. William Dyre and Mary, his wife, by deed dated April 23, 1686, conveyed to Thomas Lloyd certain lands "without the North Gate of the City of New York" (see Ap 23, 1686, Addenda, Vol. IV), "And alsoe A certaine Island Scituate and lyeing in Hudsons River to the Westward of Manhattans or Yorke Island And north of Bedloes Island Comonly called or Knowne by the name of Dyre's Island or Oyster Island. Containing by Estimation about Six acres be the same more or less."—*Liber Deeds*, XIII: 202.

The second statute to define the county of New York, passed Oct. 1, 1691 (*q. v.*, and *Col. Laws N. Y.*, I: 267), refers to it thus: "The Citty and County of New Yorke to containe all the Island comonly called Manhattans Island Mannings Island [Blackwell's] the two Barne Islands [Randell's and Ward's] and the three Oyster Islands [*vide supra*] Manhattans Island to be called the City of New Yorke and the rest of the Islands the county."

During the Revolution, it bore the name "Bucking Island."—See O 19, 1776, citing the Howe War Plan, Southier's Map, etc. The meaning of this name has not been discovered during the present researches, nor has the name been found in the text of contemporary letters and journals. It was used, however, not only on contemporary maps, but also long after the name Ellis Island became familiar. It appears thus in the *Revised Statutes of the State of New York*, chap. 2 (2d ed., 1869), V: 310, wherein New York County is defined as follows: "The County of New-York shall contain the islands called Manhattan's Island, Great Barn [Ward's] Island, Little Barn [Randell's] Island, Manning's [Blackwell's] Island, Nutten [Governor's] Island, Bedlow's Island, Bucking [Ellis] Island, and the Oyster Islands [probably error for Island, there being only three Oyster Islands of record, two of these being Bedlows and Ellis Islands,—*vide supra*]; and all the land under water within the following bounds: beginning at Spyten Duyvel Creek . . . to the East river or Sound . . . then across the North river so as to include Nutten Island, Bedlow's Island, Bucking Island, and the Oyster Island, to the West bounds of the state. . . ." For further references to these boundaries, see Hoffman's *Treatise upon the Estate and Rights of the Corporation of the City of New York* (1853), Appendix, pp. xix–xxi.

Although the island belonged to Samuel Ellis prior to 1785, as appears by the advertisement first mentioned, in which he offers it for sale, its ownership from 1686, when William Dyre conveyed it to Thomas Lloyd (*vide supra*), to 1785, when owned by Ellis, has not been successfully traced in the present research.

The earliest mention found of Samuel Ellis is in a copy of a "Pole List for an Election for Assembly," dated Feb., 1761, printed in Wilson's *Mem. Hist. of N. Y.*, II: 319. No wills or letters of administration appear of record either here or in New Jersey, to aid in preparing his genealogy or his title to Ellis Island prior to 1785. In 1784, he was a butcher of Manhattan.—DeVoe, *Market Book*, 315–16. At the time of his death, in 1794, he still owned the island. His will, dated July 4, 1794, probated July 12, 1794, and recorded June 13, 1810, in *Liber Wills*, XLI: 235 (N. Y. County), contains the following provisions (selected), transcribed from an exemplified copy recorded March 12, 1831, in *Liber Wills*, D: 131, in Hackensack, Bergen Co., N. J.:

"Item. I do give and bequeath unto Catherine Westervelt, the

1785 Jan. 20 wife of Daniel Daniel [*sic*] Westervelt of the City of New York, Weaver, the use rents issues and profits of all those four certain lots of ground now held by me by lease from the Corporation of the Episcopal Church in the City of New York . . . [two lots on Greenwich St., and two on Second St., Manhattan, are here described].

"Item. I do give and bequeath unto the child that Catherine Westervelt is now pregnant with, should it be a son, Oyster Island, commonly known by the name of Ellis Island, with all the buildings and Improvements thereon. Should it prove a daughter, then in that case, she comes with the rest of the children for an equal proportion of the above mentioned Lots left to the children of the said Catherine Westervelt. It is my wish that the boy may be baptised by the name of Samuel Ellis. . . ." The child of Catherine Westervelt was a son, who, however, did not live long. Letters of administration were issued to Catherine, dated March 25, 1800, and recorded in *Letters of Admin.*, VI: 238 (N. Y. County), referring to her as the mother of Samuel Ellis, an infant who died possessed of property.

There is also a deed, made by Samuel Ellis Ryerson (the son of Samuel's daughter, Elizabeth Ellis Ryerson) and Rachel, his wife, to John A. Berry, dated Dec. 24, 1806, and recorded for Joseph Strong, April 1, 1820, in *Liber Deeds*, CXLV: 432, in which the consideration is $3,200 for the island and for property on Manhattan. This recites that, as Samuel Ellis, by his will, left Oyster Island ("commonly known by the name of Ellis Island") to the child of Catherine Westervelt, etc.; that the child was a son, and became seized of the island, but died before he came of age, whereby the island went to the surviving children of Samuel, namely Elizabeth Ellis Ryerson and Rachel Ellis Cooder (later Kingsland). The deed conveys "All that certain Island commonly known by the name of Oyster Island, situate lying and being in Hudsons River or the Bay of New York opposite to the City of New York and between the said City and the Bergen Shore and near to a certain Island called Bedlow [*sic*] Island."

On Feb. 15, 1800 (*q. v.*), the legislature ceded Ellis Island (called "Oyster Island" in the act), with Bedlow's and Governor's Islands, to the United States.

The name "Ellis I" is found on Simeon de Witt's map of the State of New York (1802); on the "Atlas of New York" of 1838, on David H. Burr's map of 1839, etc.

" In spite of the state law prohibiting the return of Tories, several have entered the city. Last week, one Peter Totten, who had been an officer in the militia under the British, and had retired to Nova Scotia, was seized in the streets "by a spirited citizen," and released only on condition that he leave town in five minutes. He complied, thereby avoiding the penalty of the law, which was perpetual imprisonment.—*N. Y. Jour.*, Ja 20, 1785.

24 Christopher Colles advertises a course of evening lectures in physics at "the Court Room, in the State House."—*Loudon's N. Y. Packet*, Ja 24, 1785.

27 The "Civil Officers under Congress" are published, as follows: Charles Thomson, secretary of congress; Benjamin Banks, assistant; John Jay, minister for foreign affairs; Henry Remsen, Jr., deputy; Joseph Carleton, secretary in the department of war; James Milligan, comptroller of the treasury; Michael Hillegas, treasurer; Joseph Nourse, register, and John D. Mercier, auditor of accounts; Rev. Mr. Jons and Rev. Mr. Provoost, chaplains; John Dunlap, printer; Robert Patton, messenger; Matthew Harrison, private secretary to the president.—*N. Y. Jour.*, Ja 27, 1785.

" Henry Rutgers advertises his house at Corlear's Hook for sale.—*N. Y. Jour.*, Ja 27, 1785. See Pls. 109-a and b, Vol. III.

29 Benjamin Benson petitions the common council for a lease of "about 15 or 20 acres of the Common Lands North of the Saw Kill."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 112.

Feb. 3 The Chamber of Commerce holds a banquet in the Merchant's Coffee House in honour of Washington and the members of congress.—*N. Y. Packet*, F 7, 1785.

" Several tenements and lots in Bowry-Lane are advertised for sale, including: "1. Eight Lots of Ground, at the south corner of St. Nicholas-street, whereon stand the snuff-mill and the tenements occupied by Oliver Hobbs and Herman Chapell, together with the house in which said Hobbs lives.

"2. Those ten Lots of Ground with the improvements north of where the windmill lately stood; occupied by Mr. Wilmot. . . ." —*N. Y. Jour.*, F 3, 1785 (in archives of Am. Institute, New York).

Feb. 3 An "Air Balloon, thirty feet high, to which will be affixed a gallery and boat," is being constructed at an academy in New York. The expense, amounting to about $500, will be met by subscriptions.—*N. J. Gaz.*, F 21.

7 It is resolved by congress, in session at New York, "That Joseph Carleton, secretary in the war-office be, and he is hereby directed to remove the books and papers belonging to that office, to this city, as soon as the measure can be effected.

"That the post-master-general be directed to remove on or before the 21st of March next; and that the officers of the several departments of the treasury now at Philadelphia, be directed to remove on or before the first of May next, the books and papers of their respective offices to this city."—*Jour. of Congress* (1801 ed.), X: 33.

10 & 11 Congress appoints Gen. Schuyler, Gen. Dickinson, and Robert Morris "Commissioners, under the Ordinance passed at Trenton in December last, for laying out the Federal Town and erecting the Federal Buildings."—*Ind. Jour.*, F 26, 1785.

12 Trinity vestry takes into consideration "the late alarming proceedings of the House of Assembly of this State respecting the title of this Corporation to the Church farm and Trinity Church burying ground formerly called the Kings farm and Garden." A resolution is passed "That the Minutes of the House of Assembly of the 7th instant relative to the title of the Church Estate be referred to a Committee and that they be directed to prepare a Remonstrance to the Honble the House of Assembly against the dangerous Precedent of the Legislative authority passing an opinion, in cases of property, which by the Constitution of this State, can only be cognizable in a Court of Law, and praying to Shew Cause why the same should not appear on their minutes."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). See F 24.

14 Richard Henry Lee writes from New York to Patrick Henry, governour of Virginia: ". . . Both countries [Great Britain and the United States] have been to blame [since the restoration of peace], and transgressions against the terms of peace were on each side coeval, so that whilst we charged them with removing the slaves from New York, they pointed to the violence with which their friends were every where treated, with the detention of their debts, and with actions here brought against those who possessed houses in this city whilst it was in their power by the fortune of war. . . ."—*Letters of Richard Henry Lee*, II: 333.

17 The name of *The New-York Journal, and State Gazette* (see Mr 18, 1784) is changed to *The New-York Journal, and the General Advertiser.*—Early Newspapers, II: 424; Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 448. See Mr 3.

18 Extracts from the proceedings of the "Society for promoting the manumission of Slaves," recently organized, are published to inform the public regarding the text of its constitution, the names of officers (elected on Feb. 10), etc. John Jay is president.—*N. Y. Gazetteer*, F 18, 1785 (in N. J. H. S.). The first quarterly meeting was scheduled for May 12.—*N. Y. Gazetteer*, My 10, 1785 (bound in same volume). See also *The Picture of N. Y.* (1807), 113.

23 William Morton and Samuel Horner change their paper (see Ap, 1783) from a semi-weekly to a daily. They alter the title to *The New York Morning Post, and Daily Advertiser.*—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 464. This was the first daily newspaper in New York. For the first New York paper established as a daily, see Mr 1.

24 The corporation of Trinity Church presents a petition to the senate, asking to be permitted to be heard in opposition to the report of a committee of the assembly, which, on Feb. 7, declared that the title to the land formerly known as the King's Farm and Garden "was of right, before the revolution, vested in the King of Great Britain, and now belongs to, and is of right vested in, the people of this state." At the same time the corporation presents a memorial and remonstrance to the assembly, stating briefly Trinity's title to this land, the ground of the objection being that the assembly committee made its report without consulting the trustees of Trinity corporation on the subject.—*Loudon's N. Y. Packet*, F 28, 1785. An unsigned tract of 34 pages in reply to the remonstrance was published the same year. It is entitled *Some Remarks on the Memorial*, etc., and is addressed to the assembly. It is reprinted in full in the N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1870), 341–72.

25 John Adams is appointed minister to England.—Winsor, VII: 233.

Mr 1 Francis Childs begins the publication of *The New-York Daily*

1785 *Advertiser*.—Early Newspapers, II: 417. *Cf.* Brigham, A. A. S.
Mr 1 *Proc.* (1917), 396–97. See S 20.

– 3 From this date until June 23 (*q.v.*), Eleazer Oswald published *The New-York Journal, and the General Advertiser* (see F 17, 1785) for Elizabeth Holt.—Early Newspapers, II: 424; Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 448.

8 Burying the dead in vaults beneath either of the Presbyterian churches (the Wall St. Church and the Brick Church) is forbidden by the church authorities of this denomination.—*Proc. of the Trustees*, First Presbyterian Church.

" *The New-York Gazetteer* (see D 7, 1784) becomes *The New-York Gazetteer, and the Country Journal*.—Early Newspapers, II: 423; Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 431–32. See Ag 14, 1786.

10 Jefferson is appointed minister to France.—Winsor, VII: 233, and authorities there cited. Windsor says (p. 235) that "Jefferson's career in France was characteristic. He lost no opportunity to inculcate his principles of free trade. . . ." His activities as a whole, as outlined by Winsor, indicate a purpose to establish international good will on a basis of practical reciprocity in physical benefits. Among the specific things mentioned, "He conferred with the political mentors of the coming French Revolution, and wrote to Jay to induce the shipment of American flour for the starving Parisians."

11 Trinity vestry passes a resolution "That M^r Duane one of the Church Wardens be authorized to purchase of M^r John Leake his large dwelling house and lot of ground at the Corner of Nassau and Fair Streets for the use of this Corporation, . . ."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*).

It also resolves "That the Committee of repairs be directed to examine the Cisterns and Belfrey of S^t Pauls Chappel and that they cause such repairs to be made as they may think necessary."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). On May 13, the committee reported that the cisterns on the roof of St. Paul's "should be boarded or shingled in the same mannner as the rest of the rooff."—*Ibid.*

16 The schools in the city hall (see Ap 30, 1784) "greatly disturb Congress," and the common council orders that Mr. Riggs and Mr. Grahams remove their school immediately.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 124.

24 Samuel Ogden, in a petition to the common council, states that "the late War hath totally ruined, The Fire Enjine, and Water Works, which were errected for the purpose of Supplying this City with Water" (see Ap 17, 1776). He offers, at the expense of himself and his associates, to "erect and Establish a Fire Enjine, at or near the Place where the former one was Built, which shall supply the Resorvoir with 144,000 Gallons of Water per day," and to conduct the water in pipes through the streets, at such compensation as may be agreed upon.—From original petition (in metal file No. 8, city clerk's record-room), endorsed "read April 5^th 1785 & committed to Ald. Broome Ald. Nielson Mr. Phoenix;" see also *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 129. The committee made a report on Feb. 6, 1786 (*q.v.*).

27 "The French embassy was transferred to New York, and with it the chaplain and his entire chapel furnishings. On the 27th of March, 1785, Barbè Marbois wrote: . . . 'The establishment of the Legation chapel at New York will give the Catholics of that city all the spiritual aid that they can desire.'"—Shea, *Life and Times of the Most Rev. John Carroll*, 266; *Eccles. Rec.*, III: 1451. See, further, Ap 30.

29 Mr. Jay, the secretary for foreign affairs, having accepted for his use as an office "the Room above the Common Council Chamber, instead of the said Chamber," the board directs that it be fitted up agreeable to his directions.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 127. It appears doubtful whether Mr. Jay occupied quarters in the city hall.—See the New York directories, and extracts from his journal, cited in *Mag. Am. Hist.*, June, 1880, p. 466.

" The commissioners for laying out the streets in the burnt part of the city report to the common council their proposed plan of alterations. It is approved by the board so far as it relates to the regulation of Broadway, New Street, and Verlettenberg Street with its continuation to the North River. This decision was repealed on May 20, 1785.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 126–27, 142. See also Mr 3, 1784.

" The ferries from Whitehall to Staten Island and Elizabethtown Point having been put up separately for sale at public vendue, Gosen Ryerson is awarded the ferry to Staten Island for three years at £20 a year with stated conditions; the one to Elizabethtown Point goes to Thomas Twigley for the same term at £60 per annum.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 125–26; see also L. M. R. K., III: 943–44; Pl. 174, Vol. III. Mar. 29

A ship intended for the London trade, named the "Governor Clinton," the property of John Franklin, is launched at the shipyards on the East River.—*N. J. Gaz.* (Trenton), Ap 18, 1785. Apr. 1

On recommendation of a congressional committee, to which had been referred a memorial of "Samuel Frauncis," congress resolves: "That the secretary of Congress take a lease from Samuel Frauncis for his house, now occupied by the public, for the term of two years, at the rate of eight hundred and twelve dollars, and one half of a dollar a year. [*Cf.* Ap 23.] 4

"That a warrant be drawn in favor of the said Samuel Frauncis, for the sum of sixteen hundred and twenty-five dollars, on account of the said rent, and to discharge a mortgage on said house.

"That in consideration of the singular services of the said Samuel Frauncis, and of his advances to the American prisoners, the sum of two thousand dollars be paid to the said Samuel Frauncis, on account of the loan office certificates in his hands, and that they be delivered up and cancelled."—*Jour. of Cong.* (printed by Dunlap, 1785), X: 107. See, further, Ag 25, 1785; Mr 14, 1786. Fraunces himself had not yet returned to New York as a tavern-keeper.—See My 8, 1788. See also descrip. of Pl. 167-b, III: 850.

A committee advises the Regents to publish a plan of the tuition and discipline in Columbia College and an address to the public "explanatory of their Institution, representing the losses of Columbia College and the deranged state of its funds, and requesting the aid of the public by voluntary subscriptions to carry their plan into full execution." It also recommends an application to the legislature for a grant of aid "by a tax on marriage licenses or any other mode they may think proper."—*Hist. of Columbia Univ.* 1754–1904, 64–65. The plan of tuition and discipline was published as *The Statutes of Columbia College in N. Y.* (1785). "

The legislature passes an act granting to Isaac Van Wyck and others the sole right of running a stage between New York and Albany on the east side of the Hudson River. Two stages are to be provided, for passengers and baggage, each stage to proceed at least once every week from the respective cities.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1785), chap. 52. See Ap 17. "

It is ordered by the common council that the ground in the rear of the bridewell be used for a garden for the bridewell and almshouse, and that the stables and other buildings there be removed.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 128. 5

The legislature passes "An Act to appoint the place of holding the Supreme Court of Judicature of this State, in future, and to prolong the terms thereof, and for other purposes therein mentioned." Certain times are designated when terms of court are to be held in New York and Albany respectively. The clerk's office is to be held in New York, and a deputy clerk is to be appointed for Albany. Court documents are to be removed every six months to New York.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1785), chap. 61. 7

John Franklin and other inhabitants of Montgomerie Ward and the Out Ward petition that several sunken lots in "the Meadows," which are filled with standing water, may be raised, as they are a menace to health. The owners are required to fill these lots, and cause the streets in front of them to be paved. 15

The common council also orders that the aldermen and assistants of these wards be a committee to regulate Roosevelt, James, Catharine, and Rutgers Sts.—*M. C. C.* (1784-1831), I: 132–33.

The common council appoints a committee to estimate the expense of widening Greenwich St., "to the Southw^d of M^r Mesier's . . . to the flat Rock at the Battery."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 133. An expense of £7,000 was reported on April 20.—*Ibid.*, I: 134. "

Isaac van Wyck, Talmage Hall, and John Kennedy advertise that, in addition to the Boston stage (see O 15, 1784), they have "erected Genteel Stage Waggons" to run twice a week from New York to Albany (see Ap 4). "They will leave Cape's tavern, New-York, and Lewis's in Albany, Monday and Thursday Mornings, precisely at five o'clock, and return Wednesdays and Saturdays." They believe their exertions to repair the roads, the "elegance of their waggons and horses, and the pains taking to establish good houses of entertainment, with the very moderate price of four pence . . . per mile, for each passenger who shall be allowed to carry 14 lb. of baggage, will induce the public to give every encouragement possible to their undertaking."—*N. Y. Packet*, Ap 17, 1785. See, further, Je 23. 17

1785 Apr. 18 Richard Henry Lee writes from New York to George Washington: ". . . War or peace in Europe, hangs yet in doubtful balance; both parties arming with assiduity, and nothing determined upon. Mr. John Adams, is sent plenipotentiary to the court of London, and Mr. Jefferson is the minister at Versailles, Dr. Franklin having leave, at his own request, to retire." . . .—*Letters of Richard Henry Lee*, II: 349.

20 A committee of the common council having reported on July 13 that "a Powder Magazine can conveniently & safely be placed on the Corporation Ground at Inchlam Bergh to the West of the middle Road & to the north of the Farm of the late Benjamin Nicoll Esq^r," it is ordered that it be erected there, and a committee is appointed to report a plan for the building.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 153, 159. By December the building was ready for use.—See O 5 and 14, D 14 and 21.

23 "Samuel Fraunces, late of the City of New York, innkeeper, but at present of the County of Monmouth, New Jersey, farmer, and Elizabeth his wife," sell Fraunces Tavern to "George Powers, butcher, of Brooklyn" for £1,950.—*Liber Deeds*, XLII: 414.

The later transfers of the property were as follows: George Powers sold it to Dr. Nicholas Romayne, April 30, 1795, for £2,200.—*Ibid.*, LIV: 144. Dr. Romayne in turn sold it to John S. Moore, June 24, 1800, for $6,250.—*Ibid.*, LIX: 68. He kept it only a short time, selling it June 22, 1801, to Thomas Gardner, for $7,500.—*Ibid.*, LX: 439. It was then described as bounded "north by Pearl street, formerly Dock street." In the division of the estate of Thomas Gardner, it fell to his son John Gardner. He left two daughters, Mrs. Malvina Kettletas, and Mrs. Jane McCarthy. In the division of estate it fell to the latter, who afterward married Count de Dion."—Pelletreau, *Early N. Y. Houses*, 112–13; L. M. R. K., III: 978; *Historic Buildings now standing in N. Y. erected prior to* 1800, 20. See, further, Ja 6, 1789.

28 A newspaper of the day remarks, in a humorous article, "We hear the Town of Rockaway [Long Island] was illuminated a few Evenings ago, on receiving the news that the Seat of Government was to be removed to that Place next Session. . . ."—*Daily Adv.*, Ap 28, 1785.

30 A letter is read in the common council from Mr. St. John, "Consul of his most Christian Majesty the King of France & Navarre," requesting that the Roman Catholics of the city may be permitted to meet in the exchange until their church can be finished. It is ordered that he be informed that the exchange was injured during the war, and cannot sustain any great weight. The assembly lately conceived they were in so much danger in two instances "when a concourse of people were collected" that they removed to another place for security. It is believed "these Facts will probably render the Exchange ineligible to the Roman Catholic Assembly as a Place of public Worship And that M^r Mayor be requested to represent the same to his most Christian Majesty's Consul."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 137.

A leading historian of the Catholic Church relates the following sequel of this incident: "The one to whom the Catholics of the great city owe most is Hector St. John de Crêvecoeur, Consul-General of France. . . . In their name he applied in April 1785, to the city authorities for the use of the Exchange on Broad Street, a building then entirely unoccupied; but the Common Council refused to permit the Catholics to assemble there on Sunday. St. John de Crêvecoeur resented the act as an indignity to himself and the Catholic body. Roused by him, the Catholics of New York resolved to secure ground and erect a church. A law had been passed for the incorporation of religious societies, and, under its provisions, St. John de Crêvecoeur, José Ruiz Silva, James Stewart, and Henry Duffin were incorporated on the 10th of June, 1785 [*q. v.*], as 'The Trustees of the Roman Catholic Church in the City of New York.' There was some difficulty in obtaining a site, but during the summer Father Whelan, guided, it is said, by Mr. Silva's judgment, bought a lease of five lots on Barclay Street extending to Church. A carpenter's-shop standing on this ground became a temporary church building for the Catholic body on New York Island. In August, Trinity Church, which owned the fee, encouraged the little flock of Catholics by agreeing to sell them the reversion on easy terms, and more than fulfilled the promise."—Shea, *Life and Times of the Most Rev. John Carroll* (1888), 266–67; *Catholic Encycl.*, XI: 21 (title "New York"). See, further, O 5, 1785.

" Nicholas Ray, of London, in a letter to the corporation of the city, offers "his Services in purchasing the Iron Work and other materials" necessary to repair the ruins wrought by the two great fires that occurred in New York during the war. The common council passes a resolution that thanks be sent him "for his benevolent Intentions," but that "the deranged State of the Corporation Revenues in consequence of the heavy debt contracted by their predecessors in office previous to the late War is such as to prevent their acceptance of his kind offer."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 136. Apr. 30

" The common council directs the chamberlain to advertise for proposals "for sinking & build^g a Pier in the North River opposite the Lots lately sold near the Bear Market."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 138. Daniel Phoenix, acting for the corporation, advertised on May 23 for bids for "sinking the blocks and building the bridges, to compleat the Bason, near the Corporation Dock, at the North river."—*N. Y. Packet*, My 23, 1785. Elias Burger offered to build the wharf and bulkhead for £200, and the common council accepted the proposal.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 146. See D 28.

" The common council orders that a public pound be kept by Richard Varian at the Bulls Head Tavern in the Out Ward.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 137.

" Wm. Dodge receives £8:8 "for work at the Bridewell fence," and Embree and Shotwell (see F 14, 1789) £119:11:6 "for sundries at the Bridewell."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 138.

" Anthony Post is paid £260 for repairs to the city hall.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 138. This is one of many payments for this purpose at this period, due to its poor condition (see S 22, 1784), as well as its expected occupation by congress (see D 22 and 24, 1784).

May 2 The mayor transmits to the common council Washington's reply to the board's address of Dec. 2, 1784 (*q. v.*). It is entered in full in the minutes, with the order that the address and answer be published.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 139–40. Washington's letter is preserved in the N. Y. Hist. Soc., but remains the property of the city.—See N. Y. H. S. *Quart. Bull.*, I: 38 (Jl, 1917). See also *Addresses of the City of N. Y. to Geo. Washington, with his Replies.*

5 The announcement is published in New York that Bishop Seabury of Connecticut, "the first personage consecrated for the government of the Episcopal Church in North America," is on his way from London to New London, his residence, after having been consecrated Nov. 14, 1784 (*q. v.*).—*Loudon's N. Y. Packet*, My 5, 1785. Regarding the validity of his consecration by the Bishops of Scotland, see *ibid.*, O 31, 1785. The first ordination conducted by him in the state of New York was that of John Lowe, a Virginian, on Nov. 3, in St. George's Church, Hempstead, L. I.—*Ibid.*, N 10, 1785.

" Capt. Andrew Moodie reports to Gov. Clinton the number of pieces of ordnance remaining at Fort Washington, Fort Tryon, the "baveer gate," and Fort George. For facsimile of his returns, see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1858), opp. p. 480.

11 The "Empress of China" returns from China to New York. She realized a net profit of $30,727, or twenty percent on the capital invested.—Stevens, *Progress of N. Y. in a Century*, 46. On May 19, Samuel Shaw, the commercial agent for the owners, wrote to Mr. Jay, the minister for foreign affairs, describing the voyage. He referred to this as the "first vessel that has been fitted out by the inhabitants of the United States of America, for essaying a commerce with those of the Empire of China." The ship "is about 360 tons burthen, built in America, and equipped with 43 persons, under the command of John Green, Esq." She sailed from New York, Feb. 22, 1784 (*q. v.*), and arrived at Canton on Aug. 30, 1784. She left Canton Dec. 27, and returned by way of the Cape of Good Hope to New York, where she arrived May 11, 1785. Mr. Jay laid Mr. Shaw's letter before congress, which expressed "a peculiar satisfaction in the successful issue of that first effort of the citizens of America, to establish a direct trade with China."—*N. J. Gaz.* (Trenton), S 26, 1785; *Corresp. and Pub. Papers of John Jay*, III: 144–49.

On this voyage, the "Empress of China" brought over three services of table china marked in Canton with the insignia of the Cincinnati; one of these, more elaborately decorated than the others, Mr. Shaw presented to Gen. Washington, and one to Gen. Knox. The third is still in the possession of his descendants.

Richard Henry Lee, writing from New York to James Madison on May 30, said: "The American enterprise has been well markt by a short and successful Voyage made from hence to Canton in China—The Chinese were kind to our people and glad to see a new source of Commerce opened to them from a New People, as they called us—The Europeans there were civil but astonished at

1785 May 11 the rapidity of our movements, especially the English—I fear that our Countrymen will overdo this business—For now there appears every where a Rage for East India Voyages, so that the variety of means may defeat the attainment of the concurrent end—A regulated & useful commerce with that part of the World . . ."—*Letters of Richard Henry Lee*, II: 366.

12 At the Coffee House in New York the first quarterly meeting of the Society for the Manumission of Slaves is held. Of this society John Jay was the first president, and he wrote much on the subject. —*Corresp. and Pub. Papers of John Jay*, ed. by Henry P. Johnston (N. Y., 1891), III: 185.

" The post-office is removed to No. 8 Wall St.—*N. Y. Jour.*, My 12, 1785. See O 5, 1789.

13 A resolution is passed by Trinity vestry "That the Committees of repairs and Pews be directed to view the South door of S^{t}. Pauls Chappel and report the practicability of shutting up the same, and making in lieu thereof a large elevated Pew with two smaller ones on each side similar to the Governors and the two Pews adjoining, so as to make both sides of the Church uniform. That they likewise report the practicability of Converting the South West Window of the Church into a door for the Gallery Stair case: of altering the pews in the South Gallery: of having an Aile through the middle of the same with square Pews on each side and of lathing and plaistring the lower Belfry and that they report thereon . . ."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*).

Mr. Rutherfurd, of the committee on leases, requests the opinion of Trinity vestry "whether Partition and Vesy [*sic*] Streets on the Church farm should be laid out at the width of 58 or 65 feet;" he represents "that in the original plan drawn by M^{r} Marschalk the Streets were laid down at 40 feet wide and the Houses built accordingly, that after the great fire of 1776 in which all the houses in both Streets were destroyed: the then Managers of the Church estate determined to make each Street 25 [65?] feet wide which determination this Corporation have since approved of, but that the fence around the burying ground of S^{t} Pauls Church has been placed in such a manner as to make the Streets only 58 feet wide instead of 65 and that graves have been dug and Vaults built contiguous to the fence so as to make the removal inconvenient and disagreeable to many and that in the lower part of the Street the City Surveyor has laid out several lots on a line with the burying ground fence on which several houses have been built and some of them with brick." The vestry, taking these facts into consideration, and reflecting "that the removal of the houses and the burying ground fences would be attended with many inconveniences and perhaps be impracticable," pass a resolution "That this Corporation do recede from their former determination with respect to the width of Partition and Vesy Streets and that the width of said Streets in future be 58 feet each."—*Ibid.*

16 The name of *Loudon's New-York Packet* is changed, with the issue of this date, to *The New-York Packet*.—Early Newspapers, II: 426; Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 474.

20 Congress passes its first act relative to the disposal of Western lands.—Winsor, VII: 533, citing a bibliography of source material on this important national question.

23 An advertisement informs the public that Talmage Hall "having taken the elegant House on Haerlem Heights [the Roger Morris house], of Isaac Ledyard, Esq. [see Jl 9, 1784]; for the accommodation of his eastern and northern stages, has been also at a very considerable expence, in furnishing it for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen from town, as well as Gentlemen travellers—He has provided himself with ready and obedient servants, and the best fare the country and town affords.

"Parties from town, and travellers, may be served with Breakfasts, Dinners, Suppers, Relishes, Tea, Punch, &c. at ten minutes notice. He keeps the choicest liquors, and promises that his guests shall have the most prompt attendance. He has provided also genteel lodgings, stabling and pasture.

"The Octagon room is very happily calculated for a turtle party, and his guests shall have for deserts, Peaches, Apricots, Pears, Gooseberries, Nectarines, Cherries, Currants and Strawberries in their seasons.

"The want of a genteel house of entertainment in the neighbourhood of the town, has been a very common complaint; the subscriber has made this as much so, as his money and taste would possibly allow; and humbly hopes for the encouragement of the public."—*N. Y. Packet*, My 26, 1785. See Mr 13, 1788.

May 30 Joseph Corre announces that at "the Confectionary and New-York Hotel," 52 Smith (William) St., he supplies "anything in the Confectionary way." He also has "genteel rooms" for lodgers. Besides serving "Ice Creams" every day, he deals in pickled oysters, portable soups, etc.—*N. Y. Packet*, My 30, 1785. A year later, Corre became proprietor of the City Tavern at the present 115 Broadway.

June 1 The work of rebuilding the Wall Street Presbyterian Church is completed at an expense of between $6,000 and $7,000.—Miller, *Memoir of Rev. John Rodgers* (1813), 249. The interior finishing and roof cost £2,000; the cupola, columns, rear and fences cost £500. —*Proc. of the Trustees* (Session Book).

9 Henry Kennedy announces that he has taken "the well-known Mead House, the sign of the two friendly brothers, late in the occupation of Mrs. Montanye, situated in Great-George's Street, between Murray and Warren streets." He has supplied himself with an abundance of mead and cakes, which "cannot fail to prove inviting to the Fair Sex; who, as a further inducement, will again be pleased to point out to themselves the very eligible and romantic situation of the Gardens."—*N. Y. Packet*, Je 9, 1785. It was at No. 317 Great George St., near the bridewell.—*Ibid.*, D 26, 1785. John Amory, and later John Kirk, had been innkeepers here after Mrs. Montagnie.—See S 17 and O 22, 1781. See, further, F 6, 1786.

10 An act of incorporation is secured for the "Trustees of the Roman Catholic Church of the City of New York." This was accomplished through the efforts of the French consul, Hector St. John de Crèvecœur. An unexpired lease of lots at the south-east corner of Barclay and Church Sts. was bought from Trinity corporation on which to build a church.—*Catholic Encycl.*, XI: 21 (title "New York"). See also Ap 30 and O 5.

13 A subscription is soon to open for erecting an organ in St. Paul's Church.—*N. Y. Packet*, Je 13, 1785.

20 A petition of "Isaac Sears of this City Merch^{t}" is read in the common council, "setting forth that he, by certain Indentures of Lease & Release duly made & executed by Thomas Arden & Mary his Wife Dated the 2^{d} & 3^{d} Days of feb^{y} 1770 became & still stands seized in fee simple of the Parts & Shares divided & undivided of the said Thomas Arden in all that certain Piece of Ground situate in the City of New York bounded Westerly in front by the Broad Way Southerly by the Green commonly called the fields Easterly by the Ground belonging to this Corporation & occupied with the Poor House & Northerly by other Ground of the said Corporation of which Piece of Land John Harris the Elder was seized at the time of his Death—That the said Petitioner actually paid for the s^{d} Piece of Ground the Sum of Eighty Pounds . . .; That the Bridewell is erected on Part of the said Ground & the said Petitioner is willing to release the same to this Corporation on their ordering him to be paid the said purchase Money of eighty Pounds with lawful Interest.

"Whereupon it was agreed by the Board to accept of M^{r} Sears's Offer & Ordered that the Clerk prepare a Deed accordingly."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 145. The release was delivered Oct. 19, 1785 (*q.v.*).

" The commissioners of the almshouse present to the common council a plan "for enclosing the Ground commonly called the fields," and it is resolved that they may proceed with the execution of the design.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 144. Such enclosure may be said to mark the beginning of "the Park."—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1865), 548, 560. See also descrip. of Pl. 54-b, I: 416. See, further, Ag 24, 1818.

" The common council having received petitions for leases of the Common Lands, it is ordered that one of the city surveyors lay out the vacant lands belonging to the city, between the Post and Bloomingdale Roads, into lots of about five acres, numbered, and "leaving a middle Road between the said two Roads."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 145; Black, *Municipal Ownership of Land*, 25–26. See also D 21.

21 There is advertised to be held "in the Garden of the Academy in Broad-street," on June 23, "A most elegant Exhibition Of the Small Italian Shades, Where a variety of Scenes . . . will be exhibited. . . .

"An addition of a Fort, which will answer the salute of several vessels passing by. The engagement of the ships shall last until one of them is entirely dismasted and sunk; after which the Conquerer shall re-enter the harbour, and be saluted by the Fort. The Sea shall be represented in motion.

1785 June 21 "The large Chinese Shades shall exhibit a great variety of scenes of the most pleasing aspect; and in some of them the actors will vault a prodigious height up and down.

"Then will be a grand Illumination, upon Pyramids, to prevent any kind of accident by fire.

"A Grand Band of Music will perform in the Garden, during the whole time; and the Dancing Room opened. . . ."—*N. Y. Gazetteer*, Je 21, 1785 (N. J. Hist. Soc.)

22 The first convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the state of New York is held in New York City.—Wilson, *Mem. Hist. of N. Y.*, IV: 624; Dix, *A Hist. of the Parish of Trinity Church*, II: 103.

23 The proprietors of the stage-wagons that ply between New York and Albany (see Ap 17) advertise to make the journey in two days, leaving Cape's tavern every Monday and Friday morning. They mention several stopping-places for the run. The fare is reduced from four to three pence per mile "during the continuance of good roads."—*N. Y. Packet*, Je 23, 1785. This schedule was altered, Aug. 23, to run the stages three times a week; that is, to leave each terminal on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and return Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.—*Ibid.*, Ag 25, 1785. Again, on Oct. 3, for "the ease of the Passengers," the trip from New York to Albany was to be performed in three days, leaving Monday and Thursday; and the four-cent-per-mile charge, "agreeable to Act of Assembly," was restored.—*Ibid.*, O 13, 1785.

" Elizabeth Holt resigns the proprietorship of *The New-York Journal, and the General Advertiser* to Eleazer Oswald (see Mr 3) and Andrew Brown. The new publishers change the name of the paper to *The New-York Journal, or the Weekly Register*.—Early Newspapers, II: 424; Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 448. See Ja 18, 1787.

28 Notice is published that, after July 1, the "tea-water men" will supply water at "six-pence per hhd."—*N. Y. Gazetteer*, Je 28, 1785 (in N. J. H. S.).

July 6 The standard of the American dollar (to contain 375 64/100 grains of silver) is established as the unit of United States currency.—Winsor, VII: 70. For a history of coins and currency in New York, see Wilson's *Mem. Hist.*, IV, chap. 10; Crosby, *Early Coins of Am.* (1875), 289. See also Chronology, IV: 972–73.

11 The French church steeple is struck by lightning.—*N. Y. Packet*, Jl 14, 1785; *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 152.

13 It is ordered by the common council that Catharine Slip be filled up from the middle of Cherry St. to the bulkhead at the public expense.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 152.

19 Edward Meeks submits a bill to Trinity corporation amounting to £83:19:4, for the cost of an iron fence which he has set up around the churchyard. The items include "Iron Bars and pikes for fifty four pannel;" also "52 Tulips."—From the original bill in N. Y. H. S.

20 Christopher Colles, in a petition to the common council, urges prompt settlement of demands which he has made upon the board, "on account of a matter which he flatters himself will be of considerable importance to the public in general, & to the City in particular, as well as private advantage to himself." He states "that his distresses are of such a poignant nature, as compel him to request some, ('tho small,) yet present assistance."—From original petition (in metal file No. 8, in city clerk's record-room), endorsed "read & filed 10th Augt 1785 £100 to be advanced to Mr Colles;" *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 160. See N 23.

21 The president of congress, at the request of that body, having written on July 20 to the mayor that the debates of congress are frequently interrupted by the passing of carriages, and that congress desires to order that chains be provided for preventing such interruptions during their daily sessions, the common council expresses its willingness that chains be drawn across the streets from the north-east, south-east, and south-west corners of the city hall.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 157; *Letters of Richard Henry Lee*, II: 376.

27 The commissioners of forfeiture, on attainder of James De Lancey, sell his land between 57th and 70th Sts., 6th Ave. and Hudson River, to John Somerindyke.—*Book of Forfeited Estates*, 78. This property became known as the Somerindyke Farm. *Cf.* descrip. of Pl. 36-b, I: 279. See also Ag 16, 1784.

Aug. 1 The common council orders that the vacant ground back of the barracks be used for the burial of the dead from the almshouse and bridewell.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 158.

2 Morgan Lewis purchases "Mount Pitt" from the commissioners of forfeiture, the original owner, Thomas Jones, having been attainted.—*Liber Deeds*, XLIII: 36. Lewis advertised it for sale on Feb. 24, 1786 (*q. v.*). See also descrip. of Pl. 62, I: 439; L. M. R. K., III: 951; and 1767. Aug. 2

An item of New York news states: "A Correspondent, says he has hopes, to flatter himself and all the friends of the Drama, that we shall once more have the benefit of that pleasing amusement in this city, and that foreigners of distinction and others may no longer complain of our want of public entertainment; he is surprized at the insolence of the Tory gentry, who it seems in order to ingratiate themselves with some of the citizens are using their influence, however inconsiderable it may be, to prevent any performances of that kind, but it is to be hoped, that those gentlemen, who have shared all the perils of the war, and braved danger in its most ghastly forms, will not by the intrigues of those designing and insignificant characters be deprived of partaking of the enjoyments which that innocent and rational amusement affords."—*Penn. Jour.*, Ag 13, 1785. See Ag 12. 10

A description of the frequenters of the Battery walk, on a Sunday evening, is published.—*N. Y. Jour.*, Ag 11, 1785. 11

The John Street Theatre is opened "by Messieurs Hallam and Allen, after a long absence from a country, where former residence and attachment have entitled them to the distinction of citizenship. The entertainment of the evening, which received unbounded bursts of applause from a most polite and numerous assembly of both sexes, was an admirable collection of moral characters, happily selected (by the judicious taste of the managers) from the most accomplished works that Europe has produced, and were displayed in a manner that bestowed the highest honour on the performers; and to the reflecting mind gave the finest lessons of instruction, pleasingly blended with amusement."—*Penn. Jour.*, Ag 17, 1785. The entertainments thus begun, announced as a course of lectures commencing with a prologue and ending with a pantomime, were given by only a small part of the American Company.—Ireland, *Recs. of the N. Y. Stage*, I: 65, where the date of reopening is given erroneously as Aug. 24. Having been encouraged by the public, the regularly installed managers, Hallam and Henry, brought the main body of their performers to New York in the autumn and began a season of legitimate drama on Nov. 21, 1785 (*q. v.*). See also Ag 24 and S 20. 12

"Veritas," in a letter to the press, observes "that it is a general complaint that in this great city and its environs there is not any spot where its inhabitants can take exercise for health and amusement. . . . The size and consequence that this town must one day arrive at, ought strongly to impress the necessity of attending to this object. In this view the Battery naturally presents itself as a subject capable of vast improvement; were the margin of this ground laid out with judgment, planted with a row of trees, and furnished with seats, from whence we could admire the beauties of one of the finest harbours of the world. There is also another space of ground, which calls loudly for the hand of improvement—now a public nuisance, from which the inhabitants are infested during the summer season, with continual clouds of stinking dust. The ground I mean is the Fields.—This place laid out with judgment and taste, would become a blessing to the inhabitants of New York, and an ornament to the city." He describes the methods in vogue in Great Britain and Ireland for obtaining plans for public improvements. —*N. Y. Packet*, Ag 15, 1785. 15

The city treasurer, Daniel Phoenix, having submitted a "Representation" relative to an allowance for his services, the common council orders "that five Per Cent be allowed the Treasurer, for the whole time of his being in Office, in full Compensation for his ordinary as well as extraordinary Services relative to the ordinary Revenues of this Corporation."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 163–64. The original "Representation," thus briefly alluded to in the minutes, is a review of "what was formerly the practice with respect to the County business." It states: 17

"The Chamberlain had Under his Direction the Care and Collection of the Corporation Revenues only. The Taxes were paid into the Hands of the Church wardens who were Chosen Annually by the freeholders, and were properly Church officers, appointed in Consequence of an Act of Assembly Granting a Support to the Ministry in this City. The whole of the Taxes were paid into their Hands, and they had the Laying out of the money appropriated to the Support of the Poor House, which was the most considerable part of the Tax.—The Water & Lamps & Roads was paid into the

1785 Aug. 17 Hands of the City Treasurer by those Gentlemen. No Specific Salary or Commission was Assigned them for this Business, they derived their Emolument from the profits made on the Supplies, and Surely no person Can say they derived no benefit from their appointment. This is not Consistent with reason, nor can it be supposed That They Should Devote so considerable a part of their time to the public *Gratis*. I can Assure the Board that those Gentlemen Considered the Business as Profitable and worth their Attention for I can Speak with Confidence, as I have the Information from the first Hand—even the Gentlemen themselves—that it was worth between 3 & 400 pounds, and I believe it may be Concluded that they did not mention the Extent of their profits. The money for Watch & Lamps was paid out of the City Treasury by an order of Common Council, and on this the Treasurer had a Commission. I am well informed from a Gent. who was a Member of the Board in M^r^ Crugers day That he was allowed 5 pc^t^ on that money for which I could produce the Testimony of Gent. of unexceptionable Character.

"At present all public Monies are paid into the City Treasury, and are Subject to the order of Com Council. The Business of this office is Increased beyond any former time, and the Disorderd State of the Corporation affairs, on the Evacuation of this City, has renderd it Still more Arduous, So that the person Executing this office Must of Necessity devote a Very Considerable part of his time to the public in order to do Justice to his appointment. The amo[unt] of Corporation Revenue in a Common Year is about £2800. Of this it may be Supposed to fall Short by Remissions & Losses £150, Which will reduce it to £2650. This Sum at 5 pc^t^ is £132–10– for which a Sett of Books are to be Kept—Accounts to the amount of near 450 to be drawn out and the amount of revenue above mentioned to be Collected from as many different persons,—An allowance Scarcely Sufficient to Compensate a Clerk.

"Besides this there is the business of the Taxes—The Accounts are to be Kept with the Collectors of the different wards & Districts —Settlements to be made under the Inspection of a Committee of this Board—and the Sums appropriated to be Carried to the Credit of Each Respective Account, can it be in reason Supposed that all this Business can be done without an allowance, *Surely not*.

"The office of Treasurer is an appointment of Great Trust and under its present Circumstances rendered more Important. It has been the practice of the Corporation to appoint persons of Respectability & Credit, who only can Give Such Security as will Justify the appointment, but is it worth the attention of any person to undertake all this Business for so Inconsiderable a Sum As the Allowance for Corporation business is So Small it remains with the Board to make Such allowance out of the Publick monies as Will make it worth the Labour and Attention it requires. It appears from an Act of Assembly which has been mentioned that an allowance was formerly made of 6^d^ in the pound to County Treasurers, and it Can be proved that John H Cruger was allowed 5 pc^t^ on the Publick monies paid into his hands by the Church wardens—Ad to this That So Long Ago as the time of Comt [Comptroller] Depeyster it appears from the old Books that he was allowed the Same Sum of 5 pc^t^ on the Taxes of this City—

"Can any Gent^n^ then Consider it Unreasonable that an Adequate Compensation Should be made for those Services at the present day—The board have Thought it Necessary to advance the price of Cartmen and others in their Laws for regulating the prices of their Services, and does not the Circumstances that Induced them to make those advances in their Case, Exist with respect to the Treasurer." He asks, in closing, an allowance "of 2 pc^t^."—From the original MS., in city clerk's record-room.

" The "old Magazine in the Fort," which measures 28 by 48 feet, is found to be "perfectly safe & convenient & that by a little airing will be very Dry."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 162. It is evidently intended for temporary use while the new one at "Inchlam Bergh" is being built.—See *ibid.*, I: 153, 159.

24 An item of New York news reads: "On Friday last [Ag 19] Messrs Hallam and Allen, the gentlemen who for some time past have entertained the town with their agreeable, humourous, and moral lectures [see Ag 12] paid into the hands of the commissioners of the Alms-House, One Hundred Dollars towards the maintenance and support of its indigent inhabitants. When the talents and labours of the ingenious are employed, as well to reform the manners as to the benevolent purpose of softening the rigors of misfortune, and feeding the poor and needy, they certainly deserve not only encouragement, but applause."—*Penn. Jour.*, Ag 27, 1785. For the attitude of the common council toward such donations, see O 14. Aug. 24

"A Citizen" addresses the following open letter to the city officials: "It is remarked by the citizens, that the Tea Water, with which this city is supplied, grows worse every day, so that the common pump water, used only to scrub houses, etc. with, is now prefered in cooking to our Tea Water. The reason is very obvious,—let any one view the pond, which is the spring and source of that pump, and you will find it to be a very sink and common sewer. It's like a fair every day with whites, and blacks, washing their cloths blankets and things too nauseous to mention; all their sudds and filth are emptied into this pond, besides dead dogs, cats, etc. thrown in daily, and no doubt, many buckets from that quarter of the town. The pond being so very near the pump has no distance to filter through the earth, and, it is more than probable, runs through a considerable canal under ground directly to the pump. Two watchmen would be sufficient, with proper laws and penalties to prevent any person from washing or throwing any filth in this pond. A very trifle of a tax would pay them, and in 6 or 9 months our water would be as good as it was before the war."—*N. Y. Jour.*, Ag 25, 1785. 25

John Francis advertises that "he has taken the house No. 3, in Great Dock-street, near the Exchange, nearly opposite to the War-Office, where he has again opened a Boarding House, at the sign of the True American."—*N. Y. Packet*, Ag 25, 1785. He moved from here into the well-known Fraunces Tavern, in 1789 (*q. v.*, My 27). "

Congress passes a resolution of appreciation for the "early, unsolicited, and continued labours of Mr. Thomas Paine, in explaining and enforcing the principles of the late revolution by ingenious and timely publications upon the nature of liberty and civil government." On Oct. 3, congress ordered payment to him of $3,000 for these services.—*Acts Passed at the First Cong.* (Phila., Francis Childs, 1795), 430. See also Ja 9, 1776. 26

A section of the city called "Canvass Town" (see Ag 17, 1784) comes into unpleasant notoriety, as the resort of disreputable people and a centre of crime. For instances of this character, see *N. Y. Gazetteer*, Ag 26, 1785; *N. Y. Jour.*, S 21, 1786; *Daily Adv.*, O 14, 1791. Its location was near the exchange at the foot of Broad St.—*N. Y. Gazetteer*, Ag 16, 1786. It is thus described: "Canvas Town.—The place so called was made after the great fire in 1776. It lay toward East river, and from Broad street to Whitehall street. It was so called from the temporary construction of the houses, and their being generally covered with canvas instead of roofs. Very lewd and dissolute persons were generally their tenants, and gave them their notoriety and fame."—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1856), 470, citing *Watson's Annals*, 172. See also S 21, 1776; Jl 3, 1797. "

John Fitch solicits the attention of congress to a model of his steamboat. His letter is accompanied by favourable recommendations from several prominent men. His application was referred to a committee, which never reported upon it.—Westcott, *Life of John Fitch*, 126–29. See Jl 27, 1786. 29

An account of the general condition of the city's expenditures and receipts, covering the period of one year and eight months from Dec. 26, 1783, shows total expenditures of £25,184, the largest items being £7,937 for repairs to public buildings, etc. and other contingent charges, £5,027 for the maintenance of the poorhouse, £4,500 for the watch and lamps departments, £3,470 for finishing and supporting the prisons of the bridewell, and £1,844 for interest on bonds due before the war. The total receipts are £24,435, of which £9,341 have been received from a tax of £10,000. Quit rents and ground rents, including arrears during the war, have yielded £7,376. Lots at the North River and Peck Slip have been sold for £3,517. The excise has brought in £2,008; the docks and slips, £868; ferries, £915, and house rent, £410. For these and other particulars, see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1859), 511–12. Sept. 1

Vandewater's Tavern (see Mr 14, 1759), opposite the Brick Meeting, in Nassau St., was frequently noticed in the news after the Revolution.—See *N. Y. Packet*, S 11, 1785; N 6, 1786; S 7, 1787; Jl 4, 1788. In 1789, it became known as Aorson's Tavern.—See *Daily Adv.*, Ap 27, My 12, 1789; *N. Y. Packet*, O 6, 1789; Ja 19, and Ap 22, 1790; Ja 6, 1791. See also Smith, *N. Y. in* 1789, 120–21. 11

Henry Remsen, being interested in the undivided real estate of his father, Hendrick Remsen, deceased, which is situated in the Dock Ward "between the Long Bridge and the Albany Pier," and part of which "was occupied by the Enemy as a Coal Yard" during 16

1785 Sept. 16 the war, petitions the common council for a rebate of quit rent paid to the city. He states that he has been informed that the common council has passed "an Act to exempt all the Citizens who have been in exile during the war, from the payment of quit rents upon such part or proportion of their real property," from which neither they nor their agents have received rents, profits, or income during that period.—From the original petition in box No. 6, in city clerk's record-room.

17 The common council grants permission "to the Neighborhood of the Corporation Dock at the North River to erect at their own Expence a Bulkhead on the South side of and projecting into the Slip opposite Vesey Street Ten feet; to begin opposite the North West Corner of the Market & from thence to run out in an exact Line, as far as the first Bridge of the said Dock or thereabouts."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 168.

20 "The Citizen" is performed at the John Street Theatre.—*N. Y. Packet*, S 19, 1785. This was the first performance of a "regular drama" in New York after the Revolution.—Ireland, *Recs. of the N. Y. Stage*, I: 66; Brown, *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, I: 8; Stevens, *Progress of N. Y. in a Century* (1876), 22. For the opening of the regular theatrical season, see N 21.

" The name of *The New-York Daily Advertiser* (see Mr 1) is changed to *The Daily Advertiser, Political, Commercial, and Historical*.—Early Newspapers, II: 417. See O 27.

" Notice is published of a new line of stages, "to start the 7th instant, from the Morning Star on Staten-Island, opposite Bergen-Point, every morning at four o'clock, (Sundays excepted) . . ." The route is from Paulus Hook to Philadelphia. "The Staten-Island Ferry Boats attend every day at the White-Hall Dock, to convey those passengers to the Morning Star, who prefer going by water. . . ."—*N. Y. Gazetteer*, S 20, 1785 (in N. J. H. S.).

Oct. 5 "The project of erecting a [Roman Catholic] church at New York [see Ap 30] was advancing by the energy of St. John de Crêvecoeur and the patronage of Don Diego de Gardoqui. Father Whelan and the trustees of the congregation undertook the erection of the edifice with courage, adopting a plan beyond their actual means, but hopefully looking forward to future progress. It was to be a handsome brick structure, with a square tower, forty-eight feet front by eighty-one in depth. They addressed petitions for aid to the Kings of France and Spain, the latter forwarded through Don Diego de Gardoqui, who furthermore consented to lay the corner-stone. This ceremony took place on the 5th of October, 1785. . . . The Spanish minister . . . in conformity with the desire of the congregation named the church St. Peter's. They were not, however, able to proceed with the work at once, but continued collecting funds for the purpose in New York and Europe." Meanwhile, as has already been noted (see Ap 30), a carpenter's shop which stood on the leasehold property which they had acquired on Barclay St. was fitted up as a temporary chapel.—Shea, *Life and Times of the Most Rev. John Carroll* (1888), 280; *N. Y. Packet*, O 10, 1785; *Eccles. Rec.*, VII: 1451; L. M. R. K., III: 936. See, further, My 26, 1786.

" Thomas Pool, in a petition to the common council, states that "he proposes for a few weeks to exhibit feats of horsemanship," and, as he cannot procure "any place convenient for the purpose but the bowling green," he asks for the use of it. He adds "that he has been in his Country's service during the war, and suffered several years imprisonment in the provoost in this City, where he was confined in irons in a dungeon 235 days without bed or firing, and daily tortured by the Provoost marshal—the consequence of which was that he was deprived of the use of his limbs Sixteen months."—From the original petition, in file No. 8, city clerk's record-room. The petition was rejected.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 173. Pool was probably the first American to give public performances of this character, having first exhibited in Philadelphia on Aug. 20, 1785, for fuller account of which see Greenwood's *The Circus* (1909), 66 *et seq*. See also S 27, 1786.

" Several proprietors of lands on Mulberry St. and in that vicinity state in a petition to the common council that improvements in their property have been retarded because the street has not been properly regulated; that "this Street is situate at the Foot of a very high Hill (the summit of which overlooks the Houses on the North East Side of the Street) and will . . . require to be raised several Feet before any considerable Improvements can be reasonably expected in that Part of the City." They propose that the street be so regulated "as to give the Water a gradual Descent from the House of Mr Thomas Arden, so as to carry it by Roosevelt Street into the East River." They add that they understand that their wishes have been under consideration by the board, who plan to fill up Mulberry Street by digging down Mott Street, which is just above and parallel to it. Among the signers of this petition are Margaret Livingston, William Mooney, Abraham Brevoort, and Peter Schermerhorn.—From the original petition (in metal file No. 8, city clerk's record-room), endorsed "read 15th March 1786." See also *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 206. Oct. 5

" Samuel Kip, in a bill of this date, charges the city £7:3 for "Landing & Carting" through his farm 57,711 brick, 2,500 pantile (curved tile for roofing), and 100 loads of stone.—From the original bill (in metal file No. 12, city clerk's record-room), endorsed "fil'd 15 June 1786." The certificate of the auditors, which is attached to this bill, shows that these building materials were landed at Kips Bay "for the use of the New powder house." John Stagg, in a bill of May 13, 1786 (in the same file), charges the city £11:8:1½ for labour, lime, etc. at both the old and new powder-houses.

6 The common council offers a reward of £125 to discover the person or persons who last night attempted to assassinate Brockholst Livingston of New York, provided the governor will issue a proclamation to that effect.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 175; *N. Y. Packet*, O 10, 1785.

" The city treasurer is ordered to pay Thomas White and other constables the sum of £20:12 "for apprehendg & conveyg 103 Vagrants to Bridewell @ 4/ each."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 176. On Nov. 6, 1786 (*q. v.*), the price paid for each vagrant was lowered.

7 Trinity Vestry passes a resolution "that the Committee of Repairs be directed to have large Iron Stoves erected in each of the Churches and that they procure a painter to paint the Arms of the United States to be put up in St Pauls Church."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). See Ap 3, 1787.

10 James Parker announces that the "New-York and Philadelphia Stages" will hereafter pass through Bordentown to Perth Amboy instead of South Amboy, the route from Bordentown, including Trenton, Princeton, Kingston (one wagon going by way of "Cranbury"), and New Brunswick. At Perth Amboy, passengers and goods will be taken from Parker's wharf and store-house "on board a commodious boat."—*N. Y. Packet*, O 13, 1785.

14 A company of players, who had opened the playhouse without obtaining a license, present £40 to one of the commissioners of the almshouse for the use of the poor. The common council orders that the money be returned, as their playing without license "is a thing unprecedented and offensive." They further resolve "that while so great a part of this City still lies in Ruins and many of the citizens continue to be pressed with the Distress brought on them in consequence of the late war there is a loud Call to Industry and Economy, and it would in a peculiar manner be unjustifiable in this Corporation to countenance enticing and expensive Amusements; That among these a Play House (Theatre) however regulated must be numbered, while under no restraint it may prove a fruitful source of Dissipation, Immorality and Vice."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 178–79. See N 21, D 26.

" John Stagg is paid £100 "towards the Powder Magazine erecting at Inchlambergh."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 179. On Oct. 19, James Blackwell was paid £20 for stone used there.—*Ibid.*, I: 181. See Ap 20.

17 In a petition to the common council, Gozen Ryerss, Thomas Quigley, and others, state that they pay the city "a large sum of Money, for the benefit of The Ferys; from Wite Hall, To Staten Island; and from Moores Corner, To Elizabeth Town," expecting them to be kept in repair; but that the "Docks, and Ferry Stairs, are so much Injurd; by the late storms, that Horses, Cant be taken off from Wite Hall, only at high, or near highwater." They contend that they themselves are obliged "to keep good boats, and give good attention," and ask the same consideration from the city. They further represent "That the (late) slauterhouse, at Moores Corner is a great Obstruction, to the Ferry," and they ask that it be removed as a "nucence," by next spring.—From the original petition (in metal file No. 8, in city clerk's record-room), endorsed "Aldn Wool & Mr Van Dyck to repair Stairs at Moores Dock;" and see *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 183.

19 The clerk of the common council produces to the board "a Release executed by Isaac Sears Esqr & Sarah his Wife to this Corporation of a Part of the Ground whereon the Bridewell is

1785 Oct. 19 erected," which, being approved, is ordered to be recorded. He also produces "a Bond under the Seal of this Corporation to Mr Sears for the consideration Money in the said Release mentioned & agreable to the Order of this Board of the 20th June last being £167:16 with Interest @ 5 PCt."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 182. See also F 3, 1770; Ja 6 and Je 20, 1785. Miss Mary L. Booth, in her *Hist. of the City of N. Y.* (1859), 581, stated that payment was never made, "and the grounds to the northwest of the City Hall still belong to the heirs of the New York Liberty Boys;" see, however, Je 10, 1789.

26 A city ordinance is passed and ordered published "for guarding against the Mischief which may arise from distempered or mad Dogs in this City."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 183.

27 Francis Childs's paper (see Mr 1) assumes the name of *The Daily Advertiser: Political, Historical, and Commercial.*—Early Newspapers, II: 417. See O 17, 1787.

Nov. 4 This being the anniversary of St. Carlos ("the name of [the patron saint of] his Catholic Majesty and the Prince of Asturias"), it is celebrated by Don Diego de Gardoqui, the Spanish minister, at his house. Divine service was performed there in the morning, after which he entertained with "an elegant dinner" all the members of congress, including the president and secretary; Gov. Clinton; the ministers of foreign affairs, war, and finance; the foreign ministers, consuls, etc. Friendship between Spain and the United States was the key-note of the occasion.—*N. Y. Packet*, N 7, 1785.

" "Resolved that the Committee on Bogardus Claim consisting of Mr [James] Duane, Mr [John] Jay, Mr [William] Duer, Mr [James] Farquhar and Mr [John] Rutherfurd have full power and Authority to treat with the Claimants under Annake [Jans] Bogardus and to compromise compound or decide the difference in such manner as they may think proper and that Corporation will ratify and confirm whatever they may do respecting the same."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). No further action in regard to the case appears in the minutes up to 1790.

14 The commissioners of the almshouse report the number of its inmates as follows: 63 men, 133 women, 50 boys, 49 girls, 2 black men, and 4 black women,—total, 301.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 185.

" The common council agrees that the commissioners shall partition off as many rooms (not exceeding five) in the attic of the bridewell as they may conceive "Necessary for the Confinement of lunatic & mad Persons."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 185.

" The common council appoints a committee "to report a proper Place for a Burial Ground for the Alms House & Bridewell."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 185. Their report, dated Nov. 23, states "that in Consequence of there being no vacant Ground adjoining the aforesaid Institution[s] and none in the Neighbourhood except a Piece of Ground now vacant adjoining the New Goal which in the Opinion of this Committee is too Valuable for the purpose aforesaid, are therefore of Oppinion that the Building of two Large Vaults in the Back part of the Alms House Garden would not only be a great Convenience, but also a Considerable saving to the public.—From the original report, in metal file No. 8, city clerk's record-room.

17 The first meeting of the "General Committee of Mechanics" is held at the public house of Walter Heyer. A constitution is adopted and an organization effected. "The several trades sent delegates which composed the general committee. Each trade had a separate organization, which was considered a branch of the committee."—*Annals of the Gen. Soc. of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of N. Y.* (1882), 9. This event marks the date of the founding of the General Soc. of Mechanics and Tradesmen, which still survives.—See *Centennial Celebration, Gen. Soc. of Mec. and Tradesmen*, 6, 12; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1856), 554. Heyer's tavern was still kept by him in King St. in 1788.—See *N. Y. Packet*, Ap 1, 1788. For the incorporation of the General Soc., see Mr 14, 1792.

19 John Cape, proprietor of the City Tavern, announces the opening on this day of his "Porter Room," where "Gentlemen may be supplied with Beef Steaks, Oysters, &c. on the shortest notice."—*N. Y. Packet*, N 17, 1785. Cape sold the contents of the City Tavern on Feb. 22 and 23, 1786.—*Daily Adv.*, F 23, 1786. See, further, Mr 9, 1786.

21 The John Street Theatre is opened "by the Old American Company of Comedians."—*Penn. Jour.*, N 26, 1785. "The play was the Gamester, written by the late Mr. Edward Moore, author of Fables for the Female Sex. . . . The farce was Love a-la-Mode, a production of Mr. Charles Macklin, an excellent Comedian. . . . All the parts were acted with great ability, by our old acquaintances the long approved, and very respectable American Company, who received unremitted plaudits from every part of the house, which, at a vast expense, is now perfectly repaired, beautified, and illuminated in a stile to vie with European splendor.—After the farce, Mr. Henry, one of the Manager's, . . . addressed his generous patrons as follows. . . .

Nov. 21 "'Eighteen years past, your bounty erected this Theatre [see D 7, 1767]—Happy in your approbation and support, we continued the exercise of our profession in it, until the black cloud that threatened the liberty of America, rendered it necessary for the sons of freedom, at their joint meeting, to prohibit, during that awful period, all public amusements; among many others, the Theatre was particularized [see O 20, 1774] This was conveyed to us not only by the resolves of Congress, but in a letter from their amiable President, his Excellency the late Peyton Randolph, and also from the Committee then sitting in this city. . . . We went to the island of Jamaica. . . . Ten years we languished in absence from this our wished for, our desirable home, and though often solicited to return . . . we constantly refused, supposing it incompatible with our duty to the United States. . . .

"'Many of us have passed the spring and summer of our days in your service, and we are now returned, trusting we shall be allowed to wind up peacably the evening of them, under the happy auspices of your protection. . . .'

"The approbation of the foregoing, by every auditor, was expressive of a sincere welcome of the company to New-York, the real Athens of America."—*Ibid.*, N 30; *N. Y. Packet*, N 24, 1785. See D 26.

23 John Temple, the consul general from Great Britain, with his family and suite, arrives in New York.—*N. Y. Packet*, D 5, 1785.

" A petition of Christopher Colles, bearing this date, thanks the common council for "their kindness in advancing him part of the money due to him on account of the water-works," and he states that he has applied part of the money in erecting "a horse mill & other works for the purpose of carrying on in this City the Manufacture of Fig blue, which manufacture he proposes to have carried on by his eldest son, in case he [the petitioner] shall be engaged in the prosecution of the Navigation of the Mohawk river." He explains that "he has already made & disposed of to the grocers & other retailers in this City a quantity of the said commodity, which upon trial is proved to be fully equal in quality to any imported, altho' he can afford to sell it at a less price." He asks the board to advance him the further sum of £50 to establish the manufacture on a proper footing.—From original petition (in metal file No. 8, city clerk's record-room), endorsed "read 23 Nov. 1785." The petition was granted.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 187. Colles petitioned on Aug. 14, 1786 (*q. v.*) for the balance due him.

" The common council refers to a committee a petition that Burling's and Beekman's Slips be filled up to the line of Burnet's Key.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 186.

" The common council makes payment "for removing dead Bodies buried in Catharine Street by the British Army."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 187.

25 "This being the Anniversary of the Evacuation of this City by the Troops of the King of Great Britain, the Board attended by the Sheriff & Clerk with the Marshalls & Constables waited on His Excellency the Governor with the Compliments of the City on the Occasion."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 187.

30 Adams demands that the British surrender the frontier posts of the U. S., which the British held while seeking payment of debts due her.—Winsor, VII: 234.

Dec 1 In a letter written at New York on this day, David Ramsay, after giving a general account of conditions in the colonies, says: "I have made some enquiry into the State of the College here & I hear a very good account of it. . . . The teachers are able & attentive & the College is under the government of the Gentlemen of the city whose sons are pupils & who will for their own sake take good care of the institution."—From MS. in *Coll. of autograph letters, etc., 1674 to 1872*, in Columbia Univ. Library.

6 David Franks advertises that "The New-York Directory" will be "put to press in a few Days," and gives a list of its contents. The price will be "about Six Shillings," four to be paid on subscribing and the balance on delivery.—*N. Y. Gazetteer*, D 6, 1785, and Ja 3,

1785 1786. The advertisement continued until Feb. 10, 1786. This was
D 6 the first directory of New York City. See, further, F 14, 1786.

" Peter Lacour advertises "a School of Drawing, for Architecture, Portraits, Ornaments, Landscapes, . . ."—*N. Y. Gazetteer*, D 6, 1785. *Cf.* O 11, 1791. Lacour's drawing of Federal Hall, showing Washington's inauguration, which was engraved and printed by Amos Doolittle, is reproduced as Frontispiece I, Vol. III.

21 "Mr Goercke one of the City Surveyors presented to the Board a Plan of the Ground belonging to this Corporation at Inchlam Bergh in which the same is subdivided into Lots." It is ordered that the plan be referred to a committee for examination and that they give their opinion of the manner in which the lots may be disposed of for the best advantage of the corporation.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 191. They reported on Feb. 15, 1786, "That the centre Road shall be 100 feet wide instead of 66 feet as the same is laid down," and "That a part of the Lots laid out on the new Map be sold in fee simple if a reasonable Price can be obtained." It was decided to procure a law for this purpose.—*Ibid.*, I: 199.

" The common council orders "that the Keeper of the public Magazine do immediately remove all the Gun Powder (except 50 Casks) from the old into the New Magazine."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 191. This appears to mark the completion of the new building.—See Ap 20.

26 A news item reads: "A correspondent observes, that the infatuation which possesses many of the people of this state, for Theatrical Exhibitions, is truly alarming.—Some were led to imagine that the friends of the drama, were principally confined to this City; but alas! the delirium appears to have spread far and wide. And, strange to tell! the honest, sober Dutchmen of Albany, who were once distinguished by industry and a laudable parsimony, are now plunging into that very species of luxury and folly, which stamps upon the metropolis, an indelible stigma.

"But, it is still more observable, and wonderful to relate, that even the Fathers of that ancient city, have sanctioned the establishment of a Public Theatre, by granting their permission to the Players.—It would be doing injustice to our Magistrates, not to mention here, that though it was not in their power to prohibit, yet they have never extended their authority so far, as publicly to license the opening of the Theatre; and if common fame can be credited none of them have countenanced the Comedian, by attending their exhibitions—An example worthy the imitation of all ranks.

"When we find this darling vice encouraged in the first, and patronized in the second city of the state; and rearing its ensigns in each corner thereof, is it not High Time for the considerate inhabitants, to step forth and oppose the increasing evil, with firmness and resolution, 'ere it be too late."—*N. Y. Packet*, D 26, 1785. In 1786 (*q. v.*), some of the New York citizens protested to the legislature against the theatrical performances.

27 The festival of St. John the Evangelist is celebrated by the members of the Mason's Society "at the house of Brother Cape" (City Tavern, 115 Broadway).—*N. Y. Packet*, D 26, 1785.

28 A payment of £200 is made "for Building a pier or Bason at the North River" (see Ap 30); and £110:9:6 "for stone and wood for the Dock at the North River."—*M. C. C.* (*MS.*), VIII: 376.

1786

— In this year, a census was taken under a provision of the "Articles of Confederation," which had reference to an equalization of the expenses of the late war, "in proportion to the whole number of whites and other free citizens and inhabitants of every age, sex and condition, including those bound to servitude for a term of years, and three-fifths of all other persons not comprehended in the foregoing description, except Indians not paying taxes." This census was to have been taken triennially, but was suspended by the decennial census of the federal government, which began in 1790 under the provisions of the Constitution of 1789. This census of 1786 shows a population for the city of 23,614.—*Statistics of Population of the City and Co. of N. Y.*, Doc. No. 13, Bd. of Supervisors, 1866, pp. 14–15. The number of houses in the city in this year was 3,340.—*Am. Mag.*, Mr, 1788. See also Ap 30.

— Although the following description refers to New York as it was after 1790 (as appears by the mention of the "town hall where formerly the Congress met"), it is placed here because many of the facts mentioned (with the notable exception of the error in population, "about 25,000") are applicable to this earlier year.

1786 "New York, the capital of the State, enjoys one of the most
— beautiful locations in the world. . . . The town is irregularly built: nevertheless there are beautiful streets and sidewalks. The promenade at the quay offers the double advantage of a brilliant perspective and a place for fresh air. There is a town hall, where formerly the Congress met; it is not a remarkable building. The houses are built of brick. There are three Dutch Reformed churches, four Presbyterian, three Episcopal, one Lutheran, a Calvinist church, a Roman church, an assembly of Quakers, two Anabaptists, and one synagogue. . . .

"A sojourn in New York is good for the health: the climate is made temperate in all seasons by the breezes from the sea. There is luxury among the women; they are amiable, and well educated; they are good housewives, which makes their society interesting in more than one respect: however public education is not very advanced. Newyork still carries the traces of its origin. The Dutch, in transmitting to the inhabitants of this city their mania for cleanliness, which English customs have modified a little, have left them also little apptitude for the sciences. One must admit, nevertheless that, since the Revolution, Newyork has outgrown its ancient boundaries, and will soon equal the most progressive cities in science and in litterature. Her commercial situation, which puts her above all the towns in the United States, must necessarily accelerate her progress towards general education and instruction, which always owe, in a great part, their progres to a large population and the competition of foreigners.

"The East and North Rivers make New York the leader of commerce in the most populated part of the United States; and her port which is not exposed to the inconveniences of the frost like the cities of the central states, commands foreign commerce better than any other state. The English packet-boats arrive at New York. It was also the port of the French packets before they were intercepted. All these advantages will give to this city, little by little, the whole extent of the island on which she is situated, in spite of one of the greatest defects possible for a large population, that is, the want of good drinking water. To-day one is obliged to supply one's self from a source which is a mile from the town. New York contains about 25,000 inhabitants."—Translated from *Etats-Unis de l'Amérique à la fin du XVIII^e Siècle*, by J. E. Bonnett (Paris, 1802), II: 367–69.

— Sometime during this year, a memorial signed by most of the leading citizens of New York was addressed to the legislature protesting against the "Evils which threaten our City and State." The "Theatre, lately opened in this City," was condemned as an evil "that has an unfriendly aspect on the Virtue of our Citizens;—especially on that Frugallity and Oeconomy which are so essential to the Prosperity and Honor of our Country if not to the existance of our . . . hard earned Priviledges . . . while it is . . . considered by many worthy Persons of all religious Denominations, as highly injurious to the interests of true Piety wherever it is countenanced." The large number of taverns is also condemned.—Emmett Coll., item 11167. See Ja 16 and 21. The legislature seems to have taken no action unfavourable to the theatre, for performances continued to be given.

— In this year, in Massachusetts, the machinations of demagogues and malcontents, who argued that all property which joint resistance had protected in the Revolution was equally the subject of division, found a leader in Daniel Shays, who headed a rebellion in the Connecticut Valley.—Winsor, VII: 229–30. See F 24, 1787.

— "Before the revolution, and even sometime afterwards, William street was the great mart for dry goods sales, and chiefly from Maiden lane up to Pearl street."—*Watson's Annals*, 184.

Jan. A "Mr. Griffiths" advertises to have a public ball every fort-
2 night "in his Dancing-School, the City Assembly Room, in the Broadway."—*N. Y. Packet*, Ja 2, 1786.

3 The Chamber of Commerce receives a memorial asking its aid for a project to open "an intercourse with the interior parts of the United States, by an artificial inland navigation, along the Mohawk River and Wood Creek to the great Lakes," and answers that its members entertain the "highest ideas of the Utility of the scheme, wishing it may meet with every possible success, but in their incorporated capacity, owing to the lowness of their funds, 'tis out of their power to lend him [the memorialist, probably Christopher Colles.—See N 23, 1785] any aid." This appears to be the first suggestion for the Erie Canal.—Bishop, *A Chron. of 150 Years. The Chamber of Commerce of the State of N. Y.*, 1768–1918, 42.

1786 Jan. 3 "Those persons who have Goats, that keep about the fort garden, are desired to take notice, that unless they are taken care of, and prevented from destroying the fruit trees, disagreeable consequences will attend them."—*Daily Adv.*, Ja 3, 1786.

4 G. Furman offers "Genteel Boarding and Lodging" at the "Sign of the Free-American," No. 111, at the head of Queen St.—*N. Y. Packet*, Ja 5, 1786.

6 The vestry of Trinity Church passes a resolution to grant "a good lot of ground to each of the Presbyterian Congregations in this City for the use of their respective senior pastors for the time being." This is for erecting their dwelling-houses.—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). On Oct. 2, Trinity granted to "the Corporation of the Scotch Presbyterians in the City of New York," a lot and a half on the old "Church Farm," situated on the north side of Robinson St., near Broadway, for the use of the ministers.—From a copy of the deed (6pp. folio) filed with the Richard Varick papers (in bundle in box U-V) in N. Y. H. S. This land, now Nos. 3 and 5 Park Place, was never put to this use, but the income from the property was applied toward the payment of Dr. Rodgers' salary.—Knapp, *Hist. of the Brick Church*, 80.

" "Resolved that the Treasurer be directed to pay the Sum of £20 into the hands of Messrs John and Thomas Stagg to be by them laid out in improving that part of the Church Estate near the Bear Market."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*).

16 Both houses of the legislature convene at the "Exchange," and are addressed in joint session by Gov. Clinton, who has summoned them by proclamation.—*N. Y. Packet*, Ja 19, 1786.

" A card appearing in a newspaper reads: "The Citizens are cautioned against signing a petition for the suppression of Public Virtue and Morality [see 1786], as a counter one will be offered them, in which they may be assured the fallacy of every argument in favour of the Theatre will be refuted, and the impropriety of the Drama clearly evinced."—*N. Y. Packet*, Ja 16, 1786. See Ja 21.

At this period, the theatre was the subject of much controversy, some defending it, others bitterly denouncing it as an evil. "Nothing is more destructive of good morals," one writer asserts, "than idling away time at Plays; for then, through pleasure vice more easily gains possession of the mind." He reminds his readers that "even in Great-Britain, where the Stage is patronized, unlicensed play-actors are considered as rogues and vagabonds."—*N. Y. Packet*, Ja 23, 1786.

21 John Henry publishes the following announcement: "A Report having prevailed, that the Subscriber is author of several pieces which have lately appeared in favor of the Theatre, he begs leave thus publicly to disavow not only being so, but also every knowledge of the writers. . . .

"Yet still he flatters himself, the chastity and morality of the entertainments presented there; the truly respectable audiences that nightly give sanction to them; the promises made the American Company when they left the city in February 1775; their known attachment and affection for their gracious patrons; the number of years they have passed in their service; with the painful idea of depriving seventy-two innocent persons, employed about the Theatre, of their daily bread, will at length remove the veil of prejudice, and the Drama appear amply capable of its proper, its original designation."—*N. Y. Packet*, Ja 26, 1786.

25 Geo. Lindsay, desiring to erect a house in Crown (Liberty) St., and being "at a loss to know which way he is to place the Front of his House," because the common council has not determined "the Plan of the Streets in that Quarter," petitions that the board "speedily determine the Plan of the Streets on the North River."—From the original petition in metal file No. 8, city clerk's record-room. The petition came before the board on Jan. 30, and was referred to the committee on Greenwich St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 194–95.

28 "Mr. Lamont, the Proprietor of the Intelligence-Office," advertises that his office, at "No. 22 Water-street, opposite the Coffee-house," will be also used as a "Land-Office, for the Sale of Estates." He believes "that an office for the general reception and sale of estates, would greatly add to the convenience of those who may want to dispose of their property, either by barter or sale."—*Daily Adv.*, Ja 28, 1786. This seems to mark the first appearance in New York of the real-estate broker.

30 A letter from Chancellor Robert R. Livingston "containing proposals to contract w^th^ this Board for conveying fresh Water into this City" is read in common council and referred to a committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 194. At the same meeting, a claim of Josiah Hornblower against the corporation for £12, "for coming at the request of the [common council] to survey & give his Opinion on the Reservoir & Engine of the Water Works erecting by M^r Colles previous to the Revolution," is presented and referred to the auditors of accounts.—*Ibid.*, I: 175. A report on Livingston's proposal was submitted on Feb. 6, 1786 (*q. v.*). Although Hornblower had been paid £12 on May 24, 1775, for examining and reporting on the works, his claim was recognized by the common council and he received another £12 on June 12, 1788 (*q. v.*). Jan. 30

John McComb's bill of £6:2 for materials and work done at the "Execution House" and "New Goal" in 1784 and 1785 is filed.—From the original bill in file No. 12, city clerk's record-room. "

A deed or indenture conveys to Nicholas Fish that portion of the James deLancey estate on which the mansion stands, comprising the block bounded by the Bowery Lane, Rivington, Christie, and Delancey Sts. It was acknowledged Oct. 2, 1794, by the commissioners of forfeiture, Isaac Stoutenburgh and Philip van Cortlandt; and, signed by Mayor Varick, was recorded April 9, 1796. It is now in the author's collection.—See descrip. of Pl. 36-a, I: 277; also Ap 27, 1791. Feb. 3

Reports upon the proposals of Samuel Ogden (see Mr 24, 1785) and Chancellor Livingston (see Ja 30, 1786) to supply the city with water are read in common council, but consideration is deferred.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 197. See F 15. 6

Jacob de la Montagnie, whose address is No. 8 Great George St., cor. of Robinson St., advertises that the "well known and beautifully situated House and Gardens, No. 317, Great George-street, formerly kept by the Widow de la Montagnie, but at present in the occupation of Mr Henry Kennedy" (see Je 9, 1785), is for rent.—*N. Y. Packet*, F 6, 1786. See history of this tavern under Ap 5, 1754.

Peter Stuyvesant offers for rent the country-seat called "Petersfield," two miles from New York, on East River, lately occupied by "Baron de Polinitz," and now in possession of Robert B. Winthrop.—*Daily Adv.*, F 13, 1786; L. M. R. K., III: 952. Again, on Feb. 16, he advertised to lease a country-seat on East River, "lately occupied by Col. Lewis Morris."—*N. Y. Packet*, F 16, 1786. Baron Polnitz later occupied Andrew Elliot's "Minto."—See My 20, 1789. 13

"The New-York Directory" is "Just Published," and is "to be sold by Shepard Kollock, At his Book-Store, opposite the Coffee-house," and by "Mr. David Franks (The Compiler,) No. 66, Broadway." This newspaper announcement also contains the same note of thanks to the public for encouragement received as appears in the directory itself. In it Franks refers to this directory as "the first of the kind ever attempted in this city," and states that "he shall have the honour of annually presenting them."—*N. Y. Gazetteer*, F 14, 1786. See also Vol. I, p. 373; where, however, the erroneous statement is made that the N. Y. Historical Soc. owns the only known copy of the 1788 edition of the directory. It should read the 1787 edition. No copy of the 1788 directory is known to exist. 14

Besides the alphabetical list of the inhabitants, the directory contains a monthly almanac; a table of coins and their value in sterling and in N. Y. currency; a list of the members of congress; the names and addresses of government department heads; the commissioners of claims against the U. S.; the members of the state senate and assembly; the chancery officers, judges, justices of the peace; officers of the city and county of N. Y.; commissioners of forfeiture; lawyers, and notaries; officers of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the state; officers and directors of the Bank of N. Y., and rules of the bank; the bank discounts on gold coin; the names of Columbia College professors, days of examination, etc.; officers of the Soc. for promoting the manumission of slaves; members of the Gold and Silversmiths' Soc.; of the Soc. of the Cincinnati of N. Y. State; officers and members of the St. Andrew's Soc.; of the Gen. Soc. of Mechanics and Tradesmen; of the Soc. of Peruke-makers, etc.; the arrivals and departures of mails at the N. Y. post-office; names omitted from the directory; Mr. Franks' address to the public, and his page advertisement as conveyancer and accountant.

In the list of gold- and silversmiths, the name of Myer Myers appears as "Chairman." See also the reference to him under 1746; where, however, the date 1776 is an error for 1786, as the date when he was president of this society.

Several cheap reproductions have been published of the original directory, which is now excessively scarce.

Chancellor Livingston and his associate, John Lawrence, appear before the common council to discuss their plan for supplying the 15

1786 city with water (see F 6). The board resolves to advertise for pro-
Feb. posals to be delivered at the clerk's office on or before April 20.—
15 *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 198, 199–200.

An advertisement, signed by Robert Benson, city clerk, which appeared in the papers is dated Feb. 15, and read as follows:

"Whereas the Corporation of the city, have long had it in contemplation, to supply the inhabitants with water, by means of pipes or acqueducts: and an attempt was made for that purpose, which was rendered unsuccessful: And whereas proposals have been lately offered for carrying on the said design by private companies, and the funds of the corporation not enabling them to erect the necessary works on the public account, and being impressed by a desire to forward such supply of Water, which they consider not only as a great convenience to the citizens, but as a security to the public, in case of fires; Notice is therefore hereby given, that the privilege of supplying the city with water will be granted to such person or companies as will engage in the undertaking on the most reasonable terms; and all persons have now an opportunity of leaving their proposals, sealed, at the office of the clerk of this city, in Maiden-lane on or before the 15th day of April next, to be then taken into consideration."—*N. Y. Jour.*, F 23, 1786. The sealed proposals were presented to the board on April 19 (*q.v.*) by the clerk.

" A committee of the common council is appointed to report "what Alterations are necessary to the Law for regulating Streets in the burnt parts of the City."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 199. They reported on March 22 the draft of a memorial to the legislature and of a bill for the purpose, and these were approved by the board for presentation.—*Ibid.*, I: 207.

" The committee which was appointed to report the best means for disposing of the Common Lands in the Out Ward, report the following opinion: "1st. That the center Road shall be 100 feet wide instead of 66 feet as the same is laid down. 2d That a part of the Lots laid out on the new Map be sold in fee simple if a reasonable price can be obtained. 3d That an Advertizement of such intended Sale be published. . . . 4th That the Claims of Individuals on the Common Lands of the Corporation be amicably adjusted. . . ." The common council agrees.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 199.

" The list of firemen appointed on this day by the common council shows the names of 279 men. They consist of five engineers, two hook-and-ladder companies, and engine men attached to fifteen engines.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 200–3.

22 A commissioner of excise is appointed by the common council.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 204.

23 "Whereas many persons in this city, who have been greatly hurt in their circumstances, and families reduced to distress, by getting into the hands of persons, who have made a practice for some time past, to lend out their money at extravagant usury, have been already redressed; and whereas there is reason to believe, that many other persons are still labouring under similar circumstances, notice is hereby given, that any person or persons who may be so situated, may be redressed by applying at No. 35 King-street."—*Daily Adv.*, F 23, 1786.

24 Morgan Lewis (see Ag 2, 1785) advertises for sale "Mount Pitt, the place on which the subscriber now lives, situate near Corlaer's Hook, at the distance of one mile from the city-hall, of the city of New-York; an handsome and convenient dwelling house, an out kitchen, containing several rooms; adjacent is a large stable, a new carriage house and a complete ice-house, which compose the principal buildings. There are about eleven acres of land, a collection of between three and four hundred bearing fruit trees, and an handsome garden well fenced in. The place being well known requires no further description."—*Daily Adv.*, F 24, 1786. The place was not sold until Feb. 3, 1792 (*q.v.*).

25 In a long letter to the press, "Roscius" proposes the abolition of taverns, which now number more than 800 in the city and suburbs.—*Daily Adv.*, F 25, 1786.

Mar. Joseph Corre announces his removal to the City Tavern, late
9 Cape's, in Broadway.—*N. Y. Packet*, Mr 16, 1786. Corre was succeeded in May, 1788, by Edward Bardin.—*Ibid.*, Mr 31, 1788; *Daily Adv.*, Ap 22, 1788; *N. Y. Packet*, Je 10, 1788.

14 Gov. Clinton submits to the legislature a petition of Samuel Francis (Fraunces), accompanying his message, and recommends "his peculiar case" to their attention, on being "convinced of the truth of many of the most material facts therein stated."—*Jour. of the Senate* (1786), 44. The text of this petition is not recorded; but, on May 5, an act was passed (*Laws of* 1786, chap. 66) appropriating Mar.
£200 "to Samuel Francis for the support of New York prisoners 14
and for sundry services during the late war."—*Messages from the Governors*, II: 259. See also Ap 4, 1785.

Peter Maverick, "ever willing to serve the public, respect- 16
fully informs them, that he carries on the engraving, seal sinking and copper plate printing, at No. 3, Crown-street, where ladies may have their tea-table plate engraved, in the most elegant manner and in the newest fashion, resembling the flat chasing, as neat as in Europe."—*N. Y. Packet*, Mr 16, 1786. Stauffer says this advertisement refers to Peter Rushton Maverick, a native New Yorker, and thinks the notice "plainly indicates that, like other early American engravers, the engraving of silver-plate and book plates formed the major part of his business." Most of Maverick's copperplates are "poor in execution," although his book plates are fairly good.—Stauffer, *Am. Engravers on Copper and Steel*, I: 177. A list of his engravings may be found in *ibid.*, II: 371–72. In 1788, Peter R. Maverick represented the engravers of New York City in the Federal Procession.—Fielding, *Am. Engravers on Copper and Steel*, 28. He lived in the city continuously until his death in 1811.—Dunlap, *Hist. of Arts of Design*, I: 187.

The house formerly occupied by Mrs. Wright for the exhibition 17
of her famous wax-works (see Je 3 and Ag 5, 1771), at 100 Queen St., is still used for similar exhibitions.—*Daily Adv.*, Mr 17, 1786. Among the figures shown, "as large as life," is a "portrait" of Gen. Washington.—*Ibid.*, My 16, 1788. Possibly this was the bas-relief by Mrs. Wright, reproduced, for the first time, in the *N. Y. Times*, F 22, 1925. See Ap 7. *Cf.* Ag 26, 1789.

A bill is pending in the New Jersey legislature to make "Powles- 20
Hook" a free port, that it may charge import duties even on goods brought from New York.—*N. Y. Packet*, Mr 23, 1786.

The alderman and assistant of the South Ward are required to 22
report to the common council what repairs are necessary to "the Fire Engine House near the Fort."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 208.

In a petition to the common council, bearing this date, the in- 28
habitants of the East Ward ask for an improvement in the street at the coffee house. They state "That the Coffee House at present kept by Mr Cornelius Bradford is the usual place of resort for your Memorialists and the Merchants of this City in general to meet at daily and transact Business." The street, for want of proper regulation, has become filthy, and they ask relief "by sending the Water over the Street instead of leading it into the Common shore and to remove the Platform in a line with the East front of the said Coffee House and run on towards the water."—From original petition (in metal file No. 10, city clerk's record-room), endorsed "read March 29th 1786 & referred;" and see *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 209. The petition carries 136 signatures including the names of Alexander Hamilton and many other distinguished citizens of the time. The desired action was taken by the common council on June 28 (*q.v.*).

A payment of £26:1:8 is made "for Ironmongory to repair & 29
alter the Court Room."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 210.

The legislature passes "An Act to regulate the Militia." The Apr.
city of New York is to raise one regiment of artillery.—*Laws of* 4
N. Y. (1786), chap. 25. The first brigade, first division, was formed in New York as a "Brigade of Artillery," composed of the first and second Regiments and a battalion.—From "Military History of the Eighth Regiment," by Capt. J. O. Johnston, in *Grand Opening of the New Armory* (1890), 10. For the names of the successive commanders for the next decade, see *ibid.*, 10.

". . . New York bids fair to out vie the sister States in be- 7
coming the seat of Arts. Today we are informed of the arrival of Mr. [Joseph] Wright [Jr.] from Philadelphia, a gentleman of abilities in Painting, and Son to the celebrated modellor and patriotess Mrs. Wright of London, from this place [see Je 3 and Ag 5, 1771]—as he means to follow his profession as a Limner here, we are tempted to believe, every encouragement will be given to his Genius."—*Daily Adv.*, Ap. 7, 1786. Regarding Mrs. Wright, see also Mr 17; *N. Y. Gazetteer*, My 19, 1786; *Daily Adv.*, N 2, 1786. *Cf.* 1787.

The proprietors of the "Albany Stage Waggons" advertise to 10
make the run from New York to Albany in two days, starting at Corre's Tavern (City Tavern) on lower Broadway. The same charge is made for carrying 150 lbs. of baggage as a passenger. They are not permitted, under their contract with the postmaster-general, to carry letters independent of the mail.—*N. Y. Packet*, Ap 10, 1786.

1786 Apr. 11 The first commencement of Columbia College is held in St. Paul's Chapel, and is attended by the national congress and the state legislature as well as by the educational authorities. De Witt Clinton is among the eight graduates who receive the B. A. degree. —*N. Y. Packet*, Ap 13, 1786.

18 The legislature passes "An Act for emitting the Sum of Two Hundred Thousand Pounds in Bills of Credit, for the Purposes therein mentioned." This is occasioned "by the late calamitous war," the inhabitants of the state labouring under great difficulties "for want of a sufficient circulating medium." These bills of credit are to be delivered by the state treasurer to the loan officers of the several counties in specified sums. New York County is to receive £32,000. The loan officers are to loan the bills on the security of mortgages on real estate, at 5%, for 14 years, after the third Tuesday in June, 1786, in sums not exceeding £300, nor less than £20 to any one person.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1786), chap. 40. On Oct. 4, 1791, loan officers' books of mortgages, minutes, accounts, etc. were examined and approved by the common council of N. Y. City.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 674.

19 The clerk of the common council reports that he has received "three sealed Packets said to contain Proposals for erecting Works to supply this City with Water" (see F 15). The aldermen and assistants state that they have conferred with the inhabitants in their respective wards, and "that it appeared to be the Sense of a Majority of the Persons they had conferred with that the Corporation ought not to grant the Privilege of supplying the City with Water to Individuals; but that the same ought if possible to be undertaken by the Corporation." The board therefore resolves "that the said Proposals remain unopened with the Clerk until . . . further order . . . or that they be returned, at the option of the Persons who presented the same." Meanwhile, the aldermen and assistants are requested "to set on foot in their respective Wards, Representations to this Board in Writing and subscribed by the Citzens in order more fully to ascertain their Sense. Whether the Corporation ought to grant to Individuals the Privilege of supplying the City with Water Or whether the same ought to be undertaken by the Corporation and that the Monies necessary for the Purpose should be raised by a Tax on the Citizens."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 213–14. We find no other reference to these proposals, so the project appears to have been dropped at this time. It was revived by the citizens in 1788 (*q. v.*, Ja 29).

" Steps are taken to transform the Bowling Green into a small park. For its earlier history, see L. M. R. K., III: 968; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1858), 633–38; *ibid.* (1862), 526–27. In earlier times the land was called "the Plain" (*ibid.*, 1856, p. 474), and later "the Parade" (Pls. 26, 27, 27A, Vol. I); see also My 4, 1660; Ja 29, 1677; S 8, 1684.

On April 3, 1786, Chancellor Livingston wrote to "The Worshipful James Duane, Esq^{r}, Mayor" as follows: "Mr. Stevens who had the charge of the bowling green having left town is disposed to deliver it over to me but as I would not wish to take it upon me without the direction of your worshipful board, I beg the favor of you to signify to them that it would give me pleasure to keep it in repair as it is very ornamental to this part of the town & might be rendered more so by planting trees around on the outside & shrubs within, if the corporation will do the first I will take the last upon myself. The fence is now broke so that the hogs are daily destroying it but as the iron lies about the place it might be repaired without much expence one of the lamps is also wanting. I would submit whether it would not be expedient to take down the pedistal which is far from being ornamental & contracts the appearance of the green."—From the original letter in city clerk's record-room. It is endorsed: "read & filed 19 April, 1786, & granted." The action taken by the common council, as recorded in the minutes on April 19, was to grant Livingston "the Direction and Use of the Bowling Green" for two years, he to pay the expense of sowing grass seed and having it "well laid down as a Green."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 212–13.

The board had under consideration at the same time a petition from Daniel Ludlow who stated "That the Green, or Elipses at the South End of the Broadway, is so much decayed during the late war, that instead of Being an ornament to the City without some timely aid will soon become a Nusance to the Neighbourhood." He was willing "at his own expence to Manure the Ground & sow the same with proper Grass Seed and have it well laid down as a Green," and asked the board's permission to take it under his management, and, as compensation, have the use of it for two years. —From original petition (in metal file No. 8, city clerk's record-room), endorsed "read & fil'd 19 April 1786." It was granted to Chancellor Livingston "on the Terms offered by M^{r} Ludlow."—*M. C. C., op. cit.* See also L. M. R. K., III: 968; and "Chancellor Robert R. Livingston of New York and His Family," by Jos. Livingston Delafield, in the *16th Ann. Rep.* of the Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1911), 311–56. Apr. 19

The keeper of the bridewell having been forbidden "to draw his Seine for the taking Fish at Paulus Hook on the Jersey Shore," and the inhabitants of the bridewell and almshouse being "likely to be deprived of the Advantage of being fed with Fish during the Season at a very cheap Rate," a committee of the common council is appointed "to confer with M^{r} Smith the Tenant in possession at Paulus Hook on the Subject."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 212. "

The common council resolves that the "Magistrates" (that is, the aldermen) shall "in Rotation have the Charge of the City Watch."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 213. "

Firemen are appointed by the common council for an additional engine, No. 16, and it is ordered "that the Engineer direct a House to be built at the New Dutch Church for the reception of the s^{d} Engine."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 214. "

Mr. "Ansell" (Anstey) arrives by a British packet. He has been "appointed by that government to enquire into the value of the estates of those loyalists which have been already confiscated and sold."—*N. Y. Packet*, Ap 20, 1786. See also My 12. 20

The legislature passes "An Act for the more effectual Prevention of Fires in the City of New-York." It is designed to remove the dangers arising from storing pitch, tar, etc. in houses, and from discharging guns, fire-works, etc.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1786), chap. 43 (Greenleaf, I: 271). 22

John Ryckman, a brickmaker, who "lives at Inclingborough adjoining to the commonable Lands," states in a petition to the common council that he "hath heretofore been indulged with liberty of diging Clay and making Bricks on such Lands . . . upon the principal of your petitioner's rendering them cheaper and better in quality, than such as were imported, to this City." He represents that "if he could now be indulged with the taking Clay from such commonable Lands, contiguous to his place of residence, he would erect a Brick-yard in his own Lott, fill up every spot he may be indulged to dig Clay from, and carry on his business, as heretofore done, for the mutual advantage of himself and the City at large."—From original petition in city clerk's record-room. The same petition appeared in the minutes of June 9, 1784.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 46. 25

The legislature passes "An Act to promote Literature." Authors are given the sole right for 14 years of printing and publishing their books and pamphlets, with an additional 14 years if still living.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1786), chap. 54. 29

Residents in and adjacent to Barclay, Murray, and Chappel Sts., in a petition to the common council, state that these streets, "for want of proper regulation have become utterly impassable for Carts or Carriages," and that they are ready to remedy this situation as soon as the Board gives directions.—From the original petition in metal file No. 7, city clerk's record-room. May —

Stone St. and Petticoat Lane, "heretofore the abode of dirt and diseases," are to be widened and thrown into one. The destruction of part of the city has thus opened the door to improvement. It is "determined to leave Broadway as it is with one side some yards higher than the other, and a pavement less inviting than a tavern sign, promising no entertainment to man or horse."—*Daily Adv.*, My 2, 1786. 2

Alexander Macomb purchases two vacant lots at Nos. 39 and 41 Broadway—*Liber Deeds*, XLVI: 6. Here he erected a large and handsome residence, which was completed by Oct. 10, 1787.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 327. This house was the residence of Pres. Washington early in 1790 (see F 22, 1790), and until he left the city on the removal of the seat of government to Philadelphia.—*Diary of Washington* (ed. by Lossing), 86–87; *Mag. of Am. Hist.*, XXI: 107. This large double building was opened as a hotel in 1821 by C. Bunker, who called it Bunker's Mansion House.—Haswell, *Reminiscences of an Octogenarian*, 121. See L. M. R. K., III: 977; Pl. 174, Vol. III. The house is shown on Pl. 56, Vol. I and Pl. 98, Vol. III. 8

The common council orders that a committee be appointed "to 10

1786 examine the Bridge near Mr Lispenards, represented to be much out
My 10 of order."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 216. See S 13.

11 Bradford's Coffee House (see Mr 11, 1784) is the appointed meeting-place of the corporation of the N. Y. Hospital.—*N. Y. Packet*, My 11, 1786. For an account of the various societies, etc., which met here at different times, see Bayles, *Old Taverns of N. Y.*, 320 *et seq.*, and 403. On Feb. 23, 1793, the Merchants' Coffee House, with the house adjoining, occupied by Mrs. Bradford (see O 27, 1783), was advertised for sale.—*Daily Adv.*, F 28, 1793. Mrs. Bradford, the widow of Cornelius, who died on Nov. 9, 1786 (*N. Y. Packet*, N 10, 1786), kept this tavern from the time of his death until this time.—Bayles, 322, 402–30. It changed hands before 1800, as we find an ad. of Edward Bardin on June 12, 1798, stating that he opened "the Old Coffee House" (formerly occupied by John Byrne) on that day.—*Daily Adv.*, Je 12, 1798; Bayles, *Old Taverns*, 403. See, further, D 18, 1804.

" Nicholas Hoffman & Sons, 12 Little Dock St., advertise "black and white wampum, pipes and shells" for sale.—*N. Y. Packet*, My 11, 1786.

12 The British commissioner, John Anstey (see Ap 20), publishes the purpose of his mission. He was named under "an act for appointing commissioners further to enquire into the losses and services of all such persons who have suffered in their rights, properties and possessions, during the late unhappy dissensions in America, in consequence of their loyalty to his Majesty, and attachment to the British government." The "Office of Claims," in Broad St., "is open for the sole purpose of liquidating the amount in value of the losses sustained in this state, . . . that the bounty of the British government may be upheld in all cases, and confined to its proper objects, and compensation adequately and impartially administered to the several claimants in just proportions according to their pretensions, as the proofs thereof shall be found to require." The cases to be given first attention in the inquiry are those of Brig.-Gen. Oliver Delancey, Isaac Low, Hugh Wallace, Alexander Wallace, Col. Beverly Robinson, Col. Roger Morris, Robert Bayard, and Col. James Delancey.—*Daily Adv.*, My 12, 1786.

18 "The Office of Richard Varick, Esq. Recorder of this City, and Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Is removed from No. 46, Great-Dock-Street, to No. 52, Wall-Street, nearly opposite to Pitt's Statue."—*N. Y. Jour.*, My 18, 1786.

23 An act of the legislature having been passed on April 4, to enable the common council of the city to raise money by taxation for the support of the poor, etc., it is ordered that £6,000 be so raised for various objects by a tax on the estates of all the freeholders and inhabitants of the city; also that £4,000 be raised by an additional tax on estates of freeholders and inhabitants south of a line across the island just north of the property of Leonard Lispenard, of Nicholas Bayard, of the late Thomas Jones, and of Abraham Cannon.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 216–17.

26 An advertisement states that St. Peter's (Roman Catholic) Church is to be built by contract. "Any Master Carpenter or Mason, willing to undertake the building of said Church, may see the proposals and plan by applying to Lynch and Stoughton, No. 9 Princess street."—*Daily Adv.*, My 26, 1786. The church was consecrated on Nov. 4 (*q. v.*).

31 Jacob Watson, Robt Murray, Comfort Sands, William Beekman, and others, complain in a petition to the common council of the "want of a Market House in the Out Ward of this City; Peck's Slip Market being illy supplied—and the Fly Market too distant to depend on for a daily supply." They ask permission "to erect a Market House, upon the Bulk Head, at Catharine Slip," at their own expense.—From original petition (in metal file No. 8, city clerk's record-room), endorsed "read May 31th 1786," and referred to a committee "to regulate Catharine Street & fix on the situation for the Market;" *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 220. The committee to whom the petition was referred reported on June 15 that they had directed that the market be built in a certain place at Catherine Slip.—*Ibid.*, I: 223. See Je 28.

" Inhabitants at Whitehall Slip petition that part of this slip may be filled up "similar to the old & other Slips;" also, inhabitants of Vesey St. petition that the slip fronting that street may be filled up. These petitions are referred to the alderman and assistants of the respective wards where the slips are situated, to determine the expediency and expense of the measure.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 220–21. On July 12, on the committee's recommendation, it was decided to build a bulkhead across the Vesey St. Slip, 70 feet in front of Greenwich St.—*Ibid.*, I: 230. May 31

" John Battin announces that he has opened "a Porter-House and Tavern, at the sign of the Blue Bell, in Slote-Lane."—*Ind. Jour. or Gen. Adv.*, My 31, 1786.

Hon. Alexander McDougall, a major-general in the U. S. army during the Revolution, and lately one of the senators for the Southern District of this state, dies at his home on Nassau St. His funeral was a notable one; minute guns were fired during the procession.—*N. Y. Jour.*, Je 15, 1786. June 9

15 Inhabitants at Burlings Slip petition that the east side of this slip may be wharfed out equal to the west side, and the street paved. The petition is referred to the committee which is considering the petitions for and against filling up a part of the slip.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 223.

28 The market-house at Catharine Slip (see My 31) is erected and ready for the accommodation of butchers and country folk. It is ordered by the common council that it be established as a public market-place, subject to the rules and regulations of the other market-places.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 225–26; L. M. R. K., III: 958. See Ag 19, 1799.

" The alderman and assistant of the West Ward are made a committee to regulate the unregulated streets in the vicinity of the college.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 226.

" The common council orders that Wall and Water Streets be regulated in the vicinity of the Coffee House; also that a sewer be built to the river; that a new "Coffee House Bridge" be placed "in the middle of that part of the Street between Water Street and the East River, fronting the Coffee House," and that "the present Coffee House Bridge" be removed.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 226–28, 245–46. Regarding this bridge, see L. M. R. K., III: 988.

" The common council adopts a plan for celebrating the tenth anniversary of the Fourth of July.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 228.

July 4 The full programme for the celebration of the day, as ordered by the common council on June 28 (*q. v.*), is published.—*N. Y. Gazetteer*, Jl 4; see also *ibid.*, Jl 7, 1786 (in N. J. H. S.). In addition to the usual features of the celebration, there is a "well designed and pleasing representation of transparent paintings, adapted to the occasion, in front of the theatre in John-street."—*N. Y. Packet*, Jl 6, 1786. This exhibition is referred to by Seilhamer as the first "theatrical" celebration of the day in the history of the U. S.—*Hist. Am. Theatre*, II: 189–90. He evidently means the first celebration of it by a theatre. For the first professional performance of a play written by an American, see Ap 16, 1787.

John Corre's account for entertainment furnished to "The Honble the Corporation of the City of New York" on the Fourth of July, 1786, amounting to £138:4:6, contains charges of £75 for 150 gallons of punch; £32:10 for 130 bottles of wine; £20 for cheese and crackers, and £10 for "wine glasses, tumblers, decanters, Bowls, plates, Windows, Bottles and pewter mugs Broke and missing."—From the original bill in metal file No. 12, city clerk's record-room. The bill was paid.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 244.

7 A balloon is to be raised at No. 50 Bowery Lane.—De Voe's *Newspaper Index* (*MS.*), at N. Y. H. S., citing the *N. Y. Gazetteer or Daily Eve. Post*, Jl 7, 1786 (in N. J. Hist. Soc.).

12 On account of there being a sunken hulk of a vessel in Beekman's Slip which cannot be removed, William Malcolm, who has petitioned the common council for permission to add to his wharf, is allowed "to extend the street to the width of twenty feet at his own expense," and is given power to obtain the city's grant of a strip of land 4 ft. 3 in. wide to make his lot the same width as the lot on the north side of Water St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 231.

25 A committee of the common council, which had been appointed to regulate the streets in the West Ward, reports that it has procured plans of the city surveyors for the regulation of Greenwich, Barclay, and Murray Sts. A description of this plan or survey, annexed to the report, is entered in full in the minutes.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 235–36. Regarding Barclay St., see, further, My 25, 1789.

27 The trial trip of John Fitch's steamboat occurs on the Delaware River.—Bullock, "The Miracle of the First Steamboat," in *Jour. Am. Hist.*, I: 36. Fitch thus described the boat: "It is, in several parts, similar to the late improved steam-engines in Europe, though there are some alterations—our cylinder is to be horizontal, and the steam to work with equal force at each end. . . . It is expected, that the engine, which is a 12 inch cylinder, will move with a clear

1786 July 27 force of 11 or 12 cwt. after the frictions are deducted; this force is to act against a wheel of 18 inches diameter. The piston is to move about three feet, and each vibration of the piston gives the axis about 40 evolutions. Each evolution of the axis moves 12 oars or paddles 5½ feet, (which work perpendicularly, and are represented by the stroke of the paddle of a canoe.) As 6 of the paddles are raised from the water, 6 more are entered, and the two sets of paddles make their strokes of about 11 feet in each evolution. The cranks of the axis act upon the paddles about ⅓ of their length from the lower end, on which part of the oar the whole force of the axis is applied. Our engine is placed in the boat about ⅓ from the stern, and both the action and re-action turn the wheel the same way."—*Columbian Mag.* (Dec., 1786), 174, which also contains view. This was "the first boat successfully propelled by steam in America."—Preble, *Chron. Hist. of the Origin and Development of Steam Navigation*, 23. See, further, Mr 19, 1787.

31 Peter Maverick, in a bill of this date, charges the city £3:10 for engraving the "State Arms" on each one of a set of measures,—a gallon, a half-gallon, a quart, a pint, a half-pint, and a gill measure.—From the original bill (in metal file No. 12, city clerk's record-room), endorsed "read and fil[d] the 5 Sep[t] 1786;" *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 247.

Aug. 1 In a petition to the common council, asking that the charge for repairing a public drain at the foot of Wall St. may be borne by the public, the property owners of the neighbourhood state "That for many Years past there has been a Drain erected & maintained at the Public-Expence, for the purpose of conveying the Water from Wall Street and the adjoining parts of Queen Street, through what was formerly called the Meal Market & latterly the Coffee House Bridge."—From the original petition in city clerk's record-room. It was introduced on Aug. 14, and referred to the committee "for directing the Improvements in the Street at the Coffee House."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 240. See Je 28.

3 A fencing-school has been opened by a Mr. Bridge from Paris at the house of Mr. Weissenfels on the Corporation Dock.—*N. Y. Packet*, Ag 3, 1786.

4 A gentlemen recently arrived in New York expresses astonishment at the magnificence in dress of both men and women. This seems to belie the reported "scarcity of money, stagnation of trade," etc.—*N. Y. Gazetteer*, Ag 4, 1786.

8 On a report by "the board of treasury," congress passes an ordinance prescribing the U. S. standard of value for coinage, the money unit (as decided by congress, July 6, 1785, *q. v.*) being the dollar. It is ordered also that this board report the draft of an ordinance for the establishment of a mint.—*Jour. of Congress.* This board, composed of Samuel Osgood and Arthur Lee, produced, on Sept. 20, "An ordinance for the establishment of the mint of the United States of America; and for regulating the value and alloy of coin."—See broadside, in N. Y. P. L.

14 "A Petition of Christopher Colles [see N 23, 1785] praying payment of the ballance by him claimed for the Water Works previous to the late War" is read in common council and referred to a committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 239. Colles petitioned again on Dec. 5, 1787 (*q. v.*). For other claims on account of the pre-Revolutionary water works, see S 5, 1786, and Ja 17, 1787.

" The semi-weekly heretofore published as *The New-York Gazetteer, and the Country Journal* (see Mr 8, 1785), is changed to a daily with the title, *New-York Gazetteer; or Daily Evening Post.*—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 432. See D 18.

23 The common council approves a report for the regulation of Mulberry St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 242–43. This street is shown laid out and named as far as the "Bend" on Pl. 41, Vol. I (1767), being called Ryndert St. from the Bend northward to the present Broome St. The entire length of the street was designated Mulberry St. by ordinance in 1797.—*Ibid.*, II: 372. It was continued to Art St. (Astor Place) in 1805 (*ibid.*, IV: 113); and opened to Great Jones St. in 1809 (*ibid.*, V: 570). It was finally opened to Bleecker St., its present termination, in 1825 (*ibid.*, XIV: 464–65). See also 1789, 1810, 1825.

" The common council agrees to a plan for regulating Broadway opposite the houses of John Jay and others; also Verlating Bergh and New Streets.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 221, 243.

" The estate of Abraham Mesier is paid £69:2:6 for materials supplied to Christopher Colles in 1774 and 1775, for the waterworks.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 244; see also the original bill in metal file No. 12, city clerk's record-room.

Aug. 28 "We are informed . . . that Mr. Peale, the portrait Painter, from Philadelphia, will be in this city in a few days, to take the likeness of his Excellency the President of Congress, and some other public characters, in order to add to his gallery of pictures."—*N. Y. Packet*, Ag 28, 1786.

30 The population of the county of New York, as attested by Lewis A. Scott, secretary of state, on this date, was 4,360 males under sixteen; 5,742 males above sixteen and under sixty; 399 males above sixty; 4,260 females under sixteen; 6,746 females above sixteen; 896 male negro slaves; 1207 female negro slaves, and four Indians who paid taxes—a total of 23,614. The population of the state was 238,897. The number of white males in the state was greater than white females; but in New York County, the white females were slightly in excess of the white males.—From MS. census schedule, attested copy, in N. Y. H. S.; *Ind. Jour.*, D 30, 1786.

Sept. — In this month, the first issue of *The Columbian Magazine* was published in Philadelphia. Evans says of it (item No. 19565): "This was the most ambitious project in magazine publication yet attempted in this country. It was modelled upon the Gentlemen's Magazine, and London Magazine, and was established by Mathew Carey, Thomas Sheddon, William Spotteswood, Charles Cist, and James Trenchard. Carey withdrew from the conduct of the magazine in December, 1786. . . ." Its subsequent history, to Dec., 1792, when publication ceased, is described.—*Am. Bibliog.*, VII: 15. It comprised 9 vols.—Ford, *Check-List of 18th Cent. Am. Magazines*, 8. Among the engraved portraits, maps, and other plates which it contains is the portrait of Washington by Trenchard (Hart 839).

5 Isaac Roosevelt petitions the common council for "an additional Grant of the Soil under water 200 feet into the East River in front of a Water Lot at Hunters Key." The grant is ordered to be made.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 246. This is one of many such grants made after the Revolution, leading to the filling in and extension of the shore of the lower part of Manhattan Island.

" "An Acc[t] of Sharpe & Curtenius for certain Iron Work furnished M[r] Colles for the Water Works previous to the late War" (see F 10, 1775) is presented to the common council and referred to a committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 247. They petitioned again on June 20, 1787 (*q. v.*).

" Col. William Smith Livingston engages in a duel with pistols with Gen. Samuel B. Webb, formerly Washington's aide-de-camp, who during the war had been Livingston's commanding officer. The affair takes place at "Paules Hook," without casualties.—*Corresp. and Jour. of S. B. Webb* (ed. by Ford), III: 64–65.

11 There is advertised for sale "That well known valuable Freehold Estate, called Horn's Hook, situated only seven miles from this city." It is stated that "For many years past the Old Mansion has been used as a Tavern. . . . The salubrity of the air, the extensive and pleasing prospects, commanding a view of Harlem, the East river and Hell-gate, forcibly recommend Horn's Hook to the lovers of contemplation and retirement. . . . The lot comprises about 30 acres. . . . On the estate a ferry has long been established to Hallet's Cove, Long Island."—*N. Y. Packet*, S 11, 1786. This was the site of the Gracie residence.—See views in *Man. Com. Coun.* (1859), 484; *Mag. of Am. Hist.*, N, 1879, p. 690–91. SeeA.

13 The common council finds that the health and convenience of the inhabitants require that a bulkhead be built across Whitehall Slip 80 feet farther into the river than where the old one stood, and that the street be raised high enough to carry the water over the proposed new bulkhead.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 248.

" The common council orders "that the Ald[n] & Assistant of the Out Ward direct the Bridge at M[r] Lispenards to be rebuilt (if necessary) of Stone."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 249. This bridge ran across the drain which relieved Lispenard's swampy meadows of their surplus waters, and was built after April 6, 1733 (*q. v.*). See also L. M. R. K., III: 926; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1856), 442.

" Isaac Meade is compensated for injury done to his lot "by the late Regulation of Greenwich Street."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 249, 251–52.

14 The commissioners from Virginia, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York make a report to the legislatures of those states concerning the Annapolis Convention, which was called to enlarge the powers of congress over trade.—From original in Emmet Coll., No. 9402. "From the Annapolis Convention of 1786 came the Philadelphia Convention of May, 1787, and from

1786 Sept. 14 the Philadelphia Convention of 1787 came the Constitution under which we live."—McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, I: 277.

20 The common council orders that all hogs, goats, and pigs found running at large shall be confiscated by the city for the use of the poor.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 250–51.

27 Thomas Pool (see O 5, 1785), the "first American who ever Exhibited the following Feats of Horsemanship, On the continent . . .," advertises a performance for "This Afternoon, on the Hill, near the Jews Burial Ground."—*Daily Adv.*, S 27, 1786. See also Ag 13, 1788. On Oct. 21, Pool introduced "a specimen of the Coross and Jostlar at New Market." Greenwood explains this by the following quotation from an announcement, during the previous summer, of the "Maidenhead Races" at the course in the Bowery Lane: "No crossing, jostling, nor any kind of foul Play, will be countenanced; which detected, the Rider will be pronounced distanced."—*The Circus* (1909), 75.

Oct. 2 Trinity corporation conveys two lots of land on the north side of Robinson St., near Broadway, to the Scots Presbyterian Church. A copy of the original deed is in the N. Y. H. S.

7 John Stagg, in a bill bearing this date, charges the city £6:16:9 for "building an Arched Bridge at Bestevaas Kelletye [see L. M. R. K., III: 966, under "Minetta Stream"] from October 7th to Nov. 14 inclusive." The items are for labour and carting.—From the original bill (in metal file No. 12, city clerk's record-room). He was paid Dec. 13.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 267.

18 A warrant for £47:7 is issued to pay Marinus Willett "for numbering the Inhabitants in the City."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 259.

" Payment is made for building a "Brestwork a Cross the Whitehall Slip."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 259.

26 A company of light infantry, under the command of Capt. John Stagg, Jr., has been enrolled, and is to meet at Marrinner's Tavern, corner of John and Nassau Sts.—*N. Y. Packet*, O 26, 1786. This was the first company in the state to appear "as a body in consequence of the militia law, enacted at the last meeting of our Legislature."—*Ibid.*, N 7, 1786. See Ap 4.

29 The Rev. Samuel Provoost, D. D., rector of St. Paul's Church, preaches a farewell sermon prior to going to England to be consecrated the first Bishop of the Episcopal Church in New York State. —*N. Y. Packet*, N 2, 1786. The report of his expected consecration was published in *The Daily Adv.*, F 6, and *N. Y. Jour.*, F 8, 1787. He was consecrated at Lambeth Palace on Feb. 9, 1787.—*Ind. Jour.*, Ap 11, 1787.

Nov. — Garret Abeel, an elder of the North Dutch Church, completes, by order of the consistory, a report on the "State of the Revenues Income and Estate belonging to the Corporation of the Dutch Reformed Protestant Church in the City of New York at different Periods." It covers expenses since the War (1784 to Nov., 1786) for repairing the North Church, school-house, parsonage-house, burying ground, etc.; and a list of the real estate owned by this corporation in 1786, with valuations.—See the original in box of MSS. relating to churches in New York City, in N. Y. H. S.

1 Inhabitants of the Out Ward petition the common council for a grant of a piece of ground between the Post and Bloomingdale Roads, near the 3-mile stone, on which to erect a school-house. Referred to committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 260. The need of a school-house in this locality had previously led Trinity corporation to seek a similar grant, but without results. See Jl 22 and D 12, 1771; Ja 31 and Je 26, 1772. See, further, Mr 12, 1788.

4 ". . . the Catholic Church [St. Peter's], situated between St. Paul's and the College, will be consecrated this day, and . . . the service will begin at 11 o'clock."—*Ind. Jour. or the Gen. Adv.*, N 4, 1786. The consecration, however, is postponed until further progress is made in the building. Instead, as this is the anniversary of St. Carlos (the name of the king and of the heir apparent to the Spanish throne), a solemn mass is held there by Rev. Mr. Nugent, rector of the Roman Catholic congregation. The Spanish minister, with his son and suite, and others of distinction, are present.—*Ibid.*, N 8, 1786. The following account of the event is given by Shea:

St. Peter's Church "was so far advanced that, in compliment to Charles IV. of Spain, his feast-day, November 4th, dedicated to St. Charles Borromeo, was selected for the celebration of the first mass. Don Diego de Gardoqui and his suite, as well as all Spanish residents of the city, were invited to attend, a place of honor being assigned to them. A high mass was celebrated by the chaplains of the French and Spanish legations, the blessing of the church having been previously performed in private by the rector. . . ."—*Life and Times of the Most Rev. John Carroll*, 284. Nov. 4

This edifice was demolished in 1836, the present St. Peter's Church being commenced in that year on the same site.—See O 26, 1836.

This being the anniversary of St. Carlos ("the name of his Catholic Majesty and the Prince of Asturias"), it is also celebrated by the Spanish minister, Don Diego de Gardoqui, at his house, by an "elegant dinner" which he gives to the president, secretary, and members of congress, the ministers of foreign affairs, of war, and of finance, and to the foreign ministers, consuls, etc. Thirteen toasts are drunk.—*Daily Adv.*, N 6, 1786.

It is ordered "that the allowance in future for conveying Vagrants to Bridewell be 2/6 p^{r} Head."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 263. For the earlier rate, see O 6, 1785. 6

The Society for Promoting the Manumission of Slaves agrees to a plan for establishing a school for instructing the children of free negroes.—*N. Y. Jour.*, N 23, 1786. The school-house was built in Cliff St. between Beekman and Ferry Sts., in the rear of St. George's churchyard.—*Picture of N. Y.* (1807), 113. 9

"The Court of Appeals have met agreeable to the Resolve of Congress, and are now sitting in this city, in the Room over the Exchange."—*Daily Adv.*, N 13, 1786. 13

Samuel Zellers and others, cookey bakers, in a petition to the common council, state that until lately they have had the privilege of vending "Biscuit, Rusk, Gingerbread and Cakes" in the streets, and that these articles have been "chiefly purchased by Country people, Boatmen, and other transient persons;" but that "in consequence of the disorderly behavior of Boys and others . . . employed in selling those articles about the Streets and at the public Markets, the petitioners are deprived of the privilege." They ask that it be restored on condition that they will be responsible for the conduct of their agents.—From original petition (in metal file No. 7, city clerk's record-room), endorsed "cannot be granted." 15

Trinity vestry passes a unanimous resolution "That measures be forthwith taken for the rebuilding Trinity Church . . .;" "that three Commissioners be appointed to manage and superintend the work and that they prepare a plan of the building . . .;" also "that Subscriptions be Solicited from the Members of the Congregation for the above purpose."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). Dec. 9

Elias Burger is paid £152:12 for "Sinking a wharf at Pecks Slip" and "Building a Dock at Beekmans Slip." Daniel Phoenix is paid £386:9:10 for disbursements at these slips.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 267. Various contractors and dealers were paid on subsequent dates for materials and labour there.—*Ibid.*, I: 270, 271, etc. 13

An ordinance is passed "requiring the Inhabitants to cause the Snow in the several Streets of this City to be levelled."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 268. "

"Next Tuesday Evening at six o'clock, Mr. [Noah] Webster, will begin a short course of lectures, at Mr. Hulett's Dancing Room, in Little Queen St. The course will open with a lecture upon Education which was read, last spring, in the City Hall. . . . Tickets at 4 shillings."—*Daily Adv.*, D 16, 1786. 16

The New York Gazetteer; or Daily Evening Post (see Ag 14) becomes a semi-weekly, with the title *The New-York Gazetteer; and Public Advertiser*.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 432. See Ag 16, 1787. 18

The following advertisement appears: "Hearn's Hackney Coach. On Tuesday next the 26 instant the subscriber proposes to place a neat coach with able horses and a very sober careful driver, at M^{r} Bradford's Coffee House. This carriage will be distinguished by the letters I. H. in a cypher, and No. 1, on the door. It shall attend in the street from 9 o'clock in the morning till 9 o'clock at night, or earlier and later as occasion may require. James Hearn."—*Ind. Jour.*, D 20, 1786. De Voe states in his manuscript index to newspapers that this was the first hackney-coach, and it is so referred to in the present work, I: 373. This is an error. An earlier mention of a hackney-coach in New York was that of John Clapp, which made its appearance in 1696 (*q. v.*). 20

The "Bridge at Bloomingdale" is repaired, with other parts of the highway in that section.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 270. 27

1787

— In this year, the Associate Presbyterian congregation, formed in 1785 (*q.v.*), erected a plain frame building, 50 by 24 feet, on the east side of Nassau St., between Fulton and John Sts. In 1824, they sold this building to the South Baptist Church, and moved to a new church on the corner of Grand and Mercer Sts. In 1854, they moved to Grand and Crosby Sts., and in 1867 occupied the Fourth Presbyterian Church at the north-east corner of 34th St. and Sixth Ave.—Smith, *N. Y. in* 1789, 155–56; Greenleaf, *Hist. of the Churches* (1846), 212–13; L. M. R. K., III: 930.

— In this year, the Holland Lodge of Free Masons was formed in New York, using the Dutch tongue in its proceedings.—Van Rensselaer, *Hist. of the City of N. Y.*, II: 148.

— The following description, published in 1835, presents various features of Manhattan, from Corlaer's Hook to the Battery, as they existed during and after the Revolution:

". . . Corlear's Hook, at low-water mark, had a hard pebbly shore; at high-water mark, a sandy Beach. From the Hook westwardly, at a distance of about 250 yards, a reef of rocks extended from the shore into the river, named by the Dutch 'Het Quade Puntie,' or the bad point. Between this point and Rutger's point of rocks, and nearly opposite to the Buddle Rock, Evert Byvanck had built a stone dock against the river, opposite to his dwelling house. Between Rutger's Point and Cheeseman's ship-yard and dock, there was a cove, connected with a low piece of marshy ground, which lay in front of the house of the late Col. Rutgers. From Cheeseman's Dock to Beekman's Dock, (on the west side of the present Market-slip,) the shore was sandy. Between these docks the British established their ship and navy-yard in 1777, where the same remained until 1783. Between Beekman's Dock and the Dock of Blaze Moore, on the west side of the present Catherine Market, the shore also lay unimproved.

"From Catherine-street eastwardly towards Harlaem, there were very few enclosures of land during the war: nearly all the land on the Island lay in common. The house of Hendrick Rutgers (the father of the Colonel) was occupied as a Hessian Hospital during the war, and hundreds of their dead were buried on his farm.

"Between Pearl-street and Cherry-street, the Fresh Water Pond was situated, which covered between two and three acres. This place was filled up after the war.

"We resume the river boundary by remarking, that the southerly side of Cherry-street, from the Dock of Beekman before mentioned to James slip, was at low-water mark; and that from Moore's Dock, on the west side of Catherine Market, to James-slip, there were no improvements on the south side of Cherry-street worthy of notice. From the west side of James-slip to Peck-slip, along Water-street, on the north side of the street, there were many buildings. Hamilton's distillery yard joined the street. Peck-slip extended to the south side of Water-street. Peck-slip Market stood between Pearl and Water streets. Between Peck-slip and Beekman-slip, the north side of Water-street was built up; and between the latter slips Crane-wharf was situated, having a large crane over the river. Beekman-slip extended to the south side of Water-street. From Beekman-slip to Burling-slip, the north side of Water-street was also built up, and there were a few stores on the south side. Burling-slip also extended to the south side of Water-street. From Burling-slip to Fly Market-slip, the north side of Front-street was built up. Between Burling-slip and Fletcher-street the British kept their provision yard and stores during the war. Fly Market-slip also extended to the south side of Water-street, and a small Fish Market was erected over the north part of the slip against Water-street, and the Meat or Butchers' Market extended from Water to Pearl-street. The Fly Market ferry stairs joined Front-street on the east side of the slip. The market boats occupied the slip between the stairs and the fish market. Theodorus Defreest occupied the corner of Front-street, near the slip.

"We have seen a British ship of the line winter in Fly Market-slip, against Leffert's wharf. This place was frequently occupied by ships of war in winter.

"From Fly Market-slip to Murray's wharf at the Coffee-House-slip, Front-street was built up on the northerly side. Coffee-House slip extended to the south side of Front-street, having a bridge over a sewer to Water-street. This bridge lay near the old Coffee-House and Rivington's Printing-Office. The place was frequented every day by merchants, officers and news-mongers. . . .

1787 "Old-slip, Coenties-slip, Exchange-slip and Whitehall-slip, severally extended to the south side of Water-street. The buildings — from Coffee-House-slip to Coenties-slip, along Front-street, were generally bad; along the docks and street, the place was very filthy; hence, it obtained the name of Rotten Row.

"A large Basin, named the Albany Basin, was situated on the south side of Front-street, between Coenties-slip and Exchange-slip. The Royal Exchange stood at the lower end of Broad-street, between Pearl and Water-streets. There was a ferry stairs on the east side of Whitehall-slip, for the accommodation of the Staten Island ferry boats and for small craft. The old Battery extended from a reef of stone on the west side of Whitehall-slip to the foot or lower part of Broadway. The front of the Battery, from low-water mark to the land level, was faced with red cut-stone.

"In the summer of the year 1780 the British constructed a strong Facine Breast work, above the Stone Work, with embrazures in the same, wherein cannon were mounted for the defence of the city: during the same summer a line of works were erected from Bunker' hill to Corlear's Hook. In 1781 Brooklyn was also Fortified. . . . The Middle Dutch Church after the year 1777, was converted into a Dragoon Riding School. . . .

"After the fire, many temporary shantees and apartments were enclosed in the neighbourhood of Broad-street, which were mostly covered with canvas—hence, this place obtained the name of Canvas Town . . .

"About the year 1774 a Ferry was established between New-York and Brooklyn, from a public landing at the river at the foot of a street now named Jerrollaman-street, to Coenties-slip, in New-York; all the buildings and fixtures necessary for a ferry were erected in Brooklyn at the landing; this ferry was discontinued after the British took Long Island in 1776. The ferry houses, with a large distillery, which was near the ferry, were burnt during the war; the brick walls and ruins remained on the ground many years after the war . . .

"After the peace, in the year 1786, a Race Course was established on the farm of Col. Rutgers, and in the year 1787 a Race Course was established on Governor's Island, which at that time was held under a lease from the State by Dr. Price.

[Signed] "Joshua"

—*N. Y. Gaz.*, Mr 28, 1835.

— In 1787, there was a fishing and bathing place along the present line of Greenwich St., between Beaver Lane and the Battery. "A large rock [shown on the Lyne Survey, Pl. 27, Vol. I] stood out in the middle of present Greenwich street, then in the water, on which was a kind of rude summer house."—*Watson's Annals* (1846), 179, citing recollections in 1828 of Daniel J. Ebbets.

Speaking of the fort, Ebbets adds: "first the green bank, which was sloping, was about fourteen feet high, on which was erected a wall of about twenty feet additional height. An old linden and two apple trees on the city side, were as high as the walls. Some barracks lay along the line of State street."—*Ibid.*

— About 1787, Casimir Th. Goerck, a city surveyor, made a survey and prepared a list of the proprietors, with the measurement of their lots, on the east side of Mill St., from Duke St., and on the west side of Mill St., from Broad to Duke St.—From the original list (MS.) in the city clerk's record-room. This is the same surveyor who collaborated in the preparation of the Goerck-Mangin plan issued in 1803 (Pl. 70, Vol. I).

— In this year, Isaac Varian bought of John De Witt a tract of land containing about 15 acres, on the west side of Broadway, bet. 26th and 31st Sts., for £1,280. His homestead here remained until after the middle of the nineteenth century.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1865), 653; L. M. R. K., III: 953.

— In this year, the Bank of New York removed from the Walton house in St. George's Square to No. 11 Hanover Square.—Domett, *A Hist. of the Bank of N. Y.*, 28.

— In this year, "Boullon & Watt" furnished or proposed to furnish "a steam engine for milling purposes in the city of New York. . . ."—From a letter written by Horatio Allen to Frederic De Peyster in 1858, pub'd in *Hist. Mag.*, 1st ser., II: 266.

— From this time until about 1794, Joseph Wright, portrait painter and etcher, had a studio in Pearl Street. "His etching of Washington, though quite well executed, is the only plate by Joseph Wright on record."—Stauffer, *Am. Engravers on Copper and Steel*, I: 297–98; II: 563; Dunlap, *Hist. of Arts of Design*, I: 370–74. *Cf.* Ap 4, 1786.

Ja — *The American Museum or Repository*, edited and published by

THE Committees of both Houſes of Congreſs, appointed to take order for conducting the ceremonial of the formal reception, &c. of the Preſident of the United States, on Thurſday next, have agreed to the following order thereon, viz.

That General Webb, Colonel Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel Fiſh, Lieut. Col. Franks, Major L'Enfant, Major Bleecker, and Mr. John R. Livingſton, be requeſted to ſerve as Aſſiſtants on the occaſion.

That a chair be placed in the Senate-Chamber for the Preſident of the United States. That a chair be placed in the Senate-Chamber for the Vice-Preſident, to the right of the Preſident's chair; and that the Senators take their ſeats on that ſide of the chamber on which the Vice-Preſident's chair ſhall be placed. That a chair be placed in the Senate-Chamber for the Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, to the left of the Preſident's chair—and that the Repreſentatives take their ſeats on that ſide of the chamber on which the Speaker's chair ſhall be placed.

That ſeats be provided in the Senate-Chamber, ſufficient to accommodate the late Preſident of Congreſs, the Governor of the Weſtern territory, the five perſons being the heads of the three great departments, the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of France, the Encargado de negocios of Spain, the Chaplains of Congreſs, the perſons in the ſuite of the Preſident; and alſo to accommodate the following Public Officers of the State, viz. The Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Chancellor, the Chief Juſtice, and other Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Mayor of the city. That one of the Aſſiſtants wait on theſe gentlemen, and inform them that ſeats are provided for their accommodation, and alſo to ſignify to them that no precedence of ſeats is intended, and that no ſalutation is expected from them on their entrance into, or their departure from the Senate-Chamber.

That the members of both Houſes aſſemble in their reſpective Chambers preciſely at twelve o'clock, and that the Repreſentatives preceded by the Speaker, and attended by their Clerk, and other Officers, proceed to the Senate-Chamber, there to be received by the Vice-Preſident and Senators riſing.

That the Committees attend the Preſident from his reſidence to the Senate-Chamber, and that he be there received by the Vice-Preſident, the Senators and Repreſentatives riſing, and be by the Vice-Preſident conducted to his chair.

That after the Preſident ſhall be ſeated in his Chair, and the Vice-Preſident, Senators and Repreſentatives ſhall be again ſeated, the Vice-Preſident ſhall announce to the Preſident, that the members of both Houſes will attend him to be preſent at his taking the Oath of Office required by the Conſtitution. To the end that the Oath of Office may be adminiſtered to the Preſident in the moſt public manner, and that the greateſt number of the people of the United States, and without diſtinction, may be witneſſes to the ſolemnity, that therefore the Oath be adminiſtered in the outer Gallery adjoining to the Senate Chamber.

That when the Preſident ſhall proceed to the gallery to take the Oath, he be attended by the Vice-Preſident, and be followed by the Chancellor of the State, and paſs through the middle door, that the Senators paſs through the door on the right, and the Repreſentatives, preceded by the Speaker, paſs through the door on the left, and ſuch of the perſons who ſhall have been admitted into the Senate-Chamber, and may be deſirous to go into the gallery, are then alſo to paſs through the door on the right. That when the Preſident ſhall have taken the Oath, and returned into the Senate-Chamber, attended by the Vice-Preſident, and ſhall be ſeated in his chair, that the Senators and the Repreſentatives alſo return into the Senate-Chamber, and that the Vice-Preſident and they reſume their reſpective ſeats.

Both Houſes having reſolved to accompany the Preſident after he ſhall have taken the Oath, to St. Paul's Chapel, to hear divine ſervice, to be performed by the Chaplain of Congreſs, that the following order of proceſſion be obſerved, viz. The door-keeper and meſſenger of the Houſe of Repreſentatives. The Clerk of the Houſe. The Repreſentatives. The Speaker. The Preſident, with the Vice-Preſident at his left hand. The Senators. The Secretary of the Senate. The door-keeper, and meſſenger of the Senate.

That a Pew be reſerved for the Preſident—Vice-Preſident—Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, and the Committees; and that pews be alſo reſerved ſufficient for the reception of the Senators and Repreſentatives.

That after divine ſervice ſhall be performed, the Preſident be received at the door of the Church, by the Committees, and by them attended in carriages to his reſidence.

That it be intruſted to the Aſſiſtants to take proper precautions for keeping the avenues to the Hall open, and that for that purpoſe, they wait on his Excellency the Governor of this State, and in the name of the Committees requeſt his aid, by an order or recommendation to the Civil Officers, or militia of the city, to attend and ſerve on the occaſion, as he ſhall judge moſt proper.

April 29th, 1789.

A. BROADSIDE ANNOUNCING THE PLANS OF CONGRESS FOR THE INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT WASHINGTON. SEE P. 1242.

New-York City Lottery.

SCHEME *of a* LOTTERY, *for the purpoſe of raiſing* Seven Thouſand Five Hundred Pounds, *agreeable to an Act of the* LEGISLATURE *of the State of* NEW-YORK, *paſſed 8th February*, 1790.

SCHEME.

1	*Prize of*	£. 3000	£. 3000
2	-	1000	2000
3	-	500	1500
10	-	200	2000
30	-	100	3000
50	-	50	2500
120	-	20	2400
180	-	10	1800
7950	-	4	31800

8346 *Prizes.* / 16654 *Blanks.* } 25,000 Tickets, at 40s. each, - - - - - £. 50000

Subject to a deduction of 15 per Cent.

THE object of this LOTTERY being to raiſe a part of the ſum advanced by the Corporation for repairing and enlarging the CITY-HALL, for the accommodation of CONGRESS, which does ſo much honor to the Architect, as well as credit to the City. The Managers preſume, that their Fellow-Citizens will cheerfully concur in promoting the ſale of Tickets, eſpecially, as the ſucceſs of this Lottery will relieve them from a Tax, which muſt otherwiſe be laid to reimburſe the Corporation.

The above SCHEME is calculated in a manner very beneficial to Adventurers, there not being *two Blanks to a Prize*.

The Lottery is intended to commence drawing on the *firſt Monday in Auguſt next*, or ſooner if filled, of which timely notice will be given. A liſt of the fortunate numbers will be publiſhed at the expiration of the drawing.

Tickets are to be ſold by the ſubſcribers, who are appointed Managers by the Corporation.

ISAAC STOUTENBURGH,
PETER T. CURTENIUS,
ABRAHAM HERRING,
JOHN PINTARD.

New-York, *March* 6, 1790.

B. BROADSIDE ANNOUNCING LOTTERY "SCHEME" TO PAY FOR ALTERING CITY HALL FOR THE USE OF CONGRESS. SEE MARCH 4, 1790 (P. 1263).

1787 Jan. — Matthew Carey, Phila., appears. It ran for 12 volumes, ending Dec., 1792.—Ford, *Check-List of 18th Cent. Am. Magazines*, 8, citing Sabin's *Dict. of Books relating to Am.*, I: 145; and Carey's *Autobiography*.

17 Persons residing at the Fresh Water Pond having encroached upon it, and having thrown filth and dirt into it (see Ag 25, 1785), a committee of the common council is appointed to investigate.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 273.

" Isaac Meade is paid £25:0:2 "for Sleds for transporting the fire Engines in the Snow."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 274.

18 With this issue, The *New-York Journal, or the Weekly Register* (see Je 23, 1785) changes its title to *The New-York Journal, and Weekly Register*.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 448. See N 19.

26 The legislature passes "An Act concerning the Rights of the Citizens of this State." This is a bill of rights, more properly part of the constitution. It provides, among other things: No authority shall be exercised unless derived from the people. No citizen may be imprisoned but upon indictment or by process of law. Justice shall not be sold, denied, or delayed. Fines shall be reasonable. Excessive bail, and cruel and unusual punishments, ought not to be imposed. Freedom of speech in the legislature shall not be questioned.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1787), chap. 1.

" The Society for the Relief of Distressed Debtors is formed. Its object is "To administer to the comfort of prisoners, by providing food, fuel, clothing, and other necessaries of life; and "To procure the liberation of such as were confined for small sums, and were of meritorious conduct, by discharging their debts." See *A Sketch of the Origin and Progress of the Humane Society of the City of New-York. Together with the Act of Incorporation and By-Laws* (pub. by order of the society, 1814), preserved with MSS. relating to the society in N. Y. P. L. In accordance with a memorial from this society (see D 12, 1788), the legislature passed an act in 1788 by which debtors imprisoned for debts less than $25.00, were to be liberated after 30 days. In 1791, the society secured the passage of a law forbidding the introduction of liquor into jail. In 1801, the society appointed a counsellor to represent prisoners. About 1802, on the society's application, the city gave it $600 and a lot on Tryon St., where it erected a soup-house, the scope of the society's work having been extended to furnishing soup at a reduced price to the poor of the city. In 1803, the name of the society was changed to the "Humane Society of the City of New-York." In 1814, it was incorporated. One of its principal objects was to discourage street begging.—*Am. Med. and Phil. Register* (April, 1814), IV: 632–37.

30 The legislature passes an act vesting in the aldermen of the city of New York the power of justices of the peace.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1787), chap. 8.

Feb. 1 Mayor Duane, as clerk of the markets, exhibits to the common council a sworn account of the net proceeds received by him in this capacity during the past year, amounting to £583:4:8.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 277; De Voe, *Market Book*, 319.

9 The city treasurer reports to the mayor that when the American forces took possession of the city, the upper barracks "were found in a very ruinous Condition, and as there were a number of poor families daily Coming in without Houses or places to Shelter them, It was agreed to Let out those Rooms at a Small rent to those who would agree to put them in repair." In consequence of this order, he states, he has "given permission to a number of persons who have produced Recommendations from the different Magistrates to Occupy Rooms Reserving in Some a Rent of 40/ and others 60/, and with the Condition to put them in repair." He finds, however, that few tenants have complied with the conditions, and he proposes that the rooms be rented at auction to some person with the condition of putting them in good repair.—From original "Report," in the city clerk's record-room, endorsed "read Feby 14, 1787." See also *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 278–79.

14 Mangel Minthorn and others petition the common council that the Bowery Road be regulated. The petition is referred to the alderman and assistant of the Out Ward.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 279.

" Since the first of March last, 364 tavern licenses have been issued, and the fees, at thirty shillings each, amount to £546.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 279–80.

21 Congress approves the idea of a Constitutional Convention.—Winsor, VII: 227. The convention met on May 14 (*q. v.*).

" John Jay writes to John Adams: ". . . This State in their present session has greatly moderated their severities to the tories, a law having been passed to restore a very great majority of those resident here to the rights of citizens. I hope all discriminations inconsistent with the treaty of peace will gradually be abolished, as resentment gives place to reason and good faith. . . ."—*Corresp. and Pub. Papers of John Jay*, III: 234. Feb. 21

24 Gov. Clinton issues at New York a proclamation, printed by Loudon, offering rewards for the capture of Daniel Shays and the other principals in Shays' rebellion in Massachusetts (see 1786).—See broadside, in N. Y. P. L.

28 The common council orders that the vagrants in the bridewell who are able to work out of doors be employed to collect dirt from the streets and "spread it on the Commons in front of the Alms House to manure the Ground & prepare it for sowing Grass Seed."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 281.

" Samuel "Lowdon" (Loudon) is paid by the city £78 for printing.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 282. His services covered by this payment, are from 1783 to 1786.—See his original bill in city clerk's record-room.

Mar. 3 A committee of the assembly makes a report on the subject of copper coinage. It describes the various sorts of such coin in circulation in this state.—*Assemb. Jour.* (1787), 78.

19 The legislature passes "An Act for granting and securing to John Fitch the sole Right and Advantage of making and employing, for a limited Time, the Steam-Boat by him lately invented."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1787), chap. 57. Fitch received similar privileges from Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Virginia.—Bullock, "The Miracle of the First Steamboat," in *Jour. Am. Hist.*, I: 36 *et seq.* See also Westcott, *Life of John Fitch*. This act was repealed on Mr 27, 1798 (*q. v.*).

" An act is passed "for the better extinguishing of Fires in the City of New York." It concerns the appointment of not more than 300 firemen, their exemption from certain other civic duties, the regulations governing them, etc.; also the duties of the sheriff and his deputies in looking after the safety of goods at fires, the recovery of fire-buckets, etc.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1787), chap. 58 (Greenleaf, I: 412). On Feb. 18, 1792 (*q. v.*), the maximum number was increased to 450.

21 The legislature passes "An Act for the better regulating the public Roads in the City and County of New-York." The common council is empowered as a board of commissioners to carry the law into effect. Among the provisions of this law is the following: "That it shall and may be lawful to and for the said commissioners, to cause to be made, built and erected, such and so many causeways and bridges, and at such places as they shall think necessary, and to cause ditches from such public roads or highways to be made and cut through any person's land, where they shall judge proper, for conveying the water from, and keeping the same roads and highways dry and in good order. . . ."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1787), chap. 61.

" The legislature enacts "that the mayor, recorder and aldermen . . . of the city of New York, or the major part of them, of whom the mayor or recorder always to be one, shall be . . . the supervisors of the city and county of New York."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1787), chap. 62. Such officers throughout the state had the work of auditing accounts, fixing the amount of money to be raised in the county each year, and levying the same equitably.—*Ibid.* (1788), chap. 65.

" A majority of the proprietors of lots in Wall St. petition the common council that the street may be regulated and paved at their expense, similar to Water St. west of the Coffee-House, and "that Pitts Statue, which greatly obstructs the Street may be removed." The aldermen and assistants of the East, Dock, and North Wards are made a committee to regulate the street, and to report their opinion regarding the removal of the statue, and also the measures proper to take regarding "a Statue of Gen[l] Montgomery said to be in this City."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 285. This reference is presumably to the Montgomery monument, see N 26, 1784 and Ap 3, 1787.

" It is suggested to the common council that a bill be brought into the assembly for the sale of the lands at the fort and Battery. A committee is appointed to inquire into the rights of the city regarding these lands.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 285. On March 28, the draft of a petition to the legislature was approved.—*Ibid.*, I: 287. The text of this petition is not entered in the minutes, but see Mr 28.

28 The common council, in a petition to the legislature (see Mr 21), recites: "That your Petitioners are informed that a bill for

1787 Mar. 28 the Purpose of selling the Fort & Battery in this City is now before the honourable the House of Assembly, to be passed into a Law.

"That your Petitioners beg leave to suggest to the Legislature, that the Charter of Governor Dongan to the then Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York gives and grants to them and their Successors all the Waste, Vacant, unpatented and un-appropriated Lands lying and being within the City of New York, extending and reaching in, by and thro' all Parts of the said City.

"That altho' in the said Charter of Governor Dongan, there is a Reservation among other things of the Fort, called therein 'Fort James' and of 'all the Liberties, Boundaries, Extents and Privileges thereof;' and in the Charter of George the Second, to the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, there is also a Reservation of the Fort, called therein 'Fort George' and of 'the Ground, full Boundaries and Extent thereof, or thereto belonging,'—Yet your Petitioners conceive that they are intituled (by virtue of the said Charter of Governor Dongan) to a considerable Part of the Ground on which the said Battery is built and circumjacent the Fort, and which is not comprehended within the said Reservations. . . .

"That your Petitioners, anxious for the Ornament of this City, the Convenience, the Health and the Quiet of the Inhabitants, persuade themselves that the Legislature will not pass the aforesaid Bill into a Law, believing that in case a sale should be made of any part of the said Fort or Battery, that the same will not be built upon or improved in a manner suitable to a Situation so elegant and proper for publick Purposes, but become a great Nuisance to the Inhabitants of this City." They close the petition by asking to be heard in case the Legislature is inclined "to carry the Bill into effect."—From the original in the city clerk's record-room. It is endorsed: "Read & approved the 28th March 1787." Another petition to the same effect is filed with it, endorsed "read & approved the 16th of April 1787." See Ap 16, regarding the action taken by the legislature.

" A large number of cartmen, in a petition of this date to the common council, state that an ordinance was passed "some time since" (see F 24 and Je 2, 1784), requiring "that the wheels of the Carts used in said City should not be bound with Iron, as the pavements of the Streets received injury therefrom;" and that they have since then provided "wheels of a certain breadth without being shod." They find "a great expense accruing by reason of their being obliged to have new ones very often;" and that the streets are just as much injured by them. They ask that a law be passed "to allow the Cartmen to have the Wheels of their carts bound with Iron; that the width be three and an half Inches, and the nails sunk even to the tire."—From the original petition in metal file No. 7, city clerk's record-room. The petition is referred to a committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 288. It was not granted.—*Ibid.*, I: 295.

Apr. 3 The mayor lays before the common council a concurrent resolution of the senate and assembly, dated Nov. 26, 1784 (*q.v.*), providing "That the Monument by the United States in Congress Assembled ordered to be erected to the Memory of Major General Montgomerie be erected in the City of New York at such particular Place as the Mayor Aldermen and Commonalty of the said City . . . shall appoint." The board selects "the front of St Paul's Church . . . to be the most proper place," and a committee is appointed to consult the wardens and vestrymen, and, with their approval, to direct that the monument be erected there.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 289–90. There is a rare, contemporary engraving of the monument in the author's collection. See, further, My 16 and 23, Je 18, and N 22. For text of the inscription, see Jl 8, 1818.

8 Bishops White and Provoost return to New York from England, on this Easter Day, having been consecrated in Lambeth Chapel on Feb. 9. The Protestant Episcopal Church in New York is now duly organized as a separate establishment, apart from the Church of England, and the Right Rev. Samuel Provoost, D. D., becomes its first bishop. He officiates in St. Paul's Chapel, where he was formerly rector.—Wilson, *Mem. Hist. of N. Y.*, IV: 626; Dix, *A Hist. of the Parish of Trinity Church*, II: 112, 114; *N. Y. Packet*, Ap 10; *Ind. Jour.*, Ap 11, 1787.

10 The tavern of John Simmons, at Nassau and Wall Sts., was for several years the regular meeting-place of the standing committee of the Society for Promoting the Manumission of Slaves.—*N. Y. Packet*, Ap 10, O 27, 1789; F 18, Ag 12, 1790.

12 A "Paper Hanging Manufactory" is advertised: "A large and elegant assortment of Paper Hangings, with Festoon Borders is now finished for sale, at Gerardus Duyckinck's, jun. Store, No. 30, Little-Dock-street, or at John Colles's at the Manufactory in the Lower Barracks . . ."—*Daily Adv.*, Ap 12, 1787. Apr. 12

The legislature passes "An Act to institute an University within this State, and for other purposes therein mentioned." This consolidates into one law the acts of May 1 and Nov. 26, 1784 (*q. v.*), and certain amendments and alterations which have been requested. Twenty-two citizens are named as "Regents of the University of the State of New-York," and they are authorized to visit, inspect, and report upon, all the colleges, academies, and schools in the state, to appoint presidents of colleges and academies wherever vacancies exist for more than one year, to confer degrees above Master of Arts, and to incorporate academies. The charter granted to King's College on Oct. 31, 1754 (*q.v.*), is confirmed in all essential respects except that the name of the institution is changed to Columbia College, and it is made non-sectarian. Its government is transferred from the Regents to 24 trustees.—*Laws of N. Y.*, 10th sess., chap. 82. See also Pine, *King's College* (1917). 13

The legislature passes "An Act for regulating the Buildings, Streets, Wharfs and Slips, in the City of New York." The aim of this act is to establish uniformity, "for the accommodation of habitations, shipping and transportation." It provides, among other things, that the common council may prevent the erection of buildings that may narrow or encroach upon any street; and may make regulations for building sewers, etc., and for paving, altering, mending, and cleaning the streets.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1787), chap. 88. 16

The assembly resolves: "That the Attorney-General be directed to inquire into the nature of the claim of the Corporation of the city of New-York, to Fort George, and the lands adjoining thereto [see Mr 21, 28], and that he make a report of the facts to the Legislature at the next meeting; and that the Commissioners of the Land-Office be also directed, . . . to cause a survey of the said premises to be made, laying out the lands which upon such enquiry shall appear to be the property of this State, into such lots and in such manner as, in their opinion, will best promote the interest of the State in the sale thereof; and that they lay such survey before the Legislature at its said next meeting, and report their opinion of the most proper and beneficial disposition of the said premises." —*Assembly Jour.*, 10th session, 165. The senate concurred in this resolution on April 18.—*Jour. of the Senate.* The attorney-general's report was read in the assembly on March 12, 1788 (*q.v.*). See also Pl. 46A-c, Vol. I, and its descrip., I: 360. "

A newspaper advertisement reads: "Theatre. This Evening. (Never [before] Performed) (Being the 16th of April) Will be Performed, A Comedy of 5 Acts, written by a Citizen of the United States, Called The Contrast, To which will be added the English Burletta, called Midas."—*Daily Adv.*, Ap 16, 1787. "The Contrast" was written by Royal Tyler, a native of Massachusetts who was later the Chief Justice of Vermont.—Dunlap, *Hist. of the Am. Theatre* (1833), I: 135, 137–40; Ireland, *Recs. of the N. Y. Stage*, I: 76. Seilhamer says of it: "Royall Tyler's comedy, the 'Contrast,' although it was not the first American play actually produced, as has generally been claimed for it, was the first to meet with a favorable reception. After its initial performance at the John Street Theatre, New York, in 1787, it was presented five times in rapid succession . . . This was unusual at that time, only the most popular pieces warranting as many repetitions in a season . . . According to the prologue . . . which was not from Major Tyler's pen, but was ascribed to a young gentleman of New York, the dramatist's theme was the fashions or follies of the gay circles of that city. This shows the usefulness of prologues. for in the play itself there is no proof of the distinctively New York character of the comedy." For a detailed account of the play and its author, see Seilhamer's *Hist. of the Am. Theatre*, II: 215, 225–39, and for an eye-witness's criticism of the first performance, see *Daily Adv.*, Ap 18, 1787. See also *N. Y. Times Book Rev.*, Jl 3, 1921. "

M. Wattles, the proprietor of a line of stages, announces that "An Elegant Coach, And four excellent Horses" will run daily "from Hall's, No. 49, Cortlandt-street," to Kingsbridge.—*N. Y. Jour.*, Ap 26, 1787. 26

The following notice appears in one of the daily papers: "The members of St. Tammany's Society in the City of New York are requested to meet at their wigwam, held at Mr. Talmage Hall's, No. 49 Cortlandt Street, on Tuesday, the first day of May next 30

1787 [*q. v.*], at sunset, to celebrate the annual meeting."—*Daily Adv.*, Ap
Apr. 30, 1787. This is the earliest record we have found of the existence
30 of a Tammany Society in New York City. Edwin P. Kilroe, in his monograph on *Saint Tammany*, pp. 121–22, declares that, from the fact that there is no record of a celebration in 1786, "it may be inferred that the Society was organized later than May first [of that year], while the unmistakable evidence of an organization perfected to a degree as early as April, 1787, would inevitably lead to the conclusion that the Society had its origin at least late in 1786."

This view is substantiated by "A Brother of 1776 and one of the surviving Founders," who wrote in 1817 of the origin of the society: "Shortly after the Evacuation of this City in 1783, it became glaringly visible that the very ingrates which our lenient Laws permitted to return among us,—with hordes of foreign adventurers swelling with Pride, Insolence, and National vanity & prejudice; began to assume the native rights and priviledges of American freemen; and presumptuously organized foreign National Societies; to wit. S^{t} Andrews, S^{t} Georges, S^{t} Patricks, &c &c, with views, deep and dark as the holy Inquisition.—The unsuspecting souls of our virtuous Citizens could not harbor an Idea of the deep designs of these apostate Americans, and foreign sattellites of Despotism; no,—they suffered them untill the year 1786 to supplant them in every species of business . . . the Whigs not aware of thier machinations and naturally unsuspicious; at length, tho' late, began to discover the powerfull combinations of these panders of the British Government, and the more base Refugees & Tories. . . . at length a few, a very few, assembled together, and determined to counteract the growing evil of the day, by forming a National Society.—After three years incessent toil, and almost insurmountable dificulties, they completed the foundation of the first Great Temple of Liberty in our Country. We adopted the immortal, the virtuous aborigine Tammany as our first Patron, and honor'd the Institution with his name and added to it Independent Order of Liberty; this beautifull and pleasing adjunct, after much deliberation was agreed to be dispensed with, in order to substitute in its place one, not more truly applicable generally, but more appropriate, considering the nature of the Institution, that of Columbian Order; in honor of the Immortal Navigator, and first discoverer of our Country the magnanimous the persecuted Christopher Columbus.—In 1789, we put on a more imposing countenance; having formed a Constitution [see Ag 10, 1789] we very soon became respectable in numbers and in characters,—those who lately contemned us, now became our admirers and apparent friends,—those foreign Institutions vanished in our presence or became harmless, and we were the Paramount Society in America."—From bound photostats (made from originals in Tammany Hall) in MSS. Div., N. Y. P. L. See also Jl 15, 1805.

The Tammany organization in New York was not the first in the U. S. The Philadelphia society, which was organized on May 1, 1772, was the parent stem of the Tammany societies in America. For an account of the origin of the name and of the early organizations, see Kilroe, *op. cit.*, 15–110. Mr. Kilroe has made a further and more thorough study of the history of the society since he issued his *Saint Tammany*, but his later findings have not yet been published.

May 1 An estimate by Daniel Phoenix, city treasurer, of the expenses of the city and county of New York for the year ending on this day shows total payments of £10,308:4. The wages of the city watch, consisting of a captain and 28 men, at £32:4 per week, amount to £1,674:8. They are supplied with wood and candles for £50. The only other items in the estimate are expenses for the poorhouse (£4,800, the largest item), the department of street lamps (£1,333:16), the bridewell, wells and pumps, roads, new jail (supporting prisoners), and the general election.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1859), 597.

" "St. Tammany's Day (the Tutelar St. of America)" is celebrated by the Tammany Society (see Ap 30) at Talmage Hall's tavern (49 Cortlandt St.). Thirteen patriotic toasts are drunk. One of the newspapers reports that "A correspondent observes, that the establishing the St. Tammany Society, does honor to the promoters, and makes not the least doubt but it will be the most respectable Society in the city, in the course of a little time."—*N. Y. Packet*, My 1 and 4, 1787. The first of May, Old Style, was the reputed anniversary of Tammany's birth. There is no record of a Tammany celebration in New York in 1788. The society, however, was revived and reorganized in 1789 (*q. v.*, Mr 9).

Samuel Loudon advertises the publication of "Des Barris' drafts" of certain "mercator charts," which are for sale at his office. Among these are charts of the "Harbour of New-York," and of "New-York and Long-Island Sound." These, he states, are "the most accurate and elegant charts which was ever published in any country."—*N. Y. Packet*, My 1, 1787. See also Pls. 44 and 45a, Vol. I, and their descriptions, I: 346–53. May 1

The "Empress of China," of which John Green is captain, arrives in port after a passage of four months and eighteen days from Canton.—*Corresp. and Jour. of S. B. Webb*, III: 77–78. 4

There are at this time in the bridewell 33 men and 20 women. "It is considered by the Board that no Person committed to the Bridewell by a Justice ought to be discharged, but by order of a Board of Justices. And that if at any time the Commissioners should conceive the Commitment of a Person improper the Commissioners should suggest the Matter to the Justice in order that what is right may be done."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 291. 7

The common council appoints two commissioners, Nathaniel Hazard and Theodore Casimir Goerck, "for the Direction & management of the Real Property belonging to this Corporation," and appoints a committee to prepare instructions for their guidance. —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 293. 9

The Constitutional Convention meets at Philadelphia.—*Records of the Federal Convention* (Farrand ed.), I: 14; Winsor, VII: 237. The committee on details began work on July 24, and made its report on Aug. 6.—*Records, op. cit.*, II: 129, 176; Winsor, VII: 241. The Constitution was signed in the convention on Sept. 17 (*q. v.*). —*Ibid.*, VII: 245. It was published in Philadelphia on Sept. 19.—*Ibid.*, VII: 246, 256. 14

The common council orders "that Ald^{n} Bayard direct the Road Master to put Rails along the Road on the side Hill [McGowan's Pass] above Harlem to prevent accidents to Horses & Carriages And also that M^{r} Ald^{n} direct the sides of the Arch in the middle Road [Broadway] to be raised on a level with the said Road."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 295. This is the first reference in the city records to the stone arch or bridge across Broadway at the present Canal St.—See L. M. R. K., III: 926. As suggested by Valentine, it was probably built during the Revolution as a military work.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1865), 604. The fact that it was altered in 1787 probably indicates that it had been built some time before. For a discussion of the subject, see descrip. of Pl. 83-b, III: 558–59. See also Ap 16, 1772; N 23, 1775. For execution of the order, showing conclusively that this is the bridge referred to, see My 24, Je 8, 1787; Je 11, 1793. 16

James Watson is paid £5:2 for the storage of the monument to Gen. Montgomery (see Ap 3), "out of the Money allowed by the Legislature for erecting the Monument."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 296. See, further, My 23. "

William Samuel Johnson is unanimously elected president of Columbia College. He was the son of the first president of King's College.—*Hist. of Columbia Univ.*, 1754–1904, 70. 21

Mr. Duane, one of the Trinity church wardens, reports to the vestry "that at the request of the Corporation of the City [see Ap 3] the Committee had given permission for the Monument of Gen^{l} Montgomery to be erected under the Portico of St Pauls Chapel in front of the great Window."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). This entry, and that of Ap 3, *q. v.*, seem to prove that the monument was not designed for this location, to which, however, it is admirably suited. See, further, Je 18. 23

The vestry also resolves "That the Committee of Repairs examine the ruins of the Rectors house and Charity School house and that they give such orders respecting them as they may deem necessary."—*Ibid.*

A bulletin is printed by McLean exhibiting a list of the several lots belonging to Trinity corporation which, by a resolution of the vestry on May 22, are to be sold at auction on June 28, "at the Coffee-House." One of these bulletins is preserved, in the collection of broadsides, in the N. Y. P. L. See also *Ind. Jour.*, My 30, 1787. "

A bill of this date is presented to the common council, beginning: "The Corporation of New York D^{r} to And^{r} thompson Juner For Mason Wirk Dun by order of Alderman Byard at the New Bridge on the New Road [see My 16] and at the Dreene in Mulberry Street." A statement of Thompson's charges in detail for work and materials at each place is given, the amount at the bridge being £8:5:7. The account is verified by Nicholas Bayard, who writes 24

1787 May 24 below: "I certify the above work done by Order of the Board."—From original bill in metal file No. 9 in city clerk's record-room. On Feb. 13, 1788, the common council ordered payment made, amounting to £12:7, at which time the original bill, as shown by endorsements, was audited and filed.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 352. See also descrip. of Pl. 83-b, III: 558. See, further, Je 8.

June 8 A petition from bakers of the city complains that they have been paid lately for bread "in Coppers and Jersey Money," which they are unable to use in buying flour.—From original petition in metal file No. 7, city clerk's record-room. No action on this petition appears in the minutes. See, further, Jl 21, 1789.

" The common council orders "that Mr Recorder issue his Warrt on the Treasurer . . . to pay Van Gelder & Dally (out of the Road Fund) the sum of £2:17:—for Lime, And to Aric Smith the Sum of £10:—:— for Stone at the Bridge across Great George Street [Broadway] near Aldn Bayards."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 297.

The original bill of Van Gelder & Dally, filed in the city clerk's record-room, shows purchases of lime on May 22 and 23 by "Mr Thompson." It is attested by Abr. Van Gelder, who certifies that "the Above Articells wass Deliverd To Mr Tomson for the Corporation." It was audited on June 8.

Smith's original bill, also preserved among the city clerk's filed papers, is dated "New York 20 May 1787," and reads: "This Is to Certify that Captn Ory Smith Has deliverd forty Lodes of Bualden [building] Stone For the Corporation at the Bridge Near Nickles Biards Esqr at 5/ pr Lode With the Carten [carting] . . . £10–0–0

"To Nickles Byard Esqr Andr thompson Junr

"Audited June 8th 1787 Ten pounds
"Thos Hazard } Auditors"
"Jno Young }

On the reverse of this is the endorsement:

"I hereby Certify that the within Acct of Stone was delivered in Consequence of An Order of this Corporation to have the Arch in the New Road, raised at each side

"Nicholas Bayard.

"N. York June 1, 1787
[signed] "Ory Smit."

It also bears the clerk's filing record: "Accts for Stone & Lime at the Bridge across Great George Street
"filed June 8th 1787"

See also descrip. of Pl. 83-b, III: 559; and My 16 and 24.

14 The corps of artillery of the city, under the command of Col. S. Bauman, parades to the race-course, and executes manœuvres there.—*N. Y. Jour.*, Je 21, 1787.

15 A number of citizens form the Mutual Assurance Co., to insure houses in New York against loss by fire. John Pintard is secretary, with office at No. 57 King (Pine) St.—*N. Y. Packet*, Je 22, 1787. Previous unsuccessful attempts or proposals to found fire insurance companies were made in 1770 (*q. v.*, Ap 3), 1784, and 1785.—*Progress of N. Y. in a Century*, by Stevens (1876), 42–43. The constitutions and by-laws of the company and an interesting cut of an engine in action were published in a small octavo handbook in 1787, having the title *The Deed of Settlement of the Mutual Assurance Company, for insuring Houses from loss by Fire in New York*, a copy of which is in the author's collection. The company was incorporated Mr 23, 1798.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1798), chap. 46. The "Act to Incorporate" was published as a handbook the same year; a copy of this is in the N. Y. P. L. The charter was altered in 1809.—See *N. Y. Eve. Post*, D 12, 1815. The name then became the Mutual Insurance Co. of the City of New York, which in 1845 was changed to the Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Co.—Smith, *The City of N. Y. in* 1789, 112; Wilson, *Mem. Hist. of N. Y.*, III: 661.

18 At a meeting of Trinity vestry, Mr. Duane produces "a design made by Col Le Enfont [*sic*] to ornament that part of the great Window of St Pauls Chapel which will be obscured by the Monument of General Montgomery [see My 23] which the board highly approve of and request the favour of Col Le Enfant [*sic*] to superin[ten]d the execution of it and the putting of it up."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). See, further, N 22, 1787, and O 27, 1788.

At this meeting of the vestry, Mr. Cramer, of the committee of repairs, reports that he has sold the bricks which were part of the ruins of the charity school for £10, the purchaser to pull down the walls and remove the bricks.—*Ibid.*

The vestry also passes the following resolutions: "Resolved That the Committee of repairs be directed to order the repairs of the Steeple of St. Georges Chapel and that they cause a neat and cheap fence to be put around the Chapel."—*Ibid.* June 18

"Resolved That the Committee of repairs be authorised to sell the Stones of the Rectors house either at public Auction or at Private Sale as they may think proper."—*Ibid.*

20 John Alsop, Thomas Ellison, Alexander Macomb, William Denning, Dom. Lynch, and Walter Livingston present a petition to the common council, stating that they "are proprietors of several water lots in the West Ward of the City of New-York Lying between the Battery & Rossevelts Slip, who have began to Wharf & Make the Street at high water mark which is known by the name of first or greenwich street; which said wharfs will be useless, unless the whole of the Street be made." They ask the board to give directions "that the whole of the Street from the Battery to Rosevelts Slip at high water mark be made." They also state that they are informed that the board designs "to widen Greenwich or first Street to 60 feet," while their grants provide that it is to be 40 ft. broad. They ask that, as the board widens the street, their grants may be extended "as much farther into the River."—From the original petition in metal file No. 7, city clerk's record-room.

The record in the minutes on this date shows that the petitioners are "proprietors of Lots in the Broad Way & bounded on the River," and that they ask "that Measures may be taken for compelling Augustus Van Cortlandt to wharf out in front of his Lots to the end that Greenwich Street may be continued on & continued to the Battery."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 298. The committee to whom the subject was referred reported on Aug. 1 that the petition ought to be granted.—*Ibid.*, I: 310. The lots on Broadway belonging to Alexander Macomb were acquired by him on May 8, 1787.—*Liber Deeds*, XLV: 6. See also O 10.

" "Two Memorials of Peter T. Curtenius the one praying payment of a Bond agt the Corporation & the other praying the settlement on an Acct agt the Corporation for Iron Work furnished Christopher Colles for the use of the Water Works previous to the late War [see S 5, 1786], were respectively read & referred to Aldn Neilson & Hazard & Mr. Ten Eyck."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 298.

" Copper pence having depreciated from 14 to 20 to a shilling, inspectors petition that their fees may be increased.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 299. See Jl 21, 1789.

21 The office of the Boston and Albany stage line has moved "to Hall's, No. 49 Cortlandt-street, leading from Oswago Market to Powles-Hook ferry, being the first brick house on the left hand from Broad-Way." Stages start for those cities on Mondays and Thursdays. "A Hackney will always be ready to convey Ladies and Gentlemen to any part of the town they may please to direct."—*N. Y. Jour.*, Je 21, 1787.

30 "Frederick Gantz informs the public that he has erected A New Tea Water Pump, In Magazine-street near the Fresh Water Pump; has it now completely finished, and delivering water. He would wish the citizens to give this water a fair trial, and flatters himself they will find it equal to any water on this island."—*Daily Adv.*, Je 30, 1787. See Ag 15, 1788.

July 2 The keeper of the bridewell is given £20 by the common council in recognition of "his Assiduity & good management in employing the Vagrants, . . . during the fishing Season in taking such Quantities of Shad for the Use of the Bridewell & Alms Hs as to create a great saving . . ."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 302.

" An engraved certificate was given to the appointed firemen of the city at this time. Under the motto "Voluntary aid" is the scene of a burning house, with fire-engines in operation. See facsimile of one of these in *Man. Com. Coun.* (1863), opp. p. 120.

4 The arrangements planned by the common council for celebrating Independence Day include the display of colours on the city hall; the ringing of bells at certain hours; congratulations by the common council, at noon, to the governor and the "President of the United States" (*i. e.*, of congress) at their residences, and on the return of the common council, a collation in which they are to participate at "Mr Heyer's Tavern near the City Hall."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 301. The programme was carried out with the addition of several interesting features. The day was ushered in by the beating of drums and ringing of bells. At sunrise, the artillery, grenadiers, and light infantry, of Gen. Malcom's brigade, under command of Maj. Christie, marched to the race ground, where they were reviewed. At 12 o'clock a federal salute was fired upon the Battery and in the Fields by the brigade, amid the inces-

1787 July 4 sant ringing of bells. At four o'clock the officers of the brigade sat down to "a handsome dinner" at Corre's, where thirteen toasts were drunk, and "the day closed with festivity and humour." The Society of the Cincinnati met at the city hall at noon and listened to an oration by Chancellor Robert R. Livingston, and an address by Lieut. Col. Morgan Lewis. This society then moved in procession to the fort, "where tents were erected, under which they partook of a cold collation and drank thirteen toasts in honor of the day." The Chamber of Commerce celebrated the anniversary at the Merchants Coffee House.—*N. Y. Packet*, Jl 6, 1787.

5 Lansing and Yates, two of the delegates from New York State, leave the Constitutional Convention because they are dissatisfied with the proceedings. As there is only one New York delegate (Alexander Hamilton) left, the state was not considered present after this date, and its vote was not taken.—Winsor, VII: 246.

7 Rev. Manassah Cutler dines with Gen. Knox. In his journal he records a striking description of Mrs. Knox in which he says, in part: "Her hair, in front, is craped at least a foot high, much in the form of a churn, bottom upwards, and topped off with a wire skeleton, in the same form, covered with black gauze, which hangs in streamers down to her back. Her hair, behind, is in a large braid turned up and confined with a monstrous, crooked comb."

The next day, Sunday, he attended the Brick Presbyterian Church. He describes the congregation, church, and morning service. He also describes the white sashes worn by the minister and bearers at a funeral. At the evening service he heard the Rev. John Witherspoon, D. D., whom he describes.—*Hist. Mag.*, 3d ser., II: 26, 28.

On the 9th, Cutler recorded in his diary the following description of the interior of the "Congress Chamber" in the city hall: ". . . Congress Chamber is up the eastern stairs; it is nearly square. On the southern side, the floor is raised several feet, which is ascended by steps and enclosed by banisters. In the centre, is a large chair, raised still higher, lined with red damask silk; and over it a curious canopy, fringed with silk, and two large flowing damask curtains descending from the sides of the canopy to the floor, partly furled with silk cords. This is the seat of the President of Congress. And the appearance at the other end of the Chamber is superb. On the floor of the Chamber, at the right and left, from the President's chair, are two rows of chairs extended to the opposite side of the room, with a small bureau-table before each chair. The chairs and tables are mahogany, richly carved, the arms and bottoms covered with red morocco leather. On each side of the President's chair, within the banisters, are chairs and tables, similar to those of the members, for the use of the Secretary and his clerks. In the midst of the floor, is a vacant space, in form of a broad aisle. The curtains of the windows are red damask, richly ornamented with fringes. At the East end is a portrait of General Washington, at full length, well executed. At the opposite end are some of the portraits of General Officers that fell in the late war. On the side opposite the President, are the portraits of the King and Queen of France, as large as life. These were drawn by the King's own portrait-painter, and presented by His Majesty to Congress. The drapery of the pictures infinitely exceeds anything of the kind I ever saw before. They are dressed in their robes; and life and animation are imitated to perfection. When the damask curtains which cover them were drawn, their eyes were fixed upon us with a vivacity that bespoke life itself; and their majestic countenances seemed to chastise our insolence in approaching them with so little reverence."—*Hist. Mag.*, 3d ser., II: 83. *Cf.* Mr, 1788.

12 John McComb, Evert Bancker, and Casimir T. "Gorick" (Goerck) are appointed surveyors of the city, pursuant to "An Act for regulating the Buildings, Streets, Wharfs and Slips in the City of New York."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 306.

13 Congress passes an ordinance for the government of the territory north-west of the Ohio River, and prohibits slavery therein.—Winsor, VII: 537–38.

15 Richard C. Moore and Joseph G. J. Bend are ordained deacons of the Episcopal Church in St. George's Chapel. The ceremony of Episcopal ordination is new in America. The Protestant Episcopal Church is now completely organized in the United States as a self-perpetuating body.—*Daily Adv.*, Jl 17, 1787.

18 Commodore John Paul Jones who is making a short, and, as it proved, his final, visit to America, is in New York, and addresses an official letter to John Jay, secretary of state (then termed secretary of foreign affairs), taking up the question of prize-money due him, and explaining the reason for his coming to the United States July 18 at this time. He writes that it is his intention to return at once to Denmark by the way of Paris, and adds: "It would be highly flattering to me if I could carry a letter with me from Congress to his most christian majesty [King Louis of France], thanking him for the squadron he did us the honour to support under our flag." He also calls attention to the letter of recommendation that he had from the court of France in May, 1780, and the golden-hilted sword presented to him by the King of France, "an honour which his majesty never conferred on any other foreign officer."—Sherburne, *Life and Character of the Chevalier John Paul Jones* (Washington, 1825), 281–82.

" As the New York law prescribes "that every wood-boat and shallop from N. Jersey, of more than 12 tons, shall be regularly entered and cleared out at the custom-house, in the same manner as if they had arrived from any other foreign port," the assembly of New Jersey, to counteract this law, has laid a tax of £30 a month on the light-house at Sandy Hook, in New Jersey, which is owned by "the corporation of New York."—*Daily Adv.*, Jl 24, 1787.

" John Brenon, from Dublin, gives a performance at Corre's City Tavern (115 Broadway), which consists of "the curious and ingenious Art of Dancing on the Slack Wire." He is assisted by Mrs. Brenon, a singer. Brenon concludes his performance "with various Feats of the Dexterity of Hand." Brenon not only offers diversion and entertainment, but announces to the public that he can cure the toothache "without drawing.—No Cure no Pay," and "For the Poor Gratis."—*N. Y. Adv.*, Jl 18, 1787. On April 1, 1788, "celebrated Italian Balance Masters" were advertised to perform. —*Daily Adv.*, Ap 1, 1788.

20 The fire-engine house in Hanover Sq., referred to as a "Pile of Buildings Situated in the Centre of that Spot," limits the view and interrupts the free circulation of air. The inhabitants of the locality petition the common council that it be removed, and a new one erected on an unoccupied piece of city property fronting Old Slip.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 307. The original petition is filed in the city clerk's record-room. The proposal was reported upon unfavourably, but it was determined that the house ought to be repaired.—*Ibid.*, I: 308–9. Being found unrepairable, the common council ordered, on Sept. 12, that a new house be built.—*Ibid.*, I: 317. On Dec. 5, a warrant for £25, to pay for this, was issued.—*Ibid.*, I: 342.

27 New York is described in letters of this date, in part as follows: The buildings "are grand, from four to six stories high, and the sides of the street within the posts are laid principally with free-stone, sufficiently wide for three persons to walk abreast. The buildings in Hanover Square, and part of Dock Street exceed any part of the city for grandeur. The streets are kept in fine order, pavements entire and even, no teams drawn with more than one horse, or with iron-shod wheels, are allowed to pass the streets. The pavements gradually descend from the houses to the center of the streets, where the gutters are for carrying off the water. . . . In this street (Broadway) the gentry ride every morning and afternoon in their carriages, which are generally very grand, and are principally coaches, chariots, and phaetons. The common people ride in open chairs. I did not see more than two or three chaises in the city. . . The common is considerably large, in a triangular form, and surrounded with buildings. On the northern side of the Square are three very elegant large public buildings, which make a fine appearance at a distance, all built of free-stone, with a handsome fence inclosing a cortyard in front. But, when you come near them, you can not fail of being extremely disgusted at the wretched taste and impropriety of erecting buildings for the purposes to which these are appropriated in the most airy and pleasant part of the city, and by which a vast concourse of people are constantly passing. The first is the Prison, four stories high, and a beautiful cupola on top. Near by it is what I at first took to be a beautiful summer-house, raised from the ground. It is in a square form, the sides ornamented with checker-worked banisters, and the roof in the Chinese taste; the whole very handsomely painted. I was surprised to see so elegant a summer-house so near this building, which I found by the iron-grates to be a prison, but, on inspection, found it was a Gallows, accommodated for turning off six criminals at a time. . . . The next Public Building is the Alms-house, and the third, which is very long and high, is Bridewell. The buildings themselves would be very ornamental to this common, were it not for their odious contents. . . . At the southern end of the city

1787 July 27 on the point of the Island, where North and East Rivers meet, is an old fort, now much out of repair, and which is soon to be removed, for the purpose of erecting houses in a part of the city so convenient for doing business. This fort is built on a prodigious mound of earth raised for that purpose, which makes the walls next the harbor near forty feet high, and seems to be well situated for commanding the entrance into both rivers; but forts where there is a passage by them are now found to be of very little use. Around this part is the Mall, where a vast concourse of gentlemen and ladies are constantly walking a little before sunset and in the evening. On the part of the Mall next the water, which is of considerable extent, is a broad and most beautiful glacis (built-up with free-stone from the water), on which they walk. This is a cool and most delightful walk in an evening, having the sea open as far as Statan Island and Redhook, but in the day-time it greatly wants the shade of trees.

". . . On the northern part of the city is a large hospital, built with free-stone, with two extended wings. . . . The markets in this city are kept in the finest order. . . . The principal is the Fly market, in Water Street; the next is Oswago market, in Broadway. Bakers' market and Merchants' Hall market are also large.

"There is perhaps no city or town of any considerable magnatude where such perfect order is preserved as in New York. . . . This is the center of mercantile trade. . . . The shipping in this harbor is exceedingly numerous, and there is constantly here a French and British packet. There is a play-house, but the actors do not perform in the summer, but there are constant exhibitions from rope-dancers, mountebanks, jugglers, and show-men."—*Life, Journals and Corresp. of Rev. Manasseh Cutler, LL.D.* (Cincinnati, 1888), I: 306–9.

Aug. 1 Students-at-law are granted the use of the court-room once a week.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 308.

6 The common council appoints a committee to determine whether the barracks in the rear of the almshouse cannot be appropriated for the sick of the almshouse.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 311–12. The committee finds "that five Tenements thereof ought to be appropriated & put in Repair for that Use;" but this report is rejected. Instead, four rooms only are appropriated for the purpose.—*Ibid.*, I: 314. The work was completed and paid for by Dec. 12.—See O 31; and L. M. R. K., III: 924.

8 The vestry of Trinity Church resolves that the fence of St. George's Chapel be completed.—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*).

" At a meeting of Trinity vestry, a petition from Mrs. Edye Williams is read, in which she asks Trinity corporation to take over the "Vauxhall" property (see L. M. R. K., III: 981), which formerly was leased by Samuel Francis, "under whom she claims;" and also that this corporation will "remit her the ground rent due thereon and to grant her an Annuity during the remainder of her life."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). A committee of the vestry having been required, on Aug. 8, to see Mrs. Williams, reported on Oct. 29 that they had "informed her of the Intentions of the Corporation to re-enter the Vauxhall Estate and to allow her an Annuity of forty Pounds," and that she had informed them that, "to the best of her Knowledge," the estate was "clear of Incumbrances and that the Lease was burnt at Peaks Kill in the Year 1777. . . ."—*Ibid.* See, further, Ap 21, 1790.

14 "Two Camels lately imported from Madeira, in the Brigantine Olive-Branch, may be seen at the stables of Mr. Stephens, adjoining the snuff and tobacco manufactory of William Maxwell, Esq. in Wall street."—*Daily Adv.*, Ag 14, 1787.

16 The last issue located of *The New York Gazetteer; and Public Advertiser* (see D 18, 1786) bears this date.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 432.

22 Fitch's second steamboat (for the first, see Jl 27, 1786), which is an improvement in every way over its predecessor, has its trial trip on the Delaware River. The experiment is witnessed by all the members of the federal convention except Gen. Washington.—Bullock, "The Miracle of the First Steamboat" in *Jour. Am. Hist.*, I: 36 *et seq.* Fitch successfully tested other boats in July, 1788, and April, 1790.—*Ibid.;* Preble, *Chron. Hist. of Origin and Development of Steam Navigation*, N 29, 31–33. See Je 5, 1790.

" The common council passes ordinances to "alter & amend" Queen St. from the Fly Market to Kings St.; Water St. from the Fly Market to Wall St.; First or Front St. from the Old Slip to the Fly Market, and Wall St. from the city hall to Queen St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 316.

Aug. 22 Christopher Colles, "engineer," in a petition to the common council, states that he "proposes to open an Evening Academy this winter for the purpose of instructing young Gentlemen in Gunnery, Drawing, & many other mathematic branches;" he requests the board "to admit him to hold said Academy in the Exchange."—From original petition (in metal file No. 8, city clerk's record-room), endorsed "read Aug^{t} 22^{d} 1787 & granted." See also *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 25, 314; and *Daily Adv.*, S 27, 1787. Regarding his electrical experiments, see *ibid.*, Ja 20, 1789.

30 "The city has but one walk, where the women can enjoy air and exercise, which is the Battery." This, however, is deserted because of the spectacle of naked swimmers who frequent the place.—*N. Y. Jour.*, Ag 30, 1787.

Sept. 4 This day being appointed for the parade and review of all the uniformed corps of militia in New York (see *N. Y. Gaz.*, Ag 30), about 600 men, under command of Lieut. Col. Bauman, parade at "the burnt church [Trinity]," and march down Wall St., and up Queen St. to the "race-ground [in Bowery Lane—see S 27, 1786]" where they perform "a variety of evolutions." The corps is reviewed by the governor. In the evening there was a display of fireworks "fronting the fort."—*N. Y. Jour.*, S 6, 1787.

9 Commodore John Paul Jones writes to George Washington in Philadelphia that he is still delayed in New York by congress, and so is unable to embark in the packet for France, "that is to sail tomorrow." He takes the opportunity to write to Washington on a personal matter, saying: "Your determination to 'place my Bust with your own' confers on me a greater Honor than I ever before received—An Honor which I shall ever be ambitious to merit. . . . I shall leave you, Sir, to imagine my extreme sensibility on this occasion for, I feel, it would be impossible for me to communicate it in words."—De Koven, *Life of Paul Jones*, II: 268–69. The bust here referred to, by Houdon, is probably the one now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the gift of John L. Cadwalader.

12 The common council passes "A Law to prevent the erecting or suspending of Signs to project into the Streets of this City."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 318.

17 The federal convention at Philadelphia completes the work of drafting the Constitution. On the following day, Washington, who was the deputy from Virginia, and the president of the convention, wrote to the president of congress, which was sitting at New York, a letter reviewing the principles which actuated the framers, and submitting a copy of the Constitution "to the consideration of the United States, in Congress assembled." The letter and Constitution were published in the *Penn. Packet* (Phila.), S 19, and the *N. Y. Jour.*, S 27, 1787. See also *The Records of the Federal Convention of 1787*, ed. by Max Farrand (1911); Winsor, VII: 245, 246, 256. For the celebration held in New York on its ratification by enough states to make it operative, see Jl 23, 1788.

22 The committee of the common council to whom was referred a petition of Daniel Niven (or Nevin) and others, regarding alleged encroachments on Cortlandt St., makes report that "no such Encroachments as yet have been made on the Property of the Publick." Among the facts presented to support this opinion, it is stated that the subject of the complaint is "some Buildings [which] are now erecting at the lower end of Cortlandt Street . . . by which the Street or Passage along the South Side of the Slip there, is greatly contracted and rendered very Inconvenient to Passengers in Crossing the North River, and that the said obstructions are on Publick property." The committee's report discusses the title to the property, including a grant in 1701 of a piece of land along the strand to Peter Jansen Mesier, and a grant in 1760 of a water lot to Abraham Mesier. They find "that the said Cortlandt Street was originally forty feet in Breadth, but that the Owners of the Ground there have given up five feet on the North and South Sides thereof to make the said Street fifty feet." The house complained of is being built by Abraham Bussing on the ground conveyed to Peter Mesier, and not on that conveyed to Abraham Mesier. Bussing has an indisputable right to erect his house in the manner he has done, under the directions of John McComb, city surveyor, "on a Parrallel line with the other Houses on the South side of the said Street." The report adds that the committee thinks Cortlandt St. "is sufficiently wide to answer all the Purposes of a Publick Street, taking even into Consideration its connection with a publick Ferry."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 319–20. This report elicited an open letter from a citizen, addressed to the committee, giving

1787 descriptive data, surveys, and title records to prove that the conS 22 clusions of the committee were wrong.—*Daily Adv.*, O 22, 1787.

24 The following announcement is published in New York: "A Mezzotint Print of His Excellency General Washington, done by Charles Wilston Peale of Philadelphia, from a portrait which he has painted since the sitting of the Convention, is now compleated: the likeness is esteemed the best that has been executed in a print. —This is one of an intended series of prints, to be taken from Mr. Peale's collection of portraits of illustrious persons, distinguished in the late revolution. Those of His Excellency Doctor Franklin and the honourable the Marquis de la Fayette, have been already published.

"The price of these prints, in a neat oval frame (the inner frame gilt) is two dollars each, or one dollar for the print only: and a large allowance will be made to those who purchase to sell again—Apply to Charles W. Peale, at the corner of Third and Lombard Street, Philadelphia.

"The printers in the several states, who are desirous of encouraging the fine arts in America, are requested to publish this as an article of intelligence; which will oblige the numerous friends of the General."—*Daily Adv.*, S 24, 1787. This print is now very rare.

25 At about 11 o'clock at night, a duel was fought "on the ground near Bayard's-Hill," in which "the noted Chevalier Longchamps" was shot and killed. His antagonist, one Capt. Verdier, a Frenchman who had served as an officer in Count Pulaski's American legion, "had thought himself much injured by some assertions made by the Chevalier, and meeting him in William-street, on Tuesday afternoon, an affray took place, which, in the evening, terminated in the melancholy catastrophe above mentioned." Verdier sailed immediately for the West Indies.—*Daily Adv.*, S 27; *Ind. Jour.*, S 29, 1787.

28 The congress of the Confederation sends the new federal Constitution to the states for ratification.—*Jour. of Cong.*, 1774–1788 (pub. 1823), IV: 776–82.

Oct. A committee of the common council is appointed "to direct the
2 decayed Brick work of the City Hall to be repaired, & the street in the rear to be paved & to devise and direct measures for making the Roof tight."—*M. C C.* (1784–1831), I: 327.

7 On this Sunday, the company of grenadiers and light infantry of Col. Varick's regiment "paraded at the Burnt Church in the Broadway" (Trinity), then marched to the Baptist Church to hear a sermon by Rev. Mr. Gano.—*Daily Adv.*, O 9, 1787.

10 A committee of the common council is appointed "to direct the Breadth of the Area in front of the new Buildings of Messrs [Alexander] Macombe & others in the Broadway."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 327. They reported on Oct. 11 that they had "directed the Area in front of the new Houses in the Broadway should extend six feet in the clear, that the extent of the Railing be six & an half feet from the front of the Houses and that the Street when paved should have a Walk on each side for foot Passengers of fifteen feet."—*Ibid.*, I: 328. Pres. Washington occupied this residence in 1790 (*q. v.*, F 22).

16 The continental congress, sitting in New York, resolves: "that a medal of gold be struck and presented to the chevalier John Paul Jones in commemoration of the valour and brilliant services of that officer, in command of a squadron of French and American ships, under the flag and commission of the United States, off the coast of Great Britain in the late war." At the same time it was voted that the king of France should be informed by letter that "the United States in Congress assembled have bestowed upon the chevalier John Paul Jones this medal as well in consideration of the distinguished marks of approbation which his majesty has been pleased to confer upon that officer as from a sense of his merit." This letter was duly prepared on the same day by the secretary of foreign affairs (John Jay), and in accord with the orders of congress was delivered to Jones to convey to the king of France.—Sherburne, *Life of Paul Jones*, 284–85; *Jour. of the Am. Congress from 1774 to 1788* (Washington, 1823), IV: 799–800. See N 11.

17 The name of *The Daily Advertiser: Political, Historical, and Commercial* (see O 27, 1785) becomes merely *The Daily Advertiser.* —Early Newspapers, II: 417; Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 397. See Jl 2, 1789.

24 The common council passes "A Law to compleat the filling up and making of Greenwich Street from Cortandt Street to the Battery." It states that the commissioners for regulating the burnt part of the city have laid out Greenwich St. "to be continued from Cortlandt Street to the Battery of the Width of 66 feet," but that Oct. some of the proprietors there have failed to fill up the street in 24 front of their lots.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 333.

The first number of "The Federalist" is published in New York, 27 in the *Independent Journal*. The subsequent numbers were published in all the newspapers of the city. Hamilton, Madison, and Jay were the authors, writing over the nom-de-plume "Publius." These political essays were issued in book form in 1788 by J. and A. McLean, the publishers of the *Independent Journal*. For bibliographical references to early editions of the combined papers, see note in the catalogue of the John Carter Brown Collection, Part III, Vol. II, p. 273, item 3194; and Sabin, VI: 376-79.

Trinity vestry orders "that the Committee of Repairs be re- 29 quested to bring in an Estimate for rebuilding Trinity Church, and to report a Plan to this Board."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*).

The vestry also orders "that the Committee of Repairs be requested to have a Stair Case erected on the South Side of St Pauls in Front, and to make such Alterations in the Gallery on that Side as well as where the Charity Scholars sit, as they may judge proper in Order to accommodate the Members of that Church with Pews in the most convenient Manner."—*Ibid.*

The committee of repairs is also ordered "to plant out forest Trees" around the churchyard.—*Ibid.*

The sextons are directed "not to dig any Graves less than six Feet in Depth, unless when inter[r]upted by Coffins in the Way."—*Ibid.*

"The Committee of Repairs is instructed to have a Charnel House built in Trinity Church Yard."—*Ibid.*

A contract is made "for altering & repairing a part of the 31 Barracks for an Hospital for the sick of the Alms House."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 335. Payment was made for this work on N 12 and 14.—*Ibid.*, I: 338, 343.

Commodore John Paul Jones, having completed the business Nov. that called him to the United States, leaves New York for France 11 by the way of England. He has delayed his departure for several weeks, so as to go on an American instead of a French ship, because, as he wrote to Mr. Jefferson in Paris, of "an account having arrived here that the English fleet is out and was seen steering to the westward, and that a British squadron is cruising in the North Sea." It appears that for some unknown reason he feared lest he might fall into the hands of the English.—Sherburne, *Life of Paul Jones*, 287–88.

Christopher Beekman, having taken the tavern at 49 Cortlandt 13 St., formerly kept by Talmage Hall (see My 1), advertises that he "has agreed with the proprietors of the Albany and Boston stages, to make his house the public Stage-house." He "keeps a house of entertainment, and accommodates gentlemen with boarding and lodging." He also has here "a large convenient Assembly Room, which he proposes to let during the winter season, or longer if required."

An additional notice states that the "Northern and Eastern Line of Stages" start from this house, which is "near the Oswego-market," and also from Mr. Lewis's Tavern in Albany, on Mondays and Thursdays, "precisely at four o'clock in the morning." During the autumn and winter, three days will be allowed for the run either way. The fare will be four pence a mile.—*Daily Adv.*, N 13, 1787. See Ja 6, 1789.

The common council orders that the recorder institute suits 14 against persons who have made encroachments on the Fresh Water Pond.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 337.

Henry Kipp and Gen. Malcom appear before the common " council to request that a committee meet the proprietors of the ground adjoining the barracks, "to ascertain the Line between the Corporation & their Property And also to lay out a Street between them." The aldermen and assistants of the West and North Wards are appointed for the purpose.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 337–38. The proposed street became Chambers St. For the location of the barracks, see Pl. 42, Vol. I.

Robert Crommelin petitions the common council for permis- " sion "to carry a Pier 100 feet into the East River in front of his Wharf commonly called the Crane Wharf." The subject is referred to the alderman and assistant of Montgomerie Ward.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 338. The petition was granted.—*Ibid.*, I: 341–42.

Three unchained prisoners try to escape from "the new Prison" 15 (in the bridewell).—*Daily Adv.*, N 20, 1787.

Thomas Greenleaf changes his paper (see Ja 18) from a weekly 19

1787 Nov. 19 to a daily, and calls it *The New-York Journal, and Daily Patriotic Register*. The Thursday paper, however, which was intended for country subscribers, was called *The New-York Journal, and Weekly Register*, although continuing to bear the same volume numbering as the daily.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 448–49. See Jl 26, 1788.

22 The monument erected to the memory of Gen. Montgomery (on the Broadway side of St. Paul's Chapel—see My 23 and Je 18) "has received the following elegant ornamental additions, designed by Major L'Enfant, the gentleman to whom we are indebted for superintending its original erection:—'Hymen, extinguishing his torch, mourns over his tomb. From behind the pyramid rises a Sun with thirteen rays, which enlightens the quarter of a terrestial globe, emblematical of America. Above the whole is the American Eagle flying from East to West, carrying in his talons a starry curtain, in which the globe appears to have been wrapped.'" —*Daily Adv.*, N 22, 1787. On Nov. 23, "A Traveller" severely criticised the additions to the monument:—"Those absurd, bizarre and ginger-bread addendas are a disgrace to taste; and would even discredit the mind of [*sic*] d'un Enfant. These tawdry ornaments might decorate the stern of a French packet, but have not that majestic simplicity or greatness, or that *perennius ære*, which becomes the Monument of a Hero. If I had the honour of being related to so great a man, I would, with an indignant hand, pull the Sun from its sphere, over-turn the Globe, and kindle a bonfire with the Clouds."—*Ibid.*, N 23, 1787. See O 27, 1788.

26 Evacuation Day falling on Sunday, it is celebrated on Monday. The annual review of Gen. Malcom's brigade of militia occurs. The regiments having "mustered at their several regimental parades," march into Queen St. and form the brigade, then march "to a field assigned for their reception." The troops are reviewed by "his Excellency the Commander in Chief." The legion composed of the uniformed troops of the respective regiments, and Col. Bauman's corps of artillery, perform "a variety of firings and evolutions," under command of Lieut. Col. Lewis.—*Ind. Jour.*, N 28, 1787.

30 Evert Bancker, Jr., one of the city surveyors, surveys and lays out, at the request of Peter Stuyvesant, on his farm in the Out Ward, a piece of ground intended for a street. It was then and afterwards known as Stuyvesant St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 398. On Apr. 15, 1807 (*q.v.*), the corporation counsel gave his opinion that it was not a street because never made so by the city.—*Ibid.*, IV: 397–401.

Dec. — *The American Magazine*, edited by Noah Webster, and published by S. Loudon, New York, appears. It continued to Nov., 1788.—Ford, *Check-List of 18th Cent. Am. Magazines*, 8.

3 "A Memorial from John Rodgers and others, being a Committee of 'the Society for promoting the Manumission of Slaves and protecting such of them as have been or may be liberated,' praying the Grant of a Piece of Land to build a School House on for educating the Children of free Negroes," is presented to Trinity vestry and referred to the committee of leases.—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*).

5 "A Petition of Christopher Colles relative to his Claim of a Ballance due to him on Acc^{t} of the Works, commenced previous to the late War, for supplying the City with Water," is referred by the common council to a committee "to enquire into the nature of the Claim & to report all the facts they can collect on the Subject." —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 340–41. Colles had previously petitioned for this balance (see Ag 14, 1786). The committee reported on his case on Jan. 12, 1788 (*q.v.*).

" Archibald Kerley and some of his neighbours in Cherry St. present the city with a fire engine and a piece of ground for an engine house, and offer to erect a house if the city will provide the firemen. The common council accepts, and orders the engineer to appoint ten men as firemen for this engine. It also orders that in future only eight firemen shall be assigned to a small engine.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 341.

11 The trial trip of James Rumsey's steamboat is made on the Potomac River at Shepherdstown, Va. The boat moves at the rate of four miles an hour.—McMaster, *Hist. of People of U. S.*, I: 435–36, citing *Va. Gaz.*, D 16, 1787; *cf.* Preble, *Chron. Hist. of the Origin and Development of Steam Nav.*, 26. Rumsey had been experimenting for several years. In 1788, he and Fitch engaged in a pamphlet war over the question of priority of steamboat invention.—See *A Short Treatise on the Application of Steam*, etc., by Rumsey (Phila., 1788); *The Original Steam-Boat supported; or, A Reply to Mr. James Rumsey's Pamphlet Shewing the true priority of John Fitch, and the false datings, &c. of James Rumsey* (Phila., 1788); *Remarks on John Fitch's Reply to Mr. James Rumsey's pamphlet, by Joseph Barnes, formerly assistant and now attorney in fact to James Rumsey* (Phila., 1788). Regarding Fitch and Rumsey see also Dickinson, *Robert Fulton, Engineer and Artist*, 127–32. See also F 26, 1789.

Dec. 11

24 From June 16, 1784, to this date, the commissioners of forfeiture executed 339 conveyances of the property of 26 loyalists in the city and county of New York. The amount realized was nearly £200,000. James De Lancey's property alone, consisting of farms, and houses and lots, brought to the state about £120,000. This was the largest sum realized from a single individual in the district.—Flick, *Loyalism in N. Y. during the Am. Rev.* (1901), 153–54, and authorities there cited.

1788

— In this year, the Rev. William Gordon, of Massachusetts, published, in London, in 4 vols., *The History of the Rise, Progress, and Establishment of the Independence of the United States of America.* It was reprinted in New York in 1789, in 3 vols.; and again in 1794. "Gordon was the earliest to work in an historical spirit among the original records [of the Revolution] that had not been made public during the progress of the war."—Winsor, VIII: 471. He began in 1777 (see 1761) his collections of data from American documentary sources, and, having secured in 1784 the consent of congress, began then to examine public manuscript records, including Washington's papers at Mt. Vernon.—*Ibid.*, VIII: 470.

— In this year, the first edition of *The Federalist*, in book form, appeared, from the press of J. and A. McLean, New York. It bore the title *The Federalist: A Collection of Essays, written in Favour of the New Constitution, as agreed upon by the Federal Convention, September 17, 1787.*—Ford, *Bibliotheca Hamiltoniana*, 13. See O 27, 1787.

— There was published in this year, from the press of Sam. and John Loudon, "Printers to the State," a pamphlet entitled *An Address to the People of the State of New-York, On the Subject of the Constitution, Agreed upon at Philadelphia, The 17th of September*, 1787. The anonymous author, who signed the pamphlet "A Citizen of New-York," was John Jay.—Evans, 21175. Of the three authors of *The Federalist*—Hamilton, Jay, and Madison—Jay was the only one to issue a separate pamphlet on the subject. It was highly praised by Washington.

— The consistory of the Dutch Church adopts measures "to repair and place in complete order the Middle Dutch Church." This was accomplished "at a considerably large expense."—De Witt's *Discourse*, 42. It was reopened on July 4, 1790 (*q.v.*).

— The second Reformed Dutch Church at Harlem, between 124th and 125th Sts., west of First Ave., "having been ruined during the war, another was begun in 1788, and in 1791 the Rev. John F. Jackson was called as pastor."—Riker, *Hist. of Harlem*, 459n. See descrip. of Pls. 39, 60, 79, Vol. I; and Pl. 86, Vol. III.

— "If there is a town on the American continent where the English luxury displays its follies, it is New York. You will find here the English fashions. In the dress of the women you will see the most brilliant silks, gauzes, hats, and borrowed hair. Equipages are rare; but they are elegant. The men have more simplicity in their dress; they disdain gewgaws, but they take their revenge in the luxury of the table . . .

". . . Whilst everywhere in Europe the villages and towns are falling to ruin, rather than augmenting, new edifices are here rising on all sides. New York was in great part consumed by fire in the time of the war. The vestiges of this terrible conflagration disappear; the activity which reigns everywhere, announces a rising prosperity; they enlarge in every quarter, and extend their streets. Elegant buildings, in the English style, take place of those sharp-roofed sloping houses of the Dutch. You find some still standing in the Dutch style; they afford some pleasure to the European observer; they trace to him the origin of this colony, and the manner of those who inhabit it, whilst they call to his mind the ancient Belgic State.

"I walk out by the side of the North River; what a rapid change in the space of six weeks! The river is forced back 200 feet, and, by a simple mechanism, they have constructed a kind of encasement, composed of large trunks of trees crossing each other at convenient distances, and fastened together by strong beams. They conduct this floating dyke to the place where it is to be fixed, and where there is often forty feet of water. Arrived at its destination, it is sunk with an enormous weight of stones. On all sides

1788 houses are rising, and streets extending: I see nothing but busy
— workmen building and repairing.

"At the same time they are erecting a building for Congress. They are likewise repairing the hospital: this building is in a bad condition; not a sick person could be lodged in it at the end of the war; it was a building almost abandoned: they have restored the administration of it to the Quakers, from whom it had been taken away during the war; they have ordered it to be repaired, and the reparations are executing with the greatest vigour. This building is vast; it is of brick, and perfectly well situated on the bank of the North River. It enjoys every advantage; air the most salubrious, that may be renewed at pleasure; water in abundance; pleasant and extensive walks for the sick; magnificent and agreeable prospects; out of the town, yet sufficiently near it."—*New Travels in the U. S. A. performed in* 1788, By J. P. Brissot de Warville (London, 1794, 2d ed.), 128–33.

Jan. 1 The legislature meets at Poughkeepsie (see Ja 6, 1784) to begin its eleventh session. On March 22, it adjourned to convene in "the Court-House in the city of Albany," at its next session.—*Assemb. Jour.* (1788), 3, 144; *Senate Jour.*, 3, 178. The Albany session opened on D 8 (*q.v.*).

4 An open letter bearing this date to "the Worshipful the Mayor" gives advice regarding building plans for the city's development. The writer ("A Citizen") describes the conditions of the period, particularly with reference to extending the city "into the water." He believes "that the Island of New-York contains a sufficient quantity of ground for a much larger city than will ever be built upon it;" there is therefore no necessity for extending it upon made ground. He argues as follows: "That houses placed upon the natural soil may be built of firmer materials, and will be more durable than those built on made ground. That houses standing on wharves have no advantage over those on the bank, which the latter would not have enjoyed, if no houses had been placed in front of them. That if no houses had been erected on made ground, the town must have extended farther along the East River than it now does, and of course that more lots would have enjoyed the benefit arising from a front on the water, . . . That wells cannot be dug on wharves: that those who live on them must therefore be very ill supplied with fresh water. . . . That houses on wharves, for want of proper foundations, can seldom be built of brick or stone, and covered with tile. That even when these materials are used, the houses are slight, and without party walls. That houses on wharves, therefore, are more subject to fire. . . . That the Small lots and narrow Streets on the wharves spread this calamity. That every street laid out upon the water, puts another Street farther from it. That every new grant of a water lot is therefore an injury done to the property of those who live in the interior part of the town. That had the water lots been granted upon express conditions to erect no buildings on them, the whole town would have been surrounded on three sides by a key, extending so far into the water as to answer the purposes of commerce. . . . That these wharves being much less extensive than those which are now erected, the harbor would, in a great measure, have retained its natural size, which would have prevented that encrease in the rapidity of the tide which these encroachments have occasioned. . .

"This city occupies about three hundred and fifty acres of ground. One hundred of which consist of lots taken from the water. The wharves erected for this purpose, with the repairs expended upon them, would be cheaply estimated at £600,000, one third of which sum would have been sufficient for all the purposes of commerce, and so that one million of dollars . . . has, from the imprudence of the Corporation, in granting water lots without annexing any restriction thereto, been absolutely thrown away, or what is much worse, expended to the most ruinous purposes—a sum that will appear infinitely larger, if we consider that the greatest part of it has been drawn from a commercial stock, and add to our calculations the profits that would have resulted from it to the community, had it been suffered to run in its usual channel. . .

". . . The North river is still for the most part in its native state; it is essential to the health, strength & beauty of this city that it should remain so. . . . There is a considerable space between the houses that front the Broad-way and the river, and this space will be still more enlarged by the wharves which the proprietors of those houses will build for their own convenience. This will afford room for the erection of batteries in times of danger—the height of the houses on the bank, and the breadth of the streets, will render them little liable to danger from the fire of an enemy. Jan.
. . . All these advantages will be lost by extending the houses 4
into the river. . . .

"Put a stop, then, to your improvements, (as they are absurdly called) upon the North River. . . . Lay out no new streets, and let Greenwich-street terminate at Trinity Church. The lots to the south of this are in the hands of opulent Citizens. Let them extend their gardens across that street. . . . Few among them are so tasteless, as to permit the sight of wretched houses, smokey chimnies, and dirty streets, to shut out a view of one of the finest rivers in the world, and the beautiful shores that limit its western extent."—*Daily Adv.*, Ja 9, 1788.

A committee of Trinity vestry is appointed "to solicit Sub- 7
scriptions for rebuilding Trinity Church," with the assistance of "the Right Reverend Rector and the Clergy of the Church."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*).

"The Committee on the Case of Christopher Colles [see D 5, 12
1787] reported verbally the Information which they had been able to obtain on the Subject of his Claim on the Corporation for Monies due him for his Services in superintending the erection of the Works for supplying this City with Water previous to the late War.

"Whereupon the Board agreed in Opinion that some ballance probably was due to Mr Colles on account of the above Service. But that as the Books of the late Treasurer in which those Accounts were entered were at present out of the Power of this Board; the Sum actually due remained uncertain until further Information on the Subject could be obtained.

"Ordered that the same Committee with the addition of Aldn Gilbert report from the best Information they can procure, the Sum which in their Opinion this Board ought reasonably to allow Mr Colles in full discharge of all his Demands against this Corporation on Account of the said Water Works."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 344–45. See Ja 16.

Application is to be made to the legislature for £191:7 to pay 16
the outstanding accounts for erecting the monument to Gen. Montgomery.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 348.

The committee on the case of Christopher Colles (see Ja 12) "
recommends that he be paid £150. Colles having expressed his willingness to accept this sum, the common council orders the treasurer to make payment "on Condition that he [Colles] execute to this Board a Release against all Demands which he may have against this Corporation for or on account of his Services in Superintending & managing the erection of the Works began previous to the late War for supplyg this City with Water."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 348. A revival of the project to supply the city with water was being agitated on Jan. 29 (*q. v.*).

Daniel Phoenix, city treasurer, prepares a budget for the city 17
and county of New York, for the year 1788, amounting to £11,270: 2. As in the previous year (see May 1, 1787), the largest item is for the support and repair of the poorhouse, £4,500, a reduction, however, for this object of £300. The watch consists now of one captain and 30 men, and it is proposed to add 15 men to the force, thus raising the expense of this department to £2855:2. The other items of expense are the same as in the previous year. A tax of £10,000 is reduced to £9,350, by insolvents and the cost of collecting.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1859), 597.

A petition to the common council is being circulated in the 29
city for signatures. This states: "That as the present mode of furnishing this City and shipping with water, is in many respects subject to many inconveniences, we do hereby declare our approbation of a design for supplying the same by means of water-works and conduit pipes, and will (as soon as the same shall be compleated) be satisfied to pay our respective proportion of a tax for the purpose, provided the same does not exceed twenty-six shillings for each home per annum, at an average. May it therefore please your honors to take the premises into consideration, and to adopt such measures for effecting the same as you shall judge most expedient, for the advantage, convenience and safety of the City.

"Calculation

"Supposing 3200 houses in the city at 26s is		£4160
Of which		
1000 houses rated at 45s per ann.		2250
1000 ditto	26	1300
1200 ditto	10/ 2d	610
		£4160"

1788 —*N. Y. Packet*, Ja 29, 1788. This petition was considered in common council on Feb. 27 (*q. v.*).

Ja 29

" "Belvue" is offered for sale, or to let. It is described as a "beautiful Country Seat . . . situated on the banks of the East-River, about three miles from the city." Terms are obtainable of John Murray in Queen St.—*Daily Adv.*, Ja 29, 1788. It was again so advertised in *ibid*, F 12, and Ap 25, 1789.

30 The Society for the Relief of Distressed Debtors, which was organized a year ago (see Ja 26), has been enabled, "by the charitable contributions of sundry persons," to afford relief to 123 debtors.—*Daily Adv.*, Ja 30, 1788.

Feb.

6 Isaac Clason and others "Occupying Stores on the Albany Peir for which they are Paying high Rents, for the Convenience of having the Privilige of Vessels Discharging their Cargoes at their Doors," complain in a petition to the common council that lumber and shingle boats occupy the wharves in front of their stores for weeks at a time, thereby compelling them to pay cartage (evidently on goods arriving on boats which have to discharge their cargoes at a distance), and also exposing their stores to the danger of fire, because the shingle boats "have no other Convenienc for their fires and Coocking then amidst their Shingles on the Decks of their Vessells," within a few yards of the stores. They ask that a law be passed "that no Lumber or Shingle Boats shall be admitted to come farther into the Slip then the Ell from the Peir."—From the original petition (in metal file No. 7, city clerk's record-room), endorsed "read Feb^{y} 13th 1788 & referred to the Al^{dn} of the Dock & the Ald^{n} & Assist. of the East W^{d}." See also *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 351. Accompanying the original petition is the report of the committee, dated F 20, in which they state that "it is Dangerous for Shingle Boats to Lie in Coentjes Slip above the Ell, or in any other part of this City amongst the Buildings," and they recommend "that a Law be past to prevent the Like danger in future." See also *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 353. A proposed ordinance intended to remedy the evil failed to pass.—*Ibid.*, I: 362–63.

19 The proprietors of a new line of stages advertise the fare between Powles-Hook and Philadelphia to be "three Spanish milled dollars, and all way passengers four pence per. mile, 150 lb. of baggage to be the same as a passenger; Printers papers and letters will be conveyed gratis. . . . The Stages leave Powles-Hook at 3 o'clock P. M. every day for Philadelphia, except Saturday."—*N. Y. Packet*, F 22, 1788.

20 The vestry of Trinity Church orders "that the Seal of the Corporation be affixed to a Petition to the Legislature for changing the Name of the Corporation to that of 'The Rector and Inhabitants of the City of New York in Communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of New York.'"—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). The former title was "The Rector and Inhabitants of the City of New-York, in Communion of the Church of England, as by Law Established." The petition explains that, as the Protestant Episcopal Church has now become completely organized, it is improper to retain a name expressive of a connection and dependence which no longer exist. The petition is granted.—*Assemb. Jour.* (11th sess.), 89. A law to the desired effect was passed Mar. 10 (*q. v.*).

" In order to leave "sufficient Harbour" and a "free Passage" for the ferry boats at the ferry stairs, during the continuance of the lease of the ferry to Elizabeth Mesier (that is, the "Powlas Hook ferry at Cortland Slip"), the common council orders that not more than three river sloops be permitted to lie on the north side of the ferry stairs and two sloops on the south side.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 353.

21 The legislature passes "An Act for punishing Treasons and Felonies, and for the better regulating the Proceedings in Cases of Felony." The privilege called "benefit of clergy," heretofore allowed in criminal cases, is abolished. Numerous crimes are made punishable with death.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1788), chap. 37.

22 The legislature passes "An Act concerning Slaves." Among its provisions are the following: Slaves shall continue to be slaves unless manumitted. Any person selling a slave brought into this state after June 1, 1785, shall forfeit £100, and the slave shall be free. The children of women slaves shall follow the condition of the mother.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1788), chap. 40.

23 The legislature passes an act to suppress immorality. Certain conduct is prohibited on Sundays. Profane persons are to be put in the stocks if fine is not paid. Drunkenness is prohibited.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1788), chap. 42.

This law appears to have been inadequate. There is preserved in the Emmet Coll., in the N. Y. Pub. Library, a manuscript petition, signed by 102 names, asking for the law's revision. Its date appears to be 1798. This asks that it be made "the duty of Civil Officers, not only when in the immediate execution of their Office, but at all times to see the Law duly respected and enforced;" it asks for an increased penalty for violations; also "the better regulating of Taverns, tipling Houses, and the suppression of Brothels, all which have been encreased to a number truly alarming, and are fruitful sources of Idleness and Vice;" the petitioners are persuaded "that the Evil will continue more or less to exist, while the emolument arising from the granting of Licenses is a perquisite annexed to the Office, which is a powerful incentive to grant more than may be good for Society, or the benefit of individuals;" they therefore ask the legislature to consider "whether in all Cases, the revenue, which might arise from that quarter, had not better be paid into the Public Treasury; and the Officer have a salary equivalent, independent of any perquisite being annexed to it."—*Emmet Coll.*, 11640. Feb. 23

"A Petition of a great number of Inhabitants of this City suggesting the inconveniences which arise from the present Mode of supplying this City with Water & praying this Board to adopt such Measures for supplying it with Water by means of Pipes agreable to a Plan or proposal set on foot by Christopher Colles or such other Plan as to the Board shall appear most expedient" (see Ja 29) is read in common council and referred to a committee "to consider of the Subject & to report such Measures as they conceive most proper to be pursued on the Occasion by the Corporation for the Advantage Convenience & Safety of this City."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 354–55. This matter was again dropped, as it had been in 1786 (*q. v.*, Ap 19). See Ja 8, 1789. 27

The common council orders that the engineer erect an engine-house on the ground adjoining the North Dutch Church.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 356. This house was paid for (£11) on July 2.—*Ibid.*, I: 383. "

Payment is made to Andrew Thompson, Jr., "for paving in front of several Lots on Golden Hill on a new Regulation of that Street [John St.] in 1785."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 356. "

Mar. — The following extracts are taken from a contemporary description of New York: "The City-hall is a brick building, more strong than elegant. It is three stories in height, with wings at each end, and fronts Broad-street, which affords an extensive prospect. The first floor is an open walk, except two small apartments for the door-keeper and city watch. In the second story of the Eastern wing, is the Assembly chamber, now occupied by Congress, and adorned with the following paintings: The portrait of the Great Columbus, belonging to the Assembly of this State; a painting valuable only for its antiquity and the character of the man—The likeness of the King and Queen of France, as large as the life, executed in a masterly manner, and presented to Congress by his most Christian Majesty: equally valuable for the richness of the paintings, the dignity of the personages whom they represent, and as pledges of royal friendship—The likeness of General Washington, presented by a gentleman in England: a likeness dear to every American, and destined to grace the walls of every Council chamber in the new world.

"The Western wing contains a room for the Council or Senate, now occupied by the Secretary of Congress, and another for the Mayor's Court. In the body of the house is a spacious hall for the Supreme Judicial Court. . . .

"This city is esteemed the most eligible situation for commerce in the United States. It almost necessarily commands the trade of one half New-Jersey, most of that of Connecticut and part of that of Massachusetts; besides the whole fertile interior country, which is penetrated by one of the largest rivers in America, navigable 170 miles. This city imports most of the goods consumed between a line 30 miles East of Connecticut river, and 20 miles West of the Hudson, which is 130 miles, and between the ocean and the confines of Canada, about 250 miles; a considerable portion of which is the best peopled of any part of the United States, and the whole territory contains at least half a million people, or one-sixth of the inhabitants of the Union. Besides, some of the other States are partially supplied with goods from New-York. But in the staple commodity flour, Pennsylvania and Maryland have rivalled it—the superfine flour of those States commanding a higher price than New-York.

1788 Mar. — "In the manufacture likewise of iron, paper, cabinet works, &c. Pennsylvania exceeds not only New-York, but all her sister States. In times of peace, however, New York will command more commercial business than any town in the United States. In time of war, it will be insecure, without a marine force; but a small number of ships will be able to defend it from the most formidable attacks by sea. . . .

"The change of inhabitants effected by the revolution was considerable, and had some effect upon the general character of the citizens. Notwithstanding, in point of sociability and hospitality, New-York is hardly exceeded by any town in the United States. The principal families, by associating in their public amusements, with the middling class of well bred citizens, render their rank subservient to the happiness of society, and prevent that party spirit, which an affectation of superiority in certain families in Philadelphia, has produced in that city—a spirit which disturbs or destroys their public amusements, and which has given the citizens, too generally, perhaps, the reputation of inhospitable.

"Several causes however, have operated to diminish the sociability of the citizens of New-York—particularly the change of inhabitants, and the loss of property, during the ravages of war—and the unfavorable state of business since the establishment of peace. These causes have had their influence in all parts of America; and perhaps as little influence in New-York as in any other town.

"The charge of neglecting reading and the improvements of the mind, might be just in Smith's time [1757], but if just, it did not lie solely against the inhabitants of this city. That the Americans were formerly and may be still behind the citizens of London in their attention to literature and the arts, will be acknowledged—nor is it surprising. Yet no person acquainted with the well bred American ladies, can charge them generally with ignorance: and there are great numbers in New-York, whose minds are highly improved, and whose conversation is as inviting as their personal charms.

"Nor are the schools in this city in such a deplorable situation, as they were formerly. There are many which are kept by reputable and able men; and Columbia College affords a very favorable prospect.

"It must not, however be concealed, that Smith's description of the state of education is now but too just, with respect to the country at large. There are several good academies in the country, but many parts are either unfurnished with schools, or the schools which they have are kept by low ignorant men, and are consequently worse than none. This remark may be extended to a large proportion of the United States.

"An enquirer, who would wish to acquaint himself with the true state of the people of New-York, their manners, and government, would naturally ask the citizens for their societies for the encouragement of sciences, arts, manufacturers, &c.? For the patrons of literature? Their well regulated Academies? For their Female Academy for instructing young ladies in geography, history, belles lettres, &c.? Such enquiries might be made with propriety.

"The practice of physic, it is presumed, is on a better footing than when Smith wrote his history. That it is capable of many improvements, in all parts of America, will hardly be denied by the faculty themselves. There are however many very eminent physicians and surgeons in New-York; and it is only to be regretted that there arises a necessity of going abroad for knowledge which ought to be obtained at home.

"All free governments abound with lawyers. Where men have the privilege of thinking and acting for themselves, they will involve themselves in debt, and quarrel with their neighbors. In proportion to the debts and disputes of the people, lawyers will multiply. Of these America furnishes a plentiful growth, and New-York has its share. In this State, the practice of law is conformed to the English mode, and is perhaps better regulated than in the other States. The several degrees in the profession—the number of critical examinations that candidates are obliged to pass thro, before they can be admitted as Counsellors in the higher courts; together with the time of study required by the rules of admission, render an access to the first honors of the bar so difficult as to preclude ignorant pretenders to the important science of law. New-York can boast of many men, eminent in a very liberal profession, and which has hitherto furnished America with some of her most able legislators. It is however to be feared that a too rigid adherence to the forms of legal process in England, Mar. — has sometimes perplexed the road to justice, and prevented valuable improvements in the practice, not only of this, but of most of the States.

"On a general view of this city, as described thirty years ago, and in its present state, the comparison is flattering to the present age; particularly the improvements in taste, elegance of manners and that easy unaffected civility and politeness which form the happiness of social intercourse. . . .

"The following account of the number of dwelling-houses in the principal towns of the United States is given mostly from the Editor's own enumeration in the years 1785 and 1786. The round number nearest the actual number is given, merely to assist the memory. . . . [The cities mentioned below are selected.]

Boston, 2200
New York, 3340
Philadelphia and suburbs, 4500
Baltimore, 1950
Charleston, 1540"

—*Am. Mag.*, Mr, 1788, pp. 220–29.

The legislature passes an act for the better regulating of inns 1
and taverns in the city of New York, stipulating that no permits shall be granted to retail strong or spirituous liquors for the purpose of keeping an inn or tavern, unless it shall appear "that an inn or tavern at the place, at which such permit is applied for is necessary for the accommodation of travellers . . ."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1788), chap. 48.

The treasurer of the city is ordered to pay, out of the excise "
duties, the sum of £800 annually for four years to the society of the hospital.—*Laws of N. Y.*, chap. 48 (Webster). At the expiration of this law, the legislature again came to the aid of the society (see Ap 11, 1792).

The legislature passes the following act: "Whereas the levelling 7
and altering of Wall-Street in the City of New York renders it inconvenient that the remains of the Statue [see N 30, 1777] of the late Earl of Chatham, . . . which now Stands in the Said Street, Should continue there. Therefore, . . . it is hereby enacted . . . that it Shall be lawful for the Corporation of the City of New York, to cause the Said Statue to be removed to Some convenient place, where the Same may be preserved, until the further order of the legislature."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1788), chap. 57. See Jl 16.

The legislature passes "An Act for the better Settlement and "
Relief of the Poor." It provides, among other things, that the common council shall nominate and appoint twelve or more freeholders and inhabitants to be overseers of the poor, and to be known as "The commissioners of the alms-house and bridewell of the City of New-York."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1788), chap. 62.

The legislature passes "An Act for dividing the State into "
Counties." The boundaries of the county of New York are defined as follows: "to contain the islands, called Manhattans island, Great Barn island, Little Barn island, Mannings island, Nutten island; Bedlows island, Bucking island, and the Oyster islands, and all the land under the water within the following bounds; beginning at Spuyten Duyvel Creek where the same empties itself into Hudson's river, on the West Chester side thereof, at low water mark wherever the same now is or hereafter may be, and so running along the said creek at low water mark as aforesaid, on the West Chester side thereof, unto the East river or Sound, and from thence to cross over to Nassau island, to low water mark there as aforesaid, including Great Barn island, Little Barn island, and Mannings island, and from thence along Nassau island shore, at low water mark as aforesaid, unto the south side of Red Hook, and from thence across the North river, so as to include Nutten island, Bedlows island, Bucking island, and the Oyster islands, to low water mark on the west side of Hudson's river, or so far as the bounds of this State extend there, and so up along the west side of Hudson's river, at low water mark, or along the limits of this State, until it comes directly opposite the first mentioned Creek, and thence to the place where the said boundaries first began."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1788), chap. 63.

An act of the legislature authorises the common council to pass "
regulations for making, mending, and maintaining fences in New York.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1788), chap. 65.

Agreeable to the petition of Trinity vestry of Feb. 20 (*q.v.*), 10
the legislature authorises the desired change in this corporation's name.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1788), chap. 66.

1788 Mar. 12 The report of Egbert Benson, the attorney-general, dated Feb. 25, regarding the claim of the city of New York to Fort George and adjacent lands (see Ap 16, 1787), is read in the assembly. It is a review of the whole question of title, beginning with the Dongan Charter of April 27, 1686, and the Montgomerie Charter of Jan. 15, 1730. Both charters gave to the city all the waste, vacant, unpatented and unappropriated lands on Manhattan Island, extending to low-water mark, excepting the Fort and the "liberties" thereof, and these were reserved to the king. The legislature of the colony confirmed these charters. On Nov. 21, 1734, the common council expressed no objection to a clause in a bill before the legislature for erecting a battery on "Capsee" Rocks, "saving to this Corporation the undoubted right they have to the soil from high-water mark to low-water mark, from White-Hall to Elds Corner." This bill became a law on Nov. 28, 1734. The attorney-general further pointed out that there was no evidence of any claim or possession on the part of the city of the soil below low-water mark or above high-water mark between those places. Such lands the state now claims,—that is, Fort George and the adjoining lands,—it being understood that a jury can legally determine where the lines of high- and low-water marks are.

It is therefore resolved by the assembly: "That the Surveyor-General do make a survey of the grounds reserved to the crown in the charter to the Corporation of the city of New-York, as Fort George in the said city, and the ground, full boundaries and extent thereof, and also of the streets and lanes immediately adjacent thereto, and also of the soil heretofore under the water, and whereon the battery now is, and between White-Hall Slip and the place heretofore called Elds corner, and lay before this House at the next meeting of the Legislature, a map of such survey to be formed on a scale of twenty feet to an inch: That the Attorney-General and Surveyor-General do endeavour from such proofs as they shall be enabled to discover, to ascertain as nearly as may be, the lines of high and low water mark between the said places, at the time when the last Charter was granted to the said city, and that such lines be also delineated on such map;" also "That the Commissioners of the Land-Office, shall direct the Surveyor-General to survey the Island commonly called Nutten-Island or Governor's-Island, and to lay out the same into lots not exceeding two acres each, with such lanes or streets as the Commissioners shall think proper; and shall direct the Surveyor-General to sell the said lots in such manner as he is required to sell unappropriated lands, by the act for the speedy sale of unappropriated lands, passed the fifth day of May, in the year 1786, and that on such sales no public securities, other than such as are signed by the Treasurer or Auditor of this State, shall be received in payment: Provided that it shall be in the discretion of the Commissioners, to direct such parts of the said island as they shall deem proper to be reserved for fortifications, to remain unsold."—*Assemb. Jour.*, 11th sess., 125–27. See also Mr 20, and Col. Bauman's report of Je 10, 1788.

" The common council grants to Trinity corporation a triangular piece of ground in the Bowery in the Out Ward, at the junction of the Post and Bloomingdale Roads, for a school-house, church, parsonage-house, and burial-ground, agreeable to the intention of the board on Dec. 12, 1771 (see Jl 22, 1771); and a committee is appointed to consider and report the terms on which the grant ought to be made.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 357–58. See, further, Ag 20.

13 "To be sold or let, That very pleasant seat, late the property of Roger Morris, Esq. situated on Haerlem-Heights, containing upwards of 130 acres of meadow and arable land; the mansion house and out buildings are perhaps not exceeded in this State, for elegance and spaciousness, and the prospect from the house is the most commanding on the island; the garden contains a large collection of the best fruit trees. For terms apply to Michael Joy, Hanover-square, or Cornelius I. Bogart, No. 42, Beekman-street." —*N. Y. Packet*, Mr 18, 1788. The house was advertised again the next year.—*Daily Adv.*, Mr 17, 1789. See also Mr 12, 1790.

14 The body of Maria Farmer is interred in Trinity Church, her funeral being conducted, in accordance with her will, after the ancient Dutch custom. "The followers, after being liberally supplied with spiced wine, pipes, and tobacco, moved in Procession . . ."—*Daily Adv.*, Mr 17. Mrs. Farmer was the grand-daughter of Jacob Leisler.—See Mr 12, 1784.

18 Again it is announced that Trinity corporation is to sell numerous lots at auction.—*Daily Adv.*, Mr 18, 1788. These lots were situated in Chambers and Read Sts., and other places, within the "Dominies Hook Patent," in the West Ward. The heirs of Anneke Bogardus, and those holding rights under them, published a notice, the day before the sale, of their intention to support their claim to the lands.—*Ibid.*, Mr 31, 1788. See also *Anneke Jans Bogardus and Her Farm*, pub. by N. Y. Hist. Society, 1879; or *ibid.*, in *Harper's New Monthly Mag.*, 1885, pp. 836–39. Mar. 18

20 The legislature passes an act "to extend the Powers of the Commissioners of the Land-Office to the Cases therein mentioned." It provides, in part (see Mr 12), "That the commissioners of the land-office shall direct the surveyor-general to survey the island commonly called Nutten-Island, or Governor's-Island, and to lay out the same into lots not exceeding two acres each, with such lanes or streets as the commissioners shall deem proper, and shall direct the surveyor-general to sell the said lots in such manner as he is required to sell unappropriated lands, . . ." (under an act of May 1, 1786). It shall be in the discretion of the commissioners to direct that such parts of the island as they deem proper shall be reserved for fortifications, and remain unsold.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1788), chap. 89 (Greenleaf, II: 199). It is not known that any portion of it was so disposed of. See Mr 31, 1790.

21 The legislature passes "An Act relating to the forfeited Estates." It provides that the office of commissioner of forfeitures shall cease on Sept. 1 next, and that the real estate forfeited to the people of the state shall thereafter be disposed of by the surveyor general. —*Laws of N. Y.* (1788), chap. 90.

28 The vestry of Trinity Church passes a resolution "that this Corporation will join with the Trustees of Columbia College, and the Corporation of the Dutch Church in the City of New York, in the Appointment of Morgan Lewis and Brockholst Livingston Esquires to solicit and transact the Business of this Corporation & the said other Corporations respecting their Lands in the District of Country called Vermont; . . ."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). For a history of the lands here referred to, see F 6 and 26, 1767; Mr 30, 1770; Ap 4, 1774.

Apr. 4 The common council authorises the treasurer to lease Bedloe's Island "for three years on the most advantageous Terms in his power, reserving the Use of the pest House & the privilege of Fishing for the Alms House & Bridewell on the shore of the Island."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 359. On April 30, the treasurer reported that he had rented it at £10 a year.—*Ibid.*, I: 365.

" The lease of the house occupied by "the Widow Baker," opposite the fish market, is offered for sale by Jonathan Lawrence. The house is described as "one of the principal stands in this city."—*N. Y. Packet*, Ap 4, 1788.

5 "The Mansion-House, Garden and Farm, at Ranalegh, in the Out Ward . . ., belonging to the estate of Anthony A. Rutgers, deceased," are offered for sale.—*Daily Adv.*, Ap 5, 1788. See L. M. R. K., III: 952; also Mr 5, 1794.

9 Petitions are under consideration by the common council for filling up part of Dye, Cortlandt, and Crown Slips; also for filling at Burling's and Beekman's Slips and "continuing Front Street" across Burling Slip.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 362. See S 17.

13 The so-called "Doctors' Riot" occurs.—*N. Y. Packet*, Ap 15, 18, 1788. The following appears to be an accurate account of the event from a contemporary source: ". . . During the last winter, some students of physic, and other persons, had dug up from several of the cemeteries in this city, a number of dead bodies for dissection. This practice had been conducted in so indecent a manner, that it raised a considerable clamor among the people. The interments not only of strangers, and the blacks, had been disturbed; but the corps of some respectable persons were removed. These circumstances most sensibly agitated the feelings of the friends of the deceased, and brought up the passions of the populace to a ferment.

"On Sunday the 13th inst. a number of boys, we are informed, who were playing in the rear of the Hospital, perceived a limb which was imprudently hung out of a window to dry; they immediately informed some persons—a multitude soon collected—entered the Hospital; and, in their fury destroyed a number of anatomical preparations; some of which, we are told, were imported from foreign countries—one or two fresh subjects were also found—all of which were interred the same evening. Several young doctors narrowly escaped the fury of the people; and would inevitably have suffered very seriously, had not his Honor the Mayor, the Sheriff, and some other persons interfered, & rescued them, by lodging them in goal.

1788 Apr. 13 "On Monday morning a number of people collected, and were determined to search the houses of the suspected physicians. His Excellency the governor, His Honor the Chancellor, and His Worship the Mayor, finding that the passions of the people were irritated, went among them, and endeavoured to dissuade them from committing unnecessary depredations. They addressed the people pathetically and promised them every satisfaction, which the laws of the country can give. This had considerable effect upon many; who, after examining the houses of the suspected doctors, retired to their homes.—But in the afternoon the affair assumed a different aspect. A mob . . . went to the goal, and demanded the doctors who were there imprisoned. The Magistrates finding that the mild language of persuasion was of no avail were obliged to order out the militia, to suppress the riot, to maintain the dignity of government, and protect the goal. A small party of about 18 armed men assembled at 3 o'clock, and marched thither—the mob permitted them to pass through, with no other insult than a few volleys of stones, dirt, &c.—Another party of about 12 men, about an hour afterwards, made a similar attempt, but having no orders to resist, the mob surrounded them, seized and destroyed their arms. . . . they then endeavored to force the goal, but were repulsed. . . . They then destroyed the windows of that building with stones, and tore down part of the fence.—At dusk another party of armed citizens marched to the relief of the goal; and as they approached it, the mob huzzaing, began a heavy fire with stones, brick-bats, &c. Several of this party were much hurt, and in their own defence were obliged to fire; upon which three or four persons were killed, and a number wounded. The mob shortly after dispersed.

"On Tuesday morning the militia of General Malcom's brigade, and Col. Bauman's regiment of artillery were ordered out. . . . But happily the mob did not again collect, and the peace of the city is once more restored."—*Ibid.*, Ap 25, 1788.

14 Wm. A. Duer, an eye-witness of the "Doctors' riot," later said that Baron von Steuben accompanied Gov. George Clinton, Mayor James Duane, Recorder Richard Varick, and other officials to the scene of the doctors' riot. While passing along Chatham Row on their way to the jail, "the Governor declared his determination to resort to the most vigorous and decisive measures for quelling the riot. The Baron, in the benevolence of his heart, remonstrated with the Governor against ordering the militia to fire; when in the midst of his harangue he was struck in the forehead by a brick-bat, which, according to the Governor's account, not only knocked the good Baron down, but overset his humanity and brought his compassion, with his body, to the ground; which he no sooner touched than he cried out lustily, 'fire! Governor, fire!' I saw the poor Baron brought bleeding into my father's house, and after he had retired to have his wound dressed, I heard the Governor relate the story."—*Reminiscences of an Old New Yorker*, by William A. Duer (pub. by W. L. Andrews, N. Y., 1867), 34, citing *ibid.* in *The Am. Mail*, Jl 3, 1847.

16 The common council orders that the injuries done to the jail in the doctors' riot be repaired, and that a military guard of one officer and 15 men be stationed there.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 363–64.

22 Col. John May, while in New York, visits "the Congress Chamber." Of this he observes: "The greatest curiosity I saw was pictures of their majesties the King and Queen of France [see 1785], —their appearance truly elegant and noble. No painting can excel these. The frames that contain the pictures are magnificent—twelve feet high by about six wide,—superbly grand. But the hall is not high enough to receive their crowns (perhaps a presage of their doom). From thence I went to St. Paul's Church. . . . From thence went to see a pile of new buildings, nearly completed, belonging to a Mr. McComb [Macomb], by far the finest buildings my eyes ever beheld, and I believe they excel any on the continent [*sic*]. In one of the entries I traveled up five flights of stairs—the rail continuous from bottom to top. I still left one flight unexplored. . . ."—*Jour. and Letters of Col. John May, of Boston* (1873), 20–21. The Macomb residence, on Broadway, became, in 1790 (*q. v.*, F 3), the residence of President Washington.

30 By reason of the increase in the number of houses near the old powder magazine, "it is become dangerous to the safety of the City." The storekeeper is therefore required by the common council "to remove all the Gun Powder from the old to the new Magazine & that no Gun powder be deposited in the old Magazine in future." —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 365. It is also ordered that the new magazine (at Inclenberg) be leased at auction for the term of three years.—*Ibid.*, I: 366. On May 26, the city treasurer advertised that the "new Powder Magazine, near Inclanbergh" was to be "sold at Public Auction" on June 3.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*, My 26, 1788. Apr. 30

James Hardie, "(who is at present employed by a number of very respectable Citizens to instruct their Children in the Greek and Latin languages,)" states in a petition to the common council that, "in order to excite a laudable emulation amongst the young Gentlemen committed to his care, & to satisfy Parents & Guardians with respect to the progress made in his school, [he] would wish to examine his scholars in public." He explains that a room to which he is "about to remove" is neither central nor commodious for the purpose; he therefore asks "the use of the City Hall on Monday next, or on such other day as the Common Council should judge would not interfere with public business."—From the original petition (in metal file No. 7, city clerk's record-room); endorsed "read April 30th 1788—Mr Hardie has permission to use the Exchange for the purpose within mentioned;" *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 365. "

Trinity vestry directs the committee on repairs to put the Negroes burying-ground "into such Fence as they may think proper." —*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). May 1

Samuel Fraunces announces that he has removed to this city, and "once more resumed his former occupation. He has rented the house, No. 16, Nassau-Street, corner of John street, lately occupied by William Marrener . . ."—*Daily Adv.*, My 8, 1788. Fraunces continued here until May, 1789, when he became steward of President Washington's household (see My 4, 1789). John Battin then took over this tavern.—*N. Y. Packet*, My 30, 1789; *Daily Adv.*, D 30, 1789. For later proprietors, see *Herald*, N 19, 1796; *N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, O 13, 1806; see also Bayles, *Old Taverns*, 447–49. 8

The congregations of the old First Presbyterian Church and of the new Brick Church, which were under the united jurisdiction of the trustees of the former, owned at this time the following real and personal property: The church and its furniture, with the burial-ground, situated in Wall St.; the church and its furniture, with the burial-ground situated "in the Fields," held by lease from the city at a rental of £21:5 per annum; a lot in Robinson St., given to them by the corporation of Trinity Church for the use of the senior clergyman; and a lot in Bayard's farm.—From inventory in *Proc. of the Trustees* (*MS.*), Vol. II. 9

"Jacob Astor," at No. 81 Queen St., advertises that he "Has just imported an elegant assortment of Piano Fortes, which he will sell on reasonable terms. He also buys and sells for Cash, all kinds of Furs."—*N. Y. Packet*, My 9, 1788. On Oct. 28, this announcement was considerably elaborated. The name then appeared as "J. Jacob Astor," and the address was described as "next door but one to the Friends Meeting house."—*Ibid.*, O 28, 1788. "

John Harrisson and Stephen Purdy, Jr., begin the publication of a weekly paper called *The Impartial Gazetteer, and Saturday Evening's Post.* This was of quarto size.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 440; Early Newspapers, II: 420. See Ag 9. 17

Complaint being made that "the pitching of the Arch of the Street called the Broad Way lately regulated & now paving" is unsatisfactory to the neighbourhood, the common council orders "the three City Surveyors" examine it and see that the work is done "in manner most agreeable to the Neighborhood & the public Convenience."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 372. Two of the surveyors reported on May 23 that they found the "round or arch" of the street too high by at least half a foot, and that they had regulated it to be "only eighteen Inches higher in the middle of the Street than at the Kennel towards the Houses on each side." It is to be paved accordingly.—*Ibid.*, I: 374. 21

Gerard Bancker, treasurer, publishes a notice, under the provisions of the act of May 12, 1784 (*q. v.*), "for the speedy sale of the confiscated and forfeited estates within this state," that all demands against the forfeited estates of William Axtell, Robert Bayard, William Bayard, and others (about 50 loyalists), must be made within the next four months.—*N. Y. Jour.*, My 22, 1788. 22

John Russell begins the publication of a semi-weekly paper called *The New-York Museum.* The last issue located is that of Aug. 15, 1788.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 468. 23

The regulation of hackney coaches becomes a subject of munici- "

1788 May 23 pal concern. The common council appoints a committee to prepare a suitable ordinance.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 374. See, further, F 5, 1791.

June 5 The common council orders that Auchmuty St. be regulated.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 376. On June 26, surveyors offered a plan, and the clerk was ordered to prepare an ordinance, for paving and regulating this street, which in a marginal note is called "Rector Street."—*Ibid.*, I: 381. The ordinance was presented and passed on July 9.—*Ibid.*, I: 384. See L. M. R. K., III: 1008.

" Payment of £31:11:6 is made by order of the common council "for making watchmen's Boxes to be placed in the Streets."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 376. An original bill of this date, filed in the city clerk's record-room, shows that the common council ordered ten "Centinel Boxes" or "Watchmen's Boxes" made for £55. These were placed "at the following Stands:" the "Fly Market, the Governours, King Street, the Mayors, Cherry Street, Mury Street, the jail, powder House, teawater pump, Hester Street." See O 6, 1789.

" Daniel Ludlow being willing "to hire the Bowling Green & ornament it with Trees & keep it in good Fence," the common council orders that the treasurer inquire on what conditions it can be leased, and ask him "to make an Offer to the present Occupant," and if he declines to accept these terms the treasurer is to lease the Green to Mr. Ludlow.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 376.

10 Sebastian Bauman, "Lieut. Colonel Commandant, New York Regiment of Artillery," makes the following report to "Simeon De Witt, Esq., Surveyor General of the State of New York," regarding the need of fortifications around New York Harbour:—

"New York, June 10th, 1788.

"Sir,

"In compliance with the commissioners of the land office and your request, I lay before you my observations and sentiments respecting such ground which may be necessary to have reserved for fortifications, and may be found requisite to have erected upon Governor's or Nutten Island for the protection of the harbour of New-York, . . . therefore it ought to be well considered by the public who seem inclined to sell that Island, together with Fort George and the town battery. A part of the ground upon which Fort George stands may be sold in order to improve the rest, and in my opinion, the surplus would amount to more account to the state than the sale of the Island. The sale of the Island would injure the state; the sale of the Fort would not only benefit it, but would add beauty, health and strength to the city if rightly attended to. . . .: kind nature in the formation of this post has (in my humble opinion) formed Governors Island, the South West point on New-York Island, together with the fresh water pond, for some grand and future good; all these seem subordinant to one another and cooperate to form that project under consideration, and to which I may add a fourth, but the public have already parted with it, I mean Corlears Hook; here I cannot help observing a piece of negligence, that there has not been reserved for this growing city, a public common at least half a mile square and a public wood of the same dimension, within the vicinity of it. . . . posterity will feel the remissness of it and be obliged to purchase these conveniences at a dear rate, together with Governors Island, should we now sport it away for a trifling consideration. . . . A regular fortification on that Island I think will sooner or later become necessary, and which should be so constructed to command both the bay and the harbour, and large enough to contain five hundred men, conveniently lodged in casements at a time of an invasion, besides two water batteries, one to be covered by a redoubt, the other with a raveline and covered way, communicating with the main fort, and this is all the fortification I think necessary upon the Island. Now if we go upon the true principle of fortification, it will appear upon approved maxims, that no building of any kind whatever is admitted within musket shot of a fortress, this being the case, little or none of the Island can be spared for sale, besides respect must be had that [in] a fortress which contains a garrison, there must be ground reserved sufficent for a hospital, burying ground, for a garden to supply the garrison, and a place to manœuvre and exercise the troops upon; however, should the legislature think it necessary that a part of the Island should be sold, I would then recommend that part to be sold which lies east of the line I have drawn across the Island in my map. But if I am allowed to extend my idea, this state of the United States will have to purchase the same ground again for the marine department, because from the nature and situation of this post, New-York must and will become the ground source of a navy should ever a fabric of that kind take place in the United States." . . .—*Daily Adv.*, Ap 2, 1794.

June 10 "

Joseph Corre, who for two years has been proprietor of the City Tavern at 115 Broadway, thanks the public for past favours, "and wishes their continuance at No. 28 Wall Street, at the State Arms, opposite the Coffee House."—*Daily Adv.*, Je 10, 1788. Corre had been a pastry-cook, with a shop in Hanover Square, in 1779 (see Ja 6, 1779), and later had moved to 52 Smith (William) St., where he maintained "The Confectionary & New York Hotel."—*N. Y. Packet*, My 30, 1785. Here, in addition to dinners or suppers and "ice-cream every day," he undertook to supply captains of vessels with pickled oysters, "portable" (potable?) soup, preserved milk, etc. In 1798, he opened Columbia Garden at State and Pearl Sts. (see My 5, 1798), which he maintained for upwards of ten years.

11 The vestry of Trinity Church resolves "That the Corporation will begin the Rebuilding of Trinity Church upon the Plan proposed by Doctor Bard & delineated by Mr Robinson subject to such Alterations as this Board may hereafter think proper."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). In Vol. I, p. 414, an error was made in dating this resolution "June 11, 1778;" it was correctly given, however, on p. 418, Vol. I (*q. v.*).

12 The common council orders that a contract be entered into with James Morrell and others who bid £65 for filling in the White Hall Slip.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 379.

" Josiah Hornblower is paid £12 "for attendg & examining & making Report of the fire Engine for the Water Works about to be erected in 1775."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 380. Hornblower's petition had been under consideration since Jan. 30, 1786 (*q. v.*).

17 A constitutional convention assembles at Poughkeepsie to delibgrate and decide on the form of federal government recommended by the general convention at Philadelphia, Sept. 17, 1787. The debates were taken down in shorthand, and pub. by Francis Childs, New York, 1788; see reprint, Poughkeepsie, 1905.

18 The commissioners for rebuilding Trinity Church advertise for proposals for removing the ruins of the church, by taking down the walls as low as the sills of the windows all around; taking down the walls of the chancel to a level with the ground; cleaning the stones and piling them within the walls; and removing all useless rubbish.—*Daily Adv.*, Je 18, 1788. Parts of the walls had been pulled down in 1784 (*q. v.*). See also, Jl 8, Ag 7, and D 17, 1788.

26 The common council orders that the recorder prosecute persons guilty "of any Intrusions on the Common Lands by digging & carry[ing] off Clay or Stones;" also to commence suits for the recovery of lands illegally possessed.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 380–81.

" The common council, after considering a report on necessary improvements to the Fly Market, resolves "that the Sewer be continued to the South side of front Street—that a Bulkhead be laid across the Slip at the South Side of front Street & that proper Blocks or Wings be laid in the Slip to extend 64 feet beyond the South side of front Street for the purpose of supporting a Market which may be erected at the Expence of the Neighborhood." The committee is authorised to have the work executed by contract, provided it does not cost more than £500.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 381. See D 31.

" The common council orders "that the Stable, in the Goal Yard, which is become offensive to the prisoners be removed from its present Situation to the Alms House Stable."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 381. See, further, S 29, 1795.

July — In accordance with a common council order of June 26, ordinances are passed this month to regulate Lumber, Auchmuty (Rector), and Oister Pasty Streets in the West Ward, and to pave Greenwich Street and the intermediate slips from Cortlandt to Barclay Street.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 381, 384, 387.

2 Samuel B. Webb, writing from New York to Miss Catharine Hogeboom (whom he afterwards married), states: "This morning at 2 o'Clock an Express arrived from Virginia with the important news of that State haveing adopted the proposed Constitution; at the dawning of the day all the Bells of the City began and Rung for four hours, at the Sun's rising we were Saluted with Ten Twenty-four pounders which made noise sufficient to awaken the most drowsy, in short the whole day has been devoted to amusements."—*Correspondence and Journals of S. B. Webb*, III: 110. See also Jl 23.

1788 July 2 The common council directs that the treasurer dispose at auction of "the Ferries across the North River to Hoboock & other places to the Northward," the boats to have "the Right in Common with each other of landing at any part of the Corporation Wharfs or Slips north of Cortlandt Slip."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 382. See, further, Jl 9.

" An ordinance is passed "to alter & amend Queen Street from Kings Street to Wall Street" (*M. C. C.*, 1784–1831, I: 383); and it is resolved that an ordinance be prepared to regulate and pave William Street (*ibid.*, I: 383).

8 The commissioners for rebuilding Trinity Church advertise for proposals for digging a trench for a new foundation, taking up the old foundation from the surface of the ground downward, cleaning the stones, laying a new foundation, and carrying up the walls as high as the sills of the windows. The ground plan can be seen at Mr. Cruger's, No. 5, Stone St.—*Daily Adv.*, Jl 8, 1788. See Je 18.

" The trustees of the First Presbyterian Church inquire into the expense of enclosing "the New Church Yard" (of the Brick Church) with "a Substantial paled Fence."—*Proc. of the Trustees (MS.)*, Vol. II. On Nov. 11, the committee of repairs reported that the fence had been completed.—*Ibid.*

9 As a result of the order of June 26, prohibiting the digging and carrying away of clay from the Common Lands, John Campbell, a potter, complains to the common council that, unless he is permitted "to procure Clay there his Manufacturing of Pantiles must cease." A committee is appointed to make inquiries and report.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 384.

" John Simmons, tavern-keeper, is paid £19:18:5 by the city for the use of his house and rooms.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 384. The tavern stood at the n. w. cor. of Nassau and Wall Sts.

" The treasurer has "disposed of the Several Ferries across the North River," on leases, at specified terms, the ferries being "Hoboock," "Weehaack," "Bulls Ferry," and "Fort Lee."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 385. See also "Hoboken Ferry" in L. M. R. K., III: 942.

14 An open letter, addressed to the "Mayor and Corporation" of the city, and signed "Civis," protests against the proposal to have streets paved at the expense of the proprietors of houses. Some of the streets need paving; but, on the other hand, "most of the proprietors of houses in this city are Whigs," who "were refugees in the country, during the war," and who "came back very poor," many being obliged "to borrow money to repair their houses." To them the proposed improvement would be a great hardship.—*N. Y. Jour.*, Jl 14, 1788.

15 H. Ivers advertises cables for sale "at Ivers' Rope-walk at the head of Mulberry Street, the first lefthand turn above the Tea Water Pump."—*The N. Y. Jour. and Daily Patriotic Reg.*, Jl 15. This rope walk is shown on Pl. 64, Vol. I.

16 "In pursuance of the Law of this State entitled 'An Act authorizing the Corporation of the City of New York to remove the Statue therein mentioned'" (see Mr 7), the common council appoints a committee "to remove the remains of Pitts Statue from Wall Street" and "deposit the same in some safe place [see Ag 3, 1811] until the further Order of this Board."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 386. Payment of £5:7:3 for this was made to George Gosman on Nov. 19.—*Ibid.*, I: 418. Stevens, in his *Progress of N. Y. in a Century*, 14–15, erroneously gives 1787 as the date of removal.

" The common council orders that Mr. Bancker and Mr. Goerck "be directed to make an exact survey of the Water Lots from Corlaers Hook to White Hall."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 386.

17 The federal ship "Hamilton" is launched "amidst the acclamations of a large concourse of citizens."—*N. Y. Packet*, Jl 18. "A gentleman, who was present at the fall of the federal ship, when she was launched, in which fall she bilged, and the right arm of Col. Hamilton (the head of the ship) holding the constitution, broken off, exclaimed, . . . 'gentlemen, there is certainly room for amendments.'"—*N. Y. Jour.*, Jl 24, 1788. This refers to the debates in the convention at Poughkeepsie regarding necessary amendments to the Federal Constitution.—See Jl 22, 23 and 25.

22 The order of procession for the parade which is to take place on July 23 in honour of the Constitution of the United States is published in the newspapers. At eight o'clock in the morning, ten guns will be fired, and the procession will form in the Park and march "Down Broad-way to Great Dock-street, thence through Hanover-square, Queen, Chatham, Division and Arundel-streets; and from thence through Bullock-street to Bayard's house." All trades and professions are to be represented in the parade, with a band of music near the head of the line. Forresters in frocks, carrying axes, "Columbus in his ancient dress, on horseback," and the Federal ship "Hamilton," are among the leading features announced. Richard Pratt is chairman of the committee of arrangements, and is to wear "a blue coat, red sash, and white feather tipped with black." His 13 assistants "will each be clad in a uniform white coat with blue cape and sash, wear a white feather tipped with blue, and carry a speaking trumpet." The question of ratifying the Federal Constitution is still under debate at Poughkeepsie.—*N. Y. Packet*, Jl 22, 1788. Numbers of "The Federalist" (see O 27, 1787) are appearing regularly in the *Packet*. July 22

23 The parade is held in honour of the Constitution of the United States. It is an expression of "the animated joy of the citizens of New York upon finding the Federal Constitution of Government ratified by a sufficient number of states to make it operative,"—to demonstrate that the pleasure "had pervaded all ranks and degrees of the community." The object of exultation was not the ratifying by any one particular state, but "the already present existence of an æra in the history of man, great, glorious and unparalleled, which opens a variety of new sources of happiness, and unbounded prospects of national prosperity." The costumes and implements of many mechanical trades were featured. Banners elaborately painted bore symbols and mottoes appropriate to the several trades and the celebration. During the procession, the cabinet-makers, on a platform drawn by horses, constructed a cradle and table. The blacksmiths, likewise, forged an anchor; and the sailmakers made sails. A printing-press complete, with cases and other typographical implements, and with compositors and pressmen at work, struck off hundreds of copies of a song and an ode, which were distributed among the multitude by Mr. A. M'Lean. These were published in the *N. Y. Packet*, Jl 25, and Ag 5, 1788. There is a copy of this broadside in the N. Y. H. S. It is entitled *Ode for the Federal Procession Upon the Adoption of the New Government. Composed by Mr. L* **, and is printed within an ornamental border having the arms of the state of New York at the top. Regarding the butchers' display, see De Voe's *Market Book*, 316–17. The painted banner carried by the Society of Pewterers is now owned by the N. Y. Hist. Soc. July 23

The "Federal Ship Hamilton," moving near the centre of the procession, was "A Frigate of thirty-two guns, twenty-seven feet keel, and ten feet beam, with galleries and everything complete and in proportion, both in hull and rigging; manned with upwards of thirty seamen and marines, in their different uniforms; Commanded by Commodore Nicholson, and drawn by ten horses." The interesting evolutions and salutes of this vessel, at the Fields, along Broadway, opposite the fort (where the president and members of congress reviewed the parade), and at other points in the line of march, were graphically described in the newspaper reports of the event.—*Ibid.*, Ag 5, 1788. "The ship made a fine appearance, sailing with flowing sheets, and full sails, down Broadway, the canvas waves dashing against her sides, the wheels of the carriage concealed."—*N. Y. Jour.*, Jl 24, 1788.

The procession followed the line of march already announced (see Jl 22), "to the parade des fêtes champêtre, where two bullocks and a mutton had been roasted whole, for their regale, together with hams, &c. &c. These were served upon ten extensive tables, which were prepared for the purpose, and which projected, in direct angles, from one common centre, where was situated, a little elevated, the seat of Congress and civil and legislative magistrates, strangers of distinction, &c. who had a complete view of the ten seats; the seats were all canopied with canvas, which, in some measure, screened the guests from the rain, which, unluckily fell at different periods of the day."—*Ibid.* For view of this table, as sketched by David Grim at "Bunker Hill," see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1856), opp. p. 570.

"In the evening a very ingenious transparent piece of painting, representing general Washington, to the life, was exhibited by Mr. Wright, in Maiden Lane, which attracted the attention and admiration of many citizens, particularly the fair.

"There was also exhibited, at the corner of Wall-street, enclosed in a circle of about two feet in diameter, thirteen stars, ten of which were brilliant [that being the number of states which had ratified the Constitution]; one (designed for New-York) half illuminated; and two almost obscure, with the initials of North-Carolina and Rhode-Island."—*Ibid.*

1788 July 23 In the evening also, the printers, book-sellers and book-binders of this city, who had attended the procession, "assembled at the house of Mr. W. [Cornelius ?] Bradford, and spent the Evening . . ., with . . . good humor, harmony and social glee." Toasts were drunk to "The Day;" to Congress; to "His Excellency Benjamin Franklin, the venerable Printer;" to Washington, Hamilton, Knox; to the liberty of the press; and to "a speedy adoption of the new Constitution."—*N. Y. Packet*, Jl 25, 1788.

William A. Duer stated in 1849: "all similar celebrations since attempted have proved but feeble imitations" of it. He described the procession in detail, mentioning many citizens who participated. —*N. Y. As It Was During the Latter Part of the Last Century* (1849), 22–27.

John Randolph, writing to his father on July 30 about the celebration held on this day, said: "You have doubtless . . . received Accounts of the Adoption of the new Constitution by the State of New York the Majority consisting of five only [see Jl 25]. On Wednesday 26th [error for 23d] Inst (4 days previous to our hearing of the ratification of this State) there was a very grand Procession in this city (on account of its being received by ten States) which proceeded from the plain before Bridewell down Broadway thro' Wall Street and by the way of Great Queen Street proceeded to the Federal Green before Bunkers Hill where there were tables set for more that [than] five Thousand poeple to Dine— two Oxen were roasted whole and several cows and Sheep. I'll assure my dear Sir it put me in mind of the great Preparations which were made, in Don Quixote, for the wedding of Camache the rich and the fair Quiteria—there were ten tables set out to represent the ten States which had acceeded to the Constitution, all which were concentered together at one end like the sticks of a Fan; where they joined, were seated all the Congress with the president in the middle. The Procession was very beautiful and well conducted. Every trade and profession had a Colour emblematical of it. the cheif of the Bakers were drawn on a stage on which they were seen mixing their bread; the apprentices all in white followed with ready baked Cakes. The Coopers followed making barrels and the apprentices follow with a keg under the arm of each. next came the Brewers bringing hogsheads of beer along with a little Backus astride a Cask holding a large Goblet in his hand— It would require to much time for me to tell you of all the different occupations but to the honor of New York be it spoken that among 8000 poeple who were said to have dined together on the green there was not a single Drunken Man or fight to be seen."—From original letter in Emmet Coll., No. 9582.

25 The convention of the state of New York, at Poughkeepsie, votes unanimously in favour of adopting the report of the committee-of-the-whole, ratifying the federal constitution, but proposing various amendments. On July 26, the engrossed declaration of rights, on which the ratification was based, passed again, by a divided vote, and it was ordered that it be signed and attested. The *Journal of the Convention* was published by Nicholas Power, at Poughkeepsie, "a few rods East from the Court-house."— See copy in the N. Y. P. L. The resolution in its final form appeared in the *N. Y. Packet*, Ag 1, 1788. See also Winsor, VII: 250, 259.

26 At about 9 o'clock in the evening there arrived "the joyful tidings of the adoption of the New Constitution, at Poughkeepsie, on Friday, July 25. . . . The bells in the City were immediately set a ringing, and from the Fort and the Federal Ship Hamilton, were fired several salutes. The Merchants at the Coffee House testified their joy by repeated huzzas; and a large body of citizens, headed by a number of the first characters, went to the houses of the members of the Convention, and gave three cheers, as a testimony of their approbation of the glorious Event brought about by their united, unremitted, and toilsome exertions.—In short, a general joy ran through the whole city. . . ."—*Supplement extraordinary to the Independent Journal*, July 28, 1788 (broadside in N. Y. Pub. Library); *N. Y. Packet*, Jl 29, Ag 1, 1788.

Samuel B. Webb, writing on July 27 to Miss Hogeboom, said: ". . . The Mail brought us the pleaseing intelligence of our Convention at Poughkeepsie haveing agreed to adopt the New Constitution.—It was received with unusual marks of Joy; every class of Citizens turned out, Bells rang—Cannon fired, fireworks were displayed and the federal Ship (which is now posted in the Broad-Way near Bowling Green) was handsomely illuminated, the whole night was spent in loud acclamations of Joy, and continued untill past 8 o'clock this morning—indeed I was afraid that Sunday would not bring them to their usual steadiness. The whole however passed over without anything improper takeing place, untill about two in the morning. Mr. Greenleaf, the Printer, has insulted the City at large by several impertinent publications,—and during the time of their moveing round in a body, they stop'd at the house where he keeps his printing press—they broke into the house & I am told destroyed his Types; he fled,—This is the only instance in which the least unjustifiable act has been committed & I trust we shall hear no more of it. . . ."—*Corresp. and Jour. of S. B. Webb*, III: 112–13. July 26

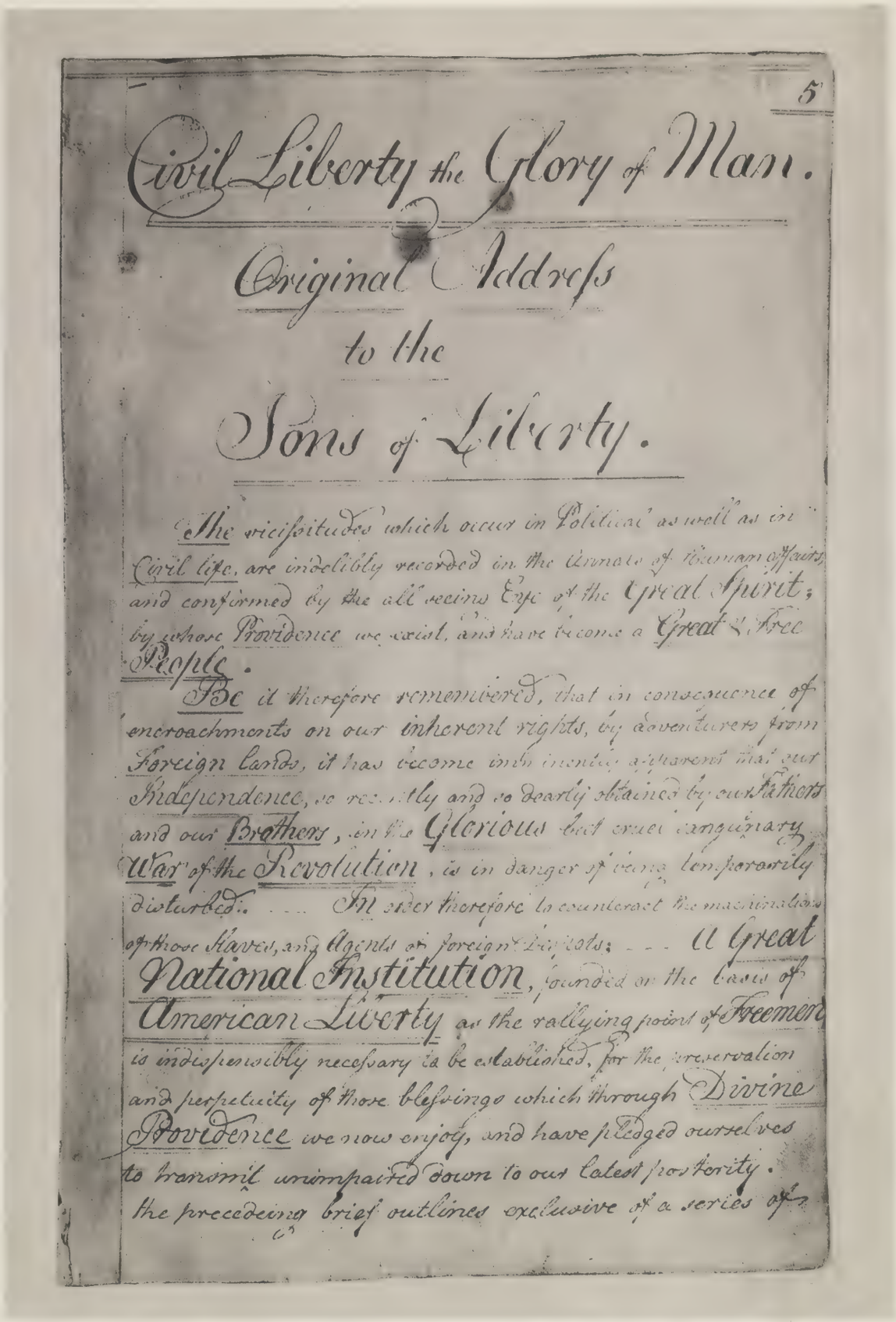
In a letter from New York on July 30, John Randolph wrote to his father: "On Saturday the 27th [error for 26th] Inst. news arrived of the Constitution's being adopted [by New York State.] a party of Federalists as they call themselves went to the house of Mr Greenleaf printer of the patriotic register and after having broken his windows and thrown away his Types much to their discredit went to the Governor's where they gave three hisses [and] beat the rogue's march around the house they proceeded to the houses of the Federals (as they call them) and gave three cheers."—From original in Emmet Coll., No. 9582.

The last issue of *The N. Y. Journal and Daily Patriotic Register* (see N 19, 1787) appears as a daily. Greenleaf's weekly paper is continued under the title *The N. Y. Journal and Patriotic Register*. —Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 449. See also issue of July 31. On Aug. 7, the editor, Thomas Greenleaf, gave the reasons for the change. Certain paragraphs were printed in the *Register* of the 24th of July, to which objection was taken by some of the public; a handbill, burlesquing the citizens, was circulated, and it was falsely stated that it came from Greenleaf's shop. These induced a mob, late on the evening of the 26th, to break into his house and shop, plunder a quantity of types, and leave the office in a ruinous condition.—*Ibid.*, Ag 7, 1788. See My 4, 1790. "

It is ordered by the common council that the treasurer and the commissioners of the almshouse and bridewell be authorised to negotiate a loan at the bank "of as much Money as may from time to time be required to defray the Expences of the Alms House & Bridewell until the collection of the Tax to be raised for their support shall render it unnecessary, not to exceed the whole Sum of £700."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 387. 31

The commissioners appointed to appraise that part of Wall Street between city hall and Queen Street prepare a list, bearing this date, showing each proprietor's name, the width of his lot, and the levy proposed for paving in front of his property. The owners and lot widths are as follows: Aug. 2

	Feet	Inches
Widow Provoost	55	8
Vincent Tilyou	5	5
William Heyer	21	6
Stephen Callow	42	
Alexander Hamilton	42	8
Gabriel Ludlow	28	7
James Jauncey	32	
Miss Livingston	29	
Edmund Seamans	27	6
Daniel Dunscomb	22	3
John Thurman	70	
Mrs. Matthewman	47	
Mrs. White	28	2
Isaac Roosevelt	72	5
Thomas Bucannon	46	4
David Van Horne	52	10
John Myers	29	3
Widow Brasher	58	3
Widow Ver Planck	26	
Lawrence Kortright	37	
Daniel McCormick	35	10
Francis Panton	32	
Widow Graham	60	
John Read	67	6
Joshua Jones	27	6
Ellison	26	3
John Jones	25	6
Jacob Abrahams	25	10
Hugh Gaine	25	
John Jones	24	6
John Lawrence	26	4



5

Civil Liberty the Glory of Man.

Original Address

to the

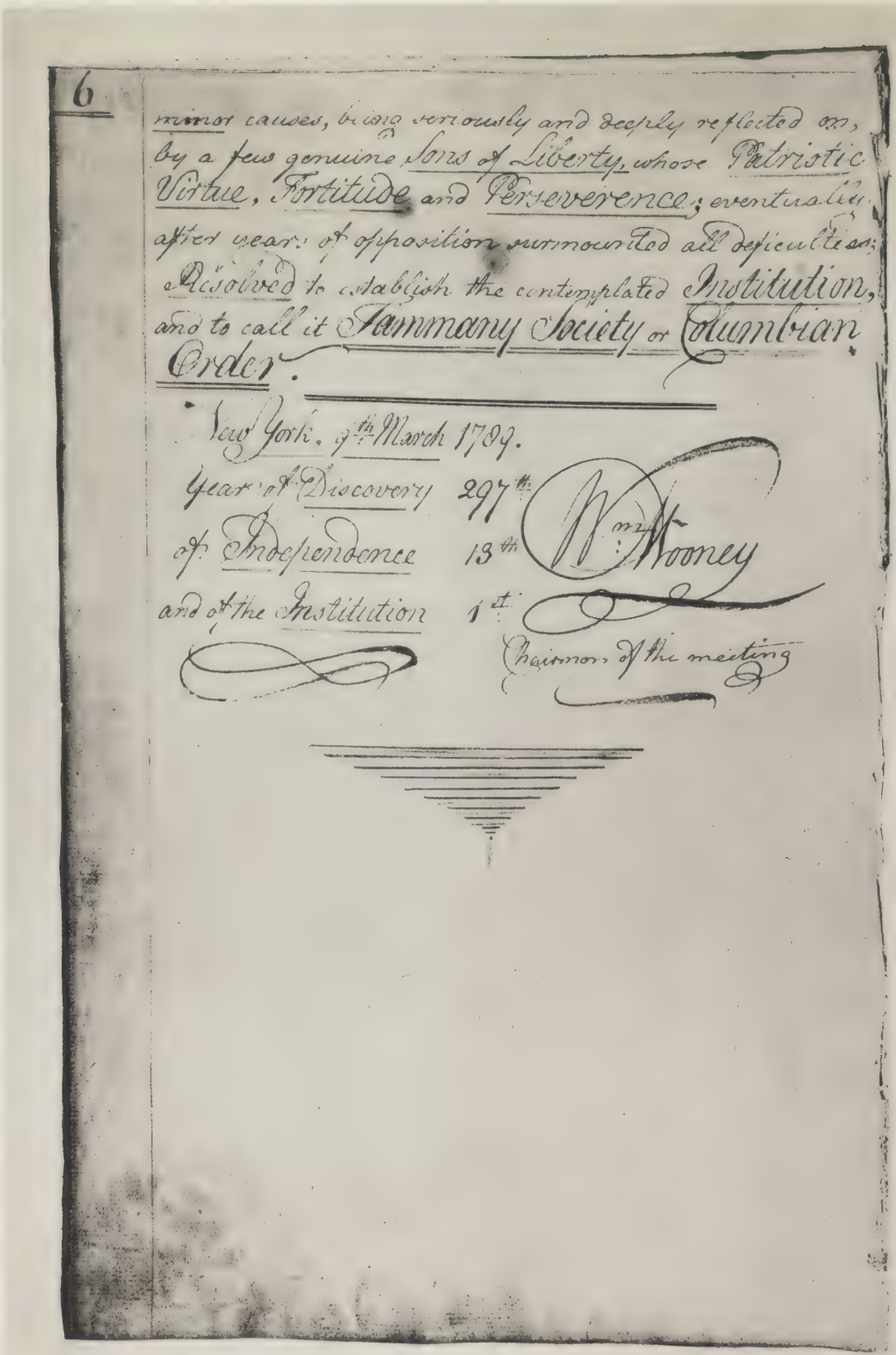
Sons of Liberty.

The vicissitudes which occur in Political as well as in Civil life, are indelibly recorded in the Annals of Human affairs, and confirmed by the all seeing Eye of the Great Spirit; by whose Providence we exist, and have become a Great & Free People.

Be it therefore remembered, that in consequence of encroachments on our inherent rights, by adventurers from Foreign lands, it has become indubitably apparent that our Independence, so recently and so dearly obtained by our Fathers and our Brethers, in the Glorious but cruel sanguinary War of the Revolution, is in danger of being temporarily disturbed. . . . In order therefore to counteract the machinations of those Slaves, and Agents of foreign Principals: . . . a Great National Institution, founded on the basis of American Liberty as the rallying point of Freemen is indispensibly necessary to be established, for the preservation and perpetuity of those blessings which through Divine Providence we now enjoy, and have pledged ourselves to transmit unimpaired down to our latest posterity.

The preceeding brief outlines exclusive of a series of

RESOLUTION ESTABLISHING THE TAMMANY SOCIETY OR COLUMBIAN ORDER, MARCH 9, 1789; BEING PAGE 5 OF THIS SOCIETY'S EARLIEST RECORD-BOOK. SEE P. 1236.



6

minor causes, being seriously and deeply reflected on, by a few genuine Sons of Liberty, whose Patriotic Virtue, Fortitude and Perseverence; eventually after years of opposition surmounted all dificulties; Resolved to establish the contemplated Institution, and to call it Tammany Society or Columbian Order.

New York. 9th March 1789.

Year of Discovery 297th
of Independence 13th
and of the Institution 1st

Wm Wooney
Chairman of the meeting

CONTINUATION (PAGE 6) OF THE RECORD SHOWN ON PL. 54.

1788

	Feet	Inches
Aug. Brockholst Livingston	25	4
2 William Denning	50	3
Thomas Smith	25	
John R. Myer	25	9
Richard Gates	31	10
William Edgar	47	4
John Marston	62	
Evert Bancker	63	8
John Alsop	25	
Widow Provoost	25	
The State of New York	25	
Peter Stuyvesant	25	
William Maxwell	75	
Samuel Ver Planck	115	
Corporation of New York	15	

The total assessment is £367:4:9¾.—From original report in city clerk's record-room. See also *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 389.

4 The common council passes an ordinance for paving "front or first Street" from Old Slip to Fly Market Slip; Water St. from Wall St. to the Fly Market, and King St. "from the Cellar Door of Henry Waddingtons Store to the East River."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 389.

7 The commissioners for rebuilding Trinity Church advertise for proposals for carpenters' work and materials; for "bringing under cover, inclosing and finishing the outside of Trinity Church, compleat, including the porch, in front, the columns and arch within the Church;" also, for "building the Steeple, on a base of twenty-four feet square;" and for "cutting the stone that may be wanting for the above building." A plan of the church may be seen at Mr. Rogers', No. 35 Queen St.—*Daily Adv.*, Ag 7, 13, 1788.

8 In a petition of this date to the common council, the freeholders and leaseholders of estates in and near King George Street state that "upwards of two years ago" this street "was surveyed in order that the same might be levelled and paved;" that part of it has been dug out, and other parts "remain totally neglected," so that the street is "impassable with a Carriage." They ask that the street be dug out and finished without delay; so that they will have "a convenient passage from the head of Queen Street directly through William Street, a place of considerable trade."—From original petition (in metal file No. 8, city clerk's record-room), endorsed "read Aug^{t} 20th 1788." It is referred to the alderman and assistant of Montgomerie Ward.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 391. For location of King George St., see Pl. 34, Vol. I. It was the northern extension of William St., north of Frankfort St.

9 John Harrison and Stephen Purdy, Jr. shorten the title of their paper (see My 17) to *The Impartial Gazetteer.*—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 440; Early Newspapers, II: 420. The title was changed again on Sept. 20 (*q. v.*).

13 A work entitled *Mercantile Laws of the State of New York* is advertised as published on this day; price, three shillings.—*Daily Adv.*, Ag 13, 1788.

" Mr. Pool, the equestrian performer, advertises that he will exhibit on this day his feats of horsemanship "On the hill just above the Ship Yards," where he has "erected a Menage, at a very considerable expence, with seats convenient for . . . Ladies and Gentlemen." His full programme is published. Tickets are sold for "the Box" and "the Pitt." A "Band of Musick" will "entertain the spectators between the feats."—*Ind. Jour.*, Ag 13, 1788. See also O 5, 1785; S 27, 1786. Pool's appearance in New York in 1788 was unknown to Greenwood, author of *The Circus* (1909), 79.

14 Casimer Goerck and Evert Bancker make a plan of the Bowery Rd. from Division St. to Stuyvesant Rd. This is filed in the bureau of topography, borough president's office, as Map No. 136.

15 James Smith advertises that, on Aug. 21, there will be sold at auction at the Coffee House "All that very valuable Building, called the New Tea Water Pump [see Je 30, 1787], with the whole Pump and every necessary apparatus thereto belonging, together with the Lot of Ground whereon the same now stands, containing in front, 50 feet 8 inches, in rear, 43 feet, 6 inches, and in length on the North side, 128 feet, and on the South side, 126 feet.

"The goodness of this water, its inexhaustable supply, and contiguity to this city, are probable presages of resulting advantages to a purchaser."—*Daily Adv.*, Ag 15, 1788.

16 The name of *The Impartial Gazetteer* (see Ag 9) is enlarged to *The Impartial Gazetteer, and Saturday Evening Post.* The last issue with this title was that of Sept. 13.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 440; Early Newspapers, II: 420. Aug. 16

The vestry of Trinity Church requests "D^{r} Johnston" (Hon. Wm. Samuel Johnson, LL.D., president of Columbia College) "to prepare an Inscription for a Corner Stone to be placed by the Bishop in the foundation of Trinity Church." The commissioners appointed to build the church are directed to arrange for the ceremony of laying the corner-stone, giving £10 "as a Compliment to the Masons."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). 18

A gale from the south-east, "attended by a sudden swell of the sea," drives the water over the wharves and into the streets and cellars. Parts of the facing of the Battery are torn away, "a considerable extent of solid stone work, seven feet in thickness," being totally demolished.—*Daily Adv.*, Ag 20, 1788. 19

The common council orders an advertisement published for proposals for removing the leaky copper roof of the city hall, and covering the building with cedar shingles.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 391–92, 117, 122–23; and see Ag 27; *Daily Adv.*, S 3, 1788. 20

" The common council appoints a committee to treat with a committee of Trinity corporation "on the Subject of the Triangular piece of Ground at the junction of the Post & Blooming Dale Roads" (see Mr 12).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 392. See, further, Je 24, 1789.

" Payment of £35 on account is made "towards filling up the White Hall Slip;" £65 "for erecting Bulkheads across Cortlandt & Ellis's Slips;" and £39 "for filling up Vesey Slip."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 393.

21 The foundation stone of the new Trinity Church is laid by the Right Rev. Samuel Provoost, D. D., bishop of the Episcopal Church of the state of New York. The stone bears the following inscription: "To the Honor of Almighty God, and the Advancement of the Christian Religion. The first Stone of this Building was laid (On the site of the old Church destroyed by fire in 1776) On the 21st day of August, A. D. 1788. In the 13th year of the Independence of the United States of America. The Right Reverend Samuel Provoost, D. D. Bishop of New York being Rector, The Hon. James Duane, Esq. The Hon. John Jay, Church Wardens."—*Daily Adv.*, Ag 23; *N. Y. Packet*, Ag 26, 1788. The new edifice was nearing completion in January, 1790, and was dedicated March 25, 1790 (*q. v.*). See also descrip. of Pl. 54-a, I: 414-15; Pl. 105, III: 607, and Pl. 122, III: 629.

27 A committee of the common council is appointed to attend to "new Roofing the City Hall."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 394. The lowest bid, £35, for the labour was that of James Robinson, and was accepted.—*Ibid.*, I: 397. See Ag 20.

The common council advances to Van Zandt & Janeway £100 "towards purchasing Materials for repairing the City Hall."—*Ibid.*, I: 397.

Sept. 4 A meeting of the Society for the Relief of Distressed Debtors is held at the tavern of John Simmons, and adopts resolutions to earnestly request the clergy of the city to preach charity sermons for promoting the work of the society, whose funds are "totally exhausted." They represent that there are several debtors in prison who have "no other Subsistence" than that derived from the society, and that a quantity of fire wood will be necessary during the ensuing winter for the prisoners, which "might be purchased at present, at a very low Rate."—*N. Y. Jour.*, Ja 1, 1789.

13 After repeated discussion regarding the place where congress should meet under the Constitution (Philadelphia, Lancaster, Baltimore, Wilmington, and Annapolis having been considered at various times since July 28), the following resolution is finally agreed to: "That the first Wednesday in January next be the day for appointing electors in the several states, which, before the said day, shall have ratified the said Constitution; that the first Wednesday in February next be the day for the electors to assemble in their respective states, and vote for a president; and that the first Wednesday in March next be the time, and the present seat of Congress [New York City] the place for commencing the proceedings under the said Constitution."—*Jour. of Cong.* (ed. of 1823), IV: 867; Winsor, VII: 267. See also broadside in N. Y. P. L. (Emmet 9592). Congress had been sitting in New York since 1785 (*q. v.*).

17 The mayor lays before the common council the act of congress (see S 13) appointing New York the city for the meeting of the general government of the United States under the new Constitu-

1788 Sept. 17 tion. It is thereupon resolved "that the whole of the City Hall . . . be appropriated for the accommodating of the General Government . . . and that this Board will provide Means for defraying the Expences of putting the same in proper order & Repair." A committee is appointed "to consult the Delegates of this State in Congress" and others, and report "what Alterations & Repairs are necessary." The same committee is also directed "to examine the Exchange & report what Repairs it will require to render it convenient for the accommodation of the Courts of Justice & Meetings of the Corporation of this City."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 398–99. For the report of this committee, see S 30 and O 7

" A petition of John Byvanck and others that Burling's Slip "may be filled up & Front Street continued across it" is referred to a committee of the common council.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), 399.

" The common council refers to a committee a petition of Ann McAdam, in which she complains of the manner of regulating and paving Broadway, in relation to her house and lot. At the same time, the aldermen and assistants of the West and South Wards are made a committee "to view and direct the Surveys with respect to some Difficulties which have arisen in the paving of the Broadway."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 399. The committee on the McAdam petition reported on Oct. 25, "and thereupon Mr John Stagg together with Evert Bancker Junr & Casimir T Gœrick City Surveyors were appointed to survey that part of the Broadway which hath lately been regulated & paved & to report to the Board such Plan . . . for the better regulation of the said Street as they may conceive most effectual for removing the Difficulties complained of."—*Ibid.*, I: 412–13. See, further, O 27.

20 The name of *The Impartial Gazetteer and Saturday Evening Post* (see Ag 16) is changed to *The New-York Weekly Museum.*—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 507; Early Newspapers, II: 420. See My 7, 1791.

22 The ship "America," intended for the India trade, is launched at the ship-yards. The builder is Ebenezer Young.—*N. Y. Packet*, S 23, 1788.

24 Elias Burger, Jr., is paid £100 on account "towards building the Wharf in Fly Market Slip."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 403.

29 The meeting of the common council at the city hall on this day is the last held there, owing doubtless to the alterations in the building for the accommodation of congress.—See *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 403, 404 *et seq.* The place of meeting was changed, evidently, to Simmons' tavern, pending the necessary repairs at the exchange. Simmons was paid, on Dec. 31, £17:2:4 "for the Use of his Room fire, Candles &c &c."—*Ibid.*, I: 424.

30 The brigade commanded by Gen. Malcom is inspected by the adjutant-general. It then marched to the vacant grounds of Ald. Bayard, and was reviewed by Maj.-Gen. Baron de Steuben, who was so well pleased with its military appearance and behaviour, and particularly with the evolutions and manoeuvres, which were performed "with great promptitude and exactness by the legionary troops under the command of Colonel Lewis," that, after the review, he addressed the commanding officers of the different corps, saying (in part): ". . . Whilst the militia of New-York continue to be animated by the patriotic sentiments which have led you to these exertions, they will prove a perpetual nursery of good soldiers and virtuous citizens."—*Daily Adv.*, O 1, 1788.

" The committee appointed Sept. 17 in connection with alterations to the city hall for the accommodation of the general government reports that it has procured a plan, executed by Major L'Enfant, for the necessary additions, alterations, and repairs, which they recommend to the common council. A number of citizens having "by voluntary Subscriptions engaged to advance the Monies necessary for the said Buildings & Repairs in expectation of being reimbursed by a Grant from the Legislature or a Tax on the Citizens," and they having nominated five commissioners—Robert Watts, Alexander McComb (Macomb), Major L'Enfant, James Nicholson, and William Maxwell—"to purchase the Materials & superintend the said Business," the common council approves of the proceedings, "So that no Charge be made on this Corporation for any part of the Expence."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 404. See also descrip. of Frontispiece I, III: 538.

Oct. 6 The alterations at the city hall are begun.—*N. Y. Packet*, Mr 6, 1789.

7 The committee of the common council which was appointed on Sept. 17 to determine what repairs and alterations were needed in the city hall for the accommodation of congress, and in the exchange "for the accommodation of the Courts of Justice & Meeting of the Corporation of this City," now makes its report regarding the exchange (the details of which are not entered in the *Minutes*), and the board orders that the committee "direct the repairs necessary to be made in the most economical & expeditious manner."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 407. On Oct. 14, £100 was paid, on account, for these repairs, and on Nov. 19, another £100 was advanced.—*Ibid.*, I: 418. For description of the finished "Federal Edifice," see Je, 1789. Oct. 7

" The common council orders that the hay scales at the end of the Bear Market, which have been obstructing the street, be removed into the passage leading behind the market.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 408; De Voe, *Market Book*, 320–21. The Bear Market is shown on a Bancker plan in N. Y. P. L. (box R-W, folders V & W).

It is also ordered that a room be provided "in the Vicinity of the City Hall for the accommodation of the City Watch until the Repairs making to the City Hall are completed."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 408.

10 The programme of military review for the day comprehends an inspection of Col. Bauman's regiment of artillery in the fort by the adjutant-general; and a review by the governor in the Fields of the troop of light horse under command of Capt. Stake, a brigade company of artillery under Capt. Van Dyke, and two companies of light infantry under Capts. Stagg and Swartwout. The regiment of artillery will display fireworks at the fort in the evening.—*Daily Adv.*, O 9, 1788.

14 A petition from various citizens is read in the common council, showing "That being informed that the Courts of Justice for this Country, and other meetings, were about to remove to the Exchange in the South Ward," they "are anxious to accommodate them as far as lies in their power. That pursuant to this Intention, and apprehensive that the Market, now held under that Building, may at certain Seasons of the Year, be offensive to those Honorable Bodies," they "are anxious this evil should be obviated. That for this purpose they respectfully propose that a Market place should be built on the Long Bridge in the same Ward. That its dimensions should be one hundred and thirty three feet in length, and twenty feet in breadth." They are willing to build it at their own expense. They observe "that the place designated by them is much superior for such a Market to any in the City.—That it is necessary for the Albany and other Trade.—That the tide from the situation of the place, is at all times most favorable for the Bergens, Staten Island, and other places near those situations.—That its vicinity to different ferries render it exceedingly commodious to passengers, necessary to travellers, and convenient to all. . . . That to erect a Market in any of the Streets now unoccupied will darken, obstruct and injure the City: But that the Long Bridge which is already taken up by Oyster Men and others only tends to increase the Dirt, without benefitting any but Individuals." They therefore ask that they may be allowed to build the market at the Long Bridge.—From the original petition, in record-room, city clerk's office, with endorsement showing that the committee to whom it was referred reported favourably. On Oct. 17, the common council agreed to permit the petitioners to erect, at their own expense, a market-house in the street leading from the exchange to the river.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 409, 410; L. M. R. K., III: 958. This was the fourth and last public market-place established in Broad St.—De Voe, *Market Book*, 370.

17 The public whipper, Joseph Shelvey, receives £25 a year, payable quarterly.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 411, 424.

20 A number of the officers of "the late American army," and several gentlemen of distinction, dine together at the Coffee-House, "in commemoration of the two great events that took place in the late war—the surrender of Saratoga, the 17th October, 1777, and that at York-Town, on the 19th October, 1781."—*Daily Adv.*, O 22, 1788. Those who expected to attend the dinner had previously been requested "to give in their names at the Coffee-House Bar."—*Ibid.*, O 16, 1788.

22 A committee is appointed "to direct the Bridewell to be more effectually secured so as to prevent escapes."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 412.

23 It is said "that the alterations and additions now making to the city hall will, when completed, render it the most elegant and commodious building for a legislative body in the United States. . . . The readiness with which the citizens entered into a

1788 subscription for defraying the expence" shows that they "are
Oct. sensible of the honor" conferred on them by congress; and "the
23 expedition with which the work is carried on, is a sufficient proof of our public spirit and ardent attachment to the federal cause."—*N. Y. Jour.*, O 23, 1788.

24 The First Regiment of militia, commanded by Maj. Henry Rutgers, receives a new standard, on which the arms of the state are painted, and is reviewed by Maj.-Gen. Malcom.—*N. Y. Packet*, O 28, 1788.

27 Trinity vestry passes a resolution requesting the bishop to present the thanks of the corporation "to Mr L'Enfant [see Je 18, 1787] for his great Attention & Services respecting the Monument of General Montgomery which has been erected at St Paul's Church under his Direction, in a Manner that reflects Honor upon his Taste, and has given universal Satisfaction."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*).

" The commissioners appointed to survey that part of Broadway which has lately been regulated and paved (between Rector St. and "Verlettinberg" Hill) report a profile of the existing surface of the roadway. The common council passes a resolution making specified amendments in the grade; and orders that John Stagg be employed "to take up and Repave the Broadway and Verlettinbergh Hill. . . ." See S 17.

The recorder then moves, according to notice given, "that John McComb [Sr.] be removed from his Office [as city surveyor].

"First. Because it is improper for any Man actually exercising the Trade of a Mason, employed in Building Houses for Individuals should be longer employed in regulating the Public Streets and

"Secondly. That in divers Instances he has discovered a want of Capacity to execute that office."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 413–14. On Nov. 19, it was ordered that McComb be furnished with a copy of the charges and notice of hearing, in reply to his petition that he might be heard.—*Ibid.*, I: 415.

Nov. The last entries on the records of the congress of the Confedera-
1 tion are of this date.—Winsor, VII: 267.

25 In commemoration of the fifth anniversary of the evacuation of New York by the British, "the Artillery, Light Horse, Grenadiers and Infantry of Gen. Malcom's brigade under command of Major Christie" parade at noon, and exhibit "many beautiful and soldierly manœuvers."—*Daily Adv.*, N 26, 1788. After the parade by a detachment of the Legion, and the discharge of a salute from the fort, some of the officers and citizens repaired to the City Tavern where they spent the day, drinking many "patriotic and sentimental toasts." Other officers and citizens celebrate the day at W. C. Bradford's, and there are "several other entertainments at different houses, in the city, in honor of the day."—*N. Y. Packet*, N 28, 1788.

Dec. The common council passes a resolution "that the Commis-
3 sioners provide the necessary Tools & erect two Forges for the manufacturing of Nails by the Vagrant & other Prisoners from time to time confined in Bridewell."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 419. For a later employment of the bridewell inmates, see My 18, 1812.

" A standing committee of the common council is appointed to report "where more Lamps are necessary & wherever it can be done, that instead of Posts the Lamps be fixed to the Houses."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 419. See, further, Mr 29, 1791.

" The common council decides to borrow on the city's credit £1,000 from the Bank of New York "to be applied towards the Repairs & additions making to the City Hall for the Accommodation of Congress;" and it is ordered that a promissory note for that sum be made out, payable in twelve months, and that it be sealed with the city seal, and signed by the recorder.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 420. See, further, Ja 7, 1789.

" A balance of £104:16 is paid to Elias Burger, Jr., "on Contract for buildg Wharf at the Fly Market."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 420.

8 The twelfth session of the state legislature begins at Albany (see Ja 1). The senate and assembly met there until July 16, 1789, when they chose New York City as their next meeting place.—*Assemb. Jour.* (1788–89), 3; *ibid.* (1789), 3, 27; *Senate Jour.* (1788–89), 3; *ibid.* (1789). They met in New York on Jan. 11, 1790 (*q.v.*).

10 An estimate, amounting to £10,435:8, of the money required to defray the city expenses for the coming year is approved by the common council, and a petition to the legislature for permission to Dec.
raise the money by tax is adopted. The board also requests that 10
the time of collection of taxes be altered from the winter to the summer.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 421. See Ja 15, 1790.

" The inhabitants of "Lumber Street" petition the common council for a well and pump and some lamps in that street. The petition is referred to the standing committee on lamps.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 421. The original of this petition (preserved in metal file No. 7, city clerk's record-room) shows the street designated as "Lombard Street." The petition argues that in its "obscure position" the street is rendered extremely dark and dangerous by the lack of lamps, and the entire city is endangered by the lack of a well, "since, should a fire happen in their Quarter (which consists of wooden Buildings), it might . . . easily extend itself." The committee writes a favourable endorsement on the petition.

On Dec. 31, firemen complained to the common council "that most of the public lamps at the time of the late fire at the House of Mr Burling in Beekmans Street about 1 O'Clock at Night were gone out;" and an inquiry was ordered. At the same time, the inhabitants of Herman St. asked that their street might be provided "with some of the public Lamps."—*Ibid.*, I: 422.

12 Members of the association "for the relief of distressed Debtors confined in the Goal" (see Ja 26, 1787) address a memorial to the legislature, in which they say that from Jan. 2, 1787, to Dec. 3, 1788, there have been 1,162 commitments to the goal for debt, 716 of which have been for amounts less than 20 shillings. These debtors are "deprived of the comfort of their families, prevented from the opportunity of obtaining the means of subsistence by their own industry, subjected to the danger arising from putrid and contagious disorders . . ., and liable to become useless if not pernicious members of society from . . . acquiring habits of intemperance . . ." The memorialists contend that society is greatly injured by confining debtors who owe small sums, because their labour is worth so much more than their debts; and they ask for a remedy through legislation.—From the memorial, in *Man. Com. Coun.* (1869), 862–63.

17 The vestry of Trinity Church orders "that the Commissioners appointed to rebuild Trinity Church be directed to proceed towards completing the same until the Funds they are now possessed of, be exhausted . . ."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). See F 12, 1789.

21 A meeting of the N. Y. Society Library members is held at the Coffee House, and trustees elected. Later, new conditions for membership were published.—*N. Y. Morn. Post*, Ja, 1792 (in Antiquarian Soc. library, Worcester).

24 The sum already subscribed "for the building intended for the accommodation of Congress" amounts to £9,000. The room for the senate is nearly completed. The whole building will cost nearly £15,000, and will be 165 feet long.—*Mass. Centinel* (Boston), D 24, 1788.

29 John and Archibald M'Lean establish *The New-York Daily Gazette* as a successor to *The Independent Journal*.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 404.

31 The common council limits the size of a butcher's stall in the Fly Market to eight feet in length and three feet, six inches in width. The entire market floor is laid out by measure, with the exact location of passages, stalls, and cutting-blocks.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 423.

" The value of articles produced by the State of New York for 1788 is estimated to be £770,000, the exports being valued at about $1,000,000 (N. Y. currency). The value of the exports from the city, for 1788, exclusive of articles of foreign manufacture, and other articles in the coastwise trade, is:

Wheat,	322,000 bushels at 8/		£128,800
Indian corn,	183,000 " " 3/6		32,025
Rye,	10,000 " " 2/6		2,250

etc.—*N. Y. Packet*, Mr 10, 1789.

There is also published a comparative statement of the value of goods exported from the port of New York between July 5, 1765, and July 5, 1766, amounting to £277,146; those shipped from Philadelphia from April 5, 1765, to April 5, 1766, amounting to £492,616; and those exported from New York, from Jan. 1, 1788, to Jan. 1, 1789, amounting to £638,101.—*Ibid.*, Mr 13, 1789.

" During the year 1788, 952 sea-going vessels arrived at New York, compared with 893 at Philadelphia.—*Literary Diary of Ezra Stiles*, III: 341.

1789

— A directory of the members of congress, compiled from the city directories of 1789 and 1790, and arranged by states, was published by Valentine, in the *Man. Com. Coun.* (1866), 551 *et seq.*

— In this year, the jewelry firm of William and John Mott, of 240 Water St., issued a business "token" resembling a coin, the first to be issued by the merchants of New York.—Bushnell, *An Historical Account of the First Three Business Tokens issued in the city of New York* (1859), 8; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1859), 596–98, with illustration on p. 597. Similar tokens were issued by other firms in 1794, 1795, and later years.—*Ibid.*

— Cornelius Tiebout, a New Yorker by birth, has the distinction of being "the first American-born professional engraver to produce really meritorious work." He was engraving maps and subject plates for New York publishers in 1789–90, and fairly good line portraits by 1793. Tiebout had been apprenticed to John Burger, a silversmith of New York, and it was in that business that he first learned to engrave upon metal. In 1793, he went to London to seek instruction among abler masters than he could find in his native country, but he returned to New York in 1796, and continued his profession here. His name disappears from the New York directories in 1799.—Stauffer, *Am. Engravers on Copper and Steel*, I: 271–72; *cf.* Dunlap, *Hist. of Arts of Design*, II: 155. The long list of Tiebout's plates includes two plans of New York, the Bowling Green Washington (Pl. 52, Vol. I), a view of Columbia College (Pl. 53-a, Vol. I), an east view of Trinity Church (Pl. 54-a, Vol. I), a view of Richmond Hill (Pl. 55-a, Vol. I), and a view of the City Hall from Wall St. (Pl. 57, Vol. I). For complete list, see Stauffer, *op. cit.*, II: 520–33. More of his engravings, mostly of biblical subjects, are listed in Fielding, *Am. Engravers on Copper and Steel*, 271–84.

— In this year, William Rollinson, an Englishman living in New York, was employed to chase the arms of the United States upon a set of gilt buttons for the coat which was worn by Washington on the day of his inauguration. Rollinson worked for silversmiths until 1791, when he made his first attempt at copperplate engraving. This essay was a small profile portrait of Washington done in the stippling manner. In 1812, he invented a machine to rule waved lines for engraving margins to bank notes. His name appears in the New York directories as an engraver from 1791 to 1842.—Stauffer, *Am. Engravers on Copper and Steel*, I: 225–26; Dunlap, *Hist. of Arts of Design*, I: 187–89. Among Rollinson's engravings are a view of the New York custom-house (Pl. 63, Vol. I), a view of New York from Long Island (Pl. 74, Vol. I), and a three-quarter length portrait of Alexander Hamilton, painted by Archibald Robertson. There is a complete list of his plates in Stauffer, *op. cit.*, II: 447–51.

— In this year, John Dixey arrived in America. He was one of the first sculptors to work in the United States. For many years, between this date and 1820, he lived and practised his profession in New York. The original figure of Justice on the New York City hall, and the one on the old state house at Albany, were of his design and execution.—Dunlap, *Hist. of Arts of Design*, I: 390–91.

— In this year, Christopher Colles published *A Survey of the Roads of the United States of America* (Pl. 51-b, Vol. V), showing, among other things, Broadway and the Bowery Road to Kingsbridge and New Rochelle, as well as the location of the mile-stones, principal public buildings, residences, etc., on the route. It consists of title-page and 83 plates, engraved by Cornelius Tiebout. Each plate shows 12 miles of the roads between New York and Stratford, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Newborough, Kingston, Cranberry, Frankford, Allentown, Philadelphia, Mount Holly, Annapolis, etc. A perfect (?) copy was sold with the William Loring Andrews collection at The Anderson Galleries, April 18–19, 1921, including plates 45*, 46* and 47*; no copies being known of plates 34–39, the conclusion is they were never published.—See descrip. in catalogue of the sale (item No. 94). Regarding the mile-stones, see descrip. of Pl. 79, I: 473.

— In this year, Evert Bancker, Jr., and John McComb, city surveyors, made a plan of the lots and streets just south of Rector St., including Greenwich, Lumber, and Oyster Pasty Sts., west of Broadway.—From original in Bancker Coll., N. Y. P. L. (box B—F, folder "Broadway").

— Plans of lots on Golden Hill, at John and William Sts., bearing dates of 1773, 1775, 1781, and 1789, are preserved in the Bancker Coll., in the N. Y. P. L.

1789 — At this time, on the south side of Crown Street (the present Liberty Street), stood Livingston's sugar-house, adjoining the Middle Dutch Church, east of Nassau Street. "Built of stone, with five stories and a loft, pierced with three small windows on each floor on front, and five on the side, this structure remained for many years a monument to the sufferings of the American prisoners who had been inhumanely packed within its walls by the British."—Smith, *The City of N. Y. in the Year of Washington's Inauguration*, 1789 (*N. Y.*, 1889), 36–37. The Rhinelander sugar-house, which had been erected by Bernart Cuyler in 1763, at the corner of the present Rose and Duane Streets, resembled it.—*Ibid.*, 37; see also *Mem. Hist.*, II: 454, 457.

The race-course, where the parades of the military companies were held, was "in the vicinity of the present junction of Division and Hester Streets."—*Ibid.*, 66.

The principal wharves in the city were Albany Pier, on the east side of Coenties Slip; Exchange Slip, at the foot of Broad Street; Coenties Slip, Old Slip, Burling Slip; Beekman Slip, near the present end of Fulton St.; Peck Slip; New Slip, now called James Slip; Oliver Slip, and Catherine Slip.—*Ibid.*, 105.

The ferries across the Hudson were: Paulus Hook (Jersey City) ferry, from the foot of Cortlandt St.; Hobuck ferry, from the foot of Vesey St.; Weehawken, Bull's, and Fort Lee ferries. Another ran from the foot of Whitehall St. to Elizabethtown. Those to Brooklyn were from the foot of the Fly Market stairs, and from Peck Slip.—*Ibid.*, 106.

The important taverns were: The City Tavern, kept by Edward Bardin; one at 49 Cortlandt St., kept by the wife of Samuel Fraunces, who was Washington's steward; the True American, at No. 3 Great Dock (Pearl) St., opened by John Francis, Aug. 1785, whence he moved in May, 1789, to the building on the south-east corner of Broad and Pearl Streets; John Simmons' Tavern, on the north-west corner of Wall and Nassau Streets (not the south-west corner, as stated by Smith); the tavern of Aaron Aorson, at the corner of Nassau and Spruce Streets; the tavern of Jonathan Pearsee, at 28 Nassau St., corner of Ann St.; John Battin's tavern, at the corner of Nassau and John Streets; George Rawson's Tavern, at 82 Water St.; the tavern kept by the Widow Bradford, at the south-east corner of Wall and Water Streets; and Bull's Head Tavern, on Bowery Lane, kept by Richard Varian.—*Ibid.*, 121.

There were 22 churches in the city representing the following 13 denominations: Reformed Dutch, Protestant Episcopal, French Huguenot, Quaker, Lutheran, Jewish, Presbyterian, Baptist, Moravian, German Reformed, Methodist, Roman Catholic, and Independent Congregational.—*Ibid.*, 125. This year the Methodists erected a second church, of stone, on Second (Forsyth) Street near the corner of Division St.—*Ibid.*, 163. The new meeting-house of the Independent Congregational Church stood at the upper end of Great George St., on the west side, a little below Leonard St.—*Ibid.*, 164; Goerck-Mangin map of 1803, Pl. 70, Vol. I. About 1789, the Presbyterian congregation bought a lot on Nassau St., opposite the Middle Dutch Church, and erected a two-storey brick schoolhouse, measuring 25 by 40 feet.—Knapp's *Hist. of the Brick Church*, 90, 203.

— The desk, pure Sheraton in style, and some other American furniture used by Washington in 1789–1790 are now preserved in the city hall.—Lockwood, *Colonial Furniture in Am.* (1901), 171.

— For a view of the bridewell, in the Park, in 1789 (drawn by J. Anderson), see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1855), 486.

For view of federal hall and the Verplanck mansion, Wall St., 1789 (drawn by David Grim), see *ibid.* (1856), 37.

Jan. — Isaiah Thomas issues the first number of *The Massachusetts Magazine* in Boston. It ran through eight volumes.—Ford, *Check-List of Am. Magazines*, 9.

5 — A meeting of the "Society for the Encouragement of American Manufactures" is called for this evening at Rawson's Tavern (No. 82 Water St.), for the election of officers, etc.—*N. Y. Jour.*, Ja 1, 1789. Later, they agreed to raise a fund by subscription for establishing manufactures in this city.—*Ibid.*, F 4, 6, 16, 20, 26, 1789. It was decided on March 18 to publish the constitution proposed for the society, which was to be known as the "New York Manufacturing Society."—*Ibid.*, Mr 20, 1789.

6 — The Soc. of Mechanics and Tradesmen (see N 17, 1785), according to a notice dated Dec. 25, 1788 (see *N. Y. Daily Gaz.*, D 30, 1788; *Daily Adv.*, etc.), holds a business meeting and dinner at "the House of Mr. Samuel Frauncis, Corner of John and Nassau Streets"

1789 (see My 8, 1788). The toasts were patriotic. One of them was:
Jan. "A cobweb pair of breeches, a porcupine saddle, and a hard trotting-
6 horse to all the enemies of freedom!"—*Annals of the Gen. Soc. of Mechanics and Tradesmen* (1882), 14–15. Bayles is in error in placing this meeting at 49 Cortlandt St—See his *Old Taverns of N. Y.*, 341–43. A news report of the event refers to it as an "elegant entertainment." The remnants of the feast were sent to the new jail. This brought the following note: "The prisoners confined in goal for small debts return their most grateful thanks to the Society of Mechanics, for their donations of bread, beef and cheese. Their benevolence gave a temporary relief to many persons now in want and poverty who formerly were in easy and comfortable circumstances. . . ."—*N. Y. Jour.*, Ja 15, 1789.

7 Inhabitants of New York, including John Jay, who "have lent their Credit for drawing Monies out of the Bank of New York to be applied towards the additions & Alterations to the City Hall for the accommodation of Congress," for which they have given promissory notes to the amount of their respective subscriptions, petition the common council that the city apply to the legislature for their "Indemnification." The draft of this petition is agreed to, it proposes not only to obtain a law to reimburse them, but also provides "for raising Monies to the amount of £13000 for discharging the said Notes & for compleating the said Building."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 424.

At the same time, the common council votes £1,000 more on the city's credit "towards the Repairs and Additions."—*Ibid.*, I: 425.

Later advances were as follows: Jan. 30, £2,000 (*ibid.*, I: 427); Feb. 25, £1,000 (p. 431); March 11, £2,000 (p. 434); April 1, £2,600: 3:10 (p. 438); April 13, £2,000 (p. 443). On April 27, the board decided that they could not extend the city's credit further for this purpose.—*Ibid.*, I: 448. See later references on Je 10 and 18.

" The common council has "no objection to the appropriation of the uppermost Room in the South East part of the City Hall to the use of the Society Library provided the same shall not be necessary for the accommodation of the Gen[l] Gov[t] of the United States."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831) I: 425.

" James Culbertson is paid £2:12 "for the use of his Cellar to store the old Copper from the Roof of the City Hall."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 425.

" Mr. Goerck, one of the city surveyors, produces before the common council "a Book contain[g] Survey's of all the Water Lots, from Corlaers Hook to the Battery, in the East River." It is referred to a committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 425. The committee reported on April 15 that "in their Opinion the said Map is correct & well executed." It was approved by the board, and ordered filed in the clerk's office.—*Ibid.*, I: 444.

8 Benjamin Wynkoop, Levi Hollingsworth, and G. Turner, corresponding committee of the Rumsian Society of Philadelphia, write to the common council of New York City that Mr. Rumsey has invented "an Engine far superior to any other for supplying Towns with Water," that he has applied to the legislature for a patent, and that "whenever the Legislature shall grant his Request the Rumsian Society would come forward with proposals for supplying this City with Water by Contract." They suggest to the corporation "the propriety of making the necessary Arrangements for forwarding or even compleating the Object of such Contract in the course of the ensuing Summer." This letter was read in common council on Jan. 30, and it was resolved that "M[r] Rumsey's invention ought to meet with every due encouragem[t] & that it is the Wish of this Board to enter into a Contract for supplying this City with Water But that the State of the Finances of this Corporation will not admit of their entering in such Contract in the course of next Summer They however will be happy to receive Proposals to the end that they may be enabled to take the same into consideration & make the necessary Arrangem[ts] for such a Measure as soon as possible."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 426.

30 The common council appoints a committee "to consider of & report the best Mode for disposing of the common Lands."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 427. For the report, see April 3.

Feb. The eagle is to be placed on this day "over the Pediment of the
6 new Building intended for the reception of our great Continental Congress." The ceremony is to be attended by "The troop of Horse, a company of Grenadiers, and a company of Light Infantry." —*N. Y. Packet*, F 6, 1789. See Frontispiece I, Vol. III; and Ap 22.

12 Federal Hall is nicknamed "Fools Trap" by persons "who are ill-natured."—*N. Y. Daily Gaz.*, F 19, 1789.

Trinity Church advertises for building stone, to be delivered Feb.
in the spring, presumably for the rebuilding of this church (see D 17, 12
1788).—*N. Y. Daily Gaz.*, Mr 28, 1789.

The legislature passes "An Act for the Relief of Debtors, with 13
respect to the Imprisonment of their Persons." Prisoners shall not be confined longer than thirty days for debts, or sums not exceeding £10. This provision was altered in the next session of the legislature.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1789), chap. 24 (Greenleaf, II: 231).

The charter of the Society Library, issued Nov. 9, 1772, and 18
suspended during the war, is reissued.—*Laws N. Y.* (1789), chap. 26 (Greenleaf, II: 260).

The common council appoints a committee to inquire and 25
report regarding a proper place "for the Reception of the Fire Engines, & the Ladders, Hooks, Buckets &[c] which were formerly kept in the City Hall."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 431. See My 13.

The New York legislature passes "An Act securing to James 26
Rumsey [see D 11, 1787] the sole right and advantage of making and employing for a limited time, the several mechanical improvements by him lately invented."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1789), chap. 32.

A number of merchants have called a meeting of citizens, for "
this evening at the Merchants' Coffee House, to nominate a merchant to represent the New York City district in congress. It is stated that "it is not probable that any gentleman of that class will be returned from any of the other districts."—*N. Y. Jour.*, F 26, 1789.

The legislature passes an act amending and repealing parts of 28
the provincial ferry act of 1732. New ferry rates are established. The inhabitants of Brooklyn are permitted "to transport their own Goods, in their own Boats, from the Island of Nassau to the City of New-York, and from the City of New-York to the Island of Nassau, without paying any Ferriage for the same." This act in no way disturbs New York City's monopoly of the ferry privilege originally acquired.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1789), chap. 37 (Gaine ed., 1789, II: 450). *Cf.* N 2, 1717; O 14, 1732.

Alexander Hamilton, in a letter dated simply "Tuesday," but Mar.
evidently written on Tuesday, March 3, 1789, urges the mayor to 3
convene the common council on this day, "to pass an act for appropriating the City Hall to the use of Congress," to publish such act in the papers, etc.—See Pl. 52a, Vol. V, reproduced from the original in the collection of J. Pierpont Morgan, Esq., formerly in the collection of the late John D. Crimmins.

Such action is taken, the common council passing the following resolution: "Whereas this Board did on the 17[th] Day of September last [*q. v.*] Resolve that the whole of the City Hall of this City be appropriated for the accommodation of the General Government of the United States And whereas the said Building hath been improved & repaired for the purpose Resolved that M[r] Recorder be requested on behalf of this Board to communicate to the Congress of the United States the Substance of the said Resolution of the 17[th] September last in such manner as he shall deem most respectful & proper."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 432.

The following notice was published in the *Daily Adv.*, March 4, and the *N. Y. Jour.*, March 5: "The Corporation of this city having appropriated the City Hall for the accommodation of the Congress of the United States, and the same having been elegantly improved and repaired for that purpose, the Common Council have resolved that the Recorder communicate the same to the Congress of the United States accordingly." See also Vol. I, p. 377.

At sunset, the guns of the battery are fired to bid farewell to the "
old Confederation.—*N. Y. Jour.*, Mr 5, 1789.

The Federal Constitution becomes effective.—Winsor, VII: 267. 4
This is "the First Wednesday in March," appointed by congress on Sept. 13 last for establishing the new regime. At daybreak, at noon, and at six in the evening, the guns of the battery were again fired, and the bells of the city were rung, to usher in the new era,—"the Fourth of March, 1789, on which the operations of the new general government were to commence."—*N. Y. Jour.*, Mr 5, 1789. The federal hall and other parts of the city are decorated with flags.—*N. Y. Weekly Museum*, Mr 7, 1789.

Both houses of congress meet at the federal hall, the alterations in the building, begun on Oct. 6th last, being almost completed.—*N. Y. Packet*, Mr 6, 1789. As only eight senators are present, however, congress adjourns until a quorum arrives.—*Annals of Cong.* (Gales ed., 1834), I: column 16.

The proceedings of congress, beginning with the first session

1789 Mar. 4 (under the Constitution) on this day, were published as separate journals for the two branches of congress, one entitled the *Journal of the First Session of the Senate*, and pub'd by Greenleaf, N. Y., in 1789; the other entitled the *Journal of the House of Representatives*, printed by Francis Childs and John Swaine, N. Y. (1789?). The daily proceedings of the congress of the Confederation appeared in the *Journal of the United States in Congress Assembled*, printed by John Dunlap (Phila.).

9 The following address, signed by Wm. Mooney, chairman, is drawn up at a meeting of some of the founders of the Tammany Society: "The vicissitudes which occur in Political as well as in Civil life, are indelibly recorded in the Annals of Human affairs, and confirmed by the all seeing Eye of the Great Spirit; by whose Providence we exist, and have become a Great & Free People.

"Be it therefore remembered, that in consequence of encroachments on our inherent rights, by adventurers from Foreign lands, it has become imminently apparent that our Independence, so recently and so dearly obtained by our Fathers and our Brothers, in the Glorious but cruel sanguinary War of the Revolution, is in danger of being temporarily disturbed.—In order therefore to counteract the machinations of those Slaves, and Agents of foreign Despots;—A Great National Institution, founded on the basis of American Liberty as the rallying point of Freemen, is indispensably necessary to be established, for the preservation and perpetuity of those blessings which through Divine Providence we now enjoy, and have pledged ourselves to transmit unimpaired down to our latest posterity. the precedeing brief outlines exclusive of a series of minor causes, being seriously and deeply reflected on, by a few genuine Sons of Liberty, whose Patriotic Virtue, Fortitude and Perseverence; eventually, after years of opposition surmounted all deficulties; Resolved to establish the contemplated Institution, and to call it Tammany Society or Columbian Order."—From bound photostats (made from originals in Tammany Hall) in MSS. Div., N. Y. P. L.

There had been a Tammany Society in New York in 1787 (*q.v.*, Ap 30 and My 1), but the organization makes its reckonings from 1789 as the year of its establishment. The birthday of its patron was celebrated on May 12 (*q.v.*), and its constitution was adopted on Aug. 10 (*q.v.*), of this year.

10 Gov. Clinton writes to Washington, inviting him to reside with him after his arrival in New York.—Smith, *N. Y. in* 1789, 224. To this Washington replied on March 25: "I shall make it a point to take hired lodgings or rooms in a tavern until some house can be provided. Because it would be wrong, in my real judgment, to impose such a burden on any private family, as must unavoidably be occasioned by my company; and because I think it would be generally expected, that, being supported by the public at large, I should not be burdensome to individuals." He adds that his reception in New York will be most congenial to his feelings if it is "a quiet entry devoid of ceremony, be the manner of it what it may."—*The Writings of Washington* (Ford ed.), XI: 375. See also Mr 30.

11 As a quorum is not yet present for the congress to transact business, it is agreed that a circular be written to the absent members, requesting their immediate attendance.—*Annals of Congress* (Gales ed.), I: column 16.

" The committee, appointed on Dec. 10, 1788 (*M. C. C.*, 1784–1831, I: 421), to ascertain how the Brooklyn ferry can be disposed of so as best to promote public convenience and the city's revenue, makes its report to the common council. It is decided to rent the ferry-house and other buildings at Brooklyn independently.—*Ibid.*, I: 434. At the next meeting, March 18, it was further resolved to license six persons to operate a large and a small boat each, the large one to carry heavy freight and passengers and the small one to carry light freight and passengers. Four of the large and four of the small boats were to "ply to & from the Fly Market Slip in this City and the Corporation Ferry Stairs at Brooklyn," and two of the large and two of the small boats were to "ply to & from the Stairs at Pecks Slip & the Corporation Ferry Stairs at Brooklyn." The boats, masts, and sails, were to be "of such Form & Dimensions as the Wardens of the Port of New York shall approve," and each boat was to be "constantly worked and managed by two sober & discreet able bodied & experienced Water Men." Each boat was to be furnished with "four good Oars & two Boat Hooks." The boats were "all numbered," and "the Name of the Owner and the number of each Boat" were to be "painted on the inside of the Stern of the Boat easily to be seen." Ferry rates were already established. Horned cattle were not to be "taken off or landed by any of the said Boats at any Place in this City to the West Ward of Catharine Slip in the Out Ward." Each person licensed to keep the ferry-boats plying to and from the Fly Market Slip was to pay to the city treasurer £7 per month; and each one licensed to ply to and from Pecks Slip £3:10 per month. Anyone in default ten days after the time appointed, or contravening any of the laws or ordinances relating to ferries, was to forfeit his license.—*Ibid.*, I: 435. See also the *Daily Adv.*, Mr 24, 1789. See, further, Ap 1, 1789. Mar. 11

"When no additional members appearing, it was agreed that another circular should be written to eight of the nearest absent members, particularly desiring their attendance, in order to form a quorum."—*Annals of Congress* (Gales ed.), I: column 16. 18

The recent enlargement of the Fly Market proving insufficient, the common council appoints a committee to report a plan for a suitable addition, and directs the ways and means committee to carry it into effect.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 436. 19

The common council directs the clerk to advertise for proposals for "keeping the Ferries from this City to Powlus Hook & Hoboock" for the term of three years from May 1.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 436–37. On April 15, John Holdron's offer of £50 per annum for the former, and John Stevens' offer of £10 per annum for the latter, being the highest bids, the board appointed a committee to confer with them to find out if they would offer more if the term were lengthened.—*Ibid.*, I: 444. On April 27, Holdron offered £80 for six years; but the first proposal of £50 for three years was finally accepted.—*Ibid.*, I: 448. "

The common council appoints a committee "to treat with Mr Verplanck on the purchase of his Lot adjoining the City Hall to enlarge the space on that side thereof."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 437. See Pl. 57, Vol. I. On Sept. 24, the board ordered that the treasurer pay "the ballce due to Mr Verplanck for the Lot between his House & the City Hall lately purchased of him . . ."—*Ibid.*, I: 486. *Cf.* Sept. 16. "

Samuel Webb writes from New York to K. K. Van Rensselaer: "it gives me great pleasure to find the good people of Columbia, are in opinion with us, respecting a change in the Administration, and I have 't a doubt if the Northern Counties exert themselves we shall have the pleasure of hearing Judge Yates announced our Governor,— . . . you well know the art and cunning of Clinton and his party, and that they are useing every possible exertion for his reelection—we must work double tides to defeat them, in this quarter we have nothing to fear, he is most heartily despised, except by a few Sycophants, whom he has put in Office and their dependents,—'whose price of Office has been Obedience to their Chief'—there is a series of letters now publishing in Childs' daily paper, which are worthy your attention, they have taken up his line of conduct from a period, previous to the commencement of the late War, and will be brot down to the present time, & as those letters will contain incontrovertable facts, they will have a just influence, wherever they are read. 22

"Congress have not yet made a quorum, to open the Votes for President and Vice president, but 'tis daily expected they will be able to proceed on that necessary & important business.—The City is gay and lively, a vast number of strangers with us, and next week or the week after the Theatre will open."—From original in Emmet Coll., No. 9272. For the election, see Ap 6.

In anticipation of Washington's being elected president of the United States, and because he "may be expected in a few weeks," brigade orders are issued for the brigade to prepare to receive him "with every possible demonstration of military respect and honor."—*N. Y. Packet*, Ap 3, 1789. "

In a report to the common council, the "Commissioners appointed to superintend the Building for the accommodation of Congress" state that "their funds are again exhausted and the Building unfinished." They ask that the board "will lodge with the Bank Security for the further Sum of Two thousand pounds in order to enable them to proceed." The report is signed by Alex. Macomb, P. C. L'Enfant, and James Nicholson.—From the original MS. with "Petitions, 1700–1795," city clerk's record-room. The report is not entered in the *M. C. C.* See, however, Je 18. 24

Federal hall is thus described: "The southern front, towards Broad street, is composed of a plain arched basement, which likewise bounds the east and west sides of the building, and forms a flagged walk for the recreation and convenience of the citizens. 26

"Over the basement are Tuscan columns, supporting Doric

1789 Mar. 26 pillers, which form a grand balcony with a handsome entablature of stars, &c.

"The attic story is composed of ornamented figures, festoons and trophies, crowned with a pediment, on which is a large eagle, surrounded with a glory, appears bursting from a cloud, and carrying thirteen arrows, and the arms of the United States. A small, though elegant, spire, finishes this division of the edifice.

"After entering the building through any part of the arched walk, we come into the first hall, flagged with marble, judiciously laid out, and communicating with several rooms, which we suppose are intended for offices. Passing through the first, we come to a second spacious hall or aera [*sic*], which runs up through to the roof, and is roofed by a glass cupola, throwing a strong light down on the lobby, which is on the first floor, running quite round this centre aera, and communicating with the senate chamber, salloon, audience, and anti-chambers.

"The senate-chamber is about 40 feet square and 15 in height, with convenient fire-places, and is neatly wainscotted; the cieling [*sic*] plain, except a sun and thirteen stars in the center. The salloon, audience chamber, &c. are all equally well contrived, as are the stairs, which lead to them and to the two galleries, erected in the representatives' apartment, for spectators.

"The representatives' apartment, which is the master piece of the whole, and most entiled [*sic*] to the name of federal hall, is an oblong room, the ends somewhat octagonal, all 70 by 50 feet. This room comprehends two stories, a basement, and a principal; the basement contains four fire places with oval windows placed between each. The principal has 6 large windows, 3 to the east and 3 to the west, with semicircular pediments. Several Ionic columns and pilasters, fluted and otherwise decorated, are properly arranged throughout this room. On the south side, the two galleries, one over the other, for spectators, have a fine effect, and at the north end is the President's chair, with a very large table, projecting into the center of the room, around which are the seats for the 59 representatives. On the wainscot of the north end are several trophies, and other emblematical fancy figures, together with the arms of the United States; but as they are not yet completed, it is not in our power to give an adequate description of them.

"The whole composition is most admirably contrived for the purpose for which it is intended. It is an object which indicates, that something more considerable would have been executed, had not the artist been confined to such narrow limits. The style is bold, simple and regular; the parts few, large and distinct; the transitions sudden, and strongly marked; and we think the whole has an air of grandeur."—*N. Y. Jour.*, Mr 26, citing the *Daily Gazette*. *Cf.* description in *Mass. Mag.*, Je, 1789 (*q. v.*). For the landmark history of this edifice, see "City Hall (second)," in L. M. R. K., III: 973. See also Pls. 32-b and 57, Vol. I.

" Complaint is made of the neglected condition of "the street which leads from Powles-Hook ferry into Broad Way" (Cortlandt St.), which is called "the key to the city." It contains filth and rubbish, and pigs going at large are a nuisance. Some people "advocate the cause of the pigs, by saying that they keep the streets clean." The opinion of the majority is that, as the pigs only serve to scatter the dirt already collected in heaps, the law should be strictly executed."—*N. Y. Jour.*, Mr 26, 1789. See also L. M. R. K. III: 942.

30 Washington writes from Mount Vernon to James Madison: "I have been favored with your Letter of the 19th; by which it appears that a quorum of Congress was hardly to be expected until the beginning of the past week—As this delay must be very irksome to the attending Members, and every days continuance of it (before the Government is in operation) will be more sensibly felt; —I am resolved, no interruption shall proceed from me that can well be avoided (after notice of the Election is announced); and therefore take the liberty of requesting the favor of you to engage Lodgings for me previous to my arrival.—Col° Humphreys, I presume, will be of my party; and Mr Lear who has already lived three years with me as a private Secretary, will accompany, or preceed me in the stage.

"On the subject of lodgings I will frankly declare, I mean to go into none but hired ones.—If these cannot be had tolerably convenient (I am not very nice) I would take rooms in the most decent Tavern, till a house can be provided for the more permanent reception of the President.—I have already declined a very polite & pressing offer from the Governor [Clinton—see Mr 10], to lodge at his house till a place could be prepared for me; after which should any other of a similar nature be made, there would be no propriety in the acceptance. Mar. 30

"But as you are fully acquainted with my sentiments on this subject, I shall only add, that as I mean to avoid private families on the one hand, so on another, I am not desirous of being placed *early* in a situation for entertaining. Therefore hired (private) lodgings would not only be more agreeable to my own wishes, but, possibly, more consistent with the dictates of sound policy.—For, as it is my wish & intention to conform to the public desire and expectation, with respect to the style proper for the Chief Magistrate to live in, it might be well to know (as far as the nature of the case will admit) what these are before he enters upon it.

"After all, something may perhaps have been decided upon with respect to the accommodations of the President, before this letter wd have reached you that may render this application nugatory.—If otherwise, I will sum up all my wishes in one word,—and that is to be placed in an independent situation, with the prospect I have alluded to, before me."—From original in possession of V. H. Paltsits, a photostat of which is in N. Y. P. L. *Cf. The Writings of Geo. Washington* (Ford ed.), II: 374. (It should be observed that this letter was written a week prior to Washington's election to the Presidency and two weeks prior to his notification. He had been advised by Hamilton and others of his expected selection, and had very reluctantly decided to make the personal sacrifice necessary to accept the nomination for the good of the Union. See Ap 6.)

"The matter, however, was settled by the request of Congress to Mr. Osgood to fit up for the President's use the house, No. 3 Cherry Street, which had been used by former Presidents of Congress. This house had been built in 1770 [*q. v.*] by Walter Franklin, an old merchant in the city, and upon his death had passed into the possession of Mr. Samuel Osgood, who was appointed Post-master General in September, 1789. It stood on the north side of Cherry Street several doors east of the present Franklin Square which received its name in March, 1817 [*q. v.*] in honor of Benjamin Franklin, its former appellation having been St. George's Square. The house was square, five windows wide, and three stories high, but was neither very spacious nor conveniently situated. . . . The Franklin house was in after years used as a music store and by the Franklin Bank, and was demolished in the summer of 1856, at which time the chair now used by the President of the New York Historical Society was constructed from its materials."—Smith, *N. Y. City in* 1789 (1889), 224–25. See also L. M. R. K., III: 949. At No. 1 Cherry St. was the house of Ephriam Brasher, silversmith.—*City Directory*, 1789.

A letter, referring to the preparation of the mansion for Washington's occupancy, written by Sally Franklin (then a young girl, who became Mrs. Wm. T. Robinson), presents a delightful picture of the social life of the time.—In *Lippincott's Mag.* (1889), XLIII: 741.

Regarding the social regulations established by President and Mrs. Washington, and the receptions and other entertainments held during their residence in New York, see also Smith, *op. cit.*, 236–44; "Washington in N. Y. in 1789," by Constance Cary Harrison, in *Cent. Mag.* (1889), XXXVII (N. S. XV): 850. And see 1789–90.

Gov. George Clinton is re-elected governor.—Hammond, *Hist. of Political Parties in the State of N. Y.*, I: 41. It was not until June 4, however, that the result of the election was definitely announced.—See My 26. Apr. —

The common council, on examining the applications for "keeping Ferry Boats across the East River" (see Mr 11), decides to license Henry Dawson, Gilbert van Master, John Hicks, and Jacob Wilkins, Jr., to keep two boats each, to ply between the Fly Market and Brooklyn. No one having applied to keep the ferry from Peck's Slip, the board orders that the advertisement for applicants be continued in the newspapers.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 439. 1

John Pintard, secretary of the N. Y. Manufacturing Society, advertises for a manager to oversee "the different branches of the linen and cotton manufactures that may be established, take charge of the raw and manufactured articles, superintend the labourers, and fulfill the orders of the Directors."—*N. Y. Daily Gaz.*, Ap 6, 1789. 2

The common council agrees to the proposal of the committee appointed on Jan. 30 (*q. v.*) "to report a Plan for disposing of the 3

1789 Apr. 3 Common Lands," which expressed the opinion "that such part of the Common Lands as are unappropriated and laid out into lots by Mr Goerick, . . . from the southermost part thereof to lots No° 66 & 67 should be sold at public Vendue . . . at the Coffee House on . . . the 20th—of April," according to specified terms.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 441. The sale was later postponed until June 1.—*Ibid.*, I: 445. See, further, June 24.

" The common council makes payment of £14:8 for watchmen's hats.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 442. On June 5, it paid £1:16 for painting them.—*Ibid.*, I: 457. These hats (or "Caps") were made of stiff leather.—*Ibid.*, II: 423.

6 Additional members of the senate having arrived on March 19, 21, 28, and April 6, a quorum is now present, and is called to order. Their credentials having been read and filed, John Langdon is chosen by ballot "President *pro tem.*," for the sole purpose of opening and counting the votes of the electors for president and vice-president of the United States. Twelve senators and fifty-seven members of the house of representatives participated in this voting. Washington received the unanimous vote of the electors for president. The vote was scattered among eleven candidates for vice-president, John Adams receiving the largest number, which was thirty-four, and John Jay the next highest number, which was nine. Adams was therefore declared elected. A letter was received from James Duane, enclosing resolutions of the "Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York," tendering to congress the use of the city hall.—*Annals of Congress* (Gales ed.), I: columns 16–17; *Daily Adv.*, Ap 7; Winsor, VII: 267. Charles Thompson was appointed to inform the president of his election, and Mr. Bowen the vice-president. These messengers were to start on April 7.—*N. Y. Daily Gaz.*, Ap 7, 1789. See also letter of Alexander White in Emmet Coll., No. 9593.

A manuscript containing the names of 46 members of the "First Congress of the United States" (1789), with their addresses, is preserved by the N. Y. H. S., with "New York MSS. 1761–1800."

Richard Henry Lee writes to Washington: ". . . On this day we went to business & to my great satisfaction I heard a unanimous vote of the electing states in favor of calling you to the honorable office of Prest of the U. S. Before this period I judged it might not be acceptable to speak my sentiments to you on this subject; but now I hope I may be permitted to express my ardent hope that your inclinations may correspond with the United wish of America, that you should preside over these councils which you have so greatly contributed to render independent. Indeed I am sure that the public happiness which I know you have so much at heart will be very insecure without your acceptance . . ."—*Letters of Richard Henry Lee*, II: 482–83.

" Evert Bancker, Jr., city surveyor, prepares directions for the "Regulation of Water and Front Streets between Coenties and Old Slip." The original manuscript, from the Holden sale (item 1,825), is in the N. Y. H. S.

7 The common council refuses to grant to John Stephens "the Privilege of keeping a Ferry to Weehawk."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 439, 443.

8 "A superb barge, elegantly decorated, is preparing at New York to receive that beloved soldier and statesman, George Washington, Esq. at Elizabeth Town Point, to conduct him to the city. She will be rowed by 13 pilots, under the superintendence of Messeurs Randall and Nicholson."—*N. J. Jour.*, Ap 8 (in N. J. H. S.); *N. Y. Jour.*, Ap 16, 1789. "She is 47 feet keel, and rows with 13 oars on each side, to be manned by the pilots of New-York, who are to be dressed in white frocks and black caps, trimmed and ornamented with fringe."—*Penn. Packet*, Ap 13, 1789. See also Ap 22.

14 Charles Thompson delivers to Washington, at Mount Vernon, the certificate of his election to the presidency. Washington at once replies accepting the appointment, and, the same day, writes to Sen. John Langdon, the president *pro tem.* of the senate, his formal letter of acceptance.—*Hist. of the Centennial Celebration of the Inauguration of Geo. Washington* (ed. by Bowen, 1889), 18–20, containing facsimile of the letter.

" The president of the senate writes to the mayor of New York, acknowledging the respect shown to the government, and accepting the offer made by him of the city hall for the use of congress.—*Annals of Cong.* (Gales ed.), I: column 19.

15 John Fenno begins the publication of a semi-weekly called the *Gazette of the United States*.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 431; Early Newspapers, II: 420. For last N. Y. issue, see O 13, 1790.

Apr. 15 Mr. Benson, of the house of representatives, who was appointed to confer with a committee of the senate "upon the subject of arrangements for the reception of the President, and Vice-president," makes the following report:

"That Mr. Osgood, the proprietor of the house lately occupied by the President of Congress, be requested to put the same, and the furniture therein, in proper condition for the residence and use of the President of the United States, and otherwise, at the expence of the United States, to provide for his temporary accommodation.

"That it will be most eligible in the first instance, that a committee of three Members from the Senate, and five from the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Houses respectively, attend to receive the President, at such place as he shall embark at from New-Jersey for this city, and conduct him without form, to the house lately occupied by the President of Congress, and that at such time thereafter, as the President shall signify, it shall be most convenient for him, he be formally received by both houses.

"That a Committee of two members from the Senate, and three members from the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Houses respectively, wait on the Vice-President of the United States, as soon as he shall come to this city, and in the name of the Congress of the United States, congratulate him on his arrival."—*Gaz. of the U. S.*, Ap 18, 1789.

" The common council orders that the clerk prepare an ordinance "to amend the Law 'for regulating the paving & keeping in Repair the public Streets' so as that no Stoop platform or Step extend beyond Six feet, or Bow Window beyond twenty Inches into any Street."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 445. Published on April 20, this ordinance contained the following provisions:

". . . That all streets within this city, of twenty-two feet wide and upwards, which shall hereafter be new paved, shall be paved agreeable to the following regulations, viz.

"That the foot path or walk on each side of such street shall be of the breadth of one fifth part of the width of the whole street, and be laid or paved with brick or flat stone, and secured with a beam or cut stone along the outside thereof."

The law provides that the remaining three-fifths of the street shall be properly arched, paved, and kept in repair by the householders on the street.

Also, "That no cellar light hereafter to be built in any street shall be extended from any house more than the fifteenth part of the width of such street. That no canopy, awning, shed, porch, portico, cellar-door, platform, stoop, or step hereafter to be built or erected in any street of this city, shall extend more than one tenth part of the width of such street, and that no stoop, porch or platform, other than with the backs, or railing, shall hereafter be built in any street of this city, under penalty of twenty shillings for each instance."—*Daily Adv.*, April 20, 1789; Smith, *N. Y. in* 1789, 8.

20 Vice-Pres. John Adams arrives in the city at four o'clock, "amidst the acclamations of all ranks of citizens." He is met at Kingsbridge, and a cavalcade is formed there to escort him into the city.—*Daily Adv.*, Ap 21, 1789. "From the Connecticut line to Kingsbridge, he was attended by the Light Horse of West-Chester County, under the command of Major Pintard. At Kingsbridge he was met by Gen. Malcom, with the officers of his brigade, and the City Troop of Horse, commanded by Captain Stakes. Also by Officers of distinction—many members of Congress—and a large number of Citizens in carriages and on horseback. On passing the Fort, a federal salute was fired. His excellency alighted at the house of the Hon. John Jay Esq. A Committee of both Houses of Congress, especially appointed for that purpose, attended to congratulate his Excellency on his arrival."—*Gaz. of the U. S.*, Ap 22; *N. Y. Weekly Museum*, Ap 25, 1789.

" The diary of the Moravian congregation in New York contains the following record: "Doctor Livingston, the Low Dutch minister called here to acquaint Bro. Birkby [Moravian pastor], that it was the intention of all denominations to meet in their churches or places of worship on the day when the President moves from his house to Federal Hall to take the oath and to be inaugurated into his office; that in every place of worship there be a prayer in a solemn manner offered up to the Lord in behalf of this nation and also of the President and Vice President at 9 o'clock in the morning."—*Penn. Mag. of Hist. and Biog.*, XIII: 245.

"In the afternoon at 4 o'clock, the Vice-President, his Excel-

1789 lency John Adams arrived here, and it occasioned a great to do
Apr. in the city, but as it rained heavily, the extravagant proceedings
20 were much alloy'd."—*Ibid.*

" The common council orders "that the committee appointed to provide a place for the Reception of the fire Engines, Buckets &c &c formerly deposited in the City Hall [see F 25] be also directed to provide a place for the City Watchmen."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 446.

" The "elegant Dwelling-House, called White-conduit house," is advertised to be let from May 1st. The house is described as "two stories and half high, having seven fire places, three rooms on the first floor, three on the second floor, and three garrets; together with an agreeable pleasure garden, with beautiful arbours, and a stable and coach-house, delightfully situated nearly opposite Mr. Clarkson's on the northern end of Great-George street, commanding a very fine prospect; and its vicinity to this city renders it both a town and country residence to any genteel family." Applicants were directed to Arnout Canon, near the Fly-market ferry, or to William Alexander, corner of Reed and Great George Sts.—*Daily Adv.*, Ap 20, 1789.

21 Vice-President John Adams is escorted to the chair of the senate, and delivers an address of acceptance of the position. For full text of the address, see *Jour. of Congress*. See also *Annals of Congress* (Gales ed.), I: columns 22–23; *N. Y. Jour.*, Ap 23, 1789; Winsor, VII: 267. The installation of the vice-president is thus distinguished from the inauguration of the president. *Cf.* Ap 30.

" "The following arrangement is agreed upon by his Excellency the Governor and the principal officers of the State and city for the reception of the President of the United States. 1. A deputation of the state officers, to consist of his Honor the Chancellor and the Adjutant General, accompanied by a deputation from the corporation of the city of New-York, to consist of the Recorder, will receive his Excellency, the President of the United States, on the Jersey Shore. 2. A salute will be fired from the Battery immediately on the President's embarkation. 3. Should he pass the Battery, a second salute will be fired on his passing; and should he land in the city without passing the Battery, the second salute will be fired on his landing. 4. His Excellency the Governor, and the principal officers of the state, and 5. The Mayor and principal officers of the corporation will attend and receive the President on his landing, and thence accompany him to his house. The citizens who attend on the occasion, will form in such manner, as that the President and his attendants may conveniently pass through their ranks. 6. The Volunteers of the Legion of Gen. Malcom's brigade, and Col. Bauman's regiment of Artillery will parade in their uniforms. 7. Immediately after the salute on the President's landing, the bells of the several churches, etc., will ring, and continue ringing half an hour. 8. The colors of the Fort, and of the vessels in the harbour will be displayed on firing the first salute. 9. The city will be illuminated from seven to nine o'clock in the evening."—*Daily Adv.*, Ap 21, 1789.

" The "Federal Barge" is launched. It is "between forty and fifty feet long, and moulded upon the finest model."—*Gaz. of the U. S.*, Ap 22, 1789.

22 About noon, the president's barge, "being entirely completed, and making a most beautiful appearance," started for Elizabeth Town, where it arrived at about four o'clock. The gentlemen who attended in the barge, "to receive his Excellency, and escort him to the metropolis," were a deputation from the senate and house of representatives, the chancellor of state, the adjutant-general, and the recorder of the city.—*N. Y. Jour.*, Ap 23, 1789. The boat was between 40 and 50 feet long, and cost "£200 or £300."—Letter of Fisher Ames to Geo. A. Minot, New York, Mr 25, 1789, in *Works of Fisher Ames*, ed. by Seth Ames (1854), I: 31.

An "Inventory of Articles Belonging to the President's Barge," dated June 3, 1789, and signed "Ebenezer Stevens," shows the following items:

"Barge Rudder & Tiller
15 Oars . . . 1 out
2 Boat Hooks
1 Mast & Sail
1 Gang board
1 Mop & Brush—gone
1 Crab & Block
2 Paynters
1 Takle & Swifter
1 Arning [awning?]
3 Cushions
1 Ensign & Penant Apr.
13 Shirts 22
13 Caps
13 Handkerchiefs."

—From the original MS. in metal file No. 10, city clerk's record-room. Artists who have pictured Washington's arrival and departure in this vessel do not show the mast and sail; these were probably not used on ceremonious occasions.

It is thought advisable to dispense with illuminations on the " evening of the arrival of the president, and the citizens are notified that there are to be none. The following is the proposed order of procession, from the place of landing:—"1. The Troop of Horse. 2. The Artillery, and the residue of the Legion. 3. The Military Officers, in uniform, who are off duty. 4. The President's Guard. 5. The President, the Governor and their Suites. 6. The principal Officers of State. 7. The Mayor and Corporation. 8. The Clergy. 9. The Citizens."—*Daily Adv.*, Ap 22, 1789.

Contrary to this notification, the common council passes a different resolution: "Whereas this Board have reason to believe that a very great proportion of the Citizens are earnestly desirous to illuminate their Houses on the Evening of the arrival of the President of the United States, as a Testimony of their Joy on that interesting Event; and that Preparations are already made for that purpose It is therefore recommended to the Citizens to illuminate their Houses from the Hour of seven to nine; . . . And . . . that the Bells of the several Churches and other public Buildings commence ringing on the Presidents landing and continue for half an Hour."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1838), I: 446. At the same time, they issue a warrant to pay Gen. Malcom £16 "to procure Gun powder for the Militia on the Presidents arrival in this City."—*Ibid.*

"The Eagle in the front of the Federal State House is now dis- " played; the general appearance of this front is truly august."—*Gaz. of the U. S.*, Ag 22, 1789. See F 6.

President Washington, having left Mount Vernon two days after 23 being notified of his election (see Ap 14), came North to take up his duties as the first chief magistrate of the United States. He passed through Alexandria, Baltimore, Chester, Philadelphia, and Trenton to Elizabeth Town Point, and was everywhere welcomed with public rejoicing and festivity.—Avery, *Hist. of the U. S.*, VII: 18–19.

On the 23d he is conveyed to New York from Elizabeth Town, "amidst the joyful acclamations of every party and every description of citizens." One newspaper account of the event states:

"On this great occasion, the hand of industry was suspended, and the various pleasures of the capital, were concentrated to a single enjoyment. . . .

"The President was received at Elizabeth-Town, by a deputation of three Senators, five Representatives of the Congress of the United States [see Baker, *Washington after the Rev.*, 128], and three officers of the State and Corporation [Chancellor Robt. R. Livingston, Adj.-Gen. Nicholas Fish, Recorder Richard Varick]; with whom he embarked in the barge, built for the purpose . . ., and rowed by thirteen pilots of this harbour, dressed in white uniforms; Thomas Randall, Esq. acting as cockswain.

"No language can paint the beautiful display made on his excellency's approach to the city. The shores were crowded with a vast concourse of citizens, waiting with exulting anxiety his arrival —His Catholic Majesty's Sloop of War the Galviston, (Mr. Dohrman's) ship North Carolina, and the other vessels in port, were dressed and decorated in the most superb manner.—His excellency's barge was accompanied by the barge of the Hon. Gen. Knox, and a great number of vessels and boats from Jersey and New-York, in his train.—As he passed the Galviston, he received a salute of thirteen guns, and was welcomed by an equal number from the battery.

"The whole water scene was animated and moving beyond description. The grand gala formed an object the most interesting imaginable.

"On his excellency's arrival at the stairs, prepared and ornamented, at Murray's wharf [foot of Wall St.], for his landing; he was received and congratulated by his excellency, the Governor of the State [Geo. Clinton], and the officers of the State and Corporation, and the following procession formed. First Col. Lewis, accompanied by 2 officers, and followed by the troop of dragoons, commanded by Capt. Stakes—The German grenadiers, headed by Capt. Scriba—Music—Infantry of the brigade, under the command of captains Swartwout and Steddiford—Grenadiers, under Capt.

1789 Apr. 23 Harfin—Col. Bauman, at the head of the regiment of artillery—music—Gen. Malcom and aid—Officers of the Militia—Committee of Congress—The PRESIDENT, supported by Governor Clinton—The President's suite—Officers of the State—Mayor and Aldermen of New-York—The French and Spanish Ambassadors in their carriage—the whole order followed by an amazing concourse of citizens.

"The procession advanced through Queen street to the house fitted up for the reception of his Excellency, where it terminated. After which, he was conducted without form to the house of Governor Clinton [in Queen (now Pearl) St. opposite Cedar St.], with whom his Excellency dined.—In the evening the houses of the citizens were brilliantly illuminated."—*Daily Adv.*, Ap 24, 1789. This account is followed closely by the *Gaz. of the U. S.*, Ap 25; *Penn. Gaz.*, Ap 29; and *N. Y. Jour.*, Ap 30, 1789.

Another newspaper account states that the president arrived at New York at about two o'clock, after a trip of two hours across the bay. His barge "was accompanied by a barge containing the Heads of the great departments of the United States, viz. The Honourable the Board of Treasury, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the Secretary of War." The Spanish packet ("Galviston") displayed "every flag known to foreign nations." The "North Carolina," belonging to Arnold H. Dohrman, Esq., was similarly decorated.—*N. Y. Daily Gaz.*, Ap 25, 1789.

Elias Boudinot, at whose house in Elizabeth Town Washington took breakfast and met the committee of congress (of whom Boudinot was one), wrote to his wife on April 24 an account of the events of the day. After describing the crossing of Newark Bay, he says:

"When we drew near to the Mouth of the Kills, a number of Boats with various Flags came up with us & dropped in our wake. Soon after we opened the Bay, General Knox & several Gent^{s} in a large Barge, presented themselves with the splendid Colours. Boat after Boat & Sloop after Sloop added to our Train gaily dressed in all their naval Ornaments made a most Splendid Appearance—Before we got to Bedler's Island, a large Sloop, came with full Sail on our Starboard Bow when their stood up about 20 Gentlemen & Ladies with most excellent Voices, sung an elegant Ode prepared for the Purpose to the Tune of God Save the King, welcoming their great Chief to the Seat of Government—At the conclusion, we gave them our Hats, and then they with the Surrounding Boats gave us three Cheers.

"Soon after another Boat, came under our Stern & presented us with a number of Copies of another Ode, and immediately about a dozen Gent^{s} began to sing it in parts as we passed along—Our worthy President was greatly affected with these tokens of profound respect—As we approached the Harbour, our Train increased & the Huzzaing and Shouts of Joy seemed to add Life to this lively Scene—At this Moment a number of Porpoises came playing amongst us, as if they had risen up to know what was the Cause of all this Joy—We now discovered the Shores crowded with thousands of People—Men Women & Children—Nay I may venture to say Tens of Thousands; from the fort to the Place of Landing altho' near half a Mile, you could see little else along the Shores, in the Streets and on Board every Vessel, but Heads standing as thick as Ears of Corn before the Harvest—The vessels in the Harbour made a most superb appearance indeed, dressed in all the Pomp of attire. The Spanish Packett in a moment, on a Signal Given discovered 27 or 28 different Colors of all Nations, on every part of the Rigging and paid us the Compliment of 13 Gunns with her yards all Manned—as did another Vessel in the Harbour, displaying Colors in the same Manner.

"I had omitted the like Compliment from the Battery of 18 Pounders—we soon arrived at the Ferry Stairs, where there were many Thousands of the Citizens waiting with all the eagerness of Expectation, to welcome our Excellent Patriot to that Shore, which he had regained from a Powerful Enemy by his Valour & good Conduct—we found the Stairs covered with Carpeting & the Rails hung with Crimson—the President being preceeded by the Committee was received by the Governor & the Citizens in the most brilliant Manner—Here he was met on the wharf with many of his old & faithful officers & fellow Patriots who had borne the Heat & Burthen of the Day with him, and who like him had experienced every reverse of Fortune with fortitude & Patience, and who now joined the universal Chorus of welcoming their great deliverer, (under Providence) from all their fears.

"It was with difficulty a Passage could be made by the Troops thro the pressing Crowds, who seemed to be incapable of being Satisfied by gazing at this Man of the People—you will see the particulars of the Procession from the Wharf to the House appointed for his residence in the News Papers—The Streets were lined with the Inhabitants as thick as the People could stand, and it required all the Exertions of a numerous Train of City officers with their Staves, to make a Passage for the Company—The Houses were filled with Gentlemen & Ladies the whole distance, being about half a Mile, and the Windows to the highest stories, were illuminated by the sparkling Eyes of inumerable Companies of Ladies, who seemed to vie with each other to show their Joy on this great Occasion. Apr. 23

"It was half an hour before we could finish our Commission and convey the President to the house prepared for his residence. As soon as this was done, notwithstanding his great Fatigue of both Body & Mind, he had to receive all the Gentleman & Officers to a very large amount, who wished to show their Respect in the most affectionate manner.—When this was finished & the People dispersed, we went undressed, and dined with his Excellency Governor Clinton, who had provided an elegant Dinner for the Purpose.—

"This Ended our Commission. The Evening, tho' very wet was spent by all ranks in visiting the City, Street after Street, being illuminated in a superb Manner.—I cannot help stating now how highly we were favoured in the weather, the whole Procession having been completely finished & we had repaired to the Governors before it began to rain.—When the President was on the wharf an officer came up & addressing the President said, he had honor to command his Guard and it was ready to obey his orders. The President answered that as to the present Arrangement, he should proceed as was directed but, that after that was over, he hoped he would give himself no farther Trouble, as the Affections of his fellow Citizens (turning to the crowd) was all the Guard he wanted."—Bowen, *Hist. of the Centennial of the Inauguration of Geo. Washington*, 28–30, citing the original letter in the possession of Boudinot's grand nephew, Mr. E. Boudinot Colt, of Short Hills, N. J. The letter is also reproduced in the same history (by Clarence Winthrop Bowen), as first published in *The Cent. Mag.*, Ap, 1889. See also Emmet Coll., No. 9594.

Dr. James Lloyd Cogswell, one of the spectators who witnessed Washington's arrival, wrote a description of the event, saying:

". . . The Genl's barge had an awning hung around with red moreen curtains, festooned. It was attended with the New Haven and Rhode Island packets, and a number of boats and barges decorated in the most beautiful manner. From the Battery to the Coffee House, where the Gen'l landed, the ships, docks, and houses were crowded with people as thick as they could stand. The guns of the Battery were fired as soon as the General passed, and all the people upon the battery gave three huzzas. The cheers were continued along from the battery unto the place of landing, as the barge passed. I was on board Captain Woolsey's ship, which lies in the slip by the Coffee House, and had a very fine prospect. The successive motion of the hats from the Battery to the Coffee House was like the rolling motion of the sea, or a field of grain waving with the wind when the sun is frequently intercepted with a cloud.

"A pair of elegant stairs, with the sides covered and carpeted, were erected to land the General safe on the dock.

"Immediately upon his landing, thirteen guns were fired from the dock, and the whole city rung with repeated huzzas. . . . The procession immediately formed and proceeded from the Coffee House. . . . The General walked . . . at the right of Governor Clinton. . . . The General was dressed in blue, with buff-colored underclothes. The procession moved very slow and with great solemnity. The windows, stoops, and streets were crowded . . . Notwithstanding all the exertion of the guard to keep the crowd off, they were so wedged in by Embree's corner [Pearl St.] that they could not move for some time. The General was obliged to wipe his eyes several times before he got into Queen Street. . . .

"It is now half after nine o'clock . . . I walked up Queen [Pearl] and Wall Streets and round by the new buildings back through Hanover Square. Every house is illuminated except those of the Quakers. The appearance is brilliant beyond description. Sir Jno's house [Sir John Temple's, 188 Queen St.] makes a grand appearance.

". . . The new buildings of McComb & Edgar [on Broadway] exceed any. Notwithstanding the rain, the streets were filled with men, women, and children. A great variety of taste has been dis-

1789 Apr. 23 played in the arrangement of candles; some are in the form of a pyramid—some in one shape, and some in another. A great number of figures and curious mottoes are to be seen. Among the rest, one at Mr. Scriba's large brick house, at the corner of the Fly Market [17 Queen St.], took my attention; in one window was a building, supported by beautiful columns, with the names of the respective States upon them, supporting it; on a window on the right was wrote in an oval, neatly decorated, 'Vivant our illustrious President George Washington'; . . ."—*Hist. Mag.* (1860), 1st. ser., IV: 244.

His Excellency Don Diego de Gardoqui, the diplomatic representative from Spain, who witnessed the events of the day, wrote to the Spanish minister of state, Count Florida Blanca, on April 24, a descriptive letter, saying in part:

"When his Excellency found himself at a proper distance from his Catholic Majesty's man-of-war, the Galveston, commanded by the Lieutenant of the Navy Don Adrian Troncoso, who had taken his station at the confluence of the North and East Rivers, where he [Washington] had to pass, the above-mentioned officer saluted him with fifteen cannon-shots, five *vivas* for the king, and other honors —the first shot being so powerful in its detonation that it surprised the immense pageant by land and sea, meriting not only the general applause and hand-clapping of all, but also five more cheers instead of the customary three cheers . . .

". . . he proceeded on foot to the mansion designed for his residence, . . . through the drawn-up lines of State troops, who presented arms and lowered the standards as he passed them.

"After reaching the house a *levée* was held. When this terminated, the Governor ordered a company of infantry with its officers to guard the house; the moment General Washington noticed them, he begged them to retire, being in need of no other guard than his own fellow-citizens. . . .

"On that night the citizens had proposed to illuminate their houses with fire-works, but the heavy rain which began toward evening and lasted all night disappointed their intentions, as also the magnificent illuminations projected by the ministers of Spain and France."—Translation from the original in the Spanish Archives, pub. in *The Hist. of the Centennial Celebration of the Inauguration of Geo. Washington*, 33.

Comte de Moustier wrote, on June 5, to the minister of foreign affairs at Paris, a brief dispatch, stating in part:

"I proceeded in a coach toward the place where the President had landed, . . . I arrived near to General Washington, whom I recognized only by his gestures of satisfaction at seeing me; and, what was undoubtedly a greater compliment, I was summoned at that moment. I descended from the carriage and accompanied him up to the humble house which had been provided as his residence. There he received homage from those who had escorted him, and from a great number of other people who had come to the house . . . Each shook his hand, according to the general habit, which begins to die out among the people of higher rank, and from which the President insensibly excuses himself, so that now he only shakes hands with those who offer theirs, instead of advancing his as he has always done before. There was also a great provision of wine and punch, which the President himself offered to me; but I reminded him how I had objected, in Mount Vernon, to that usage." —*Ibid.*, 34, as translated from the French archives.

Miss Eliza Morton (afterwards Mrs. Josiah Quincy) saw Washington's arrival by looking from a shop window on the wharf where he was received. She stated in her recollections, written in 1821: "Carpets were spread to the carriage prepared for him; but he preferred walking through the crowded streets, and was attended by Governor Clinton and many other officers and gentlemen. He frequently bowed to the multitude, and took off his hat to the ladies at the windows, who waved their handkerchiefs, and threw flowers before him, and shed tears of joy and congratulation. The whole city was one scene of triumphant rejoicing. His name, in every form of decoration, appeared on the fronts of the houses; and the streets which he passed through to the Governor's mansion were ornamented with flags, silk banners of various colors, wreaths of flowers, and branches of evergreen. Never did anyone enjoy such a triumph as Washington, who indeed 'read his history in a nation's eyes.'"—*Memoir of the Life of Eliza S. M. Quincy* (1861), 50.

Gen. Samuel B. Webb wrote: ". . . in all my life, I never saw such unfeigned joy in every countenance."—*Correspondence and Journals* (Ford. ed.), III: 128.

Apr. 23 "Many persons who were in the crowd, on Thursday [Ap 23], were heard to say, that they should now die contented—nothing being wanted to complete their happiness, previous to this auspicious period, but the sight of the Saviour of his Country.

"Some persons, advanced in years, who hardly expected to see the illustrious President of the States, till they should meet him in Heaven, were in the concourse on Thursday, and could hardly restrain their impatience, at being in a measure deprived of the high gratification, by the eagerness of the multitudes of children and young people, who probably might long enjoy the blessing."—*Gaz. of the U. S.*, Ap 25, 1789.

" "By a curious coincidence the 23rd of April 1789—the day upon which Washington made this triumphal entry into New York City—was observed in Great Britain as a day of thanksgiving for the recovery of his mind by George III, whose obstinate folly had resulted in the independence of the nation over which Washington was to preside."—Smith's *N. Y. City in* 1789, 224.

" From this date until April 27, the senate and house of representatives arranged the plans for the inauguration of Washington.—*Annals of Cong.*, Vol. I; *Mag. of Am. Hist.* (1888), XX: 450–51.

24 The senate and house of representatives wait on President Washington "to congratulate him on his safe arrival at the seat of government."—*Penn. Packet*, My 5, 1789.

25 The Chamber of Commerce meets at "the Coffee-House," at about half past eleven o'clock, and proceeds "to the house of his Excellency the President of the United States, headed by John Broome, Theophylact Beach, and John Murray, Esquires." They "were conducted into the audience room, and upon his Excellency's entering, M[r] Broome, the President of the Chamber, addressed him to the following effect:—That he had the honor in the name of that Corporation, to congratulate His Excellency upon his safe arrival in this city, under the dignified Character of President of the United States, and also to inform him that the members of the chamber felt a singular pleasure in having a gentleman of his distinguished talents appointed to preside over the Union; and farther assured him that it would be their uniform endeavour by every constitutional exertion in their power, to render his Excellency's administration prosperous and happy.

"To which his Excellency replied to the following effect. That he was greatly obliged to the gentlemen of the Chamber for the mark of their politeness and respect, and that he should be happy at all times, as far as lay with him, to promote the interest of commerce.

"After his Excellency's reply he was introduced by the President of the Chamber to every member present."—*N. Y. Daily Gaz.*, Ap 27, 1789; *Penn. Packet*, Ap 30, 1789.

27 Congress decides that the oath shall be administered to Washington "in the outer gallery adjoining the Senate Chamber," instead of in "the Representatives' Chamber," which had been agreed upon on April 25.—*Annals of Cong.*, I: 207.

" Mayor Duane, at the request of the common council, having prepared an address to be presented by the corporation to Pres. Washington, it is submitted by him to the board, and approved. The following is the text in full:

"To the President of the United States

"Sir.

"The Mayor Aldermen & Commonalty of the City of New York beg leave to offer you our most respectful and affectionate Congratulations on your safe arrival in this Metropolis; and at the same time to express the general Joy of our fellow Citizens of every Order on this auspicious Event

"In thus presenting ourselves before you we experience all the Emotions which naturally arise, from a high veneration for your Character, an exalted Sense of your Services, and a perfect conviction that a Trust the most momentous which could be conferred by a free People has been committed to a Citizen who has given unequivocal Proofs of his possessing all the good and great Qualities requisite to it's successful Discharge.

"With peculiar Pleasure Sir, we recall to mind that illustrious display of Wisdom Virtue and Valour which distinguished your military Command: With equal Pleasure we recollect the exemplary Moderation which marked your Retreat from the head of a victorious Army to the Shade of private Life. Permit us to add that we contemplate with pious gratitude that unparelled coincidence of circumstances, which has constrained you, by Motives that Patriotism

1789 Apr. could not resist, to reingage in the arduous Duties of a public Station.

27 "Long in the habit of revering you as the Father of our Country, we rejoice at the happiness of being once more placed under your Protection; we consider the Unanimity, which prevailed in your Appointment, as a presage that our national Government will be firmly established in the Hearts of all the People and receive their united and zealous support, and we are fully persuaded that, under the Divine Favour, it's operation will be productive of the most extensive Benefits and Blessings, and render the Union as respectable in Peace as, under your Auspices, it was triumphant in War.

"To our most fervant Wishes for your personal Happiness and for the Success of your Administration we should not do Justice, to the Sentiments of our fellow Citizens, if we did not add the strongest Assurances of their inviolable Attachment to you and of their earnest Disposition to render you all the Support which can flow from the most cordial Respect, Gratitude and Confidence.

"Signed in behalf of the Corporation

"Jas Duane Mayor."

The common council appoints a committee to "wait on the President to know when and where he will be pleased to receive the said Address."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 447–48. For its presentation, and Washington's reply, see May 9.

" The common council resolves not to lend the city's credit further for the expenses of altering the city hall (see Dec. 3, 1788; Jan. 7, 1789); and the commissioners for superintending these improvements are requested "to govern themselves accordingly."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 448.

" Trinity corporation petitions the common council for a grant of water lots, "from High to low Water mark & thence 200 feet into the River, opposite to their Land between Chambers Street & the next adjacent Street to the Northward" (Reade St.). The petition was granted on May 13, at a quit-rent of one shilling per foot front, to commence at the expiration of 21 years.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 448, 451. This, however, was reconsidered, and on May 25 it was ordered that the quit-rents commence at the expiration of 42 years.—*Ibid.*, I: 454.

28 William Maclay records in his journal: "This day I ought to note with some extraordinary mark. I had dressed and was about to set out, when General Washington, the greatest man in the world, paid me a visit. I met him at the foot of the stairs. Mr. [Henry] Wynkoop just came in. We asked him to take a seat. He [Washington] excused himself on account of the number of his visits. We accompanied him to the door. He made us complaisant bows—one before he mounted and the other as he went away on horseback."—*Maclay's Jour.* (1890).

29 "The Committees of both Houses of Congress, appointed to take order for conducting the ceremonial of the formal reception, &c. of the President of the United States, on Thursday next [April 30], have agreed to the following order thereon, viz.

"That General Webb, Colonel Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel Fish, Lieut. Col. Franks, Major L'Enfant, Major Bleecker, and Mr John R. Livingston, be requested to serve as Assistants on the occasion.

"That a chair be placed in the Senate-Chamber for the President of the United States. That a chair be placed in the Senate-Chamber for the Vice-President, to the right of the President's chair; and that the Senators take their seats on that side of the chamber on which the Vice-President's chair shall be placed. That a chair be placed in the Senate-Chamber for the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to the left of the President's chair—and that the Representatives take their seats on that side of the chamber on which the Speaker's chair shall be placed.

"That seats be provided in the Senate-Chamber sufficient to accommodate the late President of Congress, the Governor of the Western territory, the five persons being the heads of the three great departments, the Minister Plenipotentiary of France, the Encargado de negocios of Spain, the Chaplains of Congress, the persons in the suite of the President; and also to accommodate the following Public Officers of the State, viz. The Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Chancellor, the Chief Justice and other Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Mayor of the city. That one of the Assistants wait on these gentlemen, and inform them that seats are provided for their accommodation, and also to signify to them that no precedence of seats is intended, and that no salutation is expected from them on their entrance into, or their departure from the Senate-Chamber.

"That the members of both Houses assemble in their respective Chambers precisely at twelve o'clock and that the Representatives preceded by the Speaker, and attended by their Clerk and other Officers, proceed to the Senate-Chamber, there to be received by the Vice-President and Senators rising. Apr. 29

"That the Committees attend the President from his residence to the Senate-Chamber, and that he be there received by the Vice-President, the Senators and Representatives rising, and be by the Vice-President conducted to his chair.

"That after the President shall be seated in his Chair, and the Vice-President, Senators and Representatives shall be again seated, the Vice-President shall announce to the President, that the members of both Houses will attend him to be present at his taking the Oath of Office required by the Constitution. To the end that the Oath of Office may be administered to the President in the most public manner, and that the greatest number of the people of the United States, and without distinction, may be witnesses to the solemnity, that therefore the Oath be administered in the outer Gallery adjoining to the State-Chamber.

"That when the President shall proceed to the gallery to take the Oath, he be attended by the Vice-President, and be followed by the Chancellor of the State, and pass through the middle door, that the Senators pass through the door on the right, and the Representatives, preceded by the Speaker, pass through the door on the left, and such of the persons who shall have been admitted into the Senate-Chamber and may be desirous to go into the gallery, are then also to pass through the door on the right. That when the President shall have taken the Oath, and returned into the Senate-Chamber, attended by the Vice-President, and shall be seated in his chair, that the Senators and the Representatives also return into the Senate-Chamber, and that the Vice-President and they resume their respective seats.

"Both Houses having resolved to accompany the President after he shall have taken the Oath, to St. Paul's Chapel, to hear divine service, to be performed by the Chaplain of Congress, that the following order of procession be observed, viz. The door-keeper and messenger of the House of Representatives. The Clerk of the House. The Representatives. The Speaker. The President with the Vice-President at his left hand. The Senators. The Secretary of the Senate. The door-keeper, and messenger of the Senate.

"That a pew be reserved for the President—Vice-President—Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Committees; and that pews be also reserved sufficient for the reception of the Senators and Representatives.

"That after divine service shall be performed, the President be received at the door of the Church, by the Committees, and by them attended in carriages to his residence.

"That it be intrusted to the Assistants to take proper precautions for keeping the avenues to the Hall open, and that for that purpose, they wait on his Excellency the Governor of this State, and in the name of the Committees request his aid, by an order of recommendation to the Civil Officers, or militia of the city, to attend and serve on the occasion, as he shall judge most proper."—From broadside, dated April 29, in *Emmet Coll.* (No. 9596), in N. Y. P. L.; see also descrip. of Frontispiece I, III: 538; and *N. Y. Daily Gaz.*, Ap 30, 1789. See Pl. 53-a, Vol. V.

" Major L'Enfant declines the appointment as one of the assistants.—*N. Y. Daily Gaz.*, My 1, 1789.

30 Washington is inaugurated president.—Winsor, VII: 267, 326. In anticipation of the event, spectators came from far and near, and the city was crowded.

"'We shall remain here, even if we have to sleep in tents, as so many will have to do,' wrote Miss Bertha Ingersoll to Miss [Sally] McKean; 'Mr. Williamson had promised to engage us rooms at Frauncis's, but that was jammed long ago, as was every other decent public house; and now while we are waiting at Mrs. Vandervoort's, in Maiden Lane, till after dinner, two of our beaus are running about town, determined to obtain the best places for us to stay at which can be opened for love, money, or the most persuasive speeches.' Another young woman, after recounting the vicissitudes of a journey from Boston, and various difficulties in finding agreeable accommodations in the metropolis, adds in a postscript, 'I have seen him! and though I had been entirely ignorant that he was arrived in the city, I should have known at a glance that it was General Washington: I never saw a human being that looked so great and noble as he does. I could fall down

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on my knees before him and bless him for all the good he has done for this country.'"—Griswold, *The Republican Court* (1855), 137–38.

The first newspaper report of the event referred to it as "the ceremony of the introduction of his Excellency George Washington, to the Presidency of the United States." It stated, in part:

"The scene was extremely solemn and impressive. . . .

"At nine o'clock A.M. the clergy of different denominations assembled their congregations in their respective places of worship, and offered up prayers for the safety of the President.

"About twelve o'clock the procession moved from the house of the President in Cherry Street, through Dock street, and Broad street, to Federal Hall [at Wall and Nassau Sts.]; in the following order.

Col. [Morgan] Lewis supported by two officers
Capt. Stakes with troop of Horse,
Artillery.
Major Van Horne,
Grenadiers, under Capt. Harsin,
German Grenadiers, under Capt. Scriba
Major Bicker,
The Infantry of the Brigade
Major Chrystie,
Sheriff [Robt. Boyd]

"The committee of the Senate [see Baker, *Washington after the Rev.*, 131].

civil officers on each side

The PRESIDENT and suite,
The committee of the Representatives [see Baker].
The Hon. Mr. Jay, General Knox,
Chancellor Livingston, and several other gentlemen of distinction.

civil officers on each side

"Then followed the multitude of citizens.

"When they came within a short distance of the Hall, the troop formed in line on both sides of the way, and his excellency passing through the ranks, was conducted into the building, and in the Senate chamber introduced to both houses of Congress—immediately afterwards, accompanied by the two houses, he went into the gallery fronting Broad Street, where, in the presence of an immense concourse of citizens, he took the oath prescribed by the constitution, which was administered to him by the Hon. R. R. Livingston, Esq; Chancellor of the state of New-York.

"Immediately after he had taken the oath, the Chancellor proclaimed him President of the United States.—Was answered by the discharge of 13 guns, and by loud repeated shouts; on this the President bowed to the people, and the air again rang with their acclamations. His Excellency with the two Houses, then retired to the Senate Chamber, where he made the following speech. [The inaugural address is printed in full.]

"His Excellency, accompanied by the Vice President, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and both Houses of Congress then went to [St.] Paul's Chapel, where divine service was performed by the Right Revd. Dr. Provo[o]st, Bishop of the Episcopal Church in this State, and Chaplain to Congress [the Senate].

"The religious solemnity being ended, the President was escorted to his house, and the citizens retired to their homes. . . ."—*Daily Adv.*, My 1, 1789. Most of the other newspapers of the country, during the next few days, published practically the same report.—See *N. Y. Daily Gaz.*, My 1; *Gaz. of the U. S.*, My 2; *N. Y. Weekly Museum*, My 2; *Independent Gazetteer*, My 4; *Penn. Packet*, My 4; *Mass. Spy*, My 6; *N. Y. Jour.*, My 7; *Maryland Jour.*, My 8; *Boston Gaz.*, My 11. See also *Hist. of Congress*, by John Agg (1843), 29.

The account in the *N. Y. Packet*, May 1, mentioned the following additional features: In the first procession, from "the Federal State-House" to "the President's house," and back to the State-House, there were "Gentlemen in coaches" preceding the "Citizens on foot." The sheriff was on horseback. The president "joined the procession in his carriage and four." The balcony or outer gallery in front of the State-House was "decorated with a canopy and curtains of red interstreaked with white." See also the French minister's account in *The Hist. of the Centennial Celebration of the Inaug. of Geo. Washington*, 48.

"The principal companies were Captain Stakes's troop of horse, equipped in the style of Lee's famous partisan legion; Captain Scriba's German Grenadiers, with blue coats, yellow waistcoats and breeches, black gaiters, and towering cone-shaped caps, faced with bear-skin; Captain Harsin's New York Grenadiers, composed, in imitation of the guard of the great Frederick, of only the tallest and finest-looking young men of the city, dressed in blue coats with red facings and gold lace broideries, cocked hats with white feathers, and white waistcoats and breeches, and black spatterdaskes, buttoned close to the shoe to the knee; and the Scotch Infantry, in full highland costume, with bagpipes."—Griswold, *The Republican Court*, 139. Apr. 30

When Washington went to St. Paul's Chapel for the religious service, from federal hall, the flag (or one of the flags) carried in the procession was provided by, and is still in the possession of, the Marine Society of N. Y.—See letter of Bishop Manning in *N. Y. Times*, Ag 4, 1924.

The accounts written by spectators were most graphic. Gen. Wm. Maclay, of Pennsylvania, who kept a private journal of his activities and interests while in New York, from 1789 to 1791, recorded very intimate observations and impressions of the ceremonies connected with the inauguration. The crowd was already great when he entered the city hall at about ten o'clock. The senate met, and the vice-president (John Adams) "rose in the most solemn manner." (Maclay states that Adams was often "at loss for expressions,"—because, as he supposed, he was "wrapped up in the contemplation of his own importance,"—at which times he "suffers an unmeaning kind of vacant laugh to escape him.") Adams said: "Gentlemen, I wish for the direction of the Senate. The President will, I suppose, address the Congress. How shall I behave? How shall we receive it? Shall it be standing or sitting?" The ways of the English parliament on such occasions were discussed quite thoroughly. While this was in progress, "Repeated accounts came [that] the Speaker and Representatives were at the door. Confusion ensued; the members left their seats. . . ." Then,

"The Speaker was introduced, followed by the Representatives. Here we sat an hour and ten minutes before the President arrived—this delay was owing to Lee, Izard, and Dalton, who had stayed with us while the Speaker came in, instead of going to attend the President. The President advanced between the Senate and Representatives, bowing to each. He was placed in the chair by the Vice-President; the Senate with their president on the right, the Speaker and the Representatives on his left. The Vice-President rose and addressed a short sentence to him. The import of it was that he should now take the oath of office as President. He seemed to have forgot half what he was to say, for he made a dead pause and stood for some time, to appearance, in a vacant mood. He finished with a formal bow, and the President was conducted out of the middle window into the gallery, and the oath was administered by the Chancellor. Notice that the business [was] done was communicated to the crowd by proclamation, etc., who gave three cheers, and repeated it on the President's bowing to them.

"As the company returned into the Senate chamber, the President took the chair and the Senators and Representatives their seats. He rose, and all rose also, and addressed them. [For address, see *The Daily Adv.*, May 1, and other newspapers above cited.] This great man was agitated and embarrassed more than ever he was by the leveled cannon or pointed musket. He trembled, and several times could scarce make out to read, though it must be supposed he had often read it before. He put part of the fingers of his left hand into the side of what I think the tailors call the fall of the breeches, changing the paper into his left hand. After some time he then did the same with some of the fingers of his right hand. When he came to the words *all the world*, he made a flourish with his right hand, which left rather an ungainly impression. I sincerely, for my part, wished all set ceremony in the hands of the dancing-masters, and that this first of men had read off his address in the plainest manner, without ever taking his eyes from the paper, for I felt hurt that he was not first in everything. He was dressed in deep brown, with metal buttons, with an eagle on them, white stockings, a bag, and sword. . . ."—*Maclay's Jour.*, 7–9.

Rudolph Van Dorsten, who represented The Netherlands at New York, stated among other things in his report on May 4th to the Recorder of the States-General that "His Excellency was dressed in plain brown clothes which had been presented to him by the mill at Hartford, Connecticut." One of the newspapers of the time stated that "The President on the day of his inauguration

1789 Apr. 30 appeared dressed in a complete suit of homespun clothes, but the cloth was of so fine a fabric and so handsomely finished that it was universally mistaken for a foreign manufactured superfine cloth." —*N. Y. Jour.*, My 7, 1789.

Don Diego de Gardoqui, the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires, in his report to Count Florida Blanca, the minister of state, on May 1st, wrote, among other things, that Washington ". . . was introduced by the two committees of Congress in the Senate-chamber, and was received by the Vice-President, standing in front of his chair, which was placed to the right of the President's seat. He was also received by the Senators who occupied one of two rows of chairs next to the one of the Vice-President; the other row was occupied by the Ministers of Spain and France, the late President of Congress, the Ministers of State, War, and Exchequer, the chaplain of Congress, the escort of the President, the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the State, the Chancellor, Chief-Justice and other judges of the Supreme Court, and the mayor. The Speaker of the House of Representatives sat on another chair by the side of the President, and the Representatives obtained places on the same side."

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"Shortly after the President had taken his seat, all those present arose, and the President, escorted by the Vice-President, and followed by the Chancellor of the State, and others that chose to follow, proceeded to the gallery . . . where the Chancellor gave the oath . . ., after which he proclaimed, in a loud voice, 'Long live George Washington, the President of the United States!'"

He also described the elaborate decorations in front of his own house, which was situated next to the fort. These consisted of "two magnificent transparent gardens, adorned with statues, natural size, imitating marble, representing the most peculiar attributes of Spain, viz., Justice, Integrity, Wisdom, Sobriety, Friendship, and Generosity. . . ."—*Hist. of the Centennial Celebration of the Inaug. of Geo. Washington*, 46–47, citing the original in the Spanish archives.

The Comte de Moustier, the plenipotentiary of France, dispatched his report to his home government on June 5, stating, in part, that when the procession had reached "the Congress palace," the President, "holding his hat in hand, bowed to the public right and left; and, although there was an innumerable mass of people, everybody was uncovered and preserved a respectful silence." Regarding the administration of the oath, he said:

". . . Three doors communicating with this balcony were opened. The President passed by the middle one, followed by the Vice-President and the Chancellor, . . . The Senators went out by the right, and the Representatives by the left. On an embroidered cushion a Bible was brought, upon which the President placed his hand and repeated the following words after the Chancellor. 'I solemnly swear to discharge with fidelity the functions of President of the United States, and to do all in my power to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States of America.' Thereupon the Chancellor, making a sign with his hat to the people, exclaimed, 'Long live George Washington, President of the United States!' Three hurrahs, the customary acclamation of the people, followed; the President saluted the public profoundly, and re-entered with the Senators and Representatives.

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"Everybody appeared to be equally imbued with respect and veneration for the illustrious chief of the republic, and no one perceived that the city was without police. The simplest citizen seemed to be filled with pride for the virtues of the man who was to govern them. Tears of joy were seen to flow in the Senate-chamber, at church, and even in the streets, and never has sovereign reigned more completely in the hearts of his subjects than did Washington in those of his fellow-citizens. Nature, that has conferred on him the art of governing, seems to have endowed his figure, which has nothing in common with the other Americans. He has the soul, look, and figure of a hero united in him. Born to command, he never seems embarrassed with the homage rendered him, and he has the advantage of mingling great dignity with great simplicity of manner.

"After having taken upon himself the robes of office of the first magistrate of a great republic, he betook himself on foot and without escort to the Chancellor's house to witness the fire-works which had been in process of preparation for several weeks. . . ."—*Ibid.*, citing the original in the French archives.

Apr. 30 Miss Eliza Morton, then fifteen years of age, who in 1797 married Josiah Quincy, afterwards president of Harvard University (see *Mag. of Am. Hist.*, Mr, 1889), wrote, in 1821, her recollections of the inauguration thus:

". . . I was on the roof of the first house in Broad Street, which belonged to Captain Prince, the father of one of my school companions; and so near to Washington that I could almost hear him speak. The windows and roofs of the houses were crowded; and in the streets the throng was so dense that it seemed as if one might literally walk on the heads of the people. The balcony of the Hall was in full view of this assembled multitude. In the centre of it was placed a table, with a rich covering of red velvet; and upon this was a crimson velvet cushion, on which lay a large and elegant Bible. This was all the paraphernalia for this august scene. All eyes were fixed upon the balcony where, at the appointed hour, Washington entered, accompanied by the Chancellor. . . . To the great body of the people he had probably never been seen except as a military hero. The first in war was now to be the first in peace. His entrance on the balcony was announced by universal shouts of joy and welcome. He was dressed in a suit of black velvet, and his appearance was most dignified and solemn. Advancing to the front of the balcony, he laid his hand on his heart and bowed several times, and then retreated to an arm-chair near the table. The populace appeared to understand that the scene had overcome him, and were at once hushed into profound silence. After a few moments the General arose and came forward. Chancellor Livingston read the form of oath prescribed by the Constitution; Washington repeated it, resting his hand upon the table. The Chancellor took the Bible to raise it to the lips of Washington; he stooped and kissed the book. At this moment a signal was given, raising a flag upon the steeple of the Hall for a general discharge of the artillery of the Battery. All the bells in the city rang out a peal of joy, and the multitude before us sent forth such a shout as seemed to rend the skies. The President bowed again to the people, and then retired from a scene such as the proudest monarch could never have enjoyed—the delight not only of his own nation and people, but of all mankind."—*Memoir of Eliza S. M. Quincy*, 51.

Walter W. Buchanan, a godson of Washington, saw the inauguration from the stoop of the police-station or watch-house at the south-east corner of Wall and Broad Sts., and referred to it briefly in his recollections of the period.—See My 1, 1789.

Another eye-witness wrote: "Upon the subject of this great and good man, I may perhaps be an enthusiast, but I confess I was under an awful and religious persuasion that the Gracious Ruler of the universe was looking down at that moment with peculiar complacency on an act which to a part of his creatures was very important. Under this impression, when the Chancellor pronounced, in a very feeling manner, 'Long live George Washington!' my sensibility was wound up to such a pitch that I could do no more than waive my hat with the rest, without the power of joining in the repeated acclamations which rent the air."—*Am. Museum* (1789), V: 505.

Washington "took the oath of office, administered by the Chancellor,—the Hon. Sam. A. Otis, secretary of the senate, holding a large handsome Bible on a red velvet cushion before him."—*Jour. and Letters of Col. John May*, pub. by the Hist. and Phil. Soc. of Ohio, N. S., I: 123.

Bowen states that: "Just before the oath was to be administered, it was discovered that no Bible was in Federal Hall. Happily, Livingston, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York, knew that a Bible was at St. John's Lodge No. 2, in the City Assembly Rooms near by, and a messenger was dispatched to borrow the Bible, which is to-day the property of St. John's Lodge No. 1, one of the oldest Masonic lodges in the United States."—*Hist. of the Centennial Celebration of the Inaug. of Geo. Washington*, 45, 51–53 and authorities there cited. Footnotes explain that this lodge was situated on the east side of Broadway, a little above Wall St. At a meeting of the Grand Lodge, in the Coffee Rooms, June 3, 1789, it was voted that St. John's Lodge No. 2 be considered "as the oldest lodge in the city, and take rank as the first." The lodge has since been known as St. John's Lodge No. 1. Another footnote describes the Bible, with illustrations.—*Ibid.* See also *The Century Mag.*, Ap, 1889. For the first building built by the Masons in New York, see My 22, 1790.

1789 Apr. 30 "The transparent paintings exhibited in various parts of the city, on Thursday evening, were equal at least, to anything of the kind ever before seen in America.

"That displayed before the Fort at the bottom of Broad-way, did great honor to its inventors and executors, for the ingenuity of the design, and goodness of the workmanship; it was finely lighted and advantageously situated: The virtues, Fortitude (The President), Justice (The Senate), and Wisdom (The Representatives of the United States) were judiciously applied; of the first, all America has had the fullest evidence; and with respect to the two others, who does not entertain the most pleasing anticipations.

"His Excellency Don Gardoqui's residence next caught the eye—and fixed it in pleasing contemplation: The *Tout-ensemble*, formed a most brilliant front; the figures well fancied, The Graces, suggested the best ideas; and the pleasing variety of emblems, flowers, shrubbery, arches, &c. and above all the MOVING PICTURES [*sic*], that figured in the windows, or as it were in the back ground, created by fixing the transparencies between the windows, afforded a new—an animated, and enchanting spectacle.

"The residence of his Excellency, Count Moustier, was illuminated in a stile of novel elegance; the splendid bordering of lamps round the windows, doors, &c. with the fancy pieces in each window; and above all the large designs in front, the allusions, of which we cannot at present particularly describe, did great honor to the taste and sentiment of the inventor. [The "inventor" was probably Madame de Brehan, the Count's sister, "who was always industrious with her pencil when not occupied with more immediate duties to society."—Griswold, *Republican Court*, 145.]

"The above two instances of attention to honor this great and important occasion, so highly interesting to our 'dear country,' evince the friendship, the delicacy and politeness of our illustrious allies

"The portrait of 'THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY' exhibited in Broad-Street, was extremely well executed, and had a fine effect.

"There was an excellent Transparency, also shown at the Theatre, and at the corner, near the Fly-Market: In short, emulation and ingenuity were alive; but perhaps were in no instance exhibited to greater advantage than in the display of the Fire Works, which, from one novelty to another, continued for two hours, to surprize, by variety, taste, and brilliancy.

"The illumination of the Federal State House, was among the most agreeable of the exhibitions of the evening; and the ship Carolina formed a beautiful pyramid of Stars:—The evening was fine—the company innumerable—every one appeared to enjoy the scene, and no accident casts the smallest cloud upon the retrospect."—*Gaz. of the U. S.*, My 2, 1789.

The extensive programme of fireworks, exhibited at the Fort, under the direction of Colonel Bauman, in honour of the day, was published in *The Boston Gaz.*, My 11, 1789. Tobias Lear, the president's secretary, recorded in his diary, under date of April 30: "The President, Colonel Humphreys, and myself went in the beginning of the evening in the carriages to Chancellor Livingston's and General Knox's, where we had a full view of the fire-works. We returned home at ten on foot, the throng of people being so great as not to permit a carriage to pass through it."—*The Writings of Geo. Washington* (Ford ed.), XI: 383.

For an excellent summary of the events connected with Washington's inauguration, see Mrs. Lamb's article on this subject in the *Mag. of Am. Hist.* (1888), XX: 433–60; "New York the Federal Capital," by Moncure D. Conway, in *The Mem. Hist. of the City of N. Y.*, III: 45–86; and *Hist. Mag.*, 1st ser., III: 184–85. See also Frontispiece, Vol. III, which reproduces the only contemporary picture of the inauguration.

The regimental flag of the 2d Regiment, 1st Brigade, N. Y. State Artillery, which was displayed at ceremonies incident to the inauguration, was presented to the city on June 11, 1821, and formally accepted and paraded by the city on June 25, 1821.—*Com. Adv.*, Je 26, 1821. The centennial of this presentation was celebrated on May 26, 1921, when the purpose was announced of preserving the fragment of the flag which remains by mounting it between glasses, and placing it for safe-keeping and exhibition in the armor-room of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

May 1 "Yesterday morning [May 1] the President received the compliments of His Excellency the Vice President, His Excellency the Governor of this State; the principal Officers of the different Departments; the foreign Ministers; and a great number of other persons of distinction. May 1

"We are informed, that the President has assigned every Tuesday and Friday, between the hours of two and three, for receiving visits; and that visits of compliment on other days, and particularly on Sundays, will not be agreeable to him.

"It seems to be the prevailing opinion, that so much of the President's time will be engaged by the various and important business, imposed upon him by the Constitution, that he will find himself constrained to omit returning visits, or accepting invitations to Entertainments."—*Gaz. of the U. S.*, My 2, 1789.

Walter W. Buchanan, M.D., writing in 1860 regarding this period, said: "

". . . the late Dr. Hugh McLean, George Bond, John Hunter, George Cummings, Elias Desbrosses, Washington Irving, and myself,—formed, I think, the first Literary Society in the city of New York.

"We used to meet every Saturday afternoon in Mrs. McLean's garret back-room, over the kitchen, in Broad-street. In those days the corner house of Wall and Broad streets was entered from Broad-street, and was a police-office and watch-house. From its stoop I witnessed the oath of office administered by Chancellor Livingston to George Washington. The next house was occupied by a rush-bottom chairmaker. A door or two below that, left-hand side, was the Nestor of our profession, the venerable Dr. Anthon, and a door or two lower still, was Mrs. McLean's. We were in the habit of mounting to our literary symposium by a common rung-ladder. Each member of the company alternately read a tale or story of his own composition, and the youngest of the squad, Washington Irving, beat us all, . . ."—*Hist. Mag.* (1860), IV: 138.

Ebenezer Hazard writes from New York to the Rev. Jeremy Belknap, in Boston, and refers to the inauguration of President Washington "on Thursday last." He says: "At 9 o'clock of that day, most of the religious societies of this city met in their respective churches and spent about an hour in prayer with particular reference to the new government. I have been told that the clergy had previously consulted together upon the subject; and that when the bishop of the church, formerly called the Church of England, was applied to for his concurrence, he replied that their church had always been used to *look up to government* upon such occasions, and he thought it prudent not to do anything till they knew what government would direct. If the good bishop never prays without an order from government it is not probable that the Kingdom of Heaven will suffer much from his violence."—*Belknap Papers* in Mass. Hist. Soc. *Collections*, 5th ser., III: 120. 2

Samuel Fraunces, the steward of the president's household, publishes a notice to the effect that, as the servants are furnished with money to procure provisions for the house, "no accounts, for the payment of which the Public might be considered responsible are to be opened with any of them."—*N. Y. Packet*, My 7; *Daily Adv.*, My 7; *Gaz. of the U. S.*, Je 3, 1789; De Voe, *Market Book*, 304. Up to this time, Fraunces was proprietor of a tavern at the corner of Nassau and John Sts. (see My 8, 1788). His wife at once took up the tavern business and carried it on for him at 49 Cortlandt St. (see My 9). 4

"This being a day for receiving company of ceremony, we had a numerous and splendid circle between the hours of two and three in the afternoon. A committee of the House of Representatives waited on the President with a copy of the address of their House, and a request to know when it would be agreeable to him to receive it."—*Diary of Tobias Lear.* 5

The New-York Packet with this issue becomes a tri-weekly.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 474; Early Newspapers, II: 426. See F 3, 1791. "

The annual commencement of Columbia College, held in St. Paul's Church, is attended by Pres. Washington, Vice-Pres. Adams, Gov. Clinton, the "principal officers of the Republic," and several members of both the senate and the house.—*N. Y. Jour.*, My 7, 1789; *Gaz. of the U. S.*, My 9, 1789. 6

In the evening, the subscribers of the "Dancing Assembly" gave "an elegant Ball and Entertainment to his Excellency the President of the United States." Washington "was pleased to honor the company with his presence." Also, "His Excellency the Vice-President, most of the members of both Houses of Congress, the Governor of New York, the Chancellor, and Chief Justice of the State [Richard Morris], the Hon. John Jay, and the Hon. Gen. 7

1789 May 7 Knox, the Commissioners of the Treasury [Samuel Osgood, Walter Livingston, and Arthur Lee], His Worship the Mayor of the city, the late President of Congress [Cyrus Griffin], the governor of the Western Territory [Arthur St. Clair], the Baron Steuben, the Count de Moustier, Ambassador of his Most Christian Majesty, and many other foreigners of distinction were present. A numerous and brilliant collection of ladies graced the room with their appearance. The whole number of persons was about three hundred. The Company retired about two o'clock, after having spent a most agreeable evening. Joy, satisfaction and vivacity were expressive in every countenance—and every pleasure seemed to be heightened by the presence of a Washington."—*N. Y. Packet*, My 9, 1789. "Mrs. Washington had not yet reached the city, but Mrs. Jay and Mrs. Hamilton were among those present. . . . Washington . . . danced in two cotillions. His partners were Mrs. Peter Van Brugh Livingston and Mrs. Hamilton. He also danced a minuet with Mrs. Maxwell."—Lamb, *Hist. of the City of N. Y.*, II: 342. See also the very interesting account of the ball, by Constance Cary Harrison, in *The Century Mag.*, XXXVII (N. S. XV): 852; "Society in the Early Days of the Republic," by James Grant Wilson, in *The Mem. Hist.*, III: 87–112; *The City of N. Y. in* 1789 (Smith), 237–38; and Baker, *Washington after the Rev.*, 134.

8 "Mr. Smith, of South Carolina, informed the House that the President was ready to receive their address [in answer to his speech to both houses on Ap 30, *q.v.*]. The House immediately rose, and following the Speaker, attended The President in the room adjoining, where [at 12 o'clock] the Address was presented by the Speaker, in the name of the House."—*Gaz. of the U. S.*, My 8, 1789.

" "The Sons of St. Tammany [see Mr 9] intend celebrating their Anniversary Festival, on Tuesday, the 1st of May, Old Stile, (corresponding with the 12th inst. [*q.v.*]) at the place appointed. Those Brethren who are not supplied with Tickets, are requested to call on the Stewards for them immediately, or at Aorsons Tavern, on This Evening, the 8th inst., where they will attend. Those strangers who are now in this city, and who are Members of this Society in any other state, are invited to join on the occasion."—*Daily Adv.*, My 8, 1789.

9 The "Mayor and Members of the Corporation of this city, attended by the proper officers," wait on President Washington, and present to him the address adopted on April 27 (*q.v.*).—*Daily Adv.*, My 11, 1789. For Washington's answer, see My 13.

" Samuel Fraunces informs the public in an advertisement "that the business will be carried on by Mrs. Fraunces as usual, at No. 49, Cortlandt-street; where the General Stage Office is kept." He adds, "Oysters and Lobsters, Beef Alamode, &c are put up in the most approved manner for exportation . . ."—*N. Y. Packet*, My 9, 1789; Smith, *N. Y. in* 1789, 101–2. Sam. Fraunces himself, having become steward of the president's household (see My 4), and given up his tavern in Nassau St. (see My 8, 1788), his wife, according to the above notice, carries on his tavern business at the new address, thus identified as the place where the stage-office is kept (regarding which, see N 13, 1787).

11 "The President, and Vice-President of the United States, the governor of this state, many members of Congress, and a number of other persons of the first character in the United States, honored the [John Street] Theatre with their presence. The house was uncommonly crouded and brilliant; and that excellent Comedy, the School for Scandal, and the favorite Comic Opera, the Poor Soldier, were acted with great applause. The box for the President, was elegantly fitted up and distinguished by the arms of the United States. The Vice President's box was also handsomely decorated; and the box for our Governor ornamented with the arms of the state."—*Daily Adv.*, My 13, 1789.

Wm. Maclay's record of the event differs in some important particulars:

"I received a ticket from The President of the United States to use his box this evening at the theatre, being the first of his appearance at the playhouse since his entering on his office. Went. The President, Governor of the State, foreign Ministers, Senators from New Hampshire, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, M. [Maryland or Massachusetts], and South Carolina; and some ladies in the same box. . . . The play was the 'School for Scandal.' I never liked it; indeed, I think it an indecent representation before ladies of character and virtue. Farce, the 'Old Soldier.' The house greatly crowded, and I thought the players acted well; but I wish we had seen the '*Conscious Lovers*,' or some one that inculcated more prudential manners."—*Jour. of Wm. Maclay* (1890), 30–31. See also "When Washington Was Playgoer," by James C. Young, in *N. Y. Times Book Rev. and Mag.*, Ap 17, 1921, and Paul Leicester Ford's *Washington and the Theatre*. May 11

"There was but one theatre in New York in 1789, (in John Street,) and so small were its dimensions that the whole fabric might easily be placed on the stage of one of our modern theatres. . . ."—Custis, *Recollections of Washington*, 60.

Amateur plays were given in the president's own house while he was in New York. Wm. Duer says: "I was not only frequently admitted to the presence of this most august of men, in propria persona, but once had the honor of appearing before him as one of the dramatis personæ in the tragedy of Julius Caesar, enacted by a young 'American Company' in the garret of the Presidential mansion, where before the magnates of the land and the élite of the city, I performed the part of Brutus to the Cassius of my old school-fellow, Washington Custis."—Ford, *Washington and the Theatre*, 44.

12 In accordance with its notice of May 8 (*q.v.*), the Tammany Society celebrates its anniversary. "On this occasion marquees, etc. were erected, upon the banks of the Hudson about 2 miles from the city, for the reception of the Brethern of that Society, and an elegant Entertainment provided. After dinner Patriotic Toasts were drank, under 13 discharges, to each toast, from a Marron Battery."—*N. Y. Daily Gaz.*, My 14, 1789; *Daily Adv.*, My 14, 1789. See also *Man. Com. Coun.* (1865), 857. See Ag 10.

13 "Mr Mayor & the Members of the Corporation with their proper Officers having waited on the President of the United States & presented the Address of this Corporation [see My 9], He was pleased to make the following Answer thereto . . ." The answer is given in full.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 450–51. See A.

" Several butchers having petitioned the common council on April 15 to be exempted from the operation of the slaughter-house law, and permitted to kill at their own houses (*M. C. C.*, 1784–1831, I: 445), the board decides "that all Butchers be admitted to keep slaughter Houses North of Bayard & Fishers Streets;" also "that they be bound under a penalty to keep such slaughter Houses Yards & Streets clean & free from any disagreeable smell or nuisance, and that the butchers pay for such Privilege the same as if they continued to slaughter at the Slaughter House."—*Ibid.*, I: 451–52. On June 5, on account of the unfriendly attitude of Mr. Blanchard, the lessee of the slaughter-house, the board decided to wait until the following February before preparing an ordinance to this effect, for at that time his lease would expire.—*Ibid.*, I: 455. See, further, Ja 29, 1790.

" City ordinances are passed for the regulation and paving of Queen St. between the Fly Market and Rutgers St.; Barclay St.; and Little Dock and Front Sts. from Coenties Slip to Old Slip.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 453. Regarding Barclay St., see S 18, 1761, and Jl 25, 1786.

" In a petition to the common council, bearing this date, Scott L. Clark, a shopkeeper, states that Great George Street "has not yet been regulated;" he is "at a loss how high he shall raise the foundation of his building," which he proposes to erect on two lots which he has recently purchased on the west side of the street. He asks that the board will "direct a Survey of the said Street and determine the regulation thereof."—From the original petition in metal file No. 7, city clerk's record-room.

" The common council orders payment "for erecting an Engine House near the City Hall."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 453, 455. See Feb. 25.

14 The minister of France, Count de Moustier, gives a ball to the president of the United States. "As a compliment to our alliance with France, there were two sets of cotillion dancers in complete uniforms; one set in that of France, and the other in blue and buff: the ladies were dressed in white, with ribbands, bouquets and garlands of Flowers, answering to the uniforms of the gentlemen. The Vice-President, many Members of the senate, and house of representatives of the United States, the governor of this state, the Governor of the Western Territory, and other characters of distinction were present."—*N. Y. Jour.*, My 21, 1789.

15 F. P. van Berckel delivers to President Washington his credentials as "President from Their High Mightinesses The States

1789 General of the United Netherlands," being introduced by John
My15 Jay, secretary of state.—*Gaz. of the U. S.*, My 16, 1789.

" The vice-president, heads of departments, foreign ministers, judges of the supreme court of N. Y. State, and "a numerous circle of citizens and foreigners," visit the president at his house.—*Penn. Packet*, My 20, 1789.

17 An exchange of notes between President Washington and Vice-President Adams determines the social procedure for the president, the principles on which social ceremonies, official and personal, may properly be performed. These letters are as follows:

President Washington writes to Vice-President Adams on May 17, requesting his views on the following points:

1. Should the president adopt a line of conduct, "equally distant from an association with all kinds of company on the one hand, and from a total seclusion from society on the other?"

"2. What will be the least exceptionable method of bringing any system, which may be adopted on this subject, before the public and into use?

"3. Whether . . . one day in every week will not be sufficient for receiving visits of compliment?"

4. Would it involve "disagreeable consequences, to have it known that the President will, every morning at eight o'clock, be at leisure to give audience to persons who may have business with him?"

5. Will it be practicable "to draw such a line of discrimination, in regard to persons, as that six, eight, or ten official characters, including in rotation the members of both houses of congress, may be invited, personally or otherwise, to dine with him on the days fixed for receiving company, without exciting clamors in the rest of the community?

"6. Whether it would be satisfactory to the public for the President to make about four great entertainments in a year, on such great occasions as the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, the alliance with France, the peace with Great Britain, the organization of the general government; and whether arrangements of these two last kinds could be in danger of diverting too much of the President's time from business, or to producing the evils which it was intended to avoid by his living more recluse than the presidents of congress have hitherto lived?

"7. Whether there would be any impropriety in the President's making informal visits; that is to say, in his calling upon his acquaintances or public characters, for the purpose of sociability or civility? And what, as to the form of doing it, might evince these visits to have been made in his private character, so as that they may not be construed into visits from the President of the United States? And in what light would his visits rarely at tea-parties be considered?

"8. Whether, during the recess of congress, it would not be advantageous to the interests of the union for the President to make the tour of the United States, in order to become better acquainted with their principal characters and internal circumstances, as well as to be more accessible to numbers of well-informed persons, who might give him useful information and advice on political subjects?

"9. If there is a probability that either of the arrangements may take place, which will eventually cause additional expenses, whether it would not be proper that these ideas should come into contemplation at the time when congress shall make a permanent provision for the support of the executive?"

The president appends some "Remarks" to the effect that "Many things which appear of little importance in themselves and at the beginning, may have great and durable consequences from their having been established at the commencement of a new general government." Further, that the president, "in all matters of business and etiquette," can have no object but "to demean himself in his public character in such a manner as to maintain the dignity of his office, without subjecting himself to the imputation of superciliousness or unnecessary reserve. . . ."

Adams answered on the same day:

"1. That an association with all kinds of company, and a total exclusion from society, are extremes, which . . . may be properly avoided.

"2. The system of the President will gradually develop itself in practice, without any formal communication to the legislature, or publication from the press. Paragraphs in the public prints may, however, appear, from time to time, without any formal authority, that may lead and reconcile the public mind.

"3. Considering the number of strangers from many countries, May
and of citizens from various States, who will resort to the seat of 17
government, it is doubted whether two days in a week will not be indispensable for visits of compliment. A little experience, however, will elucidate this point."

"4. . . . It is submitted to consideration, whether all personal applications ought not to be made, in the first instance, to a minister of state. . . ." However, "access to the supreme magistrate ought not to be rigorously denied in any case that is worthy of his onsideration," but "in every case, the name, quality, and . . . business, ought to be communicated to a chamberlain, or gentleman in waiting, who should judge whom to admit and whom to exclude. Some limitation of time may be necessary, too, as, for example, from eight to nine or ten; for, without it, the whole forenoon, or the whole day, may be taken up.

"5. There is no doubt that the president may invite what official characters, members of congress, strangers, or citizens of distinction he pleases, in small parties, without exciting clamors; but this should always be done without formality.

"6. The entertainments mentioned in this article would much more properly be made by a minister of state for foreign or domestic affairs, or some other minister of state, or the Vice-President, whom, upon such occasions, the President, in his private character, might honor with his presence. But in no case whatever can I conceive it proper for the President to make any formal public entertainment.

"7. There can be no impropriety in the President's making or receiving informal visits among his friends or acquaintances, at his pleasure. Undress, and few attendants, will sufficiently show that such visits are made as a man, a citizen, a friend, or acquaintance. But in no case whatever should a visit be made or returned in form by the President; at least, unless an emperor of Germany, or some other sovereign, should travel to this country. The President's pleasure should absolutely decide concerning his attendance at tea-parties in a private character; and no gentleman or lady ought ever to complain, if he never, or rarely attends. The President's private life should be at his own discretion, and the world should respectfully acquiesce. As President, he should nave no intercourse with society, but upon public business, or at his levees. This distinction, it is, with submission, apprehended, ought to govern the whole conduct.

"8. A tour might, no doubt, be made, with great advantage to the public, if the time can be spared. . . ."

Mr. Adams suggests an answer to the final query in the following "Observations:"

"The civil list ought to provide for the President's household. What number of chamberlains, aides-de-camp, secretaries, masters of ceremonies, &c. will become necessary, it is difficult to foresee. But should not all such establishments be distinct from the allowance to the President for his services, which is mentioned in the constitution? In all events, the provision for the President and his household ought to be large and ample. The office, by its legal authority, defined in the constitution, has no equal in the world, excepting those only which are held by crowned heads; nor is the royal authority in all cases to be compared to it. . . . The sending and receiving ambassadors, is one of the most splendid and important prerogatives of sovereigns, absolute or limited; and this, in our constitution, is wholly in the President. If the state and pomp essential to this great department are not, in a good degree, preserved, it will be in vain for America to hope for consideration with foreign powers.

"These observations are submitted, after all, with diffidence, conscious that my long residence abroad may have impressed me with views of things incompatible with the present temper and feelings of my fellow-citizens; and with a perfect disposition to acquiesce in whatever may be the result of the superior wisdom of the President."—*Life and Works of John Adams* (ed. by his grandson, Chas. F. Adams), VIII: 489–93.

The members of the U. S. senate, with the vice-president at their 18
head, go in carriages from the "Chamber of Congress" to the president's house, and there the vice-president reads and presents to him an address in answer to his address of April 30 (*q. v.*) to both houses of congress.—*Gaz. of the U. S.*, My 20, 1789.

William Maclay thus describes the scene: "Senate met. The address [to the president] was read over, and we proceeded in carriages to the President's to present it. . . . We had not been seated more than three minutes when it was signified to us to

1789 May 18 wait on the President in his levee-room. . . . We made our bows as we entered, and the Vice-President, having made a bow, began to read an address. . . .

"The President took his reply out of his coat-pocket. He had his spectacles in his jacket-pocket, having his hat in his left hand and the paper in his right. He had too many objects for his hands. He shifted his hat between his forearm and the left side of his breast. But taking his spectacles from the case embarrassed him. He got rid of this small distress by layng the spectacle-case on the chimney-piece. . . . Having adjusted his spectacles, which was not very easy, considering the engagements on his hands, he read the reply with tolerable exactness and without much emotion. I thought he should have received us with his spectacles on, which would have saved the making of some uncouth motions. Yet, on the whole, he did nearly as well as anybody could have done the same motions. Could the laws of etiquette have permitted him to have been disencumbered of his hat, it would have relieved him much.

"After having read his reply, he delivered the paper to the Vice-President with an easy inclination, bowed around to the company, and desired them to be seated . . . The Vice-President did not comply, nor did he refuse, but stood so long that the President repeated the request. He declined it by making a low bow, and retired. We made our bows, came out to the door, and waited till our carriages took us up."—*Jour. of Wm. Maclay* (1890), 41–42.

19 William Maclay records incidents which occur at the president's levee. He describes the Dutch minister, Van Berckel, as "gaudy as a peacock." He quotes a conversation he has with the president on the subject of farming.—*Jour. of Wm. Maclay.*

20 William Maclay writes: ". . . we took a long walk to view the gardens of a Dutchman who lives beyond the Bowery. Spent some time, with a degree of satisfaction, viewing his harmless and silent little beauties of the garden."—*Jour. of Wm. Maclay* (1890), 43. This was Baron Polnitz's garden, famous in its day, on the former estate of Andrew Elliot called "Minto;" it was bought by Robert Richard Randall in 1790, and was later known as "Sailors' Snug Harbor."—L. M. R. K., III: 951; *Historic N. Y.*, 316. See, further, My 23.

23 ". . . General Washington went to see the curious agricultural improvements and newly-invented farming utensils at the seat of the Baron Polnitz [see My 20], in the neighbourhood of this city. Among the former is the cultivation of madder, woad, and several kinds of artificial grass. Among the latter are Winlaw's threshing machine, several ploughs constructed for different purposes and many other instruments of husbandry. The Baron Polnitz made experiments to shew the effects of different ploughs, some of which he held himself, for the sake of giving more perfection in the result. General Washington discovered great satisfaction in viewing the experiments, particularly of a machine made by the Baron Polnitz, for ascertaining the exact force which must be applied to a plough, under any circumstances, in drawing it through any kind of soil. The General was also so well convinced of the utility of the Horse-Hoe, for weeding vegetables, etc. that he has ordered one to be made, upon the principal of the Baron's for the purpose of sending it to Mount-Vernon, in Virginia."—*Gaz. of the U. S.*, My 27, 1789. For illustrations of Winlaw's and other agricultural implements, see *Columbian Mag.*, O, 1788, pp. 576–77.

25 The common council appoints a committee to see what remains to be done in altering the city hall, and to estimate the expense.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 453–54. See, further, Je 10.

" The inhabitants and property owners in Murray Street petition the common council, stating that "This Street has never been paved, that it is hills and Vallies, that in rainy weather parts of it are over the shoes in mud, that the lower part is washed into such Hollows that it is not passable with Carts and dangerous for foot Passengers after dusk, that other parts of the Street is higher than there lower floors by which means there property is Injured." They add "that it may be found absolutely necessary that a small Bulk head should be built a cross the Slip to prevent the entire breaking up of the street." They ask the Board to "Consider of there petition, tho it Regards those of the upper part of this City," and "that an Ordinance may be passed for a Speedy Regulating & paving of the Street."—From the original petition in the city clerk's record-room. The common council postpones consideration "until the continuation of Greenwich Street be compleated," but in the mean time orders that the alderman and assistant of the ward "direct a Bulkhead to be placed at the bottom of the Street."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 454. On July 9, they agreed upon filling up part of the slip, as well as building a bulkhead.—*Ibid.*, I: 469. May 25

" City ordinances are passed for regulating and paving William Street from Fair to Beekman St.; for paving King George Street; and Water Street from Peck's Slip to St. James Slip; and for regulating Chatham Street from St. James to Division St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 454. There was much activity in regulating and paving streets for several years during this period.—*Ibid., passim.*

26 The joint committee appointed by the senate and assembly, in pursuance of "An act for regulating elections," meets to canvass and estimate the votes taken at the last election for governor, lieut.-governor, and senators of N. Y. State. Their session lasted seven days. On June 4, they announced that George Clinton had been elected governor, and Pierre Van Cortlandt, lieut.-governor.—*Daily Adv.*, Je 5, 1789.

27 Mrs. Washington (generally referred to as "Lady Washington") arrives at New York from Mount Vernon. From Philadelphia, she was accompanied by "the Lady of Mr. Robert Morris." At Elizabeth-town Point, she was met by the President, Mr. Morris, and "several other gentlemen of distinction who had gone there for that purpose." She was "conducted over the bay in the Federal Barge, rowed by 13 eminent pilots, in a handsome white dress." On passing the Battery, a salute was fired; and on landing (at Peck's Slip), she was welcomed by crowds of citizens "who had assembled to testify their joy."—*Daily Gaz.*, My 28, 1789. She had been expected to arrive at Peck's Slip at four o'clock.—*Daily Adv.*, My 27. "The City troop of light horse, and Col. Bauman's artillery attended on this occasion."—*N. Y. Packet*, My 28, 1789.

A newspaper states: "The principal ladies of the city have, with the earliest attention and respect, paid their devoirs to the amiable consort of our beloved President, viz. The Lady of His Excellency the Governor—Lady Sterling—Lady Mary Watts—Lady Kitty Duer—La Marchioness de Brehan—the Ladies of the Most Hon. Mr. Langdon, and the Most Hon. Mr. Dalton—the Mayoress—Mrs. Livingston, of Clermont—Mrs. Chancellor Livingston—the Miss Livingstons—Lady Temple—Madam de la Forest—Mrs. Montgomery—Mrs. Knox—Mrs. Thompson—Mrs. Gerry—Mrs. Edgar—Mrs. M' Comb—Mrs. Lynch—Mrs. Houston—Mrs. Griffin—Mrs. Provost—the Miss Bayards, and a great number of other respectable characters."—*Gaz. of the U. S.*, My 30, 1789. The use of these titles was severely criticised.—See Je 9.

" "John Francis . . . informs the public that he has removed from No. 3 [see Ag 25, 1785] to No. 49 Great Dock street, the corner house formerly kept by Samuel Fraunces, where gentlemen may be accommodated with genteel boarding and lodging . . ."—*Daily Adv.*, My 27, 1789. Bayles supposes that John Francis was a son of Samuel Fraunces (or Francis). He opened the True American at No. 3 Great Dock (now Pearl) St. in August, 1785 (*q.v.*, Ag 25).—*Old Taverns of N. Y.*, 344. The "corner house," was the well-known Fraunces Tavern.

28 "Although the president makes no formal invitations, yet the day after the arrival of Mrs. Washington the following distinguished personages dined at his house *en famille*—Their Excellencies the Vice-President—the Governor of this State—the Ministers of France and Spain—and the Governor of the Western Territory—the Hon. Secretary of the United States for Foreign Affairs—the Most Hon. Mr. Langdon, Mr. Wingate, Mr. Izard, Mr. Few, and Mr. Muhlenburg, Speaker of the Hon. House of Representatives of the United States."—*Gaz. of the U. S.*, My 30, 1789.

Paine Wingate, senator from New Hampshire, one of the guests, has left the following description of this dinner: "It was the least showy dinner that I ever saw at the President's. As there was no clergyman present, Washington himself said grace on taking his seat. He dined on a boiled leg of mutton, as it was his custom to eat of only one dish. After the dessert a single glass of wine was offered to each of the guests, when the President rose, the guests following his example, and repaired to the drawing-room, each departing at his option, without ceremony."—Baker, *Washington after the Rev.*, 138.

For anecdotes concerning Washington's dinner-giving, his habit of punctuality, etc., see *Maclay's Jour.*; De Voe's *Market Book*, 304–5, citing Lincoln's *Lives of the Presidents*, 66; Watson's *Annals*, 352; and Valentine's *Manual* (1854), 551. See also Ag 27, 1789; Mr 4, My 7, 1790.

" The Society Library published a notice that the library would

1789 May 28 29 open on this day "at the Library Room in the city hall." The librarian is to attend every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 12 to 2 o'clock.—*Daily Adv.*, Je 1, 1789.

The president's levee is attended "by a very numerous and most respectable company." It was not generally known that he was to enter the drawing-room at three o'clock, and this "occasioned inaccuracies as to the time of attendance."—*Gaz. of the U. S.*, My 30, 1789.

June — A detailed description of the "Federal Edifice" is published, with an engraved view of the building. The text reads: "The citizens of New York, desirous of testifying their attachment to the new national government, and of making their city the place of the permanent residence of the Federal Legislature, have enlarged and repaired their city Hall, and made it a convenient and elegant structure, worthy of the respectable body for whose use it is designed.

"This building is situated at the end of Broad Street, where its front appears to great advantage. The basement story is Tuscan, and is pierced with seven openings; four massy pillars in the center support four Doric columns and a pediment. The frieze is ingeniously divided to admit thirteen stars in the metopes; these, with the American Eagle and other insignia in the pediment, and the tables over the windows, filled with the 13 arrows and the olive branch united, mark it as a building set apart for national purposes.

"After entering from Broad Street, we find a plainly finished square room, flagged with stone, to which the citizens have free access; from this we enter the vestibule in the center of the pile, which leads in front to the floor of the Representatives' room, or real *Federal Hall*, and through two arches on each side, by a public stair-case on the left, and by a private one on the right, to the Senate chamber and lobbies. This vestibule is paved with marble; is very lofty and well finished; the lower part is of a light rustic, which supports an handsome iron gallery; the upper half is in a lighter stile, and is finished with a sky light of about twelve by eighteen feet, which is decorated with a profusion of ornament in the richest taste. Passing into the Representatives' room, we find a spacious and elegant apartment, sixty one feet deep, fifty eight wide, and thirty six high, without including a coved ceiling of about ten feet high. This room is of an octangular form; four of its sides are rounded in the manner of niches, and give a graceful variety to the whole. The windows are large and placed sixteen feet from the floor; all below them is finished with plain wainscot, interrupted only by four chimnies; but above these a number of Ionic columns and pilasters, with their proper entablature, are very judiciously disposed, and give great elegance. In the pannels between the windows, are trophies carved, and the letters U. S. in a cypher, surrounded with laurel. The speaker's chair is opposite the great door and raised by several steps; the chairs for the members are ranged semicircularly in two rows in front of the speaker. Each member has his separate chair and desk. There are two galleries which front the speaker; that below projects fifteen feet, [and is suspended without the help of supporters;] the upper one is not so large, and is intended to be at the disposal of the members for the accommodation of their friends: Besides these galleries, there is a space on the floor, confined by a bar, where the public are [also] admitted. There are three small doors for common use, besides the great one in the front. The curtains and chairs in this room are of light blue damask. It is intended to place a statue of Liberty over the Speaker's chair, and trophies upon each chimney.

"After ascending the stairs on the left of the vestibule, we reach a lobby of nineteen by forty eight feet, finished with Tuscan pilasters; this communicates with the iron gallery before mentioned, and leads at one end to the galleries of the Representatives' room, and at the other to the Senate chamber. This room is forty feet long, thirty wide, and twenty high, with an arched ceiling; it has three windows in front, and three back, to correspond to them, those in front open into a gallery twelve feet deep, guarded by an elegant iron railing. In this gallery our illustrious President, attended by the Senate and House of Representatives, took his oath of office, in the face of Heaven, and in presence of a large concourse of people assembled in front of the building.

"The Senate chamber is decorated with pilasters, &c. which are not of any regular order; the proportions are light and graceful; the capitals are of a fanciful kind, the invention of Major L'Enfant, the architect; he has appropriated them to this building, for amidst their foliage appears a star and rays, and a piece of drapery below suspends a small medallion with U.S. in a cypher. The idea is new and the effect pleasing; and although they cannot be said to be of any ancient order, we must allow that they have an appearance of magnificence. The ceiling is plain, with only a sun and thirteen stars in the center. The marble which is used in the chimnies is American, and for beauty of shades and polish is equal to any of its kind in Europe. The President's chair is at one end of the room, elevated about three feet from the floor, under a rich canopy of crimson damask. The arms of the United States are to be placed over it. The chairs of the members are ranged semicircularly, as those in the Representatives' room. The floor is covered with an handsome carpet, and the windows are furnished with curtains of crimson damask. Besides these rooms, there are several others, for use and convenience; a library, lobbies and committee rooms above, and guard rooms below. On one side (which we could not shew on the plate) is a platform, level with the floor of the Senate chamber, which affords a convenient walk for the members, of more than two hundred feet long, and is guarded by an iron railing. June —

"We cannot close our description without observing, that great praise is due to Major L'Enfant, the architect, who has surmounted many difficulties, and has so accommodated the additions to the old parts, and so judiciously altered what he saw wrong, that he has produced a building uniform and consistent throughout, and has added to great elegance every convenience that could be desired.

"The exertions of the workmen [(the principals of which were Mr. J. Robinson, carpenter, and Messrs. Moore and Smith, masons)] ought not to be passed unnoticed, who effected so great a work, in an unfavorable season, in the course of a few months.

["It must be remarked, that the capulo here represented, is the remainder of the old building, and is not entirely consistent with the new; it is, however, intended to be rebuilt, and considerable alterations remain to be made to the roof; but when these will be accomplished is not in our power to determine."]—*The Massachusetts Mag.*, Je, 1789. The same account was published in the *Columbian Mag.*, Ag, 1789; also in the *N. Y. Mag. or Literary Repository*, Mr, 1790 (where the portions here introduced in brackets were added). See also description of Grim's view of the old city hall (Pl. 32-b), I: 272.

An open letter, written by "A Paviour" and addressed to the mayor, is published, describing the need of paving and grading the streets. Descriptive specifications are given for such improvements in Broadway, Maiden Lane, Queen St., "Comfoot Hill," Ferry St., Smith St., Broad St., Princess St., and Wall St. It begins thus: 3

"Broad-Way and the Range of the Docks are the highest and the lowest levels: the corporation should therefore ascertain their heights, by a just survey, never after to be altered; for the intermediate streets most depend on these two limits to regulate them in their levels, and to prevent repeated and expensive alterations. We have seen frequent alterations in the new pavings of last year: local alterations in paving must ever produce confusion in the plan of a city, where they are not conformable to a general survey. Wall-street is still two feet too high, opposite the stables: an arched wood-vault, belonging to one of the houses, is the reason this must not be touched; it was an object of too much moment; it would have cost the owner five pounds to lower it. The streets that run parallel to the two rivers should be, as nearly as possible, level. Two inches fall, to every ten feet, was the plan of the old pavement, and it might be necessary. On the present plan, four inches to every 100 feet is sufficient: witness, Water-street, from Mr. Waddington's corner to the Fly-Market: yet such is the force of former habits, that the very man that paved this last year (in some degree against his inclination) is this moment raising a hill in the same street, from the Old to Coenty's slip."—*N. Y. Daily Gaz.*, Je 3, 1789.

A letter, dated New York, June 6, 1789, and printed later in a London newspaper, reported that, on June 4, Washington gave "a very sumptuous entertainment" on account of "the recovery of his Majesty the King of Great Britain," at which were present "the Envoys of England, France, Holland, and Portugal, and persons of the first distinction."—Smith, *N. Y. City in* 1789, 241. The New York newspapers of the time, now available in New York, make no mention of the event. 4

The comedy "The Clandestine Marriage," and a farce, "The Citizen," are performed at the John Street Theatre. "The President "

1789 June 4 of the United States and his Lady—the Most Honorable Robert Morris and Lady—the Gentlemen of the President's Suite—Honorable General Knox and Lady—Baron Steuben—and many other respectable and distinguished characters, honored the Theatre by their presence."—*Gaz. of U. S.*, Je 5, 1789; *Daily Adv.*, Je 5 and 6 1789; Ford, *Washington and the Theatre*, 36–37. This is the first recorded mention of Mrs. Washington's first appearance in New York outside her own house since her arrival.—Smith, *N. Y. City in* 1789, 240.

5 Geo Clinton's election as governor is celebrated by a grand jubilee at Fraunces Tavern.—Bayles, *Old Taverns of N. Y.*, 343. This was the tavern in Cortlandt St.—See My 9.

" The correct lines of the Turtle Bay patent are the subject of inquiry in connection with the sale of the Common Lands.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 455.

" Joshua Levy is paid £11:3 "for the hire of his Store for a Watch House."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 457. See, further, N 20.

9 "A Republican" sends from Albany to Francis Childs, for publication in *The Daily Advertiser* of New York, a letter which had been contributed by "Pro Republica" to the *Albany Register* on June 6, consisting of a long and timely criticism of the use of titles by newspapers when referring to Americans of distinction, many examples of which are transcribed from the *Gazette of the United States*. It calls attention to the fact that congress has "testified their sense of the insignificance of empty titles." Particular reference is made to the mention, in the *Gaz. of the U. S.* of May 30, of the names of the ladies present at Mrs. Washington's reception.—*Daily Adv.*, Je 19, 1789. See My 27.

10 The common council appoints a committee "to confer with the Representatives of this City in the Legislature . . . on the most eligible Measures of obtaining from the State for the use of this City the Lands at the Fort & Battery & Nutten Island."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 457. See, further, Jl 30.

" The common council directs it also "to confer with the Representatives of this City in the Legislature . . . on the Subject of providing by Lottery or otherwise of Monies, beyond what are already directed to be raised by Tax, to defray the Expenses of the improvements & Repairs to the City Hall."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 457. See, further, Je 18.

" The mayor reports to the common council that, for 330 tavern licenses which he has granted from March 1, 1788, to March 1, 1789, at 30s. each, he has received £495. The board directs that he retain 6s. out of each license fee, "being so much allowed to him by this Board as usual for performing the Duties of his Office as Mayor," and that he pay a like sum out of each license fee to the city clerk for his services, and the rest to the city treasurer for the use of the city.

The mayor also reports that, from Feb. 1, 1787, to Jan. 31, 1788, after deducting for collecting, he had received £580:15 as clerk of the market, of which his moiety was £290:7:6; also that, from Feb. 1, 1788, to Feb. 1, 1789, after such deduction, he had received £584:0:6, of which his share was £292:0:3. The other moiety he has paid to the city treasurer for the use of the city.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 457–58. See, however, D 11.

" The common council orders the city treasurer to "pay off the Bond from this Corporation to Isaac Sears, deceased, assigned to Thomas Ten Eyck, as the state of the Revenue Fund shall permit."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 458. This refers to Sears's interest in the liberty-pole site which he conveyed to the city, Oct. 19, 1785 (*q. v.*); see also F 3, 1770.

The statement made by Miss Mary L. Booth (*Hist. of the City of N. Y.*, 581) that payment was never made, and that "the grounds to the northwest of the City Hall still belong to the heirs of the New York Liberty Boys" (see I: 372–73; also Ja 6 and Je 20, 1785), is therefore doubly in error. Nothing has been found in the official records, either by Comptroller Prendergast's assistants or by the historical expert of the Title Guarantee and Trust Co., to justify the assumption that Isaac Sears was acting in any but a private capacity in this transaction. Secondly, the researches instituted for the author by the comptroller's office (see I: 373, footnote) have resulted, since the publication of Vol. I of this work, in the discovery of the record in the department of finance that the bond of Isaac Sears, assigned to Thomas Ten Eyck, was paid off. This appears in the following entries in the city chamberlain's Record A, pp. 299 and 303:

June 12, 1789—"Sundry Accounts to City Cash—Interest paid Thos. T. Eyck
Interest on a Bond to Isaac Sears . . . £8:7:9
"Bonds Payable—in part for the principal of D° £67:16:0

July 24, 1789—"Sundry Accounts to City Cash—Interest Account
"For interest on a Bond to Isaac Sears paid Thos. T. Eyck, from May 1, last . £1:3:4
"Bonds Payable—paid D° in full for principal of D° £100:0:0"

These payments retired the bond of the corporation to Isaac Sears, dated Oct. 19, 1785, representing the purchase price of his interest in the Harris plot (to wit, £80, with interest from February, 1770), amounting to £167:16.—See Je 20 and O 19, 1785.

The common council appoints a committee "to report a plan for enclosing the Ground in front of the Alms House &c & putting it into Grass & planting Trees therein."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 459. The work of developing this project lasted about five years.—See *ibid.*, Vols. I and II. "

The French States General reorganizes as the National Assembly.—Anderson, *Constitutions & other Select Docs. Illus. of Hist. of France* (1789–1907), 1–2. 17

"His Excellency the President of the United States has been much indisposed for several days past, which has caused great anxiety in the breast of every true friend to America; yesterday he was visited by several physicians, and a chain extended across the street to prevent the passing of carriages before his door."—*N. Y. Jour.*, Je 18, 1789. His illness was caused by a malignant carbuncle which compelled him to lie on one side for six weeks and troubled him for a much longer time. Dr. Samuel Bard was in frequent attendance.—Smith, *N. Y. City in* 1789, 241; Ford, *The True Geo. Washington* (1896), 52–53, and authorities there cited. 18

The common council decides, after hearing the report of the committee appointed on June 10 (*q. v.*), to apply to the Bank of New York for a loan of the further sum of £2,000, believing that it will be sufficient to complete the repairs and alterations on the city hall.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 461. The bank, however, refused, and on June 24 the common council ordered that $1,200 be borrowed elsewhere.—*Ibid.*, I: 465. See, however, *ibid.*, I: 491–92; and Ja 15, 1790. "

George Remsen and others, in a petition to the common council, dated June 8, state that they have partly built by subscription a market-house "between the Exchange and the East River, On the Spot where a Bridge has been erected;" and that, as it stands "over the Spot where a Bridge lately Stood," they have saved the city treasury over £30 which would have been necessary to repair the bridge. They therefore ask the board to contribute £15 to enable them to complete the market-house.—From the original petition (in metal file No. 7, city clerk's record-room), endorsed "read June 18th, 1789." The board grants £15 toward finishing it (see O 14, 1788).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 461. See Je 30. "

The common council orders that the width of "the middle Road through the Common Lands" be increased 10 ft. on each side, and that this extra width be deducted from the Common Lands.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 462. On July 17, the order of June 18 was reconsidered, and it was decided to take the total of 20 feet from the east side only.—*Ibid.*, I: 471. This was Manhattan Avenue, which was part of, or the same as, the Middle Road.—See L. M. R. K., III: 1005. "

"The President has been confined to his bed for a week past with a fever, and a violent tumor on his thigh;—I have now, however, the pleasure to inform you that the former has left him, and the latter in a fair way of being removed . . ."—Baker, *Washington after the Rev.*, 140, citing letter from Tobias Lear to Clement Biddle. See, further, Jl 3. 22

It is reported by a joint committee of the U. S. senate and house of representatives that the two rooms on the first floor in the southwest angle of the city hall are not necessary for the accommodation of congress, and they suggest that these rooms be used by such persons as the city may employ to take care of the building. Rinier Skaats is accordingly appointed to this duty, and the board orders "that one of the windows of the said Rooms be converted into a Door," also that conductors be fixed on the city hall to prevent danger from lightning.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 462–63. Rinier Skaats was keeper of the old federal hall before receiving this new 24

1789 June 24 appointment. He was a striking personality,—wearing "a sort of Dutch pea-jacket, with short skirts, a pair of regular Dutch breeches, coming about as low as his knee-pan, woollen hose, with high-quartered shoes with square buckles."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 17, 1831, citing the *N. Y. Mirror*. See, also, *Man. Com. Coun.* (1857), 424, where, however, Bartholomew Skaats is the one described.

" The common council appoints a committee to report to the board a list of "the Materials & Articles remaing at the City Hall & that they cause them to be collected & deposited in some safe Place."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 463. This probably refers to the building materials used in the alterations, which, however, are not yet complete.—See *ibid.*, I: 465.

" The sum of £50 remains due on a bond given by Nicholas Bogert, Henry Remsen, and others, to complete the purchase price of "the Lot of Ground whereon the Oswego Market is erected" (see L. M. R. K., III: 959), and suit has been brought against them. They petition the common council for aid in discharging the debt, and the subject is referred to a committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 463–64.

" The northward regulation of Greenwich St. is indicated by a city ordinance of this date to pave it from Barclay to Murray St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 464. *Cf.* O 30.

" The common council agrees to grant to Trinity Corporation the triangular piece of ground at the junction of the Post and Bloomingdale Roads (see Ag 20, 1788) at an annual rental of £18. The clerk of the board is directed to ascertain if the church will accept these terms, and if so to prepare the lease.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 464–65. See, further, Jl 27.

" The committee appointed to superintend the sale of the Common Lands (see Ap 3) reports by schedules the lots sold at auction and private sale, showing lot numbers, acreage, buyers, price, etc. The common council orders that the seal of the corporation be affixed to the articles of agreement.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 466–67, 467. For the application of these terms in the case of a sale or release to Trinity corporation, see F 26, 1790.

" A warrant is issued to pay Peter Elting £1:16:6. Part of this sum (£1:3) was "for Carriage & Liquour for Committee on Common Lands;" and the rest (0:16:3) was "for Building Stairs & Cleaning Murrays Wharf for Reception of the President."—From original audited bill, in metal file No. 8, city clerk's record-room; *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 467.

30 The common council orders that the "fœderal Ship" ("Hamilton"), which was used in the procession on the adoption of the new constitution by the state of New York (see Je 23, 1788), be removed from the Bowling Green; also that the fence be repaired, and the Bowling Green rented.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 468.

" The common council appoints a committee to "direct the removal of the Butchers &c out of the Exchange & to regulate the standings in the new Market [see Je 18] lately erected there."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 468. See D 4.

July 3 Washington writes to Jas. McHenry: "I have now the pleasure to inform you, that my health is restored, but a feebleness still hangs upon me, and I am much incommoded by the incision, which was made in a very large and painful tumor on the protuberance of my thigh. This prevents me from walking or sitting. . . . I am able to take exercise in my coach, by having it so contrived as to extend myself the full length of it."—*Writings of Washington* (Ford ed.), XI: 401; Baker, *Washington after the Rev.*, 140.

" A list is prepared of "Proprietors Names of Chatham Street July 3, 1789,"—from Magazine and Queen Sts. to Beekman St. It gives their names, sizes of lots, etc. The lots include that of the "Brick Meeting," and the spaces "from Goal pale fence to George Street" and "from Tryon Row to New Goal Fence of pales." The width of George St. is 25 ft.; of Frankfort St., 32 ft. 6 in.; of Thomas St., 42 ft. on one side of Chatham St. and 45 ft. 6 in. on the other side.—From MS. in package marked "N. Y. City, 1760–1800, Miscellaneous," in collection of the N. Y. H. S.

4 The presence of Washington in New York makes the celebration of Independence Day especially noteworthy. The legion of Gen. Malcom's brigade, composed of the grenadiers, infantry, troop of horse, and brigade company of artillery, under the command of Col. Chrystie, are reviewed "in the field." On their return from the parade, "they passed the house of the President of the United States, who appeared at his door in a suit of regimentals, and was saluted by the troops as they passed. His late indisposition deprived the troops of the honor and satisfaction of being reviewed by him in the field." At noon a salute was fired from the fort by Col. Bauman, and at four o'clock the officers "sat down to an entertainment provided for them at Mr. Samuel Fraunces's in Cortlandt-street, when toasts, suited to the occasion, were drunk."—*N. Y. Jour.*, Jl 9, 1789. July 4

Members of "Society of the Cincinnati of the State of New York" and other state societies at present in the city met together at the City Tavern. A committee was appointed to wait on the president "with the congratulations of the day," and from thence to proceed to the vice-president, and the speaker of the house of representatives. An address was made to the president, to which he replied. The Society of the Cincinnati then "proceeded in procession, attended by Col. Bauman's regiment of artillery and band of music (whose appearance was truly martial) to St. Paul's church, where in the presence of a most respectable and brilliant audience, an elegant eulogium on Major General Nathaniel Greene was delivered by Col. Alexander Hamilton. The society on this occasion were honored by the presence of the Lady and Family of the President, his indisposition (the inconvenience of which thanks be to Heaven, are nearly surmounted) prevented his personal attendance—the Vice-President and ladies of his family, the senate, the speaker and the house of representatives. . . ."—*Daily Adv.*, Jl 6; *Gaz. of the U. S.*, Jl 10, 1789. The Cincinnati "wore their eagles at their button-holes, and were preceded by a flag."—*Jour. of Wm. Maclay*, 100.

It was possibly on this day, which was Saturday, that the following incident occurred, described by Dr. Buchanan (Washington's god-son) who, in 1860, wrote about his former playmate, the young "G. W. Custis," and other topics:

"The general's coach, with cream-colored horses with white manes and tails, was sent as usual on a Saturday for me to dine. . . . I found him and lady in the back dining-room, and after a time he disappeared, shortly thereafter making his appearance in full dress, black silk-velvet chapeau, and elegant steel-hilted sword. A servant soon approached him and the general followed him to the stoop, with sloping steps both up and down Cherry-street, before which were congregated a number of gentlemen to whom Washington . . . addressed a few words. . . . The company then came into the house, and were served with cakes and wine. On their departure the general again retired and came down to dinner in his usual costume of pepper-and-salt colored clothes. . . ."—*Hist. Mag.*, 1st ser., IV: 138–39.

"This day is published by Hodge, Allen and Campbell, and sold at their respective book-stores, the New-York Directory, and Register, for the year 1789, illustrated with an accurate and elegant plan of the city of New York, and part of Long Island, including the Suburbs. . . ."—*Daily Adv.*, Jl 10, 1789. It is a 12mo volume of 144 pages. The title-page reads: *The New-York Directory, and Register, For the Year 1789. Illustrated with an accurate and elegant Plan of the City of New-York, and part of Long-Island, including the Suburbs, with all the Streets, Lanes, Public Buildings, Wharves, &c. exactly laid down, from the latest Survey. Containing,* 10

An alphabetical List of the Names, Occupations, and Places of abode of the Citizens,
A Register of the Congress of the United States,
Foreign Ministers,
Governors of different States,
Officers of the State of New York,
Officers in Chancery,
Assembly,
Senate,
Officers of City and County,
Chamber of Commerce,
Marine Society,
Assurance Company,
Ministers of the Gospel,
Medical Society,
The other Societies in the City,
Roll of Attornies of Supreme Court,
Columbia College,
Library Society,
Militia Officers,
Masonic Lodges,
Post Days, Stages, and Coach Rates,
Impost Law,
Extracts from sundry Laws for the regulation of Trade, &c.

Price—3s. 6d. with the Plan of the City. New-York, printed For Hodge, Allen, and Campbell, and sold at their respective Stores. M, DCCLXXXIX.

The folding "Plan of the City of New York," drawn by "I [J] M'Comb, Junr," and engraved by C. Tiebout, measures 14⅜ in. wide and 8¾ in. high., and contains a list of "References" to numbered landmarks in the city, as far north as the house of "Mr Lispenard" on the road to Greenwich, at the North River (see L. M. R. K.,

1789 July 10 III: 950). On the back of the title-page is printed an address "To the Public" by the publishers, dated July 4, 1789, explaining certain desired improvements in the text, including the following statement: "The editors hoped to have had it in their power to add the names of the continental officers appointed under the new constitution, . . . but those appointments not being yet established, and the call for the book becoming very general, they were therefore induced to give it without further delay in its present state . . ." (see also p. 103). A table of "Contents" precedes the list of names and addresses, which in turn is followed by the lists, etc. mentioned in the title-page, and a few others not mentioned there. These lists begin, on p. 101, with the names and addresses of the "Congress of the United States," preceded by those of "George Washington, Esq. . . . No. 3, Cherry street," and "John Adams, Esq. . . . Greenwich road." Senator Robert Morris, for example, is at "39 Great dock street," and Saml. A. Otis, the secretary of the senate, is at "5 Wall street." F. A. Muhlenberg, the speaker of the house, is at "Rev. Dr. Kunzie's, 24 Chatham row." Representative James Madison, Jr., of Virginia, is at "19 Maiden lane." The directory contains about 4,500 names. Of New York residents, John Jay resides at 133 Broadway, Alexander Hamilton, attorney at law, has an office or resides at 58 Wall St., and Aaron Burr, attorney at law, at the corner of Nassau and Little Queen (Cedar) Sts. For Burr's house, see also Ja 5, 1790.

13 The legislature passes the following resolution:

"... that Fort George in the City of New-York, and the lands adjoining to the same, ought to be reserved and secured for public uses; and that a proper House ought to be erected on part of the ground, for the residence and accommodation of the President of the United States; and that the Legislature will at their next meeting make the necessary legislative provision in the premises [see Ja 14, 1790]. And the Governor of this State is hereby requested, to cause the street commonly called Broadway, to be continued through the said fort, and to direct the materials of the said fort, and of the battery, to be collected and secured, at the expense of the State."—*Assembly Jour.*, 13th sess., 15.

An open letter, dated Aug. 1, and signed by "A Number of Citizens," advised "the Representatives of this city" that "The stranger will certainly redicule the taste of the city in making choice of a spot which has two such gentell, delicate and sweet smelling avenues to court, through petticoat Lane and Stone street. The ground we would recommend would be either Spring Garden, or some spot on Rutger's farm, or what was formerly Delancey's, where there will be ground sufficient for the building, out-houses, stables, court, square, garden, and walk."—*N. Y. Jour.*, Ag 6, 1789. A government house had been projected in 1774–75 (see F 26, Mr 1, 11, Ap 12, 1774, and Mr 7, 1775), but the war prevented its erection.

14 The Bastile is razed by a mob, and the French Revolution inaugurated.—Guizot, *Hist. of France*, VI: 13–18.

16 Agreeable to resolution of the common council on June 25, regarding the further sale of lots of the Common Lands, the committee superintending it reports the sale of eight lots at auction for a total of £1,140:4, and the board orders that articles of sale be executed for these. Two other lots are ordered sold at private sale. —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 467, 470, 478; *Daily Adv.*, Jl 16, 1789.

The common council also orders that the committee take measures "for running out & ascertaining the boundary Line between the proprietors of the Lands between the East River & the Common Lands."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 471.

18 Washington commends "models of machines for reaping and threshing and for cutting and deepening canals, which were exhibited to him by Henry Harbough of Baltimore."—Smith, *N. Y. City in* 1789, 239.

21 The importation of copper coins from neighbouring states still causes their depreciation (see Je 8 and 20, 1787). The common council recommends that they be rated at 48 coppers to the shilling. —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 472.

For cases wherein this valuation was the cause of loss, *vide ibid.*, I: 473, 520. Another case is found in an undated petition, probably soon after this date, the original of which is preserved in file No. 7, city clerk's record-room, signed by John Hicks, Henry Dawson, Gilbert V. Mater, and Jacob Wilkins, Jr., which states that, as "owners of the Ferry Boats which ply from Brooklyn & the Fly Market," they have "for this some time past taken a Quantity of Coppers for ferriage &c: at the Rate of Twenty to a shilling;" and they complain that these coppers are "now lying on their hands and must of Course be a very great loss in their present depreciation." They ask the common council to "receive them on the same Conditions from the 1st to 20th July." They explain further that the public "seldom presents any other Money to pay their passage." Since then the board recommended that these coins be valued "at Forty Eight to a Shilling" (*vide supra*), and that inconvenience and loss will continue "unless Recd for Rent" by the common council. July 21

Later, copper coins ceased to circulate, and a plan was adopted for the city to issue bills of one penny, two pence, and three pence, to the total value of £1,000.—See F 26, 1790.

" The common council passes ordinances for paving Hanover Sq. and Vesey and Chatham Sts.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 472.

" "All persons having accounts for goods furnished, or repairs done to the house of the President of the United States, previous to the 1st day of May last, are hereby desired to leave the same with Andrew G. Fraunces, No. 69. Crown-street, near the Bathing House, North River, on or before the first day of August next."—*N. Y. Packet*, Jl 25, 1789.

27 Trinity Corporation sells 16 lots at Vauxhall to Abraham Wilson and gives him a perpetual lease of the lots between Vauxhall and the Hudson River.—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). This Vauxhall property occupied the west half of the block bounded by Greenwich, Chambers, and Warren Sts., and West Broadway. For outline of its previous history, see L. M. R. K., III: 981.

" Trinity vestry agrees "to take a Lease for the Triangular piece of Ground near the Road from this City to Boston from the Corporation of the City at the Rent of Seventeen pounds per Annum." —*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). This is evidently the ground offered by the common council on June 24 (*q. v.*) at £18. See, further, F 26, 1790.

28 Washington is now well enough "to receive visits of compliment from many official characters and citizens." Until "his strength shall be more fully restored," he proposes to receive only on Tuesdays. Mrs. Washington "will be at home every Friday, at 8 o'clock P. M. to see company."—*Daily Adv.*, Jl 29, 1789.

" Bancker makes a survey of "Mr Foxcrafts Rose Hill at Greenwich."—From original in Bancker Coll. (box G-M, folder "Greenwich Village") in N. Y. P. L. This should not be confused with the "Rose Hill" of John Watts on 24th St. near Second Ave.—L. M. R. K., III: 951.

29 Mayor Duane informs the common council that Gov. Clinton intends, on July 30 (*q. v.*), "to view the Fort and Battery to see what may be necessary" to be done towards opening & continuing the Broad Way through the same" (see Je 10), and that he wishes the corporation to accompany him.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 473.

" The "want of a Regulation taking place in Mulberry Street and that part of Catharine Street between Mulberry and Bayard Streets" induces the residents in that vicinity to petition the common council for relief from the flooding of their lands when it rains. They recommend that "the Streets might be so Regulated as to Carry the Water through Cross Street into the Fresh Water pond."

At the same time, the inhabitants of Roosevelt St. petition the common council against leading the water from Mulberry Street through Roosevelt Street.—From the original petitions (in metal box No. 8, city clerk's record-room), endorsed "read July 29th 1789 & referred to committee."

" The proprietors of lots in Chambers St., in a petition to the common council, "to direct the said Street to be regulated conformable to your general plan," say that this street "still continues in its natural irregular state," and that they are "desirous of improving their respective Lots," and are "at a loss how to sink Cellars and raise buildings thereon."—See the original petition in the record-room, city clerk's office. It is endorsed: "read July 29th 1789 & referred to the Aldn & Assist. of the West Ward." The survey of this street was approved on Aug. 19 (*q. v.*).

30 The governor, attended by the common council, having viewed the ground at the Fort and Battery ("which by concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly are reserved for public use and for continuing the Broad Way through to the River"), the mayor informs the board that the governor has proposed "to remove so much of the Fort" as obstructs "the Line of the Broad Way to the River," at the expense of the state; and the mayor indicates that it would be proper for the city "to run a Wharf or Bulkhead in the River, along the Battery from Ells Corner to the Flat Rock, to receive the earth to be removed from the Fort & to enlarge

1789 July 30 the Area of the Battery." The board resolves to "run a wharf or Bulkhead" accordingly, and a committee is appointed to procure someone "to make the said Wharf on Contract," and report an estimate.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), 474–75. See, further, Ag 12.

" Jas. Nicholson, one of the assistant aldermen, holds "a Sum of Money arising from the Sale of Stone brought from the Battery to the City Hall." The common council resolves that, after paying him (presumably for making the sale), the balance be appropriated "to the painting & compleating such parts of the City Hall as may be necessary for it's preservation;" a committee is appointed "to direct the Business."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 475, 477.

Aug. 4 The privileged classes in France are abolished by the National Assembly.—Anderson, *Constitutions & other Select Docs. Illus. of Hist. of France* (1789–1907), 11–14.

" The legislature presents to Washington an address of congratulation upon his election to the presidency. His recent indisposition was the cause of its not being presented sooner. The address, which is dated "Albany July 15," is signed by Pierre Van Cortlandt, president of the senate, and Gulian Verplanck, speaker of the assembly. Washington replied expressing appreciation.—*Gaz. of the U. S.*, Ag 8, 1789.

6 "The proprietor of the speaking figure informs the public that he has compleated a small Balloon, he is making to ascend with, which will be exhibited on Friday 7th inst. to ascend at 6 o'clock in the afternoon from the fort, for the benefit of the large Balloon.—Joseph Decker."—*N. Y. Packet*, Ag 6, 1789. See, further, Ag 11.

7 By act of congress, the war department of the United States is organized, having charge, under the president, of matters relating to the land and navy forces and Indian affairs. Gen. Knox was later (see S 12) appointed the first secretary of war.—*Senate Jour.* (1789), 90; Winsor, VII: 357.

10 The public and private constitutions of the "Tammany Society or Columbian Order" are agreed upon. A photostat of this original constitution, made from the document in Tammany Hall and bearing the signatures of members from this date to April 3, 1916, is in the MSS. Div., N. Y. P. L. The first name which appears is that of William Mooney, Grand Sachem. The public constitution was published by Thos. Greenleaf in 1789.

The *N. Y. Directory* for 1789 contains the following notice of the society: "This being a national society consists of Americans born, who fill all offices and adopted Americans, who are eligible to the honorary posts of warrior and hunter. It is founded on the true principles of patriotism, and has for its motives charity and brotherly love. Its officers consist of one grand sachem, twelve sachems, one treasurer, one secretary, one door-keeper—it is divided into thirteen tribes, which severally represent a state; each tribe is governed by a sachem, the honorary posts in which are one warrior and one hunter." New constitutions were adopted in 1813 (*q. v.*, Ag 9).

11 "The Proprietor of the Speaking Figure, informs the public, who were disappointed in seeing the ascent of the small balloon; which descended in Haerlem River, 9 miles from place of ascent. He has constructed another of 30 feet in circumference, for the benefit of the large balloon; it will ascend on the 15th inst. from a lot near the Race-ground, belonging to Mr. Seaman, bounded by Eagle, Suffolk and Cellar streets near Alderman Ivers's.—Joseph Decker."—*N. Y. Packet*, Ag 11; *N. Y. Jour.*, Ag 13, 1789. The large balloon was later scheduled to ascend on Sept. 24, but, as the newspaper report states, it went up "in fumo."—*Ibid.*, S 24, 1789.

12 The committee appointed to consider "erecting a Wharf or Bulkhead at the Battery to receive the Earth to be taken from the Fort" reports to the common council several plans with estimates of expense. The board decides "that a Wharf or Bulkhead be errected on a Line from the Corner of Kennedy's Wharf to the North Wt Bastion of the Battery," and that the committee "take Order for the immediate erection of the said Wharf in the most economical & best manner," reporting from time to time to the board. —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 476–77. See, further, Ag 19.

13 A yacht race takes place "without the Hook." The pilot-boat "York," commanded by M. Daniels, "fairly beat the Virginia-built schooner Union, Capt. S. Merry, belonging to Curracoa." The breeze was light. They ran 14 leagues in five hours. "Upwards of 30 sail of vessels were at the match—and it is supposed near 2000 l. thus exchanged their owners."—*N. Y. Jour.*, Ag 20, 1789. The race was run for a purse of "fifty half-joes," besides "other small bets."—*Ibid.*, Ag 13, 1789.

Aug. 19 Washington receives and answers an address from "The Bishops, the Clergy, and Laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina, in Convention at Philadelphia, 7th August, 1789."—*Gaz. of the U. S.*, Ag 22, 1789.

" The common council passes an ordinance "to regulate the ringing or tolling of the Bells of the Several Churches in this City for Funerals."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 478.

" Elias Burger, Jr., enters into an agreement with the city to build a wharf or bulkhead "from the Corner of Kennedy's Wharf into the northwest Bastion of the Battery" (see Ag 12). It is to be 12 feet wide at the bottom and 8 feet 6 inches at the top; the front "battering" and the rear perpendicular; the surface of the wharf to be "two feet above the level of the lower Corner of Kennedy's Wharf and filled in with stone to the top;" with "four Oak standards of four by six Inches thick let in flush with the front into every length of Logs of thirty feet and fastened with a twelve Inch ragged Iron spike into each Log;" also "one Brace of Ten Inches diameter dovetailed in the front and Rear Logs in every course at the distance of nine feet," and "after the third course there shall be anchor pieces of Ten Inches diameter and thirty feet long dovetailed and bolted into the front and Rear pieces of the wharf at every Eighteen feet distance," etc. The whole wharf is to "be built of pitch pine under water and of other pine wood above water," and is to be finished by Oct. 15. The cost is to be £378.—From the original agreement, signed by Burger, in city clerk's record-room. See also *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 478. Burger was paid for the work by instalments: Sept. 9, £100; Oct. 12, £100; Oct. 30, £100; Jan. 29, 1790, £78.—*Ibid.* I: 483, 492, 501, 520. See, further, My 19, 1790.

" The common council approves a survey of Chambers St. (see Jl 29), and orders that it be filed.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 478.

22 William Maclay records in his journal a graphic description of Washington's attitude toward the senate during a discussion of Indian affairs; the interruption caused by the noise of carriages, etc. He is led to think, by the debate, that the president "wishes to tread on the necks of the Senate."—*Jour. of Wm. Maclay*, 128–31.

25 Mary Washington, the mother of the president, dies at her home in Fredericksburg, Va.—*Gaz. of the U. S.*, S 9, 1789.

26 Among many notable wax-works of contemporary subjects, exhibited by "Mr. Bowen" at "No. 74 Water St., opposite the Crane-Wharf," is one of "The President of the United States, sitting under a Canopy, in his Military Dress.—Over the Head of his Excellency a Fame is suspended (also in Wax) crowning him with a Wreath of Laurels."—*N. Y. Jour.*, Ag 27, 1789. See, further, S 14.

" At its meetings on this and subsequent days, the subject of regulating and paving streets was uppermost in the transactions of the common council.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 479–80, 481–82, etc.

27 A debate occurs in the house of representatives regarding the location of the permanent seat of government.—*Annals of Congress* (Wash., 1834), I: 786–848. See also Jl 16, 1790.

" William Maclay describes a solemn and formal dinner which he attended at the president's house. After Mrs. Washington withdrew with the ladies, "I expected the men would now begin," writes Mr. Maclay, "but the same stillness remained. The President told of a New England clergyman who had lost a hat and wig in passing a river called the Brunks [Bronx]. He smiled, and everybody else laughed. He now and then said a sentence or two on some common subject, and what he said was not amiss.—The President kept a fork in his hand, when the cloth was taken away, I thought for the purpose of picking nuts. He ate no nuts, however, but played with the fork, striking on the edge of the table with it."—*Jour. of Wm. Maclay*, 137–38.

Sept. 1 The "elder Dr. Bard" describes features of New York which make it "one of the healthiest cities of the continent." This statement is confirmed by "the complexion, health and vigor of its inhabitants."—*Daily Adv.*, S 1, 1789.

3 The president has appointed Andrew Ellicot to perform certain duties in the office of "Geographer to the United States," formerly executed by the late Mr. Hutchins.—*N. Y. Jour.*, S 3, 17, 1789.

8 The first public levee held by the president since the death of his mother (see Ag 25) occurs. Several who attend wear "American mourning."—*Gaz. of the U. S.*, S 12, 1789.

9 The court of general sessions having adjudged that the house

1789 Sept. 9 of Dr. Thomas Jones is a nuisance by standing on part of Barclay St., the common council denies his petition for compensation for loss he sustains on his house and grounds due to widening the street.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 482. See, however, Ap 16, 1790.

" Mulberry Street is a hilly road.—See O 23. The common council approves a survey for digging out and filling in this street, and orders that it be filed, and an ordinance prepared for levelling the street accordingly.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 482. See Ag 23, 1786. Such an ordinance was agreed to on Oct. 12.—*Ibid.*, I: 493. See, however, O 23.

10 The plan of a "tontine," as proposed to bankers, is published. The leading feature is that it is "to close with the longest liver."—*N. Y. Jour.*, S 10, 1789. *Cf.* D 12.

11 The president nominates and, with the consent of the senate, appoints, Alexander Hamilton to be secretary of the treasury.—*Gaz. of the U. S.*, S 12, 1789; Baker, *Washington after the Rev.*, 139.

12 Gen. Henry Knox is appointed secretary of war.—*Gaz. of the U. S.*, S 16, 1789; Baker, *Washington after the Rev.*, 139.

" "The proprietor of the Speaking Figure informs the public he has compleated the Large Balloon, which is upwards of 100 feet in circumference, and will ascend the 23d inst. from a lot near the race-ground. Joseph Decker."—*N. Y. Packet*, S 12, 1789. See, further, S 23.

13 In pursuance of an appropriation made by act of congress on Aug. 20, Alexander Hamilton, secretary of the treasury, issues a warrant to the president, etc., of the Bank of New York to pay to the treasurer of the United States the sum of $20,000, this being the amount of a loan agreed to be made by this bank to the secretary of war. The original warrant is still owned by the bank. It is endorsed "No. 1."

14 President and Mrs. Washington and the Custis children visit Mr. Bowen's exhibition of wax-works, at No 74 Water St. (see Ag 26).—*Gaz. of the U. S.*, S 19, 1789.

15 The department of state is made the depository of the archives of the United States.—Winsor, VIII: 413.

16 The common council appoints a committee "to treat with the proprietor about the purchase of the Corner House opposite to the South East Corner of the City Hall."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 485. The committee reported on Sept. 29 that the property could be obtained for £450, and the board ordered that the committee conclude the bargain.—*Ibid.*, I: 488. On Oct. 12, the committee reported that it had bought the lot "of Mr Wm Leary" (probably agent for Catharine Provoost—see D 4) for £450, half to be paid in cash on delivery of the deed, and the other half in a city bond at interest. The board approved.—*Ibid.*, I: 493. This property, which was at No. 1 Broad St. (now covered by the building of J. P. Morgan & Co., bankers), was owned by the city from this time until 1816 (*q. v.*).—*Liber Deeds*, CXIV: 287; CCLXXIV: 214; and descrip. of Pl. 67, I: 448. See, further, O 23.

18 Congress passes "An Act for the temporary establishment of the Post-Office." This provides that the regulations "shall be the same as they last were under the resolutions and ordinances of the late Congress," and that the postmaster-general shall be "subject to the direction of the President of the United States." The act is to be in force only until the end of the next congressional session.—*Acts of Congress* (1789), chap. 16.

23 The "Air Balloon," announced on Sept. 12 to be exhibited on this day, does not ascend. It collects "two thirds of the city." The wind and "the great pressure of spectators" prevent Mr. Decker's giving "that satisfaction which he wished." He is blamed by some, "as if he designed it as a bubble," but of this the newspaper account clears him.—*N. Y. Packet*, S 24, 1789.

24 Congress passes and the president approves "An Act to establish the Judicial Courts of the United States." It provides for a supreme court, which shall consist of a chief-justice and five associate justices, who shall hold two sessions annually at the seat of government, one commencing the first Monday of February, and the other the first Monday of August. It divides the United States into 13 districts, by states, part of Massachusetts being joined to the Maine District, and part of Virginia to the Kentucky District; and a district court is provided for each of these districts, consisting of one judge who shall hold four sessions annually, at the times prescribed in the act, and shall have power to hold special courts at his discretion. The place where each district court is to be held is prescribed, that of the district of New York being in New York City. This was opened Feb. 2, 1790 (*q. v.*). The act further provides for a division of these districts (except those of Maine and Kentucky) into three circuits, the eastern circuit comprising the districts of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York. The times when the first session of the circuit court in the several districts shall commence are prescribed, that in New York being on April 4, 1790. The sessions of the circuit court in the district of New York shall be held alternately in New York City and Albany. The several other provisions of the act relate to various powers, the jurisdiction and operation allowed to these courts.—*Acts of Cong.* (1789), chap. 20 (first session of the first congress). Sept. 24

Elias Burger is paid £15 for a bulkhead across Murray Slip, and David Demarest £15 for filling in this slip.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 487. "

Payment is made to John McComb for surveying streets.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 487. "

Before the adjournment of the first congress on Sept. 29, the last day of the first session, the two houses appointed a joint committee to wait on the president and "request that he would recommend to the people of the United States a day of public thanksgiving and prayer to be observed by acknowledging, with grateful hearts, the many and signal favors of Almighty God, especially by affording them an opportunity peacefully to establish a constitution of government for their safety and happiness."—*Senate Jour.* (1789), 154. The proclamation, recommending Thursday, Nov. 26, for a national thanksgiving, was issued on Oct. 3 (*q. v.*). 26

Mrs. John Adams, writing from "Richmond Hill (N. Y.)" to her sister Elizabeth, the wife of Rev. John Shaw of Massachusetts, says: "The house in which we reside is situated upon a hill, the avenue to which is interspersed with forest trees, under which a shrubbery rather too luxuriant and wild has taken shelter, owing to its having been deprived by death, some years since, of its original proprietor [Abraham Mortier], who kept it in perfect order. In front of the house, the noble Hudson rolls his majestic waves, bearing upon his bosom innumerable small vessels, which are constantly forwarding the rich products of the neighbouring soil to the busy hand of a more extensive commerce. Beyond the Hudson rises to our view the fertile country of the Jerseys, covered with a golden harvest, and pouring forth plenty like the cornucopiæ of Ceres. On the right hand, an extensive plain presents us with a view of fields covered with verdure, and pastures full of cattle. On the left, the city opens upon us, intercepted only by clumps of trees, and some rising ground, which serves to heighten the beauty of the scene, by appearing to conceal a part. In the back ground, is a large flower-garden, enclosed with a hedge and some very handsome trees. On one side of it, a grove of pines and oaks fit for contemplation."—*Letters of Mrs. Adams* (ed. by C. F. Adams, 1848), 343–44. See also S 6, 1790. 27

The Richmond Hill house "was a wooden building of massive architecture, with a lofty portico supported by Ionic columns, the front walls decorated with pilasters of the same order. . . . There was a fine lawn around it, shaded by large and venerable oaks and lindens, and skirted on every side by a young but thrifty natural wood of an hundred acres or more." The door opened into "a spacious hall, with a small room on each side opening to more spacious apartments beyond." A side door on the right led to "a wide stair-case with a heavy mahogany railing." Gulian C. Verplanck thus describes an official dinner which was held there during Vice-President Adams's occupancy, in "a large room on the second story with wide Venetian windows in front, and a door opening to a balcony under the portico," and which he, then a member of the New York assembly, attended: "There, in the centre of the table, sat Vice President Adams, in full dress, with his bag and solitaire, his hair frizzed out each side of his face, as you see it in Stuart's older pictures of him. On his right sat Baron Steuben, our royalist republican disciplinarian general. On his left was Mr. Jefferson, who had just returned from France, conspicuous in his red waistcoat and breeches, the fashion of Versailles. Opposite sat Mrs. Adams with her cheerful intelligent face. She was placed between the courtly Count du Moustiers, the French ambassador, in his red-heeled shoes and ear-rings, and the grave, polite, and formally bowing Mr. Van Birkel, the learned and able envoy of Holland. There too was Chancellor Livingston, then still in the prime of life." The Count Du Moustiers was responsible for a striking incident of the occasion. He had shown himself conspicuously disin-

1789 Sept. 27 clined to partake of the luxuries of the table so that the other guests were much perplexed. Then the narrator of the story relates that "at length his own body cook, in a clean white linen cap, a clean white *tablier* before him, a brilliantly white damask *serviette* flung over his arm, and a warm pie of truffles and game in his hand, came bustling eagerly through the crowd of waiters, and placed it before the Count, who, reserving a moderate share to himself, distributed the rest among his neighbors."—*The Talisman for* 1830 (ed. by G. C. Verplanck, W. C. Bryant, and R. C. Sands, 1829), 338–41.

A description written in 1790 to accompany a view of Richmond Hill (see Pl. 55-a, Vol. I) stated that the place was "the property of Mrs. Jephson," and that it was "formerly the head-quarters of the President, when Commander in Chief of the American army, at the commencement of the late war" (see Je 20 and S 14, 1776).—*N. Y. Mag.* (1790), 317. See also Vol. I, p. 416; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1856), 475, under "Zant Berg;" L. M. R. K., III: 951, and 967 under "The Sand Hills."

28 In the morning, "the Light Horse, and the other Independent Companies in this city" paraded in Broadway, under command of Col. Bauman; they proceed to "the Race Ground," where they performed manœuvres, and a sham fight "that afforded the highest entertainment to the President, his Excellency the Governor, and a large concourse of respectable characters."—*Penn. Packet*, O 2, 1789.

29 Congress establishes a regular army.—*Senate Jour.*, 1st sess., 161.

" The common council passes an ordinance for paving Church St. from Barclay St. to the north side of the college gate.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 488.

30 The announcement is published that the president has appointed John Jay chief-justice, with the consent of the senate; also five associate justices, and the district judges of the thirteen states. Thomas Jefferson has been appointed secretary of state; Edmund Randolph attorney-general; and Samuel Osgood postmaster-general.—*Gaz. of the U. S.*, S 30, 1789; Baker, *Washington after the Rev.*, 139.

Oct. 1 Washington records: "Mr Thomas Nelson [son of Gov. Thos. Nelson, of Virginia] joined my family [as a secretary] this day."—*Washington's Diary;* Baker, *Washington after the Rev.*, 147.

3 Washington issues a proclamation for a day of thanksgiving on Nov. 26th.—*Gaz. of the U. S.*, O 7, 1789. "This action was criticised as infringing upon the prerogatives of the Governors of the States, but the discussion of the subject in the newspapers did not appear to meet with popular approval."—Smith, *N. Y. City in* 1789, 242.

" Washington records in his diary: "Sat for Mr. Ramage near two hours to-day, who was drawing a miniature Picture of me for Mrs. Washington."—*Diary of George Washington from* 1789 *to* 1791 (ed. by Lossing), 11. See also Dunlap, *Hist. of Arts of Design* (Goodspeed ed.), I: 267–68, and footnotes; Baker, *Washington after the Rev.*, 147.

"Walked in the afternoon, and sat about two o'clock for Madam de Brehan, to complete a miniature profile of me, which she had begun from memory, and which she had made exceedingly like the original."—*Diary, op. cit.;* Baker, *op. cit.* See O 12.

" Passengers for the Boston and Albany stages are asked to enter their names at the "Stage-house," which has been "removed from Mr. Fraunces' to Mr. Isaac Norton's, No. 160, Queen-street, opposite Mr. Walton's."—*N. Y. Packet*, O 3, 1789.

5 Pres. Washington writes to John Jay: "It is with singular pleasure that I address you as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, for which office your commission is enclosed. . . ."—*Corresp. and Pub. Papers of John Jay*, III: 378.

" On Oct. 5, 6, and 7, Washington conferred with Hamilton, Knox, Adams, and Jay, respectively, regarding a proposed trip through the Eastern States during the recess of congress. The proposal received their approval.—*Washington's Diary* (Lossing ed.), 11–14.

" At the sessions of the courts of oyer and terminer, and of general jail delivery, which were held in New York and ended Oct. 3, sentence of death was pronounced on one man for burglary, on three for robbery, and on one for forgery. These sentences were executed on Oct. 5.—*N. Y. Jour.*, O 8, 1789.

" The post-office is removed from No. 8 Wall St. (see My 16, 1785), temporarily, "to No. 62, corner of Crown-street, in Broadway." Sebastian Bauman is postmaster.—*N. Y. Jour.*, O 8, 1789. See My 2, 1791.

Oct. 5 The common council orders that the high constable "cause the 6 Watchmens Boxes, which are placed in the several Parts of this City, excepting such of them as are made use of by the Watchmen to be removed & deposited in safety to the Bridewell Yard."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 491. The cost of moving and repairing them was only £0:9:6.—*Ibid.*, I: 517. One of the watchmen's boxes in use a few years later (about 1810) is shown in a drawing by Chappel, owned by Mr. Edward W. C. Arnold. See A. Pl. 14-a, Vol. III, and its descrip., III: 873.

9 Washington, during exercise on horseback, visits the gardens of Mr. Perry and Mr. Williamson.—*Washington's Diary* (Lossing ed.), 16. "Perry's garden was on the west side of the Bloomingdale road, west of the present Union Square. Williamson's was a flower and nursery garden, and a place of public resort, on the east side of Greenwich Street, extending about three squares up from Harrison Street."—*Ibid.*, footnote.

10 Washington, accompanied by the vice-president, the governor, Mr. Izard, Col. Smith, and Maj. Jackson, goes in his barge to visit "Mr Prince's fruit gardens and shrubberies at Flushing, on Long Island." Returning, he stopped "at the seats of General and Mr Gouvernr Morris" (Morrisania), and proceeded to Harlem, where the party were met by Mrs. Washington, Mrs. Adams, and Mrs. Smith. They dined at "the tavern kept by a Capt. Mariner," and returned home in the evening.—*Washington's Diary* (Lossing ed.), 17–18. Regarding Marriner, see *ibid.*, footnote.

12 The frigate "l'Active," from the French squadron at Boston, having arrived on Oct. 11, the commander and other officers pay their respects to Pres. Washington. The next day the frigate "got under way for Boston, saluting the city as she passed."—*N. Y. Jour.*, O 15, 1789; *Washington's Diary.*

The author's collection contains a charming little water-colour view (21⅞ in. by 4⅜ in.) of the Hudson River, bearing the inscription "Vue de Paulus hook de l'apartement de Mde la Mpuise de Brehan à New York." There is a French frigate in the foreground, which may well have been "l'Active." This would fix the date of the drawing as Oct. 11 or 12, 1789.

We know from Griswold's *Republican Court*, 93, 145, that the Marchioness de Brehan was the sister of the French minister, Count de Moustier, and that she and her son accompanied him on his mission to this country. "She was a very clever woman, wrote with spirit, and had some skill as an artist. She made several portraits of Washington, one of which was presented by him to Mrs. Bingham, and of another, which was engraved in Paris, many copies were sent to Washington, and to her friends here, after her return to France." On the occasion of Washington's inauguration (see Ap 30), the count's residence in Broadway, near the Bowling Green, was brilliantly illuminated and decorated. The transparencies in front of the house may have been designed by Madame de Brehan, "who was always industrious with her pencil when not occupied with more immediate duties to society." Madame de Brehan probably lived with her brother in the house on Broadway, and the drawing in the author's collection was doubtless made from a window of this house.

" Mayor James Duane informs the common council of his appointment as judge of the U. S. district court, and the appointment of Richard Varick (the recorder) to be mayor in his stead. The board appoints a committee to attend the new mayor and see him qualified before the governor on Oct. 14.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 493. For a brief sketch of Varick's life, see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1861), 549. He was continued as mayor until Aug. 24, 1801 (*q. v.*).

" The common council orders that the commissioners of the almshouse take down the old powder-magazine at the almshouse, erected in 1747 (*q. v.*), and use the materials in building the store for the almshouse, to be erected there according to an order of May 4; £100 is paid toward building the store.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 493–94. On Dec. 11, £100 more was paid.—*Ibid.*, I: 509.

" The common council agrees to the following resolution: "Whereas Major Pierre C L'Enfant having at the Request of the Citizens furnished a Plan for altering and improving the City Hall so as to render it suitable for the reception and accommodation of the Congress of the United States, generously undertook to superintend and direct the Work: And in the execution thereof hath displayed a highly distinguished Degree of Skill and Taste in Architecture, and hath moreover exerted uncommon Zeal and Industry

1789 Oct. 12 in accomplishing the said Design, notwithstanding the unfavorable Season in which it was undertaken And the said Hall from his Talents and Exertions hath become a signal Ornament of this City and a Monument of the Munificence of the Citizens.

"Resolved therefore that the Thanks of this Board be presented to the said Major L'Enfant for his eminent Services in forming and executing the said Plan and that the Freedom of this City be presented to him under the common Seal of the Corporation as a Proof of their Esteem

"Resolved also that this Corporation, as a further proof of their Sense of the Services of the said Major L'Enfant in the premisses will convey to him in fee a Lot of their common Land containing the quantity of Ten Acres in such place as shall be agreed upon by a Committee of this Board." Such committee is appointed.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 495. See, further, D 30.

13 A deputation from the Society of Friends presents an address to Pres. Washington, to which he replies.—*Gaz. of the U. S.*, O 17, 1789. In his diary he refers to this as an address from "the People called Quakers."—*Washington's Diary* (Lossing ed.). For the text, see *Penn. Mag.*, XIII: 245. These were Philadelphia Quakers.

" The vice-president leaves New York "on a visit to his seat at Braintree, Massachusetts."—*N. Y. Jour.*, O 15, 1789.

" The first act of congress providing payments for invalid pensioners of the United States, which was approved Sept. 29, is published as a broadside; a copy is in the N. Y. P. L.

14 Richard Varick is installed as mayor.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831) I: 495.

15 Washington starts, "in his chariot and four," on his tour of the Eastern States.—*Gaz. of the U. S.*, O 17, 1789. His own record states: "Commenced my Journey about 9 o'clock for Boston. . . The Chief Justice, Mr. Jay—and the Secretaries of the Treasury and War Departments [Hamilton and Knox] accompanied me some distance out of the city. About 10 o'clock it began to Rain, and continued to do so till 11, when we arrived at the house of one Hoyatt, who keeps a Tavern at Kings-bridge, where we, that is, Major Jackson, Mr. Lear and myself with six servants, which composed my Retinue, dined. After dinner, through frequent light showers we proceed'd to the Tavern of a Mrs. Haviland at Rye. . . The distance of this day's travel was 31 miles, in which we passed through (after leaving the Bridge) East Chester, New Rochelle, and Mamaroneck."—*Washington's Diary* (ed. by Lossing, 1860), 19; *N. Y. Jour.*, O 22, 1789.

"According to one who witnessed his reception in one of the towns upon his route, Washington travelled in a post chaise drawn by four bay horses driven by postillions dressed in blanket-coats, liveries, jockey caps, buckskins, and boots. Col. Lear rode on one side of the chaise and Major Jackson on the other, while following it was a light baggage-waggon driven by a man in a round corduroy jacket, glazed hat, buckskins, and boots. In the rear there rode on horseback Washington's colored attendant, Billy, leading his white charger."—Smith, *N. Y. City in* 1789, 243. See also Winsor VII: 328.

22 Mrs. Washington, in the absence of Gen. Washington on his Eastern tour, writes in a letter: "I lead a very dull life here and know nothing that passes in the town. I never goe to any publick place,—indeed I think I am more like a state prisoner than anything else, there is certain bounds set for me which I must not depart from—and as I cannot doe as I like I am obstinate and stay at home a great deal."—Smith, *N. Y. City in* 1789, citing "Curiosities of American History."

23 The proprietors of "Houses and Lotts of Ground fronting Mulberry and Cross Streets in the Outward" petition the common council against the regulation of Mulberry St. which was approved on Sept. 9 (*q. v.*). They state that "Mott Street which is paralel to Mulberry Street and at the distance of less than two Hundred feet therefrom is at present Twenty five feet and upwards perpendicularly higher than Mulberry Street, where it is intersected by Cross Street, And as by the regulation refer'd to, Cross Street is to remain as it is, it will thereby consequently be rendered for ever impassable except by Foot Passengers."

They further state "that the Fresh Water Pond and the Wells supplied by it are the only resources that this City has for Water, that every regulation therefore that tends to lessen the Depth of Water in that Pond or to contaminate it by an Accumulation of filth, must be repugnant to the Interest and dangerous to the Health of the Citizens, that these consequences must result from rendering it the drain from all the Streets in its neighbourhood is too obvious to mention." Oct. 23

They object to the intended regulation also because "it appears to them very improper that the Water should be brought from Chatham Street (which is not to exceed the distance of a quarter of a Mile from the East River) to the Fresh Water Pond, and from thence to the North River which is more than treeble the distance, in the way it must of necessity pass, if at all, Viz^{t} Out by M^{r} Lespinards and which will be altogether impracticable when those Lands are Improved."

They state further "that a great proportion of the Land about Fresh Water is high and that it will be attended with a great deal of Expence to have it dug down to accommodate it to the small proportion that lies low, and must also be followed with an irrepairable loss and Damage to a number of Estates in that Quarter."

They ask "that the regulation of Mulberry Street, as reported on the Ninth day of Septem^{r} last may be reconsidered and that the regulation of the said Street, as agreed to by your Board on the First day of August 1786 may still be adhered to."

Among the signers of this petition are Robert R. Livingston, John R. Livingston, James Beekman, Leonard Lispenard, Hugh Gaine, and others.—From original petition (in metal file No. 8, city clerk's record-room), endorsed "read Oct^{r} 23^{d} 1789 & The whole Board to go & view the Ground to morrow." (A similar petition, with other signers, dated Sept. 12, was submitted to the board, and was reported unfavourably by the committee to whom it was referred.)

The record in the minutes is that the common council resolves to meet next day at the Plow and Harrow Tavern in the Out Ward (see L. M. R. K., III: 980), to view the streets in that neighbourhood, where Mulberry and St. James Sts. are situated.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 497. On Oct. 30, the board ordered that "any further operation on the Ordinance for filling in & levelling Mulberry Street be suspended until April next." In the mean time, a comprehensive survey was ordered, covering all that part of the city.—*Ibid.*, I: 501. Such survey was made, and ordered filed on April 6, 1790.—*Ibid.*, I: 537. For an outline history of Mulberry St., see L. M. R. K., III: 1006.

" The "Roof at backs of some of the Chimnies of the City Hall" leaks; the "Corner or audience Room" there remains unfinished; and "for want of a proper Ash House" the building might be endangered by fire. The common council appoints a committee to "get the said Chimnies leaded, the said Corner Room finished & an Ash House built in the most safe & convenient Place."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 498.

" The common council orders "that Chains be fixed across Front Street to prevent the Interruption by the passing of Carriages during Market Hours," so "that the Country People resorting [to] the Fly Market may be accommodated as much as possible."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 498.

The common council also conceives it necessary "that Chains be provided to fix across the Street at the Exchange to prevent the Courts of Justice & the Legislature when they meet from Interruption by the Noise of Carts."—*Ibid.*, I: 498. On Nov. 20, payment of £4:13:4 was made "for Chains fixed across the Street at the Exchange."—*Ibid.*, I: 506. See, further, D 11.

" Isaac Roosevelt and others petition the common council "that a Bulkhead may be laid across S^{t} James Slip & that the same be filled up a certain distance from Cherry Street." Referred to a committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 498. The committee reported estimates on Nov. 20, and was directed to close a contract. At the same time, the proprietors and occupants of lots at the lower end of St. James St. were ordered "to fill up the said Street, from where the Pavement ends, so as to make it more convenient & passable."—*Ibid.*, I: 504. On Dec. 4, £30 was paid to the committee on account, for the work of erecting the bulkhead.—*Ibid.*, I: 508. On Dec. 30, balance in full, £20.—*Ibid.*, I: 513.

" The common council orders "that the Ald^{n} & Assist^{t} of the Dock Ward direct such necessary Repairs to the Corner House [watch-house] opposite to the City Hall [see S 16] as to render it comfortable for the Watchmen & safe for the confinement of Persons who may be apprehended by the Watchmen in the night time."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 499. See, further, D 4.

" The common council resolves "that in future this Board will not grant any Money towards a Pump without a brass Chamber &

1789 unless the Well as to its make & Size be approved of by the Aldⁿ
O 23 & Assistᵗ of the Ward."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 499.

" The common council appoints a committee to make necessary repairs to "the Bridges of the Corporation Wharf at the North River."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 499. Payment of £11:3:4 was made for this on Nov. 20.—*Ibid.*, I: 506.

27 At the corner of Nassau and Ann Sts., stands Pearce's tavern.—*N. Y. Packet*, O 27, 1789.

30 The common council passes an ordinance "for the paving of Greenwich Street from Barclay to Warren Street & for compleating that part of Greenwich Street which lies opposite to Barclay Street."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 500. *Cf.* Je 24.

Nov. The common council orders "that the Aldⁿ & Assistᵗ of the
2 South Ward direct the Bridge North of the Exchange to be repaired."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 502. On Nov. 20, payment of £9:9:3 was made for these repairs (*ibid.*, I: 506), and on Jan. 15, 1790, £7:7:1 (*ibid.*, I: 517).

12 "Considerable progress has been made this season in the works at the Battery, one half of which are already compleated and formed into excellent wharves: the other half must lie over until next spring, but when finished will connect the whole into a most beautiful circuitous street around three-fourths of New York. from Greenwich street along the North River until it comes to White Hall, and from thence by the East River along Albany Pier, . . ."

The spire of Trinity Church, it is expected, "by help of good conductors, will be a great preservative against lightning, to all the houses situate within the distance of several hundred paces, and particularly so to the Federal Hall, where Congress meets."—*N. Y. Daily Gaz.*, N 12, 1789. See the Colden-Johnson correspondence on the subject of lightning-rods, Ap 3, 1764.

13 Washington, returning to New York from his New England tour, breakfasts "at Hoyet's tavern, this side Kings-bridge." Arriving at his house between 2 and 3 o'clock, he finds "Mrs. Washington and the rest of the family all well—and it being Mrs. Washington's night to receive visits, a pretty large company of ladies and gentlemen were present."—*Washington's Diary* (Lossing ed., 1860), 52. His arrival is announced by a federal salute from the Battery.—*N. Y. Jour.*, N 19, 1789. See also observations of "Rusticus" in the *Daily Adv.*, cited in Smith's *N. Y. City in* 1789, 243.

" The common council orders "that from this time to the 20th of March next the Watchmen parade at the Watch House [see O 23] and commence their Duty at seven O'Clock."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 503. For other early watch-houses, see L. M. R. K., III: 973. This "parade" was probably the march in column to the several posts, before the duties of the night commenced.

" The pumps or "engines" used by the firemen of this period are shown on an engraved certificate of a fireman's appointment.—See reproduction in *Man. Com. Coun.* (1854), opp. p. 153. See also engraved frontispiece of *The Deed of Settlement of the Mutual Assurance Co.* (N. Y., 1787).

14 Washington, in the afternoon, takes "a walk round the Battery," and later receives and answers an address from the president (John Wheelock) and corporation of Dartmouth College.—*Washington's Diary* (Lossing ed.), 53. This walk, which he mentions also on Dec. 7 and 9, and on other days, was his favourite exercise, although he also frequently refers in his diary to riding.

17 At the City Tavern (the present 115 Broadway) is given a performance of "Fashionable Ra[i]llery" by Mrs. Gardner of the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, who has been playing with great success in Jamaica and Charleston. To this are added songs and a "whimsical Mock Heroic after-piece," entitled, "The Mad Poetess." At this time the performance began at seven o'clock.—*Daily Adv.*, N 11, 1789.

20 "The improvements which have been made in every quarter of this City since last winter, seem almost incredible . . . The flaging of our streets add much to the convenience of the inhabitants, and the levelling of the Battery, so as to make a clear road from Broadway around the south end of the city, will be extremely conducive to health and exercise; add to this the beauty of the prospect, now ornamented by the spire of Trinity Church, which will have a fine effect to vessels coming from sea."—*N. Y. Daily Gaz.*, N 20, 1789.

" The commissioners of the almshouse and bridewell propose to the common council the establishing of a workhouse in the bridewell for idle and intemperate vagrants, who are now crowding the almshouse, imposing on the public, and incommoding those who Nov.
are real objects of charity. The board approves, and orders that 20
the commissioners carry the plan into execution.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 505. On the same day, the constables and marshals are paid £23:2:6 "for apprehendᵍ & conveying Vagrants to Bridewell."—*Ibid.*, I: 506.

The common council orders "that the public Hooks & Ladders " be removed from the Gang Way of Mʳ George Codwise to the Market House at Pecks Slip."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 506.

John McComb is paid £23:8:8 "for rebuilding the fire Engine " House in Vesey Street."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 506.

The city pays Jonathan Pearsee £260:9:8 "for subsisting criminal prisoners in Goal" from Oct. 1, 1788, to April 30, 1789; and Jameson Cox £88:4:2 for "the like" from Aug. 1 to Oct. 3, 1789.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 507. At its next meeting, Dec. 4, the common council ordered "that in future no criminal Prisoner confined in Goal be subsisted at the public expence without a special Order for the purpose from the Magistrate committing the prisoner."—*Ibid.*, I: 507. On Feb. 12, 1790, this was repealed, and a resolution passed "that in future no prisoner in Goal be subsisted at the public expence if the Magistrate shall signify in the Mittimus that such prisoner is not to be subsisted at the public expence."—*Ibid.*, I: 522.

There is "the fullest house of the Theatre ever known, owing 24
to the President and Lady being there, and its being previously known."—*Corresp. and Jour. of S. B. Webb*, III: 145; *N. Y. Jour.*, N 26, 1789; *Mag. of Am. Hist.*, XIX: 108. Washington's own record of the event is: ". . . Went to the play in the evening—sent tickets to the following ladies and gentlemen and invited them to seats in my box viz:—Mʳˢ Adams (lady of the Vice-President), Genl [Philip] Schuyler and lady, Mʳ [Rufus] King and lady, Majʳ Butler and lady, Colᵒ Hamilton and lady, Mʳˢ Green—all of whom accepted and came, except Mʳˢ Butler, who was indisposed."—*Washington's Diary* (Lossing ed., 1860), 56.

The occasion was a benefit for Mr. Wignell, given by the Old American Company. A comedy never before acted in America, called "The Toy; or, A Trip to Hampton Court," was presented, followed by "a Comic Sketch, interspersed with Music, called, Darby's Return, with an Account of the Countries which he has travelled through, particularly America."—*Daily Adv.*, N 24, 28, 1789. Dunlap describes the expression on the face of Washington during what seemed to be personal allusions to himself in the progress of the play. He smiled at lines alluding to the government, and when relieved of any further personalities "he indulged in that which was with him extremely rare, a hearty laugh."—*Hist. of the Am. Theatre* (1833), 160–61. See also Ford, *Washington and the Theatre.*

Lossing (*vide supra*), in a footnote, says that a German named Feyles was the leader of the orchestra at the John St. theatre. "He composed the *President's March* for this occasion, and that tune was played at the moment when Washington and his friends entered the theatre. It was afterwards slightly altered, and has been known as *Hail Columbia* ever since." *Cf. Hone's Diary*, II: 125.

The "Dancing Assembly" meets this evening (*Daily Adv.*, 25
N 24), instead of the following day which will be Thanksgiving Day. "The President & Lady and of course all the great folks of the City attend."—*Corresp. and Jour. of S. B. Webb*, III: 145. Washington records that he "stayed until 10 o'clock."—*Washington's Diary* (Lossing ed.), 58.

Washington records: "Being the day appointed for a Thanks- 26
giving [see S 26], I went to St. Paul's Church, though it was most inclement and stormy—but few people at Church."—*Washington's Diary* (Lossing ed.), 58.

Trumbull, the painter, arrives from Paris by way of London. " He proceeded to paint as many heads of the signers of the Declaration of Independence as were present in congress, at the second session which commenced on Jan. 4, 1790.—Note by Lossing, *The Diary of Washington* (1860), 90; *Autobiography, Reminiscences and Letters of John Trumbull*, I: 163; Dunlap, *Hist. of Arts of Design*, II: 38–39.

"The prisoners confined for debt in the city of New York most 27
respectfully beg leave to return their grateful thanks to the President of the United States, for his very acceptable donation on Thursday last [Thanksgiving Day]."—*N. Y. Jour.*, D 3, 1789.

The "President and his Lady, the Governor and his Lady, the 30
Chief Justice of the United States and his Lady," and other "dis-

1789 Nov. 30 tinguished characters," go to the theatre to see "Cymon and Sylvia," a "dramatic romance."—*N. Y. Jour.*, D 3, 1789; *Mag. of Am. Hist.*, XIX: 109, citing Washington's "Journal." The others to whom Washington presented tickets were: "Doct^r Johnson and lady, M^r Dalton and lady, the . . . Secretary of War and lady, Baron de Steuben, and M^rs Green."—*Washington's Diary* (Lossing ed.), 58. "This performance was not merely the last night of the season, but was also the last play seen by Washington in New York; before the theatre was reopened, the seat of government had been removed to Philadelphia."—Ford, *Washington and the Theatre* (Dunlap Soc. Pubs., 1899), 43.

" On or about this date, Vice-Pres. Adams returned "from his late visit to his seat in Braintree, Massachusetts."—*Gaz. of the U. S.*, D 9, 1789.

Dec. 1 Adam Gerard Mappa arrives in New York, bringing with him the equipment of the famous Voskens type foundry of Amsterdam, Holland. Early the following year he began operating the first commercial type foundry in the United States. According to the autobiography of Francis Adrian van der Kemp, Thomas Jefferson, then United States ambassador in France, suggested to Mappa that he take to America his complete "Letter Foundry," not alone for "the Western, but the Oriental languages at the value of at least about £3500 New York Currency."—*Francis Adrian van der Kemp: An Autobiography*, 140 *et seq.*

3 Notice is published that "persons who have demands against the United States, for articles supplied, or services performed in finishing or repairing the house of the Hon. Mr. Osgood, for the reception of the President of the United States, agreeably to an act of Congress, of the 15th April last, are hereby requested to call at No. 81, King-street, for the settlement of their accounts."—*Daily Adv.*, D 3, 1789.

4 The mayor delivers to the common council the title-deeds and release, from Catharine Provoost to the city corporation, "for House & Lot at the Corner of Broad-Street & Wall Street" (see S 16). This was the watch-house. The board orders that the mayor issue his warrant on the treasurer to pay her agent £225 (half the price), and that a bond from the city to her be issued for the balance at 5 percent.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 507. This bond was delivered to her agent (Wm. Leary—see S 16) on Dec. 17.—*Ibid.*

" The city pays £25 "towards compleating the Market House at the Exchange" (see Je 18).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 507.

11 The common council appoints a committee "to treat with M^r Bardin for the use of his Rooms, for the Courts of Justice, instead of the Exchange which will be wanted for the Meeting of the House of Assembly this Winter."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 508. See also O 23. On Dec. 18, the recorder reported that Bardin was willing to appropriate his rooms for this purpose, "on the public's providing the necessary fire Wood & Candles."—*Ibid.*, I: 511.

" "It being suggested by some of the Members that it would be more proper & consistent that this Board should establish a reasonable compensation to the Mayor of this City for his trouble in the execution of that Office instead of the uncertain Fees or allowance usually made to him out of the Monies arising from the public Markets & the Tavern Licenses &c^a;" now therefore, the board appoints a committee to treat with the mayor on the subject and report.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 509. See, further, D 30.

12 Washington records in his journal: "Exercised in the coach with Mrs. Washington and the two children (Master and Miss Custis) between breakfast and dinner—went the fourteen miles round." This was over the old Bloomingdale road on the west side of Manhattan Island, leaving what is now Riverside Park, near the bluff where General Grant's tomb now stands, by a cross-road, to the Kingsbridge, and returning by the old Boston Road.—*Mag. of Am. Hist.* (1888), XIX: 110. *Cf.* Ja 9, 1790.

" The plan of another tontine is published. The treasurers are Messrs. Lockharts, bankers in Pall Mall. The trustees of a guarantee fund of $600,000 are Francis Baring, Edmund Boehm, and Thomas Henchman, of London.—*N. Y. Packet*, D 12, 1789. *Cf.* S 10, 1789.

17 "The Secretary of the Treasury—the Comptroller—the Register—and the Auditor, have removed their offices from Broadway, to the corner of Dock and Broad streets, near the exchange."—*N. Y. Jour.*, D 17, 1789.

18 Washington records in his journal: "Read over and digested my thoughts upon the subject of a National Militia, from the plans of the militia of Europe, those of the Secretary of War, and the Baron de Steuben." On Dec. 19: "Committed the above thoughts to writing in order to send them to the Secretary of the Department of War, to be worked into the form of a Bill, with which to furnish the Committee of Congress which had been appointed to draught one" (see D 21).—*Mag. of Am. Hist.* (1888), XIX: 112. The report of the sec. of war, dated Jan. 18, 1790, presenting "A Plan for the General Arrangement of the Militia of the United States," was published in *Daily Adv.*, Ja 23–F 1, inclusive. The joint committee of congress sent the adopted bill to Washington for his approbation and signature, on April 29, 1790. It was entitled "An Act for Regulating the Military Establishment of the United States."—*Diary of Wahington*, ed. by Lossing (1860), 130. When Washington returned the bill with his signature, on the following day, he noted the fact in his diary, and added: "though I did not conceive that the Military establishment of the one was adequate to the exigencies of the Government, & the protection it was intended to afford."—*Ibid.*, 131. Dec. 18

A cook and a coachman are advertised for "for the Family of the President of the United States."—*N. Y. Packet*, D 19, 1789. Regarding the management of Washington's household under Samuel Fraunces, his steward, and the difficulty of procuring satisfactory servants, see Smith's *The City of N. Y. in* 1789, 236–37; De Voe, *Market Book*, 304. 19

Washington records in his diary: "Sat from ten to one o'clock for a M^r Savage, to draw my Portrait for the University of Cambridge, in the State of Massachusetts, at the request of the President and Governors of the said University."—*Washington's Diary* (Lossing ed.), 63. "The bust portrait painted by Edward Savage from this and the subsequent sittings recorded in the Diary is still owned by Harvard College. It represents Washington in uniform, with the order of the Cincinnati on the left breast, . . . Mr. Savage afterward (1792) engraved this portrait in the stipple manner. . . ."—Baker, *Washington after the Rev.* (1898), 164, footnote. 21

". . . the Legislature of the state, which is to convene in this city on Monday the 11th of January next, will be accommodated with rooms in the building over the Exchange Bridge. And that, during the sitting of the legislature, the courts will be held in some rooms fitted up for the purpose, in that spacious building which has been intended for an hospital."—*Daily Adv.*, D 25, 1789. 25

Mrs. Washington, in a letter to Mrs. Warren, wife of Gen. Warren, makes the following observations: ". . . Though the General's feelings and my own were perfectly in unison with respect to our predelection for private life, yet I cannot blame him for having acted according to his ideas of duty in obeying the voice of his country. The consciousness of having attempted to do all the good in his power, and the pleasure of finding his fellow-citizens so well satisfied with the disinterestedness of his conduct, will doubtless be some compensation for the great sacrifice which I know he has made. . . . 26

"With respect to myself, I sometimes think the arrangement is not quite as it ought to have been; that I, who had much rather be at home, should occupy a place with which a great many younger and gayer women would be prodigiously pleased.

". . . I know too much of the vanity of human affairs to expect felicity from the splendid scenes of public life. I am still determined to be cheerful and to be happy, in whatever situation I may be; for I have also learned from experience that the greater part of our happiness or misery depends upon our dispositions, and not upon our circumstances. . . .

"I have two of my grandchildren with me, who enjoy advantages in point of education. . . . My other two grandchildren are with their mother in Virginia.

"The President's health is quite re-established by his little journey. . . ."—*Am. Hist. and Literary Curiosities* (1860), 20–21.

The president's domestic family consisted of Mrs. Washington, the two adopted children (Eleanor Parke and Geo. Washington Parke Custis, the latter eight years of age); Mr. Tobias Lear, the principal secretary; Col. David Humphreys; Messrs. Lewis and Nelson, secretaries (the former a nephew of Washington, and the latter a son of Gov. Nelson of Virginia), and Maj. William Jackson, aide-de-camp.—Custis, *Recollections of Washington* (with notes by Lossing, 1860), 394.

The committee appointed on Oct 12 (*q. v.*) to report "the proper part of the Common Lands to locate the ten Acres to be 30

1789 Dec. 30 granted to Major L'Enfant," recommends "that ten Acres of the Common Lands between the Land of David Provoost dec[d] & the Post Road be assigned for the Purpose." This is agreed to by the members of the common council present, except the recorder. After motions are made for a grant of other lands instead of the foregoing, which neither the recorder nor three other members of the board concur in, the board orders "that one of the City Surveyors lay out the said ten Acres & that the Clerk prepare the Draft of a Grant accordingly."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 512. See, further, Ap 6, 1790.

" The committee appointed on Dec. 11 (*q.v.*) to treat with the mayor "on the subject of giving him a Compensation for his trouble in executing the Office . . . instead of the Fees usually allowed him," makes the following report: They estimate that Mayor Duane, during his mayoralty, received in fees and perquisites about £4,500, or an average of about £800 a year. During the first two years of his mayoralty, "he Appropriated to his own use the whole produ[c]e of the Fees arising from the Markets and Tavern Licenses;" but, for the last three years, "the Corporation have received for the use of the City, one half of the produce of the Fees arising from the Markets and Eighteen shillings for each Tavern Licence." Therefore, his fees and perquisites for the latter period have averaged only about £600 a year. The fees of the markets for the last three years have averaged about £290 a year; and the fees for tavern licenses during the same period about £210 a year. No certain estimate can be formed "of the Yearly amount of the Fees received by the Mayor of this City, on making Freemen, or Licences to Cartmen, Butchers and others, and on appointing Marshalls and other Officers in the City." The committee give their opinion, therefore, "that it would be proper, and have proposed to the present Mayor to pay him at the rate of Six hundred Pounds a Year, to commence the first day of January next. in Quarterly payments. . . ." Mayor Varick concurs in the report. —*M C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 513–14.

31 "The New-York Manufactory" is established in Vesey St. There are 14 weavers and more than 130 spinners. The object of the Manufacturing Society is to give employment to the industrious poor. John Pintard is secretary, and Alexander Robertson an active member. The linens, etc., manufactured here were sold at the factory.—*Daily Adv.*, D 31, 1789.

" The Free African School had its beginning about the end of this year.—*The N. Y. Mag. and Lit. Repository* (1793), 258.

1790

— New York City in 1790 was the largest city in the United States, with a population of 33,131; Philadelphia was second, with 28,522; and Boston third, with 18,320.—*Federal Census.*

— Early in this year, Duncan Phyfe, a Scotchman by birth and 22 years of age, came to New York from Albany, where he already had gone into business for himself as a cabinet-maker. His first shop was in Broad St.; he finally settled, in 1795, in Partition (Fulton) St., not far from the Common. Here he resided and worked during the rest of his life.—Cornelius, *Furniture Masterpieces of Duncan Phyfe* (1922), 37, 39. In a letter to the author, Mr. Cornelius gives his authorities for the foregoing statements. They are the notes of one Mr. Hagen, father of Ernest Hagen, cabinet-maker, published by Walter Dyer in *Early American Craftsmen;* the *City Directories;* and Goodrich's *Picture of N. Y.* (1828). When Partition and Fair Streets were rechristened Fulton Street, on Sept. 9, 1816 (*q.v.*), and the houses were renumbered, Phyfe's business addresses were Nos. 168 and 170, and his residence was opposite at No. 169. A contemporary water-colour view of his warehouse, salesroom, and workshop, as seen from his home, is reproduced as a frontispiece to Mr. Cornelius's book. It is owned by the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

— In this year, the Quakers purchased a site which, on modern maps, was on Liberty St., 60 ft. west of Liberty Pl.—See *Liber Deeds*, XLVI: 290 (New York). Here their third meeting-house was erected in 1802—a brick building, measuring 40 by 60 ft. In 1826, the building was sold to Grant Thorburn, who occupied it as a seed store for nearly ten years; and it was then demolished and large brick stores were erected in its place.—Greenleaf, *Hist. of the Churches*, 116–17; *cf. Liber Deeds*, CCIII: 309 (New York). Shown on Pls. 34, 40, 41, and 42, Vol. I. See also L. M. R. K., III: 928; Pl. 174, Vol. III. Onderdonk says that, in 1794, a building was put up on the land bought in 1790, which was used as a school and as a place of worship until 1802, when a new meeting-house was erected.—*Annals of Hempstead*, 102. 1790 —

Sometime between this year and June, 1793, the first flagstaff erected on the Battery was built, the site being, in the modern Battery Park, 8 few feet south-east of Greenwich St.—L. M. R. K., III: 962. No record of the erection of this flagstaff has been found. It first appears on the Drayton View (see Je 10–20, 1793, and Pl. 59, Vol. I), and the earliest known mention of it is in Drayton's letters of Je 15–25, 1793 (*q.v.*). As the old fort was ordered demolished on March 16, 1790 (*q.v.*), it is reasonable to assume that the flagstaff, which stood on the south-west bastion (see Pl. 46A-a, Vol. I), was taken down at this time, and the new one, known as the "churn," erected on the Battery soon after. The first reference to the flagstaff in the minutes is under date of July 22, 1793 (*q.v.*). This first flagstaff was taken down in 1809 (*q.v.*, O 23 and D 26), and a new one built. —

In this year, the Kennedy house, No. 1 Broadway, was occupied by a boarding school.—See descrip. of Pl. 98, III: 590. —

The assessors' and collectors' books this year show the following value of estates in the city of New York: —

	Valuation of estates in round numbers	Amount of taxation in round numbers
East Ward	£630,000	£4,226
South "	103,000	721
North "	278,000	1,930
West "	367,000	2,493
Dock "	235,000	1,603
Montgomerie Ward	519,000	3,720
Out "	186,000	1,729
Harlem "	20,000	95
Total	£2,338,000	£16,517

The average rate of taxation at this period was thirteen shillings and sixpence on £100.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1859), 512.

About this time, improvements on the east side of Broadway below Wall St. commenced, by the erection of first-class residences. For the names of the earliest occupants of the new buildings, see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1865), 523. —

About this time, a linseed oil factory, worked with wind sails, stood on a high wooded hill, about a quarter of a mile north-east of the Kolch. On the sloping hill back of the present city hall, toward the Kolch, there was a "beautiful meadow."—*Watson's Annals of N. Y.*, 171. —

An elevation and two plans of "Government House," were drawn at about this time by John McComb, Jr. They are reproduced in Vol. III, A. Pls. 10-a, b, and c. See also descrip. of Pl. 46 A-b, I: 357. —

About this time, a plan was prepared showing the level of Queen St. from Maiden Lane and the Fly Market to Ferry St. and Peck Slip.—See the original MS. (from Holden sale) in N. Y. H. S. —

In an undated petition (of about this time) to the common council, John Foxcroft states that, "before the late War, and at the time of the Invasion of New York by his Britannic Majesty's forces," he was "Agent to the British packets resorting to America," and "was necessarily stationed in this City to execute such Agency." He claims that, in 1784, he was "improperly taxed" under an act of the legislature for raising £100,000. He paid part of the tax under protest, and seeks reimbursement.—From the original MS. in metal file No. 7, city clerk's record-room. Foxcroft was also postmaster-general.—See Ag, 1776. Other original petitions of a similar character are in the same file in the record-room. —

In this month, T. and J. Swords began to publish *The New York Magazine, or Literary Repository.* The publication continued through 1797.—Ford, *Check-list of Am. Mag. printed in the 18th Cent.*, 9. See also Sabin, item No. 54799. Jan. —

Although the new (second) Trinity Church is not completed, a view of it, probably from the architect's drawing, is published and described in the first number of this magazine. This view is here reproduced as Pl. 54-a, Vol. I, and partly described on pp. 414–15, Vol. I. It is 104 ft. long and 72 ft. wide, and the steeple is 200 ft. high. The former edifice, burned in Sept., 1776 (*q.v.*), was larger—146 ft. long, including tower and chancel, and 72 ft. wide; but the steeple was only 180 ft. high. For more particular description, see Jl 14, 1827.

Washington records: "The Vice-President, the Governor, the 1

1790 Jan. 1 Senators, Members of the House of Representatives in Town, foreign public characters, and all the respectable citizens, came between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, to pay the compliments of the season to me—and in the afternoon a great number of gentlemen and ladies visited Mrs Washington on the same occasion."—*Washington's Diary* (Lossing ed.), 65.

5 Mrs. Byrne announces her removal to that "large, elegant and convenient dwelling house and garden, lately occupied by Col. Burr, and directly opposite to her late dwelling, corner of Nassau and Little Queen Streets. . . ."—*Daily Adv.*, Ja 5, 1790.

6 The senate meets at the federal hall for the beginning of the second session of the first congress, a quorum being present.—*Jour. of Wm. Maclay*, 173.

" Washington records: "Sat from half after 8 o'clock till 10 for the portrait painter, Mr Savage, to finish the picture of me which he had begun [see D 21, 1789] for the University of Cambridge."—*Washington's Diary* (ed. by Lossing, 1860), 66.

8 Washington describes in his diary the circumstantial details of his going to the city hall and reading, in the senate chamber, the "oral communication" which, as he recorded on Jan. 4, he desired to deliver to congress.—*Diary of Washington* (ed. by Lossing, 1860), 67–68. The method of reading messages to congress, by the president, was discontinued after Pres. John Adams's time, and not revived until 1913, by President Wilson.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 7, 1913.

9 Washington records that on this day he "Exercised with Mrs Washington and the children in the coach the 14 miles round."—*Washington's Diary* (Lossing ed.), 68. "The route was by the old Kings-Bridge road, which passed over Murray Hill, where Lexington Avenue now does, to McGowan's Pass at about One Hundred and Eighth Street; then across on a line with the Harlem River to Bloomingdale, and so down on the westerly side of the island."—*Ibid.*, footnote. *Cf.* D 12, 1789.

11 This is the day appointed for the convening of the legislature in "rooms in the building over the Exchange Bridge."—See D 25, 1789. Subsequent sessions were also held there, until March 12, 1793.—*Assemb. Jour.* (1790), 3; (1791), 3; (1792), 3; (1792–93), 3, 242, 247; *Senate Jour.* (1790), 3; (1791), 3; (1792), 3; (1792–93), 3, 114, 117. The legislature convened at Albany on Jan. 7, 1794 (*q. v.*).

" Washington communicates to both houses of congress "transcripts of the adoption and ratification of the New Constitution by the State of North Carolina."—*Washington's Diary* (Lossing ed.), 69.

14 At 11 o'clock in the morning the senate waits on Pres. Washington "at his house in Cherry-street," and presents an address in answer to his speech at the opening of the session. This address, dated Jan. 11, and signed by Vice-President Adams, the president of the senate, is replied to briefly by Washington.

At 12 o'clock, likewise, the house of representatives presents an address, signed by Frederick A. Muhlenberg, speaker, which is likewise briefly acknowledged.—*N. Y. Jour.*, Ja 21, 1790; *N. Y. Mag.*, Ja, 1790, p. 59. The members of both houses came in carriages, the representatives "with the Mace preceding the Speaker."—*Washington's Diary* (Lossing ed.), 71.

" The assembly appoints a committee "to prepare and bring in a bill agreeable to the concurrent resolution of the Senate and Assembly of July last [but see Jl 13, 1789], concerning Fort George, in the city of New-York, and the lands adjoining the same."—*Assemb. Jour.* (1790), 6. The bill was introduced on Feb. 4 (*q. v.*).

" Washington records in his diary (Lossing ed., 71) the names of his guests at dinner on this day, one of whom, William Maclay, thus refers to the event: "It was a great dinner—all in the taste of high life. I considered it as a part of my duty as a Senator to submit to it, and am glad it is over. The President is a cold, formal man; but I must declare that he treated me with great attention. I was the first person with whom he drank a glass of wine. I was often spoken to by him. Yet he knows how rigid a republican I am."—*Maclay's Jour.*, 177.

15 On hearing a committee report on the city's indebtedness to the Bank of New York, the common council orders that a bond of the corporation be issued for the payment of £1,502:4:11, with interest at seven percent.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 516.

The mayor presents to the board the draft of a petition to the legislature for a law authorizing the raising of money by lottery or otherwise "to discharge the Debt incurred by this Corporation for repairing & improving the City Hall." This is agreed to.—*Ibid.* See F 19. Jan. 15

He also presents the draft of a petition for a law "to raise £11000 by Tax for the support of the Poor & other contingent Expenses of this City & County the ensuing year." This is also agreed to.—*Ibid.* See also D 10, 1788; Ja 17, 1791.

The common council orders "that the Treasurer be directed to sell, in manner most advantageous, on or before the 20th April next, the Buildings, situate in the Rear of the Alms House, formerly occupied as Barracks—the Purchaser or Purchasors to remove all the Materials by the first day of June next."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 516. On Jan. 19, Daniel Phoenix, city treasurer, advertised for proposals.—*Daily Adv.*, Jan. 19, 1790. These barracks were built in 1757–8 (*q. v.*).—L. M. R. K., III: 924. "

Washington records: "Still indisposed with an aching tooth, and swelled and inflamed gum."—*Washington's Diary* (Lossing ed.), 72. A curious and interesting account of the several serious physical ailments which Washington suffered at various times was pub. in the *N. Y. Times*, Mr 19, 1923, citing *The N. Y. Medical Jour. and Medical Record.* See, further, My 10, 15, 24. 18

Levi Pease, of Boston, publishes the following notice regarding the "Boston Stage:" ". . . having contracted to carry the public mail in the stage from New-York to Boston, for the year 1790—commencing January the first to go twice a week till the first of May, and three times a week from first May to first November, and to employ a person to go thro' with the mail to take Care of it. He engages that this conductor shall transact all private business committed to him with fidelity at a reasonable Commission—he will carry bundles, money, newspapers, &c. And may be seen every Wednesday, and Saturday Evening in New York, at Fraunces Tavern, in Boston at the subscribers House, in Hartford at Frederick Bull's Coffee House. 20

"Four active men are now engaged as Conductors, who have given bonds for the faithful discharge of their trust."

The announcement adds that "The Boston, Albany and Philadelphia Stages now put up at Fraunces' Tavern, Cortlandt-Street, where passengers will please to apply."—*Gaz. of the U. S.*, Ja 20, 1790. This system of expressage or parcel-post between New York and Boston antedated by many years the so-called first express line which was established by Wm. F. Harnden in 1839.—See 1838–1839; Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, I: 378–80.

Washington records: "Exercised on horseback in the forenoon. Called in my ride on the Baron de Polnitz, to see the operation of his (Winlaw's) threshing machine." He describes it.—*Washington's Diary* (Lossing ed.), 72. 22

An advertisement is published asking for sealed proposals, prior to Jan. 31, "for building a brick house, forty feet long, by twenty-five feet wide, for the use of the Free Scholars of the First Presbyterian Church in this city." Ebenezer Hazard, on Broadway, has the plan of the building.—*Daily Adv.*, Ja 25, 1790. The building was finished and occupied in October.—See O 8. It stood on Nassau St., between Liberty and Cedar Sts., opposite the Middle Dutch Church.—*Proceedings* of the Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church (1784–1809), Vol. II (MS.); *Session Book* (*MS.*). 25

The assembly concurs in a senate resolution that Francis Childs be appointed "Printer to the State." The resolution requires that he shall print the state laws, the journals of both houses of the legislature, and that in his newspaper he shall publish the governor's proclamations, etc., all for the sum of £100 per annum, the printer to furnish the paper.—*Assemb. Jour.*, 13th sess., 20. 27

The "religious society called Quakers" having presented to the assembly an address "relative to permitting vessels to fit out in the port of New-York for the coast of Africa, for slaves," a committee of the assembly, while agreeing "in sentiment with the petitioners respecting the slave trade," deem it improper for the legislature to interfere, in as much as "the right of regulation is vested exclusively in the Congress of the United States."—*Assemb. Jour.*, 13th sess., 21. 28

The common council orders that fire buckets be made of sufficient size to hold 2½ gals. of water.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 517. 29

The city pays £2:5 for making constables' and marshals' staves, and £4:13:10½ for painting them.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 517. "

The committee appointed on Jan. 15 (*M. C. C.*, 1784–1831, I: 517; see also May 13, 1789) to report on the future disposition of the slaughter-house, and the best manner of disposing of the stalls and "

1790 Jan. 29 standings in the markets, reports as follows: It is the opinion of the committee that "the Butchers will be greatly accommodated, by being permitted to slaughter at their own Houses, subject to such Regulations as the Corporation may establish; whereby the Expense of keeping a public Slaughter House will hereafter be saved;" also "that the present Slaughter House should be let out for the space of one Year after the expiration of the present Lease, free of any charge of Repair to the Corporation, for the purpose of accommodating such Butchers as may not be immediately provided with private Slaughter Houses & allowing them time to erect the same;" that one single rate of fees for each market be established—40s. per month in the Fly Market, 30s. in the Oswego Market, and 15s. in the Exchange, Peck's Slip, and new markets,—with assessors appointed by the butchers themselves; the clerk of the markets to collect these assessments on the last Saturday in each month, and pay the amounts collected into the hands of the city chamberlain. By this method, an annual income of £1,555 would be raised, "attended with little trouble & Expence in the collection & less liable to the inconveniences & impositions to which the present Mode is exposed." It is ordered that the clerk prepare an ordinance to carry the report into effect.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 517–19. Such ordinance was adopted on Feb. 19.—*Ibid.*, I: 525. This was repealed on March 26, and a more effective ordinance passed.—*Ibid.*, I: 534.

" The "storing the Lamp Oil in Cask" being "subject to great waste from leakage," the common council appoints a committee to report "a proper place for the erection of a Cistern."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 519. On Feb. 26, the committee reported their opinion that "a House of 36 feet by 24 built of Brick & covered with Pantile with a Cellar at the one end & a Cistern or Cisterns at the other to contain fifty barrels That the Floor over the Cistern be made tight & descending from all sides towards the center over the Cisterns to receive the leakage of what may be stored in Cask, be erected in the yard behind the Bridewell." They estimated the expense of erecting such house at not more than £150. The report was agreed to by the board.—*Ibid.*, I: 526. On March 19, the board ordered that the committee "who reported on the Oil Store" be directed to cause it to be erected immediately.—*Ibid.*, I: 532. On March 26, £100 was advanced to the committee.—*Ibid.*, I: 535. Final payment of £188:19:5 was made on Sept. 17 (*q. v.*).

" The common council orders a payment of a bill for £11 "for Repairs to the Court Room in the Exchange."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 520. This was doubtless in preparation for its occupation by the supreme court.—See F 1.

Feb. 1 The first session of the supreme court of the United States is convened. A news report of the event, published next day, stated: "The Supreme Court Of the United States, convened yesterday [Feb. 1] in this city; but a sufficient number of the Judges not being present to form a quorum, the same was adjourned till this day [Feb. 2] one o'clock. The Hon. John Jay, Chief Justice of the United States, The Hon. William Cushing, and The Hon. James Wilson, Assistant Justices, appeared on the bench. John M'Kesson Esq. acted as Clerk. The Court Room at the Exchange was uncommonly crouded.—The Chief Justice and other Judges of the Supreme Court of this state; the Federal Judge for the District of New-York; the Mayor and Recorder of New-York; the Marshal of the district of New-York; the Sheriff, and many other officers, and a great number of the gentlemen of the bar attended on the occasion."—*Daily Adv.*, F 2, 1790; *Gaz. of the U. S.*, F 3, 6, and 10, 1790. See also Carson, *Hist. of the Supreme Ct. of the U. S.* (1902). For the act establishing the federal courts, see S 24, 1789.

" Washington writes: "Agreed on Saturday last to take Mr. McCombs' [Macomb's] house, lately occupied by the Minister of France, for one year from and after the first day of May next."—*Diary of Washington* (ed. by Lossing), 86; and see 87. For an account of the Macomb property, see descrip. of Pl. 56, I: 422; and "Bunker's Mansion House" in L. M. R. K., III: 977.

" The announcement is published that Mr. Trumbull, who has lately returned from Europe, "proposes to describe, in a series of Paintings, the most remarkable Events of the late American Revolution. He has in contemplation the following subjects, viz. 1. The Death of Warren at the Battle of Bunker's Hill. 2. The Death of Montgomery in the Attack of Quebec. 3. The Congress of 1776, in the Declaration of Independence. 4. The Surrender of the Hessians at Trenton. 5. The Death of Mercer at the Battle of Princeton. 6. The Surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga. 7. The Treaty with France. 8. The Surrender of Lord Cornwallis at York-Town. 9. The Signing the Treaty of Peace. 10. The Evacuation of New-York by the British in 1783. 11. The Resignation of General Washington. 12. The President received by the Ladies of Trenton at the Triumphal Arch. 13. The Inauguration of the President. Feb. 1

"The Portraits of the principal Actors in these great scenes will be preserved, and Prints will be published of the whole. The two first of these Subjects are finished, and the Paintings in the hands of eminent Engravers in Europe. Four others are commenced, some of which are half completed. These, with the remainder . . . will require many years of application . . . We understand that the Engravings are to be published in numbers, containing two each. The price will be three guineas for every print."—*N. Y. Mag.*, Ja, 1790, pp. 63–64.

" The expenses of the almshouse for the last quarter amount to £1,799:17:2⅓, and those of the bridewell to £236:0:1. The estimated amounts needed for the next quarter are £1,400 for the almshouse and £100 for the bridewell.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 521.

2 "The Federal Court for the district of New-York will be opened this day in the Consistory room opposite the Dutch Church in Garden-street."—*Daily Adv.*, F 2, 1790. This was the first session of this court, which was one of those established under the act of S 24, 1789 (*q. v.*).

Known as the "United States District Court," for the district of New York, it is opened by James Duane, the judge of the court. The first grand jury, having been summoned, is present, and Judge Duane addresses them at length, beginning: "Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, In a charge to the first Grand Inquest convened for this District, I tread an unbeaten path. We are now become emphatically a nation. A new Constitution pervades the United States, . . ."—*Daily Adv.*, F 3, 1790. On Feb. 4, when the district court met again, the grand jury presented an address to Judge Duane expressing thanks for the judge's charge, "in which the nature of our duty, and the judicial system of the United States are described in the clearest manner, and recommended by the most cogent reasons. . . ."—*Ibid.*, F 5, 1790.

" "Rose Hill," a farm of 92 acres on the East River, "three miles from this city," is advertised for sale. There is "an elegant dwelling house, of 50 by 37 feet, a commodious farm-house of 50 by 20 feet, an excellent barn with carriage houses and stables, 80 by 40½ feet. . . ."—*Daily Adv.*, F 2, 1790. Rose Hill was the country seat of John Watts prior to the Revolution. It covered 25 blocks of what became afterwards the Eighteenth Ward of the city.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1856), 465. See also L. M. R. K., III: 951. See, further, S, 1790; Ja 31, 1811.

3 Washington records: "Visited the apartments in the house of Mr McComb's [Macomb]—made a disposition of the rooms—fixed on some furniture of the Minister's (which was to be sold, and was well adapted to particular public rooms)—and directed additional stables to be built."—*Washington's Diary* (Lossing ed.), 87.

After the removal of the federal government to Philadelphia, Washington wrote to his secretary, Tobias Lear, on Nov. 14: ". . . When all is done that can be done, the residence [selected for him in that city] will not be so commodious as the house I left in New York, for there (and the want of it will be found a real inconvenience at Mr. Morris's), my office was in a front room below, where persons on business were at once admitted; whereas now they will have to ascend two pairs of stairs, and to pass by the public rooms to go to it. Notwithstanding which, I am willing to allow as much as was paid to Mr. Macomb, and shall say nothing if more is demanded, unless there is apparent extortion, or the policy of delay is to see to what height rents will rise before mine is fixed. . . ."—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1855), 583.

4 In response to the assembly's action of Jan. 14 (*q. v.*), a bill is introduced entitled "An act for securing and improving certain lands in the city of New-York, for public uses."—*Assemb. Jour.* (1790), 27. After much discussion and amendment in both the assembly and the senate, the bill became a law on March 16 (*q. v.*). For its history during its passage through the two houses, see *Assemb. Jour.* (1790), 49, 50, 63–64, 74, 75–76; *Senate Jour.* (1790), 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 38; Rutherfurd, *Family Rec. & Events*, 144; *Daily Adv.*, Mr 4, 1790; *N. Y. Daily Gaz.*, Mr 4, 1790; *N. Y. Jour.*, Mr 11, 1790. See also F 19.

5 An advertisement offers for sale "That corner house which

1790 Feb. 5 makes the corner of Wall and Water Street, with the adjoining tenement, in Water Street commonly called the old Coffee House, [see Je 19, 1728] occupied at present by Mr Cusick the Hatter; the situation for business needs no discription, as it is well known to be one of the most Capital stands in the City. . . ."—*Daily Adv.* F 5, 1790. The houses were sold on Ja 31, 1792 to the Tontine Association.

6 This being "the anniversary of the Alliance between France and the United States," the day is celebrated "by the Chargé des [*sic*] Affaires of his Most Christian Majesty," who gives an entertainment "to his Excellency the Vice-President, the Honorable the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Chief Justice, and the Heads of the great Departments of the United States—to his Excellency the Governor, and the Honorable the Chancellor of the State of New-York, and to the Diplomatic Body, and Foreigners of distinction. . . ."—*Daily Adv.*, F 8, 1790.

" Washington writes: "Walked to my newly engaged lodgings to fix on a spot for a new stable which I was about to build. Agreed with——to erect one 30 feet square, 16 feet pitch, to contain 12 single stalls; a hay loft, racks, mangers, &c.; planked floor, and underpinned with stone, with windows between each stall, for £65."—*Diary of Washington* (ed. by Lossing), 88.

8 "On Monday [Feb. 8] the Grand Jury for the United States of this district, gave a very elegant entertainment to the Chief, Associate, and District Judges, The Attorney General and the officers of the Supreme and District Courts, at Fraunce's Tavern in Courtlandt-Street." After dinner "toasts were drank," the subjects of which were printed in the news report.—*Gaz. of U. S.*, F 10, 1790.

10 Washington writes: "Sat . . . for Mr. Trumbull to draw my picture in his historical pieces."—*Diary of Washington* (ed. by Lossing) 90 and 190. Lossing adds in a foot-note that these "historical pieces" were the battles of Trenton and Princeton. He again sat to Trumbull on F 12, 15, 18, 20, 27; Mr 4, 22; Jl 8, 12, 20, etc.—*Mag. of Am. Hist.* (1888), XIX: 113; Baker, *Washington after the Rev.*, 171 *et seq.*

12 The common council appoints a committee "to enquire into & cause a Survey to be made of the antient Bounds of the Fresh water Pond."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 523. There is in the Bancker Collection a copy, dated Feb. 17, 1790, and signed E. B. (Evert Bancker), of survey made Feb. 25, 1771 (*q.v.*), of the Fresh Water Pond.—See Vol. I, p. 358. *Cf.* Pl. 58, Vol. I. See also Ap 22, 1793.

13 Washington records: "Walked in the forenoon to the house to which I am about to remove. Gave directions for the arrangement of the furniture, &c. and had some of it put up."—*Washington's Diary* (Lossing ed.), 90. See also his entry of Feb. 16.

15 Several Oneida Indian chiefs, who came to New York to visit Washington, Clinton, and "the Great Council Fire of the United States," are entertained by the Tammany Soc. in their wigwam on Broadway (the City Hotel, 115 Broadway). After speeches and toasts, the Oneidas performed a dance which was loudly applauded.—*N. Y. Jour. & Pat. Reg.*, F 18, 1790. The society entertained the Creeks later in the year (see Jl 21 and Ag 2).

" Trinity vestry passes a resolution "That a Pew be appropriated for the Use of the President of the United States & properly ornamented, and that another Pew, opposite to the President's be set apart for the Governor of the State and Members of Congress." It is also resolved "that the Bishop wait upon the President & acquaint him that the Corporation have agreed to offer him a Pew in Trinity Church."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). For view of the president's pew in St. Paul's Chapel, see *Mag. of Am. Hist.* (1888), XIX: 107–113.

The vestry also resolves "that the Pews in Trinity Church be sold on the first Day of March next precisely at the Hour of eleven in the Morning, & that the Church be opened or consecrated on the 25th of the same Month."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*).

Also, that "Streets upon the Church Lands to the Northward of Reade Street, at right Angles with Hudson's River [are to] be successively named as follows—viz^{t}—Duane Street—Jay Street—Harison Street—Provoost Street—Moore Street—Beach Street—Hubert Street."—*Ibid.*

16 Washington receives papers from the secretary of war relative to "a correspondence to be opened between Col^{o} Hawkins, of the Senate, and Mr McGillivray, of the Creek Nation, for the purpose of getting the latter, with some other chiefs of that nation to this place, as an expedient to avert a war with them."—*Washington's Diary* (Lossing ed.), 94. See, further, Mr 10.

Feb. 16

18 The legislature passes an act to enable the common council to raise £13,000 by lottery to further defray the expenses of altering the city hall for the accommodation of congress.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1790), 13th sess., chap. 8. See, further, F 19.

19 A bill is pending in the assembly to apply to public use the fort, certain adjoining lands, and the Battery (see F 4). Although the city claims "Title as well to certain part of the said Lands as to the Soil from high to low Water Mark in the River in Front of the said Fort and Battery and the Lands adjoining the same;" yet the common council conceives that "the applying of the whole of the said Premises to public Uses will be beneficial to the Community." It is resolved that the board "signify their Consent that the said Lands and premises above mentioned should be vested in the Mayor Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York in Trust to remain for such public Uses as the Legislature of this State shall from time to time declare & for no other Use." The resolution is referred to the recorder to present it, if necessary, to the legislature.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 525. The bill was passed on March 16 (*q.v.*).

" The common council orders that the lamp committee "take order with respect to the removing the Lamps to the House, in the Broad Way, taken for the Residence of the President of the United States."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 525.

" The mayor lays before the common council a copy of the state law passed on Feb. 18 (*q.v.*), as petitioned for on Jan. 15 (*q.v.*), "authorizing this Corporation to raise £13000 by Lottery to discharge the Debt incurred by this Board in repairing & improving the City Hall." It is referred to a committee "to report a Scheme & the most proper Method of conducting the Business of the said Lottery."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 525. The committee reported its scheme on March 4 (*q.v.*).

" A committee of the common council suggests that a cistern to contain the public lamp oil be erected "in the Yard behind the Bridewell." The expense, "with what labor & materials may be furnished by the Alms House & Bridewell," will not exceed £150.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 525–26. See O 22.

20 Washington records: "Sat from 9 until 11, for Mr. Trumbull. Walked afterwards to my new house—then rode a few miles with Mrs. Washington and the children before dinner; after which I again visited my new house in my coach (because it rained)."—*Washington's Diary* (Lossing ed.), 95.

22 The Tammany Society celebrates the 58th birthday of Washington, and passes a resolution "that the 22nd day of February (corresponding with the 11th of February old style) be this day and ever hereafter commemorated by this Society as the birth of the illustrious George Washington," etc.—*N. Y. Jour.*, F 25, 1790. Kilroe, in his treatise on *Saint Tammany*, etc., 179, says: "This was the first anniversary of Washington's birthday after his inauguration, and its recognition by the Society was probably the first formal notice taken of the event in New York and perhaps in the United States."

" Washington records: "Set seriously about removing my furniture to my new house. Two of the gentlemen of the family had their beds taken there, and would sleep there to-night."—*Washington's Diary* (Lossing ed.), 96.

23 Washington's record of this day reads: "Few or no visitors at the Levee to-day, from the idea of my being on the move. After dinner, Mrs Washington, myself, and children removed, and lodged at our new habitation."—*Washington's Diary* (Lossing ed.), 96. On the next two days, he was occupied "arranging matters about the house."—*Ibid.*

In a detailed description of Washington's personal appearance and manner of address, written by a man whose father met Gen. and Mrs. Washington in their house in New York in 1790, there is the following account of the new residence: "The home of Washington was in the Broadway, and the street front was handsome.—The drawing-room in which I sat was lofty and spacious; but the furniture was not beyond that found in dwellings of opulent Americans in general, and might be called plain for its situation. The upper end of the room had glass doors, which opened upon a balcony commanding an extensive view of the Hudson River, interspersed with islands, and the Jersey shore on the opposite side. A grandson and daughter resided constantly in the house with the General, and a nephew of the General's, married to a niece of Mrs Washing-

1790 Feb. 23 ton, resided at Mount Vernon, the General's family seat in Virginia, his residence, as President, keeping him at the Seat of Government. The levees held by Washington, as President, were generally crowded, and held on Tuesday, between three and four o'clock. The President stood and received the bow of the person presented, who retired to make way for another. At the drawing-rooms Mrs Washington received the ladies who curtised, and passed aside without exchanging a word. Tea and coffee, with refreshments of all kinds, were laid in one part of the rooms, and before the individuals of the company retired, each lady was a second time led up to the lady President, made her second silent obeisåNce, and departed—nothing could be more simple, yet it was enough." —*Boston Patriot*, Jl 24, 1827. This description in the *Boston Patriot* is introduced with the statement that "The following article is from the London New Monthly Magazine. The London Sun attributes it to the pen of Hazlitt, and calls it 'A sketch of Washington, one of the greatest men the world has ever seen.'" See also Custis, *Recollections of Washington* (1860), 430–32, footnote.

26 The city treasurer suggests, in a letter to the common council, "the expediency of issuing small Notes to pass as a circulating Medium in this City and thereby remove the inconveniency which hath arisen to the Inhabitants from the want of small Change since the ceasing to pass of the Copper Coin." Whereupon, John Pintard, one of the assistant aldermen, submits a plan for this purpose, in which he says:

"Whereas the Inhabitants of this City have experienced great Losses from the circulation of base Coppers insomuch as at present to put an entire stop thereto whereby great inconveniences arise from the want of small change especially to the poorer Class of Citizens.

"In order to avoid the like ill consequences in future & prevent the gross Impositions which have been sustained by the coining and circulation of base Coppers; the following Plan for emitting small Bills of the value of one Penny, two Pence & three Pence, to the amount of one thousand Pounds current Money of the State of New York, is respectfully submitted." The bills are thus described:

"96,000 Bills of 1 Penny each is	£400
36,000 dº of 2 Pence	300
24 000 dº of 3 Pence	300
156 000 Bills	£1000.

Which Bills shall be respectively printed in the following Words.

"I promise to pay the bearer on demand . . . by order of the Corporation of the City of New York febʸ 26th 1790

"Daniel Phœnix City Treasurer."

Pintard's plan proposes the appointment of a committee of the board, acting gratis, to manage the details of ordering and printing the proposed bills, and putting them into circulation. The board approves the plan, and appoints Aldermen McCormick and Van Zandt and Mr. Pintard to be the committee to carry it into effect.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 526-28. On March 19, Hugh Gaine was paid £25 for printing these notes.—*Ibid.*, I: 532.

By May 14, it was found that the number issued was entirely insufficient, and a new issue to the amount of £1097:18 was ordered.—*Ibid.*, I: 547. Again, on July 19, a further emission was ordered, and the committee required to "attend the Treasurer in the burning of those of the former Emission which were become defaced & brought into the Treasury & Exchanged."—*Ibid.*, I: 565. For this issue Gaine was again paid £25.—*Ibid.*, I: 569. For the committee's report on this issue, see Ag 10.

Mar. 1 Washington records: "Exercised on horseback this forenoon, attended by Mr John Trumbull, who wanted to see me mounted." —*Washington's Diary* (Lossing ed.), 97.

" As announced (*Daily Adv.*, F 2), the pews in the new Trinity church are sold at auction. Many of the pews produced more than £50. The whole amount of the sale was £3,000.—*Ibid.*, Mr 2, 1790.

4 Samuel Johnson of North Carolina writes: "I have just left the President's where I had the pleasure of dining with almost every member of the Senate. We had some excellent champagne, and, after it, I had the honour of drinking coffee with his Lady, a most amiable woman. If I live much longer I believe that I shall at last be reconciled to the company of old women for her sake, a circumstance which I once thought impossible."—Smith, *N. Y. City in* 1789, 241.

Maclay records: "Dined with the President of the United States. It was a dinner of dignity. All the Senators were present and the Vice-President. I looked often around the company to find the happiest faces. Wisdom, forgive me if I wrong thee, but I thought folly and happiness most nearly allied. The President seemed to bear in his countenance a settled aspect of melancholy. No cheering ray of convivial sunshine broke through the cloudy gloom of settled seriousness. At every interval of eating or drinking he played on the table with a fork or knife, like a drumstick."—*Jour. of Wm. Maclay*, 206. Mar. 4

" The common council adopts the scheme of the lottery to raise money to discharge the debt incurred by the city for the alterations in the city hall.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 528–30. See Je 10 and 18, 1789; Ja 15, F 19, 1790. It was published in the *Daily Adv.*, Mr 15 *et seq.*, and in other papers. For the next lottery, see F 25, 1791.

" Gerard Bancker is mentioned in a record of this date as state treasurer. He is requested to deliver to the committee which was appointed "to direct the printing of the Notes to be circulated for small Change" (see F 26) the paper granted by the legislature for that purpose.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 530.

6 At this period, Washington recorded in his diary nearly every day his exercising on horseback, weather permitting, or in his coach or post-chaise with Mrs. Washington and the children, or his walking round the Battery.—Baker, *Washington after the Rev.*, 174 *passim*, and authorities there cited.

8 "Resolved that the Committee of Leases view the Ground above Mr Lispenard's adjoining to Spring Street & consider the Propriety of extending the said Street thro' the Land of this Corporation to Hudson's River."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*).

" An advertisement of this date shows that there was a theatre at No. 14 William St.—*Daily Adv.*, Mr 8, 1790.

10 Washington engages Col. Marinus Willett to go "as a private agent, but for public purposes, to Mr McGillivray, principal chief of the Creek Nation" (see F 16).—*Washington's Diary* (Lossing ed.), 99. On March 12, he signed his passport.—*Ibid.*, 104. Willett succeeded in inducing McGillivray to come to New York with the other chiefs of their nation (see Je 21), and a treaty was negotiated.

" "The Custom House is removed to No. 6, Mill Street [present S. William St. opp. Mill Lane], adjoining No. 15 Duke Street."—*Daily Adv.*, Mr 10, 1790. See also L. M. R. K., III: 974. It remained here until Sept. 1, 1798 (*q. v.*).

11 Marinus Willett writes from New York to De Witt Clinton: "Since my arrival here I have paid a visit to the prison—The wretchedness there is past my power to attempt a description—If distress ever claimed Legislative assistance, the melancholy situation of the Confined debtors in this place demand attention. My former opportunities enabled me to know their case to be always uncomfortable more so than the religion of Christians or sentiments of humanity justify—but the former circumstances bare no proportion to the present deplorable state of those unhappy people —May I not trust nothing I can say will be requisite to Induse you and the other Gentlemen who represent this city in our assembly to make an effort in favour of relief for those unfortunate members of our community?"—*Letters to De Witt Clinton* (*MS.*), I: 15, in Columbia Univ. Library.

12 An advertisement announces the intended sale at public auction, on May 3, of "A Farm At the 11 mile stone on New York Island late the property of Col. Roger Morris—the mansion house in point of elegance and spaciousness is equal to any in this state, and from its elevated position not only enjoys the most salubrious air, but affords a prospect extensively diversified and beautiful. The farm contains about 140 acres, the greatest part of which is mowing ground, and extends across the Island from the East to the North river. On the premises are a large coach house and barn, with a garden containing a variety of the best fruits."—*Daily Adv.*, Mr 12, 1790. Washington dined at the Morris house on July 10 (*q. v.*).

15 Washington receives an address from the Roman Catholics of the United States.—*Washington's Diary* (Lossing ed.), 105.

16 The demolition of Fort George and the erection of a government house (see Jl 13, 1789) are authorised by the legislature when it passes, on this day, "An Act for securing and improving certain Lands in the City of New York, for Public Uses, and for other purposes therein mentioned." The fort and "the battery adjacent thereto" are declared to be at present "useless for the purpose of defence." The law provides that part of Fort George and certain adjoining lands, described by specific boundaries, shall be "for

1790 Mar. 16 ever reserved for the purpose of erecting public buildings, and such works of defence as the Legislature shall from time to time direct," and that certain other lands near by shall be "vested in the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city of New York, to remain for the purpose of erecting public buildings, and works of defence thereon; but without any power to dispose thereof, for any use or purpose whatsoever, and without any power of selling any part thereof." The principal landmarks mentioned in the description of the lands are the "dwelling-house of Captain Archibald Kennedy," the "old secretary's office on Whitehall Street," the ground of Captain Thomas Randall, and the "lots which front on Pearl Street." The law also authorises the city corporation "to cause the said Fort George to be demolished, and the ground whereon the said Fort stands to be levelled, and also to cause a bulk head to be erected [see Mr 26], from the end of the bulk head lately erected by them, continuing the same to the south-west bastion of the Battery aforesaid; and to sell and dispose of the buildings and materials of the said Fort, and to apply the monies arising therefrom, towards the erecting the bulk head aforesaid." Gerard Bancker, Richard Varick, and John Watts are appointed commissioners "to cause a proper house and other necessary buildings, to be erected on some part of the lands, in the first enacting clause in this act mentioned, for the use of the government of this State; and to be applied to the temporary use and accommodation of the President of the United States of America, during such time as the Congress of the United States shall hold their sessions in the city of New-York," and the state treasurer is empowered to pay them £8,000 "for the purposes aforesaid."—*Laws of N. Y.*, 13th sess., chap. 25. See also Pl. 46A-c, Vol. I. On March 24 (*q. v.*), the commissioners advertised for plans for the government house.

" The New York Manufacturing Society is incorporated. Its object is "furnishing employment to the honest industrious poor." The company's stock is limited to £50,000.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1790), chap. 26 (Greenleaf, II: 309). It opened a workshop, in which were a carding-machine and two spinning jennies, and employed altogether 130 spinners and 14 weavers. "Jennies continued to be used to spin wool and to spin flax for sailcloth, but in the more rapidly organized and centralized cotton manufacture they were displaced almost immediately by Arkwright machinery" (see 1793).—Clark, *Hist. of Manufactures in the U. S.* 1607–1860, 192.

" Washington is visited "by a Mr. Warner Miflin, one of the People called Quakers; active in pursuit of the Measures laid before Congress for emancipating the Slaves."—*Washington's Diary* (Lossing ed.), 105. These measures produced much agitation in congress and throughout the country.—See the *Gaz. of the U. S.*, *passim.*

19 The common council appoints a committee "to view the Land at the Fort & Battery & report the necessary Measures to be taken by this Board with respect to the levelling of the same."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 531. See, further, Mr 26.

" The common council orders that Mr. Skaats "deposit the Key of the Exchange Room in a proper House in the Vicinity so that access may be had to the Bell and the Cap^{t} of the Watchman is directed to dispatch one of his Men to ring it immediately on the discovery of Fire."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 531. On May 14, payment of £4:10 was made "for hanging the bell in the Exchange."—*Ibid.*, I: 547.

" The common council orders that the alderman and assistant of the West Ward "direct a Bulkhead to be erected to prevent the running out of the Earth in the upper part of Greenwich Street."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 531–32.

22 "Resolved That the Committee of Leases be empowered to make, or confirm an Exchange with the Lutheran Congregation for Part of their Ground near Rector's Street."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). See Jl 12.

24 Richard Varick, John Watts, and Gerard Bancker, "commissioners appointed by a law of this State [see Mr 16] to build a Government House on the ground where Fort George now stands," advertise that "they are desirous of receiving plans for a house to contain, a room for the reception of the Legislature on public business, and drawing and dining room for special occasions; a drawing and dining room for private use, a room for a library, together with other requisite appartments and accommodations. It is at present proposed to front the house towards the Broad-Way, and that the extent in front shall be about eighty feet, and the depth as shall be found necessary.

"The sooner the plans shall be delivered is the more acceptable. "Any person or persons willing to contract for the delivery of timber, scantling, shingles, bricks or other materials will be pleased to deliver their proposals in writing at the office of the state treasurer No. 8 Great Dock-street."—*Daily Adv.*, Mr 24, 1790. See Mr 26. Mar. 24

Prof. John C. Van Dyke says: "at twenty-seven John Mc Comb designed the façade of Government House in New York."—*Rutgers College Pubs.*, No. 14, entitled *Queen's Building, Rutgers College*, 1809–1909, p. 24. However, the plan and elevation made by Mc Comb were evidently rejected, as they do not correspond with those of the Government House as executed. They are reproduced as A. Pls. 10-a and 10-b, Vol. III. The architect of the building has not been positively identified but was probably James Robinson.—See descrips. of Pl. 75, I: 460–61, and A. Pl. 10-a, III: 869–70.

The new Trinity Church is opened and consecrated, the service being attended by Pres. Washington, the bishops and clergy of all denominations, several members of congress, and other public officers, "together with an immense concourse of citizens." The sermon is preached by the Rev. Mr. Beach.—*Daily Adv.*, Mr 26, 1790; descrips. of Pl. 105, III: 607, and Pl. 122, III: 629. Washington records his occupying his pew for the first time on this occasion, stating that it "was constructed, and set apart for the President of the United Sts."—*Diary of Washington* (1860), III. 25

A letter from Albany contains the following: "I am happy to observe that the Legislature has granted eight thousand pounds for building a Government House [see Mr 16]. I fear the sum will be insufficient to do justice to the situation on which it is to be placed, which, for my own part, I conceive to be equal to any in America. 26

"I trust the Architect, who planned the Federal Building [L'Enfant], will have an opportunity of displaying his genious on the present occasion; and, from the taste he has displayed in the alterations and additions to the City Hall, I have no doubt that he will erect an edifice which will do honour to the city of New York."—*N. Y. Daily Gaz.*, Ap 2, 1790. See Ap 7.

" The common council, "conceiving it their Duty to use every Means in their Power to effect the compleat removal of the Earth & Stone & levelling the Ground at the Fort & Battery so as to accommodate the Building to be erected there for the use of the Governm^{t} [see Mr 24] and also to continue the Wharf or Bulkhead, in the River, to the Corner of the Battery at Whitehall Slip [see Mr. 16]; And this Board being at present destitute of the necessary pecuniary Means for the purposes aforesaid," it is resolved "that an Application be made to the Legislature for raising the Sum of £5000 for the purposes af^{d} in addition to the Sum directed by Law for defraying the contingent Expences of this City this Year." A petition to the legislature is drafted and agreed to for presentation.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 533. The legislature's permission was granted on April 5 (*q. v.*).

The board appoints Tobias Van Zandt and George Janeway commissioners "to superintend the taking down the Stone & removing the Earth of the Fort—That they set apart & reserve such & so much of the Stone as may be necessary for the erection of the Gov^{t} House and that the residue of the Stone be sold under their immediate Inspection for the best price that may be had and that they render an acc^{t} thereof to this Board." They are allowed 10s. for each day either of them attends to this business, "to be divided between them."—*Ibid.*, I: 534. See, further, Ap 6.

" Acting favourably on a petition of the firemen, the common council agrees to allow a "complement" of ten men for each engine; because, in the case of the smallest engines, which are used to approach nearest to a fire, "and are therefore best adapted for the Leaders [hose] to convey Water through Windows and narrow passes," only the firemen "are willing to support them, as it is attended by a general wetting by the Water which gushes out of the Seams."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 533.

The legislature passes "An Act for building a Bridge across Haerlem River." Lewis Morris, his heirs and assigns, are authorised, "at his and their own expence, to build a bridge from Haerlem across Haerlem river to Morrisania." The dimensions specified in the act are: Not less than 30 feet in width, "and between the centre arches thereof, shall be an opening not less than twenty five feet, over which shall be a draw not less than twelve feet, for the free passage of vessels with fixed standing masts." The toll-rates are also prescribed.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1790), chap. 37. Morris did not build, but sought financial aid in 1792 by proposing a plan of 31

1790 Mr 31 a tontine for the purpose.—See O 12, 1792; Mr 8, 1793; Mr. 24, 1795.

" By an "Act for the further Encouragement of Literature," the legislature authorises the regents to lease certain state lands (including Governor's Island) for the benefit of Columbia College and the academies in the state, and also grants them £1,000 "for the encouragement and promotion of science in the said college and the academies already incorporated." Governor's Island is to be so granted "that no more than two dwelling houses shall be erected on the said island."—*Laws of N. Y.*, 13th sess., chap. 38. See Ap 13.

" Wm. Maclay writes in his journal "nothing remarkable, save a violent attack on Hamilton by Judge [Edanus] Burke of South Carolina, which the men of the blade say must produce a duel." Four days later, April 4, he wrote: "The town is much agitated about a duel between Burke and Hamilton. So many people concerned in the business may really make the fools fight."—*Journal of William Maclay* (N. Y., 1890), 227, 230. None of the biographers of Hamilton makes mention of such a duel, which, it would seem, did not culminate.

Apr. 2 John Trumbull offers proposals at New York "for publishing by subscription, two prints from original pictures, painted by himself, representing the death of Gen. Warren, at the battle of Bunker's Hill, and the death of Gen. Montgomery in the attack of Quebec."—*Autobiography of John Trumbull* (1841), 164, 339–45.

3 Washington receives from the governor of the state an act of the legislature "ceding the Light House, at the Hook, to the United States."—*Diary of Washington* (1860), 116.

5 In response to the common council's petition of March 26 (*q. v.*), the state legislature grants permission for the raising of a sum not exceeding £5,000 by a tax on the real and personal estates of the inhabitants of New York City.—*Laws of N. Y.*, 13th sess., chap. 50. See Ap 6.

6 An act is passed by the legislature making it lawful for the treasurer "to cause the lot of land in the south ward of the city of New York formerly called the weigh-house lot to be sold at public vendue."—*Laws of N. Y.* (Swaine, 1790), chap. 54.

" Washington records: "Sat for Mr Savage, at the request of the Vice President, to have my Portrait drawn for him."—*Washington's Diary* (Lossing ed.), 117.

" The clerk of the common council presents to the board "a Map or Survey of the 10 Acres of Common Lands to be granted to Major L'Enfant agreable to the Resolutions of this Board" (see O 12 and D 30, 1789). The board approves. The land is thus described: "Beginning at the North Corner of the Lane of two Roods Wide leading from the Post Road to the farm of David provoost decd thence No 43° East along the post Road eleven Chains & sixty one Links, thence So 49° 30′ East seven Chains & eighty three Links thence So 35° 30′ West eleven Chains and seventy two Links. & thence North 49° & 30′ West, along the said Lane, nine Chains & thirty six Links to the place of beginning. Containing Ten Acres of Land." The board orders that the clerk prepare a draft of the grant accordingly.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 536. On April 16, such draft was presented by the clerk to the board, who thereupon ordered that it be engrossed.—*Ibid.*, I: 539. The position of this plot on the modern map would have been approximately between 66th and 70th Sts., east of Third Ave. See, further, Ap 30.

" The committee appointed (see Mr 19) "to consider of the Repairs & Improvements necessary to be made to the Battery and the Mode of carrying them into effect" reports:

"That they have ordered the Survey accompanying this Report to be made of the Battery from the Wharf erected by the Corporation last year to White Hall Slip.

"That in the Opinion of the Committee the said Wharf should be continued extending in a right Line to the Point A in the Survey being the outermost part of the Bastion on the Flat Rock and from thence in a straight direction to the Point B. being the South-west point of the Battery, agreable to the exterior Line A : B : in the Survey. . . .

"That the said Wharf so to be erected should in the Opinion of your Committee be constructed after a similar manner with the aforesaid part erected last Year and that Commissioners should be appointed to carry the same into immediate effect, authorized to make Contracts for the purpose in behalf of this Corporation upon the most œconomical Principles and that a Warrant be granted them upon the City Treasurer for said Purposes for a sum not exceeding five hundred Pounds and that they be accountable to this Board for the expenditure thereof. Apr. 6

"That the Commissioners so appointed should be instructed to lend every Assistance to the Commissioners for building the Government House, by levelling the Ground, digging the foundation for the Buildings about to be erected and preparing whatever Stone may be requisite for said Buildings & by lending every facility & Aid in their power to the said Commissioners."

The board appoints Ald. Isaac Stoutenburgh, Asst. Ald. Peter T. Curtenius, and John Pintard as such commissioners, and advances £500 to them.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 536–37.

" The common council requires a committee to "cause a Survey to be made of the Broad Way from the South side of the burnt lutheran Church [s. w. cor. Broadway and Rector St.] northwards" for the purpose of new paving Broadway.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 537. See, further, My 14.

7 The commissioners for building the government house advertise that they will continue to receive plans (see Mr 24) for the said house until April 12 at twelve o'clock, on which day, they mean to determine on the plan to be carried into execution. Masons and bricklayers, desirous to contract for the stone and brick work by the perch or rod are desired to send in their proposals without delay, to the state treasurer's office, No. 8 Great Dock.—*Daily Adv.*, Ap 7, 1790. The plan for the government house was chosen by April 26 (*q. v.*). The architect has not been positively identified, but was probably James Robinson. See descrip. of Pl. 55-b, Vol. I.

" Senator Maclay writes: "I went this afternoon to hear a negro preach. I can only say it would be a favor to religion in general if preachers manifested the same fervor and sincerity that were apparent in his manner. He declared himself untutored, but he seemed to have the Bible by heart."—*Maclay's Jour.*, 232.

10 The first act relating to the issuing of patents is passed and approved by Washington. It is entitled "An Act to promote the Progress of useful Arts."—*Acts passed at the second session of the Congress of the U. S.* (N. Y., 1790), chap. 7, p. 16. This was repealed by a new act of the same title, Feb. 21, 1793.—*Ibid.* (Richmond, 1793), chap. 55, p. 31.

The first patent was granted, on July 31, 1790, to Samuel Hopkins for "a new method of making pot and pearl ashes;" the second, on Aug. 6, 1790, to Joseph Stacey Simpson for "Manufacturing candles;" and the third, on Dec. 18, 1790, to Oliver Evans for "Manufacturing Flour and meal."—*List of Patents granted by U. S.* (1790–1836), 4; Weber, *The Patent Office: Its Hist., Activities, and Organization*, 3–4. The third patent, signed by Washington, is still preserved in the patent office.

" "A Foreigner" writes to McLean, the publisher: "I have remarked that New-York has the advantage of most of the other cities on this continent, in the accommodation it affords of hackney and job-coaches; but I cannot help observing the great impropriety which appears to me at Funerals, of the same carriages being used to convey the bodies of deceased children! . . . Would it not be both decent and respectful to make use of a mourning coach upon these occasions? One Mourning Coach, I believe, would be sufficient for this city . . ."—*N. Y. Daily Gaz.*, Ap 10, 1790.

" ". . . a party of gentlemen went out with March's hounds, and put off a Fox near the five mile stone. They had a delightful Chace to Kings-Bridge, and earthed Reynard near the house of widow Days, where they were obliged to take off the dogs. Another Fox was put off, who afforded a fine chace round Fort Washington." There is to be another hunt on Long Island on April 13.—*N. Y. Daily Gaz.*, Ap 12, 1790.

11 Trinity vestry passes a resolution "that a Clock & Bell be procured for St Paul's Chapel, and a Ring of Bells for Trinity Church," and that a committee is appointed for this purpose.—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). See F 8, 1796.

12 Trinity vestry resolves "that in future no black Persons be permitted to be buried in Trinity Church Yard, nor any except Communicants in the Cemetery at St Pauls."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*).

13 A committee appointed by "the Regents of the University" advertises an auction, to take place on the first Tuesday in May at the Coffee House, for the lease of "Governor's or Nutten's Island" to the person who shall bid the highest annual rent for the term of twenty-one years.—*N. Y. Packet*, Ap 13, 1790. See Mr 31.

1790 Apr. 14 The commissioners appointed by the common council to conduct the repairs of the Battery (see Ap 6) advertise for proposals "for delivering large spars and dock logs in this city in all the month of May."—*Daily Adv.*, Ap 20, 1790.

15 Gerard Bancker, state treasurer, issues a notice that all persons having demands against the forfeited estates of about 200 persons mentioned in the notice, and who are relievable by the act of May 12, 1784, shall exhibit their accounts to him within four months, that he may discharge them as the law directs; otherwise they will be debarred from relief.—*N. Y. Jour.*, Ap 22, 1790.

16 The common council orders "that Permission be given for the erection of the necessary Conveniences for the safe keeping of the Barge of the President of the United States, in Thames Slip."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 539. See, further, O 5.

" The common council orders that the commissioners of the almshouse appropriate the "Ground adjoining the Gallows" as a "Bleach Yard for the Alms House."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 539.

" The common council resolves "that the Corporation of the Episcopal Church [Trinity] be informed that on their making Compensation to Hannah Baker to the amount of seventy pounds for the Improvements on the Triangular piece of Ground at the junction of the Post & Bloomingdale Roads," the board will grant this ground to Trinity on the terms agreed to by the board on June 24, 1789 (*q. v.*). It is ordered that the clerk communicate this resolution to the vestry, and request answer by April 30.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 528, 536, 540. On Aug. 27, the board ordered that the clerk "apply to the Corporation of the Episcopal Church for a positive Answer" with respect to this land, and report it at the next meeting.—*Ibid.*, I: 585. The subject of a grant of this ground to Trinity had been under consideration since 1771 (*q. v.*, Jl 22), but was never made, owing to lack of agreement on terms. See, finally, S 10, D 11 and 24.

" The common council, in taking for a city street that part of the ground of Dr. Thos. Jones (see S 9, 1789) that falls within Barclay St., considers such action as proper under the provisions of the law relative to the burnt part of the city, and that the proceeding can be taken at the city's expense. It therefore orders that commissioners report what compensation should be made to him.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 540. Such report was recorded on July 9.—*Ibid.*, I: 561–62. Settlement was made on May 20, 1791 (*q. v.*).

17 Benjamin Franklin dies in Philadelphia.—*Penn. Gaz.*, Ap 21, 1790. See Ap 22 and 26.

20 Washington starts on a tour of Long Island, having previously sent over his servants, horses, and carriage. He returned home about sundown on the 24th.—*Washington's Diary* (Lossing ed.), 121–28.

21 A request is presented to Trinity vestry in behalf of Abraham Wilson, "praying that the Board do relinquish their incumbrance on the property lately sold to him on the North westerly Side of Greenwich Street in order that he may obtain a Sum of Money lately granted by the Legislature for the encouragement of the Earthen Ware Manufactory." Granted, with qualification.—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). There was a pottery run by Abraham Wilson on the block bounded by Greenwich, Chambers, and Warren Sts. and West Broadway.—See the case of Bogardus *vs.* Trinity Church, 4 *Sandford's Chancery Reports*. This was the earlier "Bowling Green" and "Vauxhall" site.—See L. M. R. K., III: 981. *Cf.* Ag 8, 1787.

22 On motion by James Madison, the house of representatives passes a resolution, on learning of the death of Benjamin Franklin, to express "the tender veneration his country feels for such distinguished merit."—*Gaz. of the U. S.*, Ap 24, 1790. See also, *ibid.*, Ap 28, My 19, 1790.

" A lottery scheme is advertised to raise £7,500 (agreeable to the act of Feb. 18, 1790), this sum being "part of the sum advanced by the Corporation for repairing and enlarging the City Hall, for the accommodation of Congress, which does so much honor to the Architect, as well as credit to the City."—*N. Y. Packet*, Ap 22, 1790.

26 The Tammany Society unanimously resolves "that, as a mark of respect due to the memory of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, in commemoration of his republican virtues, and as an incentive to imitate the same, That this Society wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of one month."—*N. Y. Jour.*, Ap 29 (misdated 26), 1790.

Apr. 26 An advertisement reads: "The Commissioners [for building the government house] having agreed on a plan for the said house [see Ap 7], and directed the cellar to be dug, continue to receive proposals for laying the foundation and erecting the said edifice, by the perch or rod. It is expected that the same will be done in a good workman-like manner, and a due attention paid to saving the materials, which are to be furnished by the Commissioners.

"Also, proposals from stone-cutters, for the water-table, astler [ashlar], and other work in that line.

"Also, proposals for supplying timber and scantling of all sorts for the use of the said building.

"And also proposals from blacksmiths for the iron work, coarse and fine.

"It is requested that the above proposals will be made in writing, and delivered into the office of the state treasurer, No. 8, Great Dock-street, on or before Saturday next."—*Daily Adv.*, Ap 26, 1790. The corner-stone of the government house was laid on May 21 (*q. v.*). See also descrip. of Pl. 55-b, I: 418.

30 It being intimated to the common council that Maj. L'Enfant declined to accept the grant of ten acres of the Common Lands, which the board intended to convey to him (see Ap 6), it is ordered that the clerk question him on the subject and report his answer; and that in the mean time the engrossing of the grant be suspended. —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 542. See, further, My 14.

May — An account of Columbia College, written to accompany an engraving of the building (see Pl 53-a, Vol. I), states: "The building (which is only one third of the intended structure) consists of an elegant stone edifice, three complete stories high, with four stair cases, twelve apartments in each, a chapel, hall, library, museum, anatomical theatre, and a school of experimental philosophy.

". . . before the revolution, . . . the edifice was surrounded by a high fence, which also encloses a large court and garden; . . .

"The college is situated on a dry gravelly soil, about 150 yards from the bank of Hudson's river, which it overlooks; commanding a most extensive and beautiful prospect. . . .

"The college edifice has received no additions since the peace. The funds produce, annually, about £1000. The library and museum were destroyed during the war. The philosophical apparatus cost about 300 guineas. Until the revolution the college did not flourish. . . . It has between thirty and forty students, in four classes. The number for several years has been increasing. The officers of instruction and immediate government are, a president, professor of languages, professor of mathematics, professor of logic and rhetoric, professor of natural philosophy, professor of geography, and a professor of moral philosophy. There are many other professors belonging to the university, but their professorships are merely honorary."—*N. Y. Mag.*, My, 1790.

1 "'This is a day of general moving in New York, being [then as now] the day on which their leases chiefly expire."—*Jour. of Wm. Maclay*, 251.

3 The common council orders "that the Gentlemen of the Law Society have permission to use the Court Room in the Exchange." —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 543.

4 Thomas Greenleaf changes his paper to a semi-weekly, and alters the name to *The New-York Journal, & Patriotic Register*. The last issue with this title was that of Dec. 28, 1793.—Early Newspapers, II: 424; Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 449.

" An advertisement is published of "the New erected United States Mail Diligence, and Old Line State Coaches," which operate between New York and Philadelphia.—*N. Y. Morn. Post*, My 4, 1790. *Cf.* Ja 27, 1792.

6 Maclay records that he went again to dine with the president. "He seemed in more good humor than I ever saw him, though he was so deaf that I believe he heard little of the conversation."—*Jour. of Wm. Maclay*, 257.

10 Washington wrote: "A severe illness with which I was siezed the 10th of this month and which left me in a convalescent state for several weeks after the violence of it had passed; & little inclination to do more than what duty to the public required at my hands occasioned the suspension of this Diary." Lossing adds that the illness "reduced him [Washington] to the verge of dissolution. He was confined to his chamber for several weeks. His chief difficulty was inflammation of the lungs, and he suffered from general debility until the close of the session of Congress in August." —*Washington's Diary* (and footnote by Lossing), 136. See My 15.

1790 May 12 The celebration of the Tammany Society's anniversary this year was the beginning of pretentious annual pageants by the society and the introduction of "Long Talks." The festival on this occasion began at Bardin's Tavern and continued all day with meetings at the Brick Church, at "Brother Campell's at Greenwich," and finally at Bardin's again, where the society had its "wigwam."—*N. Y. Jour.*, My 14, 1790; Kilroe's treatise on *Saint Tammany*, 178; *N. Y. Mag.*, My, 1790. Senator Maclay records:

"This day exhibited a grotesque scene in the streets of New York. Being the old 1st of May, the Sons of St. Tammany had a grand parade through the town in Indian dresses. Delivered a talk at one of their meeting-houses, and went away to dinner. There seems to be some kind of scheme laid of erecting some kind of order or society under this denomination, but it does not seem very well digested as yet. The expense of the dresses must have been considerable, and the money laid out on clothing might have dressed a number of their ragged beggars."—*Jour. of Wm. Maclay*, 260.

14 Maj. L'Enfant's answer, dated May 11, to the communication of Robert Benson, clerk of the common council (see Ap. 30), is placed on record: It reads: "Sir. In answer to your Request of Yesterday I will acknowledge herein, that the Idea suggested of a disinclination in me to accept of a Grant of the ten Acres of Common Land, your Letter allude[s] to, is perfectly agreable with my Sentiments & Disposition to refuse the Gift."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 545. See, further, Ja 19, 1801.

" The common council adopts the plan of the committee (see Ap 6) for new paving Broadway. This states "that the regulation ought to take place from the Corner of the Bridewell Fence and that the Crown of the Street be continued in a right line from that place until it joins the new Pavement at the Lutheran Church, . . . The Places where the Difficulty of leading of[f] the Water occurs, are, the head of Fair [Fulton] Street, Little Queen [Cedar] Street and Trinity Church opposite Wall Street [.] Fair Street is nearly a dead level to William Street which being already paved a material Injury would arise to dig it down so as to lead the Water Eastward from Broadway." The construction of sewers to drain water from the streets in this part of town is also involved in the plan, as detailed in the report. A survey accompanies it.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 545–46.

" The common council passes an ordinance "to prevent Swine from running at large in the City of New York."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 547. It provides that if they are found after the first day of June next, they shall "be forfeited to and become the property of any person who shall seize and take such swine."—*N. Y. Daily Gaz.*, My 17, 1790.

15 Maclay records: "Called to see the President. Every eye full of tears. His life despaired of. Dr. Mac Knight told me he would trifle neither with his own character nor the public expectation; his danger was imminent, and every reason to expect that the event of his disorder would be unfortunate."—Maclay's *Jour.*, 265. See My 24.

19 The common council approves the articles of agreement prepared to be signed by Elias Burger, Jr., "agreable to a bargain made with him [see Ag 19, 1789] by the Committee for erecting a Wharf or Bulkhead at the Battery."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 548.

" A committee appointed to report on a regulation of Greenwich Street, "from Cortland Street to the north side of the Street at Kennedys Coach House," makes its report and this is recorded in full. The report provides "that Crown [,] Little Queen, Thames, and Provoost Streets, Beaver Lane, and the Street between the Fort and Kennedys House, should all be regulated in such manner as to be on a streight regular descent from the Broadway, agreeable to the present survey thereof to the intersection of Greenwich Street when paved agreeable to this regulation, and that Oyster Pastey Street and Lombard [Lumber] Street be so regulated as to be upon an equal regular descent to discharge the water into the several streets aforesaid at their several intersections." See also Jl 16.

The committee further reports "that a Bulkhead must necessarily be built across the Slip at the lower end of Thames Street." —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 548–49.

The Greenwich St. survey was made by "Goerick & McComb." —*Ibid.*, I: 552.

" The common council orders "that the Committee for superintending the Works at the Fort & Battery confer with Col° Bauman as to the removal of the Ordnance Stores from the Store House to one of the Barrack Rooms."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 549. May 19

The corner-stone of the government house (see Ap 26), "which is by a law of this state ordered to be erected on the lands at the Fort and Battery," is laid in the presence of the governor, chancellor, chief justice, mayor, commissioners, master mason, carpenter, and a "great concourse of respectable citizens."—*N. Y. Daily Gaz.*, My 22, 1790; *Daily Adv.*, My 22, 1790. 21

This building was planned as a residence for Pres. Washington during congress's sessions in New York City, but it was never used for that purpose because, before its completion, the seat of government was moved to Philadelphia (see Je 1). It was occupied by Govs. Clinton and Jay from 1791 to 1797. For a description of the building, see 1791. See also descrips. of Pl. 55-b, I: 418; Pl. 63, I: 441–42; and Pl. 66, I: 443–45.

A building is nearly completed on Crown St. for the Masons, and will be consecrated on June 24. It will be used by two chapters or lodges: one, "the chapter of Royal Arch Masons lately erected in this city," which, on May 18 last, adopted the name of "The Washington Chapter of Royal Arch Masons," and the other, the Holland Lodge.—*Daily Adv.*, My 22, 1790. This appears to have been the first building erected by or for the Masons in New York City. The corner-stone of the second was laid in Frankfort St. on Oct. 13, 1802 (*q.v.*), and the building there was consecrated on June 8, 1803 (*q.v.*). This will correct a misleading statement regarding the "Masonic Temple (first site)," in the Landmark Map Ref. Key, III: 954. Masonic temples were also erected in the Bowery and in Broadway before that on 23d St. was built. For the beginnings of the Masonic Order in New York, see N 28, 1737. 22

Richard Henry Lee writes from New York to Charles Lee: ". . . The India Ships begin to arrive—one is already here & three more expected at this port within the Month . . ."—*Letters of Richard Henry Lee*, II: 519. 23

"The President of the United States is so far recovered that he rode out in his carriage on Monday last" (May 24).—*Penn. Packet*, My 29, 1790. On June 1, he was well enough to receive company at his house.—*Ibid.*, Je 7, 1790. See, further, Je 3. 24

"A Petition of the Inhabitants at the Fly Market praying the Aid of this Board in the erection of an Arched Walk across the Kennel at the end of the Market in Queens Street also that the Stall of Henry Astor Butcher be removed to the lower Market was read & granted."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 550. 28

" The common council orders that lots be wharfed out between Catharine's and Rutgers Slips, so as to complete the continuation of Cherry St. to Rutgers Slip, at the foot of Rutgers St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 551. See 1730, 1797, 1799; L. M. R. K., III: 996; Pls. 174, 175, Vol. III.

A "Federal salute" is fired from the Battery on the arrival of news by sloop from Newport that Rhode Island ratified the Constitution on the 29th. —*Gaz. of the U. S.*, Je 2, 1790. 31

" The house of representatives resolves that the next meeting of congress be held in Philadelphia.—*Annals of Cong.*, II: 1678 *et seq.* See Je 1.

June — The Tammany (or American) Museum is established "for the purpose of collecting and preserving everything relating to the history of America; likewise, every American production of nature or art."—*N. Y. Directory* (1794), 271; *Am. Minerva*, Ja 29, 1796; descrip. of Pl. 95-b, III: 584. See S 2, 1790, and My 21, 1791.

— The Lombardy poplar "has lately been introduced into America, by Monsieur Saulnier, superintendant of the French King's botanical garden in Bergen-county, New-Jersey, about four miles from Hoebuck ferry."—*The N. Y. Mag.*, (June, 1790), 341–43. As explained by Dr. John W. Francis, "The elder Michaux, under the direction of Louis XVI., had been sent to America, from the Garden of Plants of Paris: he brought out with him the gardener, Paul Saunier, who possessed, shortly after, horticultural grounds of some extent in New Jersey. The Lombardy tree promised every thing good, and Paul spread it. It was pronounced an exotic of priceless value; but like many things of an exotic nature, it polluted the soil, vitiated our own more stately and valuable indigenous products: and at length we find [1857] that American sagacity has proscribed its growth, and is daily eradicating it as uncongenial and detrimental to the native riches of American husbandry."—*Old New York* (1866), 23–24. For reference to its failure as a shade-tree, see Ap 18, 1795; and regarding its profusion in New York, see D 31, 1799.

1790 June 1 A New Yorker writes to one of the papers: "The determination of the House of Representatives [see My 31] to adjourn to Philadelphia, has occasioned much surprise. The necessity of a central situation is assigned as the cause of this vote; but Philadelphia is surely not the most central situation— . . .

"Public bodies are not influenced by the feelings which affect individuals; else how shall we account for the ingratitude which is displayed by this vote.—A few years ago, Congress was surrounded by enraged assassins—the lives of the members were threatened—the representatives of the States—the sovereignty of the Union, were insulted—the best men in America were at the mercy of ruffians . . . but the citizens of Philadelphia might by a slender effort have crushed this ignominious attack, and restored the energy of the laws. Congress implored protection—it was refused—they threatened to leave a city where their lives were in danger—they were insultingly sneered at and told that the citizens of Philadelphia did not fear their departure, because they could not exist out of that city. . . . Finding their persons in danger, they were compelled to depart—they were in fact *disgracefully expelled*, and after wandering from place to place, and suffering every kind of inconvenience, the citizens of New-York handsomely invited them to their city—made them a tender of their public buildings, and have continued for the space of five years to testify their esteem and respect for Congress as a body, and for its members individually by every mark of attention.

"When it was resolved that the new congress should assemble at New York, the Corporation, by considerable exertions, and at a great expence, erected and completed a magnificent building for their accomodation, and have furnished it in a most elegant and commodious manner: in short there is nothing equal to it in any part of the world; and while the citizens are paying taxes to defray this enormous expence, Congress propose to leave them without assigning any cause of displeasure. Still further to evince their disposition to accomodate the government of the union, the city is now erecting a noble mansion for the residence of the President of the United States—The corner stone was scarcely laid [see My 21], when this fresh proof of their respect for the government was repaid with a motion of adjournment to Philadelphia." —*Daily Adv.*, Je 3, 1790. See, further, Jl 1.

3 Washington writes to Lafayette: "I have a few days since had a severe attack of the peripneumony kind; but am now recovered, except in point of strength. My physicians advise me to more exercise and less application to business."—*Writings of Geo. Washington* (Ford ed.), 481.

5 Fitch's steamboat makes a trip from Philadelphia to Trenton and back, "the whole distance by water being about 80 miles."—*N. Y. Jour.*, Je 15, 1790; *Columbian Cent.*, Je 16, 1790. See also Philadelphia letter of Aug. 13, in *N. Y. Mag.* (1790), 493. See Je 14.

" Robert Richard Randall buys for £5,000 the country estate of Frederick Charles Hans Bruno Poelnitz, which, as "Minto," had formerly belonged to Lieut. Gov. Andrew Elliott (see 1766). Mr. Randall resided on the property until his death. By his will, made in 1801, he established, principally on the basis of this estate, one of the most munificent charities in the country, for the support of aged and infirm seamen, directing that a suitable edifice be erected and denominated "The Sailors' Snug Harbor."—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1865), 640. Randall's purchase of June 5, 1790, was of six parcels of land, containing in all 21 acres, and was recorded in *Liber Deeds*, XLVI: 212–16 (New York). The property lay, generally speaking, between the present Fourth and Fifth Aves., Waverly Pl., and 9th St.; on its eastern boundary it ran to a point above 10th St.—See L. M. R. K., III: 951; Pl. 175, Vol. III. See, further, Je 1, 1801.

6 Jefferson writes to Wm. Short: "To-morrow I go on a sailing party of three or four days with the President. . . . The President is perfectly reestablished, and looks better than before his illness."—Baker, *Washington after the Rev.*, 183.

8 The "Philadelphia Patriots" in New York report that it has become necessary to remove President Washington to Philadelphia "for the benefit of dry air," as the air of New York is "too saline for his constitution." In proof of the assertion, the fact is cited (evidently in sarcasm) that a Philadelphia physician, who has been called to advise him, recommends that the President go on "a fishing party" to Sandy Hook, "in order to avoid salt air."—*N. Y. Daily Gaz.*, Je 9, 1790. See, however, Je 9.

9 Col. Thomas Rodney (member of the continental congress, and first judge of the Mississippi Territory) writes in his diary, June 9 during a journey from Dover to New York: "I intended to have staged at ferry & went into N. Y. today, but finding Expenses very high every day & that the President and all the State officers were gone out of town & frolicking, I thought it best to return homeward . . . A little after passing the ferry met Mrs. Washington & another lady in a coach, they were preceded by a Servant about ½ mile a head, and two young Gentlemen on Horseback, Just before them, a Mulato girl behind the carriage and a Negro man Servant on Horseback behind, this was her Suits, small attendance for the Lady of the President of the United States. Yet the Motions of the President and his lady is the public Talk of all Ranks at & near New York."—From an original MS. volume, sold by Henkels, Phila. (item No. 609), on Oct. 22, 1919.

" Washington returns to New York in the afternoon "from Sandy Hook and the fishing banks, where he has been for the benefit of the sea air, and to amuse himself in the delightful recreation of fishing." It is reported that "he had excellent sport, having himself caught a great number of sea-bass and black-fish." The weather "proved remarkably fine, which, together with the salubrity of the air and wholesome exercise, rendered this little voyage extremely agreeable. . . ."—*Gaz. of the U. S.*, Je 12, 1790, citing the *Daily Adv.*

14 "The [Fitch] Steam-Boat Is now ready to take Passengers, and is intended to set off from Arch street Ferry in Philadelphia every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, for Burlington, Bristol, Bordentown and Trenton, to return on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays."—*Penn. Packet*, Je 15, 1790. This steamboat line was maintained for two summers.—Bullock, "The Miracle of the First Steamboat" in *Jour. Am. Hist.*, I: 48. See Ag 26, 1791.

" The common council orders "that in the Estimate for Paving the Broad Way [see My 14] the Bricks for the Walks on each side be included."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 553.

18 "During the course of the operation in levelling the works at Fort-George, several articles have been discovered, that probably had been deposited, and have lain since the first settlement of the city. Among other antique curiosities, are a number of old Dutch tobacco pipes, somewhat different from those in use at the present day, and more clumsily made; also the remains of a brass hilted sword of the fashion of the last century, which in its better days might possibly have made a part of the warlike furniture of some honest Batovian [Batavian?] or might even have had the honor to have graced the side of the commandant of Fort Amsterdam . . . —Besides the above, a few pieces of coin have been found; the most curious is a silver piece about the size and value of a pistareen coined at Gottingen [Groningen?] in 1605.

"In removing the earth where the Chapel . . . formerly stood [see Mr 18, 1741], a number of bones have been dug up, but the coffins were totally decayed. Three vaults also have been discovered. On opening the first, which was within the walls of the chapel, only the remains of a single coffin were to be seen, which by the plate appears to have been the body of the right Honourable Lady Elizabeth Hay, wife of Governor Hunter, who died the 8th of August 1716. This coffin was almost totally decayed.

"The second vault contained the remains of four or five coffins, two of which were of lead. One of them contained the remains of the Earl of Bellamont [Bellomont], who died in 1701, Governor of this then Province, as appears from a silver escutcheon chased with the arms of the Coote family of Ireland, being three cootes with wolves as supporters. The other probably contains the remains of his Lady. In the third vault nothing remained but a few bones, the coffins being entirely decayed into dust.

"For the satisfaction of the relatives of the deceased, we are authorized to assure them, that the Commissioners appointed by the Corporation to superintend the improvements, propose to collect all the remains of bodies that may be found, and have them decently interred in one of the burial grounds in this city."—*N. Y. Jour.*, Je 18, 1790. The same account was published in the *N. Y. Mag.* (1790), 372. See also references to the discoveries in the *N. Y. Packet*, Je 12; *N. Y. Jour.*, Je 15; *N. Y. Daily Gaz.*, Je 16; and *N. Y. Packet*, Je 17, 1790.

In a letter dated June 18, a writer states that: "Lord Bellamont died soon after his return to New-York, in May 1700, and was interred in the vault where his remains were lately found, probably with a view to have been sent to his friends in Ireland, as the case of the leaden coffin had been strongly bound with iron, the rods

1790 June 18 of which are still very stout. The second leaden coffin supposed to contain the body of Lady Bellamont, probably belongs to someone else. For in the Gentlemen's Magazine for December 1737, we are informed of the marriage of the Countess Dowager of Bellamont to William Bridgen, Esq., merchant of Mincing-lane, at Morton Court, near Ledbury, Herefordshire; and in the March Magazine of 1738, her death is announced on the 12th of that month in the 90th year of her age, four months after her aforesaid marriage.—Her title and age appear to correspond with the circumstances of Lord Bellamont's life. These particulars, however, can better be ascertained by the connections of that family in Ireland."—*Daily Adv.*, June 19, 1790. "Lady Bellomont remained in New York for several years after her husband's death; but finally went to live in England, where she married a gentleman named Samuel Pytts. She survived the Earl some thirty-six years."—De Peyster, *Life and Administration of Richard, Earl of Bellomont*, (1879), 58.

"The plate of arms was by some one employed in prostrating the fort converted into teaspoons! *Sic transit gloria Mundi!*"—J. W. Moulton's MSS., "Notes & Memoranda N° 1," in N. Y. H. S.

19 Titles of nobility are abolished in France.—Anderson, *Constitutions & other Select Docs., etc.* (1789–1907), 33–34.

" The following plea for local historical research is published: ". . . the levelling the works of Fort George has awakened a spirit of enquiry after former transactions, which if properly improved may rescue many circumstances from total oblivion. The history of our state and city is very defective, especially in local anecdotes which [,] altho' of little importance to others [,] are very material to ourselves. It is to be hoped therefore such as possess a turn that way, will direct their views to recover what still remains."—*Daily Adv.*, Je 19, 1790.

21 There is taken up from beneath the ruins of the chapel which formerly stood in Fort George a flat stone, on which is discovered the following inscription in Dutch:

Ao Do. MDCXLII. W.
KEIFTH, DR. GR. HEEFT
DE GEMEENTEN DEESE
TEMPEL DOEN BOUWEN

In the year 1642, W. Kieft, Director-General, caused the congregation to build this temple.—*N. Y. Jour.*, Je 25, 1790. Slight variations in the transcription of the original text occur in the *Daily Adv.*, Je 23; *N. Y. Daily Gaz.*, Je 23, 1790; *N. Y. Mag.*, Je, 1790; and *N. Y. Packet*, Je 24, 1790. The stone was removed to the belfry of the Garden St. Church, and was destroyed in the fire of 1835.—N. Y. H. S. *Collections*, 2d ser. (1849), II: 328–29. For an account of the construction of the chapel, see My, 1642.

23 The common council appoints a committee "to meet the proprietors [a marginal note reads "Kip Malcolm & others"] of the Land in the Rear of the Alms House & Bridewell and to ascertain the Division Line between the said Lands and the Lands of this Corporation and to lay out a Street there." A former committee on this subject is discharged.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 554. On Sept. 24, the committee reported that a survey had been made in keeping with the original Dutch grant, and the board ordered that Recorder Jones, "as Atty for this Corporation prosecute for all such parts of the said Lands as do not fall within the Line, agreable to the Dutch Measurement."—*Ibid.*, I: 598. See N 12.

" The common council refers to the committee on Broad St., a petition from several persons "that in the regulation of that Street it may not be raised & that the Kennel may be continued in the middle of the Street."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 554.

24 Washington again takes up riding for exercise, this time between 5 and 7 o'clock in the morning.—*Washington's Diary* (Lossing ed.), 136. He did the same on June 28, 29, July 1, 2, 6, 7, 9, 12 and 14.—*Ibid.*, passim.

25 Among "the various improvements carrying forward in almost every quarter of the city," the bridge at the Fly Market "is not the least convenient." A plan is in contemplation "of raising the roof of the Market and erecting new pillars of brick to support same," the expense of which will be covered by subscriptions.—*N. Y. Daily Gaz.*, Je 25, 1790.

" Specifications for repairing "the Corporation Wharf at the North River" (see L. M. R. K., III: 989) are approved by the common council, and entered in the *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 555.

" The common council orders that the committee for regulating Broadway "direct Surveys to be made for the new regulating & paving of Maiden Lane & King [Pine] Street."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 556. On July 9, the committee's proposed regulation of Maiden Lane was agreed to.—*Ibid.*, I: 560. See Jl 16. June 25

"That part of the ground in the fort where the chapel formerly stood being totally removed, the commissioners for conducting the repairs at the battery, with permission of Bishop Provost, deposited on Saturday last [June 26] the remains of the bodies which have been dug up, in the charnel-house in Trinity Church yard. The two leaden coffins, one of which contained the remains of the Earl of Bellamont, were cased and re-interred the same day in St. Paul's Churchyard."—*Daily Adv.*, Je 28, 1790. The site of the charnel-house in Trinity churchyard, and that of Bellomont's burial-place in St. Paul's churchyard are to-day unknown; see, however, Je 8, 1801. 26

According to a notice issued on June 16, the pews "in the New [Middle] Dutch Church" were to be sold on this day.—*N. Y. Jour.*, Je 22, 1790. The Church was reopened on July 4 (*q.v.*). 29

Samuel Meredith writes from New York to his wife: "The grand affairs [the removal to Philadelphia of the seat of government] was to day passed thro the Senate and is now ready for the House to act upon which will be laid before them tomorrow—10 years residence in Philadelphia and permanently at the Potomack —thus far I give you joy on. I have myself little doubt that it will pass in the House of Representatives [*cf.* Je 1] and then the signature of the President will make it complete at which no one has a doubt of as he has a predilection for the Potomack and no dislike to Philadelphia."—*Am. Hist. Mag.* (1908), 20–21; *Annals of Cong.*, I: 1002. See Jl 14. July 1

The Tammany Society testifies "a grateful remembrance of the acts of '76 by reading the declaration of independence."—*N. Y. Jour.*, Jl 6, 1790. This ceremony of reading the Declaration as part of the Fourth of July programme had its origin on this occasion.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*, Jl 15, 1805. 4

" Services are held in the Middle Dutch Church in Nassau St. for the first time since the Revolution. The church is rededicated because it "had been prostituted to the shameful purpose of horse-schooling, while the British possessed the city." The Rev. John H. Livingston, D.D., preaches the sermon.—*N. Y. Jour.* and *N. Y. Daily Gaz.*, Jl 6, 1790; *N. Y. Mag.* (1790), 431; De Witt, *Discourse*, 42, 79.

5 As the 4th of July falls on Sunday, it is celebrated on Monday. Brockholst Livingston delivers an oration at St. Paul's Church, before the president, vice-president, senate, house of representatives, Society of the Cincinnati, and other citizens.—*N. Y. Daily Gaz.*, Jl 6; *N. Y. Jour.*, Jl 6, 1790.

William Maclay thus describes the events of the day: "All the town was in arms; grenadiers, light infantry, and artillery passed the Hall, and the firing of cannon and small-arms, with beating of drums, kept all in uproar. The motion [for the senate to adjourn] was carried, and now all of us repaired to the President's. We got some wine, punch, and cakes. From hence we went to St. Paul's, and heard the anniversary of independence pronounced by a Mr B. Livingston. The church was crowded . . . I was in the pew next to General Washington. Part of his family and Senators filled the seats with us."—*Maclay's Jour.*, 315–16.

6 The common council approves of proposals "for erecting Bulkheads in Cherry Street across George & Charlotte Slips in the Out Wd for the Sum of £186."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 557. On Aug. 20, £101 was paid on the contract.—*Ibid.*, I: 579.

8 Washington sits again for Trumbull, who is drawing a portrait "at full length," which the artist intends "to present to Mrs. Washington."—*Diary of Washington* (1860), 145–46. In the catalogue of a loan exhibition of Washington portraits in 1889, Chas. Henry Hart said that this drawing was the "original of the life-size portrait in the City Hall, New York."—Bowen, *Hist. of the Centennial Celebration of the Inaug. of Geo. Wash.*, 545. It is reproduced in *ibid.*, opp. p. 2; the city hall portrait (see Jl 19) is reproduced and described in the present work, Pl. 51, I: 364.

9 The common council agrees to a committee report on a proposed regulation and paving of Wall St. from Broadway to Broad St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 560.

10 Washington writes in his diary: "Having formed a Party, consisting of the Vice President, his lady, Son & Miss Smith; the Secretaries of State, Treasury, & War, and the ladies of the two latter; with all the Gentlemen of my family, Mrs. Lear & the two Children we visited the old position of Fort Washington

1790 July 10 and afterwards dined on a dinner provided by Mr. Mariner at the House lately Col° Roger Morris, but confiscated and in the occupation of a common Farmer."—*Diary of George Washington*, 1789–1791 (ed. by Lossing), 151.

12 The improvements made in the "naturally beautiful situation of this city, by the demolition of the high walls of Fort George," are observed by a correspondent in one of the papers. After describing the scenery viewed from this point, he adds: "A perspective view of our bay, with the islands, adjacent shores, hills, &c. would be well worthy the attention of some American genius who has studied landscape painting under the great masters in Europe, and would wish to steal from nature one of those scenes which she seems to have delineated with more than ordinary attention."—*Daily Adv.*, Jl 12, 1790.

" "Upon hearing the Report of the Committee of Leases [of Trinity vestry], Resolved, that this Corporation cannot engage for any part of the Expence which may attend the laying out a street thro' their Ground from the House of Nicholas Bayard Esq^r^ to Hudson's River, nor take any other part therein except giving Consent that their Tenants if they think proper may appropriate as much of the Land in their Possession to that purpose, as may be necessary."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*).

"Resolved that the Agreement whereby the Line between the Land of the Corporation and of the Lutheran Congregation near the Broad Way is to run in such a manner as to divide the present Gang Way be confirmed, and that the Seal of the Corporation be affixed to the proper Deeds for carrying the same into Effect."—*Ibid.* See S 13.

14 In a letter to his wife, Samuel Meredith says: ". . . the President has not yet set his name to the Bill [for the removal to Philadelphia] & there has been a piece addressed to him on the unconstitutionality of it which I believe will have very little weight with him, however I confess on many accts I should wish it done, in the first place it would tend to make up the minds of the people here to a removal, it would likewise enable our people to begin their operations for the accommodation of Congress which I am very much afraid they will do in a nigardly way. I wish I may be disappointed, for if they do, the Contrast between the New Yorkers and us will be remarkable, for they have certainly gone to an enormous expense, the half of what they have & are laying out would answer the purpose as well and as we are twice as large and rich it would fall but a fourth part as heavy on the Community."—*Am. Hist. Mag.* (1908), 22–23. See Jl 16.

16 An Act of congress is approved by President Washington "for establishing the temporary and permanent Seat of the Government of the United States." It provides: "That a district of territory, not exceeding ten miles square, to be located as hereafter directed on the river Potomac, at some place between the mouths of the Eastern-Branch and Connogochegue, be and the same is hereby accepted for the permanent seat of the government of the United States." The president is required to appoint three commissioners who shall survey this district, under his direction. They "shall have power to purchase or accept such quantity of land on the eastern side of the said river, within the said district, as the President shall deem proper for the use of the United States," and, prior to the first Monday in December, 1800, they shall "provide suitable buildings for the accommodation of Congress, and of the President, and for the public offices of the government of the United States." The president is authorised to accept grants of money "for defraying the expense of such purchases and buildings." Prior to the first Monday in December, 1790, "all offices attached to the seat of the government of the United States, shall be removed to, and until the said first Monday in December, in the year one thousand eight hundred, shall remain at the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, at which place the session of Congress next ensuing the present shall be held." On the first Monday in December, 1800, "the seat of the government of the United States shall by virtue of this act, be transferred to the district and place aforesaid."—*Acts Passed at the Second Session of the Congress*, etc. (held in New York, beginning Jan. 4, 1790), chap. 28. The land for the federal city was surveyed under the direction of Andrew Ellicott (*N. Y. Jour.*, O 8, 1790; F 28 and Mr 10, 1791), and the city was planned by Maj. Pierre L'Enfant (*N. Y. Jour.*, Ja 11, 1792). See also McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, II: 483–89. The corner-stone of the city was laid on April 15, 1791 (*q. v.*).

July 16 The common council agrees upon a regulation and survey of King (Pine), Little Queen (Cedar), Crown (Liberty) and Nassau Sts. The surveys of these streets are approved and filed; and it is ordered that an ordinance for paving them be prepared.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 563–64, 565.

" Inhabitants of the West Ward, in a petition to the common council, state that "the Pump standing in the Middle of the Broadway nearly opposite to the old Lutheran Church" is an obstruction, and they ask that it be removed.—From original petition, in metal file No. 14, city clerk's record-room. It is endorsed "Petition for filling up the Well opposite the Burnt Lutheran Church—read and Granted. July 16 1790."

19 The regiment of militia of this city, under command of Col. James Alner, musters "on the regimental parade." From here they march to the race-ground, where, after being reviewed, they "perform manoeuvres."—*N. Y. Jour.*, Jl 23, 1790.

" The common council resolves "that The President of the United States be requested to permit M^r^ Trumbull to take his Portrait, to be placed in the City Hall as a Monument of the Respect which the Inhabitants of this City bear towards him." It is ordered that Mayor Varick "be requested to wait on the President and communicate the aforegoing Resolution."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 565. See Jl 20.

20 The mayor presents to Washington the request of the corporation "that he would honor them with permitting Mr. Trumbull to take his portrait to be placed in the City Hall . . ." The President grants the request. "The Picture will be placed, . . . in that Part of the Representatives Chamber, behind the Speaker—and will be so elevated as to be out of danger from being handled and sufficiently conspicuous from every part of the Room."—*Daily Adv.*, Jl 21. It was finished on Sept. 2 (*q. v.*). This painting is reproduced and described as Pl. 51, Vol. I. It is a full-length portrait, and at the time the painter published his *Autobiography* (1841)—*q. v.*, 164—it was hanging in the common council room of the city hall. It is now in the governors' room there. See Jl 1, 1791.

21 Col. Alex. McGillivray, chief of the Creek Indians, and 29 warriors (kings, chiefs, and head men) of the Creek and Seminole nations, escorted by Col. Marinus Willett (see Mr 10), come to New York. They embarked at Elizabethtown Point at about 10 o'clock in the morning, in a packet-boat especially fitted to receive them, under the direction of Maj. Stagg, and arrived at Murray's Wharf at about 2 p. m. Here Gen. Malcom, some troops, and the Tammany Society in full Indian costume received them. "The society was drawn up in two files, with the grand sachem at the head, who welcomed Colonel M'Gillivray ashore. He, with the warriors, marched in the centre of the society, which proceeded through Wall-street. When they came opposite the Federal Hall, Col. M'Gillivray, and the warriors saluted the Congress, who were in the front of the balcony, and returned the compliment—The procession moved on to the Secretary at War's [Gen. Knox's, in the lower part of Broadway], where the several warriors smoked the calumet of peace, and next proceeded to the President's [escorted by Gen. Knox], where they were particularly introduced—after which they waited on Governor Clinton, still accompanied by the society, who afterwards attended them to the city tavern, where they took up their lodgings during their residence in this city." Here they dined in company with Gen. Knox, the senators and representatives from Georgia, Gen. Malcolm, the militia officers, and the officers of the Tammany Society. "The Creeks seemed highly pleased with the polite and friendly reception they met with—and the pleasure was considerably heightened by the conviviality and good humour which prevailed at the festive board. . . .

"The number of citizens that assembled on the landing of Col. M'Gillivray has not been equalled since the first arrival in this city of the President—so anxious were all ranks of seeing the strangers, and at the same time to testify their joy at the prospect which is now held up to us of establishing a perpetual peace and friendship."—*Daily Adv.*, Jl 22; *Penn. Packet*, Jl 24, 1790; *Wickham's Diary* (*MS.*), in N. Y. H. S. See Ag 2.

23 The common council agrees to a committee report for the regulation of Nassau, Fair, and Beekman Sts.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 567.

The board also approves the report of a committee appointed "to ascertain a Line for straightening the East side of White Hall

1790 July 23 " Street from the South West Corner of Beaver Street to the north-west Corner of Great Dock Street."—*Ibid.*, I: 568. A deviation from this plan was adopted on Sept. 17.—*Ibid.*, I: 595.

" The common council appoints a committee to "procure Surveys of Great George Streets [St.] from the Bridewell northwds & of the Streets in the vicinity leading to the River."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 568.

27 "The legion of General Malcolm's Brigade and Col. Bauman's Regiment of Artillery, the whole commanded by Col. Rutgers," are "reviewed by the President of the United States, and Governor Clinton accompanied by the Kings and Warriors of the Creek nation [see Jl 21], who lately arrived in this city.—The troops were compleat in uniform and arms, and performed a variety of firings and manœvres with great precision."—*Penn. Packet*, Ag 4, 1790. The review was held "on Col. Rutger's ground."—*Gaz. of the U. S.*, Jl 28, 1790.

29 An entertainment on board the ship "America" (Capt. Sarley), lately from Canton, is "honored by the company of the President of the United States, the Secretary of War, several other heads of departments, the Governor of this state—Col. M'Gillivray, with the Kings, Headman, and Warriors of the Creeks, and a very respectable company of officers and soldiers."—*N. Y. Jour.*, Jl 30; *Penn. Packet*, Ag 5, 1790.

30 City ordinances are passed "for the new paving of Nassau Street from Maiden Lane to Franckfort Street—Fair Street from the Broad Way to Gold Street—& Beekman Street from Gold Street to Nassau Street."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 569.

" The common council orders "that two of the City Surveyors Survey & lay out the Street leading from the East River between the Land late of James Delancey & the Heirs of Hendrick Rutgers decd according to certain Articles of Agreement indented & made on the 31st day of Octr 1765 between the said James Delancey & the said Hendrick Rutgers . . ."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 569. This was Division St.—L. M. R. K., III: 998.

Aug. — A view of the light-house at Sandy Hook, drawn by Anderson and engraved by Tiebout, was published and described in the *N. Y. Mag.* for this month.

2 A "Complimentary conference" is held at the "great Wigwam" between the Tammany Society and the Creek Indians who are visiting the city (see Jl 21). "This conference was honored by the presence of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Chief Justice, of the United States, the Governor of this State, and the Mayor of the Corporation. A number of toasts were drank, a dance was performed by the Creeks about nine, several songs were sung by the members of the society, and about ten the society adjourned. An apparent satisfaction sat upon the brows of all present."—*N. Y. Jour.*, Ag 3 and 10; *Daily Adv.*, Ag 4, 1790. Kilroe says: "The friendly spirit with which the Creeks were imbued, in the course of their cordial entertainment by the Society, undoubtedly mollified their opposition to the whites and despite their distrust, influenced them to make the treaty of peace and friendship, which was concluded between the United States and the Creek Nation by Gen. Knox, on Aug. 7, 1790."—*St. Tammany*, 172. The treaty was approved by Pres. Washington, and ratified by the senate on Aug. 13 (*q.v.*).—*N. Y. Jour.*, Ag 17, 1790. See also the portrait sketches of the Creek chiefs, etc., drawn by John Trumbull, and reproduced in his *Autobiography* (1841), 164–65.

3 "Last week [probably on Aug. 3] the key of the Bastile, accompanied with a fine drawing of that famous building, was presented to the President of the United States, by John Rutledge, jun. Esq. to whose care they were committed by the illustrious patriot the Marquis de la Fayette, for that purpose. Mr. Rutledge arrived in the Chesterfield Packet."—*Gaz. of the U. S.*, Ag 11, 1790. The "Chesterfield" arrived on Ag 2.—*Ibid.*, Aug. 3, 1790.

Louis Otto, chargé d'affaires, wrote on Aug. 4 to his government in Paris: "In attending yesterday [Aug. 3] the public audience of the President, I was surprised by a question from the Chief Magistrate, 'whether I would like to see the Key of the Bastile?' One of his secretaries showed me at the same moment a large Key, which had been sent to the President by desire of the Marquis de la Fayette. I dissembled my surprise in observing to the President that 'the time had not yet come in America to do iron-work equal to that before him.' The Americans present looked at the Key with indifference, as if wondering why it had been sent. But the serene face of the President showed that he regarded it as an homage from the French nation."—*Americana* (magazine), July, 1911. Aug. 3

Lafayette's letter, presenting the key to Washington, is dated at Paris March 17, and reads as follows: "Give me leave, my dear General, to present you with a picture of the Bastile, just as it looked a few days after I had ordered its demolition [in July, 1789], with the main key of the fortress of despotism. It is a tribute, which I owe as a son to my adopted father, as an aid-de-camp to my general, as a missionary of liberty to its patriarch." —*Writings of Geo. Washington* (Ford ed.), 494, footnote. He intrusted the key and drawing to Thomas Paine for transmission to the president.

Paine writing from London on May 1 to Washington remarked: ". . . I feel myself happy in being the person thro' whom the Marquis has conveyed this early trophy of the Spoils of despotism, and the first ripe fruits of American principles transplanted into Europe, to his great master and patron . . . That the principles of America opened the Bastille is not to be doubted, and therefore the Key comes to the right place . . . I have permitted no drawing to be taken here, though it has been often requested, as I think there is a propriety that it should first be presented. B[ut] Mr. West wishes Mr. Trumbull to make a painting of the presentation of the Key to you."—From Moncure D. Conway's *Life of Thomas Paine* (1892), I: 273. A copy of this letter, framed, hangs on the wall at Mount Vernon, next to the cabinet containing the key. Paine transmitted the present by J. Rutledge, Jr., who set out from London on May 31, on which day Paine wrote again to Washington so informing him.—*Ibid.*, I: 274.

Washington wrote to Lafayette on Aug. 11 to acknowledge receipt of the key, which he refers to as "the token of victory." —*Writings of Geo. Washington* (Ford ed.), 493; see also p. 494.

On Dec. 13, Otto, the French chargé, wrote to his home government: "The Key of the Bastile, regularly shown at the President's audiences, is now also on exhibition in Mrs. Washington's *salon*, where it satisfies the curiosity of the Philadelphians. I am persuaded, Monseigneur, that it is only their vanity that finds pleasure in the exhibition of this trophy, but Frenchmen here are not the less piqued, and many will not enter the President's house on this account."—*Americana*, July, 1911. See also Lossing's *Mount Vernon and Its Associations* (1859), 217; Wilstach, *Mount Vernon* (1916).

Evidence that ice houses existed at this time is found in the following item: "After we got through Hell Gate we drunk a bowl of Punch made with Ice which Mr. Yates a passenger had took on board at N. York. This was very curious to see Ice at this season of the year—which is kept (as Mr. Yates informed us) through the summer in houses built on purpose."—*MS. Jour. of Epaphrus Hoyt* cited in *Chron. of Am.*, IX: 971 (footnote). 6

The Dutch Church applies to the common council for a grant, in fee simple, at a cost of £1,000, of a piece of land in Montgomerie Ward "heretofore granted to the said Church on an annual Rent reserved of £70 per annum."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 572. On Aug. 20, the board consented.—*Ibid.*, I: 579. On Sept. 2, the grant and release, sealed and signed by the mayor, were "to be delivered to the Parties on the Treasurers notifying the Clerk that the consideration Money and Rent due is paid."—*Ibid.*, I: 587. This grant to the Dutch Church conveyed the block bounded by King George (William) St., Queen (Pearl) St., Thomas (Duane) St., and Rose St.,—now traversed by New Chambers St. It was made on the express condition that the land was to be used only for a church and cemetery.—*Liber City Grants*, D: 636. The city, however, released the church from the conditions.—*Liber Deeds*, CCXLIX: 372. See also *Liber City Grants*, C: 545. 10

" Ald. McCormick, of the committee appointed to superintend and direct the printing of "a further Emission of Notes for small Change" (see summary under F 26), reports that they have "procured the printing of & had delivered to the Treasurer three thousand nine hundred & fifty Sheets contg

"47400	Notes—of 1d each		£ 197:10:—
47400	do —of 2d		395:—:—
47400	do —of 3d		592:10:—
			£1185:—:—
"deduct for imperfect Sheet			1: 8:11
		Total	1183:11:1"

1790 Aug. 10 "Which said Notes were adopted by the Board & ordered to be issued.

"A Receipt of the Treasurer for the said Notes was read & ordered to be filed." The mayor issues a warrant on the treasurer to pay Ald. McCormick £10:3:6 for the paper procured by him to print the notes on.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 572–73. See, further, Mr 11, 1791.

" The common council resolves "that His Excellency the Governor of this State [George Clinton] be requested to permit Mr Trumbull to take his Portrait to be placed in the City Hall as a Testimony of the Respect which this Corporation bears towards him." It is ordered that Mayor Varick "be requested to wait on his Excellency and communicate to him the foregoing Resolution." —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 573. See, further, S 21.

" The common council appoints a committee "to take the Charge & Care of the City Hall on the adjournment of Congress from this City."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 573.

" The common council refuses a petition of Wm. P. Smith and others "to open the Doors of the City Hall to the Revd Mr John Murray Minister of the Gospel in the Universal Church from Boston."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 573.

12 The last meeting of congress is held at New York. Both houses adjourn "to meet in the city of Philadelphia on the first Monday in December next."—*Jour. of the Second Session of the Senate of the U. S.* (printed at Richmond, 1791), 109; *U. S. Laws* (1789–1815), II: 77, 190; Gales & Seaton, *Hist. of Debates in Congress*, I: 1071, 1074. The house on Aug. 11, and the senate on Aug. 12, as a closing act, passed resolutions of thanks to the corporation of the city of New York "for the elegant and convenient accommodations provided for Congress," and expressing the wish that the common council will permit "such articles of furniture, &c.," now in the city hall, as have been provided by congress, "to remain for the use of that building."—Gales & Seaton, I: 1074. The original messages signed by the two presiding officers, respectively, of the two branches of the federal legislature, are preserved in metal file No. 14, city clerk's record-room. For the full text of both, as recorded in the common council *Minutes*, see Ag 13.

13 "Yesterday [Ag 13] the treaty of peace and friendship between the United States and the Creek nation [concluded on Ag 7] was solemnly ratified by the contracting parties, in Federal Hall, in presence of a large assembly of citizens.—The Vice President of the United States—the great officers of State—his Excellency the Governor—and of several members of both Houses of Congress.

"At 12 o'clock the President of the United States, and his suit—General Knox, the commissioner; the clerks of the department of the Secretary at war; Col. M'Gillivray, and the Kings, Chiefs, and warriors of the Creek nation being assembled, the treaty was read by the Secretary of the President of the United States.

"The President then addressed Col. M'Gillivray, the Kings, Chiefs, and warriors; he said that he thought the treaty just and equal; and stated the mutual duties of the contracting parties; which address was communicated sentence after sentence, by Mr. Cornell sworn interpreter; to all of which the Creeks gave an audible assent.

"The President then signed the treaty—after which he presented a string of beads as a token of perpetual peace; and a paper of tobacco to smoke in remembrance of it; Mr. M'Gillivray rose, made a short reply to the President, and received the tokens.

"This was succeeded by the shake of peace, every one of the Creeks passing this friendly salute with the President; a song of peace performed by the Creeks concluded this highly interesting, solemn and dignified transaction."—*Gaz. of the U. S.*, Ag 14, 1790 (with the text of the treaty).

" There are placed on record the following letters received by the common council from the president of the senate, and the speaker of the house of representatives, of the United States. The first reads:

"New York 12th August 1790.

"Sir.

"It is with great pleasure that, in obedience to an Order of the Senate of the United States, I have the honor to enclose their Resolution of this date, which was unanimously agreed to; and in behalf of the Senate, I request that you will be pleased to communicate the same to the Corporation of this City, and at the same time signify to them, that it is the wish of the Senate, that the Corporation will permit such Articles of furniture &c. now in the City Hall, as have been provided by Congress, to remain for the use of that Building. Aug. 13

"I am, Sir,
"Your Most Obedient
"Humble Servant.
"John Adams { Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate"

The enclosed resolution is as follows:

"United States of America
"In Senate August 12th 1790

"Resolved unaminously, that the thanks of the Senate be given to the Corporation of the City of New York, for the elegant and convenient accommodations provided for Congress.

"Attest,
"Sam. A. Otis Secy"

The other letter, dated Aug. 11, makes the same statements on behalf of the house of representatives, and is signed by their speaker, "Fredk. A. Muhlenberg." Their resolution of thanks, which they enclosed, was expressed in the same words as those of the senate, and was attested by "John Beckley Clerk."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 575–76.

"On Sunday morning, the 15th inst, the President of the United States embarked for Newport, on a visit to the state of Rhode Island, accompanied by Governor Clinton, Mr. Jefferson, Secretary of State; the Hon. Judge Blair, Mr. Smith of S. Carolina, and three gentlemen of his family."—*Penn. Packet*, Ag 28, 1790. The three last named were Col. Humphreys, Major Jackson, and Mr. Nelson. The journey was made on the packet "Hancock" (Capt. Brown).—*Gaz. of the U. S.*, Ag 18, 1790. 15

Washington did not include Rhode Island in his New England tour in Oct. and Nov., 1789. Rhode Island having ratified the Constitution on May 29, 1790, he determined to make a special tour to that state, which was the last to come into the Federal Union. For incidents on this trip, see Baker, *Washington after the Rev.*, 191 *et seq.*

The common council orders "that the Street Committee direct Surveys for the Regulation of Mill Street & Great Dock Street from Coenties Slip to White Hall Street."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 577. 20

"Estimates & assessments for the paving of Wall Street from the Broad Way to Broad Street—Kings Street from the Broad Way to Queen Street—& Smith Street from Duke Street to Great Dock Street" are ratified by the board.—*Ibid.*, I: 578. "

A public whipper is still employed as a city functionary. The common council agrees that Joseph Shelvey receive £18 "for his former Services," and that £35 per annum be allowed him "for his Services as well without as within the Bridewell in future." A warrant for the first amount is issued immediately.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 578, 579, 603, 623. See, further, O 14, 1808. "

Washington returns to New York from his trip to Rhode Island, "after a fine passage of 24 hours only." The return trip, like the out-going one (see Ag 15), was made on a Sunday.—*Gaz. of the U. S.*, Ag 25, 1790. 22

The common council orders that the whole exterior of the city hall be painted, and necessary repairs made "for the preservation of the Building."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 583. On Sept. 17, £100 was advanced "on Acct towards Repairs to the City Hall."—*Ibid.*, I: 594. On Oct. 29, £100 more.—*Ibid.*, I: 608. On Nov. 12, £100.—*Ibid.*, I: 611. On Dec. 24, £200.—*Ibid.*, I: 618. 27

The common council adopts specifications for the grading and paving of Duke, Princess, Garden, "Chestnut," and Cherry Sts.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 583–84. "

The common council approves of a scheme for a second lottery under the same regulations as the last (see Mr 4), the drawings to commence the first Monday in Jan., 1791.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 585. A marginal note says this is "to reimburse expenses for repairing the City Hall." "

The common council orders that the mayor issue his warrant to pay Ald. Stoutenburgh, one of the commissioners (see Ap 6), £1,500 "towards the Wharf at the Battery."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 586. On Oct. 22, Stoutenburgh received £1,000 for the same purpose.—*Ibid.*, I: 607. "

The governor of the state and the mayor and aldermen of the city of New York dine with Washington, who informs them "of 28

1790 Aug. 28 his intention to visit Mount Vernon—and that he should leave the city on the Monday following" (Ag 30). He expressed "the deep sense he had of the respectful attention which the corporation in particular, and the citizens in general had shewn him personally, and as first magistrate of the United States—and added that it was with the utmost regret that he should quit a residence which had been rendered so agreeable to him." The published report of the announcement states that "Mrs. Washington appeared greatly affected on the occasion."—*Gaz. of the U. S.*, S 1, 1790. Washington expressed a wish that his departure might not be "noticed." The corporation of the city, however, met in the evening and agreed "to pay their respects to this illustrious personage on his departure."—*N. Y. Jour.*, Ag 31; *Columbian Centinel* (Boston), S 4; *Penn. Packet* (Phila.), S 2, 1790.

30 At about nine o'clock, the "Corporation" of the city attended "at the presidency in Broad-way," to pay their respects to Washington. The governor, the "executive officers of government, several other officers, gentlemen of the clergy, and others, had already assembled to take their leave." At about ten o'clock, "the procession moved for the President's barge, which was laying at M'Comb's wharf, on the North-river, in the following order:

"Sheriff, with his insignia of office. Marshals and Constables, with insignias. Gov. Clinton—President—Chief Justice Jay.

The executive Officers of Government.

Corporation of New-York.

Several Officers

Clergy.——————————Citizens.

"At the wharf, the escort opened to the right and left, when the President, his Lady, &c. accompanied, marched forward and entered on board the barge, under the discharge of a salute of thirteen guns from the battery.

"As it was not generally known that we were that day to bid a final adieu, little or no preparations could be made, and as but few citizens knew of the circumstance, the concourse of people was not so great as otherwise it would have been. The barge was manned with thirteen men, in a uniform of white jackets, and black caps; the weather was serene and beautiful, and a few minutes landed them at Powles Hook ferry, where the carriages of the President and Suite, were waiting.

"The Custom House barge was manned on this solemn occasion; on board of which the officers of the customs accompanied the President's barge, and brought back the gentlemen from Powles-Hook, of whom the President and Lady, with an apparent sensibility, took an affectionate leave."—*N. Y. Jour.*, Ag 31, 1790.

On arriving at Powles-Hook, Washington returned "the elegant barge" to the citizens who had presented it, with the following letter to Capt. Thomas Randall, which expressed his farewell and good wishes to the City of New York:

"New York, August 30th, 1790.

"Sir,

"On the 2d of May, 1790, I wrote you, requesting that my acknowledgments might be offered to the gentlemen who had presented an elegant barge to me, on my arrival in this city. As I am, at this moment, about commencing my journey to Virginia, and consequently shall have no further occasion for the use of the barge, I must now desire that you will return it, in my name, and with my best thanks, to the original proprietors: at the same time I shall be much obliged if you will have the goodness to add, on my part, that in accepting their beautiful present, I considered it a pledge of that real urbanity which, I am happy in declaring, I have experienced on every occasion during my residence among them; that I ardently wish every species of prosperity may be the constant portion of the respectable citizens of New-York; and that I shall always retain a grateful remembrance of the polite attention of the citizens in general, and of those in particular to whom the contents of this note are addressed.

"I am, with sentiments of regard and esteem, Sir, your most obedient and very humble servant.

"George Washington

"Thomas Randall Esq."

—*Ibid.*, S 3, 1790, citing the *N. Y. Mag.*

Besides the president and Mrs. Washington, the travelling party comprised Eleanor Parke and George Washington Parke Custis, the two grand-children of Mrs. Washington, Maj. William Jackson, Thomas Nelson, two maids, four white and four black servants, and sixteen horses.—Baker, *Washington after the Rev.*, 194–95, footnote. Aug. 30

In this month, General Gates and Mrs. Gates came north from Virginia "to take possession of their new and elegant seat on the banks of the East River, in the vicinity of the City of New-York."—*Daily Adv.*, O 4, 1790. This place was "Rose Hill." See F 2. Henry Wansey, on May 23, 1794, refers to it as "a very pleasant country situation, about three miles from New York, on the borders of the Sound; from which you have a good view of Long Island, and of the shipping . . ."—*Jour. of an Excursion to the U. S.*, 79. See, further, Ja 31, 1811. Sept. —

"The public were some time since informed in the Massachusetts Centinel, that a Bust of the President of the United States had been executed by Mr. Gullager [*sic*] of Boston, in Plaster of Paris; this statue, the first of the kind ever produced in the United States, is now in this city; several gentlemen of late have seen it, and it is pronounced a fine likeness . . . We are informed that the statue is open for inspection at Mrs. Loring's No. 4, Broad-Way, near the Bowling Green."—*Gaz. of the U. S.*, 1790. It should be noted that Jean Antoine Houdon modeled a bust of Washington from life in 1785.—*Hist. of the Centennial of Washington's Inauguration*, ed. by Bowen, 542–43, citing Charles Henry Hart. Gülager painted a portrait of Washington in 1789.—*Ibid.* 1

The following notice is published: "All persons having demands against the Household of the President of the United States, are requested to exhibit them for settlement at his late Dwelling House in Broadway, before the 15th of September."—*Daily Adv.*, S 1, 1790. "

"Estimates and Assessments for the paving of Maiden Lane and Nassau Street from the City Hall to Maiden Lane" are ratified by the common council.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 587. 2

A committee representing the St. Tammany Society, in a petition to the common council, state that, "having established an American Museum" (see Je), and having already received several donations therefor, they are at present "destitute of a proper place for depositing the same." They ask for "one of the rooms in the City Hall of this City, for their temporary accommodation." From original petition in metal file No. 14, city clerk's record-room. The board grants the society "the use of the upper room in the city hall in front of the Library Room whenever the same shall be cleared by the officers of Congress."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 588. See S 10; O 11. In 1793, the museum was moved to the exchange (see O 15 and N 1, 1793). "

A petition from Benj. S. Judah to the common council for "a Grant of the Soil under the Water in front of his Land at Haerlem" is referred to a committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 588. On Oct. 22, the committee reported that "the said Premisses consist of a Piece of Sedge or Thatch at Haerlem lying between high & low Water mark in Haerlem River in front of the upland there belonging to the Petitioner That the whole of the said River to low Water Mark on the Westchester side thereof is included in the City of New York as appears by the express Words of the Charter and all the Land between high & low Water mark on the Haerlem side of the said River being granted by the Charter to this Corporation and expressly excepted and reserved to them in their Settlement of the Line with the People of Haerlem, the Committee are of Opinion that the Land prayed for by the Petitioner belongs to this Corporation . . ." The board agrees with the committee that an accurate survey be prepared before making the grant.—*Ibid.*, I: 606. On Oct. 29, Lawrence Benson entered a similar petition.—*Ibid.*, I: 607. See, further, N 12. "

In explaining, in a report, why a petition for a grant of a water lot on the west side of Beekman Slip cannot be granted, the committee adds the following general observation: "

"The Committee wish to impress this Board with the importance of preserving every Slip as wide and Capacious as possible, The increase of the City is naturally followed by a proportionable increase of the Coasting trade, The harbours for which are at present scarcely sufficient for their accommodation and in a few Years they will be under the necessity of laying off in the Stream, or submitting to pay a heavy Wharfage to the proprietors of private Wharfs which must operate as a direct Tax upon the necessaries of Life.

"The Committee are therefore of opinion that it will be well in this Board, to countenance such measures which a Neighbourhood may adopt to extinguish the claim of preemption of individuals

1790 S 2 adjoining the public Slips, for the purpose of widening the same, . . ."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 589.

" The common council approves a plan for regulating Chatham St., from Tryon Row to Frankfort St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 590.

" The common council orders that the mayor issue his warrant on the treasurer to pay John Trumbull £186:13:4 for his portrait of Washington (see Jl 19 and 20).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 591.

A news item thus describes the portrait: ". . . a fine thing it is; designed & executed in his superior style of excellence . . . The whole piece is designed to convey to posterity an idea of The Man, at the most interesting period, when he finished his career of military glory—the evacuation of New York. It is therefore a warm, & highly ornamental business in every respect."—*Columbian Centinel*, S 11; *Gaz. of the U. S.*, S 18, 1790. See Pl. 51, Vol. I.

In his *Autobiography* (1841), 164, Trumbull describes the astonishment of the Creek Indians on seeing the painting, on Washington's invitation, while in the room stood Washington himself in the uniform shown in the painting.

6 In a letter to Thos. Brand-Hollis, Mrs. John Adams again describes Richmond Hill (*cf.* S 27, 1789): "I have a situation here, which, for natural beauty, may vie with the most delicious spot I ever saw. It is a mile and a half distant from the city of New York. The home is situated upon an eminence; at an agreeable distance flows the noble Hudson, bearing upon its bosom the fruitful productions of the adjacent country. On my right hand, are fields beautifully variegated with grass and grain, to a great extent, like the valley of Honiton in Devonshire. Upon my left, the city opens to view, intercepted, here and there, by a rising ground, and an ancient oak. In front, beyond the Hudson, the Jersey shores present the exuberance of a rich, well-cultivated soil. The venerable oaks and broken ground, covered with wild shrubs, which surround me, give a natural beauty to the spot, which is truly enchanting. A lovely variety of birds serenade me morning and evening, rejoicing in their liberty and security; for I have, as much as possible, prohibited the grounds from invasion."—*Letters of Mrs. Adams* (ed. by C. F. Adams, 1848), 345–46. See Ja 16, 1794.

10 A committee of St. Tammany's Society, in a petition to the common council, states "That the said Society, instituted on a patriotic basis, hath so greatly increased in the number of its members, as to render any private accommodations for its meetings altogether insufficient." They also state that "they have opened a subscription to enable them to erect a building equal to their several uses, and from their great success have reason to anticipate a speedy completion of their intentions." They ask "permission to use the exchange-room weekly, as a temporary accommodation." —From the original petition, endorsed "granted," in metal file No. 14, city clerk's record-room; *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 592.

" On receiving information "that the Corporation of the Episcopal Church declined accepting of a Grant of the Triangular Piece of Ground at the junction of the Post and Bloomingdale Roads on the Terms determined on by this Board on the 16th of April last" (*q.v.*), the common council orders "that the Treasurer demand and receive all the Rent due & which shall become due and also all Monies which shall have been received by any Persons for Rent due on the said Piece of Ground."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 592, 610. See, further, D 11 and 24.

" The common council adopts a plan for the regulation of Church St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 593.

13 Trinity vestry orders "that the Committee of Repairs, take such measures respecting the Flagging before St. Paul's & Trinity Church as they may think prudent."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*).

" On the same day, "A letter from Mr. Lot Merkel dated the 13th of September 1790, written by order of the Corporation of the United German Lutheran Churches was read, thereupon resolved, that after the Lots on the South side of Rector Street are surveyed, the Line between this Corporation and the Lutheran Congregations, run along the Eastern side of the most Easterly of those Lots, & that Deeds be executed accordingly."—*Ibid.*

17 The common council adopts plans of the street committee for regulating the pavement in Broadway at Vesey St.; also for regulating Murray and Robinson Sts.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 595–96.

" The common council pays the balance of £188:19:5, due "for erecting the Oil Store" (see Ja 29).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 596.

21 "The great and rapid improvements which have been effected in this city within a few years, observes a correspondent, have greatly added to its beauty, and attracted the attention and applause of strangers of every class—but as these improvements are confined chiefly to the court end, those families which reside in the retired streets find great cause of complaint." He makes particular reference to the streets "which lead from between the Friends meeting and the head of Queen-street, into the swamp, on both sides, particularly Rutgers' street," which he says are very dangerous on account of the water lying in the street.—*N. Y. Jour.*, S 21, 1790. Sept. 21

" "Governor Clinton's picture [see Ag 10] is in hand, painted [by Trumbull] at the expense of the corporation; . . . The price for each [this and Washington's] is an hundred guineas."—*N. Y. Jour.*, S 21, 1790. The exact sum paid for this portrait, on July 1, 1791 (*q.v.*), was the same as for Washington's (see S 2)—£186:13:4.

22 A long poem entitled "Picture of New-York—August 1790," alludes to various features of New York life. Reference is made to senators who

> ". . . desert their seats,
> And walking forth as if for air,
> Strait to the anti-room repair,
> View Trumbull's forms sublimely blase,
> And feel the paint—with wondering gaze.
> Justly admire the glowing work,
> A lasting honor to New-York;
> An honor to our corporation,
> A future honor to our nation."

A foot-note explains that the ante-room is "The Room adjoining the Senate Chamber, where Mr. Trumbull paints his truly historical portraits of The President, and Governor Clinton."—*Gaz. of the U. S.*, S 22, 1790. See also Jl 20, and S 18 and 21, 1790.

24 The common council ratifies estimates and assessments for paving Cherry St. from Dover to Catharine St., Princess St., Garden St., and Beekman St. from Gold to Nassau St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 597.

" The common council permits John Ackerman "to erect a Scale at his Door (provided it does not interrupt the passage in the Street) for the weighing of Flour brought to Market in Bags."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 597. Ackerman was a cartman, with an address in Church St.—*City Directory*, 1790.

29 A letter of this date from Philadelphia states that, "On the building to be appropriated to the use of the House of Representatives in this city, it was thought by some artists, that a dome covered with strong glass ought to be raised in imitation of the dome Cupola of your Federal Hall at New-York . . ."—*Daily Adv.*, O 4, 1790.

" The common council agrees to a report of a plan for regulating and paving Mill St. "from the head at Duke Street to the present Custom House," and "from thence . . . to Broad Street."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 600–1.

30 The articles exported from the state of New York during July, August, and September of this year are:

"10770	Barrels potash, Dols	215,400
1450	do. pearl do.	43,500
11938	do. Flour	74,612
59980	bushels Indian corn	33,732
3323	barrels bread	13,496
3323	do. Indian meal	5,902
1562	do. Rye flour	6,248
425	do. Midlings	2,125
984	kegs crackers	425
1927	bushels peas	1,927
440	barrels pork	5,500
676	do. beef	4,224
252	firkins butter	1,260
1672	barrels fish—46 firkins	3,868
194	horses	4,850
	staves & lumber	13,653
	Dollars	433,722"

—*Daily Adv.*, D 11, 1790.

Oct. 2 Commissioners of Vermont and New York are in session at New York City to consider boundary claims. By Oct. 11, the subject was adjusted, Vermont being "dismembered from the state of New York," and the so-called New Hampshire grants acknowledged to be valid. "Thus the way is open for the ad-

1790 O 2 mission of Vermont into the fœderal union."—*N. Y. Mag.* (O, 1790), 611.

5 The "annual review and inspection of the Light Horse, Artillery and Infantry of the militia of the city and county of New York" takes place. About 2,000 appear, under arms, under command of General Malcolm.—*Gaz. of the U. S.*, O 6, 1790.

" Mayor Varick informs the common council "that the Gentlemen who had provided the Barge for the use of the President of the United States during his Residence in this City" have proposed "to present the said Barge to this Corporation." The board requests the mayor "to thank the Gentlemen for their Intention and to inform them that as this Board can have no use for the said Barge they decline an acceptance of her."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 602.

" The committee appointed on Sept. 10 reports a recommendation "That a foot Walk of sixteen feet broad be paved with Brick or flatt Stone along Chatham Row to the Northwest Corner of the Presbyterian Church Yard . . .

"That a foot Walk of sixteen feet broad be paved with Brick or flat Stone along the westerly side of Great George Street [Broadway] beginning at the Corner of Vesey Street at the intersection of the Kennel," and extending (the grade being specified) to the intersection of Barclay, Robinson, and Murray Sts., respectively.

"That a foot Walk of sixteen feet broad be paved with Brick or flat Stone ascending from the Corner of the Bridewell Fence to as great a Distance as the situation of the Ground and the convenience of the public Buildings will admit in order that a descent for as much of the Water from the Ground in front thereof as possible may be obtained . . ." The board orders that ordinances be prepared for such paving.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 602–3. Ordinances were adopted on Oct. 11.—*Ibid.*, I: 603, 607.

These walks have been erroneously mentioned as the first sidewalks laid in New York (Stone, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, 335–36; Costello, *Our Firemen*, 51).—*Cf.* Je 11, 1672. For payments for the present work, see Jl 21, 1791. See, further, My 13, 1791.

" "The White House, at the corner of Whitehall and Pearl-streets," is advertised for rent, Cary Ludlow, No. 184 Water St., offering terms.—*Daily Adv.*, O 5, 1790.

7 A lottery scheme is advertised, for the purpose of raising the residue of the sum granted by an act of the legislature on Feb. 18, 1790, to defray the expenses incurred by the corporation for repairing and enlarging the city hall.—*N. Y. Packet*, O 7, 1790.

8 "The trustees of the first Presbyterian Church in this city having finished a convenient building for a charity School at a considerable expence, propose to open the School in the course of next week."—*Daily Adv.*, O 8, 1790. See also Miller, *Memoir of Rev. John Rodgers* (1813), 264–65.

11 John Pintard writes to Dr. Jeremy Belknap of Boston: "I am exceedingly indebted to you for your present of the Indian Bible, which came safe to hand. I shall deposit it with your permission and in your name in the American Museum [see Je], laterly instituted by the St. Tammany's Society in this city for the express purpose of collecting and preserving everything relating to the natural or political history of America. A small fund is appropriated to that purpose, and should the Society exist, this branch of it may arrive to something useful.

"I have not time to explain the principles of this Society, of which I am a member, further than that it is a political institution founded on a strong republican basis, whose democratic principles will serve in some measure to correct the aristocracy of our city."—Kilroe, *St. Tammany*, 135–36, citing *Belknap Papers*, III: 490. See Ap 6, 1791.

13 The last New York issue of the *Gazette of the United States* (see Ap 15, 1789) appears on this day. It was removed to Philadelphia, where publication was continued with the issue of Nov. 3.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 431; Early Newspapers, II: 420.

14 The minutes of the Medical Society of the State of New York contain a plan for a dispensary "for the medical relief of the sick poor of this city." After the minutes, this query appears: "Might not the New York Hospital, now empty and useless, be advantageously converted into an Alms House, with cells for lunatics, the present Alms House into a Dispensary, the garden into a Botanic garden, and the funds of the Hospital appropriated for their support; at least, might not this be done for a few years, until adequate funds could be provided for the support of the Hospital as such?"—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*, N 17, 1790; Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, I: 116. The action, on Feb. 1, 1791 (*q. v.*), of the governors of the hospital may have been an answer to this suggestion. See also Ja 4, 1791. Oct. 14

"The Medical Society having requested the use of a Room in the City Hall to meet in," the common council orders "that they be permitted to use the common council Chamber at such times as it shall not be wanted for the public use."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 605. "

"A new fence ought to be made round the Burrying ground in Broadway."—*Lutheran Min.* (*MS.*). 19

The common council adds the recorder and others to "the Committee on the City Hall," and orders that it "report a Plan for the Bar in the Court Room."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 605. 22

It also orders "that the Students at Law be permitted to use the small Room adjoining the Common Council Chamber in the City Hall."—*Ibid.*, I: 606.

The superintendent of the lamp department is ordered to "remove all the Lamp Oil to the Store House at the Bridewell [see F 19]."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 606. "

Samuel Fraunces has removed from Cortlandt to Broad St., into the house formerly occupied by the Widow Blaaw, near the Exchange.—*Daily Adv.*, O 27, 1790. He moved to Broad St., he says, "through the advice of some of his friends," and there solicited the patronage of his brethren of the Tammany Society and of the respective lodges of the city. This, as far as we know, was the last place kept by Fraunces in New York.—Bayles, *Old Taverns of N. Y.*, 343–44. 27

Lewis Ogden, executor of Anthony Rutgers, deceased, conveys to John Ireland a parcel of land in the West Ward, "whereon the said John Ireland now dwells."—*Liber Deeds*, XLVI: 396 (New York). This tract is the same which Anthony Rutgers, father of the decedent mentioned, purchased on Feb. 3, 1723 (*q. v.*), and which subsequently became known as Ranelagh Garden. See also Je 8, 1793. Nov. 2

A proposal, signed by Wm. Malcom, Dan. Denniston, H'y H. Kip, Jno. Kip, and Isaac van Vleck (see Je 23), "signifying their Desire to compleat their Affairs with this Corporation respecting the Lands commonly called the Negroe's burying Ground," and expressing their wish that a committee of the board settle the question of boundaries, "and upon such Settlement to receive and grant necessary Releases," is referred by the common council to the recorder and a committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 609–10. 12

The Uranian Society petitions the common council for permission to use one of the rooms in the city hall one evening a week.—From original petition, in metal file No. 14, city clerk's record-room. The board permits them "to occupy the lower Room in the Southeast Angle of the City Hall."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 610. "

The common council appoints a committee "to treat with the Corporation of the Dutch Church on the Subject of Widening Nassau Street."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 610. On Nov. 16, the committee reported to the board the following minute from the records of the consistory, dated Nov. 15: "The Committee [of the consistory], appointed to confer with a Committee from the Corporation of the City respecting the removal of the Fence of the New Church Yard and making Nassau Street in that place wider, reported that five feet might be given to the Street," provided the city pay for removing the fence; that the ground added to the street be "added as a flatt Pavement for foot Passengers," and that the church "shall have the Privilege of making Vaults under the said foot Way." The common council agrees to these proposals, "provided the Walk be nine feet wide in the whole & no more." A committee is given directions to have the fence removed accordingly.—*Ibid.*, I: 612. "

The common council orders that grants be prepared to Benj. S. Judah (see S 2) and Lawrence Benson for the water lots in the Harlem River in front of their land, at a quit rent of 10s for every 100 ft., and on condition "that they leave a Street of 40 feet on the outward part of the Soil to be granted."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 610–11, 634. See, further, S 19, 1808. "

1790 Nov. 12 "Medals of the President of the United States, from one to two dollars, may be had at the Printing Office, Franklin's Head, Hanover Square."—*N. Y. Daily Gaz.*, N 12, 1790.

14 Two large balloons are "let off" from the "heights of the Broadway." They cross the North River, and disappear in the direction of Philadelphia.—*N. Y. Jour.*, N 15, 1790. It was later reported "that upwards of £700 was taken and lost at play, on the night of the grand gala last week at Balloon-House in the Broadway."—*Ibid.*, N 22, 1790.

23 Attention is again called to the improvements being made in the city, which is "every day growing into symmetry, elegance and beauty." Her ancient limits are now extended a considerable distance into the Hudson, and "a mound, strongly compacted and solid as the earth itself, is nearly carried round the southwest point of the island;" when finished, it will effectually prevent encroachments of the water. The government house, "which is now nearly roofed, is a grand and noble structure, pleasing to the eye, and does no less honour to the taste of the architect than to that honourable body, whose public spirit furnished the means of thus elegantly accommodating the first magistrate of this opulent state." The city hall is "the finest building in the United States." —*Daily Adv.*, N 23, 1790. See also L. M. R. K., III: 968. For a contemporary description of the government house, see 1791. See also Pls. 55-b and 66, Vol. I, and A. Pls. 10-a, b, and c, Vol. III.

26 The common council appoints a committee "to apply to the Gov^rs of the Hospital for the use of that Building as an Alms House."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 614. The governors of the hospital met at the Coffee-House on Dec. 13 and considered the question adversely, such use of the building being "foreign to the object of their Charter." This was reported to the common council on Dec. 24.—*Ibid.*, I: 617.

Dec. — The charity school, whose house, in the rear of Trinity Church, was burned in September, 1776, was at this period kept in John St. The school-house belonging to the Dutch congregation was opposite "the Old Dutch Church." The school-house of the Presbyterians was a brick building, erected during the summer of 1790, in Nassau St., opposite "the New Dutch Church."—*N. Y. Mag.* (Dec., 1790), 727–28.

4 "The Board [Trinity vestry] agreed to the Sale of two Lots of Ground near the Air Furnace fronting to Greenwich Street, the one at fifty Pounds, and the other being a Corner Lot at seventy Pounds."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). The air furnace stood on four lots, occupying a square 100 x 100 on the south-west corner of Park Place and Broadway, now covered by the Woolworth Building. It is shown on a survey (in Bancker Coll., N. Y. P. L.) made by Bancker for Abijah Hammond, April 2, 1795, of land on the north-west corner of Barclay St. and Broadway (also covered now by the Woolworth Building), where Hammond built the fine residence which he sold in 1799 to John C. Vandenheuvel.

"Resolved that a suitable Bell be provided for Trinity Church, and that the Committee of Repairs procure the same at the most reasonable Rate."—*Ibid.*

"Ordered that the School Committee ascertain the Expence of building a suitable House for the Charity School." At the next meeting consideration was "deferred."—*Ibid.*

6 The third session of the first congress begins at Philadelphia.—*Jour. of House of Rep.* (1790–91), 3. This was the first session to be held in that city.

11 Isaac Varian having petitioned to be allowed "to hire the triangular Piece of Ground at the junction of the Post and Bloomingdale Roads" (see S 10), the common council orders that the city treasurer "let out the said Piece of Ground from Year to Year for the best Rent he can obtain for the same."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 615. For earlier references to this ground, see Jl 22 and D 12, 1771; Ja 31 and Je 26, 1772; N 1, 1786; Mr 12 and Ag 20, 1788; Je 24 and Jl 27, 1789; F 26, Ap 16, and S 10, 1790. See, further, D 24. In 1794 (*q.v.*, Ag 4), it became a potters' field.

" The common council, having taken into consideration the accounts of the assessors "for their Services in executing the Law for taking a Census of the Electors and Inhabitants in this State," decides that the assessors of the Harlem Division of the Out Ward be allowed 14s for every 100 inhabitants, those of the Bowery Division 12s, and those of each of the other six wards 10s. Warrants are then issued, on the basis of the number of inhabitants, as follows:

	No. of inhabitants	
South Ward	1,756	£8:15:–
Dock "	1,854	9: 5:–
East "	3,622	18: 2:–
West "	6,054	30: 5:–
North "	4,596	23:—:–
Montgomerie "	6,702	33:10:–
Bowery Div.	4,819	28:18:6
Haerlem "	503	3:10:–
	29,906	£155: 5:6

Dec. 11 —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 615–16.

12 Charity sermons are to be preached in the old and the new Dutch churches, when collections will be taken for the benefit of the charity school. "The ruin of the public buildings and the great injuries sustained in the late war, have prevented the Dutch Church from reviving this school until the last year."—*Daily Adv.*, D 10, 1790.

13 Alexander Hamilton makes a report to the house of representatives upon the nature, importance, and advantages of national banks, and submits a plan for one.—Hamilton's *Works* (N. Y., 1810), I: 59–110.

14 The streets of New York have recently "undergone a thorough and very necessary repair." Complaint is made that "the parts of the streets, which are particularly appropriated for the convenience of foot passengers," are incumbered "with snow, wood, hay, casks, and even carts, and many other articles which are daily thrown on them by the occupiers of houses and stables."—*N. Y. Jour.*, D 20, 1790.

24 The city treasurer reports that the amount of rent received "for the Triangular Piece of Ground near the three Mile Stone" (see S 10) is £54:8:6. It is ordered that the mayor issue his warrant to pay this amount to Hannah Baker (see Ap 16), and that she be released from her debt of £8:10 due to the city for rent of a lot in Colden St.; this to be "full compensation for the Improvements made on the same Piece of Ground by her late Husband." —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 618. For the appropriation of this ground as a potters' field, see Ag 4, 1794.

" There were two companies of city watchmen at this time, under Alex. Lamb and Jos. Culbertson respectively, as captains. Each company received £47:19 for seven nights' service.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 619, 623, 624, 625, 628, 631. In Jan., 1791, Capt. Culbertson "and the eight other Watchmen his Assistants" were complimented by the foreman of the grand jury for putting to flight an armed mob, four times their number, and arresting six of them.—*Ibid.*, I: 625–26. Capt. Culbertson received injuries in the riot.—*Ibid.*, I: 695.

27 "The sales of stocks at Messieurs Pintard and Bleecker's auction on Friday, were very dull."—*N. Y. Jour.*, D 27, 1790. Stock quotations were published at this time. On Dec. 23, the "Prices of American Stocks, last Evening" were given as:

"6 per cent. stock, 88 per cent.
"3 per cent. do. 45 do.
"Deferred 6 per cent. 41½ do."

—*Ibid.*, D 23, 1790.

31 A city ordinance is passed for the removal of snow from the streets.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 619. This appears to be the first city ordinance for this purpose.

1791

— In this year, Great Britain sent George Hammond as its first minister to the United States.—Winsor, VII: 462.

— In this year, Thomas Paine published in Baltimore the first part of *Rights of Man: Being an Answer to Mr. Burke's Attack on the French Revolution.* It was printed in New York in 1792, in which year the second part was published.—See Evans, 23659, 24650, 24651.

— In this year, the Provident Society of the City of New York was instituted for the benefit of sick or superannuated members, and the widows and orphans of deceased members. From Jan., 1804, to Jan., 1805, $964 was disbursed in benefits, exclusive of the expenses of operating the association.—*Daily Adv.*, F 7, 1805. It was incorporated Feb. 16, 1805.—*The Picture of N. Y. or The Traveller's Guide* (1807), 104.

— In this year, Garrett Abeel wrote a description of "The Government House," from which the following extract is taken: "The

1791 door leads you into a large, elegant hall, the whole height of the
— building, and is — feet by — feet —. It is on a level with the second story; (there) is a gallery around it by which a communication is kept up with all the upper rooms, which are large and convenient. A large stairs leads also to them at the side of the hall; the building having three sides of an eight square (an octagon) in the rear, gives room to enlarge, and to lighten two large rooms, one on each floor. Those, and indeed, all the rooms in the house, command a most extensive and delightful prospect some into the East River, some quite to the Narrows; others up the North River." —"Garrett Abeel's Records" in *Year Book of the Holland Soc. of N. Y.* (1916), 63–64. See also Pls. 55-b and 66, Vol. I, and A. Pls. 10-a, b, and c, Vol. III. For the commissioners' report on the Government House, see Mr 1.

— From this time forward, building operations in New York were very active. The large number of public buildings and churches erected between 1791 and 1807 is shown in the *Man. Com. Coun.* (1855), 574–75.

— A very rare view of Wall Street, Trinity Church, and the City Hall, drawn and engraved by Cornelius Tiebout, as it appeared at this time (1791–93), is reproduced and described in Vol. I, Pl. 57.

Jan. The dispensary (see O 14, 1790) is organized by a meeting of
4 subscribers at the city hall, who elect 12 managers for the ensuing year.—*Daily Adv.*, Ja 5, 1791. For its location, see F 7.

6 The members of the German Society of the State of New York celebrate their anniversary festival. They meet "at their Hall, in King-George-street," then proceed to the Lutheran Church, where an oration is delivered by William Wilmerding in German and one by Jacob Morton in English.—*N. Y. Mag.* (1791), 58.

8 A country estate named "Sans Souci" is advertised for sale. It contains 42 acres, lies "six miles from the city, three miles from Harlem, about 300 yards from the post road to Albany and Boston, and is bounded in front by the East River." This was the section of the city afterwards called Yorkville. The house and grounds described in the advertisement are the typical "country seat" of the period. "The Dwelling-House is situated nearly in the center of the lot, on an eminence about 200 yards from the river, and has in full view, Long-Island, Blackwell's-Island, Barren-Island, the Ferry to Long Island and Hell-Gate, with the two small Islands near it. There is seldom an hour in the twenty-four that from ten to thirty vessels do not pass to, and from New York, which with Morrissania, Randal's-Island, the North-River, and the Jersey shore, can also be seen from the top of the house. The Dwelling-House is two stories high, 53 feet front, and 40 feet deep; it contains eight rooms, four on each floor, with a spacious entry both below and above, a neat mahogany stair-case, and a very good dry cellar under the whole, . . .; in the front of the house is a handsome piazza, and in the rear a portico; the house has two wings to it. The one on the right contains a good kitchen, greenhouse and bath, below and above, four rooms for servants, and an aviry, made in such a manner as to give the birds the heat of the green room in winter. The wing on the left, contains a large room intended for a library, and two convenient small rooms below, the upper part is unfinished, but can at a small expence be made into a billard room or rooms for servants; near the wing on the right, is a compleat and well finished dairy, large enough to hold the milk of 20 cows, and made so as to be sufficiently warm in winter, and cool in summer, and to receive through it, during the warm season, (from a pump) extraordinary fine water, springing from a rock; [other buildings and features are described]. A number of great and conspicuous advantages attend this elegant seat, fish and lobsters may be caught within a few rods of the house, which with oysters and other shell fish, may be preserved near the wharf, for months, without spoiling; and here the sportsman may also enjoy his gun and his dog, as quails, cocks, English snipes and rabbits, are always to be found when in season. The produce of the place can be taken to market by water, and manure from the city brought back, and a speaking trumpet, with ready money, will always procure firewood, at a much less price than it can be bought for at New-York. . . . apply to Mr. Anthony L. Bleecker, No. 208, Water-street." —*Daily Adv.*, Ja 8, 1791.

The owner's name does not appear in the advertisement, but the description applies perfectly to the farm owned by the two brothers Abraham and William Beekman, whose house stood in the block between 63d and 64th Sts., Ave. A and First Ave., 100 feet west of Ave. A.—See Tuttle, *Abstracts of Title*, I: 226. Thus, the deeds to the Beekman property show that it contained 45 acres, more or less, of which 30 were east of the Eastern Post Road, and 15 to the west. Randel's Map of the Farms (Pl. 86, Vol. III) shows the house without wings; these, however, appear on Map No. 205 T, in N. Y. register's office. Jan. 8

After Abraham Beekman's death, in Oct. 1789, the family wanted to sell the property, hence the advertisement of 1791. But they did not do so, in spite of all its advantages. They still owned it jointly in 1809.—*Liber Deeds*, LXXXIII: 189 (New York).

Nowhere else can we find a place that fits the description in the advertisement. The Gracie house is much too far from the road, much too near the river, and too far from town. The Flower Hospital now covers the site,—which must be distinguished from that of the Jas. Beekman place, which stood at the n. w. cor. of First Ave. and 51st St.—L. M. R. K., III: 948.

Trinity vestry orders "that the Committee of Pews for S^{t} Paul's Church, provide a proper Pew for the Students of Columbia College." It is also ordered "that all further Measures respecting the Bell to be procured for Trinity Church be suspended until M^{r} Laight can obtain Information from England upon the Subject of a Ring of Bells."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). Regarding the bells, see Mr 14, Je 13, 1791, and F 8, 1796. 10

A broadside is printed at New York, by Childs and Swaine, state printers, which is the first published census of the state of New York. It is attested this day by Lewis A. Scott, secretary of state, as "truly made from the Returns delivered into this Office in pursuance of an Act, entitled, 'An Act for taking a Census of the Electors and Inhabitants in this State.' Passed the 18th February, 1790." It shows the city and county of New York to have 13,330 males, 14,429 females, and 2,263 slaves,—a total of 30,022 inhabitants. Of these it lists the number of "Freeholders of 100l.," "Freeholders of 20l.," and "Tenants of 40s." The same sort of tabulation is presented for other counties, except Clinton, and Ontario. The total population of the state is 319,627.—From original broadside, in N. Y. P. L. The city, in 1786, contained 23,614 souls; there had been, therefore, an increase of 6,408 in five years.—*Columbian Centinel* (Boston), Ja 12, 1791. (Other census figures presented in this newspaper, being in error, are partially revised in its issue of Ja 13.) *Cf.* O 24, 1791. 11

" A citizen, in a letter to the press, calls attention to the need of equalizing the wards of the city, which have retained their size and form since the passage of the Montgomerie charter, in 1730.—*N. Y. Daily Gaz.*, Ja 11, 1791. See Ja 21.

The common council approves the treasurer's "Estimate of Monies necessary for defraying the public Expences of this City & County the present Year amounting to £11683:12," and adopts a petition to the legislature for permission to raise £12,000 "for the ordinary conting^{t} Expences," and an additional £4,000 "for compleating the Wharf & other Improvements at the Battery and about the Gov^{t} House."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 620. *Cf.* D 10, 1788; Ja 15, 1790. See also Jl 1, 1791. 17

On Feb. 16, the assembly having authorised the city to raise £3,000 by taxation for this purpose (*Assemb. Jour.*, 1791, 14th sess., p. 65), this sum was voted by the common council on July 1. —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 653. See also descrip. of Pl. 56, I: 419.

" The common council orders "that the Freedom of this City be presented to the hon^{ble} Horatio Gates Esq^{r} Major General in the Army of the United States of America."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 621. On Feb. 25, the board approved the draft of this, and ordered that it be engrossed, signed, sealed, and presented.—*Ibid.*, I: 628. The original certificate of his "freedom" is preserved in the Emmet Coll., N. Y. P. L. See, further, My 2.

" The common council resolves to apply to the legislature for "Power to regulate the Hackney Coaches and to lay a Tax on Wheel Carriages & Horses within this City and that the Monies arising therefrom be appropriated towards the Repairing of the Roads & Streets in this City."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 621. See F 5.

Payment of £25 is made by the common council "towards the Walks in front of the Alms H^{s} Goal & Bridewell."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 623. See O 5, 1790. 21

" The mayor lays before the common council a copy of a petition made by some of the inhabitants of the city to the legislature, "praying that the Wards in this City might be equalized." The

1791 Jan. 21 board resolves that such equalization is necessary and proper, and appoints a committee to confer with the assembly committee "on the Mode of equalizing the same."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 623–24; see also Vol. I, p. 359. An act for this purpose was passed on Feb. 28 (*q.v.*).

28 Announcement is made that the Society of the Cincinnati will meet at Corre's Hotel (69 Broadway).—*Daily Adv.*, Ja 28, 1791. The building is shown and described on Pl. 68-a (Vol. I, p. 450). Under Corre and his successor, John Lovett, who became proprietor in the spring of 1794 (*q.v.*, May 7), this small hotel became a favourite meeting-place of a number of societies, and of military, financial, and political bodies.—See *Daily Adv.*, F 21, 1791; *N. Y. Jour. & Pol. Reg.*, F 18, 27, Mr 17, Jl 25, Ag 23, 1792; *Daily Adv.*, Jl 16, 1792; *Diary*, O 10, 1793; *Daily Adv.*, Mr 10, 1794; *Greenleaf's N. Y. Jour. & Pat. Reg.*, Ap 22, 1797. See F 22.

Feb. 1 By order of the governors of the New York Hospital, public notice is given "That they have made preparations for the reception and entertainment of patients," and that on this day "the physicians and surgeons will attend for the admission of sick."—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*, Ja 28, 1791; *Account N. Y. Hosp.*, 4; descrip. of Pl. 88, III: 571.

3 With this issue *The New-York Packet* is changed from a triweekly (see My 5, 1789) to a weekly.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 474; Early Newspapers, II: 427. The paper was discontinued on Ja 26, 1792 (*q.v.*).

5 The assembly passes "An Act to invest the Mayor, Alderman, and Commonalty of the City of New-York with power to license and regulate the fees of hackney coaches, and to lay a tax on all wheel carriages and horses within the City and County of New-York."—*Assemb. Jour.* (Childs & Swaine ed.), 47. This bill was reconsidered and negatived by the assembly on Feb. 25.—*Ibid.*, 81. That such a law was needed appears clear from the common council's appeal of Jan. 17 (*q.v.*), and from an advertisement of Mr 18, 1794 (*q.v.*). See also My 23, 1788.

7 A notice for a meeting of the managers of the newly established dispensary (see Ja 4) shows that the "Dispensary Room" was situated at "the corner of Nassau and Beekman streets."—*Daily Adv.*, F 7, 1791. See also F 24, and Jl 1.

22 The Society of the Cincinnati meets at Corre's Hotel to commemorate Washington's birthday. The Society of St. Tammany sent a message of congratulation to the Cincinnati "by the father of the council of Sachems, and brothers Melancton Smith, and John Pintard." An "elegant transparent portrait of the President General" had been erected in front of the building by Col. Bauman. The Tammany Society assembled "in their wigwam, at the Exchange."—*N. Y. Mag.* (1791), 118.

" "Alexander Robertson, Esq; merchant in this city, has made a donation to the Scotch Presbyterian church of New-York (under the charge of the Rev. Dr. John Mason) of two lots of ground in King street, . . . on which is to be erected a free school for the poor children of that congregation; all at his own private expence, estimated in the whole to be in value 2000l. . . . Mr. George Lindsey, stone-cutter, has also given a sufficiency of hewn stone to decorate the building, estimated worth 100l."—*N. Y. Mag.* (1791), 119.

24 The newly established dispensary for the poor is set in motion. The following notice is published: "The Subscribers being appointed a committee by the managers of the Dispensary, to make the necessary arrangements for setting the institution in motion, give notice that a suitable house for the Dispensary is provided at the corner of Beekman and Nassau streets (see F 7) where the Physicians and Surgeons will attend Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from one to two."—*N. Y. Packet*, F 24, 1791. See, further, Jl 1.

25 The common council orders that the city treasurer let out Bedlow's Island on the best terms he can get, reserving the privilege to use it as "a Pest Island."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 627. On March 11, the board appointed a committee to inquire into the condition of the buildings there, and report the terms at which the island should be let.—*Ibid.*, I: 629, 642, 643. See My 30.

28 The legislature passes an act to change the boundaries of the seven wards of the city, making them equal in size (see Ja 11 and 21), and giving them numerical names, First, Second, etc. One of the landmarks mentioned in describing the boundaries of the Sixth Ward is the "Stone Arch built across the Stream running out of the Fresh Water Pond."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1791), chap. 18 (Greenleaf, II: 349); *Daily Adv.*, Ap 2, 1791; *Man Com. Coun.* (1852), 179. There is an undated survey of the seven wards, on which the "Arch-bridge" appears by name, in the Bancker Coll., N. Y. P. L. (Misc. box). See also descrip. of Pl. 83-b, III: 557. The new ward divisions are shown by dotted lines on the Taylor-Roberts Plan of 1797, Pl. 64, Vol. I. Feb. 28

Mar. 1 The commissioners for building the government house report to the assembly that £7,550:8:6 of the appropriation has been spent on the work, and that a balance of £449:11:5¾ remains. They also report that an additional £2,500 will be needed "to compleat the government house, together with a coach-house, stables, pumps, wells, and necessary offices, and for the purpose of erecting stone walls to support the ground and a handsome fence to enclose the same, . . . in proper style." The building "will be finished May next, so that in the autumn it will be sufficiently dry and fit to be occupied."—*Daily Adv.*, Mr 3, 1791. On March 22 (*q.v.*), the commissioners were granted the money they asked for.

3 Congress resolves that a mint be established.—*Senate Jour.* (1790–91), 164, 174. See Ap 2, 1792.

9 A society for the promotion of agriculture, manufactures, and arts has recently been instituted, and the following officers elected: Robert R. Livingston, president; John Sloss Hobart, vice-president; John McKesson and Samuel L. Mitchill, secretaries; and Alexander Macomb, treasurer.—*Gaz. of the U. S.*, Mr 9, 1791.

11 The common council orders that an ordinance be prepared "to permit the Cartmen to use Ironshod Wheels." These had been forbidden in 1784 (*q.v.*, Je 2).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 629.

" The streets running from Broadway to Greenwich St., not already regulated, have been surveyed, and the common council now adopts plans and specifications for regulating Rector, Thames, Little Queen, "Lombard" (Lumber), Temple, Crown, Warren, Chambers, Barclay, and Gold Sts.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 629–31.

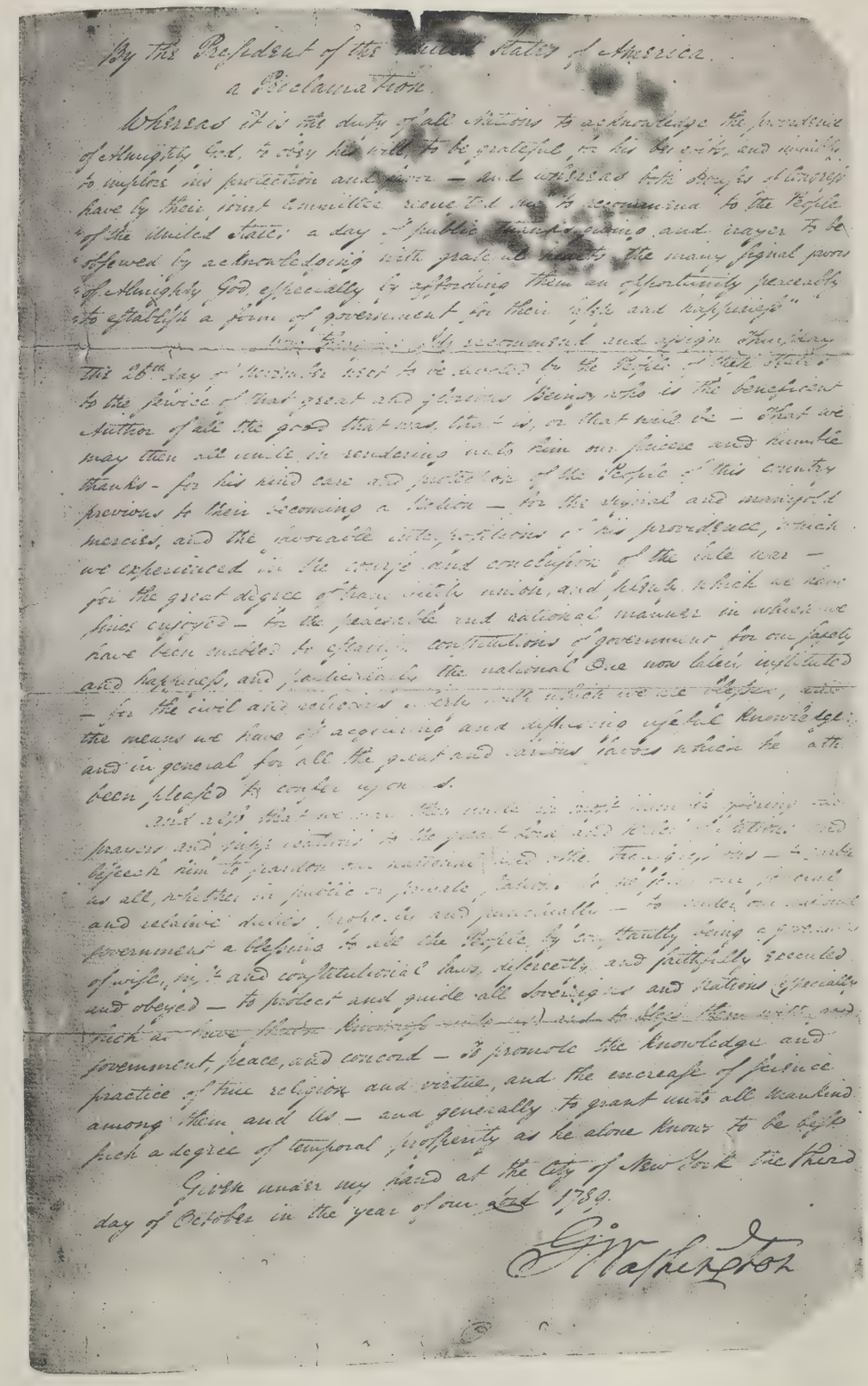
"Lombard" was part of the present Church St.—L. M. R. K., III: 1005. Regarding Crown St., see Je 13, 1771; Ap 21, 1794. Chambers St. was one of the streets ceded to the city by Trinity Corporation on Sept. 18, 1761 (*q.v.*).—*M. C. C.*, VI: 263. It was first shown, laid out and named, between Broadway and Greenwich St., on the Ratzer Map of 1767, Pl. 41, Vol. I. On June 27, 1796 (*q.v.*), plans were adopted for extending the street east of Broadway as far as George St. On June 10, 1811, the common council ordered that it be opened only to Chatham St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 625. On July 1, 1860, it was opened from Chatham St. to James Slip.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XXVIII: 175, 194, 198. This last extension was known for many years as New Chambers St.

" The quantity of bills issued by order of the common council (see Ag 10, 1790), and put into circulation as a substitute for small Change, being "unequal to the purpose intended," the board resolves "that a further Sum to the amount of £1000—in Notes of like denomination with the former be printed," and that the same committee that directed the printing of the former execute the present order.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 631. On July 15, Gaine was paid £20 for printing this issue.—*Ibid.*, I: 658. On Oct. 4, another issue, to the amount of £1,000, was ordered, and a new committee appointed to supervise it.—*Ibid.*, I: 674. On Feb. 6, 1792, the committee was enlarged (*ibid.*, I: 697), and at the same time Gaine was paid £73:12 for printing the notes (*ibid.*, I: 698). For the committee's further report, see F 17, 1792.

12 Trinity vestry directs its committee of leases "to examine and report what Part of the Land belonging to this Corporation ought to be reserved for a Church, Parsonage, School-House, Burial Ground and other public Purposes."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). The need was supplied, evidently, through Mr. Stuyvesant's offer, on Ap. 9, 1792 (*q.v.*), of his land on which to build a church. The subject of building a charity school was before the vestry on March 11, 1793 (*q.v.*).

The vestry also orders on this day that the committee of leases "report a Plan for widening the Streets laid out in the Church Farm to the Northward of Warren Street and making such other Improvements in that Part of the Church Estate as may conduce to the Interest of Corporation and the Ornament of the City."—*Ibid.*

14 "The Lutheran Congregation of this City having offered the



By the President of the United States of America.
A Proclamation.

Whereas it is the duty of all Nations to acknowledge the providence of Almighty God, to obey his will, to be grateful for his benefits, and humbly to implore his protection and favor — and whereas both Houses of Congress have by their joint Committee requested me to recommend to the People of the United States a day of public thanksgiving and prayer to be observed by acknowledging with grateful hearts the many signal favors of Almighty God especially by affording them an opportunity peaceably to establish a form of government for their safety and happiness.

Now therefore I do recommend and assign Thursday the 26th day of November next to be devoted by the People of these States to the service of that great and glorious Being who is the beneficent Author of all the good that was, that is, or that will be — That we may then all unite in rendering unto him our sincere and humble thanks — for his kind care and protection of the People of this country previous to their becoming a Nation — for the signal and manifold mercies, and the favorable interpositions of his providence which we experienced in the course and conclusion of the late war — for the great degree of tranquillity, union, and plenty which we have since enjoyed — for the peaceable and rational manner in which we have been enabled to establish constitutions of government for our safety and happiness, and particularly the national One now lately instituted — for the civil and religious liberty with which we are blessed, and the means we have of acquiring and diffusing useful knowledge; and in general for all the great and various favors which he hath been pleased to confer upon us.

And also that we may then unite in most humbly offering our prayers and supplications to the great Lord and Ruler of Nations and beseech him to pardon our national and other transgressions — to enable us all, whether in public or private stations, to perform our several and relative duties properly and punctually — to render our national government a blessing to all the People by constantly being a government of wise, just and constitutional laws, discreetly and impartially executed and obeyed — to protect and guide all Sovereigns and Nations (especially such as have shewn kindness unto us) and to bless them with good government, peace, and concord — To promote the knowledge and practice of true religion and virtue, and the increase of science among them and us — and generally to grant unto all Mankind such a degree of temporal prosperity as he alone knows to be best.

Given under my hand at the City of New York the third day of October in the year of our Lord 1789.

Go: Washington

THE FIRST FEDERAL THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION; SIGNED BY WASHINGTON IN NEW YORK, OCT. 3, 1789. SEE P. 1255.

1791 Mr 14 Use of a Bell for Trinity Church," it is accepted with thanks, and is to be returned "whenever demanded."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*).

18 The legislature passes an act empowering the corporation of New York City to raise £8,000 for the support of the poor and to defray other contingent expenses; also £300 for the "improvements at the battery, and in front of the government house," and £4,000 for paying watchmen, maintaining lamps, etc.—*Laws of N. Y.*, 14th sess., chap. 34.

21 The Bank of New York is incorporated.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1791), chap. 37 (Greenleaf, II: 360). It had been organized in 1784 (*q.v.*).

22 The legislature appropriates £2,500 for the use of the commissioners for building the government house (see Mr 1), and also authorises the payment to them of £800, "to be laid out in furniture, to belong to and be used in the said government house."—*Laws of N. Y.*, 14th sess., chap. 45. For a list of the furniture bought for this building, see 1792.

24 The legislature passes "An Act to enable the Regents of the University to establish a College of Physicians and Surgeons within this State."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1791), chap. 45 (Greenleaf, II: 371). The college was chartered in 1807 (*q.v.*).

" The legislature passes "An Act for the more effectual Prevention of Fires, and to regulate certain Buildings in the City of New-York." All houses of three or more storeys are to be built of brick or stone and covered with slate or tile, except the flat roof. Any building already erected may be new roofed with boards or shingles; and wooden buildings may be erected on new-made ground. Churches, as well as other public buildings, may be covered with boards or shingles.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1791), chap. 46 (Greenleaf, II: 372). See also Costello, *Our Firemen* (1887), 52. For examples of the application of this law, see My 7, 1792.

" The legislature passes "An Act for erecting a Building for the Preservation of the Records and Public Papers of this State." In "their present place of keeping," these records and papers are "in great danger of being destroyed by fire." The act provides "That Alexander Macomb, John Pintard and Lewis Allaire Scott" be authorised "to erect, on the lot where the secretary of the state now resides, a building of such construction as to be proof against fire," both for preserving such records, etc., and for an office for the Secretary of state. The expense shall not exceed £375.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1791), chap. 48 (Greenleaf, II: 373). The place where the records had been kept was undoubtedly the "old secretary's office on Whitehall Street," referred to in the law of March 16, 1790, for improving the Battery.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1790), chap. 25.

29 John Pintard, merchant; Joseph Mallenbrey, surgeon, and William Collet, coachmaker, are admitted and sworn as freemen of New York.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 632.

" The common council grants a petition of Peter Goelet "for leave to erect a Stairs at the end of his Wharf at the Exchange Slip for the accommodation of Market Boats."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 632.

" "The Street Committee reports that in their Opinion the Bowling Green in front of the Gov^{t} House ought to be preserved and that it will be necessary the Fence should be raised in proportion to the Regulation of Broadway from the present finished Pavement to Whitehall Street & the Battery." The common council orders that the committee advertise for bids for this purpose.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 633.

" The common council orders "That the public Lamps in this City (see D 3, 1788) be placed in the Walks along the Edge of the Kennels in all the Streets where the Walks are in the Judgment of the Street Committee of sufficient Breadth and in those Streets where the Walks are not of sufficient Breadth that the Lamps be fixed to the Houses to extend as far over the Walks as possible. And that the Lamps be placed at the Distance of 114 feet apart measuring from the one Lamp across the Street to the other."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 633.

" The common council orders "that the Inhabitants of Dey Street be permitted to make the Walks in that Street of the Breadth of nine feet."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 634.

30 Subscribers to "the Tontine" meet at the Coffee House. John Broome presides on request. A committee, consisting of John Broome, Gulian Ver Plank, John Delafield, William Laight, and John Watts, is appointed "to carry into effect the plan for building a coffee-house on Tontine." The committee is instructed to "immediately proceed to the purchase of a proper lot or lots of ground whereon to build the said coffee-house; and to erect the same in the most expeditious and economical manner, at the same time having in view convenience and elegance." It is to consult counsel "on the best mode of vesting the property in trustees, and of conveying the same to the subscribers, so as to answer the intent of the subscription;" and it is given power "to receive subscriptions for so many more shares as may be necessary to complete the building." Subscribers not completing their subscriptions within two months after being requested so to do "shall forfeit what shall have been paid, to the use of the subscribers."—*N. Y. Daily Gaz.*, Ap 1, 1791. See D 1. Mar. 30

With the De Peyster papers at the N. Y. Hist. Soc. are various papers relating to the Tontine Coffee House. Those before 1800 are as follows:

Paper containing "Subscribers of Shares of the Tontine Coffee House," 1794–1798.

"An account of the New York Tontine, communicated to Samuel L. Mitchill Esq^{r} MD. Professor of Natural History &c." (Tells of its foundation in 1794, etc.)

Another list of subscribers, 1795–1815.

A printed copy of "The Constitution," etc. (N. Y., 1796).—See Je 4, 1794.

Apr. 5 The common council orders "that the lower Room in the S^{o}. East Angle of the City Hall be assigned for the use of the Magistrates."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 635.

6 John Pintard writes to the president of the Mass. Hist. Soc.: "I wish to hear whether your Antiquarian Society is commencing, or its prospects. An account will be given in some future magazine of our Tammany Society. (We have lately uncanonized him.) This being a strong national society, I engrafted an antiquarian scheme of a museum upon it. It makes a small progress, with a small fund, and may possibly succeed. We have got a tolerable collection of Pamphlets, mostly modern, with some History . . . If your society succeeds we will open a regular correspondence and interchange communications, duplicates, etc. . . .

"Our society proposes celebrating the completion of the third century of the discovery of America, on the 12th of October, 1792 [*q.v.*], with some peculiar mark of respect to the memory of Columbus, who is our patron. We think besides a procession and oration —for we have annual orations—of erecting a column to his memory. I wish to know, if possible, the dimensions and cast of your monument on Beacon Hill, to guide our calculations."—Kilroe, *St. Tammany*, 136–37.

15 The corner-stone of the city of Washington (see Jl 16, 1790) is laid. An account of the ceremonies appeared in the *N. Y. Daily Gaz.*, Ap 29, 1791. See O 17, 1791. *Cf.* O 13, 1792, and S 18, 1793.

23 The common council orders "that the Committee on the Improvements at the Battery proceed to direct the clearing away the Ground & Rubbish about the Government House."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 637. See My 30.

26 Joseph Corre opens a theatre at his hotel at 69 Broadway.—*N. Y. Daily Gaz.*, Ap 26, 1791. See also Wilson, *Mem. Hist. City of N. Y.*, IV: 469.

27 In a poem entitled "The Morning Walker," reference is made to "De Lancey's deserted mansion," where the rambler

> "A moment halts to view the ruin'd dome
> Whose doors are left without a lock, or key,
> While saucy winds, and dashing rains intrude
> Where once Dalinda at her toilet sat:
> Deserted rooms! that now can scarcely lodge
> Secure from storms, the beggar and her brat."

—*Daily Adv.*, Ap 27, 1791. This was James de Lancey's residence, in the block bounded now by The Bowery, De Lancey, Rivington, and Chrystie Sts.—L. M. R. K., III: 949; also F 3, 1786. By April 7, 1795 (*q.v.*), the house had been removed.

May 2 The mayor reports to the common council that he has presented to Maj.-Gen. Gates the certificate of the freedom of the city (see Ja 17).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 639.

" A committee appointed by the trustees of Columbia College to prepare a plan for teaching medicine in the college reports that it will be "proper at present to have Lectures in Chemistry, Anatomy and the Practice of Physic read in Columbia College," and recommends that "Dr. Romayne (who already has a very considerable number of pupils under his tuition and has been in the habit of teaching) be nominated Lecturer in those Branches." Romayne

1791 was appointed on May 5.—*Hist. of Columbia Univ.*, 1754–1904
My 2 (prepared by a committee of the university), 74. See F, 1792.
" Samuel Bauman informs the public that "The Post-Office is removed from Broadway [see O 5, 1789] to No 51 Wall-street, the corner of Smith-street. As the Post-Office is now removed to a more central part of the city, and for the conveniency of the mercantile business: It is therefore most earnestly requested, that masters of vessels will lodge such letters as they may have in charge at the Post-Office, on their arrival in this port . . . I am sorry to say that this has hitherto not been pursued in New York, from a custom no w[h]ere practised but here, for masters of vessels to leave their letters at the Coffee-House, without any further concern about their fate. This practice no doubt benefits Some, but injures others."—*Daily Adv.*, My 2, 1791.

9 It is ordered by Trinity vestry "that a Lease for Lots N° 770. 771. 772. 773 of the Church Farm be granted to the Proprietors of the Air Furnace for twenty on [one] Years at the yearly Rent of five Dollars for each Lot."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). These lot numbers are not found on any map of the church lands in the records of the Title Guarantee and Trust Co. The four lots on which the air furnace stood, as shown on the Bancker survey of 1795 (described in item of D 4, 1790), were Nos. 148–51, covering a square 100 x 100 on the south-west corner of Broadway and Park Pl.

It is also ordered by the vestry "that the Committee of Repairs report a proper Plan of a Fence for inclosing Trinity Church, and an Estimate of the probable Expence."—*Ibid.*

12 The anniversary of the Tammany Society is celebrated with an elaborate procession from the "great Wigwam" to the Brick Church in Chapel St., where an oration is delivered by Josiah Ogden Hoffman. From the church the cortège proceeded to "Campbell's grounds, where upwards of two hundred people partook of a repast." The "Cap of Liberty" had the place of honour at the head of the procession.—*N. Y. Packet*, My 19, 1791; *N. Y. Jour.*, My 14, 1791. The "great Wigwam" was in Broad St.—*Ibid.*, My 25, 1791. For later celebrations of the Tammany anniversary, see the newspapers of the day.

" Matthew Adam advertises a "Bleach-field & Thread Manufactory," which has been established by Henry Rutgers "near his dwelling-house at the ship-yards," and which Adam has leased.—*Daily Adv.*, My 12, 1791.

13 "The side Walks of several of the Streets in this City being incompleat" (see O 5, 1790), the common council orders "that the Proprietors of the Lots opposite to the said Walks be notified to have the same compleated & laid with flatt Stones or Bricks without delay viz^{t} Both side of Wall Street from Hanover Square to front Street—Certain Parts of Front Street & Water Street—Both sides of the Street leading from Great Dock Street into the old Slip. the East side of the Street leading from Queens Street into Beekmans Slip And certain Parts of Water Street between the old Slip & Wall Street."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 641.

" The common council agrees upon a regulation of Whitehall St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 641.

" The common council decides to purchase the right of the representatives of the late Anthony Rutgers to the Fresh Water Pond for £150, and to negotiate with their agent as to the price "of the Slip of Meadow on the North West side of the Pond."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 642. The release from the Rutgers representatives was presented to the common council on Sept. 29.—*Ibid.*, I: 673. See Ap 6 and D 31, 1733.

14 John Harrison alters the title of his paper to *The Weekly Museum*.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 507; Early Newspapers, II: 420.

20 The common council passes an ordinance to supplement "A Law to regulate the paving and keeping in Repair the Streets & for preventing Nuisances within this City." It is "for removing out of the Streets Trees & to prevent the erection of Bow-Windows and the placing or hanging of Goods out for Sale at the front of the Houses."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 643.

On May 28, the first part of this brought a published protest in the form of a petition to the corporation. This stated that the "principal inducement" to remove the trees "is the complaints of some who seek for beauty in naked walls and an extensive view along the front of houses;" but the petitioners "look forward with impatience to the day when the liberal contributions of the citizens which the Legislature has submitted to your disposition shall afford them cool and shaded walks and they had fondly hoped that under your direction, the great avenues to the battery to wit Broadway, Wall, Broad and Beaver streets, would have been so planted that they might have reached that agreeable retreat without being exposed to all the inconveniences of summer sun . . ."—*Daily Adv.*, My 28, 1791. On May 30, the common council acted on the petition by suspending the operation of the law, "as far [as] it respects Trees which do not obstruct any of the foot Walks," until Dec. 1.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 648. For an example of special permit to plant trees in Broadway, see Ap 22, 1793. May 20

" The common council settles the claim of Dr. Thomas Jones for compensation for loss in his lots on the north side of Barclay St. due to the widening of the street. The board agrees to pay the trustees of the college £157:11:2, and Dr. Jones £81:2:4, on their releasing to the city "such part of the said Lots as hath been thrown into the Street to widen the same for the public use as a Street."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 644. See S 9, 1789; Ap 16, 1790. The college release was presented to the common council on Aug. 12.—*Ibid.*, I: 664.

21 The following announcement regarding the Tammany "American Museum" appears: "The Tammany Society has established a Museum for the purpose of collecting and preserving every thing relating to the history of America [see Je 1790]; likewise, every American production of nature or art, for which purpose, part of the funds of the Society are appropriated. The success of this institution, however, must, in a great measure, depend on the voluntary contributions of a generous public, and the present collection, has chiefly arisen from this source. Although quite in its infancy, the Museum already contains many articles in the historical and natural lines, highly deserving the notice of the curious. As almost every individual possesses some article, which in itself is of little value, but in a collective view, becomes of real importance. The patrons of this institution, solicit the attention of their fellow-citizens to the Museum, and request their aid towards forming a collection, which promises fair to become an object of public utility. The articles and names of the generous donors are carefully registered in a book kept for the purpose, the contents of which will be published at some future season. Everything, and from whatever clime, will be acceptable; for although the funds of the Society are confined to American productions, the doors of the Museum are, nevertheless, open to voluntary contributions, from every quarter. The corporation of this city ever disposed to encourage patriotic undertakings, and favorably impress'd with the importance of the present, has generously granted a room in the City-Hall [see S 2, 1790], on a range with the Library, for the use of the Museum, which is at present opened gratis, every Tuesday and Friday afternoons, for the gratification of public curiosity. Any article sent there on those days, or to M^{r} John Pintard, No. 57 King-street, will be thankfully accepted, and due care taken of them." A list of the "Laws and Regulations of the American Museum" follows. Gardiner Baker is the keeper.—*Daily Adv.*, My 21, 1791. For an account of Baker, see Duer, *Reminiscences of an Old New Yorker* (1867), 8. See Je 1.

The city advertises for proposals for raising "the iron work of the Bowling Green, and the first course of stone work, in which it is bedded, two feet above the present level."—*Daily Adv.*, My 26, 1791. 26

The common council approves a report of the street committee which expresses the opinion "that great benefit would result to their fellow Citizens by laying open a new Road on New York Island from Bloomingdale to Fort Washington;" that "it is very easy to extend the present Road terminating on the Lands of Nicholas De Peyster, thro' the Lands of said De Peyster & others and falling in with the present high Road to Kings Bridge somewhere about the Lands of Doctor Bradhurst & the Widow Watkins." The board orders that a survey of the intended road be made. *Cf.* F 17, and O 22, 1792. See, further, Jl 13, 1795. 30

This committee also reports its proposed regulation of the southern part of Broadway, in and around "Kennedy's Lane" (Marketfield St.), the Battery, the street in front of the government house (Marketfield St.), and Whitehall St.

The same committee recommends a plan for cleansing the public slips, that it "may be effectually done and at a more reasonable rate than in any other manner by Means of a Machine called a Dock Drudge;" that "such a Machine belonging to the Corporation of Albany & lately employed for the purpose of removing the Obstructions at the Overslagh in Hudsons River near that

1791 May 30 City, is now in this City for sale and may be purchased at a reasonable rate." The board appoints a committee to examine "the Vessel or Dock Drudge," and buy it if in good condition.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 645–47. On June 10, the committee reported that it had bought the "Dock Drudge" for £150, and directed its removal "to Mr Hare's Ship yard" for repairs.—*Ibid.*, I: 648.

" The common council passes "A Law for the new regulation & paving of the Street [Marketfield] in front of the Govt House."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 647. See Ag 12.

" The city treasurer having let "Bedlow's Island" (see F 25) to James Sullivan for a term of four years, the common council approves a draft of articles of agreement, and orders that they be executed.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 647.

" It is reported in the church council that (the refitted) "Trinity Church [Lutheran]" brings in an income of £28 per annum and "a lott adjoining leased to Mr. Corre £25."—*Lutheran Min.* (*MS.*). See S 6, 1792.

June 1 The announcement regarding the "American Museum" printed in the newspapers of May 21 (*q.v.*) is now issued as a broadside.—Emmet Coll., No. 11290. See also *Man. Com. Coun.* (1864), 602.

13 It is ordered by Trinity vestry "that a white Marble Slab, with such Inscription as the Clergy of this Congregation shall direct be procured, and placed over the Front Door of Trinity Church."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). When the third Trinity Church (the present one) was being constructed in 1841, a commemorative box was deposited in the northerly front buttress of the tower, on which was engraved the principal dates, etc., in the church's history, including the inscription copied from this old marble tablet. For the full text of this inscription, see S 16, 1841.

"Mr Laight laid before the Board [Trinity vestry] a Plan for a Ring of Bells for Trinity Church."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*).

Trinity vestry orders "that the Committee of Repairs take Order for completing the Pavement about Trinity Church."—*Ibid.*

"Also that the said Committee examine whether the Gallery in Trinity Church is sufficient to receive the Organ expected from Great Britain."—*Ibid.*

22 The beauties and tranquility of Kip's Bay are described in a poem or paraphrase entitled "Summer Excursion to Kip's Bay."—*N. Y. Jour.*, Je 22, 1791.

24 The common council orders "that the Street Committee be permitted [to] take the Iron which formerly enclosed Pitts Statue and apply the same to the Railing at the front of the Arch in Broad Street."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 651.

July 1 A number of contributors to the "New York Public Dispensary" meet and elect seven governors for the ensuing year.—*Daily Adv.*, Jl 2, 1791. With this, the establishment is fully organized.—See O 14, 1790; F 24, 1791.

" The common council appoints a committee "to take order for obtaining proper Frames for the Portraits in the City Hall of the President of the United States and the Governor of this State."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 652–53.

It is ordered that the mayor issue his warrant on the treasurer to pay John Trumbull £186:13:4 "for taking the Portrait of his Excellcy the Governor."—*Ibid.*, I: 653. See Jl 19 and 20, Ag 10, S 2 and 21, 1790.

" The common council issues a mid-year order for raising money by taxation "within this City & County this present Year," to be paid to the city treasurer on or before Sept. 28. The sums to be raised are allotted as follows: £8,000 for the support of the poor, the bridewell, and the criminals in prison, for repairing and maintaining the public roads, and for cleaning and improving the streets; £3,000 "for the Improvement at the Battery & in front of the Government House;" and £4,000 for the watch and lamp departments. The proposed taxation is apportioned to the several wards.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 653. For subsequent annual taxation, or budget, see N 12, 1792, and later dates there cited.

2 The "Tammany Society or Columbian Order" announces the following arrangements for the celebration of July 4 (*q.v.*).

"1st The American colours to be displayed at the Great Wigwam [see My 12] at sunrise.

"2nd The Society to assemble at the Great Wigwam, punctually at 7 o'clock, on Monday morning [Jl 4], to dispatch ordinary business.

"3d The Society, attended by Military of the city, invited on the occasion, will form the line of procession in front of the exchange, and proceed to the [New Dutch] church, through Great Dock street, White-Hall street, Broad way, and Little Queen street —precisely at quarter of an hour before nine o'clock. July 2

"4th The galleries of the church are to be reserved for the use of the Military, and Society—The right side gallery for the Military and the left side gallery for the Society—the front gallery is appropriated for those who may wish to assist the music of the day—the rest of the church is for the accommodation of the public.

"5th On entering the church the music will perform until the audience is seated, after which the Declaration of Independence will be read by the Grand Sachem; at the conclusion of which Divine Service will be performed by the Rev. Dr. Lynn—A collection will then be made for the benefit of the Charity School of the church.

"6th After the dismission from the church, the Society will attend the Military to the parade, where a salute will be fired.

"7th The Society will re-assemble, in the evening, at the usual hour, at the Great Wigwam, which will be illuminated on the occasion—when they will regularly be dismissed."

"By order of the Grand Sachem

"John Swartwout, Sec.

"N. B. It is expected, the members of the Society will appear with a buck's tail in their hats, by way of distinction."—*N. Y. Jour.*, Jl 2, 1791.

4 Independence Day is celebrated. The Tammany Society (see Jl 2), with military escort, parades "from their Wigwam in Broadstreet, to the New Dutch Church . . . From the church the procession moved to the battery, where the artillery fired a federal salute, and the infantry a feu-de-joye." The Society of the Cincinnati, after their annual meeting, dined at four o'clock at Corre's, "where they spent the evening in that social and agreeable manner peculiar to old soldiers." The revenue cutter was decorated and fired a salute.—*N. Y. Mag.* (1791). See also the sermon entitled *The Blessings of America*, preached in the Middle Dutch Church, at the request of the Tammany Society, by Rev. William Linn, and published by Greenleaf in 1791.—*Catalogue*, J. Carter Brown Library, item No. 3464. A citizen wrote to one of the newspapers that he never "beheld an anniversary or festival conducted with more rationality. The troops appeared exceeding well—the Tammany Society wore buck tails only by way of distinction—the Cincinnati were undisturbed—republican œconomy was observed on all hands—no disturbance interrupted the joy of the day—and in the evening, all retired, and satisfaction sat on every brow."—*N. Y. Jour.*, Jl 6, 1791.

7 The "New Line Dispatch" advertises to run a stage during the summer between New York and Philadelphia in one day. The boat that conveys the passengers for the stage will leave the ferry stairs, opposite Pawles Hook, every afternoon (except Saturday) at 4:30 o'clock. Seats may be engaged of Jacob H. Butman at the Boston, Albany, and Philadelphia stage-office, No. 49 Cortlandt St., or of Benjamin Powel at the "Paules Hook" ferry-house.—*N. Y. Packet*, Jl 7, 1791.

8 The common council refers to the street committee "A second Petition from the Inhabitants of Great George Street [Broadway] between the Bridewell & Hospital for side Walks."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 654.

" The committee on Battery improvements reports that the plan proposed by Col. Bauman, "to carry out a Bastion at the point of the Battery & to finish the Wharf running into the East River corresponding with said Design," will cost at least three times as much as the plan proposed by the committee, which is "to make a Return at right Angles at the Point of the Battery & continue the line of the Wharf to the Whitehall Slip—the Quantity of Earth required for the former Plan being so much greater than for the latter."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 654–55.

On July 15, Thomas Randall and others petitioned that Col. Bauman's plan be followed. They set forth the great advantage which would result "from the compleating of the Improvements at the Battery towards Whitehall Slip by extending the Line into the River so as to include the remains of the old half Moon Battery." This petition was rejected.—*Ibid.*, I: 656.

11 Governor's Island is being improved for a place of resort for the spring, summer, and autumn seasons. It is thus described:

"The soil, naturally good, and consisting of about 75 acres, when improved into walks, groves and gardens, cannot otherwise than present a delightful scene of recreation to the man of taste,

1791 July 11 particularly after the fatigues and cares of business. The distance from the city is about ¾ of a mile, being a safe and easy passage. As improvements, in this view, are now begun on Governor's island, a house and summer houses erected, and several thousands of trees planted out, we may expect soon to see it metamorphosed from a neglected spot, into a seat of taste and rural elegance. The island abounds with excellent fresh water: and a clean gravelly shore, washed by waves that are poured in upon us, twice every 24 hours, directly from the bosom of the Atlantic, attended by a fresh sea breeze, offers every inducement to gratification, to those who are fond of bathing and swimming. The prospect from the plains and rising grounds is delightful; on one side a spacious and beautiful bay, covered with vessels of every description, from all parts of the continent, and every quarter of the globe: That part of the sound called the East River, and the majestic Hudson, who invites the eye to follow his waves a considerable distance, as they roll towards the mountains of the north, form a grand and picturesque scene on two other sides. The city of New York (the Naples of America) exhibits from this place, an elegant appearance, which will daily become more so, as the improvements are completed in the neighbourhood of the old battery, and new buildings erected in the room of stables, barracks, and other petty edifices, which ought always to be in the back ground or less noticed parts of a large city."—*Daily Adv.*, Jl 11, 1791.

15 The common council issues orders for the payment of £2,000 toward "the Improvements at the Battery & ab[t] the Gov[t] House last Year," and for those "now prosecuting."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 658.

18 An auction was advertised on June 29 to be held on this day at the Merchants Coffee-House for the sale of the Two Brothers Islands, "about three miles to the eastward of Hell-Gate in the sound, and near the mouth of Flushing Bay, in the county of Queens." The advantages of the location are described. They are owned by Eleanor Brasher.—*Daily Adv.*, Jl 6, 1791.

20 The Chamber of Commerce gives "a superb entertainment" at the City Tavern to Alexander Hamilton, secretary of the treasury.—*N. Y. Mag.* (1791), 424; *Gaz. of U. S.*, Jl 23 and 27, 1791.

25 Pres. Washington signs an act creating the first Bank of the United States, in Philadelphia.—Hardenbrook, *Financial New York* (1897), 127; Winsor, VII: 268. The New York branch was opened in N. Y. City on April 2, 1792 (*q.v.*). The bank was liquidated March 4, 1811, its charter having expired by limitation. —Hardenbrook, 134.

28 The common council agrees to the petition of Robt. Boyd, that a space 28 ft. broad "be reserved in the rear of and extending in length paralel to the [Hudson] Market, from Partition to Vesey Street," and that the land on the west of this strip be leased to the proprietor of the adjoining lots.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 661. On April 30, 1792, the city treasurer reported on his "sale" of vacant lots here, and the board ordered that "leases" (for 21 yrs.) be prepared accordingly.—*Ibid.*, I: 708.

Aug. 10 Wm. Cunningham, the British provost-marshal at the time of the occupation of New York by the British in September, 1776 (*q.v.*), is executed for forgery at Newgate Prison, London. For his dying confession, which gives a sketch of his life, see *Genius of Liberty* (Morristown, N. J.), Ja 15, 1801, in N. Y. P. L. See also Ag 4, 1774.

11 The city treasurer receives from the managers of the city lottery £1,304:13, the balance due after payment of the bond of the Bank of New York for monies advanced toward the repair of the city hall.—From the original account and balance-sheet in metal file No. 13, city clerk's record-room.

12 The city spends £1,000 for "Oak fire Wood to be laid up in the Bridewell Yard & to be disposed of next Winter" as the common council shall direct.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 663.

" The common council agrees to specifications and a map or survey for the regulation of the Bowery Lane. It begins at the head of Catharine St., extends to its intersection with St. Nicholas, past Pell St., Bayard St., Bull's Head Tavern, Grand St., Hester St., and so on to the two-mile stone.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 663–64.

" The common council pays Thos. Lafoy £359:7:1 as the city's share of the expense "of new paving the Streets about the Gov[t] House."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 665. See also descrip. of Pl. 63, I: 441. See S 5.

15 A contagious fever appeared in the city at about this time, being first discovered near Peck's Slip. It spread throughout the city till the middle of October, when it greatly abated, as the weather became cooler, and soon disappeared.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 24, 1803, citing a pamphlet by Jonas Smith Adams, pub'd in 1792, entitled *Inaugural dissertation of the malignant fever which prevailed in New-York during the months of August, September and October, in the year* 1791. See also *Medical Repository* (1798), I: 315–25. Aug. 15

" The executors of the will of John Berian (see Jl 9, 1784) sell his interest in the Roger Morris property to Anthony L. Bleecker for £1,000. The deed was recorded on Aug. 13, 1792.—*Liber Deeds*, XLVII: 453. Bleecker increased his holdings on Feb. 1, 1792 (*q.v.*).

19 A letter to one of the daily papers expresses the opinion that the malignant fever is imported, and not of local origin. The writer relates an account of the arrival of a vessel from the West Indies, on which was the body of a seaman, who died at the Narrows. The vessel was brought to the dock in the rear of Gen. Malcolm's house; Malcolm lifted the tarpaulin to look at the dead man, and later sickened and died. The disorder "proceeded from Malcolm's house in Water Street, to the Coffee-house, and was very fatal." The only attempt to prove that it was of local origin, due to the accumulated filth at Peck's Slip, was made by Valentine Seaman, in a pamphlet pub'd by him in 1797, entitled *An enquiry into the cause of the prevalence of the yellow fever in New York.* But that Peck's Slip was not the place of its origin is averred by this newspaper writer, who contends that it was rather Malcolm's wharf, an eighth of a mile to the south of it.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 24, 1803, citing the *Am. Citizen*, Ag 19, 1791.

" A "Celebrated Company of French Rope Dancers," lately arrived in the country, begin a series of exhibitions at the City Tavern,—the performance beginning, as usual, at 6:30 in the evening.—*Daily Adv.*, Ag 18, 1791.

22 A manuscript volume of the *Minutes of the Commissioners of the Alms House and Bridewell, New York City*, 1791–1797, begins (pages 1–5 are missing, the opening page being numbered 6) with a meeting of the said commissioners on this date. The volume is preserved in the N. Y. Pub. Library, and is valuable in its revelation of the activities of those commissioners (for the first appointment of such commissioners, see My 14, 1784) in the general relief of the poor; the care of infants; schooling and binding out of children to trades; distributions of food and fire wood to the poor of the city; contracts for meat, wood, etc.; and the appointment of physician, midwife, apothecary, and almshouse keeper. Quarterly financial reports appear, as also estimates of expenditures for ensuing quarters.

Knowledge gleaned from this volume supplements advantageously the information obtainable from the *Minutes of the Common Council* of the same years. See Ag 29.

25 The trustees of the New York Society Library issue this notice: "The Library now consists of upwards of 3000 volumes, containing the works of many eminent writers, ancient & modern. Considerable additions of the best publications are constantly making to the library, and the members of the Society have lately very much increased in number . . .

"The trustees are anxious to make a collection of all pamphlets and other publications, that in any manner relate to the history or politics of this country, before or since the revolution. Several donations of this kind already have been made to the library, and it is hoped that gentlemen who are possessed of such papers will deposit them there, and make them, through that medium more extensively useful."—*N. Y. Jour.*, Ag 31, 1791.

26 John Fitch secures a patent from the U. S. government which grants him for 14 years the exclusive right of manufacturing and using the devices he has invented for propelling a boat by steam.—Preble, *Chron. Hist. of the Origin and Development of Steam Navigation*, 33.

29 This record appears in the *Minutes* of the almshouse commissioners (see Ag 22): "Whereas on the 20th of June last, Catharine the Wife of one Benj[n] Weeks of this City Bricklayer, being disorder'd in her mind, is enter'd on our books, as an Object of the care of the Commissioners, and it being Suggested to the board that she, in her own right, is posest of property in this City Sufficient for her support, was it properly taken care of, therefore Resolv'd, that Willet Seaman and Will[m] De Peyster, be a Committee, who are desired to converse with the Mayor of the City, on the propriety of taking the necessary steps for Securing such a portion of the said property, (if so much may be found) as may

1791 Aug. 29 indemnify the public respecting her maintainance."—*Minutes of the Commissioners of the Alms House and Bridewell*, 1791–1797, (*MS.*), 6.

Sept. 3 The constituent assembly of France enacts a constitution, and the king accepts it.—Anderson, *op. cit;* Guizot, *Hist. of France.*

5 The mayor lays before the common council "a plan of a Fence to complete the Improvem^ts in front of the Gov^t House." The committee on the improvements at the Battery and government house is given orders "for the erection of the said Fence accordingly."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 668. See also descrip. of Pl. 55-b, I: 417. See O 25.

12 The common council pays £5:10 "for removing the Fence at the New Dutch Church."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 671.

20 The worst fire that has occurred in New York since those of 1776 and 1778 raged from one to seven o'clock in the morning on this day, and consumed "the whole block of buildings at the upper End of Mill-street through into Duke-street."—*Daily Adv.*, S 20; *Gaz. of the U. S.*, S 24, 1791. A list of the houses burned was published in the *Daily Adv.* for Sept. 21. "The custom-house, which was on fire several times, was saved only by the greatest exertions of a number of very active citizens;" and it was feared that the burning shingles, blown by a high wind from the south-west to a great distance over the city, would cause the town to take fire in other quarters. Two children were rescued from the flames of a house in Duke Street "by means of the pole and basket." —*Ibid.* The burned block was that "between the Jew's Ally and Duke-street, bounded on the north by Mill-street." Eleven houses, two stores, three stables, and one bake-house were destroyed. The loss was supposed to exceed £20,000. "The fate of the elegant buildings in Great Dock street, Hanover Square, Smith, and Princess streets, as well as the customs house, . . . was suspended for an awful period."—*N. Y. Jour.*, S 21, 1791.

22 Lewis Ogden, executor of Anthony Rutgers, deceased; Egbert Benson, Samuel Bayard, and John Watts, executors of Mary Barclay, deceased, and Anthony Lispenard, convey to the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of the city of New York, all the land under water of the pond described in the patent to Anthony Rutgers, dated Dec. 31, 1733 (*q.v.*), and known as the "Fresh Pond called the Water adjoining to the Farm formerly called the Duke's Farm," and all right, title, and interest of Anthony Rutgers to land under water in said pond.—*Liber Ancient Conveyances*, register's office, I: 10–11. This *Liber* contains recent entries of many old transactions. Under this deed the city acquired title to the Fresh Water or Collect, which was subsequently filled in. This important transaction was not made a matter of record until April 5, 1917. See also L. M. R. K., III: 965; and *Man. Com. Coun.* (1860), 563–64.

" The directors of the Mutual Assurance Co. meet at the Coffee House and hear the report of the company's "Surveyor" regarding the company's losses by the fire of Sept. 20. They order that the amount of damages sustained by policy-holders be paid. The company undertook to rebuild the house of a policy holder, which was totally destroyed, and in advertising for bids took occasion to call attention to this case to prove the utility of insurance. The house to be rebuilt was insured for the trifling sum of £12. John Pintard was the company's "clerk."—*Daily Adv.*, S 24, 1791.

29 The common council pays £59:17:1 "for new rooffing of the Com^n Council Chamber."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 673. On Oct. 4, the same amount was paid.—*Ibid.*, I: 677.

Oct. 1 "We learn that the Theatre in John-street will be opened by the Old American Company on Wednesday next [O 5], after having undergone a thorough repair, and rendered commodious and elegant."—*Daily Adv.*, O 1, 1791.

2 Archibald Robertson, the portrait painter, comes to New York from Aberdeen, at the request of Dr. Kemp of Columbia College, and the solicitation of Chancellor Livingston and Dr. Samuel Bard. He bore a commission from the Earl of Buchan, of Edinburgh, to paint a miniature portrait of Pres. Washington.—See an address by Mrs. J. Warren Goddard, before the N. Y. Genealog. and Biog. Soc., F 20, 1920; Dunlap, *Hist. of the Arts of Design*, II: 79; *Century Mag.*, My, 1890. Several of his drawings of New York interest are reproduced in the ICONOGRAPHY.—See Pls. 60-b, 65, 72-a and b, Vol. I; and Pl. 95-a, Vol. III. This Archibald Robertson must not be confused with the Archibald Robertson who executed, between 1762 and 1781, the remarkable series of drawings of American cities, etc., referred to under July 12, 1776 (*q.v.*). There seems to have been no connection between the two men, although both were British officers in the American service, and both good draughtsmen, and their style was very similar. See, further, O 11. The N. Y. P. L. *Bull.* for 1926 will contain an account of these drawings by Mr. Lydenberg. Oct. 2

The account of John McComb, city surveyor, filed on this day, contains, among other items, one for regulating Great George Street from the Bridewell to the Stone Bridge, with "M^r Grurick" (Goerck).—From the original bill in metal file No. 12, city clerk's record-room. 4

"A Friend to Literature" writes to one of the daily papers remarking on the small number of people who go to Columbia College to hear the students' orations, declaring that it is impossible to produce public speakers without public support. In the course of his criticism, he says: "It is to be regretted that so indifferent and so ill furnished a hall is the only place the students have for the delivery of their Orations. The grammar scholars in the city are perhaps better provided for in this respect. May we not hope that the board of College [*sic*], and the worthy Trustees will shew a little public spirit, and endeavour to get a hall erected, spacious and elegant? This would add splendor to the Collegiate performances, and answer many other valuable purposes."—*Daily Adv.*, O 6, 1791. 6

"Archibald Robertson, Limner, From the Royal Academy, London, who has been under the particular tuition of Mr. West and Sir Joshua Reynolds for several years, informs the ladies and gentlemen of New York, that he paints Portraits, Miniatures, &c. 11

"He proposes to open an Academy to teach drawing of Heads, Figures, Landscapes, Flowers, Patterns for sewing, Architecture, Perspective, &c. on Thursday 13th October, at No. 89, William street.

"The Class for Ladies will begin at ten o'clock forenoon, and for Gentlemen at twelve.

"Ladies and Gentlemen, who chuse to be attended at their own houses, will be waited on at such hours as do not interfere with his classes.

"As his terms will be very reasonable, he hopes by his attention to merit the patronage of a generous public.

"For further particulars enquire at his Lodgings at Mrs. Moon's, corner of Nassau street and Maiden lane, or at the Academy."—*N. Y. Daily Gaz.*, O 11; and *Daily Adv.*, O 11, 1791. The advertisement ran in these papers through the issues of Nov. 18. It should be noted that while this academy is referred to by writers on art in New York as the first in the city, an earlier school of art and architecture was established by Lacour in 1785 (*q.v.*, D 6).

In December, Robertson went to Philadelphia, met Washington, and executed the commission to paint his portrait.—Dunlap, *Hist. of the Arts of Design*, II: 82–85. Besides the miniatures of General and Mrs. Washington, he painted a large oil painting of the general, and a smaller one of him in water colours on marble. For reproduction of the latter, with much information regarding Robertson's life and work, see the article by Edith Robertson Cleveland, in *The Century Mag.* (My, 1890), 8. This portrait has been deposited, and is on exhibition, at the N. Y. Hist. Soc. See, further, O 8, 1792.

Pres. Washington issues a list of the "Terms and conditions . . . for regulating the materials and manner of the buildings and improvements on the Lots in the City of Washington."—*N. Y. Jour.*, N 2, 1791. See O 13, 1792. 17

Thos. Jefferson, the federal secretary of state, certifies that the original census returns of the United States have been deposited in his office, having been procured in accordance with "An Act providing for the Enumeration of the Inhabitants of the United States," passed March first, 1790. They show that New York City and County contained at this time 33,131 inhabitants, including 2,369 slaves.—*Return of the Whole Number of Persons*, etc., printed by order of the house of representatives by Joseph Gales, Phila. (no date), in the author's collection. This was the first United States census, under the constitution. Twelve censuses were taken, however, prior to 1790, the first being in 1656.—*A Century of Population*, 11, 13, 294; and *13th Census Bulletin* (1910). See also *Assemb. Jour.* (Childs & Swaine), 13. *Cf.* Ja. 11. 24

The common council orders "that the 26 stuffed Chairs remaining in the City Hall and which were formerly used by the Senate of the United States be removed to the Gov^t House for the 25

1791 O 25 use of that House."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 682. For a list of furniture bought for the government house, see 1792.

Nov. — The earliest extant records of any fire company in the city—namely, those of engine No. 13—began in this month. Also, the first written report known to have been made of the doings of the fire department proper was made on Nov. 4 of this year.—Costello, *Our Firemen* (1887), 52.

10 The common council revises the law for preventing and extinguishing fires, and, agreeable to its terms, appoints two fire wardens for each ward. It also orders that "Wands, Caps & Speaking Trumpets," mentioned in the law, be provided.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 685; *Daily Adv.*, N 14, 1791.

" The street committee reports a survey and regulation it has caused to be made of Great Dock St., Little Dock St., Front St., and Moore St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 685–86.

16 Fox hunting, "on this Island," is announced as follows: "The dogs will be cast off at Kissing Bridge, near the six mile stone." On Nov. 19, the hunt is to be on Long Island, on which day the dogs "will be cast off at Gravesend cedars at sunrise." The notice is signed "Marsh, Huntsman."—*Daily Adv.*, N 14, 1791.

17 The common council resolves to celebrate the eighth anniversary of the evacuation of the city by British troops, and that a public dinner be provided at Corre's Hotel on the 25th; it orders also that gunpowder, not exceeding 250 lbs., be purchased for the use of the militia on that day.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 688. The constables and marshals were allowed £10 for expenses.—*Ibid.*, I: 688. The cost of the dinner was £37:3:8.

21 Leather is advertised for sale at "the Leather Manufactory at Fresh-Water, near where the old Powder-House was." This factory was conducted by Henry Brooks.—*Daily Adv.*, N 21, 1791.

25 Besides the public dinner at Corre's Hotel arranged for by the common council (see N 17), a report of the events of the day shows that a "number of select companies of the Old Whigs of New-York" observed the celebration. The firing of guns at the Battery—a customary feature—took place, and the "light-horse, the regiment and brigade of artillery, and the companies of grenadiers and light infantry, appeared in the field." The Tammany Society celebrated in the evening at their wigwam in Broad Street.—*N. Y. Jour.*, N 26, 1791.

" The common council orders "that the Curtains in the City Hall which were left by the Senate of the United States be removed to the Gov^t^ House."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 688.

" John Blagge and Thos. Ivers apply to the common council "for a Lease of the Soil under Water at the Slaughter House at Corlaers Hook."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 688–89.

30 A horse-race is advertised to take place on this day on Governor's Island.—*N. Y. Jour.*, N 30, 1791.

Dec. 1 John Broome, John Watts, Gulian Verplanck, John Delafield, and Wm. Laight, five merchants comprising the board of directors of the Tontine Assn. (see Mr 30), purchase at public vendue, in front of the Merchants' Coffee House, for £2,510, the dwelling and lot of land "in the tenure and occupation of Anthony Bleecker, formerly held by Francis Lucas, and known as No. 22 Wall Street, reserving the right of way . . . through an alley adjoining one side of the said property, and leading from the adjoining farm and garden of Francis Clark." On Jan 31, 1792, the house and lot on the north-west corner of Wall and Water Sts. were bought of Dr. Chas. Arding and wife for £1,970; and on Aug. 22, 1792, the property was augmented by the purchase of the estate of Mordecai Gomez.—Stone, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, 318–27, citing *N. Y. Jour. of Commerce*, Jl 25, 1871. See Ja 20, Ap 9, 1792.

7 The shop of James Hallet, the coach-maker (see Ja 22, 1750), adjoining the John Street Theatre, is destroyed by fire. The theatre is threatened, but is saved by the citizens.—*Dunlap's Am. Daily Adv.*, D 13; *Gaz. of the U. S.*, D 14, 1791.

12 The common council refers to a committee a communication from the Society for the Relief of Indigent and Distressed Debtors Confined in the Goal, in which they suggest "the necessity of erecting a Wall round the Goal" to enable the prisoners to walk in the open for air and exercise, to add to their comfort and prevent "Distempers."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 689.

" The city treasurer reports to the common council that he has rented the Hoboken ferry for £91 per annum to Joseph Smith. It is ordered that the Paulus Hook ferry be "sold" at public vendue in like manner.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 689. On Jan. 6, John Holdran leased it at £380 per annum.—*Ibid.*, I: 693.

Dec. 12 Payments made during the year to Ald. Stoutenburgh, toward the improvements at the Battery, have been as follows: July 15, £2,000 (including expenses for 1790); Aug. 29, £500; Oct. 4, £100; Oct. 12, £500; Dec. 12, £300,—total, £3,400.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 658. 668, 677, 678, 690. See, further, N 5, 1792; D 16, 1793.

15 The first ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States go into force.—Winsor, VII: 266. See also the official draft of the first 12 amendments (on parchment, framed), in N. Y. P. L. (Emmet Coll., U*).

17 A programme or circular of this date, announcing a performance by the Old American Co. at the John St. Theatre on Dec. 19, gives, with other necessary information, the following regulation: "Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to send their Servants at Five, to keep Places, and to order their Coachmen to take up and set down with their Horse Heads to the East-River, to avoid Confusion." Also this regarding tickets: "The Door-keepers are positively prohibited taking money at the Doors, unless in Exchange of Places, therefore Ladies and Gentlemen will be kind enough to supply themselves with Tickets. Vivant Respublica."—From original handbill in Emmet collection, No. 11125. This is the earliest example found of a "one way street."

20 Representatives from the fire department, authorized by their different companies, meet and form a constitution for the purpose of establishing a fund for the relief of firemen injured in the discharge of their duty. Oh Jan. 21, 1792, the fire department published a note of thanks to Messrs. Hallam and Henry "for the donation they have been pleased to present to them, in assisting to carry the benevolent design of their fund into execution."—*Daily Adv.*, Ja 21, 1792; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1866), 789 *et seq.*, Costello, *Our Firemen*, 52–53. The fund thus established for the relief of disabled firemen and their families was derived from various sources,—"from fines for chimnies being on fire, (which the Corporation generously granted them,) from monies arising from the sale of certificates to new appointed Firemen, and from such donations as may be given them . . ." The founders were incorporated on March 20, 1798 (*q. v.*), as "The Fire Department of the City of New York."—*Daily Adv.*, Ja 3, 1800

" Hints for fire prevention are published.—*Daily Adv.*, D. 20, 1791.

23 A model of Jerusalem, "as it stood when our Savior was on earth, made agreeable to the description of Josephus," size 16 by 9 feet, is on exhibition "at Mr. Hyer's, Baker, No. 7 Chatham street."—*Daily Adv.*, Ja 4, 1792.

26 The debtors confined in the "New Goal" publish their thanks to Joseph Winter "for the seasonable Relief he has afforded them by his timely supply of a whole Bullock, and a proportionable quantity of Bread," adding that they "are not without hopes that the affluent will follow so laudable an example."—*Daily Adv.*, D 27, 1791. See also D 31.

31 The following were the arrivals from foreign ports at the port of New York during the year 1791: 120 ships and barques, 280 snows and brigs, 1 galliott, 1 polacre, 158 schooners, and 158 sloops—total, 718; also 1,101 coasters. Comparing this list with that published in the Philadelphia papers, showing arrivals in that city for the same period, it appears that there was a balance in favour of New York of 151 vessels from foreign ports and 407 coasters.—*Gaz. of the U. S.*, Ja 21, 1792. When these statistics were published in Boston, the statement was made: "These entries exceed those of Boston, but it will be considered, that there is but one port in the state of Pennsylvania, and one in New-York, whereas, there are 26 in Massachusetts, wherein Custom-Houses are established, exclusive of several small ones."—*Columbian Cent.*, Ja 25, 1792.

" The exports from New York to foreign parts for 1791 amounted to $2,505,465.—*Holmes' Annals*, II: 390.

" During 1791, the Society for the Relief of Distressed Prisoners gave relief to 71 prisoners by distributing bread, beef, potatoes, wood, etc. in quantities specified in their report, at an expense for all objects of £136:1:7. Public contributions have been £151:10:5. The society has procured the discharge of six prisoners.—*Daily Adv.*, Ap 5, 1792.

1792

— In 1792, the Marseillaise Hymn was composed by Rouget de Lille (or L'Isle), at Strasburg.—Haydn, *Dict. of Dates*.

— Ebenezer Hazard's *State Papers* were published in this year. Hazard says in the preface that the object of the compilation was to lay the foundation of a good American history. "It was the

1792 Compiler's original Intention to visit each State in the Union,
— and to remain there a sufficient Time to form a *complete* Collection of such Materials for its History as had escaped the Ravages of Time and Accident. His Design was honoured with the Approbation and Patronage of Congress, whose Recommendation of it gained him immediate Access to the Archives of New Hampshire and Massachusetts . . .; but before he could proceed farther, an Appointment, as Post Master General of the United States . . . prevented his continuing the Work in the Method he at first proposed:—the papers collected since have been picked up just as they happened to fall in his Way: . . ." He has thought it expedient to publish the compilation lest it should be scattered and lost and hopes, by laying a foundation, another may be induced to undertake to write a history as at first proposed. —*Hazard State Papers*, I: Preface. For what seems to be the first notice of an intention to publish such a work, see Ag 1, 1774.

— In this year, Gilbert Stuart arrived from Europe.—Mason, *Life and Works of Gilbert Stuart* (1879), 24. Dunlap says he came in 1793.—*Hist. of the Arts of Design*, I: 229–30. "His attelier or painting room was in Stone-street, near William-street."—From the "Biographical Sketch of the Late Gilbert Stuart," in the *Knickerbocker Mag.* (1833), I: 195.

— In this year, John Vanderlyn came to New York, and after three years' study under Archibald Robertson, became a portrait painter.—Dunlap, *Hist. of Arts of Design*, II: 157–59.

After two lengthy tours of Europe, he returned to the United States in 1815, and was immediately employed in painting the portraits of some of the most distinguished citizens.—*Ibid.*, II: 162–63. In 1817 (*q.v.*), he projected the building of the New York Rotunda.

— Benjamin Tanner, probably a pupil of Peter R. Maverick (see Mr 16, 1786), was engraving in New York from this date until 1805. He worked in both line and stipple, and produced some excellent large portraits and historical subjects, especially views relating to the Revolution and the War of 1812.—Stauffer, *Am. Engravers on Copper and Steel*, I: 263–65. See also Dunlap, *Hist. of Arts of Design*, II: 176 and footnote. For a comprehensive list of Tanner's plates, see Stauffer, *op. cit.*, II: 508–17, and Fielding, *Am. Engravers on Copper and Steel*, 261–66. See also Pl. 83-a, Vol. III.

— During this year, operations for grading and paving streets continued active.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 693 *et seq.*

— "Baron John Cornelius van den Heuvel, Governor of Demerara, came to New York about 1792, a refugee from the ravages of yellow fever in that island. His intention was to remain here but a brief spell, but being charmed with the location, he built his seat, which stood on the present block between 78th and 79th Streets, Broadway and West End Avenue, until the summer of 1905."—Mott, *The N. Y. of Yesterday*, 95–96. The Vandenheuvel mansion became a road-house, about 1833, known as Burnham's Hotel.—Haswell, *Reminiscences of an Octogenarian*, 214. For view of Burnham's see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1857), 336. As stated by Mott, *supra*, the building was demolished in 1905.—Information furnished by Messrs. Clinton & Russell, architects of Apthorp Apartments, now (1920) occupying the site. See L. M. R. K., III: 952; Pl. 177, Vol. III. The site must not be confused with that of the Apthorp mansion, which stood south of 91st St., 210 ft. west of Columbus Ave.—L. M. R. K., III: 948. See Addenda.

— From 1792 to 1797, the Kennedy house, No. 1 Broadway, was used as a boarding-house.—See descrip. of Pl. 98, III: 590.

Jan. William Morton changes his paper from a daily to a semi-
3 weekly, the title being altered to *The New-York Morning Post*. The last issue located is that of June 12, 1792.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 464. *Cf.* Early Newspapers, II: 425.

9 Seven dwelling houses in Front St., between the Fly-market and De Peyster St., are destroyed by fire.—*Daily Adv.*, Ja 10, 1792.

12 Livingston's sugar-house in Crown St. (Liberty St.) is offered for sale.—*Daily Adv.*, Ja 12, 1792.

15 In a report to the regents, the trustees of Columbia College state "That the number of students . . . is greatly increased, amounting, inclusive of fifty six pupils at the medical school, to one hundred and fifty-six students.

"Already so respectable for numbers, and the abilities, assiduity and reputation of the teachers, the fairest prospect is presented of its fully answering the warmest wishes and expectations of the public, of its generous patrons and benefactors, and of every friend to literature and science. But it is well known, that the Jan.
funds of this institution were much impaired by the events of the 15
war. . . . the edifice was greatly abused and injured, and its repair made a considerable breach upon the remaining capital. . . .

". . . At this juncture then which appears so highly favorable, the Trustees, while they acknowledge with gratitude the former beneficence of the legislature, conceive that they would be unfaithful if they hesitated to disclose to them the wants and necessities which still continue to press upon Columbia College, and to solicit for relief. Their predecessors in office were only able to execute a part of the original plan of the intended edifice, which served the purpose of the institution in its infancy. The erection even of a hall for visitations, examinations, commencements and other public exercises, designed to be placed in the front of a square of which the present building forms only a side or wing, has for want of funds been deferred to the present moment . . .

"The College is besides destitute of a library, the few books which escaped the depredations of the war, not deserving that name—its philosophical and mathematical apparatus, though improved by a former donation by the Legislature, still remains incomplete; and it requires several other professors and a teacher of the French language, to perfect the means of a liberal and useful education.

"It is yet to be added, that in consequence of a city regulation for digging down and levelling the streets, the fences which surrounded the College ground have been undermined, and in a great measure destroyed; and cannot be repaired to any valuable purpose, but at the heavy expence of a stone wall, to prevent the waste of the soil, and the inconveniences which must accompany it.

"Under these embarrassing circumstances, the Trustees know not of any resource, but in the beneficence and liberality of the honorable the Legislature; . . ."—*Assemb. Jour.*, 15th sess., 78–79. See Ap 11, 1792.

A number of citizens assemble at Corre's Hotel (69 Broadway), 16
and appoint Alexander Macomb, Brockholst Livingston, Abraham Duryee, Moses Rodgers, and John M'Vickar commissioners to receive subscriptions for a second bank in N. Y. City. Twenty thousand shares are subscribed, an excess of $9,000,000 over the proposed capital. The proposals for the new bank are published in full. On Jan. 19, the first payment of $200 on each share was to be made; and on Jan. 20 the stockholders were to ballot for thirteen directors.—*Daily Adv.*, Ja 17, 1792. See also *ibid.*, Ja 18, 19, 20, 21. The bank was to be called the "Million Bank of the State of New-York."—*N. Y. Jour.*, Ja 18; *Gaz. of U. S.* (Phila.) Ja 18, 1792. See also McMaster, II: 81. It did not materialize.

"It may with propriety, be said, that a Tontine and Bank 18
Mania now rages in this city. The Coffee [House] Tontine was filled some time ago, and the purposes encompassed by the purchase of the block, situated at the north east [error for north-west] corner of Wall and Water-streets; since which little has been said about it.

"A Tontine was opened by the Tammany Society a few days ago, for the purpose of erecting a great wig-wam, or Tammany Hall, for the convenience of the meetings, and to accommodate the growing Museum of that respectable and patriotic society. The Tontine filled rapidly, and it is rumoured, that a spacious lot is already purchased for the purposes intended."—*N. Y. Jour.*, Ja 18, 1792. See also *Daily Adv.*, Mr 24, 1792. See, further, Mr 8.

"The committee appointed to superintend the business of the 20
Tontine Coffee House Institution, give notice, That they will pay a premium of Ten Guineas to the person who shall deliver in, before the 20th of February next, the best plan for the building they propose to have erected; and a premium of Five Guineas for the second best plan; the objects to be combined in the above plan are solidity, neatness, and useful accommodations. The building to be four stories high, and to occupy a space of fifty feet by seventy, being the corner of Wall and Water-streets."—*N. Y. Jour.*, Ja 25, 1792. See, further, Mr 12.

George Knox having offered to present to Trinity corporation 23
"a Set of Lustres for Trinity Church," the Vestry orders that the committee on repairs superintend the placing of the same.—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*).

It is also resolved that the clerk of this corporation "be authorized to unite in a Petition to the Legislature . . . for Compensation for the Lands granted to the Corporation which fall within the State of Vermont."—*Ibid.*

1792 Jan. 26 *The New-York Packet* (see F 3, 1791) is discontinued with the issue of this date.—Early Newspapers, II: 427; Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 474–75. Loudon and his son Samuel started a new paper on Feb. 15 (*q.v.*).

31 The "New-Line Dispatch" advertises that during the summer it will "perform the Route" between New York and Philadelphia in one day. "Boat that conveys the Passengers for the Stage, will leave the Ferry Stairs opposite Powles Hook, every Afternoon, Saturdays excepted," at 4.30 o'clock.—*N. Y. Morn. Post*, Ja 31, 1792.

Feb. — The trustees of Columbia College establish the medical school of the college on a more respectable basis by appointing Dr. Samuel Bard as dean of the faculty, and associating with him seven medical professors.—Moore, *Hist. Sketch of Columbia College*, 71. See also Mc Vickar, *Life of Samuel Bard*, 156. This was the beginning of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

1 Anthony L. Bleecker (see Ag 15, 1791) purchases for £1,000 the interest of Theodore Hopkins and Michael Joy in the Roger Morris property. The deed was recorded on Aug. 20, 1792.—*Liber Deeds*, XLVII: 456 *et seq.* Hopkins and Joy had bought the half which previously belonged to Isaac Ledyard (see Jl 9, 1784).—Shelton, *Jumel Mansion*, 134. Bleecker advertised the place for sale on March 1 (*q.v.*).

3 John R. Livingston acquires "Mount Pitt" from Morgan Lewis (see Ag 2, 1785).—*Liber Deeds*, XLVII: 376. A view of New York taken from "Mount Pitt" while Livingston owned it is reproduced as Pl. 62, Vol. I. The house is shown on Pls. 40, 41, and 42, Vol. I, and on a survey in the Bancker Coll. (box A-B, folder "Bowery"), N. Y. P. L.

10 James Watson acquires the property at the present 4, 5, and 6 State St.—*Liber Deeds*, LXXIII: 438; see also description of Pl. 56, Vol. I. In the same year he built his "elegant Houses" there.—*Com. Adv.*, Mr 28, 1801.

15 "The Stock Exchange Office is opened at No. 22 Wall Street for the accommodation of the dealers in Stock, and in which Public Sales will be held at noon as usual in rotation by A. L. Bleecker & Sons, J. Pintard, McEvers & Barclay, Cortlandt & Ferrers, and Jay & Sutton."—*Diary*, F 15, 1792. This is the earliest mention of any attempt at organized dealings in stocks in this city. It indicates that the auctioneers had endeavoured to establish a public stock market by holding daily sales under a joint arrangement.—Eames, *The New York Stock Exchange* (1894), 13. But see Mr 21.

" The first issue of *The Diary; or, Loudon's Register*, published by Samuel Loudon and his son, Samuel, Jr., appears. Loudon began to publish *The Packet*, Jan. 4, 1776 (*q.v.*), which he has now discontinued (see Ja 26) in favour of this daily sheet.—Early Newspapers, II: 442; Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 407, 475. For a sketch of Loudon's life and work, see N. Y. H. S. *Quar. Bull.*, Oct, 1922.

17 "The Committee for superintendg the printing & burning the Notes issued for small Change [see F 26 and Ag 10, 1790; Mr 11, 1791] reported that they had examined & burnt the followg viz^{t}

13000 of 1^{d} each	£ 54: 3: 4
15000 of 2^{d} each	125:—:—
16000 of 3^{d} each	200:—:—
	£379: 3: 4"

—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 698.

" A petition of Charles Ward Apthorpe and others, asking the common council "to continue the Bloomingdale Road to Morris's House," is referred to the road committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 698. On March 12, a petition opposing this was submitted by land-owners in Harlem, and referred to the same committee.—*Ibid.*, I: 701. See O 22.

" Moses Rogers and John Titus submit a proposal to the common council "to erect one or more Mills on Haerlem Creek at Kings Bridge." Referred to committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 698.

18 The legislature passes "An Act to increase the Number of Fire-Men within the City of New-York." On account of the enlargement of the city, 150 firemen are to be added, if necessary, to the 300 already allowed.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1792), chap. 9. See also Mr 19, 1787.

" The legislature passes an act to enable New York City to raise money by a tax for various objects, including £2,400 for "compleating the improvements at the battery, and about the government house, and making improvements in front of the gaol, alms house and bridewell."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1792), chap. 10 (Greenleaf, II: 383). See May 18. Feb. 18

A meeting to nominate John Jay for governor is held at Corre's Hotel, 69 Broadway.—*N. Y. Jour. & Pol. Reg.*, F 18, 27, 1792. "

Congress passes "An Act to establish the Post-Office and Post-Roads within the United States." This names and locates the various post roads throughout the country, provides for a general post-office at the seat of government, gives the powers and duties of the postmaster-general and his assistants, fixes the rates of postage, and orders penalties for infringement of the law.—*Acts of Congress* (1792), chap. 7. 20

"That pleasant and much-admired seat at Haerlem heights, formerly the property of the Hon. Roger Morris" (see My 13, 1765), is offered for sale by Anthony L. Bleecker (see F 1). It is described in the advertisement as "distant 10 miles from New York, containing about 130 acres of good arable pasture and meadow land, including 5 acres of best salt meadow. The land . . . extends across the Island from river to river, and from the advantage of a communication by water on either side, and the easy transportation of manure from the city may be brought to any state of improvement required." As the residence (which was built in 1765) is the only one still standing on Manhattan Island which has survived practically intact, from so early a period, the description of it, as presented in this old advertisement, is given below in full: Mar. 1

"On the premises is a large Dwelling House, built in the modern stile, with taste and elegance: It has in front a portico, supported by pillars, embellished and finished in character; a large hall thro' the centre; a spacious dining room on the right, with an alcove, closets, and a convenient pantry and store room adjoining, and beyond these, a light easy mahogany stair case. On the left is a handsome parlour, and a large back room, particularly adapted and fitted for a nursery. A passage from the rear of the hall leads to an oblong octagon room, about 32 feet by 22, with six sash windows, marble chimney pieces, and lofty airy cieling. On the second floor are seven bed chambers, four with fire places and marble hearths; and a large hall communicating with a gallery under the portico, and from which there is a most inviting prospect. On the upper floor are five lodging rooms, three of which have fire places; and at the top of the house is affixed an electrical conductor. Underneath the building are a large commodious kitchen and laundry, a wine cellar, store room, kitchen pantry, sleeping apartments for servants, and a most complete dairy room, the floor a solid flat rock, and which with common attention to cleanliness cannot fail to render the place constantly cool and sweet.

"There are also on the premises a large barn, and most excellent coach house and stables. The buildings have been rather neglected of late, and will want some repair, but are in some other respects substantially firm, sound and good.

"The house has a southern prospect, and being situated on rising ground at the narrowest part of York island commands an extended view of the Hudson and the opposite range of lofty perpendicular rocky clifts that bound its western shore, of the east river, Harlem river, Hellgate, the sound many miles to the eastward, and the shipping that are constantly passing and repassing those waters. In front is seen the city of New-York, and the high hills on Satten Island, distant more than 20 miles. To the left, Long-Island, Westchester, Morrissania, and the village of Haerlem, with its beautiful level, cultivated surrounding fields, exhibit a variety of the most picturesque and pleasing views; in short, Haerlem Heights, affords perhaps a prospect as extensive varied and delightful as any to be met with in the United States; and considering its healthy, desirable situation, the ample accommodation of the buildings, its proper distance from town, the excellent road that leads to it, and the many other attendant advantages cannot fail to strike the observant beholder as an eligible retreat for a gentleman fond of rural amusements and employment, and who wishes to pass the summer months with pleasure and comfort."—*Daily Adv.*, Mr 2, 1792. See also Pl. 167-a, Vol. III. The place was sold on Sept. 25, 1793 (*q.v.*).

The directors of the "Tammanial Tontine" resolve "That all shares . . . on which the second payment is not made by the 1st day of April next, . . . be forfeited to the association."—*Daily Adv.*, Mr 8, 1792. An elaborate prospectus, entitled *The Plan of the New York Tammanial Tontine Association*, was pub- 8

1792 lished in this year. The Association, though auspiciously inaugu-
Mar. rated, failed at this time, and a Tammany Hall was *not* built until
8 1811.—Kilroe, 189–91.

12 The common council orders that a "recommendation" from the board to the inhabitants, "to clear the Ice out of the Kennels in the Streets that the side Walks may not be overflowed," be published in the newspapers.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 700.

" John Watts, in behalf of the committee of merchants superintending the erection of the Tontine Coffee House, on the north-west corner of Wall and Water Sts., petitions the common council for permission "to add to the said Building a Piazza to extend over the foot Walk in the Street." Referred to street committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 700. On May 11, the board agreed to the committee report that the prayer of the petitioners should be granted, "so far as to allow them to erect a Piazza to the said Building of six feet in breadth along Wall Street."—*Ibid.*, I: 715. See also L.M.R.K., III: 981, and Pl. 69, Vol. I. See, further, Mr 12.

" There is read to the common council a letter from Hon. John Jay, "submitting to the Board the Power of laying out & regulating Streets through his Land on Great George Street in such manner as they shall judge to be for the public convenience," and also offering, if the board shall think it expedient "to make a Canal from the fresh Water Pond to the North River, to release as much of his Land as may be required for that purpose and for Streets." Referred to the street committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 701. This appears to be the original suggestion which eventually materialized in the making of Canal St. For the next records pertaining to the subject, see F 15 and 22, Mr 14, and S 26, 1796. See also descrip. of Pl. 83-b, III: 560.

" The improvements at the Battery being incomplete, the common council orders that the committee in charge report to the board what further improvements are necessary.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 701. On May 25, the order was renewed.—*Ibid.*, I: 719. On June 11, Ald. Stoutenburgh made a verbal report on the subject, and the board directed that the committee "take order for making the said Improvements & Repairs accordingly."—*Ibid.*, I: 723.

" "A Petition from the Neighborhood of the Oswego Market for permission to extend the Roof of that Building over the side Walk in Maiden Lane to accommodate the Country People" is granted by the common council.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 702. For its situation (second site), see L. M. R. K., III: 959.

14 The legislature passes "An Act to incorporate the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York, for charitable Purposes." The incorporation is to run to April (first Monday), 1812.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1792), chap. 26 (Greenleaf, II: 414); *Annals of the Gen. Soc. of Mechanics and Tradesmen* (1882), 22–23. The charter, by-laws, rules of order, and list of members were published as a handbook in 1798. On April 3, 1811, the society was re-incorporated.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1811), chap. 113 (34th sess.). This act was amended on Jan. 26, 1821 (*ibid.*, 1821, chap. 15, 44th sess.), and Feb. 18, 1833 (*ibid.*, 1833, chap. 27). For the founding of this society, see N 17, 1785.

21 At a meeting held at Corre's Hotel (69 Broadway) the "merchants and dealers in stocks" pass a resolution that "on and after the 21st of April next they will not attend any sale of stocks at Public Auction," and they appoint a committee "to provide a proper room for them to assemble in, and to report such regulations relative to the mode of transacting their business, as in their opinion may be proper."—*Diary*, Mr 23, 1792. This makes a second important step in the development of a stock exchange. See Ja 15, and My 17.

26 Business speculation leads to failures and bad times. The failure of Wm. Duer is followed by that of several others.—*Dunlap's Am. Daily Adv.*, Mr 29, 1792. See also *ibid.*, Ap 7, 17, 21, 25, My 5, 1792.

" No amputation is permitted in the almshouse without consent of the commissioners. A record of this date shows this to be one of the "Standing rules." Permission is given by the commissioners, in case of a negro lad, "landed from on board a Portugees Vessel now in our port" with his feet "frozen off," for the "Amputation of both his legs."—*Minutes of the Commissioners of the Alms House and Bridewell*, 1791–1797 (MS.), 22.

27 The legislature passes "An Act to regulate the Practice of Physic and Surgery, within the City and County of New-York."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1792), chap. 37 (Greenleaf, II: 425). This act was superseded on March 23, 1797, by "An Act to regulate the Practice of Physic and Surgery in this State."—*Ibid.* (1797), Mar. 27
chap. 45 (Webster, III: 265).

Congress passes "An Act establishing a Mint, and regulating Apr. 2
the Coins of the United States."—*Laws of U. S.* (1792), chap. 16. See also *Hist. of Am. Coinage*, by D. K. Watson (1899); *The Early Coins of Am.*, by Sylvester S. Crosby (1875).

The New York City branch of the Bank of the United States " opens at No. 5 Queen (Pearl) Street.—Hardenbrook, *Financial N. Y.*, 141; *Daily Adv.*, Mr 29, 1792.

Archibald M'Lean alters the title of his paper to *New-York* " *Daily Gazette*.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 404. See Ja 28, 1795.

The heirs of Hendrick Rutgers deliver to the common council " a map or survey, and a signed agreement, as "Proprietors of the Ground lying to the South of Cherry Street and North of the East River between Warren & Montgomery Streets in the seventh Ward," that Water St. will "be continued easterly in a direct Line through the Ground above mentioned so as to intersect Crown Point Street agreably to the above Plan;" 45 ft. in width "from the intersection of Water Street near Warren Street to Montgomery Street;" also that "Lombard Street" will be continued 45 ft. wide from Warren to Montgomery St. Agreed to and ordered filed.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 704–5.

The common council orders that pavements be laid in parts " of Greenwich, Crown, Little Queen, Thames, Great Dock, Little Dock, Front, Moore, and Broad Sts. Improvements were also made in several streets near Chatham Square.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 705 *et seq.*; 715, 741–42.

The legislature authorises the common council to fill in and 6
raise the tract of land, in the Fifth Ward, called "the Meadows," bounded "northerly by Chatham-street, southerly by the rear of the lots on the northerly side of Cherry-street, westerly by the rear of the lots on the easterly side of Queen-street, and easterly by Catharine-street." Five commissioners are appointed to supervise the work. The act also provides for continuing Roosevelt St. to the East River, and Frankfort St. to Queen St.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1792), chap. 49 (Greenleaf, II: 447).

Samuel Green, of 15 Water St., exhibits a fire-escape which he 7
calls a "Patent Machine for safely conducting persons and effects from houses when on fire."—*Daily Adv.*, Ap 7, 1792.

It is ordered by Trinity vestry "that M^r Robert Watts, Doctor 9
[Wm. Samuel] Johnson, M^r [Robert C.] Livingston, M^r [Hugh] Gaine and M^r [Theophylact] Bache be a Committee to confer with M^r Stuyvesant upon his Proposal for building a Church [St. Mark's] upon his Land."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). See Jl 8, 1793.

According to the following advertisement, the buildings on " the land purchased by the Tontine Ass'n, on the north side of Wall St. running west from Water St., were torn down soon after their purchase (see summary under D 1, 1791): "For sale, The materials of the three houses at the corner of Wall and Water Street, on the ground where the Tontine Coffee-house is to be erected. The purchaser to break down and remove the buildings, for which purpose fifteen days will be allowed; apply to David Grim. If not disposed of at private sale by Monday the 23^d inst. then to be sold at auction."—*Daily Adv.*, Ap 13, 1792. The building on the corner was the old Merchants' Coffee House, erected prior to 1738, but abandoned as a tavern in 1772 when the new Merchants' Coffee House was erected on the opposite cross-corner.—See L. M. R. K., III: 979; also descrip. of Pl. 69, I: 452–54. See, further, My 15.

A law is passed for "laying out, repairing, and improving certain 10
public Roads and Highways, within this State." This includes the post roads on "the island of New-York."—*Laws of N. Y.*, (1792), chap. 60.

The legislature passes an act "for the better support of the 11
hospital in the city of New York." This authorises the state treasurer to pay to the society of the hospital "the sum of two thousand pounds annually, for and during the term of five years, to be computed from the first day of February last, which sum . . . shall become chargeable upon the duty laid . . . on sales at vendue."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1792), chap. 67. This act was repealed on March 31, 1795 (*q. v.*).

By an "Act to encourage Literature, by Donations to Columbia " College and to the several Academies in the State," the legislature grants to the trustees of Columbia College, for the use of the institution, £1,500, "for the purpose of enlarging its library;" £200

1792 Apr. 11 "for a chemical apparatus;" £1,200 "for the purpose of building a wall necessary to support the grounds of the College;" £5,000 "for the purpose of erecting a hall and an additional wing to the College pursuant to the original plan of the institution;" £750 annually for five years for salaries of additional professors. The board of regents is also granted £1,500 annually for five years.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1792), chap. 69. See also *Dunlap's Am. Daily Adv.*, Ap 30, 1792.

18 A number of men and boys, including negroes, assemble in front of the jail, in the evening, break the lamps at the gate, and otherwise behave in a riotous manner. On the following day, the common council published a notice recommending that the inhabitants "be vigilant in suppressing" such disorderly assemblages, and that persons who have children, apprentices, or servants, restrain them from going out at night.—*N. Y. Jour.*, Ap 19, 1792.

30 The common council passes an ordinance for paving Murray St. from Great George to "Chappel" St., and another for "digging out" Chambers, "Read," and Barley Sts.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 709.

" Dr. Nicholas Romaine, having petitioned the common council "for the use of a Room in the City Hall to deliver Lectures," the board permits him "to use the lower Room in the Southeast Angle of the City Hall during the pleasure of this Board, at such time as it may not be occupied by the Uranian Society or required for public Use."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 709. This room later became the town clerk's office.—See F 18 and Mr 25, 1793.

" Thos. Barrow's itemized bill for making frames for the pictures of the president and governor, and for "painting the plates and Hatts for the Fire wardens," for a total of £135:2:1, endorsed "filed 30th April 1792," is preserved in metal file No. 19, city clerk's record-room. Payment was made on May 1.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 710. Mr. Barrow was a dealer in prints.—Dunlap, *Hist. of the Arts of Design* (Goodspeed ed.), II: 157.

May 1 The common council orders "that a Block be sunk in place of the Bridge at Pecks Slip and that three Blocks be sunk in place of the Bridges at the Corporation Wharf North River."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 710. From references in the minutes to these "blocks," they appear to have been somewhat similar to cofferdams, or frameworks of logs, sunk with stones, and connected by bridges, thus forming wharves or piers. See also My 23, 1796.

" The common council grants permission to Mayor Varick "to make Areas & Vaults under Kings [Pine] Street and the Broad Way at his House now erecting at the Corner of those Streets."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 710. The rear of this lot is now No. 6 Pine St. For Varick's residence, "Tusculum," acquired after his retirement as mayor, see Ag 7, 1820.

7 The board approves of a proposal "to abolish the plan of the Workhouse Department in Bridewell & to return to the Alms House such poor Persons as are of decent Characters."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 711. This was repealed on Dec. 6 (*q.v.*).

" "A Petition of several of the Inhabitants at Pecks Slip setting forth that the Market House is become useless and tends greatly to obstruct the Street and praying an order for its removal was read & referred to the Street Comtee."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 712. See Jl 22, 1793.

" The common council grants a request from the president and directors "of the Branch of the National Bank in this City" that a city watchman "be stationed during the Night at the said Bank." The board also orders "that two additional Watchmen be employed every Night accordingly."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 712.

" The common council grants a petition of Abijah Hammond for permission "to have an Area & a Vault under the Street at his House building in Great George Street."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 712.

" The common council considers a petition from Thos. Ten Eyck which sets forth "that he is about to erect a Store House on a Lot of new made Ground lately filled in and gained out of the East River situate on the Corner of Front Street & Coenties Slip," and that "it will not be proper to erect the said Building of Brick or Stone or to cover it with Slate or Tile." He asks that, as allowed by the fire prevention statute (see Mr 24, 1791), the board will appoint five persons to view the ground. Granted.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 712–13. Other examples of the application of this law of 1791 follow:

May 7 On May 25, Benj. S. Judah made such a request concerning a building he proposed to erect in Little Water St.; this also was granted.—*Ibid.*, I: 718. On June 11, likewise, Coles & Underhill petitioned regarding a store they desired to erect "upon the southwardly side of Front Street between Coenties & that old Slip," where the ground was "not sufficiently firm for the said Building to be of Brick." They requested permission "to build the same of Wood except the Front which they wish Brick."—*Ibid.*, I: 723. Other examples appear in the minutes on July 2, Aug. 20, 29, etc.

The building law requiring such inspection of the ground—that of March 24, 1791 (*q.v.*)—see *Laws of N. Y.* (1791), chap. 46—was superseded by a new act of the same title ("for the more effectual prevention of fires and to regulate buildings in the city of New York"), passed April 8, 1796, which required that building construction should conform to the regulations prescribed in the act, under heavy penalty for failure to comply; but dispensing with inspectors to examine the ground in advance.—*Ibid.* (1796), chap. 55. See also F 3, 1794.

11 Because of inconvenience arising from there being more than one street with the same name in the city, the common council orders that the names of two streets laid out on the lands of Hendrick Rutgers, deceased, be changed, viz:—the name of the street called Warren to be changed to Clinton, and that called William to the name of Bedlow (the present Madison St.); and on account of some doubt as to whether the name of the street in the rear of Trinity Church was intended to be Lumber or Lombard, it is ordered that the said street in future be called Lumber (the present Church St.).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 716–17.

15 David Grim, in behalf of the Tontine Ass'n, publishes a notice that he will call upon the subscribers to "the New-York Tontine Coffee-house" (see Mr 30, 1791) for a payment of £15 per share, on account.—*Daily Adv.*, My 15, 1792. On May 29, the next year, he issued a similar notice, "in order to pay the bills, and compleat the building." At the same time, he asked for the bills of persons having demands against the association. His address was No. 8 Little Queen (Cedar) St.—*Ibid.*, My 29, 1793. On July 18, 1795, still acting for "the committee for building the New-York Tontine Coffee-House," he requested payment of unpaid subscriptions.—*Ibid.*, Jl 18, 1795. See, further, Je 5.

17 The "Brokers for the Purchase and Sale of Public Stock" sign a written agreement that they "will not buy or sell from this day for any person whatsoever, any kind of Public Stock at a less rate than one-quarter per cent. Commission on the Specie value," and that they will "give a preference to each other" in their negotiations.—Eames, *The New York Stock Exchange*, 14, citing the earliest record in the possession of the Exchange. See Ja 15, Mr 21.

This agreement among stock brokers established the organization that later developed into the New York Stock Exchange. From 1792 to 1817, the brokers dealt together under various agreements and in various places, the street dealings being usually near a buttonwood tree which stood in front of the present dividing line between 68 and 70 Wall St. After the completion of the Tontine Coffee House, in 1793 (*q.v.*), on the north-west corner of Wall and Water Sts., the brokers for a while met in that building. In 1817, (*q.v.*) they adopted a constitution under the name of the New York Stock and Exchange Board. They occupied a room in Washington Hall in 1819 (*q.v.*). When the first Merchants Exchange, at the corner of Wall and Hanover Sts., was completed, in 1827 (*q.v.*), the business formerly conducted by merchants, brokers, and various commercial bodies, in the Tontine Coffee House, was transferred to the new exchange, and the Coffee House was divided up into shops and offices. The Exchange Board secured a room in the Merchants Exchange at that time.—*Ibid.*, 14–18. See also 1817, 1827, and 1865.

18 Authorised by the legislature on Feb. 18 (*q.v.*), the common council orders that £2,400 be raised "for compleating Improvements at the Battery & about the Governmt House & making Improvements in front of the Goal Alms House & Bridewell."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 717.

23 John Youle, proprietor of the "New-York East River Air Furnace," advertises that he "has removed from his former residence at Beekman's slip, to nearly opposite his Furnace, at Corlaers-Hook, just beyond the ship-yards; where he carries on the Cast Iron Foundery, In all its various branches."—*Diary*, My 23, 1792.

25 "Ordered that the Street Committee cause a Survey to be made

1792 May 25 of the streets in the Meadow to the end that the Commissioners named in the Act of the Legislature on that subject [see Ap 6] may be enabled to judge of the Regulations intended & to proceed to the Business committed to them by the Law."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 719. See Je 11; S 3. *Cf.* Ap 22, 1793.

" The common council approves a report of the street committee for regulating Frankfort, Jacob, and Ferry Sts.; Gold St. from Beekman to Frankfort St.; William and King George Sts. from Beekman to Thomas St.; Gold St. from Beekman to John St.; Cliff St. from Beekman to Golden Hill; and Fair St. from Gold to Cliff St. An ordinance is passed for the new paving of these streets, according to the regulations reported.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 720. See, further, S 3.

29 "Vaux Hall," at the lower end of Warren St., is again offered for sale (see D 30, 1784). "The lot is 120 feet front on Warren street, has 15 fire places . . . The stable is 35 feet in front, on Chambers street, and 21 feet deep." This and a building in the rear were built two years ago.—*N. Y. Jour. & Pat. Reg.*, My 29, 1792. A similar advertisement appeared again on Feb. 8, 1794. The price was £2,200.—*Daily Adv.*, F 8, 1794. See also "Vauxhall Tavern and Garden" in L. M. R. K., III: 981.

June 4 "A Petition from a number of the Inhabitants in the vicinity of the Exchange praying that, that Building may be removed" is referred by the common council to the street committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 721. On Aug. 20, the committee had not come to a decision; whereupon, the board proceeded to consider the expediency of taking down the building, but voted against it.—*Ibid.*, I: 736.

" Nicholas Denise announces that he "has just established, though at a great expence and under M. Boucher's directions, a very convenient Bathing House, having eight rooms, in every one of which Baths may be had with either fresh, salt, or warm Water . . . The said place is at his house called Bellevue, on the East river; prices fixed at 4s. per person, and attendance at the house at any time."—*Daily Adv.*, Je 5, 1793.

5 The corner-stone of "the New York Tontine Coffee House" is laid at the north-west corner of Wall and Water Sts. John Broome, chairman of the committee, "deposited a handsome sum of money in the hands of Messrs. Moore and Robinson, the master builders, for the purpose of regaling the workmen in different stages of the building. The committee and gentlemen present then repaired to Mrs. Bradford's where they partook of an elegant cold collation."—*Daily Adv.*, Je 6, 1792. The building is to be "50 ft. front by 70 ft. rear, and four stories high."—*N. Y. Jour.*, Je 6, 1792. See also descrip. of Pl. 69, I: 453. The original invitation, dated June 4, addressed to the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty, to attend the ceremony, written by John Broome, chairman of the Tontine committee, is preserved in metal file No. 14, city clerk's record-room. On the first anniversary of the laying of the corner-stone (June 5, 1793), a dinner was held in the house itself.—*Daily Adv.* and *Diary*, Je 7, 1793. This earliest record of the use of the building indicates approximately when it was finished. See, further, Ja 5, 1793.

6 "A Federal Republican" contributes to the press a long letter denouncing the principles and methods of the Democratic Society of New York.—*Daily Adv.*, Je 6, 1792.

9 A street plan is prepared showing the proprietors and tenants of lots on Murray St. from Great George to Chapel St.—The original MS., purchased at the Holden sale (item 1803), is in the N. Y. H. S.

11 Ald. Stoutenburgh, of the committee on repairs and improvements at the Battery and government house, makes a report, and is ordered by the common council to proceed with such work as is immediately necessary.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 723.

" The common council refers to a committee a petition of Theodorus Brower "to hire the Ferry from this City to Bulls landing."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 723. Presumably, this landing was the same as that of the Bull's Ferry.—*Cf.* L. M. R. K., III: 941–42.

" The common council orders that "the Committee appointed to treat with the Exrs of Mrs Barclay decd as to the purchasing of the Meadow lying between the Corporation Lot and the fresh Water pond" purchase as much of the meadow as they deem expedient and on the best terms they can; also that this committee direct that the pond "be staked off so as to prevent encroachments thereon."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 724. On July 16, the clerk presented to the board a release from the executors of Mary Barclay "of a piece of the Swamp adjoining the fresh Water Pond." It was approved and ordered deposited in the clerk's office.—*Ibid.*, I: 730–31. June 11

13 Robert Troup writes from New York to Chief Justice Jay, who is on his eastern circuit, regarding the canvass of votes for the governorship: "The Clintonian canvassers by fraud and violence have excluded you from the Government. The votes of Otsego, Tioga, and Clinton Counties have been rejected. . . . This violent and corrupt procedure has occasioned a great ferment in the City and the people are determined not to let the matter pass over in silence . . ."—*Corresp. and Pub. Papers of John Jay*, III: 433–34. In spite of the prevalent excitement, Jay's public speeches and private correspondence show "the unusual spectacle of a popular leader striving to moderate the ardour of his followers, all burning to redress his wrongs; and impressing on them reverence for the laws, and courtesy and kindness towards his and their opponents.

"By many of the public meetings held at this time, Mr. Jay was declared to be the rightful governor of the State; and there can be little doubt that, had he thought proper to assume the exercise of the office, there would not have been wanting many ready to support his claims. It was fortunate for the peace of the State that he was actuated by principles the reverse of those which too often govern the aspirants for political power; and also, that the meeting of the Legislature, to which the people looked for redress, was still distant.

"The course pursued by Mr. Jay prevented any illegal ebullition of popular feeling. Governor Clinton was sworn into office, and the government was permitted to proceed without interruption."—*Life of John Jay*, by his son, William Jay, I: 293–94. See Jl 10, and N 6.

15 A report of the city treasurer, published in full as a tabulated balance-sheet, shows payments made, from the funds derived from the tax granted March 18, 1791, for maintenance of the poor, and other contingent expenses of the city and county of New York, and for improving the grounds near the government house. The expenditures for the last object, from July 8, 1791, to June 12, 1792, totalled £3,915:4:5. Attested on Oct. 8, it was published in the *Daily Adv.* (*Supp.*), N 5, 1792.

" A street plan is prepared showing the names of proprietors, tenants, etc., on Crown, Thames, and Little Queen Sts., between Broadway and Greenwich St.—See the original MS., from the Holden sale (item 1819), in the N. Y. H. S. Evidently this was prepared for the purpose of laying assessments for regulating these streets, as, on July 5, specifications were published and proposals invited by the assessors for this purpose.—*Daily Adv.*, Jl 5, 1792.

16 A letter from John Cozine to the mayor is laid before the common council, setting forth "that a great number of Citizens are anxious to have a public Meeting;" that "It is supposed there is no place in the City, large or secure enough to contain with convenience the Persons that will attend it;" and that he is "requested to ask of the Corporation the use of the large Room in the City Hall on Monday Evening next" (June 18). The board orders "that Mr Couzine be informed that the Magistrates have Objections to any public Meeting of the Citizens in the City Hall in the Evening But that the Board do agree that the Citizens be permitted to have the use of the lower large Room in the City Hall on Monday next between the Hours of twelve at Noon & four in the Afternoon."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 725.

25 "Belvidere House, Near Corlaers-Hook, being almost finished, the proprietors are ready to receive proposals from any person properly qualified to keep it as a Hotel and Tavern: A bowling green is in front, and stables, wood house, and other necessary offices in the rear of the house, which consists of an elegant ball-room and a club-room, each forty-six feet by twenty-five, two parlours, eight bedchambers, a bar room, two kitchens, two wine cellars, two pantries, an ice-house, a vaulted larder and servants rooms.—Apply to Daniel Badcock, Robert Kemble, Wm. Rogers, Thomas White, Carlisle Pollock, Committee."—*Diary*, Je 25, 1792.

The Belvedere House was built by thirty-three gentlemen who composed the Belvedere Club, and was situated on the banks of the East River, in a beautiful location, the site being now bounded by Montgomery, Clinton, Cherry, and Monroe Sts.—L. M. R. K., III: 976; *Liber Deeds*, LXXIII: 50–52. It was opened by John

1792 Avery on May 20, 1793 (*q.v.*). For a detailed description of the
June place, see Aug., 1794, and Pl. 60-a, Vol. I. The statement in *Man.*
25 *Com. Coun.* (1853), 452, that it was built "many years before the commencement of the revolutionary war" is incorrect.

" The common council permits the "St Coecilia Society" to use the common council chamber on Saturday evenings.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 725.

26 The managers of the city dispensary, having received from Europe four sets of apparatus for resuscitating "the apparently dead" from drowning, asphyxiation, etc., place them in private dwelling houses in different parts of town, "where they will be delivered to any reputable house-keeper, who shall take the trouble to call for them in case of accidents."—*Daily Adv.*, Je 26, 1792.

July A "tremendous westerly tornado" strikes New York and
1 causes considerable damage to houses and trees. It was reported that 29 persons lost their lives in this neighbourhood, principally by the over-turning of boats.—*N. Y. Jour.*, Jl 4, 1792. A large folio broadside, printed in four columns, with cuts of 20 coffins at the top, and two sailing vessels at the sides, was published this year in New York, the text being, in part, as follows: "A True and Particular Narrative of the Late Tremendous Tornado, or Hurricane, At Philadelphia and New York, on Sabbath-Day, July 1, 1792. When several pleasure boats were lost in the Harbor. [Here follows a long account of the disaster.] Tell this not in Massachusetts, publish it not in the Streets of Connecticut, lest their sober minded young men and Maidens should bitterly reproach thee in the Day of thy calamity . . ." A copy of this scarce broadside was sold with the Sturges library at The Anderson Galleries, Nov. 20, 1922. Evans mentions a Boston edition. See also *Nuggets of Am. History*, described in catalogue pub. by the Am. Art Galleries of sale of books, etc., Nov. 19 and 20, 1917.

4 "The Portrait of Mr. Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, painted for the Citizens of New-York by Mr. Trumbull, has been received, and for the present, placed in the City Hall . . . this elegant specimen of Mr. Trumbull's abilities, is reckoned one of the finest productions of his pencil."—*Daily Adv.*, Jl 4, 1792.

9 The common council orders "that the Battery Committee take down the Barracks & use the Materials on the Improvements making there."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 730. See "Lower Barracks" in L. M. R. K., III: 923. See also descrip. of Pl. 56, I: 419.

" Trinity vestry orders "that the Ball intended for the Steeple of Trinity Church, which was not made Use of, be sold."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*).

10 A committee, "appointed at a meeting of the Friends of Liberty," attended by "a very great and respectable concourse of citizens, on horseback and in carriages," proceeds to Harlem Heights, where they meet Chief-Justice Jay, on his return from the eastern circuit, and escort him into town. "When the procession arrived at the two-mile stone, they were received by loud huzzas from a very great number of citizens on foot assembled at that place. As they approached the town, at the head of Chatham street a federal salute was fired and a painting exhibited, on which was written, 'John Jay, Governor by the Voice of the People.'

"The procession moved through Queen, Wall, Broad, Beaver streets, and Broadway, to Mr. Jay's house, amidst repeated huzzas and plaudits from his fellow citizens. At his own door he was conducted into his house by the Committee, where he was affectionately received by his family and friends. Before he entered his house, he attempted to say something on the occasion expressive of his feelings, and to make an acknowledgment for the partiality shewn him, but the loud and repeated plaudits of the People prevented his being heard.

"In several conspicuous places flags were displayed; a salute was fired at the Battery, and the bells were rung in all the Churches in the city."—*Daily Adv.*, Jl 11, 1792.

13 A committee of New York citizens (Nicholas Cruger, chairman), in an address, congratulates Chief Justice Jay on his attitude toward the irregular canvass of votes in the recent election of governor, saying in part: ". . . Whether they [the friends of liberty] examine your conduct as a Member of the General Congress at the most trying periods of the late war, and of the Convention which framed the Constitution of this State, or consider your agency in negotiating the treaty which secured to America the blessings of peace, liberty and safety—they find a continued display of abilities and virtue which will hand your name down to remote posterity as one of the illustrious defenders of the rights of Man."—*Corresp. and Pub. Papers of John Jay*, III: 441. July 13

In his reply, Jay said in part: ". . . Such is our Constitution, and such are the means of preserving order and good government, with which we are blessed, that, while our citizens remain virtuous, free, and enlightened, few political evils can occur, for which remedies perfectly effectual, and yet perfectly consistent with general tranquility, cannot be found and applied . . ."—*Ibid.*, III: 443. See also Je 13.

More than 200 "Friends to Liberty in this city" give an "elegant entertainment at the City Tavern" to John Jay. It is called a "feast of Freedom and Friendship." A band played at intervals during the dinner, and 15 toasts "were drank under a discharge of cannon, accompanied by the shouts and huzzas of the people." When Mr. Jay retired, he was accompanied home by a committee. "After Mr. Jay had retired the company drank, [to the toast] 'John Jay, Governor by the Voice of the People:—Three Cheers.' When the committee returned, the whole company broke up, and went in procession to Mr. Jay's house; and after giving him Three Cheers, they dispersed."—*Daily Adv.*, Jl 20, 1792. 19

Samuel Jones is paid £43:10 "for Costs in several Ejectm^{t} Suits for the recovery of Lands in the rear of the Bridewell."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 732. 23

The common council orders "that the Street Committee take order for improving the Ground commonly called the Fields in front of the Alms House Goal & Bridewell."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 733. This was the present City Hall Park. Payments for this work were as follows: In 1793, Jl 29, £100; S 2, £200; S 30, £200; D 30, £100.—*Ibid.*, II, 25, 30, 38, 57. In 1794, F 3, £100; Ap 14, £100; Jl 14, £300; Ag 25, £150; N 3, £200; D 15, £200.—*Ibid.*, II: 72, 89, 96, 114, 118. For paving, see Je 1, 1795. 30

The common council orders that the committee on improvements at the Battery "appropriate such of the Materials of the Barracks as may be necessary for the erection of a Watch House at the City Hall," and report a plan for the building.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 733. The watch-house was erected at the s. e. cor. of Wall St., on the site of No. 1 Broad St.—See L. M. R. K., III: 973. See also descrip. of Pl. 56, I: 419. See Je 3, 1793 (*q.v.*). "

The common council appoints a committee to direct the making of "a Copper Pump for drawing Water out of the River in Cases of fire and thereby preventing the disagreable necessity of the Inhabitants going down into the Slips & handing the Water up in Buckets."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 733–34. On Jan. 28, 1793, it was ordered that this pump "be deposited in the Engine House in the Rear of the City Hall." At the same time, James Kip and his son Richard were appointed firemen and given the management of this pump (*ibid.*, I: 767), and Wm. J. Elsworth was paid £17:13:6 for it (*ibid.*, I: 768). "

The common council appoints Ald. Van Zandt a committee "to locate about twenty Acres of the Common Lands to be reserved as a pasture for the Milch Cows at the Alms House," and purchase materials to fence it.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 734. See O 22. "

Lafayette takes refuge with the Austrians. They held him prisoner for five years.—Guizot, *Hist. of France.* Aug. —

"The Tenth of August" in Paris marks the downfall of the monarchy.—Guizot. 10

Ald. Stoutenburgh, of the committee on improvements at the Battery, produces "a Plan of the Ground with a Sketch of the manner in which the Committee contemplated to fence in the said Ground." It is approved by the board.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 739. See also descrip. of Pl. 56, I: 419. 29

A committee of the common council having investigated the title of Joseph Smith to the house and ground at the Battery of Christopher Blundel, deceased, who received letters patent from the late Gov. Clinton, and had a good title for 99 years from 1752, it is ordered that the committee "conclude a bargain" with Mr. Smith, whose lowest price is £750.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 737, 739. The purchase is intended to help complete the Battery improvements. On Sept. 10, a bond was given to Smith for the payment of his price by May 1.—*Ibid.*, I: 744. See also descrip. of Pl. 44, I: 348; and L. M. R. K., III: 948, 949. "

In France, from Sept. 2 to 5, the Jacobins broke open the prisons, and massacred about 1,200 adherents of the aristocracy, principally Royalists and Constitutionalists, including 100 priests. —Haydn, *Dict. of Dates*, 384. Sept. 2

The street committee reports to the common council that, in 3

1792 Sept. 3 obedience to the order of May 25 (*q.v.*), they have caused surveys to be made for the regulation "of the several Streets in the Meadows." These are approved by the board, and the specifications entered in full in the *Minutes*, as usual, for the regulation of Roosevelt, St. James, Chatham, Fayette, Oliver, Catharine, Bancker, and Rutgers Sts., and Batavia Lane. See O 2.

The board then passed an "Ordinance for the filling in with Earth and raising the Lots of Ground and Streets in the Tract of Land called the Meadows, in pursuance of the Statute passed the 6th April 1792 [*q. v.*]."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 741–43. The commissioners named in the act of April 6 did not act promptly, and, on Oct. 2, the common council requested that they proceed. —*Ibid.*, I: 748. On March 8, 1793, however, a new regulation of these streets was substituted.—*Ibid.*, I: 774–76.

6 The Lutheran Church council, having been informed "that Mr. [David] Grim our Treasurer would wish to hire the Old Church in Broadway for a Store," appoints a committee "to Let the above mentioned Church to Mr. Grim for one year at £28 pr Annum."—*Lutheran Min.* (*MS.*). Grim's lease of the church was renewed on Sept. 3, 1793, at the rate of £16, "he to keep the same in repair."—*Ibid.* See also Vol. I, p. 450. See, further, Ja 5, 1795.

10 The common council directs that the committee on repairs to public buildings "take order for the sinking of two Cisterns to receive the Rain Water from the City Hall."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 745. See, further, Jl 22, 1793.

" The common council orders that the treasurer, in making purchases of oil for the public lamps, give preference to the manufacturers of spermacetti.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 745.

13 "The New York Directory and Register" for 1792 is just published, and is advertised for sale at 3 shillings 6 pence. It contains "an accurate plan of this City and part of Long Island."—*Diary*, S 13, 1792.

17 The first consecration of a bishop in America occurs in Trinity Church, when the Rev. Dr. Clagget is made bishop of Maryland.—*N. Y. Mag.* (1792), 575.

21 By vote of the national convention, monarchy is abolished in France and a republic declared.—Anderson, *Docs., op. cit.*, 129.

" The common council passes an ordinance for filling in "Copsie" (State) St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 746. See, further, D 28; and Ap 29, 1793.

29 The common council approves a regulation proposed by the street committee for "the Street newly laid out on the westerly side of the Govt House" (State St.).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 747.

Oct. 8 The common council receives a letter from Abijah Hammond informing them that, at his own expense, he has imported from Boston "the boring Apparatus for sinking Wells in any place and obtaining the Water of the best quality," and requesting the board to accept it for the benefit of the inhabitants. It is ordered that the mayor inform Mr. Hammond of the board's acceptance and thanks. It is also ordered that, as an experiment, a well be sunk on the lot adjoining the city hall.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 750. Mr. Hammond's letter is preserved in metal file No. 13, city clerk's record-room.

" "Painting and Drawing.
"At the Columbia Academy,
"No. 89, William-street, New-York.
"Archibald Robertson,

"Duly and sensibly impressed by the encouragement the citizens of New-York have bestowed upon his endeavours to establish an academy for the arts of painting and drawing in this city, begs leave to acquaint the public, that his brother Mr. Alexander Robertson, has lately arrived from the royal academy of painting in London, where he has been under the tuition of the most celebrated artists.

"They therefore, by joint and unremitting attention to their pupils, hope to merit a continuation of that encouragement, which Archibald Robertson has for twelve months experienced, and the public may depend that no pains or expence will be spared to make their academy useful to the citizens of this state, and to the United States in general.

"They will continue to paint portraits and miniatures, make draughts of all kinds, from nature, designs for engraving, &c.

"At their academy instruct Ladies and Gentlemen in the arts of designing and drawing (in India ink, water colours, chalks, &c.) of heads, figures, landscapes, flowers, patterns, architecture, and perspective. Oct. 8

"Classes for Ladies and Gentlemen as usual.

"Ladies and Gentlemen who find it inconvenient to attend the public classes, will be waited upon.

"An evening class is opened for Gentlemen, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays."—*Daily Adv.*, O 8, 1792. See O 2 and 11, 1791; also *Letters and Papers of Andrew Robertson, A. M. . . .*, ed. by Emily Robertson (London, [1895]). See, further, O 8, 1793.

The "3d century of the discovery of America (alias Columbia)" 12 is celebrated by the "Tammany Society or Columbian Order." In the evening a monument "upwards of 14 feet in height, being well illuminated, and resembling black marble," is erected in the "great Wigwam" in memory of Columbus. The obelisk is adorned with scenes representing important events in the discoverer's life and with suitable inscriptions. An "elegant oration" is delivered by J. B. Johnstone, toasts are drunk, and patriotic songs are sung. —*N. Y. Jour.*, S 29, O 13 and 17, 1792; *Diary*, O 19, 1792. See also *Columbian Celebration of* 1792, an address before the N. Y. H. S., O 4, 1892, by Edward F. De Lancey; *Celebrations* 100 *Years Ago: The Tammany Society's Illuminated Monuments*, by Dr. Geo. H. Moore, in *N. Y. Times*, Ag 4, 1889; *Mag. Am. Hist.* (My, 1893), 1–20. The monument was placed in the Tammany Museum after the celebration.—*Columbian Gaz.*, O 14, 1793, O 12, 1794; *Am. Minerva*, O 11, 1794. This celebration had been planned as early as April 6, 1791 (*q.v.*).

" "On the 31st March, 1790 [*q.v.*], an act was passed by the Legislature of this state, authorizing Lewis Morris, or his assigns, to build a bridge across Haerlem river, from Haerlem to Morrissania, and for the term of sixty years, to receive certain tolls therein specified, as an equivalent for the expence attending the same. General Morris, anxious to give as immediate effect to an act as possible, which promises such public utility, proposes to the public the following plan:—The sum of £4000 to be raised by a tontine subscription, which it is thought will be amply sufficient to carry into execution this highly useful public undertaking. The survey of the river has been made, and an estimate of the expences attending the building of the bridge by the celebrated Stone, who computes that a sum less then the above will be enough. . . . The tontine is to consist of 106 shares of £40 each, which six shares over and above the requisite number, the proprietor proposes reserving to himself, without contributing to the building . . ."—*Daily Adv.*, O 12, 1792. See Mr 24, 1795.

The corner-stone of the White House at Washington is laid.— 13 *Gaz. of U. S.*, O 20, 1792; *N. Y. Jour.*, O 24, 1792. See Mr 20, 1793.

The street committee having procured "a quantity of Post & 22 Rails for the purpose of enclosing the Pasture in the Common Lands for the Cows of the Alms House" (see Jl 30), proposes that they "be used for the present to enclose the fields in front of the Alms House to protect the Trees intended to be planted there this Fall." It is ordered that the street committee take order for enclosing the Fields accordingly.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 754. See also N 5, 1792; My 31, 1834.

" The common council orders that the street committee "cause a Survey to be made of the Road contemplated to run from the Blooming Dale Road to the Heights of Harlem," and report.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 754. This seems to be in approval of the Apthorpe petition of Feb. 17 (*q.v.*). See, further, My 14, 1793; Jl 13, 1795.

Nov. 5 The common council orders that the commissioners of the almshouse be authorised "to pull down the old Stable and to build another (using the Materials of the old as far as they will go) on such part of the Bridewell Ground as they shall judge expedient." —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 756. For the new stable at the almshouse, see S 29, 1795.

" Payments made during this year, to Alderman Stoutenburgh or Mr. Carmer, toward the improvements at the Battery and government house, have been as follows: March 12, £155:17:4; June 25, £500; Aug. 6, £500; Sept. 10, £500; Nov. 5, £1,000,—total, £2,655: 17:4.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 702, 726, 735, 745, 756. This makes a grand total expense, since the beginning of this work, of £6,055:17:4.—See D 12, 1791; D 16, 1793.

6 The legislature convenes. Petitions pour in from all parts of the state on the subject of the canvass of the votes for governor in the preceding May and June (see Je 13). "A tedious investigation ensued, and it was soon discovered that in the lower House the

1792 Nov. 6 anti-federal party had a small majority." Their votes cleared the election canvassers of the charge of improper conduct. "This result . . . was received by the people without surprise, but with a feeling of disgust that, at the next election, prostrated the party [the anti-federalists] by whom it had been effected."—*Life of John Jay*, by his son, William Jay (1833), I: 294.

7 A proposed sale by private contract of the "Square on which the City Tavern stands" is announced. "This is one of the most desirable situations in this city, and may be improved to very great advantage. Its dimensions is one hundred and five feet fronting Broad Way, and about two hundred feet deep, bounded by a street on every side."—*Daily Adv.*, Nov. 7, 1792. No suitable offer having been made for the property, the place was put up at public auction on Jan. 29, 1793.—*Ibid.*, Ja 6, 1793. See also Ja 24, 1793.

12 The common council orders "that an Application be made to the Legislature for a Law to raise the Sum of £15000 by Tax for the support of the Poor & the other contingent Expences of this City the ensuing Year & the further Sum of £1000 for compleating the Improvements at the Battery."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 757. No details of an estimate for this budget for 1793 are recorded. —*Cf.* Ja 6, 1794; Ja 5, 1795; Ja 25, 1796.

17 What appears to have been the forerunner of the modern washing-machine is mentioned as a "Washing Mill" in *The Diary*, N 17, 1792.

26 The ninth anniversary of the evacuation of the city by the British is celebrated on this day (instead of the 25th, which was Sunday) by the Tammany Society "in their great wigwam, with that good humour and hilarity, which is so conspicuous in the sons of freedom." One of the toasts at the Tammany dinner was: "May the Duke of Brunswick, in a rapid retreat, want time to grease a flagstaff." In explanation, the editor of the *Journal* states: "When the British evacuated New York, they were so mortified at striking the English standard at the fort, that in order to save their feelings from further disagreeable sensations, at the sight of the American stripes, they greased the flag staff, hoping by that low stratagem, to prevent its being displayed."—*N. Y. Jour.*, D 5, 1792. See N 25, 1783.

A public dinner at the city's expense is held at Simmons' tavern on this anniversary of the evacuation.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 764.

29 Wynant Van Zandt's account for making a well in Broad St. near the city hall, endorsed "filed" on this day, shows it cost £115:8:5.—From the original bill, audited, in metal file No. 19, city clerk's record-room.

Dec. 1 A notice, dated Nov. 29, is published, of "a general Hog Hunt throughout this city," to be held on Sat., Dec. 1, at 5 o'clock. "The Order of the Hunt is as follows: Every apprentice is to bring with him one large mastiff or other dog, . . . , and to attend at the Fly Market, in Water-street, precisely at 5 o'clock. The hunt will proceed down Water street, Little Dock street, &c., scour the ground near the Battery; after which 'tis to return by Great Dock-street, Queen street, up Maiden Lane and Broad Way to the Poor House, and Bridewell; where the hogs are to be deposited for the advantage of the poor and others, criminals or debtors. After this the huntsman will direct the course of the hunt agreeable to his best discretion. . . .

"It is thought the sport will be fine and in great plenty, as the Wild Hog is said to abound over most of the ground."—*Diary*, D 1, 1792. Doubtless the notice was intended as a piece of local pleasantry.

6 Two of the bridewell rooms are to be appropriated by the commissioners "as a Work House [see My 7] for such of the Alms House Inhabitants as they shall from time to time think proper to remove thither." This is done because the almshouse is so crowded that all the paupers cannot be accommodated.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 760. The need of a new and larger almshouse has become evident. See the action taken on Jan. 20, 1794.

10 "Upon the Petition of the Episcopal Church of S^{t} Peters Church in the Township of West Chester requesting the Corporation to give them the Sounding Board lately removed from the Pulpit in Trinity Church, Ordered . . . and as much of the Iron work belonging to it as they may judge proper."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*).

17 The eastern end of John Street was, at this time, still called Golden Hill Street (see L. M. R. K, III: 1001), as appears by a petition which Thomas Pearsall, the proprietor of "the ground fronting to Queen-street and Golden-Hill-street," submitted on this day to the legislature against granting a law "for widening the lower end" of this street.—*Assemb. Jour.*, 16th Sess., 66. Dec. 17

The accounts for the paving of Copsey St. (State St.) show that earth from "the old Fort" was used for filling in; and for this an allowance of £150 is made.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 761. Dec. 28

A list of some furniture, etc., purchased for the government house in 1792 is prepared. On March 22, 1791 (*q.v.*), New York State had appropriated £800 for the purchase of furniture for the government house, and these articles, or many of them, were probably bought with this money. The list reads: —

"A List of Articles purchased
to furnish the Government House.

1 Large Scotch ingrain Carpet for the Octagon Room.
1 d^{o} for the South East adjoining D^{o}
1 d^{o} for the South West . . . d^{o} . . . d^{o}
44½ Yards Carpet for Entry, afterwards applied to the Stairs with 27 Brass Rods
1 painted Canvas Floor Cloth for the Hall
1 d^{o} for the Pantry
1 d^{o} for the back Entry
a Set consisting of 2 large Mahogany dining Tables with 2 extra Leaves to the Ends . .
1 Commode Mahogany Side Board
24 Mahogany Hair Bottom Chairs
2 Large Hair Bottom Sophas
15 Crimson Worsted Moreen Window Curtains with Tassels Line and Hooks Compleat . . .
2 pair Looking Glasses . . . 2 pair Brass Andirons
1 pair Gerandoles 2 Brass Fenders
2 pair Branches 2 pair Tongs & Shovels
3 Vace Lamps
2 Patent . . . d^{o}
N. B. Two of these are fallen down & broke owing to the fastening in the ceiling *giving way* not having been properly secured
1 Set petrifaction Chimney Ornaments. . . .

"For the Kitchen.—
1 Smoak Jack & Chain
1 pair Andirons
1 pair Tongs & Shovel
1 Spit Rack
2 Spits & 12 Skewers
3 Chain Tramels . . .
1 Slaght Bank (?)
2 large Kitchen Tables
1 Step Lather for Cleaning [Signed] GB—"
"New York Feb^{y} 1st 1793.
"Sent by the Corporation from the City Hall.
24 Crimson Damask Arm Chairs—
6 Red Morocco ditto
1 Large Mahogony Writing Table—"
[On the second page the following:]
"2 Franklin Stoves 1 fixed in the Office, The other in the small Room opposite the latter was paid for by G. Clinton if thought useful will be charged to the State."
—From contemporary copy of the original (and apparently official, judging from the interlineations), preserved with miscellaneous U. S. MSS., in the N. Y. Hist. Soc.

1793

In this year, Eli Whitney, of Mass., invented the saw gin for cleaning cotton, which was patented in 1794.—*Annals of No. Am.*; Winsor, VII: 280. —

Jefferson's followers in this year began to assume the name of the Republican party, and Hamilton's that of the Federal party.—Winsor, VII: 268. —

The earliest western newspaper, *The Centinel of the North West*, is published in Cincinnati.—Winsor, VIII: 497. —

In this year, Hugh Gaine printed *Laws and Ordinances, ordained and established by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, for the good Rule and Government of the Inhabitants* (N. Y., 1793). —

The earliest tax-book of the comptroller's office still extant contains entries beginning in this year. It has been deposited for safekeeping in the archives of the N. Y. Hist. Soc., together with the tax-book of 1795–1799. —

1793 In this year, the fire department consisted of 20 engines, two
— hook and ladder companies, 22 foremen, 13 assistants, and 318 men.—Costello, *Our Firemen*, 56.

— C. W. Janson, writing of his visit to New York at this time, said "I was informed, that a piece of ground in the park, which, seven years ago, was not worth fifty dollars, had been recently disposed of, for the purpose of building upon, for five hundred pounds, currency of the state, which is eight shillings to the dollar.

"The time of my arrival in New York was during the reign of terror in France; the baleful consequences of which were severely felt in America . . ."—*The Stranger in Am.* (1807), 93. See F 1.

— Soon after this date, Charles Balthazar Julien Févret de St. Mémin came to New York. Under the patronage of John R. Livingston, he studied and developed his great talent in art. He introduced, with some improvements, the engraving of portraits by means of the "physionotrace," a machine designed exactly to reproduce on a reduced scale the human profile. These portraits became very popular, and he travelled from North to South, producing about 800 of these small plates. Other than these portraits, St. Mémin made views of the remarkable places he visited, including a view of New York from Long Island (Pl. 61, Vol. I), a view of the city and harbour from Mt. Pitt (Pl. 62, Vol. I), a drawing of the "Clermont" on the Hudson (Pl. 78, Vol. I), and a panoramic view of New York from Brooklyn Heights (Pl. 80-a, Vol. III).—Guigard, *Notice historique sur la vie et les traveaux de M. Févret de Saint-Mémin* (rare brochure in N. Y. P. L.); descrip. of Pl. 62, I: 440–41. See also Stauffer, *Am. Engravers on Copper and Steel*, I: 231–32; II: 453; and Pl. 56, Vol. I. See, further, 1797.

— From this time until 1803, John Roberts was working in New York. He was the engraver of the so-called Taylor-Roberts plan of New York City (see Pl. 64, Vol. I). He was a versatile genius, being equally skilled in miniature painting, engraving, music, and mechanics.—Dunlap, *Hist. of Arts of Design*, II: 115–17; Stauffer, *Am. Engravers on Copper and Steel*, I: 223. A list of his engravings is printed in *ibid.*, II: 446–47.

— John Scoles, an engraver of portraits and subject plates, was continuously in New York from 1793 to 1844. He worked in both line and stipple, but with indifferent success. He engraved many of the views appearing in the *N. Y. Magazine* in 1793–96. At times Scoles united bookselling with engraving, according to the directories.—Stauffer, *Am. Engravers on Copper and Steel*, I: 242. There is a long list of his engravings in *ibid.*, II: 459–71, and more are mentioned in Fielding, *Am. Engravers on Copper and Steel*, 232–38. Three of his views, St. Paul's Church, the Government House, and Belvedere House, are reproduced as Pls. 54-b, 55-b, and 60-a, Vol. I.

— In this year, Walter Robertson, a painter of miniatures and oil portraits, arrived in New York from Dublin. He painted a miniature of Washington and copied several portraits by Stuart.—Dunlap, *Hist. of Arts of Design*, II: 118.

— The original bills for services performed by Casimir Th. Goerck, Evert Bancker, and John McComb, respectively, the city surveyors, for various periods from 1786 to 1793, are at present filed in metal file No. 12, city clerk's record-room.

— In this year an assessment was made for opening Roosevelt St. and continuing it to the river.—*Index to Assessment Rolls*, Vol. I, in comptroller's office.

— A view of government house from the west, as it appeared at about this time, is reproduced and described in Vol. I, Pl. 55-b.

Jan. John Buel begins the publication of the *Evening Mercury*. This
1 was a quarto of four pages, issued every week-day afternoon, immediately after four o'clock. The last issue located is that of Jan. 3, 1793.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 409.

5 At a meeting of subscribers to the Tontine Coffee House, held at the coffee-house, a resolution is adopted "That as the sum subscribed for building the Tontine Coffee-House, in consequence of the advanced prices of materials and labour, has proved insufficient to complete the same, that the committee appointed to superintend that building be authorized to collect from the subscribers, such further sums, as may be requisite to finish the building in a neat and economical manner, . . ."

It is also resolved that the "standing furniture required for the Coffee House" shall be supplied at the tenant's own expense (see Ja 9), at a cost not exceeding $2,000.—*Daily Adv.*, Ja 23, 1793.

9 The committee of the Tontine Coffee House publish a notice, signed by David Grim, that the subscribers have authorised the committee to let the building from the first of May to a person Jan.
"qualified to keep it in a manner satisfactory to the public." 9
Applications must be made before Jan. 25. The committee announces that no subscriber shall be permitted to hold more than four shares of stock.—*Daily Adv.*, Ja 9, 1793. See Ap 2.

Louis XVI of France is executed.—*Weekly Museum*, Mr 23, 21
1793. See also a broadside entitled "Massacre of the French King!" in Emmet collection, N. Y. P. L.

The City Tavern (at 115 Broadway) is offered for sale. The 24
property is described as 100 ft. in front on Broadway, and 150 ft. in length.—*Daily Adv.*, Jan. 24, 1793. A summary of events connected with changes later made in this property is as follows: On March 23, 1793, John Peter De Lancey and wife, for the sum of $6,000, conveyed the old City Tavern to nine gentlemen in trust for the subscribers of the "N. Y. Tontine Hotel and Assembly Room."—*Liber Deeds*, XLIX: 233; Bayles, *Old Taverns*, 371.

In November of this same year, Nicholas Cruger, chairman of the committee in charge of the work, offered a premium of twenty guineas for the best plan of a new building to be erected here.—*Daily Adv.*, N. 25, 1793. Work on the new hotel proceeded slowly. In May, 1795, James Wilson, out of regard for his "reputation as an architect," published a statement to the effect that "the plan on which the Hotel and Public Rooms, in Broad-way is now building" was not his (see My 19, 1795). Although we find no adverse criticism of the new hotel in the newspapers of the period, it is evident that such criticism existed.—See *Daily Adv.*, My 20, 1795. The architect was evidently Wilson.

The first reference found to the opening of the hotel is on Feb. 22, 1797 (*q. v.*), when a ball was given in the assembly-room of the new tavern. The statement made in Vol. I, p. 450, that the hotel was erected in 1792 is therefore an error.

Apparently, under its early management the hotel was not a financial success; for, on Feb. 6, 1800 (*q. v.*), the premises, occupying the entire block on Broadway between Thames and Cedar Sts., were advertised for sale. Mr. Weeks, a builder, was the purchaser, paying only $48,000 for a building which cost over $100,000 in its unfinished state.—See N 20, 1801.

John Lovett, formerly proprietor of the hotel at 69 Broadway (*Daily Adv.*, N 13, 1799), announced the opening of the City Hotel under his management in the spring of 1801.—See Je 15, 1802 (*q. v.*). He remained until the spring of 1807, when Dusseaussoir became manager; he was succeeded in turn by John D. Fay and Solomon D. Gibson, in 1809. In 1810, Gibson became sole proprietor.—See Je 15, 1810. Chester Jenings took over the hotel in 1817, and altered the building somewhat; and, in 1838, Gardner and Packer undertook the management, hoping to "revive its former reputation." For a view of the City Hotel as it appeared at that time, see Pl. 125, Vol. III, and description. See also descrip. of Pl. 56, III: 421.

John Jacob Astor bought the premises on May 1, 1828 (*q. v.*). The hotel was demolished in the spring of 1849, and a block of shops was erected on the site.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Ap 27, 1849; L. M. R. K., III: 977. For view, see frontispiece of city directory of 1796.

The common council orders that the committee on improve- 28
ments at the Battery "cause an Iron Railing to be put on the circular Breast Work in the Street in front of the Government House."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 767. See also descrip. of Pl. 55-b, I: 417.

The French Republic declares war on England.—Anderson, Feb.
Docs., op. cit., 148–51. The war lasted until Mr 27, 1802 (*q. v.*). 1

On petition by the firemen of engine No. 4, the common council 4
orders "that the said Engine be removed from the City Hall to the Engine House provided in front of the Theatre in John Street."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 769.

A published notice informs the public that "Proposals will be 5
received 'till the 1st day of March next, for raising the tower, and erecting the Steeple for the New Brick Church in this city" (see F 25, 1766).—*Daily Adv.*, F 5, 1793. See Mr 14. The church, after the steeple had been added, is shown on Pl. 72-a, Vol. I.

The trustees of the First Presbyterian Church order that the 8
committee of repairs "be directed to furnish the Gallery of the New [Brick] Church with a sufficient Number of Candle-sticks."—*Proceedings of the Trustees* (*MS.*), Vol. II.

Gerardus Hardenbrook, Jr. offers for sale "that excellent 9
Spring called the Tea Water-Pump, which has for many years supplied the city, and the shipping in the harbor, together with two Houses a Stable and three large Lots of Ground—a Lot of Ground

1793 at the corner of Roosevelt and Banker streets; A House and Lot in
F 9 Dyes street."—*N. Y. Jour.*, F 9, 1793. See F 24, 1794.

11 Trinity vestry directs its committee of repairs "to Procure Plans and Estimates for a Charity School."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). These estimates were presented to the vestry Mr 11 (*q.v.*).

13 Congress unanimously re-elects Washington president, and, by a plurality of votes, re-elects Adams vice-president.—*Annals of Cong.*, 1793, 2d cong. (pub. 1849), 645–46.

18 The common council, "conceiving that the removal of the Town Clerks Office of this City to the City Hall would tend greatly to the security of the public Records & Papers," orders "that the lower Room in the southeast Angle of the City Hall [see Ap 30, 1792] and the small Room next to it be appropriated to that use."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 770. On Jl 29, payment of £72:6:8 was ordered "for repairg the Town Clerks Office Room in the City Hall."—*Ibid.*, II: 25. See also Mr 25. The city clerk's office was formerly in the house of Nicholas Bogert, 28 Broadway, near the Oswego Market.—*Daily Adv.*, Mr 30, 1790.

20 "Mr. Wilson's Tavern near Fort Washington" is mentioned in an advertisement asking for the return of a cloak taken by mistake in exchange for a "Camblet cloak lined with green baize, silver hook and eye."—*Daily Adv.*, F 20, 1793. This was the Blue Bell Tavern. See O 12, 1753.

25 John R. Livingston advertises "Mount Pitt" for rent. Describing its advantages, he refers to "an highly cultivated garden, filled with the best fruit the climate affords." It contains "between ten and twelve acres of land, on which are the dwelling, coach and ice houses, stables, and other out building in compleat repair."—*Daily Adv.*, F 25, 1793. It was again advertised in *ibid.* on F 4, 1794; F 6, 1795, and Mr 7, 1797. The 1794 advertisement stated that "Mount Pitt" was situated "directly back of the Belvidere Club-House." Livingston's town house was at 67 Broadway.—*City Directory.* The hill from which "Mount Pitt" took its name was cut down in the autumn of 1794 (*q.v.*, N 11).

Mr 4 Washington's second term as president begins.—Winsor, VII: 269.

7 The legislature passes an act providing for the improvement of John St., which is only 12 ft. 4 in. wide, by enlarging its lower end in the manner described by the act. This act also provides for vesting in the corporation of the city of New York whatever "estate, right, title, interest, claim and demand" the people of the state of New York have, or which anyone at any time has left, for streets or highways in this city.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1793), chap. 42.

9 The legislature passes "An Act to organize the Militia of this State."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1793), chap. 45 (Webster, III: 20). It was amended by *ibid.* (1796), chap. 67 (Webster, III: 200).

10 In Paris, a decree which creates an irresponsible criminal court, known as an extraordinary revolutionary tribunal, launches the "Reign of Terror." This lasted until July 28, 1794 (*q.v.*), when Robespierre and his associates were overthrown.—Anderson, *op. cit.*, 152; Guizot, etc.

11 The committee on repairs presents to Trinity vestry the estimates and plans for a charity school (see F 11). One of the estimates was "for completing the mason work only, by Pears & McComb," £1,152. The vestry appoints a committee "to devise ways & means for the expence," and also to pay the cost of "erecting a Steeple upon St Paul's Chapel."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). See, further, My 13 and 27.

12 The legislature incorporates the Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, Arts, and Manufactures.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1793), chap. 59 (Webster, III: 38).

14 The trustees of the First Presbyterian Church appoint a committee "to raise a Tower and Steeple on the New Presbyterian Brick Church, and to procure a Bell and Clock as aforesaid."—*Proceedings of the Trustees* (*MS.*), Vol. II. On July 8, they ordered that application be made to the Bank of New York for a loan of £400 for "carrying on the Building of the Steeple of the New Church."—*Ibid.*

18 The common council orders that the committee on the Battery improvements employ persons to prevent injury to the trees and fences there.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 773. See Pl. 56, I: 421.

22 Specifications for the regulation of Warren St. between Broadway and Greenwich St. are prepared by Evert Bancker.—See original (item No. 1823 of Holden sale) in N. Y. H. S.; *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 778.

25 One of the deputy sealers of weights and measures presents to the common council a standard yard measure, which he has procured from "the Exchequer in England." It is in accord with the standard established in the colony of New York before the Declaration of Independence.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 777. Mar. 25

" The common council permits the Uranian Society to use "the Room on the second Floor [of the city hall] next but one to the Senate Chamber," as the room they have occupied heretofore is "now appropriated to the use of the Town Clerks Office" (see F 18).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 777. See also Ap 15.

Apr. 1 Brockholst Livingston purchases from Lindley Murray a tract of six acres known as Bellevue Place, on the East River near the present 26th St.—*Liber Deeds*, CDLII: 245. Conveyance was not perfected, however, until Ap 23, 1798; L. M. R. K., III: 953 ("Bellevue Hospital"); Pl. 176, Vol. III.

2 At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, it is ordered "that Messrs John Broome and John Murray be authorized to agree with Mr. Hyde [John Hyde, proprietor of the Tontine Coffee House—see City Directory] for the use of a room for the accommodation of the Chamber at their next and subsequent meetings."—*Min. of Chamber of Com.* (*MS.*); Bishop, *A Chronicle of 150 Years*, 150–51. See Je 14.

11 The corner-stone of "the New Episcopal Church" is laid "at the ground appointed for that purpose, in Ann street."—*N. Y. Jour.*, Ap 13, 1793. See also *N. Y. Mag.* (Ap, 1793), 256. The location was on the north side of Ann St., between William and Nassau Sts.—*Mag. of Am. Hist.* (1888), XIX: 59–60. This first site of Christ's Church was at 49 Ann St.—L. M. R. K., III: 932.

15 The common council permits "Several Young Gentlemen composing a Law Society" to "participate in the use of the Room in the City Hall lately granted to the Uranian Society" (see Mr 25).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 3. On Sept. 30, the board granted a petition from this society for the use of the senate chamber to meet in once a week.—*Ibid.*, II: 38. This room, according to the original petition of this later date, was "late the Senate Room of the U. S." The "sole object" of the association which was composed "principally of members of the Bar," was "of a Literary Nature." The petition was signed by E. Laight, W. Cutting, J. W. Mulligan, W. F. Broome, J. Bainbridge, R. Riker, A. Bleecker, and P. Irving, in behalf of the association.—From the original MS. in metal file No. 6, city clerk's record-room.

" There is advertised for sale "All the property both real and personal belonging to the New-York Manufacturing Society, consisting of a large and spacious brick building, constructed and built for the purpose, with a convenient dwelling house for the manager, and a wash house adjoining, situated in Vesey Street. . . . The materials consist of reels, looms, a carding machine, spinning jennies, with every other machinery necessary and compleat for carrying on the cotton and linen manufactory; . . ."—*Diary*, Ap 15, 1783.

22 Washington issues a proclamation of neutrality, in view of the state of war existing between Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, Gt. Britain, and the United Netherlands, on the one hand, and France on the other.—Winsor, VII: 464, 515. For its effect, see Je 10.

" The common council orders "that the Surveyor make a proper Plan or Survey of the Land & Meadows at and about the fresh Water Pond with the Streets which may be necessary marked thereon."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 4. See also *17th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1912), 122; and F 12, 1790.

" The common council permits John Watts "to plant Trees in front of his House in Broad Way."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 4. This is evidently a special permit modifying the ordinance of May 20, 1791 (*q.v.*), which required the removal of trees from the streets.

" The "house and grounds at Bloomingdale, . . . containing about 50 acres, which comprehended the two farms formerly belonging to the late General De Lancey, and John Van Cortlandt," are advertised for sale. The house "was finished last September, on a plan of elegance and convenience, equalled by few houses on the continent." Its interior and exterior are described in detail in the advertisement. It was a good example of the architecture of the period. Some of its features are described as follows: ". . . the bed chamber floor contains five spacious chambers, with large and convenient dressing rooms to each, the park front is decorated with a portico and pediment, supported by columns and pilasters in a chaste and beautiful stile the drawing room and dining parlour, with the rooms over them, form into half hexagon projections in the front, next the river, and enclose an interior portico entrance to the hall, finished with a pediment, supported by bold columns

New York, 12th. August 1790.

Sir,

It is with great pleasure that, in obedience to an Order of the Senate of the United States, I have the honor to enclose their Resolution of this date, which was unanimously agreed to; and in behalf of the Senate, I request that you will be pleased to communicate the same to the Corporation of this City, and at the same time signify to them, that it is the wish of the Senate, that the Corporation will permit such articles of furniture &c. now in the City Hall, as have been provided by Congress, to remain for the use of that Building.

I am, Sir,

Your most Obedient
Humble Servant

John Adams
Vice President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.

The Mayor of the
City of New York.

VICE-PRESIDENT ADAMS' LETTER TO MAYOR VARICK TENDERING TO THE CITY THE FURNITURE USED BY THE U. S. SENATE IN THE OLD CITY HALL; DATED AUG. 12, 1790. SEE P. 1272.

1793 Apr. 22 and pilasters, the rooms are all finished with stucco walls and cornices. . . . the farm is remarkable for the richness of its soil, and universally admired for the beauty of its landscape, intermixed with meadow grounds, pasture and knowls of natural wood land, more pleasing than all the labored works of art. The two former proprietors of these grounds, having each planted great quantities of fruit-trees, the farm has now a double portion of the best fruit trees in full bearing, the bank next the river, cloathed with thriving young wood, and beautifully romantic has been improved by walks laid out . . ., and by a road which leads to a small wharf, or landing place on the river."—*Daily Adv.*, Mr 13, 1793.

29 The common council orders "that the name of the Street called Copsey Street, beginning at the White Hall, and passing round by the Gov^t House to Kennedy's Lane or Slip, be changed to State Street."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 5. There is in the Bancker collection in the N. Y. P. L. (A-B box, under "Battery") a "plan of the proposed alteration at the Battery, showing the new street proposed 18 feet wide." This street is evidently the present State St., south of Battery Pl.

May 6 Isaac Stoutenburgh, Jr., city surveyor, is paid £7:8 for surveying the Bloomingdale Road. (The bill does not show the extent of the survey.)—From the original in metal file No. 19, city clerk's record-room; *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 6.

10 Recorder Samuel Jones having completed the revision of the laws and ordinances of the city, the common council passes favourably upon them, and orders that the clerk have them printed, with the city charter "and an Appendix of such of the Statutes of the State as immediately relate to this Corporation or the Police of this City." The titles only are entered in the minutes.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 6–7. They were printed (1793) by Hugh Gaine in 8vo.

13 The committee appointed by Trinity vestry on March 11 (*q.v.*) reports that the best way to meet the expenses of building a charity school and erecting a steeple on St. Paul's Chapel is to let out the church lands on long leases.—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). As there is no further record of erecting a charity school at this period, it appears likely the building plans were deferred.

14 On learning "that the Wall of Trinity Church burying Ground would render it very inconvenient to pave Lumber Street with foot Walks on each side," the common council orders "that a foot Walk be made only on the West side."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 8.

" The committee on the Bloomingdale Road reports to the common council, and the board orders "that the said Road from it's commencement at Horns House to Nicholas De Peyster Barn be immediately opened to its proper & legal Wedth of four Rods. And thence to the Post Road at M^rs Watkins of the same Wedth if the proprietors will give the Land." A committee is appointed to attend to the opening, and to confer with the owners of the land on the subject.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 9. The situation of "Horns House" is shown on the first section of Christopher Colles's survey of roads, reproduced as Pl. 51-a, Vol. V. See also Mott, *The N. Y. of Yesterday*, 5–6. See, further, Jl 13, 1795.

16 The trustees of the New York Society Library issue a notice that they "propose to begin the building of a Hall for the reception of their books as soon as materials can be collected—and as they are desirous of erecting a building which will be at the same time ornamental and useful, they would wish to avail themselves of the taste of the artists in this place—they will be, therefore, obliged to such as have talents in designing, to furnish them with plans as early as possible—a present of ten pounds will be made to the person whose plan shall be adopted. The building is to be 30 feet in front, 60 in depth, and two stories high. Those who furnish plans will please to leave them with Jacob Morton, Esq. in Broadway, within three weeks from this date."—*Daily Adv.*, May 17, 1793. The building was erected at the present No. 33 Nassau St., and opened in April, 1795 (*q.v.*)—L. M. R. K., III: 957.

20 The common council grants a petition for the widening of Stone St., and orders that the corporation contribute £50 toward the expense.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 10.

" "Belvedere House [see Je 25, 1792], Being open for the reception of Company, and the Bowling green adjoining, being now in order for their amusement," John Avery advertises that "he will at all times be prepared to provide Dinners, Suppers, Coffee, Tea, &c. and entertainment for large parties and public bodies; . . . quoits are also provided for those who may prefer that amusement."—*Daily Adv.*, My 20, 1793. See Jl 2. Avery was the tavern-keeper at Belvedere until May 1, 1796 (see Ap 29, 1796). The house is shown on Pl. 60-a, Vol. I. May 20

John Ramsay having petitioned on May 20 "for the Privilege of erecting a Mill on the Stream of the Creek at Kings Bridge," the committee of the common council to whom the subject was referred reports the opinion that this should be granted, "so far forth as to commence at the west side of Kings Bridge on the north side of the Creek extending west along the Creek one hundred feet And the same length on the south side of the Creek extending across the Creek reserving a passage way of fifteen feet for small Craft to pass & repass and to pay an annual Rent of five Pounds." The board agrees.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 10, 11. See, further, D 22, 1794. 27

John Cochran, the commissioner of loans of the United States in this state, having petitioned the common council for office quarters, the board orders "that he be permitted to occupy the Exchange for the use of his Office Or if that should not be found convenient for him, that he be permitted to occupy the Room in the City Hall called the Council of Revision Room And also the Room used as a Museum whenever it shall no longer be used for that purpose: provided that whenever the said two Rooms or either of them shall be required for the public use of this State or of this City this Permission shall cease."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 10–11. On June 3, he was permitted to use, in addition, "the Lobby of the Senate Room until the Meeting of the Legislature or until it shall be wanted for any other purpose."—*Ibid.*, II: 13. "

The common council ratifies estimates and assessments "for the paving of Great George Street from Vesey Street to Murray Street," and "Chatham Row from Ann Street to the North Corner of the Presbyterian Church Yard."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 11. "

Trinity vestry resolves "that the Committe for Building the School House purchase the materials for Building the Steeple [see Mr 11] of S^t Pauls Church and that the Treasurer pay for the same."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). The plans for the steeple were ready by Oct. 3 (*q.v.*). See also descrip. of Pl. 72-a, I: 458. "

New York was thus described in June or July of this year: "The plan of this city is in no way regular, like Philadelphia and others, but is laid out with reference to the ground, which I think preferable to a forced and insipid regularity. The houses are chiefly built of brick, and the roofs tiled: there are a few still remaining, built after the old Dutch stile, serving as a foil to the English taste that now prevails. June —

"The situation of the city is naturally healthy and pleasant, but the intolerable negligence of those in office, whose business it is to direct and see the streets, docks, and slips, kept clean, is such, that some of the streets, and, I believe, every dock and slip, (where small craft lie,) are so abominably filthy, that any person, coming fresh from the Country or off the water, can scarcely refrain from sickness in passing them, occasioned by innumerable kinds of the most nauseous stenches that abound in warm weather. Instead, therefore, of being surprised at the yellow or any other epidemical fever prevailing, (the fatal mortality of which, at New York, I too frequently had opportunities of noticing in the summer of 1795,) I rather wonder they have it not every summer. . . .

"York-Island . . . is joined to the main by a bridge, still called *King's* Bridge; a name so seldom met with in America, that they seem to have taken much childish pains to alter every sound approaching to royalty: witness King-street to State-street, in Boston; Queen-street to Pearl-street, in New York; and so on throughout America. . . .

"A want of good water is a great inconvenience to the inhabitants, there being few good wells in the city. Most of the people are supplied every day with fresh water from a pump, near the head of Pearl-street, conveyed to their doors in casks. It is a reflection on this city, affluent as it is, that they do not have it supplied by pipes, which has often been proposed by individuals, but never acceded to. It would not only be convenient, but highly beneficial in the event of fire, cleansing the streets, and purifying the air. I experienced much friendship and hospitality at New York, my acquaintance lying chiefly among the friends, or quakers."—*Struggles through Life, Exemplified in the Various Travels and Adventures in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America of Lieut. John Harriott* (2nd ed., London, 1808), II: 60–62.

The proprietors of lots, and others, in the vicinity of the ex- 3

1793 June 3 change, petition the common council "that Basons may be erected there for reception and accommodation of River Vessels." Referred to the street committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 13.

" A number of "Masters of Albany & other River Vessels" having complained to the common council on April 29 "of the want of a safe Bason at the North River," and recommended "the making of one at the Slip opposite to Thames & Little Queen Streets," the committee to which the subject was Referred reports "that another Bason at the North River for the accommodation of Vessels is necessary That the space between the Piers of Swartwout and Leake is the most eligible place on the Westerly side of this City for such Bason." The board adopts the proposal, and appoints a committee to cause it to be executed according to a plan accompanying the report.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 4–5, 13–14. See also Je 10.

" It is ordered by the common council "that the Committee appointed on the subject [see Jl 30, 1792] take down the old & prepare for the building of a New Watch House."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 14. The following is a summary of its history: The location, selected on July 22 (*q.v.*), was "the Corner Lot at the City Hall."—*Ibid.*, II: 23. On July 29 (*q.v.*), an allowance of £200 was granted for building it.—*Ibid.*, II: 25. It was in process of construction on Aug. 21 (*q.v.*), when an order was issued that it be lengthened "eight feet on Wall Street," and that it have "a front on Broad Street to extend from its termination on Wall Street to the Corner of Telyou's House."—*Ibid.*, II: 29. On July 29, 1793, £200 was appropriated toward the expense of erecting it (*ibid.*, II: 25); on Sept. 30, 1793, £300 (*ibid.*, II: 38); on Jan. 6, 1794, £90 (*ibid.*, II: 59); and on June 10, 1794, £119:16:7. The building was completed about Feb. 3, 1794 (*q.v.*). This, in 1794, appears to have been the only watch-house in the city (*City Directory;* Thorburn, *Reminiscences*, 229), but two years later another was completed on Chatham Sq.—See D 19, 1796. Regarding the development of the watch-house system, see *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 23, 1824; and *City Directories*, 1798, 1799, *et seq.* The Wall St. watch house was demolished in 1816.—L. M. R. K., III: 973. See also descrip. of Pl. 56, I: 419.

" This evening's performance at the John Street Theatre is scheduled as a benefit for James West, but the actor plans an additional entertainment for the public. He advertises: "Æriel excursions having become the topic of much conversation in America, Mr. West is happy in an opportunity of exhibiting a Balloon to the ladies and gentlemen of New-York—On Monday therefore, at 3 o'clock, P. M. he will launch a Balloon of thirty-six feet circumference, beautifully variegated, preceded by a smaller one of about twelve. Tickets at a dollar, six shillings, and half a dollar each, will not only give admittance to the exhibition, but carry the bearer to the Theatre in the evening into Box, Pit or Gallery according to the price. The Balloon will ascend from the College Green."—*Daily Adv.*, Je 3, 1793. West seems to have angered the people by issuing tickets headed "Theatre Royal," for, on June 19, he made this apology:

"Having learned from a number of my friends that I have given offence to the Public . . . I think it my duty . . . to come forward, and in the most respectful terms, to apologize for the unintended insult, it seems I have offered . . .

"With regard to the tickets I issued with 'Theatre Royal' printed on them, . . . I made use of them purely from necessity, and not with intention to insult the feelings of any person . . .

"I have in my possession Mr Peter R. Maverick's receipt for six pounds eighteen shillings which money I paid him for a set of copper plate tickets for the night of my benefit; these I placed in the hands of a number of people to dispose of for me, and they not only admitted the bearer to see the process of filling the balloons, by shewing them at the door of the college yard, but to see the performance in the evening at the Theatre: in the afternoon of the day that they were to be let off it was hinted to me that I was liable to be greatly imposed on, that those tickets I had distributed might be used only to get admittance into the yard, and afterwards returned to me;—so that I should receive no compensation, whatever, for the expence and trouble I had been at . . . in order to prevent this imposition recollecting I had other tickets in my possession quite different from those I had already put out . . . I innocently, and without any intention to offend, gave them in exchange for those that were handed to me at the door of the college yard: had I entertained the most remote idea that this procedure would have given rise to any disagreeable consequences, I solemnly declare I would rather have forfeited every pecuniary advantage I reaped by adopting it."—*Ibid.*, Je 20, 1793. June 3

A list is prepared (probably for assessment purposes) of the proprietors and tenants on both sides of Water St. from Peck Slip to St. James Slip.—See the original MS. (from Holden sale) in N. Y. H. S. 4

John Bill Ricketts, an equestrian performer, has procured "a convenient lot of ground near the government house, where he is erecting a circus." In three weeks, on returning from Philadelphia, "he is to begin his exploits in horsemanship."—*Diary*, Je 6, 1793. His circus, described as "at the North River," was completed July 20.—*Ibid.*, Jl 10, and 20, 1793. Described on July 27 as "on the North River, back of Mr. M'Comb's buildings," it was advertised to be open in a few days.—*Ibid.*, Jl 27, 1793. The date was later fixed for Aug. 8 (*q.v.*).—*Daily Adv.*, Ag 2, 1793. For an account of Ricketts' career, see Greenwood, *The Circus* (1909), 77 *et seq.* 6

John Ireland and wife convey to George Knox the house and lane "whereon the said John Ireland now dwells."—*Liber Deeds*, XLIX: 182 (New York). This was formerly the mansion and land of Anthony Rutgers, for a long time known also as Ranelagh Garden. The conveyance is made for the benefit of Ireland's creditors. See F 3, 1723; N 2, 1790; Mr 20, 1795. 8

The French frigate "L'Embuscade," which landed the French minister plenipotentiary, Edmond Charles Genet, at Charleston, So. Car., on April 9, anchors in the North River. Its salute of fifteen guns is returned from the Battery.—*Daily Adv.*, Je 11, and 15, 1793. On his arrival at Charleston, Genet had set out by land for Philadelphia, where Pres. Washington and congress received him, while the vessel cruised along the coast seeking and capturing English prizes.—*Daily Adv.*, Ap 20, 22, 23; *Dunlap's Am. Daily Adv.* (Phila.), Ap 27, 29, 30; May 3, 4, 14, 30, 1793. He brought to Washington the French declaration of war against England. Although the treaty of commerce between France and the United States guaranteed to France the exclusive right of shelter for her ships-of-war and privateers and for their prizes, Washington at once issued a proclamation of neutrality (see Ap. 22). This produced ill feeling. The French minister attempted to fit out cruisers from our ports; this the President opposed.—Hildreth, *United States*, II: i, 427. See also Ag 12, 1793. Drayton reflects, in his *Letters* (p. 18), the prevailing feeling at New York.—See Je 15. See also descrip. of Pl. 56, I: 420, and Pl. 59, I: 433–36; also McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, II: 98–100. 10

The common council resolves to "set apart a Dock and Bason for the Reception of coasting Vessels and small Craft which bring Provisions and Produce to this City;" and to make "Wharfs for landing thereof." See, further, Je 17. "

It also resolves to make "a proper and convenient Place for the like purpose on the North River." The board decides not to make "any further Grants of Water Lots or of the Soil between high and low Water Mark beyond Catharine Slip on the East River or to the Northward of the Corporation Dock on the North River until such Places as aforesaid be set apart and appropriated for public Uses as aforesd." The board resolves that, on the North River, "the space between the northermost Grant to the Episcopal Church & the Water Lot petitioned for by Mr Harrison be reserved and set apart for the purpose of a public Wharf & Bason accordingly." A committee is appointed to examine and report "the most proper place to be reserved for a public Wharf and Bason on the East River."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 14–15.

Alexander Anderson records in his diary: "Last night there was an affray at the Tontine Coffee-house between Whig & Tory, or, to modernize it, Aristocrat & Democrat."—*Diarium Commentarium Vitae Alex. Anderson, Ann.* 1793 (*MS.*), in Columbia Univ. Library, p. 128. *Cf.* Burr, *Life and works of Alexander Anderson, the first American wood engraver* (1893). Anderson received the degree of "Doctor of Physic" at Columbia College in 1796. His dissertation on "Chronic Mania," submitted to the "Faculty of Physic" in that year, is preserved in the N. Y. P. L. 11

Bancker makes a survey of "Mr Dugans Ground near the Stone Bridge G[reat] G[eorge] Street." The bridge is not mentioned on the plan itself, but the "Air Furnace" is shown; also a "White House," very probably the White Conduit House (L. M. R. K., III: 981).—See the original sketch in Bancker Coll., N. Y. P. L. (box B-G, folder "Broadway"). See also descrip. of Pl. 83-b, III: 558; My 16 and 24, Je 8, 1787. "

1793 June 14 Militia, ordered out by Gov. Clinton for the purpose, under instructions from the federal government, seize a French privateer which is fitting out at New York.—*Annals of North Am.*, 457.

" A "Cap of Liberty" is erected in the Tontine Coffee House "by the friends to Liberty, Equality and the Rights of Man, amid the acclamations of their fellow citizens, in defence of all despotic tyrants.—It is a beautiful crimson, adorned with a white torsel, and supported by a staff."—*N. Y. Jour.*, Je 15, 1793; *Diary*, Je 14; *N. Y. Jour.*, Je 22, 1793. See, further, Je 4, 1794.

15 to 25 John Drayton, describing a tour of the United States, which he records in letters to a friend, writes of New York, in part, as follows:

"After passing these islands [Governor's etc.], we came opposite the battery; which is at the extreme point of the town: and is situated much like that, which was at White Point at Charleston. It has no merlons, or embrasures; but the guns (which are thirteen in number) are placed upon carriages on a stone platform *en barbette*, some few feet above the level of the water. Between the guns, and the water is a public walk; made by a gentle decline from the platform: and going round the ground upon which the battery is placed. Some little distance behind the guns, two rows of elm trees are planted; which in a short time will afford an agreeable shade. The flag staff rises from the midst of a stone tower, and is decorated on the top with a golden ball: and the back part of the ground is laid out in smaller walks, terraces, and a bowling green.—Immediately behind this, and overlooking it, is the government house; built at the expence of the state. Then in the back ground, was the city of New-York, crowded with excellent buildings: and its wharves lined with shipping, and with people. For the day being Sunday [June 9], the inhabitants were naturally invited to the waters edge; as well for pleasure, as excited by curiosity." (pp 9–10.)

June 25. "The greater part of its wharves, are built upon East river: and there, the trade of the city is principally carried on. It is said to contain thirty thousand inhabitants; and is crowded with stores and shops: the most of which are in the retail line, though many of them are in the wholesale business. . . . Industry, appears as the leading character among the catalogue of their virtues. It directs them to pursuits, where an harmony of action adds happiness to the individual; and rejoices him to see founded thereon, the strength of his country. In honest occupations perhaps no Americans are more attentive: whether we view them as relating to perseverance, or ingenuity. And I never saw the latter more tried, than in a contest between two public vendue criers: which, one day, arrested my attention in the streets.

"Besides having a flag, denoting it to be auction day, the vendue masters employ public criers: for the express purpose of persuading people to attend the sale. They walk before the door of the auction room, and strive by all the power of their eloquence, to catch the attention of the passing crowd. . . ." (pp. 14–16).

"From eleven to two o'clock, the merchants, brokers, &c. meet at the Tontine coffee-house, in Wall-street; where, they transact all their concerns in a large way, and where, the politics of the day are considered. This, is a most convenient, and large building; having an elegant suit of rooms, bath, and other conveniences. Here, the insurance offices are kept: blank checks on the different banks, are ready for those who may want them, and every thing in the busy line transacted. When the Ambuscade frigate was here, there was a vast throng in this house, every evening. It consisted of two parties, and was productive of much opposition of sentiment; which, I believe would ere long have brought them to extremities, had not the cap of liberty, with a motto on it of 'Sacred to Liberty,' been fixed up in the coffee room; where, it now is, . . ." (p. 18).

"The streets of the city are all paved with round stones, except on the sides: where, they are generally paved with brick, or flat stones. They are irregular. Some, of them being straight; some, forming almost a bend of half a circle; others, cutting them acutely; others forking, and making a triangular area of houses. One part of a street, may be wide enough for several carriages to pass; while another part of it, admits only two with difficulty. The best streets in it are Broad-way, Broad-street, Queen-street, and Wall-street. But notwithstanding this irregularity, there is something extremely agreeable in the appearance of the town. . . ." (p. 19).

"At the lower end of Broad-way, is the battery, and public parade; of which, I have already given you some account: and I now present you with a sketch of it, as seen from this spot. While I was taking it, the Ambuscade sailed by, having a liberty cap on the fore-top-gallant-mast head. . . ." (p. 20). June 15 to 25

"Overlooking this prospect, is the government house; placed upon an handsome elevation, and fronting Broad-way: having before it an elegant illiptical approach, round an area of near an acre of ground, enclosed by an iron railing. In the midst of this is a pedestal, which formerly was pressed by a leaden esquestrian statue of the King of Great-Britain: but having been dismantled of that, for the use of the continental army, it now remains ready, in due time I hope, to receive the statue of the President of the United States of America. . . ." (pp. 20–21).

"A vast number of houses have been built in this city, since the war; some of which are extremely ornamental: and none more so, than the government house. It is two stories high. Projecting before it is a portico, covered by a pediment: upon which is superbly carved in basso relievo the arms of the state, supported by justice and liberty, as large as life. The arms and figures are white, placed in a blue field: and the pediment is supported by four white pillars of the Ionic order, which are the height of both stories. . . ." (pp. 21–22).

"Federal-hall, is built upon Wall-street, and fronts Broad-street in the same manner, as the government house does Broad-way. This, is an elegant and grand building; well adapted for a senatorial presence. Here, I saw portraits of the president, of the secretary of the treasury, and of the present governor of this state; executed by colonel Trumbull as large as life; and as far as I could judge good likenesses. The back ground of the president's portrait, represents a part of New-York; and the British fleet sailing up the narrows. Here, are also a museum, and library. The library contains about five thousand volumes. The museum, was shewn to the worst advantage; being but partially exposed, and that, in a very small room. In a footnote Drayton adds: "Note. The museum has been since moved from Federal hall to the exchange, at the foot of Broad-street: where, it offers a more extensive gratification to the spectator. Among its present curiosities is the model (in clay) designed, and executed by the celebrated Italian artist in statuary, Mr. Ceracchi, for perpetuating the memory of American liberty. It is made upon a scale proportioned to one hundred feet in length, and as many feet in height: and for grandeur, and emblematical device, is supposed would surpass any thing of the kind, whether ancient or modern. Nothing, but the expence attending the execution of it, has impeded its progress: that being estimated at forty thousand guineas.—Perhaps, at some future day, should Mr. Ceracchi be then living, the finances of America may assist the completion of so happy a design. Here also is to be seen Mr. Bowen's wax-work, in the middle of the museum. Among which, are those of Alexander Hamilton secretary of the treasury of the United States, Dr. Franklin, and John Hancock, late governor of the commonwealth of Massachusetts. These, with the rest of the collection, are now placed with an happy taste in a room sixty feet, by thirty: with an arched ceiling of twenty feet high.

"The building in which this museum is kept, was formerly the public resort of merchants; and has been long built. It is supported on arcades, and is ornamented with a cupola; on the top of which in regal times a crown was placed. But that now lies neglected, and almost unnoticed in a corner of the museum; giving way to the more pleasing decoration of a liberty cap." (pp. 22–24).

"At the upper end of Broad-way, fronting an area of three or four acres of ground (which are laid out in public walks, and planted with trees) are some public buildings; consisting of a bridewell, a poor house, and jail: with its attendant the gallows. The criminal is here partly hidden by a lattice work; which, I am led to believe may have a good tendency: as whether the culprit dies, bravely or like a coward, those around are ignorant of it . . ." (pp. 23–24).

"Near these buildings is an hospital, capable of containing a large number of invalids: and some little distance from it is the college; where about eighty students are at present. . . ." (p. 25).

"The rides in the neighbourhood of the city, are for miles beautiful. Every elevation of ground, presenting some handsome country seat . . " (p. 25).—*Letters Written During a Tour through the Northern and Eastern States of America*, by John Drayton (Charleston, S. C., 1794). See also descrip. of Pl. 59, I: 433–36.

1793 June 15 to 25 A view of the battery and harbour of New York, and the Ambuscade Frigate, drawn by J. Drayton, and reproduced from this work, is shown and described in Vol. I, Pl. 59. This print is the first to show the "churn" or flagstaff, which had been built at the south-west extremity of the battery shortly after the demolition of the old fort in 1790.

17 The Tammany Society meets the French consuls of New York and Boston, and the officers of the "Ambuscade."—*Daily Adv.*, Je 20, 1793.

" "The Committee who have been charged to point out the most convenient and proper Place on the East River to be reserved for a public Bason or landing place, having viewed all the Lands between Corlaers Hook and those belonging to Col° Rutgers at low Water taking into their view not only the Rocks, but also the Current of the Tide, . . . report That the Land under Water between Montgomery Street and the Wharf of Thomas Ivers being four hundred & thirty four & one half feet, as laid down on a Map of said East River, in front of the Lands belonging to Doctor Romaine George Janeway & others as the most proper for the aforesaid purpose." The common council agrees.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 16. See, however, *ibid.*, IV: 495–97.

" By order of the common council, the city pays £200 "towards a Fence in the Fields."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 17.

It also pays £400 "towards the new Bason to be made at Thames Slip" (see Je 10).—*Ibid.*, II: 17. Other payments this year for this work were: Ag 15, £400; S 9, £200; O 28, £200; D 2, £100.—*Ibid.*, II: 28, 32, 47, 53. In 1794: Ja 20, £56:6:1.—*Ibid.*, II: 61. In 1795: Jl 13, £200; Jl 20, £200; Ag 3, £200; Ag 17, £200; S 8, £400; S 21, £100; N 9, £200.—*Ibid.*, II: 165, 166, 168, 172, 177, 179, 197. Total, £2,856:6:1. By Sept. 5, 1796, expenditures for the "Bason" amounted to £3,224:17:5.—*Ibid.*, II: 276.

20 The frigate "L'Embuscade" leaves this harbour for a cruise.—*Daily Adv.*, Je 21, 25 and 26, 1793. See Jl 14.

22 Heading her advertisement "Vaux-Hall Rural Felicity At Mrs Amory's in Great-George Street," this innkeeper, who probably occupied Montagne's tavern (see Bayles' *Old Taverns of N. Y.*, 346), announces a concert of instrumental music. The garden, she says, "will be beautifully illuminated . . . in the Chinese style with 500 glass lamps." There will be tight-rope and slack-rope dancing and "Equilibriums." In order that the garden may appear to the best advantage, the orchestra will be placed "in the middle of a large tree, elegantly illuminated."—*Daily Adv.*, Je 22, 1793. For earlier references, see Ap 5, 1754.

24 In France, the "Constitution of the Year I" is adopted.—Anderson, *op. cit.*, 171–84.

July 1 The common council pays for paving "that part of Cliff Street lately purchased & opened by & at the expence of the Neighborhood."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 18.

" The city pays £200 "towards paving Gt George Street & Chatham Row in the fields."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 18. See also Ag 26.

" The common council permits the inhabitants of Broad St. (who have presented a subscription list "towards trying an experiment with the Well at Aldn Wools for obtaining better Water") to use "the Apparatus for boring Wells lately imported from Boston by Mr Hammond," and if they succeed the board "will bear a reasonable part of the expence."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 18.

" A committee of the common council reports recommendations, to which the board agrees, on William Bayard's petition for a grant of water lots "in front of his Estate situate in the seventh Ward at a place known by the name of Greenwich."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 18.

2 An announcement in one of the daily newspapers, reads: "The 4th of July being the anniversary of the Independence of America, should be celebrated by the Sons of Freedom, from every class of its citizens. The gentlemen Merchants have associated for this purpose, and are to dine together at the Old Coffee House, the Cincinnati at the City Tavern, the Officers of the Militia at the Tontine Coffee House, and the Sons of Tammany at Corre's.

"A subscription is opened for all the genuine Republicans in this city of every class not already engaged to join in celebrating that day in union, harmony and love—Mr. Avery at the Belvidere House [see My 20] is to provide the repast.

"The expence will be apportioned to the means of the guests; and the place for their reception be called for that day Liberty Hall."—*Diary*, Jl 2, 1793. See Jl 4. July 2

A number of "Sons of Liberty" celebrate the anniversary of American independence by dining at "Mr. Avery's, formerly called the Belvedere House; but now known to them by the name of Liberty Hall." They have "a true republican repast—Previous to dinner, the Cap of Liberty was erected in the lower hall, under a discharge of thirteen cannon. The motto it bears is,—'Emblem of Liberty, Union and Peace.' The inscription in the rear fixed upon the wall is in the words following:—'This Cap is this day erected by the sons of Liberty—may all who view it bear in mind its motto; and withered be the hand that shall attempt its removal.' 4

"A select party of Gentlemen, members of the Belvedere Club, dined above stairs, and shewed every mark of tenderness and affection to the associated Sons of Freedom below."—*Diary*, Jl 6, 1793. Belvedere House was only temporarily called Liberty Hall (see Jl 2 and 30).

" For the city's part in celebrating the Fourth of July, the following payments were ordered on July 15 by the common council: £10 to John Elsworth "for the Use of his House & Liquor for the Constables & Marshalls;" £12:6 to Col. Bauman "for Gun Powder for the Artillery;" £15:4 to John Stoutenburgh "for the like for the Militia;" and £4 to "The Sextons of the several Churches for ringing the Bells."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 21. On July 29, payment of £43:5 was made to John Simmons "for the expences of the canvassing Committee & for the celebration of the late anniversary . . ."—*Ibid.*, II: 25.

8 "Mr Stuyvesants offer respecting an Episcopal Church to be Built upon his Land, towards which he Engages to give Eight hundred pounds and a Lot of Land 150 feet in width and 190 Feet in Length," is taken into consideration by Trinity vestry, which thereupon resolves "That this Board do accept of the same and will take measures for Building a Church accordingly as soon as the situation of the Corporation will admit thereof and that Messrs Stuversandt [*sic*], Gaine and Jones be a Committee to procure proper plans for the Building and Enquire what aids Can be obtained from well disposed persons towards the same."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*); Memorial of St. Mark's Church (1899), 49. Plans were sought for the edifice in Nov., 1794 (*q.v.*). See Ja 19, 1795.

10 "Busy at the Wooden cuts—Mr H. Gaine came to know if I could cast some borders for him—sent me to Ross the Printer's for a mold."—*Diarium Commentarium Vitae Alex. Anderson, Ann.* 1793 (*MS.*), in Columbia Univ. Library, p 153.

11 "Our Battery has now become one of the most delightful walks, perhaps, in the world."—*Diary*, Jl 11, 1793.

13 In Paris, Charlotte Corday stabs the Jacobin leader, Marat. Robespierre succeeded him.—Guizot.

14 After a cruise of 25 days (see Je 20), the French frigate "L'Embuscade" returns to port. She fires a salute in commemoration of the destruction of the Bastile (on July 14, 1789). In honour of the day, a number of patriotic French and American citizens assemble at Corre's, where "an elegant entertainment" is provided. Flags of France and the United States are displayed in town, and in the evening the Tammany Society invites the French consul and other citizens to their "Wigwam."—*Daily Adv.*, Jl 15, 1793.

15 Robert Watts, Aaron Burr, Ebenezer Stevens, and James Morris, "Commissioners for erecting a Bridge across Harlem River," make application to the common council "that a Road be laid out in the most convenient manner leading to the said Bridge." Referred to street com.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 20.

" The common council orders that the fire engine house in Greenwich St. be removed to the hay scales in front of the basin at Thames and Little Queen Sts.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 21.

22 Complaints are made to the commissioners of the almshouse that many inmates of that institution, "under a pretext of fetching water from Chatham Street, were frequently seen in tipling shops, & begging in the Streets." Inasmuch as the water in the new well in the almshouse yard had been recently examined and "concluded to be wholesom," the commissioners deemed they were justified in abridging the "priviledges thus abused by the paupers of the house," and in compelling them to patronize the local well exclusively in the future.—*Minutes of the Commissioners of the Alms House and Bridewell*, 1791–1797 (*MS.*), 74.

"This additional minute appears: "Whereas it hath been frequently observ'd that persons of infamous Character, passing

1793 July 22 the Street, in front of the Bridewell, have made it too much of a practice to hold combinations or altercations with those in confinement, and sometimes Stones or brick bats are thrown and the glass of the windows distroy'd,—and whereas the statement of facts, having been laid before the Common Council, with a recommendation of having wooden Blinds fixed before the windows of such rooms as were most exposed, they approved of the measure" (*M. C. C.*, 1784–1831, II: 22). A committee is appointed to carry the recommendation into effect.—*Ibid.*

" The common council votes in favour of taking down the market-house at Peck's Slip.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 22. See, further, Ag 26 and S 2.

" The common council orders that the mayor "be authorized to inform the french Consul the [that] if there should be any sick on Board the french Fleet expected here they can have the use of Bedlows Island."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 23.

" The common council appoints a committee "to superintend & direct the erection of a new Watch [house] on the Corner Lot at the City Hall" (see S 16, O 23, and D 4, 1789; Je 3, 1793).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 23.

The same committee is required "to make two Cisterns to receive the Rain Water from the City Hall" (see S 10, 1792).—*Ibid.*

" The common council authorises the payment of £8:4:6 to Joseph Griffiths "for altering & improving the Flagg at the Battery."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 24. This is the first reference in the *Minutes* (erroneously given as July 16 in descrip. of Pl. 59, I: 435) to the flagstaff which was erected on the Battery soon after the demolition of the fort in 1790 (*q. v.*). See D 19, 1796.

28 Capt. Dennis of the U. S. revenue vessel "Vigilant," arriving in port, states that Capt. Courtnay of the British frigate "Boston," off Sandy Hook, sends a challenge to Capt. Bompard of the French frigate "L'Ambuscate" (L'Embuscade), which is at New York. On the following day Capt. Bompard inscribed a note "in the Coffee-house book" accepting the challenge, and hoping to find the "Boston" at the Hook on July 30.—*Daily Adv.*, Jl 30, 1793. At the same time, he sent a letter to Capt. Courtnay demanding first that he receive assurances from him that the latter is "unattended by any other armed vessel," and that he will not employ "any artifice or stratagem, unbecoming the character of a brave and candid soldier." Not receiving an answer, Capt. Bompard resolves "not to disappoint the martial ardour of Capt. Courtnay," and accordingly sailed on the morning of the 31st.—*Ibid.*, Ag 1 and 7, 1793. Nine vessels were chartered by different parties to see the action.—*Ibid.*, Jl 30, 1793. For an account of this naval duel, which occurred on Aug. 1, see *ibid.*, Ag 2 and 7, 1793; and *Diary*, Ag 6, 1793. The first news of the conflict was circulated in New York by a narrow folio handbill, dated Aug. 2, now very scarce. One of these was sold with the Jonathan Trumbull collection at Anderson's, Dec. 8, 1813; on its margin were written comments to the effect that the two ships fired at each other, lost a few men, and then made off from each other as fast as they could. This, however, does not agree with the report in the *Daily Adv., op. cit.*, which appears more favourable to the Frenchman. For an account of the comparative strength of the two vessels, see James, *Naval Hist. of Gt. Britain*, I: 110–14. The colours of the "Ambuscade" were presented to the Tammany Society, "as a token of respect which those virtuous patriots merit. . . . from their Republican Brethren of France."—*Diary*, Ag 6, 1793.

An English traveller, C. W. Janson, then in New York, describes the scenes in the city, during and after the engagement, thus: "The wounded were landed and sent to the hospital. I counted thirteen on pallets and double that number less severely wounded. Nothing but commiseration resounded through the streets while the ladies tore their chemises to bind up their wounds. Advertisements were actually issued for linen rags for that purpose, and surgeons and nurses in numbers repaired to the sick ward . . . I witnessed Bompard's triumphal landing the day after the engagement. He was hailed by the gaping infatuated mob with admiration and received by a number of the higher order of Democrats with exultation. They feasted him and gave entertainments in honour of his asserted victory. He was a very small, elderly man, but dressed like a first-rate beau, and doubtless fancied himself upon this occasion six feet high. At this moment I verily believe the mob would have torn me piece-meal had I been pointed at as a stranger just arrived from England. I ground this supposition on the fact of a British lieutenant of the navy having been insulted the same day at the Tontine coffee house; but he escaped further injury by jumping over the iron railing in front of the house. The flags of the sister republics were entwined in the public room. Some gentlemen secretly removed the French ensign, on which rewards were offered for a discovery of the offender, but he remained in secret."—*The Stranger in Am.*, by Charles William Janson (London, 1807), 430–31. July 28

The common council adopts a grade for the regulation of Ann St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 25. For the paving of this street, see *ibid.*, II: 86. 29

The common council permits William Bayard "to have a railed Area to his House [in] Wall Street."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 25. "

Resolutions alleged to have been drawn up on this day "At a meeting of a large and respectable number of the friends to Aristocracy, Peace, and Union with Great Britain," and signed by "Peter Pacificus, jun. secretary," were published on July 31. These resolutions declare that it is "the indispensable duty of all good subjects to discountenance the present disposition of the people in favor of France, and to endeavor . . . to kindle animosities between the Americans and French;" that all who have any intercourse with the French are "enemies and disturbers of peace," and all who buy, sell, or wear "the National Ribbon of France" are "friends of riot and disorder;" that the practice of saluting French ships shall be discouraged because "it may eventually tend to draw upon this country the just wrath and vengeance of our Most Sacred Majesty, George the Third, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.;" that an address requesting the governor to forbid the firing of cannon in honour of French ships shall be drawn up; and, in conclusion, "That if this address to the Governor should fail of the desired effect (which we greatly fear) this meeting will call together the friends of Monarchy throughout the state, appoint a leader, and oppose by force the entrance of French vessels; set fire to the Ambuscade frigate, tar and feather every French Democrat we find in the city; pull down the Cap of Liberty at Belvedere [see Jl 4] and the Tontine Coffee House; and bid defiance to the host of vile Republicans who infest this metropolis."—*N. Y. Jour.*, Jl 31, 1793. 30

"Mr J. Buel came to see if I could do the Cuts for a small book (Gulliver's Travels) I engag'd to do them at 3s each."—*Diarium Commentarium Vitae Alex. Anderson Ann.*, 1793 (*MS.*), in Columbia Univ. Library, p. 171. *Cf. A brief catalogue of books illustrated with engravings by Dr. Alexander Anderson* (1885), by E. A. Duyckink, in Ford Collection in N. Y. P. L. Aug. 1

The French fleet, of 15 sail, arrives from "the Chesapeak." Several thousand citizens welcome the vessels. The admiral waits on the governor at government house, after which the flagship fires a salute of 15 guns, which is returned from the Battery. "What greatly added to the beauty of this scene was the arrival of the Ambuscade, from her cruise . . ."—*N. Y. Jour.*, Ag 3, 1793. See also, Jl 28; and descrip. of Pl. 56, I: 420. 2

"The Embuscade lay at New York from the 2d of August to the 9th of October, getting in her lower masts, and repairing the damages she had sustained by the Boston's fire." The Boston made for the Delaware, where she encountered two French frigates, and, discharging the pilot, "hauled up for St. John's, Newfoundland," where she arrived on the 19th.—James, *Naval Hist. of Gt. Britain*, I: 110–14.

Citizen Genet, minister plenipotentiary from the Republic of France to the U. S., returns to New York. The ringing of bells and firing of cannon greet him. He is received at the Battery by a committee appointed to present him an address, and is conducted to "the New Coffee house," and thence to his lodgings in Maiden Lane.—*Gaz. of the U. S.*, Ag 10, 1793; *Hist. Mag.*, 1st ser., III: 251. See also *Diarium Commentarium Vitae Alex. Anderson*, 1793 (*MS.*), 175. 7

An account of the French privateers, "now on our coast," is published.—*Daily Adv.*, Ag 7, 1793. "

"At 12 went to Broadway, opposite Trinity Church where a multitude had assembled, and heard an address deliver'd by Col. Troup on the advantages of a state of Neutrality—after which, several resolves were pass'd, expressing their approbation of the President's conduct, &c, amidst the general assent and shouts of the people.—about 1 the meeting was dissolv'd."—*Diarium Commentarium Vitae Alex. Anderson, Ann.* 1793 (*MS.*), 176. 8

Mr. Ricketts (see Je 6), "from Europe," opens his circus "in "

1793 Aug. 8 Greenwich street."—*Diary*, Ag 8, 1793. "Nothing like his performance was ever before seen in this city."—*Daily Adv.*, Ag 10, 1793. *Cf.*, however, S 27, 1786. Ricketts advertised a variety of new feats, to be performed on Sept. 2.—*N. Y. Jour.*, Ag 31, 1793. This was Ricketts' first circus or amphitheatre in New York; his second was opened on Nov. 24, 1794 (*q.v.*); and his third on March 16, 1797 (*q.v.*). This will correct the errors in dates given in the L. M. R. K., III: 986.

10 "At noon, hearing a discharge of Cannon I went down to the Battery, from whence I had a view of the French Fleet dress'd with Flags—(the English upside down)."—*Diarium Commentarium*, *op. cit.*, 178.

12 Genet is charged, in a notice signed by John Jay and Rufus King, with having said that "the President was a misled man, wholly under the influence of those inimical to France," and that he (Genet) "was resolved to appeal from him to the People, the real Sovereigns."—*Diary*, Ag 12, 1793. For other current newspaper mentions of the subject, see *The Magazine Miscellany* (ed. by Dawson), Vol. III (1866). For political history, and family connection of Genet and Gov. Clinton, see Alexander's *Political Hist., State of N. Y.*

" Alex. Anderson goes "up the scaffolding of the New Episcopal Church [see Ap 11], which is rais'd as high as the eves."—*Diarium Commentarium, op. cit.*, 180.

15 The common council grants a petition of Ephraim Hart "to make a Coal Vault under the Street in front of his House in Wall Street."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 27. This is the first mention in city records of a street vault for coal; although it is likely that other vaults petitioned for at private residences were for that purpose.

18 Two affrays between French and English soldiers occur on this day.—*Diarium Commentarium, op. cit.*, 183–84.

21 The common council orders that bulkheads be constructed at the river in front of Roosevelt St. and Crown Street Slip.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 29.

" "On a suggestion that the Watch House erecting [see Je 3] would be too small," it is ordered by the common council "that it be lengthened eight feet on Wall Street and that it have a front on Broad Street to extend from its termination on Wall Street to the Corner of Tilyou's House."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 29.

22 John Buel & Co. begin the publication of a semi-weekly newspaper called the *Columbian Gazetteer*.—Early Newspapers. II: 418; Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 391. See Ag 21, 1794.

26 The common council orders "that the Treasurer expose to sale on Friday next [Aug. 30] at public Vendue the Materials of the Market House at Pecks Slip [see Jl 22]. The purchaser to remove the whole of the Materials out of the Street and fill up the Street where the buildings stands to a level with the Street on each side in fifteen Days."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 29–30. In the advertisement of the sale, it was stated that the materials consisted of "good timber and bricks, and a considerable quantity of excellent Hell gate building stone."—*Diary*, Ag 28, 1793. The market was sold to Peter Hardenbrook (see S 2). On May 5, 1794, Anthony Bleecker & Son were paid a commission of £1 for selling these materials.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 75.

" The common council orders payment of £232:18:5 for paving Great George Street, and £56:12 for paving Chatham Row (that is, the streets west and east of the Park).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 30. See also Jl 1.

Sept. 2 The Peck Slip Market, which was sold to Peter Hardenbrook on Aug. 30, 1793 (see Ag 26), is pulled down.—A memorandum to this effect, signed by Mayor Varick, on page 103 of a manuscript record of appointments of cartmen, butchers, etc., is in N. Y. H. S. (Misc. MSS.).

5 The trustees of the First Presbyterian Church authorise Mr. Phoenix to borrow $2,000 to finish the steeple of the Brick Church.—*Proc. of the Trustees* (*MS.*), Vol. II. See also a humorous reference to this steeple, which "looks down with contempt on humbler Trinity," in *The Diary*, Ag 30, 1793.

9 An "alarming and infectious" scourge of yellow fever is raging in Philadelphia. There is much apprehension in New York that the pestilence may be brought here "by persons coming from thence after having taken the Infection." Therefore, in order to provide a place "out of the City" to which such persons may be sent, the common council appoints a committee "to procure the use of the House on Nutten [Governors] Island until 1st Novr and to provide Bunks &c if necessary."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 32. See S 16. Sept. 9

10 Thos. Swan, who advertised (*Daily Adv.*, S 5) to deliver a lecture on "real horsemanship," gives an evening's entertainment "At the Circus, near the battery" (see Ag 8). This he was to repeat on Sept. 15.—*N. Y. Daily Gaz.*, S 13, 1794. On Sept. 24, fireworks were to be a feature.—*Ibid.*, S 23, 1794. On Oct. 16, "two of the most wonderful and sagacious animals in the known world" were to be shown.—*Daily Adv.*, O 16, 1794. The last exhibition at this circus was to be on Nov. 10.—*Ibid.*, N 4, 1794. For the opening of a new "amphitheatre," see N 24.

15 The governor issues an order that the health officer of the port shall have a black flag constantly displayed on every vessel "performing quarantine below the point of Governor's Island," in order to prevent market boats and others approaching too near.—*N. Y. Jour.*, S 18, 1793.

16 Mayor Varick reads to the common council a letter from Gov. Clinton, which states that the health officer has informed him that a sloop from Philadelphia, which entered the harbour last evening and came to one of the wharves, has on board "a Person infected with the contagious Distemper now prevailing in that Place;" that the governor is convinced "that every Measure which he was warranted by Law to take to prevent an intercourse with that City would prove ineffectual." So he submits it "to the Discretion of the Corporation to devise such farther Measures in aid of those already adopted as they might find themselves authorized to take or the necessity of the Case would justify for the prevention of so great a Calamity as the spreading of that malignant Dissease would prove to our fellow Citizens."

The mayor informs the board "that the Inhabitants at a Meeting at the Coffee House had appointed a Committee to aid this Board in any Measures which might be adopted to prevent the introduction of that Dissease into this City;" that this committee, among other arrangements, "had employed Doctors Buxton & Irwin to aid the Health Officer in his Duty & that they had employed Nathan Strong at the Whitehall & Henry Dufour at the North River to prevent Persons immediately from Phila from entering this City . . ." The board approves, and appoints a committee to work in conjunction with that appointed by the citizens, to take necessary measures to prevent the introduction of the disease here.

It also authorises and requests the mayor "to appoint under the Common Seal of this City such and so many of the respectable Inhabitants in each Ward as he may judge necessary for the purpose of aiding the Magistrates in carrying into strict execution the Law for preventing Nuisances in this City."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 33–34. The board advances £100 to the Chairman of its committee "for prevents infectious Distempers" (*ibid.*, II: 35); on Oct. 21, £200 (*ibid.*, II: 45); on Oct. 28, £200 (*ibid.*, II: 47); on Dec. 30, £260 (*ibid.*, II: 58). See S 21 and O 21.

18 The corner-stone of the Capitol at Washington, D. C. is laid with impressive Masonic ceremonies.—*Diary*, S 28, 1793.

21 Noah Webster, of Hartford, is informed by a New York correspondent that the yellow fever "rages in Phila with an unrelenting fury," and that the magistrates in New York have issued "Strict orders to Stop all Travellers from the Southward in order to prevent, if possible, the introduction of the disease in this town.—The warves & Landing places are guarded night & day & the vessels from Pha Stopped at the Narrows to perform a Quarantaine which cannot exceed 40 days nor be Less than 14, after due examination of the health officer & the appointed committee for that purpose.—The urgency of the circumstances render the precaution Indispensible, tho', (as you may easily conceive) it is attended with many inconveniences to the Trade & necessary Intercourse between the two places.—but the first Law of Nature is that of Self-preservation & no other consideration can oppose it.—The persons infected of the disorder or Suspected to be so, are immediately removed on Governor's Island; but Since the measures have been taken, there is but one Instance of a man coming from Phila who has been transported & who died the day after.—The alarm of the Citizens of New York has been & is still very great but till now they are without any foundation."—Letter of C. Lagarenne to Noah Webster, among Noah Webster MSS., in N. Y. P. L. See S 30.

23 The common council orders that, in case the mayor should be informed of any person "being sick and suspected of the infectious

1793 Sept. 23 Dissease prevailing at Phil[a]," he shall direct Doctors Treat, Bard, and Pitt Smith to examine them, and the board will meet the expense.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 35.

25 Anthony L. Bleecker (see Mr 1, 1792) and Mary, his wife, sell their Roger Morris property to William Kenyon for £ 3,750. The deed was recorded on Aug. 11, 1800.—*Liber Deeds*, LVIII: 491 *et seq.* Kenyon sold the place on Aug. 29, 1799 (*q.v.*).

27 On account of the yellow fever which rages in Philadelphia, all intercourse between New York and that city is stopped by hand-bill notices. A plea is published that the regulation be observed.—*Rising Sun* (Kingston, Ulster Co.), S 28, 1793 (in N. J. H. S.).

30 On a suggestion that the landing of cattle at Catharine Slip is become dangerous to the inhabitants, the common council orders that no cattle be landed at any place in the city to the westward of Col. Rutgers's.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 37–38.

" The city has been suffering from a long continued drought. Mayor Varick lays before the common council a suggestion from the citizens' committee "to prevent the introduction of the infectious Distemper prevailing in Phil[a]" (see S 16), "that watering the Streets of this City by Means of the Fire Engines would aid the Inhabitants in cleansing them and tend to correct the Air and prevent Putrifaction or offensive smell from the Kennels in consequence of the long continued Drought." It is resolved "that it be recommended to the Engineers and Fire Men of this City to make the necessary arrangements for watering the several Streets of this City with the Fire Engines on Saturday next (unless a previous considerable fall of Rain should [make] it unnecessary [)] and the inhabitants are requested to aid the Fire Men in this Business.

"And it is also recommended to all the Inhabitants to work at the same time all the public and private Pumps and to scrape or sweep the Kennels that the Water may have it's free Course."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 38.

" Payments ordered by the common council on this day for city work include £27:3:7 "for two Cisterns at the City Hall" (see S 10, 1792, and Jl 22, 1793).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 38.

Oct. 2 "A Citizen" writes to one of the newspapers: "when we walk to the environs of the city, and even in it, where the houses are scattered, we find dead horses, dogs, cats, and other dead animals lying about in such abundance as if the inhabitants accounted the stench arising from putrid carcases a delicious perfume. We find large quantities of stagnating water that needlessly remain in many places in the vicinity of the city. . . . That Augean stable, that sink of putrification, the fly-market, with its malignant dock, etc is not likely to be cleaned. . . . If we have occasion to go, or if we dare advance to the concentrating point of stench and corruption, the Fly market, particularly towards the lower end of it, and the docks and slips in the neighborhood, we shall, in some measure, experience the scenes described in the accounts we have of Grand Cairo. . . . Through the breaches, or openings under the market, are likewise thrown into that dreadful abyss of corruption, many of the offals of the shambles, all manner of heads of carcases, spoilt meat, spoilt pickle etc. both from the stalls and from certain cellars near at hand. . . . But what is still worse, the double portion of all the carrion and putrid substances that have been accumulating during the whole day and evening of Saturday, are early on Sunday morning collected into heaps in the street, there to lay all day under the full influence of the solar rays. . . . A wish has lately been intimated, that the machine should be employed in cleaning out that dreadful gulf of stench, and nastiness, that lies under and beyond the Fish Market, . . . because it hinders the tide and land floods from cleaning that seeming avenue of disease that runs under the whole Fly Market."—*N. Y. Jour.*, O 2, 1793.

3 "Resolved. That the Treasurer pay Twenty-five dollars to M[r] Lawrence as a recompense from this Board for the plans of a Steeple [see My 27] drawn by him for their use."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). This was for St. Paul's Chapel. See, further, Mr 24, 1794.

5 The French squadron sails from the harbour.—*Diary*, O 5; *Daily Adv.*, O 7, 1793.

7 At a meeting of a joint committee from the common council and the citizens (see S 16) appointed to prevent the introduction and spread of infectious diseases in this city, a letter from the mayor of Philadelphia is taken into consideration, in answer to one from this committee, on the subject of contributing towards the relief of the poorer and most distressed citizens of Philadelphia; and it is resolved that it be recommended to the common council to furnish $3,000, and to take measures either to be reimbursed by the legislature or to have the amount refunded by a tax on the city.—From the original minutes of the committee, in metal file No. 14, city clerk's record-room. See O 11. Oct. 7

Archibald and Alexander Robertson (see O 8, 1792) advertise the "Columbian Academy of Painting, No. 89 William-street, New-York." They are "Limners," and "Paint Portraits, Miniatures, make designs of every kind for engraving, &c." They state: "From the encouragement they have met with from the Citizens of the United States, they have been induced to establish their Academy on the most liberal and extensive footing, both in the Academical stile of studying from nature, and as a School of Painting and Drawing—being provided with a number of casts from the antique, and a complete assortment of patterns for the use of their pupils in heads, figures, flowers, animals, &c. on [in?] chalks; historical pieces, landscapes, (of which a number are views of remarkable scenes in this country) flowers, &c. in India Ink and water colors, &c. 8

"Their public class for Ladies during winter, will be from 3 till 5 o'clock, afternoon, on Tuesday's, Thursday's and Saturday's; an evening class for gentlemen on the same days from 7 'till 9 o'clock. Private tuition as usual."—*Daily Adv.*, O 8, 1793. See My 4, 1795.

The citizens' and the common council's committees (see S 16) having jointly recommended that the city furnish $3,000 "towards the Relief of the poorer and most distressed Citizens of Philadelphia under the pressure of their present great Calamity," the board resolves to provide the sum of $5,000 for this object; that a loan of this sum be negotiated by the mayor with the Bank of New York, and that he inform the mayor of Philadelphia of this resolution and pay the sum to his order.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 43. The bank made the loan on the city's bond, at only 5 percent interest, in view of "the benevolent use intended."—*Ibid.*, II: 45. For a return favour from Philadelphia two years later, when New York was afflicted, see O 6, 1795. 11

Mayor Varick takes his oath of office before the governor at the government house.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 44. In the previous year, this ceremony was conducted in the common council chamber.—*Ibid.*, I: 752. 14

A number of persons gather in the fields, and proceed to demolish completely two houses of ill fame, and to damage several others. Three persons are wounded by defenders using small arms, and the mayor is injured in trying to disperse the people.—*Daily Adv.*, O 16, 1793. "

On Oct. 17, the magistrates published a notice addressed to the citizens, stating that the riots on the evenings of Oct. 14 and 15 were conducted by boys, apprentices, negroes, and sailors, and recommending that parents and masters keep their children, apprentices, and servants, at home in the evening. They appeal for co-operation to aid the city watch, etc.—*Ibid.*, O 17, 1793.

On Oct. 21, the common council paid £4:16 "for extra Watchmen to quell a Riot" (*M. C. C.*, 1784–1831, II: 46). On Nov. 18, Lieut. John Lovell was paid £29:12 "for the Services of a Detachment of light Horse on a late Riot" (*ibid.*, II: 51); and, again, on June 30, 1794, two of the city watchmen were paid £10 each "for their Exertions & the Wounds they rec[d] in quelling a late Riot" (*ibid.*, II: 85). *Cf.* the similar episode of July 17, 1799.

The following advertisement appears: "At the Exchange; New York Museum & Wax Work. Mr. Bowen respectfully informs the public, that he has added his collection of Wax Work (never before exhibited in this city) to the Museum. 15

"It is displayed in the centre of that spacious and elegant Hall, surrounded by a very large collection of well-chosen productions of Nature, which, together, now form one of the most pleasing and grand scenes ever offered to public view in America.

"The Doors will be opened at Candlelight, and the Exhibition closed at Nine o'clock.

"The Museum and Wax Work will be opened every day, from 10 to 1 o'clock in the morning, and from 3 to 5 in the afternoon."—*Daily Adv.*, O 16, 1793. On Sept. 2, 1790 (*q. v.*), the common council granted a room in the city hall for the museum, and the collection was still there on May 27, 1793 (*M. C. C.*, 1784–1831, II: 10–11). It must have been moved to the exchange at some time between May 27 and Oct. 15. *Cf.* Drayton's account, under Je 15–25. See, further, N 1.

Marie Antoinette is guillotined.—*Am. Minerva*, Ja 9, 1794. 16

1793 Oct. 21 The common council authorizes the payment of £200 "towards the Expences of the Committee for prevent[g] infectious Distempers being brought into this City" (see S 9).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 45. There were later authorizations between this date and Jan. 20, 1794, which brought the total expenditure for this purpose to £1,426:11:6.—*Ibid.*, II: 47, 48, 49, 51, 53, 58, 61.

24 The common council orders that 24 additional night watchmen be employed "for preventing the introduction of the infectious distemper from Philadelphia by Passengers being landed in the Night."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 46.

" The common council orders "that the Street Committee be authorized to agree with M[r] Williams to plant Trees in the Fields at 4/each, he to warrant their growth."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 46.

Nov. 1 Gardiner Baker publishes a list of the contents of the "Museum and Wax Work. At the Exchange, New York." The attractions include living animals, birds, snakes, and fishes, preserved animals and birds, and "Artificial Curiosities." Baker adds: "The room in which the Museum is contained, is 60 feet by 30, with an arch of 20 feet high, on which is elegantly painted a sky blue, and intermixed with various kinds of clouds in some of which are naturally represented a thunder storm, with flashes of lightning.—On the walls are elegantly painted a large number of trees, from various parts of the world . . . also on the walls of the room are painted a number of beautiful birds . . . together with a large variety of foreign animals. . . .

"The above paintings are copied from the best historical prints, and are universally allowed to be excellent imitations, with respect to colour and form.—The whole making a most superb and magnificent appearance."—*Daily Adv.*, N 4, 1793. See Mr 31, 1794.

4 The common council refers to the road committee a petition of John B. Coles "to erect a Mill on the Stream of Harlem River."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 48. On Nov. 11, a similar petition of Walter and John Townsend was so referred.—*Ibid.*, II: 49. And on Dec. 2 (*q. v.*), one from John Ramsay. See, further, D 9; D 22, 1794; N 30, 1795; Mr 7, Je 13, 1796.

25 The common council ordered, on Nov. 18, that arrangements be made for a "Corporation Dinner" on this Evacuation Day, and that the militia be supplied with gunpowder not exceeding 200 lbs.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 51.

The day is celebrated by the ringing of bells at the following buildings: Trinity Church, St. George's, St. Paul's, Old Dutch Church, New Dutch Church, North Dutch Church, Old Presbyterian Church, New Presbyterian Church, German Presbyterian Church, French Presbyterian Church, city hall, and jail.—From a warrant issued Dec. 2 to pay 12 shillings each to the sextons and others who acted as bell-ringers, filed in metal file No. 12, city clerk's record-room. This item of expense amounted to £7:4. Other city expenses, paid on Dec. 2 for this celebration, were £29:18 to John Hide for the public dinner; £4:12:3 for gunpowder for the militia, and £21:1:9 for gunpowder for the artillery.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 53.

Dec. 2 The common council refers to the committee on streets and roads: "A Memorial of John Ramsay on the Subject of his Mill lately erected on the Stream of Harlem River at Kings Bridge;" "A Petition of the Inhabitants in Partition Street for numbering the Houses" (see D 30), and "a Petition from the Mechanicks Society with a plan for rendering the Piece of Ground, at the upper end of Chatham Street lately purchased by the Society, more square & convenient for the erection of a Hall for the said Society."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 52.

" Samuel Ellis and others petition the common council for enlarging Hudson's Market (Bear Market).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 52. On Dec. 9, the common council ordered "that they be permitted to enlarge the said Market by erecting a Market House of twenty feet in Wedth in Vesey Street between Greenwich and Washington Streets under the Direction of the Street Committee."—*Ibid.*, II: 54. De Voe says that the new market was usually referred to in the records as the "Upper Hudson," but that the butchers and patrons called it the "Buttermilk Market."—De Voe, *Market Book*, 321–22.

4 In Paris, the "National Convention" adopts what has been called the constitution of the "Reign of Terror."—Anderson, *op. cit.*, 194–204.

9 George Bunce & Co. begin the daily publication of *The American Minerva, Patroness of Peace, Commerce, and the Liberal Arts.* The paper was edited by Noah Webster, Jr.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 381–82. *Cf.* Early Newspapers, II: 418. See Mr 19, 1794. The *Commercial Advertiser* was its eventual successor.—See history of that paper in *Com. Adv.*, Mr 10, 1840.

" The common council resolves to demise as much soil, between high- and low-water marks, in the Harlem River at Morrisania, as necessary for erecting a bridge there, "for the Term mentioned in the Law granting the proprietors of the said Bridge a Toll," at a rental of "one Pepper Corn per annum."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 53.

" The common council orders "that the new constructed Sled for transporting the fire Engines on the Snow" be applied to the use of engine No. 18; that another be made for engine No. 19, and, if necessary, another for No. 17.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 53.

16 Payments by the city in this year for the improvements at the Battery and around the government house have been as follows: Jan. 21, £1,000; March 18, £200; March 25, £400; May 14, £300; July 1, £400; Sept. 9, £325; Dec. 16, £7:16:2,—total, £2,632:16:2.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), I: 766, 776, 778; II: 9, 18, 32, 55. The grand total expense for these improvements was £8,188:13:6. See D 12, 1791; N 5, 1792.

17 John Avery (see My 20) advertises that the "Belvidere Ball Room. For the use of public or private parties, is now decorated for the reception of such Ladies and Gentlemen as may please to add to its brilliancy by their presence. . . . The construction of this room is truly remarkable for the most pleasing echo of music."—*Daily Adv.*, D 18, 1793. See 1794. For later reference to the Belvedere, see *ibid.*, Ap 16, My 24, Je 24, 1794.

22 A newspaper correspondent, in an open letter addressed to the city magistrates, complains that on this day (Sunday) he saw about 200 "Negroes, Boys, and Gentlemen," skating on the Fresh Water Pond ("commonly called the Collock"). He considers it a flagrant violation of the Sabbath, and evidence of neglect of duty on the part of the magistrates.—*Weekly Museum*, D 28, 1793.

24 A professorship of law is instituted at Columbia College.—*Assemb. Jour.*, 18th sess., 85. This was filled by James Kent, subsequently chancellor of New York State.—*Hist. of Columbia Univ.*, 1754–1904, 76–77.

30 The street committee, reporting on the petition of Dec. 2 of the inhabitants of Partition St. "for numbering the Houses," presents the following plan, which the common council adopts, for numbering houses in all the streets:

"That the following Method in the Opinion of your Committee will be the most simple and convenient. Beginning at the next House in every Street terminating at either of the Rivers where such Street intersects the main Street next to the River and all Houses below such intersecting Street to be numbered separately beginning with N° 1 looking upwards in all main Streets and downwards in all the Slips on the one side of the Street and N° 2 on the opposite side and so on to the end of the Street or Slip That all Streets be numbered separately as far as they are known & distinguished by the name by which they are called as for example: From the Intersection of Duke Street down to the East River is called Old Slip from the said Duke Street down to the Intersection of Maiden Lane Smith Street from thence to the Intersection of Frankfort Street William Street and from thence to the Intersection of Queen Street King George Street That from the Intersection of Pearl Street and Whitehall Street to the River be called Whitehall Slip And be numbered beginning at the said Intersection and in like Manner with all the other Slips both on the East and North Rivers. That Greenwich Street be the boundary of the Intersection Streets on the West side and Great Dock Street Hanover Square Queen & Cherry Streets on the East side of this City. That a Board be put up at each end of every Street with the Name of the Street and an Index or hand pointing towards the Street painted thereon, That one of the Surveyors of this City [Evert Bancker, Jr.—see Je 10, 1794] be employed to make the numbers on the Houses with Chalk and notify the Occupants thereof and a Painter to mark the number with Paint on the front of the House near the Door. That any Occupant of any House may be permitted to put up the number at his or her own expence provided it be done within twenty Days after such Notice and that the Subject of this Report be put under the direction of a Committee of this Board to see the same carried into immediate execution." Dated Dec. 26, 1793, and signed by the street committee. The board appoints a committee to

1793 D 30 carry the report into execution.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 57. See, further, Je 10, 1794; and descrip. of Pl. 56, I: 423. Regarding the renumbering of the houses on Wall St. at this time, see *19th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1914), 105 *et seq.*

" Among payments made for city work are £260 "towards Expences of the Committee for preventing infectious Distempers" (see S 16); and £32:14:7 "for provender for the Horses employed on Improvements in the Fields."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 57–58. The original bill for the latter item is preserved in metal file No. 12, city clerk's record-room.

" Representatives of "a number of Students composing a Law Society," in a petition to the common council, say that they "have lately formed themselves into a Society for their mutual improvement in the knowledge of their profession, and are desirous of meeting at the City Hall in the Room lately occupied by the Museum or any other . . . one Evening in each week."—From the original MS. in metal file No. 14, city clerk's record-room. Although endorsed "granted," the record was not entered in the minutes of the board.

31 During 1793, "There entered the port of New York 683 vessels from foreign ports, and 1,381 coasting vessels."—*Merchants' Mag.* (1845), XII: 366.

— At the close of 1793, Jefferson resigned as secretary of state.—Winsor, VII: 463.

1794

— The first edition of *The Columbian Muse. A Selection of American Poetry, from various Authors of established Reputation*, made its appearance this year (printed by J. Carey, New York). Another edition, in this year, was printed by J. Carey, N. Y. for Matthew Carey, Phila. Among the poems of N. Y. interest is "Character of St. Tammany," by Wm. Prichard.

— In this year, Samuel Morey of Conn., who commenced his experiments on the Connecticut River in 1790, propelled his steamboat from Hartford to New York City at the rate of five miles an hour. "Chancellor Livingston, Judge Livingston, John Stevens, and others, were on board this boat when she went from New York to Greenwich."—Preble, *Chron. Hist. of the Origin and Development of Steam Navigation*, 38 *et seq.* In 1797, Morey exhibited another steamboat on the Delaware.—*Ibid.*, 40–41.

— The Prince de Talleyrand spent part of this year in New York City. He states in his memoirs: "I witnessed the return of the first American trading expedition to Bengal; the ship owners connected with it were largely repaid for their outlay, and in the following year, fourteen American vessels started for India from different ports, in order to obtain a share of the enormous profits secured by the English company . . ."—*Memoirs of the Prince de Talleyrand* (ed. by the Duc de Broglie; trans. by Beaufort and Hall, 1895), I: 181–83. See view in *Man. Com. Coun.* (1863), opp. p. 352, of the house in which Talleyrand was said to have lived, on the Bloomingdale Road, near the Hudson River and 75th St., once known as Major Thompson's, but in 1863 Perritt's mansion.

Herbert L. Stone wrote of this period: "I had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Jefferson in an old two-story house in that [Cedar] street, . . . And there was Talleyrand, whom I used to meet at the houses of General Hamilton and of Noah Webster, with his club-foot and passionless, immovable countenance, sarcastic and malicious even in his intercourse with children."—Stone, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, 422. Dr. Francis, speaking of Aaron Burr's home, "Richmond Hill," said: "Here Talleyrand, who in the morning had discoursed on the tariff with Hamilton, passed perhaps the afternoon of the same day with Burr, on the subject of the fur trade and commerce with Great Britain, associated with Volney, . . . while the Syrian traveller, in his turn, descanted on theogony, the races of the red men, and Niagara. I cannot well conceive of a greater intellectual trio."—Francis, *Old New York* (1866), 17–18.

— In this year, New York court cases were first published in *Coleman's and Caine's Cases.*—See *Hist. of Bench and Bar*, I: 239.

— Alexander Anderson, a native New Yorker, is generally recognized as the "Father of Wood-Engraving in the United States." He began to work as a copperplate engraver in this year, and, even after taking his M.D. degree at Columbia, continued his former profession. He attained considerable proficiency in this branch of art, and, in 1820, became interested in the wood-engravings of Bewick and his followers. Though Dr. Anderson was entirely self-taught, he soon established an enviable reputation in this new field. His use of the "white line" in wood-engraving was peculiarly successful and effective.—Stauffer, *Am. Engravers on Copper and Steel*, I: 8–9; Dunlap, *Hist. of Arts of Design*, II: 134–36. For a list of his engravings, see Stauffer, *op. cit.*, II: 11–14, and Fielding, *Am. Engravers on Copper and Steel*, 47–50. 1794 —

In 1794–98, Elkanah Tisdale was established in New York as an "Engraver and miniature painter." He worked in both line and stipple, but his plates possess little merit. He was a better designer than engraver, but his best work was as a miniature portrait painter.—Stauffer, *Am. Engravers on Copper and Steel*, I: 272–73. In the list of his engravings mentioned in *ibid.*, II: 535–39, occur one of the "New Theatre" and one of the "New City Tavern." Additional plates are listed in Fielding, *Am. Engravers on Copper and Steel*, 285–86. —

In or about this year, Archibald Gracie built a country-seat, overlooking the East River.—*The Picture of N. Y.* (1807), 186; *cf. Liber Deeds*, CXX: 194 (New York); *Mag. Am. Hist.* (Nov,, 1879), 690–92. The house is still standing on the north side of 88th St., between Avenue B and the East River, within the enclosure of Carl Schurz (East River) Park.—See L. M. R. K., III: 949; Pl. 177, Vol. III. —

In this year, Charles-Balthazar-Julien Févret de Saint-Mémin drew and engraved his "View of the City and Harbour of New York, taken from Mount Pitt, the seat of John R. Livingston, Esq.," which is reproduced and described in Vol. I, Pl. 62. This is the most interesting and beautiful view of the period showing the city from the north. A very similar view, drawn by Archibald Robertson, bearing the date "11th April 1779," and showing the fortifications in the foreground, is owned by Harris D. Colt, Esq. It belonged originally to the splendid collection of about fifty sepia drawings of American cities, etc., made by Robertson just prior to and during the Revolution. For a brief description of such of these views as are of New York interest, see Jl 12, 1776. This collection now belongs to the N. Y. P. L. (Spencer Fund). —

A view of Belvedere House, as it appeared in this year, is shown in Vol. I, Pl. 60-a. This building was erected in 1792 (see Je 25, 1792) as a sort of country club. It occupied a beautiful site overlooking the East River, on grounds bounded by the present Montgomery, Clinton, Cherry, and Monroe Sts. For mention of the house in this year, see Ag 26; see also Henry Wansey's account under Mr 24. —

The present firm of W. H. Schieffelin & Co., wholesale druggists and manufacturers of pharmaceutical preparations, was originated in 1794 by Jacob Schieffelin, whose warehouse was at 193 Pearl St.—*King's Handbook* (1893), 911. —

"This day the new-built Episcopal Church, entitled Christ's Church in Ann-street, will be opened."—*N. Y. Daily Gaz.*, Ja 1, 1794. The sale of pews was to commence on March 25.—*Daily Adv.*, Mr 18, 1794. This congregation, the first Episcopal one in the city independent of Trinity Church, had been incorporated in 1793. For its later history see *Mag. Am. Hist.* (1888), XIX: 60–62; L. M. R. K., III: 932. Jan. 1

Abraham Brower is admitted to partnership with Samuel Loudon and his son, and their paper appears as *The Diary; or Evening Register.*—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 407; Early Newspapers, II: 419. See O 22. "

Thomas Greenleaf changes the title of his paper (see My 4, 1790) to *Greenleaf's New York Journal & Patriotic Register.*—Early Newspapers, II: 424; Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 434. He started another paper on May 11, 1795. "

The city treasurer lays before the common council an "Estimate of Expences of the City & County of New York for the Year 1794 including Fees of Collection & other Deductions." It shows a total of £20,000, and is to be raised by tax, for which purpose the board approves a petition to the legislature for a law authorizing the raising of the money by a tax.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 58–59. This was the annual proceeding. *Cf.* Ja 5, 1795; Ja 25, 1796. 6

Pursuant to resolutions adopted at its previous session, the legislature begins its seventeenth session, at Albany. It adjourned on March 27.—*Assemb. Jour.* (1794), 3, 180; *Senate Jour.* (1794), 3, 84. It next met at Poughkeepsie (see Ja 6, 1795). 7

"From a calculation made on good ground it appears, that the banks in this city [New York] circulate to the amount of three 9

1794 Ja 9 millions of dollars. This is probably a sixth or seventh of all the current specie and bank notes in the United States."—*Am. Minerva*, Ja 9, 1794.

13 Congress passes a law providing that, on and after May 1, 1795 (*q.v.*), "the flag of the United States, be fifteen stripes alternate red and white. That the Union be fifteen stars, white in a blue field."—*Laws of U. S.*, 3d cong., chap 1.

" Trinity vestry passes a resolution "that the Four Streets to the Southward of Hubert Street be named as follows: Vestry Street, Laight Street, Desbrosses Streets, and Watts Street."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*).

16 Aaron Burr, writing from Philadelphia to his daughter Theodosia, says: "On Sunday se'nnight (I think the 26th) I shall, unless baffled or delayed by ice or weather, be with you at Richmond Hill."—Davis, *Memoirs of Aaron Burr*, I: 375. This reference shows that Burr occupied Richmond Hill at least three years before he procured his long lease from Trinity Church (see My 1, 1797). In 1795, he was still in possession of the house (see Ja 5 and S 17, 1795). The city directory for 1794 gives Burr's address as "office in Partition-street, and house on Richmond hill," but the directories for 1795–97 record only the business address.

Another authority states: "The house at Richmond Hill, Greenwich Village, in which Aaron Burr lived, was a notable resort for the learned and elegant people of New York. . . . Burr occupied it for a country residence before he became Vice-President. There he entertained Jerome Bonaparte, Talleyrand, Volney, Louis Philippe, and many other notable foreigners, as well as the leading members of New York's early aristocracy. . . . It was there that Burr laid his far-reaching political plans. Jefferson, Madison and Hamilton all visited and dined there. Mayor Edward Livingston, beloved of the people, was an especially favored guest. . . . The gateway to the grounds stood about at the end of Macdougal Street, and north of the gate was a pond, generally called Burr's Pond."—Moss, *The Am. Metropolis*, III: 304–5. See also Pidgin, *Theodosia, the first Gentlewoman of her Time*, chapter on "Richmond Hill;" and Parton, *Life of Aaron Burr*, 154.

20 The first steps are taken for building a new almshouse. The common council decides that "the present Buildings" have "become unfit for the comfortable accommodation of the Poor and in so ruinous a Condition as not to justify the expending any more Monies thereon in repairs." A petition to the legislature is decided upon, "for leave to set on foot a Lottery for the raising of £10,000 to defray the Expences of erecting a new Building competent for the Purpose." Such petition is at once read and agreed to by the board, which orders that it be sealed, signed by the mayor, and given to the members of senate and assembly from this city.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 60. See also *Man. Com. Coun.* (1866), 601. See, further, Je 16.

" Mayor Varick lays before the common council "Certificates and Vouchers to support the Claim of this Bd against the Public for the Arms & Accoutrements taken out of the City Hall & furnished to the Continental Troops raised by this State in the Year 1775." The board orders that a petition to congress for payment for them be prepared.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 60. Congress rejected the petition.—*Ibid.*, II: 79.

" The city pays £157:10:6 "towards the Expenses of the Committee for prevents the spreading of infectious Dissease."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 61.

22 Half of Blackwell's Island is again offered for sale (see Mr 8, 1784), regarding which information is offered by Joseph Hallett of 204 Water St., or by Josiah Blackwell of Newtown, L. I.—*N. Y. Jour.*, Ja 22, 1794.

24 John Butler founds a society of Unitarians in New York. He was doubtless the first Unitarian who preached here. He issued his first public notice on this day.—*Daily Adv.*, Ja 24, 1794; McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, II: 238 *et seq.*; Winsor, VIII: 487. His meeting-place was an "assembly-room" on Cortlandt St., near Broadway.—*Ibid.* A so-called "Unitarian Society" is mentioned in his published notice in the *Daily Adv.*, Mr 14, 1794. His notices ceased in April, two months prior to the arrival in New York, on June 4 (*q.v.*), of Joseph Priestley, the scientist, afterwards known as one of the founders of Unitarianism in America. The first preaching in New York after Unitarianism became recognized as a distinct religious denomination was on April 25, 1819 (*q.v.*). See also Winsor, VIII: 487.

Feb. 3 The common council appoints a committee to determine whether the made ground on the East River front in the vicinity of Wall St. is sufficient to bear buildings of stone or brick.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 62; see also *ibid.*, II: 68, 74–75, and many other similar examples, between 1791 and 1796, showing the operation of the law governing such cases, referred to under date of May 7, 1792 (*q.v.*).

" The common council orders "that the Committee on the erection of the new Watch House fit up the upper Room for the accommodation of the High Constable."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 63. This date probably marks the completion of the building.—See Je 3, 1793.

6 In an "Advertisement," bearing this date, addressed "To the real Republicans of New-York," and signed by Jno. Clark and others, it is said: "The Cap of Liberty has this day been insulted and torn down, in an exulting manner, after having been erected in a peaceable and orderly manner, in the public Porter House, of Charles Gardner. If Republicans suffer such daring and unpresedented conduct to prevail, farewell to Liberty. It is time, fellow-citizens, to drive the Wolves from amongst the sheep, and destroy their Calves."—*Daily Adv.*, F 7, 1794; *Diary*, Mr 7, 1794. This was the first of a series of "Liberty Cap" episodes which stirred public indignation at this time.—See My 18, 1795.

11 A letter, signed "Democrat," is published, appealing to "all true Republicans" to change the names of King, Queens, Princess, and Duke Sts.—*Am. Minerva*, F 11, 1794. This was answered later by "Candor," whose objection was that "The names of towns, cities and streets in America are standing historical monuments; they tell us from what country, whether England, Holland, Germany or France, the first settlers came, and the names of King and Queen street tell us we were once subject to a foreign monarch. This so far from being a reason for abolishing the names, should be a reason for preserving them . . ."—*Ibid.*, Ap 19, 1794; and see D 30, 1793.

Nevertheless, the following notice was published (probably late in the year) regarding alterations made in the names of certain streets, and in the method of numbering the houses:

"What was formerly known by the names of Little Water-street, Albany-pier, Louis, Governeur's, Hallett's and Jones's wharfs, and Front-street, are now called Front-street, from Whitehall to Beekman-slip.

"Little Dock-street, Crugar's wharf, and Water-street, are now called Water-street, from Whitehall-street to Catharine-slip.

"Pearl-street, Great Dock-street, Hanover-square, and Queen-street, are now called Pearl-street, from State-street, near the Battery, to Chatham-street.

"Duke and Stone streets are now called Stone-street, from Whitehall-street to that part of Pearl-street formerly called Hanover-square.

"Princess and Beaver streets are now called Beaver-street.

"The numbers in all the above streets begin at the West end.

"Smith-street, William-street, and King George-street, from the Old-slip to Pearl-street, near Chatham-street, are now called William-street, and the numbers begin at the Old-slip.

"Great George-street and Broadway, are now called Broadway, from the Government-house (where the numbers begin) to a little beyond the Hospital.

"Copsie-street, near the Battery, is now called State-street, and the numbers begin at Whitehall-street.

"Prince-street is now called Rose-street, and the numbers begin at Frankfort-street.

"Golden-hill and John-streets are now called John-street, and the numbers begin at Broadway.

"Crown-street is now Liberty-street, and the numbers begin at Maiden-lane.

"Fletcher and Cooper streets are now called Fletcher-street, and the numbers begin at Pearl-street.

"Little Queen-street, is now Cedar-street, and the numbers begin at William-street.

". . . it was intended by the Corporation, that what was formerly King-street should be called Congress-street, . . . but the Corporation have lately appointed it to be called Pine-street, and the numbers begin at Broadway.

"Maiden-lane and the Fly-market, are uniformly called Market-street in this *Directory* [for 1794]; but the Editor understands, that from Broadway (where the numbers begin) to No. 112, corner

1794 Feb. 11 of Pearl-street, is to continue by the name of Maiden-lane, and from No. 112, to the East-river, is to be called the Fly-market, as formerly, although the numbers are continued on from Broadway to the end of the said market."—*N. Y. Directory*, 1794. See also F 24; Ap 21.

13 The first sheet of De Witt's map of the state of New York, just published, is advertised for sale by Hugh Gaine.—*Daily Adv.*, F 13, 1794.

15 The constitution of "The Democratic Society of the City of New York" is published in full.—*Am. Minerva*, F 20, 1794; *N. Y. Jour.*, F 19, 1794. Regarding the relations of the Democratic and Republican parties at this period, see Ap 3.

17 "A proposal of Zebina Curtis & others for conveying Water into this City" is read in common council and referred to the street committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 63. Still other proposals were submitted in 1795 (*q.v.*, Mr 30 and Ap 7).

24 A large number of inhabitants of Smith St. sign a petition, addressed to the committee of the common council appointed to regulate the streets of the city and re-number the houses (see D 30, 1793), asking that one name be given to Smith St., William St. and King George St., all of which names are at present found in the same street, which begins at the Old Slip and ends in Queen St. The three names tend to perplex strangers; this condition has been a subject of complaint for many years. The petitioners are indifferent as to whether the street be called Smith or William St., but they observe "that there would be a propriety in continuing the name of the street which has been particularly noted for Business, for William Street is more generally known to strangers than either of the others, and which prudence and Policy would dictate should not be altered, particularly when we consider the situation of those who reside therein, being principly merchants in the Dry Goods Line."—From the original MS., in metal file No. 5, city clerk's record-room.

The common council orders that Smith St. (from Duke St. to Maiden Lane), William St. (from Maiden Lane to Frankfort St.), and King George St. (from Frankfort to Queen St.) be considered one continuous street called William St.; also that Broadway (from the government house to Vesey St.), and Great George St. (from Vesey St. to the "Sand Hill cross Road") be one continuous street called "Broad Way;" and that Pearl St., Great Dock St., Hanover Sq., and Queen St. be one continuous street called Pearl St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 65. Regarding Broadway, see also *Man. Com. Coun.* (1863), 551. Modern Pearl St. appears first as "The East River" in 1644 (*Liber* GG: 92, Albany); "The Strand," 1647 (*ibid.*, 166, 204); "The Waal" (sheet-piling or bulkhead), 1659 (*Liber Deeds*, A: 161, 174); Pearl St. from North River to Whitehall St., 1652 (*Liber* HH: 1, Albany); it is shown as one with Dock St., Hanover Square, and Queen St. in 1730 (Pls. 26, 27-a, 27, Vol. I); the western end was called Magazine St. until 1811 (*M. C. C.*, 1784–1831, VI: 574). For the assembling and renaming of other streets, see Ap 21. See also F 11.

" Wm. C. Thompson advertises: "The Tea Water Pump, To be let with two houses—Also half of said pump, house and three large lots of ground to be sold."—*Daily Adv.*, F 24, 1794. See D 6, 1796.

Mar. 3 The Old American Company presents the first opera written and produced in America—"Tammany, Or, The Indian Chief"—the prologue being spoken by Mr. Hodgkinson, who acted the title role, and the epilogue by Mr. Martin; "The overture and accompanyments composed by Mr. Hewit, with new scenery, dresses, and decorations."—*Daily Adv.*, Mr 3, 1794. It was an operatic spectacle, written by Mrs. Hatton, "a lady of this city," who was a sister of Mrs. Siddons and the Kembles.—Ireland, *Records of the N. Y. Stage* (1866), I: 109; Dunlap, *Hist. of the Am. Theatre* (1833), I: 200.

5 John Ireland advertises to let "That beautiful garden, near the Hospital, called the Ranelagh" (see Ap 5, 1788). In the garden are apple, pear, peach, plum, and cherry as well as nut trees, berries of all kinds, flowering shrubs, asparagus, etc. There is a "very elegant green house," as well as a "tolerable good dwelling house adjoining the garden." Applications are to be made to Ireland, on the premises.—*Daily Adv.*, Mr 5, 1794; L. M. R. K., III: 952.

9 Jonathan Ludlow, a friend of De Witt Clinton, writes that the news of the recapture of Toulon is celebrated in New York by "the ringing of Bells firing of Cannon hoisting colours singing & dancing to the Tune of the Carinagnole in the Tontine in the evening & the special meeting of the Democratic Society attended by congratulations & other expressions of republican Joy which was easily read in the Countenances of all the well wishers to the pure cause."—*Letters to De Witt Clinton* (*MS.*), I: 24, in Columbia Univ. Library. Mar. 9

All "True Republicans" are invited to secure tickets for a collation at Corre's Hotel, 69 Broadway, to commemorate the "glorious account" lately received of the recapture of Toulon and the "successes of our brave Republican Friends and Allies." Officers and soldiers of the militia are requested to appear in uniform.—*Daily Adv.*, Mr 10, 1794. American and French officers and about 800 citizens "paraded through several of the Streets with the two Flags join'd and the Liberty Cap, to Corre's Hotel where a Collation was provided for such as had tickets."—*Alex. Anderson's Diary* (*MS.*), in Columbia Univ. Library. 10

Edward Livingston writes from New York to De Witt Clinton: "The English party is apparently annihilated here[;] after finding from two specimens we gave them that the People were no longer desposed to bear the insulting injuries of Britain[,] the warmest of her Friends acknowledge that She has 'misused us past indurance' . . . the Ministerialists now talk of nothing but a Standing Army who are to Swim across the Atlantic & pluck the Crown from Georges Brow—while they give 20000 Dollˢ to fortify our port they are to raise 15 Regiments to garison it—We are in Great Tribulation at the loss of the bill for fortifying the harbour for every Military man that I have conversed with thinks the provision of congress so totally inadequate that we must be forced to Supply the deficiency by Subscription unless the Legislature try a Second bill" (see Mar. 20).—*Letters to De Witt Clinton* (*MS.*), I: 25. 13

For the causes of ill-feeling between the people of the U. S. and England, see McMaster, Vol. II, chapters 8 and 9. They are also indicated in the instructions to Jay on April 19 (*q.v.*), and in the treaty of Nov. 19 (*q.v.*).

"Baron Stuben has been to take a view of the harbor of this city, to ascertain, for his private satisfaction, the best place for erecting fortifications. We hear he is decidedly of opinion, the best place is at the Narrows, several miles from this city. This place was contemplated by the British, during the last war; in case they had been necessited to guard the city from an attack by sea. It is judged that resistance at that place will be as effectual as any other, and certainly a stand at a distance from the city will be the most eligible."—*Am. Minerva*, Mr 17, 1794. 17

" The common council orders that the committee on improvements in the Fields (see Jl 30, 1792) "employ a Person to keep the Boys & Cattle from injuring the Trees."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 68.

The proprietors of hackney carriages publish a scale of fares for different parts of the city, "to prevent impositions by the Coachmen." Among the items are the following: 18

"To take up and set down one or two passengers within the town, to the south of the tea-water-pump," 2s.

"For waiting for company in town, each hour," 4s.

"To carry or fetch one passenger to or from Belvidere, by day," 4s.

"For every one exceeding one," 2s.

"To carry or fetch one or four passengers to or from Belvidere, by night," 8s.

"To go to Bell-View," 16s.

"To go round Apthorp's tour," £1:8.

"To go to Harleam, one day," £1:12.

"To go to Harleam, half a day," £1:8.

"To go to the fort," £2.

"To go to King's Bridge," £2:8.

—*Daily Adv.*, Mr 18, 1794.

George Bunce calls his paper *American Minerva, Patroness of Peace, Commerce, and the Liberal Arts. And the New-York (Evening) Advertiser.* On the following day, the name was shortened to *American Minerva, and the New York (Evening) Advertiser.*—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 381–82. 19

Congress orders that New York and other ports and harbours in the United States be fortified.—*Laws of U. S.*, 3d cong., chap 9. 20

" At a meeting of the citizens at the Coffee House a committee of five is appointed "to dispatch an express to-morrow to the Assembly [at Albany] with a petition for a greater sum for fortifications [see Mr 13]."—*Anderson's Diary*, 1794 (*MS.*), 50. See Mr 26.

Henry Wansey, F. A. S. (a Wiltshire clothier), arrives at New York by boat from New Haven, after passing through Hell Gate. 24

1794 Mar. 24 Of his visit he writes: ". . . We moored our vessel at Burling slip . . . , and . . . I landed, and enquired out the Tontine coffee-house. New York is much more like a city than Boston, having broad footways paved, with a curb to seperate them from the road. The streets are wider, and the houses in a better style. . . . The Tontine tavern and coffee-house is a handsome large brick building; you ascend six or eight steps under a portico, into a large public room, which is the Stock Exchange of New York, where all bargains are made. Here are two books kept, as at Lloyd's, of every ship's arrival and clearing out. This house was built for the accommodation of the merchants, by Tontine shares of two hundred pounds each. It is kept by Mr. Hyde, formerly a woollen draper in London. You can lodge and board there at a common table, and you pay ten shillings currency a day, whether you dine out or not. No appearance of shop windows as in London; only stores, which make no show till you enter the houses. House rent is very dear; a hundred pounds stirling a year is a very usual price for a common storekeeper. . . .

". . . In the evening called on Mr Jay, brother to the Embassador, and took a walk with him and Mr Armstrong, to the Belvidere, about two miles out of New York towards the Sound—an elegant tea drinking house, encircled with a gallery, at one story high, where company can walk round the building and enjoy the fine prospect of New York harbour and shipping . . .

"From hence we crossed the Boston road, to another tea drinking house and garden, the Indian Queen. This place is filled by Frenchmen with their families. Here they all wear the tricoloured cockade, I observed, whether aristocrats or democrats."—*Jour. of an Excursion to the U. S. in the summer of* 1794, by Henry Wansey (Salisbury, 1796), 73–74.

" "Resolved That the Committee appointed for that purpose proceed with the Building of the Steeple of S^{t}. Pauls Church according to the Plan agreed upon by the Vestry."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). The steeple had been designed by James Lawrence (see O 3, 1793). It was finished by Dec. 1 (*q. v.*).

26 An embargo for 30 days is laid on all ships and vessels in the ports of the U. S.—*Laws of U. S.*, 3d cong., p. 140. On April 18 the embargo was extended until May 25.—*Ibid.*, p. 141. See also McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, II: 173–74.

" The legislature passes "An Act authorising the Erecting of Fortifications within this State." This is done because the monies that may be appropriated by the congress for fortifying the city and port of New York may not be sufficient. The sum of £30,000 is appropriated "for the purpose of repairing and erecting fortifications at or near the city and port of New-York." George Clinton, Matthew Clarkson, James Watson, Richard Varick, Nicholas Fish, Ebenezer Stevens, and Abijah Hammond are named commissioners, with full power to repair and erect such fortifications. They are to procure cannon and ammunition, by applying first to the president of the United States. They may appropriate part of the moneys "to the building and equipping of one or more floating batteries." Other commissioners are named for the western and northern frontiers.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1794), chap. 41 (Webster, III: 61). The legislature made further provision on April 6, 1795 (*q. v.*).

27 As "the depredations committed by the Algerine corsairs on the commerce of the United States render it necessary that a naval force should be provided for its protection," congress authorizes the president to provide and equip four ships of 44 guns each and two of 36 guns each.—*Laws of U. S.*, 3d cong., chap 12. The keels of three of these frigates were laid, but when the U. S. made peace with Algiers in 1795 (*q. v.*, S 5), their building was stopped. They were later completed, and the first one, the "United States," was launched on May 10, 1797 (*q. v.*). They were the foundation of the U. S. Navy.—McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, II: 170–71, 323–24.

" The legislature passes an amendment to its act "to prevent the bringing in and spreading of Infectious Distempers in this State." It provides, among other things, that from time to time Governor's Island may be appropriated for the purpose of erecting buildings or tents to accommodate infected persons, in spite of any grant made by the Regents (see Mr 31, 1790).—*Laws of N. Y.* (1794), chap. 53 (Webster, III: 68–69).

" On the night of the 27th, two English vessels attempted to leave port by way of Hell Gate, "nothwithstanding they knew of the embargo." On the morning of the 28th, the collector of the port requested "the Brigadier General of the Militia of this state" to assist him in pursuing and bringing them back, but the time being too short to call out a detachment of militia, "a number of fellow citizens of different regiments stepped into the custom house boat, under the command of an officer, and proceeded up the East River, shortly after which the two elopers were safely moored in our harbour."—*Greenleaf's N. Y. Jour.*, Mr 29, 1794. Mar. 27

31 Gardiner Baker writes from the Exchange to the common council, soliciting their "favour and approbation to occupy the vacant lot of ground, on the corner of Pearl Street fronting the Battery as A Menage for the use of the Present Living Animals and Birds that belong to the Museum [see N 1, 1793] and those that may hearafter [*sic*] be collected, the present number consists of Five Animals and Two Birds." He declares that if his request is granted he will "Caws the Lot to be enclosed with a neat fence, which shall be handsomly painted, so as to be in some measure ornimental."—*Misc. MSS.* (Box B) in N. Y. H. S. The common council acceded to the petition on April 1 (*q. v.*).

Apr. 1 The common council refers to the street committee a petition of William Valleau for permission to erect and fill in a bulkhead "so far into the River in front of his Ship Yard at Corlaers Hook as to enable him to launch Ships."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 69.

" The common council permits Herman Le Roy to plant trees in front of his house in Broadway.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 69.

" The common council grants to Gardiner Baker, keeper of the Museum, "the use of the small Corner Lot at the end of Pearl Street near the Battery."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 70. See, further, S 29.

" The methods employed to prevent yellow fever being conveyed to New York are indicated in a common council order to pay one Verdine Elsworth £47:8 "for the storage of Baggage of Passengers from Phil^{a} during the late infectious Fever—the use of his Boats by the Committee and for subsisting the two Marshalls stationed at Powlus Hook by order of the Committee."

The legislature having granted money to "indemnify" the city "for the Expences incurred last Year in preventing the Malignant Fever at Phil^{a} being brought into this City," the common council orders that the mayor be requested to draw an order, on behalf of the board, on the state treasurer to pay the city treasurer.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 71.

3 The commissioners "appointed to direct the fortifications, proposed at this port," go down to The Narrows. On the following day "they proceeded to Governor's Island, to examine and determine on the most proper places to erect forts and other works for the defence of the city and harbour."—*Greenleaf's N. Y. Jour.*, Ap 5, 1794.

5 "It is in contemplation to add furnaces with apparatus on an entire new plan, to all the fortifications at the entry of the harbours of the United States by which shot may be heated Red Hot, in half the time usually taken for this process."—*Greenleaf's N. Y. Jour.*, Ap 5, 1794.

9 Chief-Justice John Jay, having been called into conference with the president at Philadelphia, writes in a private letter to Mrs. Jay: ". . . The question of war or peace seems to be as much in suspense here as in New York when I left you." On April 10, he added: "The aspect of the times is such, that prudential arrangements calculated on the prospect of war should not be neglected, nor too long postponed . . . Great Britain has acted unwisely and unjustly; and there is some danger of our acting intemperately."—*Corresp. and Pub. Papers of John Jay*, IV: 2–3. See Ap 19.

" "As many people are now setting out trees in the streets of various parts of the city, would it not be advisable to observe some uniformity and exactness in setting them out? In the Broad Way particularly, a continuation of trees from Trinity Church, along what is called Jarvis's Parade, as far as St. Paul's, would look very beautiful, and cause the said Parade to be cool and pleasant for a walk in the summer mornings."—*Diary*, Ap 9, 1794. See also descrip. of Pl. 68-b, I: 452.

14 Mayor Varick, "as one of the Commissioners for erecting Fortifications for the Defence of this City," informs the common council that the commissioners "had determined on the erection of Works on Bedlows Isle & on Ellis's Isle and that the Law under which they acted required that the Land on which the Fortifications are erected must be vested in the People of this State and therefore that it will be necessary for this Board to grant surrender

1794 Apr. 14 & assign the said Isle called Bedlow's Isle & the Soil from high to low Water mark around the said Isle called Ellis's Isle to the People of this State for the Purposes of erecting Fortifications as aforesaid." The board orders that the clerk prepare the draft of a grant and report it to the board.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 71–72. See, further, Ap 21.

" The common council orders that the outside street or wharf from Whitehall Slip to Coenties Slip be 70 ft. wide.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 72. The importance of this brief regulation is fully apparent in an order passed on April 7, 1795 (*q. v.*).

" The common council permits the mayor to plant trees in front of his houses in Broadway.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 72.

18 "Yesterday [April 18], being good Friday, in contempt of Judas the traitor, the seamen on board a Portuguese brig, lying at Jones's wharf, hanged his effigy to the yard arm, where it hung till this day; when, on the firing of several guns, and much noisy vocifiration, it was lowered into the water and roundly ducked, then taken up, dragged through the streets and beat with clubs as it passed, to the no small diversion of the boys and other spectators. Such is the mode some nations adopt to manifest their zeal for religion, and their abhorrence of its enemies."—*Diary*, Ap 19, 1794.

19 The president appoints Chief-Justice Jay envoy entraordinary from the United States "to the Court of His Britannic Majesty." —*Corresp. and Pub. Papers of John Jay*, IV: 6. Jay's instructions, dated May 6, and signed by Edmund Randolph, secretary of state, give a clear statement of the causes and objects of the mission, the principal aim of which was "to repel war, for which we are not disposed, and into which the necessity of vindicating our honor and our property may, but can alone, drive us; to prevent the British ministry, should they be resolved on war, from carrying with them the British nation; and, at the same time, to assert, with dignity and firmness, our rights, and our title to reparation for past injuries." These injuries and ways of redress are thus concisely summarized:

"I. One of the causes of your mission being the vexations and spoliations committed on our commerce by the authority of instructions from the British Government, you will receive from the Secretary of State the following documents [the official correspondence with Great Britain] . . . You will perceive that one of the principles, upon which compensation is demanded for the injuries . . . is, that provisions . . . are not to be ranked as contraband . . . Compensation for all the injuries sustained, and captures, will be strenuously pressed by you . . . If the British ministry should hint at any supposed predilection in the United States for the French nation, as warranting the whole or any part of these instructions, you will stop the progress of this subject, as being irrelative to the question in hand. It is a circumstance which the British nation have no right to object to us; because we are free in our affections and independent in our government. But it may be safely answered, upon the authority of the correspondence between the Secretary of State and Mr. Hammond, that our neutrality has been scrupulously observed."

"II. A second cause of your mission, but not inferior in dignity to the preceding, though subsequent in order, is to draw to a conclusion all points of difference between the United States and Great Britain, concerning the treaty of peace. . . . You were a minister at its [the treaty's] formation, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs when the sentiments of the Congress, under the confederation, were announced through your office; and as Chief Justice you have been witness to what has passed in our courts, and know the real state of our laws, with respect to British debts."

III, IV, and V. Jay is given discretion as to entering into negotiations for a commercial treaty; and, if he so decides, he shall make a treaty with certain stated objects, relating to reciprocity, imports, safety of neutral commerce, contraband, blockade, visit and search, privateers, export of military stores, convoy of merchant ships, fishing grounds, inheritance by aliens, sale of prizes of war, pirates, shipwreck, safety of Americans in British dominions in times of war, consuls, Indian wars, troops in Canada along Great Lakes, etc. General instructions are added regarding such treaty.—*Ibid.*, IV: 10–21. See My 12, and N 19.

21 A "fatigue party, consisting of about 50 officers of the regiments of artillery and brigade of militia, of this city," perform a day's work on the fortifications on Governor's Island.—*Daily Adv.*, Ap 22, 1794.

In accordance with the common council's order of April 14 (*q. v.*), the clerk produces "the Draft of Grant to the people of this State of Bedlows Isle & the Soil from high to low Waters Mark around Ellis's Isle for the purpose of erecting Fortifications for the Defence of this City and no other with a proviso that whenever all or any part of the Premisses shall be no longer used for the purpose of Fortifications the same be revert to & vest in this Corporation." The board approves and orders that the grant be engrossed, sealed, and signed by the mayor.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 73; *Liber E of City Grants*, p. 22 (in comptroller's office). *Cf.*, however, Je 7 and 13, and Ag 10, 1796. Apr. 21

" The common council orders that a ferry be established between New York and Nutten (Governor's) Island, and appoints a committee to report regulations for it.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 73. On May 5, this committee reported that it had agreed with John Hillyer to keep this ferry for one year from May 1, "He to provide a sufficient number of good Boats to carry Passengers and to receive three pence for each Passenger, to carry all fatigue Parties gratis & to keep in Repair the Ferry Stairs & to have the exclusive Priviledge of the Ferryage."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 75. See, however, Je 22, 1795.

" The common council orders that the artillery officers and the officers of Col. Post's light infantry companies have permission "to exercise in the Saloon of the City Hall."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 73.

" The common council orders that the following alterations be made in the names of the following streets: Stone St., Duke St., and the little street from Duke St. to Hanover Sq., to be considered one continuous street, and named Stone St.; Verlettenbergh and Garden Sts. to be one continuous street named Garden St.; King St. to be named Pine St.; Little Queen to be Cedar; Crown to be Liberty; Prince to be Rose; and Beaver and Princess Sts. to be one continuous street named Beaver St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 73–74. See also F 11.

22 A number of cartmen volunteer "to go on Governor's Island on Saturday next [April 26], to assist building the Batteries." They appeal to other New York cartmen, "possessed of the least spark of patriotism," to meet at the ferry stairs at Whitehall at eight o'clock that morning.—*Daily Adv.*, Ap 23, 1794.

23 A news item states: "We hear that the Tammany Society are determined to improve the present opportunity of adding to the incidents of their distinguished zeal for the safety and welfare of the Republic in general and of this port and city in particular, by turning out to work with their own hands upon the fortifications in the harbor. By actions of this kind, the dignity and honor of true Republicans is shown."—Kilroe, *St. Tammany*, 187–88, citing *Columbian Gaz.*, Ap 23, 1794. See My 2. For the reasons for these patriotic demonstrations on the part of the citizens, see Mr 13.

28 This is the day appointed for the Democratic Society to work on the fortifications on Governor's Island.—*Daily Adv.*, Ap 26, 1794. According to a letter of April 3, the Democratic Soc. of N. Y. City, of which James Nicholson was president, had "the same objects in view" as the Republican Society of Ulster County. —*Ibid.*, Ap 17, 1794.

May 2 The members of the Tammany Society were to meet on this day at "Tammanial Hall," to go to work on the fortifications on Governor's Island.—*The Diary*, Ap 29, 1794.

In the evening, the "English Republicans" or "natives of Great Britain, and Ireland" were to meet at "Mr. Ellis's Tavern in Water-street, near Crane Wharf," to fix a day to work on the fortifications.—*Daily Adv.*, Ap 30, 1794. They appointed May 10 for the purpose.—*Diary*, My 3, 1794.

" The students of Columbia College meet at "the old coffee house" and fix upon May 8 for assisting at the fortifications on Governor's Island.—*The Diary*, My 2, 1794.

" "To be sold at auction, On Friday, the 9th May, at 12 o'clock on the premises. The materials of the City tavern [see Ja 24, 1793], and the two adjoining buildings, the purchaser to remove the same, on or before the 15th June. A. L. Bleecker and Sons."—*Daily Adv.*, My 2, 1794.

3 The "Republican Ship-Carpenters" are this day to meet at "Eden Hunt's Tavern, Water-street," to decide when to work on the fortifications on Governor's Island.—*Daily Adv.*, My 1, 1794.

" "The Journeymen Hatters . . . , who may be inclined to assist at the public works, now going forward at Governor's Island," are requested to meet on the evening of May 5, "at the house of Mr. Bush in the Fields."—*Daily Adv.*, My 3, 1794.

1794 May 5 This is the day appointed by the cordwainers of the city to work on Governor's Island. They are to meet at "the house of Mrs. Amory."—*Diary*, My 3, 1794.

" "The Lawyers, disposed to contribute their labor towards completing the fortifications on Governor's Island are requested to meet at Hunter's Tavern tomorrow [May 6] to make necessary arrangements."—*Daily Adv.*, My 5, 1794.

6 This is the day appointed by the St. Andrews Society of the State of New York to work at the fortifications "now erecting upon Governor's Island."—*Daily Adv.*, My 5, 1794.

7 A "Professorship of Humanity" is instituted at Columbia College.—*Assemb. Jour.*, 18th sess., 85. This was filled by the Rev. Elijah D. Rattoone.—*Hist. of Columbia Univ.*, 78–79.

" The "Peruke-Makers and Hair Dressers" of this city are to work on this day on "the fortifications now erecting on Governor's Island." They are to assemble at the Exchange.—*Daily Adv.*, My 6, 1794.

" A committee of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen is appointed "to confer with the Commissioners of Fortifications, to ascertain when it would be most desirable for the Society to assist at the public works on Governor's Island."—*Annals* of the society (1882), 31. Arrangements were subsequently made to contribute a day's work.—*Daily Adv.*, My 24, 1794.

" The students at law are requested to meet at "Mr. Hunter's tavern, Broadway, late Corre's hotel," on May 8th, to appoint a day "to contribute their labor towards compleating the fortifications on Governor's Island."—*Daily Adv.*, My 7, 1794.

8 "The Patriotic Grocers of this City who are disposed to assist at the Fortifications erecting on Governor's Island, are requested to meet at the Old Coffee House," on the evening of May 9.—*Daily Adv.*, My 8, 1794.

9 The Chamber of Commerce passes resolutions approving of Jay's mission to England.—*Daily Adv.*, My 10, 1794. See also N 19, 1794, and Jl 21, 1795.

10 The "patriotic Schoolmasters in this city" made arrangements "at citizen Gad Ely's schoolroom," on May 6, to assist at the fortifications on Governor's Island on the afternoons of this Saturday and the next.—*Diary*, My 8, 1794.

" "The zeal of our fellow citizens, in aiding at the Fortifications does not yet abate, though there have been bodies of volunteers of 50 to 100 every day during the past 3 weeks."—*Greenleaf's N. Y. Jour.*, My 10, 1794.

12 Chief-Justice Jay, envoy extraordinary to Gt. Britain (see Ap 19), sails from New York for England. A large number of citizens, assemble at the Battery, cheer and fire a salute as his vessel passes out of the North River. The Tammany Society celebrated its anniversary in the evening and toasted his mission as well as success to the armies of France.—*Daily Adv.*, My 13, 1794.

Writing to Mrs. Jay, in a farewell note on May 12, Mr. Jay said: ". . . I have seen this day's newspapers, and the Philadelphia democratic resolutions published in them. They give me no concern, and I hope they will be equally indifferent to you. The less you say on such subjects, the less you will flatter the importance of those who may not wish us well . . ."—*Corresp. and Pub. Papers of John Jay*, IV: 21. In a footnote, Henry P. Johnston, editor of Jay's letters, adds this explanation: ". . . The resolutions referred to in the letter were adopted by one of the many Democratic clubs in the country which grew out of, and formed the popular enthusiasm over, the French Revolution. The Philadelphia Society denounced the English mission less than it reflected upon the President's appointment of Jay. It was claimed that his office of Chief Justice had been degraded to partisan uses—a step 'the most unconstitutional and dangerous in the annals of the United States'."

" "Great credit is due to the citizens of New York for the spirit and unanimity with which they aid the works on Governor's Island. The voluntary services performed on the fortification amounts to many thousand days works. The zeal of all parties in this business proves, that however men may differ on speculative points, or certain measures of government of little importance, yet all men agree to put the country in a posture of defence. The difference of parties seems to be this; whether we shall go to war before it is necessary or not."—*Am. Minerva*, My 12, 1794.

" "The patriotic republican Bakers" of the city are to meet "at the flag staff, on the battery to contribute one day to the erection of the fortifications on Governor's Island."—*Diary*, My 8, 1794.

The coopers are "to attend at Whitehall Dock" on this day, for the same purpose.—*Daily Adv.*, My 9, 1794. May 12

This is the day appointed by the tallow chandlers "to contribute their labour" toward erecting fortifications on Governor's Island. Boats are to be provided at the exchange.—*Daily Adv.*, My 9, 1794. "

The members of the Provident Society were requested "to attend at White Hall Dock" on this day to work on the fortifications.—*Daily Adv.*, My 10, 1794. "

The common council passes ordinances for "filling in Greenwich St. from Rector Street to the Battery;" and for "making the side Walks from Pearl Street to front Street."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 77. 14

This day was scheduled by the tanners and curriers for their work on the Governor's Island fortifications.—*Diary*, My 15, 1794. 16

The "Moulders and others belonging to the Foundaries in this city," at a meeting held "at Brenneysen's tavern" on May 15, agreed to work on the fortifications on Governor's Island on May 17.—*Diary*, My 15, 1794. 17

"Citizens Roquet and Migevaut" publish an advertisement in French that they "have opened an Academy of Arms, Dance, etc. at their lodgings in the Ambuscade hotel No. 241 Broad Way near the Bowling Green."—*Greenleaf's N. Y. Jour.*, My 24, 1794. "

Henry Wansey records (see, however, My 12): "Dined with Mr. Jay [see Mr 24], and in the evening went to the [John Street] theatre, with Mrs. Sands and her two daughters. . . . the actors mostly from England: price of admittance to the boxes, one dollar. A very bad theatre; a new one [the Park] is going to be built by subscription, under the direction of Hodgkinson, the present manager . . . 19

"In 1740, there was but one[!] printing press in New York; now there are near twenty, and some map engravers. The following newspapers are published at New York: the *Daily Advertiser, American Minerva, Daily Gazette, Diary, Evening Post, Greenleaf's; New York Journal*, and one other that I do not know the name of [*The Herald*]. [There were at least two presses here in 1740.]

". . . I moved to more private lodgings, at Mrs. Loring's, near the battery. This is the pleasantest situation imaginable. Our common sitting room was fifty feet by thirty, and twenty in height, with windows on two sides of it. As we sat at dinner, we could see the vessels, on one side of the room, sailing out of the harbour; and on the other, the same turning up Hudson's River, apparently sailing round the house, within fifty yards of us . . . At this house lodged Mr. Genet, the late French Embassador; . . .

"Mr. Genet is on the eve of marriage with General Clinton's daughter. Being a Girondist, he must not return to France again: he has now bought an estate near Jamaica, in Long Island, where he intends wholly to reside . . ."—*Journal of an Excursion to the U. S.*, 75–76.

On this day, the "members of the Deacon Society of this city, who propose assisting at the Fortifications erecting on Governor's Island," are to meet at "the Grand Deacon's house, in James's Street."—*Daily Adv.*, My 17, 1794. "

"The Journeymen Cabinet Makers" were requested, on May 15, "to attend the Masters with their apprentices" at the house of Jacob Brower, 59 Nassau St., on the 20th, to assist at the fortifications on Governor's Island.—*Diary*, My 15, 1794. 20

The German Society of New York, at a meeting presided over by the Baron Frederick William von Steuben, adopts a resolution that "all its members and all the German inhabitants of New York in general if it were desired, should work for a day at the forts which have just been commenced on Governor's Island."—*Life of Steuben*, by Frederick Kapp (N. Y., 1859), 594. See Je 5. 21

"The New York Society for the information and assistance of persons emigrating from foreign countries" is established. It is made necessary by the great increase of emigration from Europe to the United States, due to "the oppressions of many of the governments of Europe, and the public calamities likely to ensue." Coming to America for protection and safety, they sustain inconveniences on their arrival "in consequence of their being unacquainted with the manners and customs of the country, and the most eligible mode of establishing themselves in their several professions." The society adopts a constitution. The president is Wm. Sing, and the secretary L. Wayland.—*Am. Minerva*, Jl 15, 1794. See O 15 and 21. 22

The "Republican Stone-Cutters in this City" are to go to 24

1794 Governor's Island this day to contribute one day's labor to the
My 24 fortifications."—*Daily Adv.*, My 24, 1794.

" The Gen. Soc. of Mechanics and Tradesmen is to contribute a day's work at the fortifications. See My 7; see also *Diary*, May 31, 1794; and Wansey's *Jour.* (1796), 81.

26 The common council orders "that an Ordinance be prepared to prevent the danger arising from the watering of Horses at the public Pumps."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 79. The title of the ordinance, as passed on June 2, is "A Law to prevent danger from Horses going loose or at large in the Streets of the City of New York."—*Ibid.*, II: 80.

28 Wansey goes to Governor's Island to see the fortifications. "General Clinton was there to inspect the trying of some cannon just planted on the new battery, . . . and we . . . afterwards returned with his Excellency, in his eight-oared barge. . . .

"I went . . . to the federal hall, . . .; there I was shewn a handsome library, with a large collection of books; some good paintings also by Trumbull (an American artist, student under West) of General Washington, Governor Clinton, and Mr. Hamilton."—Wansey's *Jour.*, 82–83.

29 This is the day appointed by the "associated body of House Carpenters of the City," on May 26, for their work on the fortifications on Governor's Island. They are to meet "at the Flag-Staff on the Battery."—*Daily Adv.*, My 26; see also Je 3.

31 Wansey describes "Dickson's cotton manufactory at Hell Gates, about five miles from New York;" also one at Brooklyn. He mentions one at Beverley, Mass., and another at "Paterson, fifteen miles west of New York." He adds shrewd critical observations on the way these establishments should be conducted.—Wansey's *Jour.*, 83–85.

June Hugh Torrance, president of the associated body of house
3 carpenters of the city, announces that they are to meet in front of Trinity Church this morning to go to work on the fortifications at Governor's Island. All carpenters are invited "to join in the laudable fatigues of the day."—*Daily Adv.*, Je 3, 1794.

The "Republican Irishmen" are asked to meet in the evening "at Mr. Hunter's Hotel, Broadway."—*Ibid.* They appointed June 11, but on that day postponed the work till the 14th.—*Ibid.*, Je 11, 1794.

" "John Jacob Astor, No. 149 Broad-Way, Corner of Crown-street, Gives Cash for all kinds of Furs; and has for sale A Quantity of Hatter's Fur. Also to Let on Leases Several pleasant situated Lots of Ground, in the Bowery a little North of the Bull's Head Tavern."—*N. Y. Daily Gaz.*, Je 3, 1794.

4 Rev. Joseph Priestley, LL.D., arrives from England. Addresses from the colleges and societies of New York are presented to him, including the Democratic Soc., the Tammany Soc., the Associated Teachers, and the Republican Natives of Gt. Britain and Ireland. He declines to join the Democratic Society. As explained by Henry Wansey, "The first principles of this Club is a rooted aversion to the government and policy of Great Britain; and a close attachment to French politics."—Wansey's *Jour.*, 87–90, 261–83; *Observations on the Emigration of Dr. Joseph Priestley, and on the several addresses delivered to him, on his arrival at New York*, a religious-political pamphlet, by William Cobbett (London, 1794). Later editions appeared under Cobbett's pseudonym "Peter Porcupine."—*Sabin's Dict.*, IV: 185–86. See also McMaster, II: 207.

" Wansey, describing the public buildings in New York, says the "Governor's House" is "a very handsome brick building, with a portico, similar to the mansion house in London. . . ." The exchange, he says, "is a very poor building, standing on arches." It has been "disused since the Tontine coffee house was built, at which place the merchants now meet and transact their business."—Wansey's *Jour.*, 92–93.

"The Library, or Literary Coffee-house, now building, is in form and style something similar to the governor's house, though not so large."—*Ibid.*, 93. The Society Library on Nassau St. was under construction at this time.—See My 16, 1793, and Ap, 1795. Wansey's observation doubtless applied to the library rather than to the Tontine Coffee House in Wall St., which had recently been completed.—Compare the view of the library (in Keep's *Hist. of the N. Y. Society Library*, 230) with the view of the government house (Pls. 63 and 66); and see the view of the Tontine Coffee House (Pl. 69, Vol. I).

"Columbia College is a handsome old edifice. The Hospital and the Workhouse appear in the same style, and adjoin to it."—Wansey's *Jour.*, 93. See Landmark Map, Vol. III.

"In the front of Trinity Church is a monument to the memory June
of General Montgomery."—*Ibid.*, 93. This, of course, is an error 4
for St. Paul's Chapel.

" The constitution of the N. Y. Tontine Assn. bears this date. It states that 203 shares were subscribed for, at $200 a share, severally depending upon a life selected by each subscriber, who stated the age, etc. of each nominee, during whose natural existence he was to receive his equal proportion of the net income of the establishment. Upon the death of the nominee, the subscriber's interest ceased, and his interest became thereby merged in the owners of the surviving nominees. The "nominations" by the subscribers were not completed until March, 1795.

The preamble names its building the Tontine Coffee House. It directs that it be kept and used as a coffee-house. On the opening of the Merchants' Exchange, a little to the west on the opposite side of Wall St., the interests of the shareholders demanded a change in this particular; and they applied to the court of chancery for permission to let the premises for general business purposes; and by its decree in 1834 the restrictions were removed.—From article by Fredk. De Peyster in *Man. Com. Coun.* (1852), 458–59. *The Constitution and Nominations of the Subscribers to the Tontine Coffee-House* (47 pp., 4to) was published in 1796. There is a copy with the De Peyster papers, in the N. Y. Hist. Soc.

For full account of the tontine system, and the early history of this association, see the De Peyster article, *op. cit.*, and an account published by him in 1855. See, further, Ja 21, 1797.

" George Bunce and Noah Webster establish *The Herald; a Gazette for the Country* as the semi-weekly edition of *The American Minerva* (see D 9, 1793).—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 436; Early Newspapers, II: 420.

5 The first American neutrality act is passed by Congress.—Winsor, VII: 465. It defines the principles of neutrality, and prescribes penalties for their infraction.—*Acts of Congress.*

" The German Society assembles in the morning "at the Lutheran school-house in Nassau St., and, led by their president, proceeds with flying colors and music, through Broadway, down Whitehall, to Governor's Island." Here the mayor allotted places to them and they worked until sunset.—*Life of Frederick William von Steuben*, by Friedrich Kapp (N. Y., 1859), 594.

6 The governors of the N. Y. Hospital agree upon an address to the citizens, as an appeal for contributions, and they order that it be signed by their president and published. It contains a history of the society and of its building, beginning with 1770, when first organized; followed by the petition of March, 1770, to Lieut.-Gov. Colden for incorporation; the grant of a charter on June 13, 1771; the raising of funds under the provisions of a by-law; the petition of Feb. 2, 1772, from the governors to the assembly asking for a grant of money, and the act passed giving them £800 per annum for 20 years; the arrival from England of Dr. John Jones with a proposed plan of a building, which after some alterations was approved by the governors; the partial destruction by fire of the unfinished building, Feb. 28, 1775, involving a loss of £7,000; the society's petition, in the next month, to the assembly for a grant of £4,000, which, being secured, was spent in rebuilding; the occupation of the building during the war as a British garrison; its later restoration, and first occupancy as a hospital in January, 1791; the memorial in 1792, which secured from the assembly a grant of £2,000 for five years, etc.—*Daily Adv.*, Je 21, 1794.

" Dr. John Rodgers, president of the "New York Society for promoting Christian Knowledge and Piety," publishes the constitution of this society, one of the objects of which is to distribute the Bible and religious tracts among the poor.—*Herald*, O 27, 1794. The annual meeting on June 5, 1795, was held in the federal hall.—*Greenleaf's N. Y. Jour.*, Je 13, 1795.

7 The "Yankees," resident in New York, "who are desirous of adding their Republican mite in forwarding the fortifications on Governor's Island," are requested to meet at the "Coffee House" on June 12.—*Am. Minerva*, Je 7, 1794. This was the Merchants' Coffee House.—L. M. R. K., III: 979.

10 A committee of the common council, appointed to confer with Trinity corporation regarding a petition which the church has made, reports, and the board decides to "grant their Estate and Interest in the Soil between High & low Water Mark so far into the River as to extend to the East side of a Street, of 50 feet wide, 150 feet West of Washington Street" (which is to be continued).

1794 June 10 This is on condition that Trinity corporation, without delay, "dig out Greenwich Street agreeable to the Regulation thereof, so as to make it convenient for the passing of Carriages of Pleasure & Burthen And also that they do without delay lay a good & sufficient Wharf or Bulkhead, the outerpart of which to be 210 feet from Washington Street aforesaid and make the said Street of 50 feet wide and keep the same together with the said Wharf or Bulkhead in good order & Repair."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 81–82. This resolution was delivered to Trinity vestry on June 16, and accepted. —*Ibid.*, II: 87; *Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). See, further, Jl 14. This is the first proposal in regard to the opening of the street later known as West St. In 1798 (*q.v.*, Feb. 12), the city sought power from the legislature to make this street. Concerning the date of actual opening, see descrip. of Pl. 71, I: 456, where it appears that, while West St. existed in some form as early probably as 1800, it was not actually laid out and regulated until 1830.

" The common council orders payment of £34:4 to Evert Bancker, Jr., "for the ball^{ce} of his Acc^{t} for numbering the Houses;" £109: 17:10 to Isaac Terboss "for paint^{g} & putting up the numbers & Names of the Streets;" and £31:5 to Wm. J. Elsworth "for tin plates for the numbers."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 82. On March 9, 1795, £1:12:6 was paid "for putting up the Names of Streets 6th Ward."—*Ibid.*, II: 132. This was in accordance with the method adopted on Dec. 30, 1793 (*q. v.*). On Oct. 30, 1797, the common council paid £9:3:6 to Josiah Furman "for numbering the Houses in several Streets 5th & 7th W^{ds}."—*Ibid.*, II: 402.

12 Gov. Clinton issues an order that "All Ships and Vessels of War belonging to Foreign Nations other than such as are employed in Commerce, coming into this Harbour, are forbid approaching the City nearer than one mile Southward of the Southermost Point of Governor's Island: And all Ships and other Vessels of the Description first mentioned now in this Port, are with all convenient speed to remove to a situation conformable to the above."—*Daily Adv.*, Je 13, 1794.

13 At about this time Henry Wansey returned to New York. He thus refers to the favourite lodging-houses: "Mrs. Loring's pleasant lodging house being too full to admit me, I took up my quarters at Mrs. Gordon's No. 137, Greenwich-street, a new built pleasant house; paying eight dollars a week, for lodging and boarding."—Wansey's *Jour.*, 199.

16 The common council orders payment of £20:14:7 "for the Expences of the Corporation on Gov^{rs} Island" (see S 9, 1793).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 83.

" The common council appoints a committee "for purchasing Materials for the erection of a new Alms House." Ald. Stoutenburgh is made chairman.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 83. See Je 30.

19 Grant Thorburn, writing in 1845 of events and the appearance of the city at this period, said, among other things:

"There was only one hosiery-store in the city; it was kept by Mr. Winslow, at number nine Wall-street . . . Then, there was not a broker in Wall-street . . . Mr. Winslow's shop was in an old frame-building, next house to the corner of Wall and Broad-streets, on the Broadway side, in Wall-street. The first house round the corner, in Broad-street, was an old Dutch frame-building, the gable-end fronting the street, with five or six steps to climb up to the stoop, having a broad board on each side of the door, forming a comfortable seat for eight persons. Here John Babb kept an iron cage manufactory, wherein to confine tame birds in a free country. It was from this stoop that general Hamilton addressed the sovereign people, assembled in front of the old City-hall, in 1795, to consider on, dispose of, and discuss the merits of the famous British treaty, whose fate was then pending before Congress. [Here he describes the burning of the treaty at Bowling Green.] A large buttonwood-tree stood at the corner of Broad and Wall-streets at that time . . . [see descrip. of Pl. 67, I: 446]. I verily believe it had stood there since the days of Governour Van Twiller. On the opposite corner, where Burtsell keeps his blank-books [in 1845], there stood the only [not so] watch-house then in New-York. Next to the watch-house, in Broad-street, was the residence of the worthy and venerable Doctor Anthon. Lower down dwelt Conrad W. Ham, who, for crackers, cakes, oly cooken, was second to none, (excepting Nicholas Bogart.) On the opposite side was the house of Alderman John Nitchie. These three were the last of the Mohicans, and with them may be said to have perished the last of the Dutch dynasty in Broad-street." (pp. 148–150.)

"In my own time I remember the old Tea-water pump, which stood between Centre and the rear of the lots on Chatham-street; which was then, in 1794, considered the only water we could obtain fit for drawing tea. It was brought to our doors, and sold for a penny-bill per gallon. It has long been out of use, and was, I believe, filled up about eighteen years ago. I found the water brought by a pipe into a liquor store, in the house No. 126 Chatham-street. I drank of it to revive recollections." (p. 214.)—Thorburn, *Fifty Years Reminiscences of New-York* (1845). June 19

" A list is prepared of the proprietors, tenants, and measurements of Old Slip, from Pearl to Front St.—See the original MS. (item No. 1805 from Holden sale) in N. Y. H. S.

20 John Ireland conveys to the city as much land as may be necessary to continue Barley St., at its present width, from its termination at the east side of Ireland's land, through his land, to that of Trinity corporation.—*Liber Ancient Conveyances*, I: 22, in register's office. Barley St. was the name of the present Duane St., from Greenwich to Pearl St.—See L. M. R. K., III: 998.

21 The sail-makers of New York are to meet at the exchange "to join the fatigue" at the fortifications.—*Greenleaf's N. Y. Jour.*, Je 21, 1794.

23 The first regiment of militia of New York City and County, and other citizens, assemble on their regimental parade, and proceed to Governor's Island, where they perform a day's labour on the fortifications. This "fatigue party" consisted of 264 men.—*Diary*, Je 24, 1794.

" The "Patriotic Sawyers" are to meet on this day "at Hunter's Hotel, Broadway," to appoint a day for work at the fortifications. —*Greenleaf's N. Y. Jour.*, Je 18, 1794.

" Wansey mentions James Rivington in his journal as "the bookseller, formerly of St. Paul's Church-yard," and who is "still a chearful old man."—Wansey's *Jour.*, 214.

25 "The Commissioners appointed to repair and erect Fortifications in the City of New-York and its vicinity, present their thanks to the members of the Corporations, the Militia and the different Societies . . . of their fellow citizens who have contributed their aid in forwarding the works on Governor's Island. Considering the advantages which will at all times result from being in a respectable state of defence, the benevolent uses to which those works may be applied by affording proper places of confinement for Culprits, and thereby forwarding the views of the legislature in mitigating the rigor of our criminal code, the incompetence of the sum allowed, and the difficulty of procuring laborers at this season of the year, the Commissioners feel themselves justified in calling on their fellow citizens for a continuance of their generous aid . . ."—*Daily Adv.*, Je 25, 1794.

29 Gravesend (Coney Island) is already a "summer resort," according to Wansey, who says: "A Mr. Bailey, of New York, has just built a very handsome tea-drinking pleasure house, to accommodate parties who come hither from all the neighbouring parts; he intends also to have bathing machines, and several species of entertainment. . . . So much company resort to this pleasant island on each fine Sunday, from New York and other places, as to keep four large ferry boats, holding twenty persons each, in constant employ. Between three and four thousand persons had passed over that day."—Wansey's *Jour.*, 218–19.

30 Wansey makes the following observations about New York: "It is a clean, healthy town, the streets pitched with pebbles, and the foot-way paved and raised as in our principal towns; in some places with broad stone, in others with brick only.

"The soil is very sandy, and soon burnt up by the sun; it would take rain almost every other day. The water is very bad to drink, except at one pump in Queen-street, which is called the tea-water pump; and another at Mrs. Loring's & near the Battery. . . .

"In respect to their buildings, I date a new era from their acceptance of the federal constitution. Then they began to feel themselves united as a nation, and all their public works and undertakings seem to have commenced in a more important style.

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"Most of the families of New York have black servants. I should suppose that nearly one fifth of the inhabitants are negroes, most of whom are free, and many in good easy circumstances.

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"A friend wrote me from thence in December, 1794, that there had been upwards of eight hundred and fifty new houses built that year, and yet hardly one to be got, though the rents were

1794 June 30 doubled within the last seven years. This is owing to the great increase of its trade, and it bids fair in my opinion, to be the largest city in the union. . . .

"They have some very elegant chariots, coaches, and post-chaises. I saw the chariot of a maiden lady (with a Dutch name) who lives a few miles out of New York, that cost eight hundred guineas. It was built in England (by Hatchet, I believe.) In country places they are fond of driving one horse chaises, on account of the bye roads. . . .

"No stages are allowed to travel on Sunday. The day, however, is not so rigidly observed as formerly. . . .

"All vegetables are very dear; Mrs. M— told me, it cost her generally half a dollar a day for cabbages, carrots, and potatoes, and but a moderate sized family.

"Almost all the beer drank at New York is brewed in London. They have one or two breweries here, but they do not succeed very well. I was often in company, at dinner, with a Mr. Leipner, who owns the brewery in Greenwich-street. He says, there is not barley enough raised for home consumption, . . . They [the farmers] do not drink much beer themselves, preferring cyder and whiskey, which they get without buying."

Wansey here mentions the prices of various provisions.—Wansey's *Jour.*, 226–31.

He also describes the mode of conducting an election: "The mode of election is as plain and simple as possible. I was at New York during the election: I saw no additional bustle in the streets. The names of the Candidates having been published, the proper officers went about, through every ward, door by door, and received each persons vote, in writing sealed up, which was afterwards opened before the Committee, setting in the Hall, and there registered. No canvas by the Members; no holiday on the occasion; no appearance of tumult or inebriation. The sums total for each Candidate being made up, they are inserted in the newspapers." He cites an instance of electioneering, which was universally reprobated.—*Ibid.*, 241–42.

" The common council pays Ald. Stoutenburgh (chairman of the committee for building a new almshouse) £1,000 towards materials for that purpose.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 85. For later expenses, see Ap 5, Je 27, 1796.

" The common council orders payment of £2:16 for lamp-posts, £7:4 for watchmen's boxes, and £14:11 for "a Fence Gov^{t} House."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 85.

July — Professor Samuel Latham Mitchill makes a report to the Senatus Academicus on "the present state of Learning in the College, collected from written statements handed in by the Professors." This includes a detailed account of the courses given at Columbia.—*Hist. of Columbia Univ.*, 1754–1904, 77–80.

1 Anderson says: On this day "Tisdale & Tanner (Engravers) made me a visit & look'd over my Copperplates &c."—From *Alex. Anderson's Diary, for* 1794 (*MS.*), in Columbia Univ. Library, 120.

4 Payments made by the city for the celebration of the Fourth of July this year consist of £73:19:4 for gunpowder; £22:11 for a public dinner; £10 for the constables, etc.; £6:12 "for the Sextons of the Churches for ringing Bells;" and £25:7:6 for gunpowder for the militia.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 89, 93.

8 "The committee appointed to report on the most eligible situation for erecting a new Theatre request the favour of all those gentlemen who have already subscribed, also those who wish to become subscribers, to attend this Evening, 8 o'clock at the Tontine Coffee House."—*Daily Adv.*, Jl 8, 1794. See Ag 19. The "New Theatre" here projected later became famous as the Park Theatre. Brown says that plans for the theatre were furnished in 1793 by Mark Isambard Brunel, the French engineer who built the Thames tunnel.—Brown, *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, I: 11. See also descrip. of Pl. 91, III: 577. When the theatre was opened on Ja 29, 1798 (*q. v.*), credit for its construction was given to the Messrs. Mangin.

14 The common council permits "a Society of young Men by the name of the Honarian Society" to use "the Room in the City Hall in common with the other Societies."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 87. According to a permit of July 21, this was the common council chamber. On that day "the Society of Teachers in this City" were given permission to meet in "the Common Council Chamber at such times as it shall not be wanted for public use or occupied by the Societies who have the use of it."—*Ibid.*, II: 89–90. *Cf.* Ap 15, 1793.

July 14 In connection with the grant of water lots to Trinity corporation, and the making of streets on soil so gained and filled in (see Je 10), the street committee reports to the common council that it has "caused a Survey to be made (and which is herewith presented to the Board) of that part of Greenwich Washington Reade & Duane Streets which are connected with the Grant agreed to be made to the Corporation of Trinity Church." It also makes the following suggestions:

"First That the Grant heretofore promised to the said Corporation [Trinity] between Chambers and Reade Streets be limited to the dotted Line intersecting the said Grant, from the East Corner thereof on Washington Street & Reade Street to a Point on the West side thereof so as to be parallel to the line of Duane Street. Note the Angle B.

"second That the said Corporation be requested to Release to this Board the Land which lies adjoining to the River west of Washington Street and between Reade & Duane Streets. If the said two Objects be obtained, a spacious Square will be formed between Washington Street and the new Street intended in the Front on Hudsons River and open to the Harbor or Bason that may hereafter be made in front thereof."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 87, 92. Trinity vestry acceded to these proposals.—*Ibid.*, II: 90. In 1807, Duane Market was built on the "spacious Square" west of Washington St., between Reade and Duane Sts.—L. M. R. K., III: 958.

17 A list is prepared of the proprietors and tenants of Wall St. from Pearl to Front St.—See the original MS. (item No. 1822 from Holden sale), in N. Y. H. S.

28 Robespierre, after having put to death 2,774 persons, is himself guillotined, and the "Reign of Terror" ends.—Guizot, etc.

Aug. — The following detailed description is published to accompany an engraved view of Belvedere House (see Pl. 60-a, Vol. I): "Belvedere House . . . is situated on the banks of the East river, about a quarter of a mile beyond the pavement of the eastern extremity of the city of New-York. It was built in the year 1792 [see Je 25, 1792], by thirty-three gentlemen, of whom the Belvedere Club is composed. The beauty of the situation induced them to extend their plan beyond their first intentions, which were merely a couple of rooms for the use of their Club; and they erected the present building, as well to answer the purposes of a public hotel and tavern [see My 20, 1793], as for their own accommodation.

"The ball-room [see D 17, 1793], which includes the whole of the second storey of the east front, is an oblong octagon of forty-five feet in length, twenty-four wide, and seventeen high, with a music gallery. This room is occupied by the Club on their Saturday meetings during the summer season; the right to which, on that day, is the only exclusive privilege which the proprietors retain. The windows of this room open to the floor, and communicate with a balcony twelve feet wide, which surrounds the eastern division of the house, and affords a most delightful promenade. . . .

"The room on the ground floor is of the same shape and dimensions of the ball-room, and is generally used as a dinner and supper room for large companies and public entertainments.

"The west division of the house is composed of two dining parlours, a bar-room, two card-rooms, and a number of bed-chambers. The west front opens into a small court-yard, flanked on each side with stables, a coach-house, and other offices. The little grounds into which the east front opens, are formed into a bowling-green, gravel walks, and some shrubbery, in as handsome a manner as the very limited space would admit of.

"The want of extensive grounds is, however, much compensated for by the commanding view which the situation gives of the city and adjacent country. The prospect is very varied and extensive; a great part of the city, the bay of New-York, Long-Island, the East river as far as Hell-Gate, the island of New York to the northward of the city, and a little of North river, with its bold and magnificent bank on the Jersey side, altogether compose a scenery which the vicinity of few great cities afford."—*N. Y. Mag.*, Ag, 1794. See Ag 20 and N 11.

4 The common council orders "that the Triangular Piece of Ground at the junction of the Post & Bloomingdale Roads be appropriated to the use of the Alms House for a Burying Ground," and "that the Road Committee take order thereon."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 92. See S 15, and O 16, 1794; Jl 3, 1797. This was later the site of Madison Square. For the evolution of this locality, see L. M. R. K. III: 970 (title "Madison Square").

1794 Aug. 4 The common council gives a permit "to the Proprietors of the Tontine Hotel about to be erected" to make an area to the building.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 92. This was the City Hotel on Broadway.—L. M. R. K., III: 977.

7 Mayor Varick, in a charge to the grand jury, defines the position and powers of the United States and the duty of citizens respecting neutrality, for the protection of citizens of the belligerent powers who are in New York. He refers especially to the treatment received by the officers of the British ship "Thetis" (Capt. Cochrane) which was recently in this port. He asked for an inquiry into the facts of the case.—*Minutes* (*MS.*) *of Court of Quarter-Sessions*, VII: 231. See also Washington's proclamation of neutrality, Ap 22, 1793. The grand jury reported to the court on Aug. 9 that they were unable to discover evidence on which to base a presentment in the "Thetis" case.—*Ibid.*, VII: 238.

9 A count is made, from lists published in *The New York City Directory*, to show the number of householders and other persons occupying stores, shops, etc. for the years 1790 to 1794, respectively, with the following result: In 1790,—4,500; 1791,—5,800; 1792,—6,700; 1793,—7,700; 1794,—9,000.—*Greenleaf's N. Y. Jour.*, Ag 9, 1794.

11 An advertisement for the sale of horses mentions the stable as on "Brewers Hill, Maiden Lane."—*Am. Minerva*, Ag 11, 1794. This must refer to the rising ground from about Gold St. to William St., where Maiden Lane was steepest, and where there is still a considerable rise in the land. The brewery of Anthony Rutgers stood on land now known as Nos. 47-51 Maiden Lane; the dwelling being at No. 59.—See My 27, 1772.

18 The common council decides that it cannot grant a request of Edward Livingston "to remove at his own Expence the Building lately erected at the Battery for a Labratory & to place the same on the Ground of the Gov^{t} House along the Rear of the Lots fronting Pearl Street to the end that he may be enabled to erect a House on the Corner Lot of Pearl Street with a front on State Street."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 94–95. For Livingston's further action in the premises, see O 27.

19 "New Theatre [see Jl 8]. The Committee appointed to regulate and modify the proposals offered by Messrs Hallam and Hodgkinson, after having made every enquiry are of opinion, no place that is to be purchased can be found eligible as where the present Theatre stands.

"They have had a plan, given in by Mr. Wilson, which merits their most decided approbation, in which every accommodation and convenience has been minutely attended to, and they are convinced will meet the countenance of the friends to an elegant and well regulated stage in general.

"The terms as proposed by messrs. Hallam and Hodgkinson have been adopted under the following modifications:

"1. Every subscriber shall have his choice, whether he prefers seven per cent as legal interest, or five per cent and a free ticket of admission to every performance (benefits and charity plays excepted).

"2. A committee and treasurer will be appointed by the subscribers, to form all contracts, pay all demands and call for such proportions of payment as necessity may require.

"3. Those whose shares may hereafter be purchased out according to ballot, by the managers, shall have the use of their free ticket for the following season, every one of which are regularly to consist of seven months.

"4. The committee, fearful that the proposed sum of ten thousand five hundred pounds would not be adequate to the expence, upon an estimate made, have thought proper to encrease the number of subscribers to eighty, they making at one hundred and fifty pounds each, twelve thousand pounds.

"The committee offer this plan to the public, with the hope that such as wish to make up the number of subscribers wanted, will be as early as possible, that the necessary arrangements may be made to commence next spring and materials purchased the present autumn."—*Daily Adv.*, Ag 19, 1794. Meetings of the subscribers were held several times during the next few months.—*Ibid.*, S 5, 1794, Ja 27, Ja 28, and F 2, 1795. Later the number of subscribers was increased to 100 (see F 24, 1795).

21 With this issue (misdated Ag 23) the title of John Buel's paper (see Ag 22, 1793) is changed to *The Columbian Gazetteer*. Buel reverted to the original title on Sept. 4.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 391. It was discontinued with the issue of Nov. 13 (*q. v.*).

Aug. 25 The common council orders "that the Road Committee enquire into & report on the expediency of continuing the Bloomingdale Road until it intersects the Post Road on Harlem Heights & what the Breadth of it ought to be; to the end that the proprietors of the Land through which the said Road will pass may be applied to as to their willingness to give the Land for the purpose."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 95. See, further, Ap 7, Jl 13, 1795.

26 Mrs. Pownal advertises that "there will be a concert of vocal and instrumental music, at Belvidere house, on Thursday the 4th of September; if the evening should be so serene as to permit the company to hear the concert in the Bowling green, the band will perform in an occasional orchestra erected on the balcony, in the manner of Vauxhall gardens; if the weather should prove less favourable, the Concert will then be held in the ball room."—*Daily Adv.*, Ag 26, 1794. The programme of the concert was published on Sept. 2.—*Ibid.*, S 2, 1794.

Sept. — Dr. Mitchill writes a letter regarding the cost of foods in New York, and states that "The Tontine Coffee-House, under the care of Mr. Hyde, is the best hotel in N. York. . . . There are two places of public entertainment in the environs of the City that are much visited in the summer; one is called Belvedere (or Bunker's Hill) and the other Broudling's Garden."—*Mag. of Am. Hist.*, IV: 387.

1 The street committee, reporting on a petition of May 5 (*M. C. C.*, 1784–1831, II: 74) for regulating Grand St. in the Seventh Ward, expresses the opinion "that a permanent Regulation cannot yet be made," and recommends that orders be given for "filling up the Ditch & levelling the Ground in the said Street & the adjoining Lots." The board thereupon orders "that the Proprietors of the Lots on Grand Street be required without delay to level the Ground thrown up for Works during the late War in the said Street so as to make the said Street passable & convenient."—*Ibid.*, II: 97.

3 A list of the proprietors and tenants on the "South side of Water St. from Wall St. to Robert Bruces House" (including the Tontine Coffee House), and on the north and south sides of Water St. "from the pump at Gov. Lane to Wall Street," bearing this date, is in the Bancker Coll., N. Y. P. L. (box R-W, folder V-W).

5 There is published the advertisement of a bathing-house, for both men and women, at the foot of Liberty St.—*Daily Adv.*, S 5, 1794.

8 An ordinance is passed to prevent hucksters forestalling in the public markets, by forbidding anyone to purchase anything in the public markets and selling it before 11 a. m. on the day of purchase (except flour or meal).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 100.

10 The committee appointed by the governor, to take measures to preserve the city from the danger of contagious diseases, represents to the common council "the necessity of providing some safe Place for the reception & accommodation of such Persons as might be found afflicted with any such Complaint;" that "the most eligible place appears to be that of Brockholst Livingston ['Bellevue'] situate on the Bank of the East River opposite the three Mile Stone and now held under Lease from him by Nicholas Denise," for the term of six years at an annual rental of £90, and with proviso that before the expiration of that time Denise may acquire full title on payment of £1,800. The committee finds that the city can obtain an assignment of the lease for £2,000, and recommends the purchase.

The common council thereupon determines "that from the exposed situation of this City and in order to quiet the Minds of the Inhabitants it is indispensably necessary that a proper place should be provided;" that the Livingston place appears to be the most suitable; and that Robert Lenox, a member of the committee, be authorized on behalf of the board "to purchase the Lease of the said Premisses on the Terms above mentioned and that on his obtaining an Assignment of the said Lease to this Corporation and delivering the same to M^{r} Mayor that M^{r} Mayor issue his Warr^{t} on the Treasurer to pay the said Consideration Money accordingly." The board further orders "that the Treasurer negociate a Loan with the Bank of the said Money on behalf of this Board."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 100–1. Livingston held the property under lease from Lindley Murray, and the city did not acquire full title until 1798.—See L. M. R. K., III: 953.

On Sept. 20, under the title "Hospital at Belle Vue," a notice was published that a steward and matron were wanted at this institution.—*Daily Adv.*, S 20, 1794. On March 16, 1795, pay-

1794 Sept. 10 ment of £10:15:9 was made "for repairs to the Pest House at Belle vue."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 132. Full payment on the purchase price was not made until April 16, 1798 (*q. v.*).

11 Valentine Seaman, M.D., in a communication to "The Committee for preventing the introduction of contagious diseases," recommends the suspension of the operation of the "Mud-Turtle," which has been "performing its pestiferous purgations on this filthy slip,"—where yellow fever is supposed to have originated.—*Medical Repository* (1798), I: 315–25.

15 The common council orders "that the Corporation of the Hospital be permitted to bury their Dead in the triangular Piece of Ground near the three Mile stone" (see Ag 4).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 102. *Cf.* O 16. For change of locality for the potter's field, see Ap 10, 1797.

" The common council gives permission to James Watson "to make a Gate on the Battery opposite to his House."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 102. For illustrations showing the fence at the Battery, see Pls. 56 and 59, Vol. I.

17 No cases of yellow fever in New York City have come to the notice of the committee of health at this time, but three deaths have recently occurred from fever contracted on shipboard.—*Greenleaf's N. Y. Jour.*, S 20, 1794.

20 Volunteers of the "uniform companies" meet at "Citizen Hunter's Hotel, Broad Way," to drink patriotic toasts "in commemoration of the Decree of the French Nation, in which they abolish[ed] Monarchy."—*N. Y. Daily Gaz.*, S 22, 1794.

24 A petition is being handed around for signatures, asking the common council to order the removal of the hay scale "from where it now stands [in State St.], to White Hall Slip."—*Greenleaf's N. Y. Jour.*, S 24, 1794. It was ordered removed on Dec. 8.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 116–17.

29 The common council refers to a committee a petition from Joseph Corre, "proposing to erect & light a number of Lamps on the Battery for the accommodation of the Citizens in their Evenᵍ Walks; and praying the Privilege of erecting a small Buildᵍ on the north End for vending small Drinks & Fruits."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 104.

" Gardiner Baker advertises his "Menage of living Animals and Birds," the collection of which was begun in May last, and which is at "the corner of Pearl Street, fronting the Battery" (see Mr 31).—*Herald*, S 29, 1794. See, further, Je 13, 1796. He also advertises a "New Museum," "in the Front Rooms of the Exchange, opposite the entrance of the Museum and Wax Work."—*Ibid.*, O 13, 1794; *Am. Minerva*, O 14; *Daily Adv.*, O 17, 1794.

Oct. 8 Notice is published that proposals will be received for the digging out and filling in of Augustus St. (City Hall Place), according to survey.—*Daily Adv.*, O 8, 1794; L. M. R. K., III: 993.

15 William Sing, president of the society recently established to assist immigrants (see My 22), publishes a notice demanding that masters of vessels and other persons treat immigrants with suitable kindness and attention. This notice is made necessary because of the ill usage which they have suffered.—*Greenleaf's N. Y. Jour.*, O 15, 1794. See O 21.

16 "The corporation, we hear, have appropriated for the burial of strangers, a lot without the bounds of this city, instead of the Potter's-field [see Ag 4 and S 15] now used for that purpose. The new ground is to be planted with trees. It would be desireable that the measure should lead to a general removal of burial grounds from the center of the city."—*N. Y. Daily Gaz.*, O 16, 1794.

17 Alexander Anderson records in his diary: "Stopp'd at A. Tiebout's shop and saw 3 engravings done by his brother Cornelius in England."—*Alex. Anderson's Diary, for* 1794 (*MS.*), 227.

20 The common council orders "that the Committee for improvements in the Fields [the Park] direct the Bridewell Fence to be made."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 111.

" The common council appoints Benjamin Taylor a city surveyor.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 111.

21 Thomas Dunn delivers at the Middle Dutch Church an address, published soon after in a pamphlet having the following title: *A Discourse delivered in the New Dutch Church Nassau Street, Oct. 21, 1794, before the New York Society for the Information and Assistance of Persons Emigrating from Foreign Countries* (L. Wayland, N. Y., (1794). See My 22.

27 "Messrs. Lewis Gaultier and Co. No. 68 William street, inform the public, they have built a new large and elegant assembly room, for the accommodation of public and private assemblies; they have also, either rooms for the accommodation of large or small companies—dinners, suppers, tea, coffee, &c. both in the English and French taste, and all sorts of liquors."—*Daily Adv.*, O 27, 1794. Oct. 27

" Mr. Hunter, the public storekeeper, hands to the common council "The Copy of a Declaration in Ejectment in a Suit brought by Edward Livingston for the Strip of Ground at the Battery whereon the public Artillery Store is erected adjoining the Lot at the Corner of Pearl Street lately purchased by him of Edward Griswould." The board orders that the paper be delivered to the recorder, "as Atty & Council for this Corporation," to be defended.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 112. *Cf.* Ag 18.

" The common council refers to a committee "A Petition from sundry black Men in this City praying the Aid of this Board in purchasing a Piece of Ground for the interment of their dead."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 112. See, further, Ap 7, 1795.

Nov. — "The present time may be considered as an æra in the history of the New-York stage. The management is changed; and a new house is to be built by the present Managers, with the assistance, and under the patronage of men of the first fortune and taste in the city. The company we may expect to be newly organized, and new performers have joined it since it was here. The next month is the time fixed for commencing the first campaign in New York, under the new arrangements, and the last which is to take place in the Old House."—*N. Y. Mag.* (1794), 655–56. The management of the company was now vested in Hodgkinson and Hallam, Henry having sold his share.—Dunlap, *Hist. of the Am. Theatre*, I: 216–17, citing a letter written by Hodgkinson describing the transaction. See D 15.

10 Trinity vestry appoints a committee, of whom Mr. Stuyvesant is one, "to procure plans of a Church Intended to be erected on the Ground to be granted to this Corporation by Mr P. Stuyversandt."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). See L. M. R. K., III: 933 (St. Mark's Church).

11 John Avery informs the public "that the obstacles which in some measure impeded their frequenting Belvidere, are now removed, that the huge hill, in Division street, called Jone's hill, or mount pit, is now cut down and the hollow below filled up—that he has with great pains and expence repaired the street leading from that hill between the trees to his house, by filling up the ditch, and widening the street without the trees, sufficient for three carriages abreast—that he has also erected lamp posts, from one end to the other, and lamps will be lighted at his own expence on Notice of any public or private party assembling there at Night.

"For the accommodation and amusement of such parties, Belvidere Ball rooms is now opened, and decorated—there are also four other neat rooms on the same floor, and a Ladies Room on the next floor above—which altogether furnishes conveniences unequaled in this city, and the terms for Balls or Assemblies shall be made reasonable."—*Daily Adv.*, N 11, 1794. See Ja 23, 1796.

13 The *Columbian Gazetteer* (see S 4) is discontinued, having been bought by Levi Wayland, who established another paper in its stead (see N 17).—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 391.

17 Levi Wayland (see N 13) begins the publication of a tri-weekly paper called *The New-York Evening Post*, succeeding the *Columbian Gazetteer*.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 391, 410; Early Newspapers, II: 418. It suspended publication in 1795 (*q. v.*, My 25). The *Eve. Post* of to-day had its beginning in 1801 (*q. v.*, N 16).

" The common council appoints a committee "to direct a Survey of the Land at the Alms House Goal & Bridewell preparatory to the erection of a new Alms House" (see Ja 20)—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 115. See, further, My 16, 1796.

19 The "Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation," negotiated by John Jay with the British ministry (see Ap 19), and commonly called the Jay Treaty, is completed and signed in London. Jay sends it to Edmund Randolph, secretary of state, by packet, with letters to Washington, Hamilton, and others. He himself was detained in England until spring by the state of his health and the severity of the winter.—*Corresp. and Pub. Papers of John Jay*, IV: 133–44.

"The chief features of the treaty may be briefly summed up: Pay for the negroes carried off by Carleton was not provided for; the right of search was not renounced; the claim of Americans to a fair share of the British West Indian trade was not allowed; no American trader could enter a port of Bermuda, or St. Kitts, or St. Eustatia, or of an island of the Caribbean sea, subject to the

1794 Nov. 19 British crown, on a ship of more than seventy tons. He could not go to any of the harbors, nor sail up any of the rivers, nor trade at any of the ports of Canada, or Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick, or of the territory owned by the company of Hudson's Bay; yet British ships were free to come into any haven of the United States and sail up any river to the highest entry port. One board of commissioners was to determine the eastern boundary-line of Maine; another was to determine the amount of British debts. These damages the United States was to pay. A third was to estimate the losses inflicted on American merchants by the illegal capture of their ships by English privateers and men-of-war. These damages England was to pay. On the first of June, 1796, the frontier posts on Lake Champlain, at Oswegatchie and Oswego, Niagara, Detroit, and Michilimackinac, were all to be surrendered. Murderers and forgers were mutually to be given up, the rights of privateers were prescribed, a list of contraband goods was given, and the treatment of armed ships clearly laid down. It was provided that debts should be sequestered; that the merchants of one nation should be suffered to hold lands and houses in the domain of the other; and that the first ten articles of the treaty should last forever. The remaining eighteen, the twelfth alone excepted, were to be in force for twelve years. The twelfth was to expire in two years from the day on which the war with France should end. It related to the West Indian trade."—McMaster, *Hist of People of U. S.*, II: 245–46. For the full text of the treaty, see *Am. State Papers, Foreign Relations*, I: 520.

The original and a duplicate of the treaty were sent by two different packets to the United States. "But so slow were the ships in making port that Congress had risen and the members gone back to their counting-houses and their farms before the treaty arrived. At last, on the evening of the seventh of March, a copy was placed by Randolph in Washington's hands. A proclamation was then sent out for a special session of the Sentate, and on the eighth of June twenty-four members were in their seats. The treaty was laid before them. But neither the treaty nor the debate was made public. This the Republicans at once declared was an insult to the people."—McMaster, II: 212–13. McMaster gives a graphic account, citing local, contemporary newspaper authorities, of the effect the treaty's terms had upon the people of the United States, the debates regarding it in and out of congress, the excitement produced by the outpourings of the partisan press, the official transactions concerning it, the personal relations of Washington with his cabinet, advisers, and foreign representatives when the treaty's terms were being considered, and other contemporary events which transpired in New York and elsewhere while the debates were in progress. See, for example, My 18, 20, Jl 2, 18, 20, 21. McMaster says, in part:

". . . The treaty had been ratified by a vote of twenty to ten. But the twelfth article seemed so objectionable that it had been suspended. It forbade American vessels carrying, either from English ports or from the United States, to Europe, any coffee, any cocoa, any sugar, any molasses, any cotton; for Jay does not seem to have known that thousands of bales of cotton were even then each year being shipped in the South. With this reservation and a recommendation of further friendly negotiation on the matter of impressment, the Senate, by a strict party vote, advised the President to sign. . . . On the twenty-sixth [of June] the Senate enjoined the members not to allow any copy of the treaty to be made public, and adjourned." It leaked out, however, and was eventually printed in the N. Y. *Daily Advertiser* on July 3, after the substance of it, in imperfect form, had been made known in New York the day before (see Jl 2).—McMaster, II: 212–16. Finally, on Aug. 14 (*q. v.*), Washington ratified the treaty.

24 A "new Amphitheatre . . . in Broadway," which Mr. Ricketts has "erected at great expense to render it commodious for the season," and which is "superbly illuminated" for "candle-light exhibitions," opens with his equestrian performance. A "Brilliant Company of Ladies and Gentlemen, upwards of 1000," is present; the building "will hold about 1500 spectators." It is illuminated with "upwards of 200 wax Candles and Patent Lamps," and "convenient Stoves" are "dispersed in the Theatre."—*Diary*, N 18 and 25, 1794. It is also called "Rickett's New Equestrian Amphitheatre."—*N. Y. Daily Gaz.*, N 18 and 26, 1794. A complete programme was published in Greenleaf's *N. Y. Jour.*, D 13, 1794. Greenwood gives the location of this amphitheatre at the southwest corner of "Oyster Pasty" or Exchange Alley, on some vacant lots belonging to Col. Wm. Smith.—*The Circus* (1909), 82–83. See also descrip. of Pl. 56, I: 423.

Nov. 24

25 The common council gives a public dinner on this anniversary of the evacuation of the city by the British. John Hyde was paid £46:11 for it on Dec. 8.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 117.

" "Mr Cressin Informs the public he has opened a New Theatre at the Military Academy, in Ann street, where he will perform on Thursday and Saturday; and on the other days at the Little Theatre, Broadway, above St. Paul's opposite the Park."—*Diary*, N 25, 1794.

26 A notice, addressed "To the Sportsmen of New York," is published, announcing that, "A person having arrived from Kentucky, has brought a large Buffaloe, [and] intends to divert the gentlemen with a general hunt on Saturday the 29th, to start at the hour of one o'clock, from Mr. Lambert's Tavern at Greenwich."—*Diary*, N 26, 1794.

28 Baron Steuben dies, and is buried on his estate in Oneida Co. This news, in a report from Albany dated Dec. 15, was published in New York, with a sketch of his life, on Dec. 26.—*Am. Minerva*, D 26, 1794; Kapp, *Life of Steuben*, 600–4. He usually spent his winters in New York.

Dec. 1 Work on the fortifications on the different islands adjacent to New York is stopped. Gen. Ebenezer Stevens publishes a notice asking that demands against him be presented.—*Am. Minerva*, D 2, 1794. The work was not completed until about Jan. 28, 1796.

" "We announce, that the steeple of St. Paul's church [see Mr 24] is finished. The last scaffolding was struck on Saturday. This truly beautiful fabric, though constructed wholly of timber, exhibits an appearance of compactness and solidity equal to any stone structure of the kind; and while it displays the skill of the architect, it evinces the good taste of the Gentlemen of the Vestry."—Dunlap & Claypole's *Am. Daily Adv.*, D 6, 1794. See descrip. of Pl. 54-b, Vol. I, which shows the church shortly after the erection of the teeple. See Ap 11, 1796.

15 "Hallam and Hodgkinson, respectfully acquaint the Citizens in general, the Theatre will open This Evening, the 15th of December, with the Opera called Love in a Village . . . To which will be added, a Comedy, in two acts, Called, The Lyar."—*Daily Adv.*, D 15, 1794.

17 "It is with admiration that strangers, and with the most agreeable sensations that the citizens of New-York must view the daily improvements of this place;—the years 1791 and '92 have compleated one of the most pleasant walks and prospccts in America (perhaps in the world) and this season has nearly finished an elegant steeple, and other ornaments, to St. Paul's Church, which does honor to the designer and executors: But among all these improvements, it has been matter of surprize, that this city has been so long without a chime of bells; and numbers are not without their hopes, that the tower of St. Paul's is destined as the repository of so great an aquisition: It is true, some have observed, that so great an expence ought not to be borne by one society—granted; yet no person (I am persuaded) will a moment doubt, but that, should a subscription be set on foot for the express purpose, at the Tontine Coffee-house, it would be filled in one month, with a sum adequate to the accomplishment of it."—*Greenleaf's N. Y. Jour.*, D 17, 1794. See also I: 452.

" Another buffalo hunt is announced (see N 26). It is to be held on this day, "at the Sign of the Huntsman and Hounds, five miles from town, on the Kingsbridge Road." The notice states that, "As the Buffalo is to be hunted with Hounds, no Bull Dog or large Cur will be admitted; It is requested no gentleman will bring with him any Dog of that description."—*N. Y. Daily Gaz.*, D 17, 1794.

22 "A Petition of John Ramsay for a further Privilege [see My 27, 1793] of erecting a Mill Dam on Harlem River at Devoes" is referred by the common council "to the Committee on the Petition of John B. Coles."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 118.

29 The common council permits Bartholomew Skaats "to occupy the N° East Room in the third Story of the City Hall."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 120. The record does not state in what capacity he secured this permit, but a clue to his position at this time may be found in the fact that, on July 22, 1802 (*q. v.*), he succeeded Rinier Skaats as doorkeeper and messenger of the common council, and was made keeper of the city hall. As late as 1806, he was a

1794 D 29 well-known picturesque character, still occupying quarters in the old city hall on Wall St.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1857), 424.

1795

— At the beginning of 1795, Washington was deprived of the services of two men whom he "really loved,"—Hamilton who ceased to be secretary of the treasury on Jan. 31, 1795, and Knox who resigned the place of secretary of war on Dec. 31, 1794. The treasury portfolio was bestowed upon Oliver Wolcott on Feb. 3; and Timothy Pickering was made secretary of war on Jan. 2.—McMaster, II: 212.

— The events transpiring in Paris, in which the United States, through its ministers, was directly interested in 1794–7, are told by McMaster in his usual graphic style, all the facts being drawn from original sources of information, in his *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, Vol. II, pp. 256 *et seq.* These were largely the affairs in which James Monroe was concerned as minister to France, which continued into 1797, when he published a vindication of his conduct in the famous *View of the Conduct of the Executive in the Foreign Affairs of the United States.—Ibid.*, II: 260–335. These events were reflected in many happenings in New York and other cities.

— W. Winterbotham, an English traveller, writes of New York: ". . . The plan of the city is not perfectly regular, but is laid out with reference to the situation of the ground. The ground which was unoccupied before the peace of 1783, was laid out in parallel streets of convenient width, which has had a good effect upon the parts of the city lately built. The principal streets run nearly parallel with the rivers; these are intersected, though not at right angles, by streets running from river to river. In the width of the streets there is a great diversity. Water-street and Pearl-street, (*ci-devant* Queen-street) which occupy the banks of East river, are very conveniently situated for business, but they are low and too narrow, not admitting, in some places, of walks on the sides for foot passengers. Broad-street, extending from the Exchange to City-hall, is sufficiently wide; this was originally built on each side of the creek, which penetrated almost to the City-hall; this street is low but pleasant. But the most convenient and agreeable part of the city is the Broadway; it begins at a point which is formed by the junction of the Hudson and East rivers, occupies the height of land between them upon a true meridional line, rises gently to the northward, is near seventy feet wide, adorned, where the fort formerly stood, (which has been lately levelled) with an elegant brick edifice for the accommodation of the governor of the State, and a public walk from the extremity of the point, occupying the ground of the lower battery, which is now demolished; also with two episcopal churches, and a number of elegant private buildings. It terminates, to the northward, in a triangular area, fronting the bridewell and alms-house, and commands from any point, a view of the bay and narrows.

"Since the year 1788, that part of the city which was buried in ruins during the war has been rapidly rebuilding; the streets widened, straightened, raised in the middle under an angle sufficient to carry off the water to the side gutters, and foot-ways of brick made on each side. At this time, the part that was distroyed by fire is almost wholly covered with elegant brick houses.

"Wall-street is generally fifty feet wide and elevated, and the buildings elegant. Hanover-square and Dock-street are conveniently situated for business, and the houses well built. William-street is also elevated and convenient, and is the principal market for retailing dry goods. Many of the other streets are pleasant, but most of them are irregular and narrow.

"The houses are generally built of brick and the roofs tiled; there are remaining a few houses built after the old Dutch manner, but the English taste has prevailed almost a century.

"The most magnificent edifice in this city is Federal-hall." Winterbotham's description of this is taken *verbatim* from the *Mass. Mag.* of June, 1789, which is already entered in the Chronology under that date. Continuing, he says:

"The city is esteemed the most eligible situation for commerce in the United States. . . .

"A want of good water is at present a great inconvenience to the citizens, there being few wells in the city; most of the people are supplied every day with fresh water, conveyed to their doors in casks, from a pump near the head of Pearl-street, which receives it from a spring almost a mile from the center of the city. This well is about twenty feet deep, and four feet diameter. The average quantity drawn daily from this remarkable well is one hundred and ten hogsheads of one hundred and thirty gallons each. In some hot summer-days two hundred and sixteen hogsheads have been drawn from it, and what is very singular, there are never more or less than three feet of water in the well. The water is sold commonly at three pence a hogshead at the pump. Several proposals have been made by individuals to supply the citizens by pipes, but none have yet been accepted. 1795 —

"New York is the gayest place in America; the ladies, in the richness and brilliancy of their dress, are not equalled in any city in the United States, not even in Charleston, South-Carolina, which has heretofore been called the center of the *beau monde.*"—*An Historical, Geographical, Commercial and Philosophical View of the American United States*, by W. Winterbotham (London, 1795), II: 315–20. See also the description written at about this time by P. J. B. Nougaret in *Beautés de L'Histoire des Etats-Unis de L'Amérique septentrionale* (Paris, 1817), 213–15.

— John Harriott, writing of this period of his career, said: "I took my departure from New York. For the first 160 miles, to Albany, there is a choice to go by either land or water. I took a place in the mail-coach, or coachee, (as these vehicles are termed,) which set off at three in the afternoon, passing between the ruins of Washington and Lee Forts, on York-island, over King's Bridge."—*Struggles through Life* (1808), II: 98.

Referring to the "pioneer-settlers" who have "squatted" in the "back country," he writes: "A great proportion of them are the wild Irish, who emigrate by ship-loads to America; and, if I mistake not, will in time prove a more formidable enemy to the states on the sea-coast, than the Indians. In New York, I have seen five or six hundred of them landing at a time, nine out of ten of whom refused employ at any wages, saying they were going westward, where they have friends who had advised them."—*Ibid.*, II: 127.

— Peter Gassner, writing to David T. Valentine in 1859, gave the following recollections of New York in the year 1795: "New York then contained about 40,000 inhabitants, and the city did not extend in Broadway much beyond the Hospital. On both sides of Broadway, as far as the eye could reach north, hills full 50 feet high occupied the ground now replaced with princely stores—it was a common country road, unpaved, with lofty clay banks skirting it on each side, and crossed at Canal street by a stone bridge, the outlet of the Collect pond to the Hudson river.

"An actor named John Young, had shot an officer in the Park, who was about to arrest him for debt (we imprisoned debtors at that day in the old jail, now Hall of Records). Young was convicted of murder, and was executed upon the rising ground spoken of, about where the Carlton House stood, corner of Broadway and Leonard street.

"This was at the end of 1795. I distinctly remember the military in the streets and the departure of my father in his military costume to guard the execution. We then lived at the corner of Chatham and Pearl streets, . . . and from the roof . . . I saw the gallows and the crowds of people surrounding it, as at that time there was no house of any height to obstruct the view from Chatham street to Broadway."—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1859), 588.

— In 1795, the old Dutch church erected more than a century before on the Stuyvesant Bowery had fallen into decay, and was removed to give place to St. Mark's Church.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1866), 580.

— In this year, William Winstanley came into prominence as a painter in New York by painting and exhibiting, in Greenwich Street, a panorama of London.—Dunlap, *Hist. of Arts of Design* (Goodspeed ed.), II: 77. For a short account of Winstanley's career, see *ibid.*, II: 77–78. Alex. Anderson called the panorama "an entertainment new & highly delighting to me," and described it briefly in his diary.—Pasko's *Old New York*, I: 242.

— An impression of the mayor's seal of 1795 is in the John Paulding collection, presented to the N. Y. H. S. in 1844.

— For an account of the private residences in New York in this year, see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1855), 561; and for a list of the principal wealthy citizens in this year, see *ibid.*, 565.

— A record exists of butchers in the Fly Market, 1789 to 1795, and of those in the Exchange Market, 1789 to 1795.—See "N. Y. MSS., 1761–1800," in N. Y. H. S.

— A map of the s. e. part of the city, from the Battery to Crown Point along the East River, was made in this year.—See the

1795 original, filed as map No. 110 in bureau of topography, borough president's office.

Jan. — The government house as it appeared at this time is thus referred to in a printed description of the view mentioned above under 1793 (see Pl. 55-b, Vol. I): ". . . Its situation, in point of pleasantness, is perhaps exceeded by few in the United States, having a beautiful prospect of the harbour, of Long-Island, Staten-Island, Governor's-Island, the Jersey shore, etc. . . . the whole of the building appears to be executed in a stile which reflects much credit on the professional ability of those who had the direction of it, Messrs. Robinson, Moore and Smith.

"The view here given is taken from the northwest corner of the Battery, near the end of Greenwich-street: it exhibits a part of the city and some portion of the green and walk on the Battery."—*N. Y. Mag.*, Jan., 1795.

— James Willson makes a "Plan of Mrs. Ann White's estate known by the name of the Vineyard." This was copied by Evert Bancker in 1797.—From original in Bancker Coll., N. Y. P. L. (box B-F, folder C).

1 Jacob S. Mott and William Hurtin, Jr., begin the publication of a weekly newspaper called *Mott and Hurtin's New-York Weekly Chronicle*. The last issue with this title was that of April 16, after which the firm dissolved.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 468; Early Newspapers, II: 425. See Ap 23.

" Mr. Ricketts announces that, on Jan. 3, at the "New Amphitheatre, Broadway," after his feats of horsemanship he will present Mons. Ambroise, a celebrated artist in Italian fire-works, who will exhibit a specimen of his ability, which will be "infinitely superior to anything of the kind ever exhibited in this city."—*N. Y. Daily Gaz.*, Ja 1, 1795.

3 Dr. Alexander Anderson records in his diary his "taking a walk to the Ship-yards to see the Keel of the Frigate."—Pasko's *Old New York*, Ag, 1889. This was the keel, just laid, of one of the 44-gun frigates built, by order of congress, at Cheesman's ship-yards. —*Greenleaf's N. Y. Jour.*, Ja 14, 1795.

5 The city's budget for 1795, to be raised by taxation, is again £20,000 (*cf.* Ja 6, 1794).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 121. See Ja 25, 1796.

" "Mr. Smelzel reported that Mr. [John] Cambhel [Campbell] Scoolmaster, had made application to him, Requested to have Our Church in Broadway on a Lease for a term of Year and Rent, as this Board should agree upon. On his part he promised to Lay out £200 in Repair on the same, in Order to make the same fit for a Accademy and furthure promisses that our Congregation should have free use thereof for Divine Services, every Sunday and ones every Week, if Desired."—*Lutheran Min.* (*MS.*). The old church building had previously been leased to David Grim (see S 6, 1792). See also Ja 12.

" In a letter to his daughter at Philadelphia, Aaron Burr writes: "You see me safe arrived in New-York. I have passed but one hour at Richmond Hill [see Ja 16, 1794]. It seems solitary and undesirable without you. . . ."—Davis, *Memoirs of Aaron Burr*, I: 385. See S 17.

6 The eighteenth session of the state legislature begins at Poughkeepsie (see Ja 7, 1794). On Jan. 14, resolutions were passed for an adjournment to New York City, where the senate and assembly met on Jan. 20 (*q. v.*).—*Assemb. Jour.* (1795), 3, 16–18, 19; *Senate Jour.* (1795), 3, 8–9.

" A handbill of the "New Amphitheatre," announcing the programme for "this evening," including a "Fricasee Dance" and feats of horsemanship by Mr. Ricketts, shows the admission to be half a dollar to the pit, and one dollar to a box; and that "a Box Book is kept from ten o'clock in the morning till three in the afternoon."—From original handbill, in N. Y. P. L.

9 The prisoners in the jail publish effusive thanks for the donations of beef during the "Holydays."—*Daily Adv.*, Ja 9, 1795.

12 A motion is made in the Lutheran council "that the Church in Broadway should not be leased [see Ja 5] but Built up, for the use of this Congregation," but the motion is lost, "after further Debates and Explanations, of the Smallness of our funds and otherwise Doubtfull siduation of gaining a Majority of Members in Our Congregation in favour of Building this present time." It is resolved, however, to ask for subscriptions for the purpose.—*Lutheran Min.* (*MS.*). Although £880 had been raised by Jan. 19, the board did not have courage enough to go ahead, and on Jan. 22 resolved to lease the church to Mr. Campbell, for not more than five years, at the rate of £60 per annum on condition that he "put the Church Yard in a good fence."—*Ibid.* On Feb. 2, it was found that Campbell's plans for alterations differed materially from those he first proposed (see Ja 5), and the matter was dropped.—*Ibid.* See also Vol. I, p. 450. See, further, My 20, 1797. Jan. 12

The Tammany Society resolves "That it is the opinion of this Society that the President of the United States, in using his best endeavours to support on all occasions the laws and constitution of these states, entitles him to the warmest approbation of every lover of their prosperity and happiness," and that a committee be appointed "to draft an address to the citizens of the United States, and publish the same."—*Daily Adv.*, Ja 21, 1795. See Ja 21. 19

Peter Stuyvesant having offered Trinity corporation £800 and a lot of land, 150 by 190 feet, for a church (see Jl 8, 1793), the vestry resolves to accept his proposal, and to raise the sum of £5,000 towards the cost of the building.—*Memorial of St. Mark's Church* (1899), 49, citing *Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). "

Having adjourned from Poughkeepsie (see Ja 6), the legislature meets in New York on this day. It continued to hold sessions here until Nov. 11, 1796. Albany was chosen as the next meeting-place. —*Assemb. Jour.* (1795), 20; *ibid.* (1796), 3; *ibid.* (1796–97), 3, 30; *Senate Jour.* (1795), 10; *ibid.* (1796), 3; *ibid.* (1796–97), 3, 13, 23. See N 21, 1796. 20

An address signed by Jonathan Little, grand sachem, is issued by the Tammany Society "to the People of the United States." This endorses Pres. Washington and the Federalist policies.—*Daily Adv.*, Ja 21, 1795. The Republican members of the society repudiated the address on Feb. 2 (*q. v.*). 21

"Hallam and Hodgkinson, anxious to preserve not only the peace of the house [John St. Theatre], but perfect approbation of every part of their audience, respectfully acquaint the citizens and public in general, that in future they wish to recommend, no side Box to be taken for a less number than 8; the Boxes to be kept locked and a screw-key to them all deposited with the Box keeper, who will shew the proprietor of any Box for the night, to his number the moment he arrives and unlock it for him: a bolt will also be made inside of each door, to prevent any interruption; and all those boxes not taken, will be left entirely open for such ladies and gentlemen as do not take seats, or who honor the Theatre casually.—The mistakes that have unfortunately happened recently make some resolution necessary that may tend to prevent the like in future. Gentlemen not perfectly acquainted with the rules of the Theatre, may be guilty of indecorum, not from intention, but want of information. "

"The managers hope the above method will be found adequate to the removal of so disagreeable a circumstance it is their wish to act in the most open and unbiassed manner to every one, and should it happen that the rules, peace or good order of the house should at any time be interrupted, they deem themselves compelled to point out such measures as shall if possible restore its tranquility. They wish the Theater to be esteemed a moral, rational and instructive amusement, free from the least riot or disorder. . . .

"N. B. No persons of notorious ill fame will be suffered to occupy any seat in a box where places are already taken."—*Daily Adv.*, Ja 21, 1795.

With either this or the next issue of his paper (see Ap 2, 1792), Archibald McLean changed the title to *The New York Gazette.*—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 404. See Mr 5. 28

The "Assurance Company of the State of New York" draws up in New York City a petition to the legislature for incorporation. —From original in Emmet collection, No. 11635. 29

Sometime in this month, the title of *The Diary; or Evening Register* was changed to *The Diary, & Universal Daily Advertiser*, and Samuel Loudon, Jr. became the sole publisher.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 407; Early Newspapers, II: 419. See My. Feb. —

The Tammany Society, meeting at "Tammanial Hall," adopts the following resolutions: "Whereas in consequence of a resolution of Tammany Society, passed at their meeting on the 19th Jan. last [*q. v.*], there has been published a Political Address to the Citizens of the United States, signed by the Grand Sachem and countersigned by the Secretary. 2

"And whereas this Society acknowledges neither political principles for its establishment, nor political object for its pursuit, but is founded on the broad basis of natural rights, and is solely designed to 'Connect American Brethren in the indissoluble bonds of Patriotic Friendship.'

"And whereas, if it be not strictly against the Tammanial Con-

1795 Feb. 2 stitution, it at least militates against the spirit and tenor of that Constitution for this society to intermeddle in political questions either by their actions, or the publication of their sentiments as a society, and tends directly to defeat its object, by interrupting Harmony, and destroying Friendship.

"And whereas, the meeting before mentioned, considering the importance of its object was very thinly attended, . . . and still notwithstanding the objections of a respectable minority, order'd the address to be immediately published, without waiting for the decision of a full meeting, which might easily have been called.

"And whereas the authors of the Address among many other exceptionable things, decidedly approved of the Denunciation of the President of the United States against self constituted societies,—thereby not only condemning this society, and rousing against it the resentment of all other self created societies; But also becoming a party against the House of Representatives in Congress, the best friends and firmest supporters of the rights of the People.

"And whereas the address in question conceived in a hurry so mysterious, and ushered in the world with a precipitation so unprecedented, cannot in reason, and does not in fact express the candid opinion and deliberate sentiments of this Society, and is therefore condemned as officious, inconsiderate, impolitic and unconstitutional.

"Be it therefore Resolved, as the sense of this Society, that the Address to the People of the United States, under the name ot the Tammany Society, published on Wednesday the 21st Jan. 1795 [*q. v.*], does not express the candid opinion and deliberate sentiments of the Columbian Order." The resolutions are signed by "Coertland Van Beuren, Grand Sachem, pro. tem.," and by "John S. Sears, Secretary pro. tem."—*Daily Adv.*, F 4, 1795.

" In a report of the commissioners of the almshouse and bridewell, a classified census of the paupers in the almshouse shows a total of 622, of whom 363 are adults and 259 children. The cost of maintaining each of these per day is 10 pence. The average number of vagrants and criminals supported in the bridewell in 1794 was 73. The common council orders that the report be published in handbills.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 124–26.

7 A. L. Bleecker & Sons advertise 22 lots for sale, at the Tontine Coffee House, on Feb. 26. They are "between Broadway and Greenwich-street, next to Mr. M'Combs's range of buildings, and on which Mr Ricketts's Circus is erected, viz. 5 lots fronting Broadway, 26 feet 3 inches front and rear, and 100 feet in length; 5 lots directly in rear of the above, same breadth, and 93 feet in length, fronting Lombard-street; 6 lots in Greenwich-street, and 6 lots that adjoin in rear and front on Lombard-street, of considerable length and breadth. The continuation of Lombard-street by a late regulation through the rear lots, and the communication opened to Greenwich-street, by a passage of 12 feet, adds greatly to the convenience and advantage of the whole. . . ."—*Greenleaf's N. Y. Jour.*, F 7, 1795. See, further, O 7, 1796.

16 The committee appointed on Nov. 3, 1794, and Jan. 26, 1795, to report on the danger arising from the storing of sulphur and hemp in this city recommends two amendments to "the Law for regulating of Buildings." One is that not more than 1,000 lbs. of sulphur, and not more than 2,000 lbs. of hemp or flax, be stored in any one place south and west of a certain point. The other is "that no Building (excepting those of Stone or Brick & covered with Slate or Tile) should be of any greater height from the Surface or level of the Ground to the Eve or lower part of the Roof than twenty eight feet and that the Rise or Pitch of the Roof ought not to exceed ten Inches on each foot." The common council refers the report to the recorder to draft a petition to the legislature and a law to be passed on the subject.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 128.

24 "The Committee appointed to superintend the building a New Theatre [see Jl 8 and Ag 19, 1794], inform the public, that the Managers now agreed, that subscriptions be received for Twenty additional shares. The terms may be known by applying at Mr. Gaines Book Store."—*Daily Adv.*, F 24, 1795. The corner-stone of the theatre was laid on My 5 (*q. v.*).

25 In a report to the legislature the regents state: "Columbia College consists of two faculties; a faculty of Arts and a faculty of Physic. The first has a President and seven Professors, and the second a Dean and seven Professors. . . . The students attending the professors of both the faculties, and the professor of law [see D 24, 1793], are one hundred and forty.

Feb. 25 "The annual revenue arising from the estate belonging to Columbia College, exclusive of some bonds which are not at present productive, amounts to fifteen hundred and thirty five pounds. . . . The price of labor and materials for building were so high at the time of receiving the £1200 for erecting a wall about the College ground, and the £5000 for adding a hall and wing to the College [see Ap 11, 1792], that the trustees did not immediately apply these sums to their respective objects, but vested them in the funded debt, and waited a more favourable opportunity. Though the expence of building continued to increase, yet there was a necessity for undertaking the wall last summer, on which £655:11 have been expended, and it is not near half finished. So great is become the want of lecture rooms for the professors, and a hall for public exhibitions and commencements, that the trustees intend, without delay, to convert their stock into cash and undertake the hall and wings; relying on the known generosity of the legislature to afford farther aid if circumstances require it."—*Assemb. Jour.*, 18th sess., 85–86. See Je, 1797.

27 The Chamber of Commerce gives "a Splendid Dinner" to Alexander Hamilton, "the late Secretary of the Treasury," at its hall in the Tontine Coffee House. The company consists of about two hundred gentlemen, including the chancellor of the state, the judges, the speaker of the assembly, the recorder of the city, the president of Columbia College, and many other public officers.—*Daily Adv.*, F 28, 1795. See also Mr 16.

Mar. 5 The legislature passes an act authorising the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city of New York to raise a sum, not exceeding £14,000, by taxation, for the support of the poor of the city, "and for purchasing further materials to build a new almshouse in the said city; for making repairs and improvements in the goal and bridewell of the said city. . . ."—*Laws N. Y.* (1795), chap. 12. *Cf.* Mr 9.

" At some time between this date and March 28, the title of *The New York Gazette* (see Ja 28) again became *New-York Daily Gazette*.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 404, 426. See Ap 27.

6 Notice is published that "the Indians lately arrived in this city, will attend the theatre this evening."—*Daily Adv.*, Mr 6, 1795.

9 The common council refers to the street committee "A Petition from the Proprietors of Lots on Delancey's Ground for a general Regulation of the Streets in that Quarter."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 130.

" The common council permits the use of the "Mud Drudge" for two months at £100 a month "for digging out & lowering the Bed of the River at Brunswick in New Jersey for the purpose of erecting a Bridge over the said River."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 131. This yielded an income amounting to £185:12.—*Ibid.*, II: 179–80.

10 James Harrison & G. Parkyns advertise proposals for publishing 24 American views "in Aquatinta" by Parkyns. The advertisement, headed "American Landscapes," reads in full as follows: "Proposals, By James Harrison & G. Parkyns, For Publishing in Aquatinta, Twenty-Four Views; Selected from some of the most striking and interesting prospects in the United States; each of which Views will be accompanied with a descriptive account of its Local, Historical, and other incidental Peculiarities. By Mr. Parkyns, Author of the 'Monastic Remains and Ancient Castles in Great-Britain.' Conditions: I. That the work shall be published by Subscription: and that each Subscriber shall engage to take the whole set of Views, and pay for each engraving, if black or brown, 3 dollars; and if coloured, 5 dollars. II. That the dimensions of each engraving shall be 24 by 17 inches, executed in aquatinta, and published upon paper of a superior quality. The publication to commence immediately: and one engraving to be delivered to the Subscribers, on the first Monday of each succeeding month, until the proposed series shall be finally completed. III. That with the last View of the series, shall be delivered an engraved Title Page; an elegant characteristic Vignette; a Map of the Route, connected with the prospects exhibited in the course of the work; and an Alphabetical List of the Subscribers. Subscriptions are received by James Harrison, at his Warehouse, Maidenlane, New-York; and by all the principal Booksellers in the United States."—*Am. Minerva*, Mr 10, 1795. Most unfortunately, this publication evidently fell through. The only view in the proposed series known to have been engraved is the one of Georgetown and Washington of which only two impressions are

1795 Mr 10 known, one in the Library of Congress, and one in the author's collection.

14 Jacob Morton and others, trustees of the N. Y. Society Library, petition the assembly for "a grant of a sum of money to pay a balance due for erecting a building for the library."—*Assemb. Jour.* (Childs & Swaine ed.), 118. See Ap—.

" Mr. Ricketts, owner of the "Amphitheatre," has recently declined to permit the use of it by Mr. Wignell's company, of Philadelphia, for a summer theatre, believing that "the introduction of a Second Theatre here would be opposed by the Citizens generally."—*Daily Adv.*, Mr 14 and 18, 1795. But see Ag 23, 1797. See also Greenwood, *The Circus* (1909), 83, and L. M. R. K., III: 984.

16 As "a Testimony of the high Sense this Board entertain of the public Services of Alexander Hamilton especially in the administration of the Office of Secretary of the Treasury of the United States," the common council resolves to present him with the freedom of the city.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 132. Hamilton acknowledged the honour on April 12 (*q. v.*).

" Wm. Furman and Theodosius Hunt petition the common council for leave to establish a ferry "from the new market at Catharine Slip across to the opposite shore on Long Island," with "a suitable number of good Boats."—From the original petition, in metal file No. 18, city clerk's record-room. The petition is referred to a committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 132, 135. On June 1, the common council ordered that Hunt and Furman be licensed "to keep a ferry from Catharine Slip to any part of Brooklyn for five Years to keep two large Boats & two small Boats & to pay into the Treasury four Pounds per month."—*Ibid.*, II: 150.

" The common council orders payment of £60:8:8 "for the erection of a Fence at the Bridewell."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 132.

17 The assembly passes "An act for the more effectual prevention of crimes," which alters the punishments for various offenses and appoints commissioners for erecting within the city and county of New York "a strong prison of confinement and labor."—*Assemb. Jour.* (1795), 113, 114–15, 118–19; *Daily Adv.*, Mr 13, 1795. See Ap 1.

20 Samuel Osgood and others, trustees of creditors of John Ireland (see Mr 5, 1794), convey to Effingham Embree the house and land formerly of Anthony Rutgers, and for some years known as Ranelagh Garden.—*Liber Deeds*, LI: 30. This instrument recites a pretended sale to one Knox (see Je 8, 1793), and sale at public auction to highest bidder on Nov. 14, 1794. Between this time and the date of the sale of the eight lots on Church St., south of Leonard St., to Nicholas Oliver (*Liber Deeds*, LIV: 320), the deed in this transaction not mentioning any house, the Anthony Rutgers mansion must have been demolished. It cannot be found on the Taylor-Roberts Plan (Pl. 64, Vol. I), which, published in 1797, was compiled in 1796. The house was on the site of present Nos. 232 to 236 Church St. See F 3, 1723; Je 3, 1765; N 2, 1790; Je 8, 1793; and L. M. R. K., III: 952.

23 The common council rejects a petition of Christopher Duyckinck to lease the Common Lands.—*U. C. C.* (1784-1831), II: 133.

24 The legislature passes "An Act to enable John B. Coles to raise a Dam across Haerlem-River." It recites the fact that, by "An act for building a bridge across Haerlem-river," which was passed March 31, 1790 (*q. v.*), "Lewis Morris, his heirs and assigns, were authorised at his and their own expence, to build a bridge across Haerlem-river, agreeably to the directions and dimensions therein specified, and for the term of sixty years, to ask, demand, and take for the use of the said bridge, a toll not exceeding the rates in the said act mentioned." The present act further recites that "the said Lewis Morris, hath assigned his right to build the said bridge, and proposals have been made by John B. Coles, to the assignees of the said Lewis Morris, to raise a dam of stone for the purpose of erecting mills thereon, and to be the foundation of the bridge aforesaid." Coles, his heirs and assigns, are authorised to build such dam "at such place as is or shall be determined on by the assignees of the said Lewis Morris." There shall be in it a lock for boats, and a person to attend it; its width shall be eight feet and its length forty feet, and it shall be so constructed that a vessel drawing two feet of water may enter it at low tide. The bridge shall not be less than 24 feet wide. Coles, his heirs and assigns, are to give security to complete the bridge within four years, and to keep it in good repair for sixty years after its completion, at the expiration of which term it shall become the property of the state.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1795), chap. 31 (Webster, III: 93). See also the *Daily Adv.*, My 2, 1794; Ja 26, 1795. Mar. 24

Coles executed a bond providing for a payment of $10,000 to the state treasurer on failure to erect the bridge and keep it in repair as provided in the act. He did erect the bridge (the first Third Ave. bridge over the Harlem River) soon after this date (see N 24, 1795, Je 13, Ag 10, S 27, 1796), but he evidently failed to keep it in repair, as on March 26, 1807, the legislature resolved to bring suit against him under his bond.—*Assemb. Jour.*, 30th sess., 279; L. M. R. K., III: 926.

The common council files in the clerk's office "A Release of a parcel of Ground to continue Lumber Street to the Lot of Wm Edgar & thence into Greenwich Street," made to the city by James Greenleaf.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 134–35. Lumber St. was part of the modern Church St.—See L. M. R. K., III: 1005. It joins Greenwich St. at its southern end.—Pl. 174, Vol. III. 30

Proposals of Amos Porter "to supply the City with fresh Water" and of Sayrs Crane "to lead Water from the Tea Water Pump through Roosevelt Street" are read in common council and referred to a committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 135. Another plan was presented on April 7 (*q. v.*). "

The legislature passes an act "for the better support of the public hospital in the city of New York." This appropriates to the hospital society the annual sum of £4,000 for the next five years and repeals the act of April 11, 1792 (*q. v.*), in respect to any future payments to that society.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1795), chap. 37. The legislature, on Apr. 9, ordered payments to be made to the hospital quarterly.—*Ibid.*, 76: 636. 31

John Jay and Stephen Van Rensselaer are elected governor and lieutenant-governor respectively.—Hammond, *Hist. of Political Parties*, 89–90. Jay was absent in Europe during the election; he returned on May 28 (*q. v.*). Apr. —

The first building erected by the N. Y. Society Library, for which ground was broken in 1793, is occupied by the society. The location was on Nassau St. opposite the Middle Dutch Church, on the present site of the National Bank of Commerce, 33 Nassau St. —Keep, *Hist. of the N. Y. Society Library*, 222, 224–26. When built, it was next to No. 18 Nassau St.—*Daily Adv.*, Jl 18, 1795. For view of the building, see engraving by Anderson in Goodrich's *Picture of N. Y.* (1818), opp. p. 129. It was described as "a plain brick edifice, of two stories in height, with a basement, and a colonnade in front of the second story."—*Ibid.* (1828), 237; see also *Man. Com. Coun.* (1855), 578. See, further, Je 6. This building was sold in 1836.—Keep, *op. cit.*, 381. —

A bill "for erecting a State prison" is introduced into the senate and read twice. It was passed the next day and ordered to be sent to the assembly.—*Senate Jour.* (1795), 72, 75. On April 9, Messrs. L'Hommedieu and Myers were appointed to inform the assembly "that the bill entitled 'An act for the more effectual prevention of Crimes' [see Mr 17] was received by the Senate and read the first time, on the 18th day of March last, and the next day was read a second time and committed to a committee of the whole; and that the Senate have several times been in a committee on the said bill, but being of opinion that it would be improper to alter the punishment for crimes before a building is erected for the reception of convicts, the Senate postponed the consideration of the said bill, and passed a bill for erecting a State Prison for the purpose aforesaid, and sent it to the Hon. the Assembly for their concurrence on the 2d day of April, instant."—*Ibid.* (1795), 88. Neither bill became a law during 1795.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1795). See Ja 6, 1796. 1

The legislature passes "An act for continuing and extending Bancker-street in the fifth ward of the city of New-York, into Pearl-street, and for widening Beaver-lane in the first ward of the said city."—*Assemb. Jour.*, 18th session, 159; *Daily Adv.*, Ap 16, 1795; *Laws of N. Y.* (1796), chap. 55 (Webster, III: 197). 2

A fire "in the tan-yard of Messrs. Livingston, Stockholm, Brooke's, etc., near the fresh water pond," destroys the bark-house and causes "immense" damage to the hides.—*Greenleaf's N. Y. Jour.*, Ap 4, 1795. 3

The legislature passes "An Act making further Provision for Fortifications within this State." It recites the fact that fortifications have been commenced in conformity with the act of March 26, 1794 (*q. v.*); "and, unless the prosecution of the same be continued, the works already begun, but not compleated, will go to ruin." The sum of £20,000 is appropriated for "compleating, making and repairing the fortifications on Governor's island, Bed- 6

1795 Ap 6 low's island and Oyster island, in the city of New-York."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1795), chap. 43 (Webster, III: 106).

" The legislature passes an act to enable the city of New York to raise by a lottery a sum not exceeding £10,000 for building an almshouse. It states that this city "from its situation is necessarily the recepticle of a greater proportion of paupers than any other city or county within this State." The common council, in its petition to the legislature (see Mr 9), had stated "that the buildings appropriated for the reception of the poor and indigent inhabitants . . . are so decayed" that the poor cannot be accommodated "with any degree of comfort." With money already raised by taxation, the city has "provided a considerable quantity of materials for the purpose of erecting a new building," but "by reason of the expensive and necessary annual improvements in the said city since the late war which have been borne by the inhabitants thereof with great cheerfulness it would be too great a burden on them to raise the monies which will be required for the erection of this necessary building by an immediate tax." Hence the common council have asked the privilege of operating a lottery.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1795), chap. 51; *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 131. See Ap 7.

" Dr. Alex. Anderson records in his diary: ". . . Rejoicing for the successes of the French in Holland—early in the morning a discharge of Cannon—& the Ships dress'd in Flags.

"At noon, after another discharge of Cannon from the French ships, the Marseilles Hymn ['The Marseillaise'] was echoed from them—Towards evening, another discharge. . . ."—*A. Anderson's Journal for 1795 (MS.)*, 61, in Columbia Univ. Library; Pasko's *Old New York*, O, 1889.

7 The common council appoints managers for the almshouse lottery (see Ap 6), and directs that they report a "Scheme" for it.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 136. See Ap 13.

" A plan submitted by Benjamin Taylor "to convey Fresh Water throughout this City" is read in common council and referred to the committee which is considering the proposals of Porter and Crane (see Mr 30).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 137. Nothing seems to have come of these proposals. The subject was revived on Feb. 1, 1796 (*q. v.*).

" The common council agrees to a report of a committee, appointed on Oct. 27, 1794 (*q. v.*), which states that it has attended to the petition of the "black People," having found "a Piece of Ground containing four Lots of 100 by 25 feet each which can be purchased for £450." These lots lie "in the seventh Ward near where the Mansion House of James Delancey stood" (see Ap 27, 1791); the committee believes that they are "in a proper Place," and that the city "should contribute £100 towards the purchase on condition that the said Lots be vested in the Mayor Aldermen & Commonalty of the City of New York in trust for a burying Ground for the black People."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 137. The burying-ground was the site of the present Nos. 195 to 197 Christie St.—See L. M. R. K., III: 927. See, and *cf.* Je 1 and 22.

" The common council deposits in the clerk's office a release from various grantors to the city of lands owned by them "to continue the Bloomingdale Road through the same of the breadth of four Rods."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 137.

" The common council refers to the street committee a petition of "the Proprietors of Water Lots between White Hall & Coenties Slips" for permission "to run out Piers for Harbours for the trading Vessels;" also a petition from "the proprietors of Lots between Moore Street & the Exchange" praying that "the completion of the outer Street may be enforced."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 137.

" A permanent line is established on the East River. The common council records the fact that "the unlimited extension of this City into the East River, by making further Grants to the Proprietors of Water Lots," has "long been conceived injurious if not ruinous to the internal and low parts of this City through want of the necessary Descent for carrying off the Water out of the Streets into the River;" and that the board has judged "that a Wide and spacious Street along the front of this City would tend very much to it's ornament, convenience & safety." It therefore has directed the street committee "to cause a Survey & Chart of the front of this City along the East River with the line of such Street marked there on, to be made and reported to the Board." (See, however, regarding such map, Feb. 12, 1798.)

This committee has reported such chart, "with the Lines of the said Street which is to be of the Breadth of seventy feet and beyond which no further Grants into the River are to be made or any Buildings or Wharfs erected or made excepting such Piers as the Board from time to time shall hereafter deem necessary for the safety of Shipping & the convenience of Trade & Navigation." Having frequently had this chart under consideration, and made alterations in the lines, the board now agrees upon the course of these lines, and enters a description of them in the minutes. They are "the inner side of the intended Street of 70 feet Wide."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 138–39. *Cf.* Ap 14, 1794. This regulation was altered on Feb. 10, 1796 (*q. v.*), the street referred to being South St. See, further, Jl 18, 1796. Apr. 7

The "New York Dispensary" is incorporated.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1795), chap. 61. The dispensary was at the corner of Nassau and Beekman Sts.—See F 7 and 24, 1791. For a description of it in later years, see Goodrich, *Picture of N. Y.* (1828), 295. 8

The legislature passes an act for the encouragement of schools. The city and county of New York are together given annually £1,888 for this purpose, the amount to be raised by taxation.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1795), chap. 75; see also *ibid.* (1801), chap. 77. See, further, S 23 and O 17, 1796. 9

" Geo. Gray, tavern-keeper, advertises that, after April 11, the "New York Gardens," on Greenwich Road, lately kept by C. F. Brannon, will be reopened.—*Daily Adv.*, Ap 9, 1795; *City Directory.* This place was formerly known as "Brannon's Garden," and was situated at what is now the south-west corner of Spring and Hudson Sts. In 1798, Joseph Tyler kept it, and called it "Washington Gardens."—*Com. Adv.*, D 12, 1798; L. M. R. K., III: 977. See D 22, 1801.

Alexander Hamilton writes from Albany to Mayor Varick acknowledging receipt of his certificate of the freedom of the city of New York (see Mr 16). He says: "Among the precious testimonies, I have received, of the approbation of my immediate fellow Citizens, none is more acceptable or more flattering to me than that which I now acknowledge," etc.—From the original letter, in metal file No. 17, city clerk's record-room, endorsed "read & filed May 18th: 1795;" see *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 148. The letter is reproduced as the frontispiece of *ibid.*, Vol. I. 12

The managers of the almshouse lottery present several "schemes" to the common council (see Ap 7), and one is adopted and entered in detail in the minutes.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 139. 13

There is presented in New York the first translation from the German drama to be acted here, Schiller's "Räuber."—*German Drama in English on the N. Y. Stage*, by Louis C. Baker (1915), 8. 14

Federal Republicans hold a meeting at the "City Assembly Room" in William St. to nominate candidates for the state assembly.—*Daily Adv.*, Ap 15, 1795. Public sales were also held here as well as at the Tontine Coffee House, Wall and Water Sts. After the completion of the Tontine City Hotel at 115 Broadway, the City Assembly held its meetings there. 15

"The Lombardy Poplar Tree has lately made its appearance in the streets of New York [see Je, 1790]. Those who have planted it have made a bad choice. If shade is the object of street planting, it affords none. It's a mere May pole; . . ."—*N. Y. Mag.* (1795), 256. For further account of the tree, see D 31, 1799. See also "Notable Trees in New York City," in 18*th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scenic & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1913), 191–99, where the trees referred to are the "giant tulip of Inwood," the "Livingston Cedar of Lebanon," near Throgg's Neck, and the "De Lancey Pine." 18

" Dr. Alexander Anderson records in his "diary" his going to Brooklyn, where he walks "along the bank as far as Wallabucht," and sees "the remains of the Prison ship."—Pasko's *Old New York*, I: 239–40.

The common council accepts an offer from Mr. Ricketts of "the Profits of an Evenings Exhibition at his Amphitheatre for the purpose of purchasing Fuel for poor families in the Winter Season."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 140. The sum of $340 was collected and paid to the city from this exhibition.—*Ibid.*, II: 142. 20

" Because persons have set fences in the river below low water mark on the Jersey shore, on the south side of Paulus Hook, where the drawing of seines is thereby obstructed, the N. Y. City common council passes "A Law to prevent the setting of Fences or other Obstructions in the River, within the limits and Jurisdiction of the City of New York." The board orders that Mr. Sloo, who is employed to take fish for the use of the almshouse and bridewell, cause all such fences, stakes, and other things which may obstruct his casting or drawing his seine, to be removed.—*M. C. C.* (1784–

1795 1831), II: 141–42. Certain inhabitants of Bergen wrote to Mayor
Apr. Varick relative to a dispute with Mr. Sloo which this order pro-
20 duced.—*Ibid.*, II: 144.

23 *Mott and Hurtin's New-York Weekly Chronicle* changes its name to *The New-York Weekly Chronicle*. The last issue located is that of Oct. 1, 1795.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 503.

" Proposals are advertised for the publication of a portrait of Washington, "Engraved by Robert Field, late of London, from the original painting by Walter Robertson;" also "An Equestrian Portrait of the President, attended by Colonel Hamilton, as his aid-de-camp, painted and executed by the same artist."—*Am. Minerva*, Ap 23, 1795.

25 The corner-stone of St. Mark's Church is laid by the Rt. Rev. Samuel Provoost, bishop of New York. The building was completed and opened for worship on May 9, 1799 (*q. v.*). Its situation was the site of Gov. Stuyvesant's old "Bouwery Chapel," the land having been given to the vestry of Trinity Church by his descendant, Petrus Stuyvesant, in 1793. The building was at first without fence, and without steeple, balustrade, or portico. In 1800, a fence around the church was erected, which, in 1803, was extended around the burial-ground. A tower or belfry was built in 1807; the steeple in 1826–9, and in 1835 the vane and clock were added. In 1838 the old wooden fence was replaced by an iron railing.—*Memorial of St. Mark's Church* (1899), 50, 54–55, 110–11, 120–21, 124, 139, 150. The Davis view of 1836 (see Pl. 119, Vol. III) shows a stone portico, and the *Memorial* says (p. 55) it was erected that year; but the Davis design was never carried out. The present portico was built in 1858.—*Ibid.*

27 At some time between this date and May 13, the title of the *New-York Daily Gazette* (see Mr 5) was changed to *The New-York Gazette and General Advertiser*.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 404, 426.

28 The "New-York Alms-House Lottery" is advertised. It is for raising £10,000, agreeable to the act of the legislature of April 6, 1795 (*q. v.*), "for the purpose of building a spacious Alms-House."—*N. Y. Jour. & Pat. Reg.*, Ap 29, 1795. See, however, Jl 29. See, further, Je 15.

May In this month the paper published by Samuel Loudon, Jr.
— (see Feb.) became known as *The Diary, & Universal Advertiser*.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 407; Early Newspapers, II: 419. See F 1, 1796.

— A list is prepared of the proprietors, lessees, and occupants on Murray St.—See the original MS. in N. Y. H. S. (item No. 1803 in Holden sale). See also the lists of those on Robinson St., between Grand and George Sts.; those on Smith St., from Garden to Dock St.; and those on Vesey St., from Greenwich St. to Broadway (items Nos. 1814, 1818, and 1820 in Holden sale), filed in box labelled "New York MSS. 1761–1800," in N. Y. H. S.

1 The new design for the flag of the U. S., having 15 stars and 15 stripes, goes into effect.—See Ja 13, 1794.

4 "The Columbia Academy of Painting, Is removed to No. 135, William-street.

"Archibald & Alexa. Robertson, Limners, Paint Portraits, Miniatures, Devices, Designs of every kind for Engravers, &c.

"At their Academy, Ladies and Gentlemen are instructed in Painting and Drawing History Pieces, Landscapes, Flowers, Fruit, Architecture, Perspective, &c. in water colors, chalk, India Ink, &c.

"Classes for the Summer season are now opened from six to eight in the morning; for Ladies on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and for Gentlemen on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.—Private Tuition as usual."—*Am. Minerva*, My 6, 1795. See O 2 and 11, 1791; O 8, 1792; O 8, 1793; O 1, 1802.

" The common council permits John B. Coles and other inhabitants of the First and Second Wards who own water-lots between Whitehall and Coenties Slips, "to make five Piers each 120 feet long & 40 in Breadth on the East side of the 70 feet or permanent Line [see Ap 7] as agreed to & laid down in a Survey of the East side of the City, . . ." The distance "between the Piers that is proposed to be made between Coenties and the Exchange Slips will be 160 feet;" the latter slip will be widened 100 ft.; and the piers between the Whitehall and Exchange Slips will be 110 ft. apart.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 144.

5 The corner-stone of the Park Theatre, covering the (present) Nos. 21–25 Park Row, is laid. From inscription on the corner-stone, quoted by Brown in *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, I: 69. See also Wilson's *Mem. Hist. N. Y.*, III: 147, and L. M. R. K., III: 985. The Messrs. Mangin were the architects.—See Ja 29, 1798; and descrip. of Pl. 75, I: 467. Quarrels between Hallam and Hodgkinson, original lessees and managers, delayed the opening of the theatre until Ja 29, 1798 (*q. v.*).—Brown, *op. cit.*, I: 11. See O 2, 1796.

May 5

6 The paper published since March 20, 1794 (*q. v.*), under the name of *American Minerva, and the New York (Evening) Advertiser* now becomes the *American Minerva; an Evening Advertiser*.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 381; Early Newspapers, II: 418. See My 2, 1796.

" Greenleaf, the publisher, moves his office to 54 Wall St., the seventh door from the Tontine Coffee House.—*Greenleaf's N. Y. Jour.*, My 6, 1795.

11 Thomas Greenleaf begins the publication of *The Argus, & Greenleaf's New Daily Advertiser*.—Early Newspapers, II: 418; Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 383. See My 16.

" The common council pays £19:5 "for Trees on the Battery."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 147.

12 The Tammany anniversary is celebrated as usual with a procession from their wigwam to the Presbyterian Church in Wall St. and thence to "Brother Hunter's Hotel."—*N. Y. Mag.* (1795), 318–19. Samuel Latham Mitchill, M.D., professor in Columbia College, delivers the anniversary oration. His address was afterwards printed as a brochure with the title *The Life, Exploits, and Precepts of Tammany; the famous Indian Chief* (N. Y., 1795). A copy of this publication, presented by John Pintard in 1807 to the N. Y. H. S., was acquired by the N. Y. P. L. in Ford collection.

14 Twenty-four brass cannon, "lately from the foundery at Springfield," are "paraded on the Battery for the purpose of being proved." On being discharged, thirteen of them burst. Although a great number of spectators were present, nobody was hurt,—"which indeed is a miracle, for the pieces flew in every direction, several of them falling through the roofs of houses in various parts of the city."—*Greenleaf's N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, My 15, 1795.

16 Thomas Greenleaf changes the name of his paper (see My 11) to *The Argus, or Greenleaf's New Daily Advertiser*.—Early Newspapers, II: 418; Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 383. See Ag 3, 1796.

18 "I went to the Coffee house to know the meaning of an uproar, in consequence of a badge of Freedom fix'd up by some Patriots—a number of men, chiefly French, were singing and kneeling before it."—*A. Anderson's Jour. for* 1795 (*MS.*), 92.

" "This day a number of the republican citizens of New York, under military honors, are to erect a superb (carved) Liberty Cap at the Tontine Coffee House, in lieu of the less elegant one lately taken down [see F 6, 1794] from thence."—*Argus*, My 18, 1795. The news report of the event is as follows: "At 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon . . ., a number of republican citizens assembled at the Tontine Coffee House, and erected a suberbly executed Liberty Cap of carved workmanship, suspended upon a Tommahawk, between the thirteen stripes and the tricoloured flag, under which is scrolled the following emphatical inscription —'Sacred to Liberty,' the ensemble forming a handsome decoration for the Hall of the Tontine.

"As soon as the Cap was fixed, three cheers were given, and the Marseilles Hymn sung by the American and French citizens present.

"The following toasts were then given, attended with 3 cheers each.

"1. He who dares to insult this Cap will incur the detestation of every true republican.

"2. The three Republics, America, France, and Holland.

"The company then repaired to the upper hall, where they partook of some refreshment, danced the Carmagnotte, and withdrew.

"Five uniformed companies made a public parade . . . on passing the Tontine they gave three rolls. . . ."—*Ibid.*, My 19; *Minerva*, My 19; *Daily Adv.*, My 19, 1795; *N. Y. Jour. & Pat. Reg.*, My 20, 1795. See also *Daily Adv.*, Ag 13, 1793.

" "An American," in a published letter "To the People of the United States," reviews events since the passage of the Jay treaty of amity and commerce, showing the British insults still suffered by Americans.—*Argus*, My 19, 1795.

" The common council orders that the clerk report "a Plan for reforming the great Court Room in the City Hall so as to render it more comfortable and convenient for public Business," with

1795 an estimate of expense.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 149, 151.

May 18 On June 26, and again on Aug. 17, payment of £150 was made towards this object.—*Ibid.*, II: 159, 172. On Nov. 9, £250 was paid "towards the Repairs to the City Hall" (*ibid.*, II: 197); while on Jan. 11, 1796, £601:19:1½ was paid "for reformg the Gt Court Room & for Repairs to the City Hall" (*ibid.*, II: 208).

19 James Wilson, the architect, at 148 Broadway, publishes the following statement: "To the Public. A regard for my own reputation as an architect, induces me to take the liberty of informing the public, (and particularly the citizens of New-York, to many of whom I am grateful for their kind patronage) that the plan on which the [City] Hotel and Public Rooms, in Broad-way, is now building, is not a plan of mine."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, May 19 and 25, 1795; *Daily Adv.*, My 20, 1795.

20 "The attention of the town was yesterday [My 20] much engaged by the circumstances of the removal of the French Flag, which had been attached (with the American) to the Liberty-Cap that was replaced on Monday evening [see My 18], in the Coffee-room of the Tontine Coffee-House. . . . it appears that circumstances strongly concurred to fix the act on a Mr Anderson, who arrived within a few days from England."—*Daily Adv.*, My 21, 1795; *Gaz. of the U. S.*, My 22, 1795. Another news report calls it "the Flag of the French Republic, recently put up by the Republican Citizens of New York, in union with the American Colors." This item, signed by "Walter Bicker in behalf of the Republican Citizens of New York," offers a reward of $150 for securing "in any jail of the United States" a certain "William Anderson, . . . or any other person or persons who shall have been guilty or concerned in the said theft."—*Argus*, My 21, 1795; *N. Y. Jour & Pat. Reg.*, My 23, 1795; *Herald*, My 23, 1795. Affidavits of eye-witnesses, dated May 20, charging Anderson and his companions with the theft, are published in the *Argus*, *op. cit.* On May 21, a temporary flag of bunting replaced the original.—*Ibid.*, My 22, 1795. See also McMaster, II: 214–15.

22 Thomas Twining, sojourning in New York, writes in his diary: "I walked to the Museum, . . . It was an older and more extensive collection than the similar one at Philadelphia. It consisted principally of shells and fossils, and arms and dresses of the Indian tribes. There was also a machine, said to exhibit perpetual motion. It consisted of a number of small glass tubes, filled with a red fluid, which ran down some of the tubes, and ascended others, with an activity that seemed likely to hold out for the time a spectator would stop to observe it. . . .

"I next walked to the Fish-market, considered by the people of the United States the first in America, and by the inhabitants of New York the first in the world. . . . It is said to exhibit eighty sorts of sea-fish. . . .

"I . . . went to the play to see a celebrated actress, the Siddons of America, and sister indeed of the Mrs. Siddons of the London stage. Mrs. Whitelock (the name of this lady) bore a considerable resemblance to her sister, both in person and in acting."—Twining, *Travels in Am. 100 Years Ago*, 156.

25 Publication of the *New-York Evening Post* (see D 8, 1794) is suspended.—Early Newspapers, II: 418; Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 411.

28 ". . . at one o'clock, our beloved and much respected Citizen John Jay, arrived in the Ship Severn, Capt. Goodrich, in 42 days from Bristol. An immense concourse of Citizens were in a few minutes assembled on the wharfs, who received and conducted him amidst repeated acclamations to his house in Broad Way; when Mr. Jay addressed them, as nearly as we recollect, in the following words:

" 'Fellow Citizens, these marks of your attention to me are highly grateful—I can never forget them—and the recollection of them will give a new motive to do, what shall be agreeable to you, and conducive to the general welfare. I thank you for your kind reception, and am happy to be again in my own country, and in the midst of you, my friends, and fellow citizens.'

"Acclamations of cordial applause answered the address; and the Assembly separated with mutual congratulations.

"At six o'clock a joyful peal was rung from the bells of the city; and at seven a federal salute was fired from the Battery, which was returned from the fort on Governors Island."—*Daily Adv.*, My 29, 1795. This hearty welcome was doubtless largely due to his being governor-elect.—See Ap —, Je 8 and Jl 1.

Je 1 The common council rejects a petition "for extending the Portico of the Theatre erecting on Chatham Row across the Foot Walk of the Street."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 150. This is the Park Theatre.—See My 5.

June 1

" The common council refers to the land committee a petition from Jacob Morton "for a renewal of the Lease of the Common Lands at the Dove Tavern."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 150.

" The common council orders payment of £100 "towards paving in the Fields."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 151. On Je 22, another payment of £256:0:2 was made.—*Ibid.*, II: 159. On May 16, 1796, £100 more.—*Ibid.*, II: 240. This probably refers to footwalks.

" The common council orders payment of £100 to Mangel Minthorn "towards the Lot of Ground purchase[d] for a burial place for the Black people" (see Ap 7).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 151. See, further, Je 22.

3 A letter from Philadelphia to a New Jersey paper states that "A gentleman in New-York, who owned a farm of 300 acres of land adjoining the Bowry road, was offered for the same £800,000 in York currency, which he refused to accept. The offer was upwards of £2,666 per acre."—*N. J. State Gaz.*, Je 9, 1795.

6 From the 6th to the 15th of this month, the books of the N. Y. Society Library were moved to the new building (see Ap —).—Keep, *Hist. of N. Y. Society Lib.*, 224, 226, 231.

8 "The joint Committee of both houses of the Legislature, for canvassing the votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor of this state, with a number of respectable citizens, waited upon Mr. Jay, on Saturday, to congratulate him upon his election; and at twelve o'clock, a federal salute was discharged from the Battery, in consequence of this event."—*N. Y. Mag.* (1795), 383. See Ap.

" The common council adopts a regulation of Orange St., to carry surface water from Chatham St. into the Fresh Water Pond. —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 153.

" Trinity vestry resolves "that the Committee of Leases take measures to dig out Greenwich Street as directed by the Corporation of the City [see Je 10, 1794] and attend to Mr Rhinelanders completing his Contract with this Board in order that this Board may obtain from the City Corporation The Grant of the water Lots promised to them under Certain Conditions."—*Trin. Min.*

9 A "New two Story House, brick front, . . . lying in Broadway, commonly called New-Road, about one mile from the city," is advertised for sale. "It will suit a genteel private family, who would wish to reside in the country."—*Argus*, Je 9, 1795. For the various names, and the progressive development, of Broadway, see L. M. R. K., III: 994–95.

15 The common council orders that the managers of the almshouse lottery (see Ap 6, 7, 13, 28) "pay to the City Treasurer such Monies as they shall from time to time receive for Lottery Tickets & take his Receipt."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 155. See Jl 27.

The cost of erecting a fire-engine house at the Fly Market is £25:3:11.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 156.

18 The horses of the "Northern Stage," descending the Harlem hills, start at a full gallop. The driver and a passenger, on trying to get out, are thrown out and killed.—*N. Y. Jour.*, Je 20, 1795. Thos. F. DeVoe, in his MS. notes on events in Harlem (in N. Y. H. S.), says that Benson McGowan told him that, because of this fatality, the name "Break-neck Hill" was thereafter applied to the spot.

22 The committee on the subject of a ferry from New York to Governor's Island (see Ap 21, 1794) makes an oral report to the common council, which orders that it be referred to the commissioners for directing the public works on the island "to make such Arrangement for the establishing of a safe & convenient Ferry . . . as they shall judge most proper." It is also ordered that the keeper of the ferry be permitted to demand six pence each way, from every one excepting those employed at the public works and the troops in garrison there.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 157.

" Isaac Fortune and others, "free People of colour," who have recently formed the African Society, make petition to the common council for a permit to use certain lands, that they have acquired, for burial purposes. They state that their society is for the purpose "of improving their Morals, by promoting a spirit of brotherly Love and a strict Regard to the Laws of the State; and also with intent to procure a place for the erection of a building for divine worship and the interment of People of Colour." The city, Trinity Church, and various individuals, have aided the

1795 June 22 society by contributing money to buy land for these purposes. Two lots (*cf.* Ap 7) in the West Ward have been purchased with this fund (to which the Negroes have added); and "a Deed hath been executed by Sam[l] Delaplaine & his Wife to the Corporation of the said City for the said two Lots in trust for the purposes aforesaid." The lots are described by bounds. First street bounds them on the east. Together they measure 50 ft. in width by 200 ft. in depth. The petitioners "are not at present able to become incorporated as a religious Society agreably to a Law of this State;" they are therefore compelled "to request the further humane Assistance of the Corporation." They ask that the common council authorise six of the Negroes (whose names are given) to be "Managers of the Business of the said Association or Society, to improve & use the said Land for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned and to demand sue for receive & enjoy the Fees & Privileges usually taken & had by the Proprietors of burial Grounds in the said City and that in case of the Death or other removal of the said Managers, such others as shall be chosen by the said Association may be so authorized And that whenever an Incorporation can be effected agreably to Law the said Land may be conveyed to the Trustees for the purposes aforesaid." The board grants the request.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 159. See O 27, 1794. See, further, Jl 6.

23 The trustees of the First Presbyterian Church appoint a committee to obtain an estimate of the cost of building a church "upon the Ground given for that Purpose by Col. Rutgers," to be 40 by 60 ft., of wood and without galleries.—*Proc. of the Trustees* (*MS.*), Vol. II. On Dec. 19, 1796, the trustees issued proposals showing the intended height and length to be "the same as the new brick Church, and the width four feet less."—*Ibid.* This was the Rutgers Presbyterian Church, at the north-west corner of Rutgers and Henry Sts. See, further, Je 13, 1797; L. M. R. K., III: 931.

25 The members of the Tammany Society "relinquish and assign all their right in the Museum to Gardiner Baker, upon the following conditions: That the same shall forever hereafter continue to be known by the name of the Tammany Museum, in honour of its original Founders and Patrons; that Gardiner Baker shall continue the Museum, one and indivisible, which shall be kept together in some convenient place within the city of New-York; and that each member of the Tammany Society shall, with their wives and children forever hereafter, have free access to the said Museum, free from any expence; and that this privilege be considered as an equivalent for the society's having assigned or relinquished all their rights of the said Museum to Gardiner Baker."—*N. Y. Directory* (1795), 313; descrip. of Pl. 95-b, III: 584. In 1796, Baker stated that these resolutions were passed on March 16, 1795.—*Am. Minerva*, Ja 29, 1796. See Ag 22.

July — T. and J. Swords start publishing *The Theological Magazine* in New York. This lasted until February, 1799.—Ford, *Check-List of Am. Mag. Printed in the 18th Cent.*, 10.

1 The secretary of state waits upon John Jay at his home in Broadway, and administers to him the oath of office as governor of the state, after which congratulations are extended to him by a number of citizens. Stephen Van Rensselaer is sworn in as lieutenant-governor.—*N. Y. Mag.* (1795), 447.

2 The substance of the Jay treaty with England (see N 19, 1794) is made public in New York.

Notwithstanding that Jay had been inaugurated governor on July 1 (*q.v.*), the excitement against the treaty, and the denunciation of Jay as the one responsible for it, are intense. At a public meeting in Broad St., Hamilton while defending Jay's work, was struck in the face with a stone thrown by a member of a mob which had burned copies of the treaty before the house of the British minister. The portrait of Jay was burned, and chalked in large white letters on the walls of a big building were the words: "Damn John Jay! Damn every one that won't damn John Jay! Damn everyone that won't put lights in the windows and sit up all night damning John Jay." An effigy displays Jay supporting a pair of scales which has the treaty on one side and a bag of gold on the other, and saying: "Come up to my price and I will sell you my country."—*Political Hist. of the State of N. Y.*, by DeAlva Stanwood Alexander (N. Y., 1906), I: 65, citing John Jay's *Second Letter on Dawson's Federalist* (N. Y., 1864), 19; *Daily Adv.*, Jl 3, 1795. See also Jl 20; and McMaster, II: 216–20, and authorities there cited.

July 4 The city celebrates the Fourth in the usual manner. An expense of £12 for constables and marshals, and of £7:4 for ringing of bells, is incurred (*M. C. C.*, 1784–1831, II: 162); also £25 "for the Expences of illuminating the Gov[t] House & City Hall," and something under £40 at Simmons' tavern (*ibid.*, II: 165).

6 A tri-weekly paper called *Gazette Française et Américaine*, having alternate columns of English and French, appears without the name of the publisher. The issue of July 17 bears the imprint of John Delafond.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 430; Early Newspapers, II: 420.

" A number of citizens petition the common council for "the use of the large room in the city hall usually occupied by the Legislature to hear preach therein the celebrated and Rev[d] Ed. Winchester."—From original petition (in metal file No. 18, city clerk's record-room), endorsed "read July 6[th] 1795 & rejected;" *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 161. Rev. Elkanah Winchester was a preacher of the Universalist faith. As payments were still going on for alterations in this room (see My 18), which is referred to in the *Minutes* (II: 161) as "the great Court Room," it is likely it was not yet ready for use.

" "A Release from Samuel Delaplaine & Wife to this Corporation of two Lots of Ground near where the old dwelling House of James Delancey stood in the 7th Ward in trust for the use of the black people as a burial Ground" (see Je 22) is read and approved by the common council, which orders that it be recorded and deposited among the "Corporation Deeds."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 161. See also L. M. R. K., III: 927. This ground should be distinguished from the old "Negroes' Burying Ground," just north of the Park, which was formerly Van Borsum's land. See O 4/14, 1673; Je 27, 1796.

13 The common council adopts a report of the road committee on a plan or survey for continuing the Bloomingdale Road (see My 30, 1791) "from the place where the antient Road terminated at the Barn of Nich[s] De Peyster which is the place where the dwelling House of Adrian Hooglandt formerly stood. . . ." The details of the survey are entered in the *Minutes*.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 164.

" The common council refers to the street committee a petition for digging out Broadway north of Barley (Duane) St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 164.

16 A notice is published that "A meeting is to be held on the 18th [Saturday] at the City Hall to express the detestation of the people against the treaty made with Great Britain."—*Daily Adv.*, Jl 18, 1795; McMaster, II: 218.

18 "Last Thursday evening and Friday morning [July 16 and 17], notices appeared in all the public papers, requesting a meeting of the citizens, at 12 o'clock on Saturday, for the purpose of joining with our fellow citizens of Boston, who last Monday unanimously adopted resolutions expressive of their detestation of the treaty with Great Britain—a hand-bill was also circulated to the same effect, conjuring them to come forward like freemen, and declare the treaty a disgraceful one, ruinous to our commerce etc. On Friday evening there was a small meeting of merchants at the Tontine hall, with M[r]. Hamilton and M[r]. Rufus King at their head, who harrangued them, M[r]. James Watson in the chair; a plan of opposition was there devised, and, on Saturday morning, an address appeared in the papers, and the city was filled with hand-bills of the same composition, signed by the Chairman. This address condemned the mode, declared the treaty not quite so bad as was supposed, challenged discussion, and pressed a full attendance upon the principles of the opposition. In consequence of these various notices, a very numerous body of citizens collected at 12 o'clock on Saturday, at the Federal Hall. At the moment the clock struck twelve, M[r]. Hamilton, who was mounted upon a stoop in Broad-street, attempted to harrangue the people; he was interrupted by a call 'Let us have a chairman,' on which Col. William S. Smith was nominated, appointed, and took his stand upon the balcony of the Federal Hall. . . . M[r]. Peter R. Livingston moved 'That those who disapproved of the treaty, should go to the right, and those who approved should go to the left.' which motion was but partly carried into effect; a large body marched up to the church [the First Presbyterian Church on the north side of Wall St. near Broadway], a large body still remained on the ground, and none, upon the question being reversed, moved to the left. . . . Finding it impossible to effect a division, those who had drawn off now returned; but finding

1795 July 18 a great tumult, about 500 of them drew off again, proceeded to the battery, formed a circle and there burnt the treaty, opposite the government house."—*Argus*, Jl 20; see also *Alexander Anderson's Jour. for* 1795 (*MS.*), 149–50, in Columbia Univ. Library; Pasko's *Old New York*, II: 102–3; Grant Thorburn's *Fifty Years' Reminiscences of N. Y.* (1845), 148–50. The chief objections to the treaty were: "It was non-reciprocal; it gave up the right of search; it called for no indemnity for the injury done by holding the posts; it yielded advantages no American ought to yield but with his life; it settled principles dangerous to the lives and liberties of the people."—McMaster, *Hist. of People of U. S.*, II: 218–20. For contemporary articles criticizing it, see *Greenleaf's N. Y. Jour.*, Jl 25, *et seq.* See also the report of this incident as given in a letter from New York of Jl 20, and pub'd in the *Richmond & Manchester Adv.*, Ag 6, 1795 (a copy of which is to be found bound with the *Rising Sun*, in the N. J. Hist. Soc.).

20 Dr. Alexander Anderson records in his diary: "At 12 I met with the rest of the crowd before the City Hall. The resolves of the Committee, expressing the people's disapprobation of the Treaty, were read and unanimously agreed to."—*A. Anderson's Jour. for* 1795 (*MS.*), 151; Pasko's *Old N. Y.*, II: 103.

In the afternoon, "a body of war-worn soldiers of the late American army" paraded, bearing a French and American flag, with the British flag reversed beneath them. "They proceeded to Bunker hill where they burnt a portrait of John Jay, holding a balance containing American independence and British gold, the latter preponderating. . . ."—*Greenleaf's N. Y. Jour.*, Jl 22, 1795.

21 Resolutions are passed by the Chamber of Commerce of New York approving the Jay Treaty (see N 19, 1794).—*Daily Adv.*, Jl 25, 1795. "This action by the Chamber, at a critical stage of the treaty's progress, led to similar action by other mercantile bodies throughout the country, and this support had a powerful influence in securing its ratification by the Senate and the passage of the necessary enabling legislation by the House."—Bishop, *A Chron. of* 150 *Years*, 47. See Ag 14.

27 The managers of the almshouse lottery (see Je 15) report that, from the slow sale of tickets, the drawing cannot commence on the day assigned. To encourage the sales, the board authorises them to receive payment in endorsed notes or bonds with surety, payable at the beginning of the drawing, which is postponed until the second Tues. in Feb. next.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 167. See, further, F 15, 1796.

28 A new ferry is established "between Catharine Slip, near the ship yards, across to a new stairs, near Mr. Sands' rope walk on Long Island."—*Daily Adv.*, Jl 28, 1795. See also L. M. R. K., III: 942.

Aug. 5 Dr. Alexander Anderson, the engraver, records in his diary: ". . . went to Mr. Baker's and examin'd the Specimens of his large collection of prints."—Pasko's *Old N. Y.*, II: 185. See Ag 11.

11 Gardiner Baker offers for sale at the museum "Two thousand most elegant French and English Prints . . . in colours and black. This is the largest collection ever exhibited to view in this country, and consists of near 500 different subjects; they are all sizes and forms; there is a specimen of each subject bound in a book, and the prices affixed to each. The prices are from Two shillings to 8 dollars."—*Argus*, Ag 11, 1795.

The grand jury publishes the statement: "From a minute examination they are sorry to be able to assert, with truth, that they find the markets loaded with filth and garbage to a degree that excited the mingled emotion of fear and disgust; . . .

13 "The grand jury also found the streets and wharves in a very neglected and offensive state, . . . are of opinion that if a regular set of scavengers were appointed to each ward the evil complained of would be considerably removed. . . .

"The Grand Jury also present as a nuisance of the worst sort, the unlimited permission of so many petty Taverns and Grog Shops in the city and its vicinity; these, instead of being an accommodation to the people are considered (at least a proportion of them) as nothing better than haunts of debauchery and nests of vice, and they become the more obnoxious to the peace and good order of the city, their being so generally resorted to on the sabbath day. . . ."—*Daily Adv.*, Ag 13, 1795.

14 Washington approves the Jay treaty (see N 19, 1794), with the advice and consent of the senate.—*Corresp. and Pub. Papers of John Jay*, IV: 182–83. See also Winsor, VII: 173, 269, 361, 466–67, 517; McMaster, II: 245, and *passim;* Gerard, *Treatise on the Title of the Corporation and others to the Streets, etc., in the City of New York*, 4. The treaty was published by Lang & Ustick, Phila., Nov. 2, 1795; and, in English and French, by Wm. Vondenvelden, Quebec, 1796. Aug. 14

17 John Murray and other residents in the vicinity of St. George's Chapel, "alarmed at some recent Robberies committed in their Neighbourhood, and conceiving themselves much exposed from the remoteness of their Residence from the usual Stations occupied by the Watchmen, are desirous to erect a Watch-house at their own expense to be placed at the South Corner of the said Chapel, and beg the Corporation will indulge them with one of the City-Watchmen."—From original petition (in metal file No. 18, city clerk's record-room) endorsed "read & filed 17th August 1795 referred for a further Consideration."

" The common council approves a report of the street committee presenting plans for regulating Fisher (Bayard), George, Harman (East Broadway), and Cheapside (Hamilton) Sts.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 171. It is impossible to identify the George St. here referred to, as five streets were formerly called George St.—See L. M. R. K., III: 1000.

19 Trinity vestry resolves "That the Committee to Superintend the Building of St Marks Church be directed to proceed with the same untill it is under cover and no further."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). This is the first mention of this church by name in these minutes.

" It also resolves "That the Committee of Leases take such order respecting levelling the Negro Burial Ground as may be proper."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*).

22 The *Directoire* is established in France.—Anderson, *op. cit.*, 212.

" Gardiner Baker publishes the Tammany Society's resolutions of June 25 (*q. v.*), which give him possession of the museum, and adds: "The Museum has, in the course of this summer, undergone an entire new arrangement much for the better, and is daily becoming more useful and pleasing; and there has lately been added to it many valuable pieces of nature and art. The literary part has increased with astonishment, and the Library consists of upwards of five hundred volumes, most of which respect the history of this country, and the Proprietor is adding to it daily. Catalogues of this Library is preparing, and when done will be printed, by which it will be found, that it contains the best history of our country that is collected together. The Proprietor, in order to make this Library really useful to his country, requests and privileges every person, who is 21 years of age or upwards, without any expence, to resort to it every day, and read any of the books, or take any abstracts that may suit his purpose, (for this purpose a room is set apart particularly having no connection with the Museum.). . . .

"The Corporation of this city, ever disposed to encourage patriotic undertakings, and favourably impressed with the importance of the present, (as being useful and ornamental to the city) have generously granted the Exchange in Broad-street, for the use of the Museum.

"N. B. Any article which it may be wished to present or deposit, will be most thankfully received by the Proprietor."—*N. Y. Directory* (1795), 313–15. Essentially the same announcement was printed in the *Am. Minerva*, Ja 29, 1796. See Ja 25, 1796.

24 Dr. Alexander Anderson becomes physician at Bellevue, to take care of patients suffering from the epidemic (yellow fever).—From his diary, pub. in Pasko's *Old N. Y.*, II: 189, the original MS. being in Columbia Univ. Library. "In 1795, that part of the town that bore the Chief burthen of our calamity, was remarkably distinguished by peculiarity of circumstances and situation (aided by the singular regularity of our rains), seemingly well calculated for the accumulation and decomposition of all kinds of perishable animal and vegetable substances."—*Medical Repository* (1798), I: 315–25. On Oct. 10 (*q. v.*), Anderson made a report of the deaths and cures at Bellevue. See also the entries in his diary under Jl 17, S 9 and 12, 1796; S 23 and 26, 1797; Ja 11, 1798. For another contemporary account of the epidemic, see Ag 26. See also *Hist. of the Yellow Fever, as it Appeared in the City of New York in* 1795, by Alex. Hosack, Jr., M.D. of N. Y. (Phila., 1797).

" The common council approves a temporary regulation of Cherry St., part of Water St., and Crown Point St., "to make a good & passable Road to Corlaers Hook."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 172.

1795 Aug. 26 Writing to Noah Webster, Dr. E. H. Smith of this city gives this account of the yellow fever epidemic: "The prevailing fever still continues in the neighborhood where it first broke out. And except in one single instance, I believe, has not been below Beekman slip; that instance was in Burling Slip—or rather in John St. near Burling Slip. . . . The fear of contagion has been so great, that the bodies of persons dying of fever of any kind, have been immediately removed, after death.—Alarm in the City seems to have pretty nearly subsided. The disease is hardly to be termed contagious—there not being more than four instances in which there is suspicion of contagion."—Letter from E. H. Smith to Noah Webster, among Noah Webster MSS., in N. Y. P. L. A later letter of the same writer (see S 29) shows that he was unduly optimistic when writing to Webster. See Ag 28.

28 The "Committee of Health" reports that 20 persons have died of "the present epidemic" since Aug. 24. They are "so fully persuaded that the disorder which exists, principally, if not altogether along the eastern shore of this city, is a local malady; that they have directed various measures to be pursued for the removal of its most probable sources." They further report that the number of sick has "considerably decreased," and that two only have died "in the last 24 hours."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Ag 29, 1795. A letter of the same date received in Philadelphia from a New York correspondent expresses a different view: "The fever rages chiefly in Water-street; my family and myself are unfortunately in the midst of it. There are buried from our neighbourhood eight or ten every night.—God only knows what will become of us."—*Ibid.*, S 5, 1795. See S 4.

31 Gov. Mifflin of Pennsylvania issues a proclamation prohibiting all intercourse between Philadelphia and New York for one month, or until the prohibition shall be revoked, on account of "an infectious disease" (yellow fever), existing in New York. In consequence, Gov. Jay of N. Y. State made an investigation through the Medical Society, the College of Physicians, and the common council, of New York [see S 8], and on Sept. 9 was able to write to Gov. Mifflin an authoritative report. This report, covering extensive correspondence, was published in the *Herald*, S 30, 1795.

The reason for Gov. Jay's prompt and thorough investigation was that Gov. Mifflin's proclamation, "by exciting alarm throughout this and the neighboring states, and in foreign countries, naturally tends to produce embarrassments to the commerce of this city; and to interrupt that intercourse with the country which is at all times necessary to the convenience and intercourse of both."—*Ibid.* These reports show that, from July 30 to Sept. 8, 89 deaths were reported to the health committee. From Sept. 25 to 28, from 14 to 27 died daily, the number gradually decreasing.—*Ibid.* See also *ibid.*, S 2 and 9. See, further, S 4.

By the end of October, the epidemic had about disappeared.—*Ibid.*, O 31; *N. Y. Jour.*, O 31. A new building was erected at Bellevue during the sickness.—*Herald*, N 7, 1795. See also *N. Y. Jour.*, Jl 1, 1796.

Sept. 4 The editor of the *Commercial Advertiser* contends that the governor of Pennsylvania displays a "most unfriendly disposition" in his proclamation "prohibiting all intercourse by land or water with N. York and Norfolk for the space of one month, or until the order shall be revoked, under the penalty of 300 dollars." This action was taken, it is claimed, "on the authority of private letters, without ever writing to our health committee for a state of facts." The disease "has not proved contagious enough to occasion any general alarm in New-York." The editor adds: "Is this a generous return for 5000 dollars raised in New York to assist the suffering poor of Philadelphia, during their calamity?" (see O 11, 1793).—*Com. Adv.*, S 4, 1795. Under the same date, the chairman of the health committee writes to the chairman of the board of health of Philadelphia expressing the belief that the proclamation has been made on information that is unfounded, and requesting copies of letters of information received by them, "together with the names of the gentlemen who wrote them." The hope is also expressed that in the future the Philadelphia board "will do them the justice to believe them full as capable, and equally disposed with any individual of this city to give every necessary information on a subject so interesting to the happiness and interest of both places."

The reply from Philadelphia (dated Sept. 8) is one of noncompliance with the request, on the ground that a "breach of confidence" would be involved. "The Inspectors of Health here," they say, "did not form their opinion wholly from information by letters received from New-York, but partly from the reports of your Committee published from time to time." The hope is expressed that "in a few days the intercourse between the two cities will be reinstated."—*Ibid.*, S 18, 1795. For another communication from Philadelphia that completely dispelled any hard feeling, see O 6. See, further, S 8. Sept. 4

5 A treaty of peace and amity is signed by the United States and Algiers. The United States promises to make an annual payment of 12,000 "Algerine sequins" (about $21,600) in maritime stores.—*U. S. Treaties, Conventions*, etc. (1776–1909), 1–6. "The cost of the treaty, including the redemption of prisoners, presents to the Algerine government, and gratuities or bribes to officials, was stated by the Secretary of the Treasury as $992,463.25." To have completed the six frigates ordered under the act of March 27, 1794, would have cost $1,142,160.—Winsor, VII: 361; McMaster, II: 170.

8 Complaints having been made of "great Damage being done by Goats going at large, to the Trees & Shrubs as well in private Gardens as in the Places set apart as public Walks for the Inhabitants," the common council ordains "that it shall not be lawful for any Goats to go at large in any part of this City." Goats found at large "shall be thereby forfeited to and become the property of any Person who shall sieze & take such Goats." It is made lawful for such person "to kill or destroy or seize & take & appropriate such Goat to his or their own use."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 176.

" Mayor Varick lays before the common council a letter of Sept. 6 from Gov. Jay on the subject of the proclamation issued by Gov. Mifflin (see Ag 31) suspending all intercourse between New York and Philadelphia. The common council considers this, together with "a Report made to his Excellency on the 5th Instant by the Medical Society in this City And also a Report made to his Excellency by the Health Committee in this City on this day;" and thereupon resolves that the mayor be requested to inform Gov. Jay, in answer to his letter, that this board believes the reports correct, and "that a much greater Degree of general Health prevails in this City at present than is usual at this Season of the Year."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 177.

14 A society, just formed, "for the purpose of aiding & assisting the Magistrates in the due execution of the Law against the profanation of the Lords Day," is commended by the common council.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 178. At the next meeting, it was ordered that the law "for the suppression of Immorality," and the ordinance "for the due observance of the Lord's Day called Sunday," be published in the newspapers.—*Ibid.*, II: 179.

15 Ricketts reopens his "Amphitheatre" on Broadway, the place having "undergone a thorough alteration, with scenery, machinery, decoration, &c."—Greenwood, *The Circus* (1909), 85. See also N 24, 1794.

" An advertisement, published in New York, calls the attention of "Sportsmen" to the "Beaver Pond Races," which are to begin Oct. 14. The course is around the pond, which is at Jamaica, L. I.—*Daily Adv.*, S 15, 1795.

16 Cornelius and Alexander Tiebout advertise proposals to publish portraits of George Clinton and John Jay, "Engraved by Cornelius Tiebout, Citizen of New-York, now resident in London," and "Taken from original paintings of our celebrated countrymen, Gabriel [*sic*] Stewart and the late Joseph Wright."—*Argus*, S 16, 1795.

17 Aaron Burr writes from Philadelphia to his daughter Theodosia: "By this post I received a letter from Colonel Ward, requesting leave to remove his family into my house, Richmond Hill [see Ja 5]. He lives, you may recollect, in the part of the town which is said to be sickly. I could not therefore refuse."—Davis, *Memoirs of Aaron Burr*, I: 387.

29 Dr. E. H. Smith writes to Mason Fitch Cogswell, a physician and surgeon of Hartford, Conn., an account of the yellow fever epidemic in New York (for an earlier letter, see Ag 26). He gives probable causes, the parts of the city affected, the aspect of the disease, the mode of treatment, and the number of deaths. He says: ". . . The north-eastern part [of the city] is almost wholly deserted, by the well. Not less than 20,000 have fled."—From the original MS., filed with Miscellaneous MSS. at N. Y. H. S. See also *An Account of the Epidemic Fever, which prevailed in the City of*

1795 *New-York, during part of the Summer and Fall of* 1795, by Richard
S 29 Bayley (N. Y., 1796). See O 9.

" The common council orders that the city treasurer "settle with & pay Brockholst Livingston the arrears of Rent due on the Lease of Belle Vue Hospital."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 179.

" The common council orders that the Bowling Green be appropriated for the temporary use of the governor.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 180. See Ap 20, 1798.

" The common council orders payment of £100 to the commissioners of the almshouse for the relief of families "distressed & necessitous by reason of the present epidemic Fever in this City."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 180.

" The common council appoints a committee "for the erection of a new Stable at the Alms House for the public Horses."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 180. The old one was pulled down on or about Nov. 5, 1792 (*q. v.*). On Oct. 19, payment of £50 on account of the new stable was made (*ibid.*, II: 191), and on Nov. 23 a balance of £95:14:11 (*ibid.*, II: 201). *Cf.* Je 26, 1788.

Oct. 6 Mayor Varick reports to the common council the receipt of a letter from Mayor Clarkson of Philadelphia, enclosing a donation of $7,000 from the citizens of that city "to be applied to the use of the Poor and distressed of your City." The letter recalls the "generous Assistance" of New York (see O 11, 1793) at the time of "our Affliction" two years ago—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 181. Mayor Clarkson's letter appears also in *N. Y. Com. Adv.*, O 8, 1795, together with a letter of thanks from Mayor Varick. For the first applications of the fund, see *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 192, 197, 212.

" The common council requires the preparation of an ordinance "for the Regulation of the Tea Water Men in order that they may be compelled to assist in supplying the Engines with Water in case of Fire."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 185.

9 The effect of the yellow fever epidemic on the city is thus described to Noah Webster by a New York correspondent: "The City is entirely deserted, no business of any kind going on, every day has the appearance of Sunday, the fall ships are arriving every day which I suppose will bring the Merchants to town. . . . I am afraid that your return [to town] would be attended with danger as the Physicians here say that the infected air would have a greater effect on a person coming from the Country than on those who have remained in town."—Letter of Joseph Dudley Webb to Noah Webster, among Noah Webster MSS., in N. Y. P. L.

10 Anderson gives the following "List of Deaths & Cures this season" at Bellevue:

	Dead	Cured
"From Aug. 5 to 31	12	5
September	71	39
From Oct. 1 to 10	32	18
	115	62

29 remaining under care."—*A. Anderson's Jour. for* 1795 (*MS.*), 217. On Aug. 24 (*q. v.*), Anderson had been appointed physician at Bellevue.

19 On account of the crowded condition of the bridewell, which is partly occupied by paupers from the almshouse, the common council orders that the ground-floor of the jail be fitted up for the confinement of vagrants.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 185, 191. On Jan. 11, the balance of the city's account for repairs to the jail, to the amount of £177:7:10, was paid.—*Ibid.*, II: 208.

20 Anderson says: "the City begins to look more lively—numbers are flocking in."—*A. Anderson's Jour. for* 1795 (*MS.*), 225. On Oct. 24, he recorded: "The City begins to resume its usual appearance and a revival of business accompanies the return of health."—*Ibid.*, 228. For a condensed account of the epidemic in New York, see Ag 31.

26 The common council orders that the pavement of Greenwich St. be completed "to the Fence at the Battery;" also that the pavement "of the South side of the Street between Kennedy's House & the Battery" be completed, and made to meet that of Greenwich St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 192.

" "By reason of the great sickness in this City and the absence of many of the Inhabitants the collection of Monies, on the Tax for supporting the Poor & other contingencies, has not been equal to the Sums required for defraying the current Expences." The common council therefore orders that the city treasurer negotiate a loan of $3,000 at the Bank of New York.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 192–93, 196. It should be observed that, at this period, both the pound and the dollar are used in the various financial records of the city. Regarding the introduction of the dollar, see Jl 6, 1785. See, further, N 23. Oct. 26

R. Taylor makes "A Map of a parcel of Land belonging to the Estate of the late Sir Peter Warren lying at Greenwich in the Outward of the City of New York, plotted to a scale of 200 feet to an Inch." It shows "Abbington Road or Love Lane," "The Bowry Road," "Warren Road," "Southampton Road," "Fitz-Roy Road," "Great Kill Road," "Union Road," "Old Greenwich Lane," and "Skinner Road." The original map is preserved with the Warren papers in the N. Y. H. S. See also A. Pl. 5-b, Vol. III. Nov. 4

Mayor Varick informs the common council of his intention to purchase "about twenty Acres of the Common Lands (situate on the North side of the Land on which the House commonly called the Dove Tavern near the five Mile stone) whenever the Board shall be disposed to sell those Lands." The application is referred to the land committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 196. 9

" The mayor lays before the board a letter of Nov. 9 from the inhabitants of Southwark (Philadelphia), expressing sympathy for the sufferings of the citizens of New York. While rejoicing to hear "of the restoration of Health to the Inhabitants" of this city, they have collected, and send to the mayor, the sum of $505.25 "for the use of the indigent Sufferers . . . from the late malignant Fever."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 196–97.

16 The health committee having applied for an advance of £1,000 to defray the expenses of Bellevue Hospital, £400 is so advanced "out of the Revenue fund to be charged to the State of New York."—*M. C. C.*, II: 198.

" Isaac Stoutenburgh, "late Chairman of the Committee for purchasing Materials for the erection of a new Alms House," renders an accounting of the expenditure of part of the moneys put into his hands. Referred to committee of accounts.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 198, 200. See, further, F 1, My 16, 1796.

" Because his lot is not "new made Ground agreable to the Words of the Law," the common council refuses to permit Jas. W. Lent "to erect his Building over the Water on Piles and to fill in the Lot at a future Day."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 196, 198.

" The common council having referred to a committee, on Oct. 26, a petition from Haines & Thompson "to erect Stairs at the White Hall Slip for the accommodation of the Staten Island & Elizth Town Boats," the committee reports that proposals have been made "by Persons interested in the Passage Boats from Staten Island & Elizth Town, to erect a Pier at the South East point of the Battery for a landing Place, and to erect a Bridge to extend from the said Pier along the Battery on the West side of Whitehall Slip to the Street in front of the Slip, as a Passage to and from the said landing place." The board, however, is of the opinion "that it would be improper to order or consent to the erection of any Wharf or other Building on the West side of Whitehall Slip lest it might be construed to interfere with the Reservation in the Charter respecting the Soil in the River round the Battery." It is also determined "that a convenient Stairs ought to have been made in the Wharf or Pier on the East side of the said Slip opposite to front Street as a landing Place for the passage Boats." It is ordered that the committee attend to "the making of a Stairs in the body of the Wharf on the East side of that Slip and to be forever kept up & maintained in good Order at the Expence of the Grantee or his Assigns of the Lot adjoining to the Slip. . . ."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), 192, 198–99.

23 The common council, "being under the necessity of making large advances of Money for discharging the Expences of the Health Committee & Bellevue Hospital incurred during the late Epidemic Fever in this City," orders that the treasurer negotiate a further loan with the Bank of New York (see O 26) of $5,000, to be covered by city bond.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 200. See, further, N 30.

" The common council orders that the committee on repairs to the city hall "take order for compleating the lower Room, for the use of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, . . ."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 200.

1795 Nov. 23 The city surveyors, Casimir Th. Goerck, Evert Baucker, Jr., and B. Taylor, petition the common council for larger fees, claiming that the legal rate of eight shillings "for laying out a House Lott" is insufficient for their subsistence. They also state "That the Duties of their Office, in consequence of the extention of the City, requiring much more Thought and Attention than heretofore, they are prevented thereby from embarking in any other Concern . . . whereby they might improve their Circumstances and provide better for their Families."—From the original petition (in metal file No. 16, city clerk's record-room), endorsed "The Committee are of Opinion that the Pay of Surveying a Lott augt to be Twelve Shillings—Jan^{y} 11, 1796."

24 John B. Coles presents a petition to the common council, showing that the legislature at its last session vested in him "the Right to build a Dam across Harlem River [see Mr 24] for the purpose of collecting the waters thereof, for the use of Mills and that such Dam should be the foundation of the Bridge to be built across the said River." He "is desirous to commence the building of the said Mill Dam & Bridge early in the approaching Spring." He therefore solicits "the Corporation to confirm the Grant, so that he may legally go on to dam & pond the Waters of that River and of course cover with water the Shore upon this Island between high & low water mark and as it would be of consequence to the early prosecution of this undertaking that the Contracts for the necessary Timber should be made this Fall, before the Hudson River is shut with Ice, & the communication stopped, he hopes the Corporation will come to as speedy a determination upon this subject as their convenience will admit of."—From MS. copy of the Coles petition in metal file No. 20, city clerk's record-room.

On Nov. 30, this representation was referred to the street committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 202. On March 7, 1796, the common council approved the committee's report favouring the petition.—*Ibid.*, II: 223. See, further, Je 13, 1796.

25 A public dinner is given at the city's expense in celebration of the evacuation of the city by the British. John Hyde's account for this (£40) was paid Dec. 10.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 204.

26 This day had been designated by Gov. Jay as a day of prayer and thanksgiving, particularly for the cessation of the plague of yellow fever. The proclamation was issued on his own authority, without legislative provision, and was the first so issued by a governor of the state. It was immediately assailed by Democratic newspapers, although he gave ample reasons for issuing it. His recommendation that there be a prayer for the preservation "of the valuable life and usefulness of the President of the United States" was represented as an insult to those who differed from the governor as to the value of Washington's life and the extent of his usefulness.—*Life of John Jay*, by his son William Jay (1833), I: 385–86. See also *Daily Adv.*, N 11, 1795.

30 On application of the health committee, the common council orders that the treasurer negotiate with the Bank of New York for a further loan (see N 23) of £4,000, to be applied "towards discharging the Debts incurred by the said Committee during the late epidemic Fever in this City," and orders that a bond to the bank for that amount be prepared.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 201.

" The common council appoints a committee "to treat with M^{r} Brockholst Livingston as to the purchasing of him the fee of Bellevue Hospital & Land" (see S 10, 1794).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 202.

" Repairs to the "Mud Drudge" cost the city £200.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 202. On Dec. 10, a payment of £75:19:6 was made "for Wages &^{c} in working the Mud Drudge."—*Ibid.*, II: 204. A marginal note in the latter record reads: "Whole am^{t} of all the Mud Drudge Acc^{ts} £357:18:8." On Feb. 15, £17:17 was paid for repairs.—*Ibid.*, II: 218. On Sept. 3, 1798, an account of £439:17:3 was paid "For Work^{g} the Mud Drudge in clean^{g} the public Slips."—*Ibid.*, II: 467.

Dec. 7 The common council orders that Abm. Van Gelder, chairman of the lamp committee, "continue in the use of the Room in the Barracks for convening the lamp Lighters."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 203. He died in April, 1796, and his son Abm., Jr., succeeded him in this office.—*Ibid.*, II: 234.

" Specifications are prepared under direction of the street committee for the regulation "of Broadway from Barley Street to the Arched Bridge," and of various other streets. These were not entered in the minutes until June 26, 1797. They include the statement that "the arched Bridge will remain at it's present heighth being 10 feet 7 Inches above the surface of the Meadow."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 360. Dec. 7

Five British vessels of war "ride, opposite our Fort." They are the "Thetis," of 38 guns; "Cleopatra," 26; "Hussar," 28; "Spencer," 22; and "Esperance," 18 guns. "The city is now well guarded from the Algerines."—*Argus*, D 10, 1795. See also descrip. of Pl. 56, I: 421. Regarding the relations of the U. S. and other nations with Algiers, see *Dict. of U. S. Hist.*, by Jameson, title "Algerine War." See also Mr 27, 1794. 10

The common council orders "that the Clerk make the usual Publication in the News Papers against the firing of Guns &^{c} on the approach^{g} season of New Year."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 205. 28

During the year 1795, the vessels entering this port from foreign ports numbered 941.—See *Am. Gazetteer* (1797), article "New-York City." 31

1796

In this year, *The Monthly Military Repository*, edited by Chas. Smith, and pub. by W. A. Davis, New York, appeared. It ran for two volumes, and contained a résumé of the battles of the Revolution, illustrated with copper-plates (portraits and maps).—Ford, *Check-List of Am. Magazines Printed in the Eighteenth Cent.* (1889), 11. See also Sabin, item No. 50185. —

In this year, John Bull started to publish *The New-York Weekly Magazine; or, Miscellaneous Repository.*—Sabin, item No. 54866; Ford, *Check-List*, *op. cit.*, 10 —

Early in this year, publication of *The New-York Prices Current* began. The earliest issue found is that of Jan. 2, 1797, No. 54. It was a weekly journal of quarto size published by James Oram.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 481. See Je 3, 1797. —

Col. Nicholas Fish, supervisor of the revenue of the state in 1796, transmitted to Gov. Morgan Lewis, on Feb. 28, 1807, a document containing the return of the number of carriages here in 1796. In the city of New York there were 33 coaches, 62 chariots, 4 post chaises, 43 phaetons, 37 coachees, and 45 other than wheeled carriages; also 282 curricles, chaises, top-chairs, steel spring chairs, sulkies, and wooden spring chairs.—*Hist. Mag.*, 2d ser., III: 163. —

In this year, the French Church (Eglise du St. Esprit), on Pine St., unoccupied since it was used as a British store-house (see Mr 15, 1780), was rebuilt.—Wittemeyer, *Hist. Sketch of the Eglise Française;* Smith, *N. Y. in* 1789, 143; L. M. R. K., III: 932; descrip. of Burgis View (Pl. 25, Vol. I), I: 245. The author's collection contains a drawing of this church made by A. J. Davis, probably about 1840. —

In this year, the coloured members of the Methodist churches of the city obtained permission from Bishop Asbury to hold meetings during the intervals between the regular preaching hours of the white ministers. A house was hired and fitted up for such services in Cross St., between Mulberry and Orange Sts.—Greenleaf, *Hist. of the Churches of N. Y.*, 321. —

About this year, the First Universalist Church was erected on Vandewater St., between Frankfort and Pearl Sts. For this and later churches of this denomination, see L. M. R. K., III: 937; Greenleaf, *Hist. of the Churches in the City of N. Y.*, 344–51. —

A very rare and interesting view of New York from the North River, carefully drawn, and showing in detail every building from the Battery to the Tontine Hotel, dates from this period, and is reproduced and described in Vol. I, Pl. 56. —

The Taylor-Roberts Plan, published in 1797, and reproduced and described in Vol. I, Pl. 64, shows the city as it existed in 1796. —

On this plan, Burling Slip is shown partly open and partly filled as a street, but on the Goerck-Mangin Plan (Pl. 70, Vol. I), depicting the city in 1799, the slip is shown entirely filled to the water's edge. See Ag 9, 1692; 1730; My 5, 1736; Mr 2, 1744; 1755; Ag 13, 1761; L. M. R. K., III: 988; Pl. 174, Vol. III.

In this year, Charles-Balthazar Julien Févret de Saint Mémin drew, etched, and probably coloured, the beautiful general "View of the City of New York taken from Long Island" which is reproduced and described as Pl. 61, Vol. I. In the same or the following year, Archibald Robertson made a drawing of the city from a slightly different point of view, showing Washington's headquarters in the foreground. This drawing is reproduced and described in Vol. I, Pl. 65. —

A view of the lower end of Wall Street, showing the Tontine Coffee House, etc., painted at about this time by Francis Guy, and —

1796 owned by the N. Y. H. S., is reproduced and described in Vol. I, Pl. 69.

— The city directory for 1796 contains a view of the "New City Tavern," at the present 115 Broadway.

— The New York directory of this year contains the name of "Peter Verger, engraver on fine stone." The only known work of Verger is "The Triumph of Liberty," a fine folio plate in the French manner, signed "Engraved by P. C. Verger, Nov. 1796." Stauffer is doubtless right in contending that Verger was not a copperplate engraver, that this plate was engraved in France for the American market, and that it was brought over here by Verger and published by him in New York.—Stauffer, *Am. Engravers on Copper and Steel*, I: 281. The author's collection contains an impression of this rare, ambitious, and beautiful print.

Jan. 6 In an address to the senate and assembly, Gov. Jay says: "It continues to be worthy of consideration how far the severe penalties prescribed by our laws in particular cases admit of mitigation; and whether certain establishments for confining, employing and reforming criminals will not immediately become indispensable."—*Senate Jour.* (1796), 6. On Jan. 7, a committee was appointed by the senate "to consider and report upon that part of his Excellency's Speech relating to establishments for confining, employing and reforming Criminals."—*Ibid.* (1796), 7. See Ja 28.

11 The common council appoints a committee "to report a Regulation for the Burial Ground commonly called the Potters field" (see Ag 4 and O 16, 1794).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 207. On Jan. 25, this committee, "appointed to agree with a suitable Person as Grave Digger at and to have the Charge of the Potters field," reported that they had agreed with David Marshall.—*Ibid.*, II: 210.

18 A New York advertisement of this date reads: "History of New-York. A Continuation of Smith's History of the late Province now State of New-York, containing all the interesting events that took place between the years 1732 and 1762—will be published in this city in the course of the year."—*Am. Minerva*, Ja 18, 1796. It was not published, however, until 1829 (*q. v.*).

23 An advertisement informs the public that on Jan. 25 at Belvedere House there "will be performed an Evening's Entertainment, of Vocal and Instrumental Music, under the direction of the Managers of the Old City Concert The Vocal parts by Miss Broadhurst. After the Musical Performance, Will commence a Ball, Where the city band will attend Between the Musical performance and the ball, tea and coffee will be given gratis. Tickets of admission, only one dollar each. . . ."—*Am. Minerva*, Ja 23, 1796.

25 The city treasurer presents to the common council an estimate of the expected public expenses (the budget), of the city and county of New York for 1796, amounting to £30,000, to be raised by tax.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 208–9. *Cf.* Ja 5, 1795; Ja 9, 1797.

" Gardiner Baker invites the common council to visit his museum, promising "to shew a very pleasing Philosophical Experiment with Electrical Fluid united with Inflammable air, the Effect will be Shewn with a brass Cannon." He adds: "I have the pleasing satisfaction to inform You, that the Museum has lately become entirely my owne property. The Tammany Society having giving [*sic*] me the whole of their property under certain Conditions [see Je 25, 1795], and I hope from this Circumstance that the same will under the Patronage of your Board, and an Interrested Public, become ornimental, to our City, our Country, and myself."—*Miscell. MSS.* (Box B), in N. Y. H. S.

28 The committee appointed to consider Gov. Jay's recommendation regarding criminals (see Ja 6) reports to the senate that in its opinion "bills ought to be brought in for reforming the Criminal Code, of this state, and erecting state prisons for the reception of convicts." This being agreed to, a bill "for erecting State Prisons," and another "for the more effectual prevention of crimes," are introduced.—*Senate Jour.* (1796), 23. On Feb. 15, the bills were consolidated into one.—*Ibid.* (1796), 39. This was passed by the legislature on March 26 (*q. v.*). Bills having the same titles as those introduced on Jan. 28 had been under discussion in 1795 (*q. v.*, Mr 17 and Ap 1), but failed to pass.

" A report from the department of war, regarding the fortifications of the ports and harbours of the United States, shows that "Governor's Island has been fortified with a fort made of earth and two batteries under its protection, partly lined with brick masonry, two air-furnaces, a large powder magazine, and a barrack for the garrison; the whole Completed."—*Gaz. of the U. S.* (Phila.), Ja 28, 1796. This became Fort Jay.— See O 19, 1798.

Feb. 1 The common council appoints a committee "on the subject of supplying this City with fresh Water," and orders that it advertise for proposals.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 212. See F 20.

" At a meeting of the commissioners of the almshouse and bridewell, a report is adopted showing that in 1784 there were about 40 persons in the almshouse who were natives of Ireland; now there are 148, the expense of whose support is over $6,000 a year. They express alarm at the growing expense of the department, "arising, not so much from the increase of our own poor, as from the prodigious influx of indigent foreigners into this city." As the department is caring for 770 paupers, at an annual expense of $31,570, they advise that the city ask the help of the legislature to support the poor. This report being read in common council on Feb. 8, it was ordered that 200 copies be printed in handbills. One of these is now preserved in metal file No. 17, city clerk's record-room; see reproduction in *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 212–13.

On Jan. 15, 1798, the commissioners presented to the common council a report of a similar condition, when it was ordered that another handbill be printed and sent with a petition to the legislature, asking for relief.—*Ibid.*, II: 416.

" *The Diary, & Universal Advertiser* (see My 1795) becomes *The Diary*.—Early Newspapers, II: 419; Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 407.

8 Trinity vestry resolves to determine "at their next Meeting . . . the propriety of procuring a Clock and Bell for S[t] Paul's Chapel and a Ring of Bells for Trinity Church."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). A similar resolution had been passed on April 11, 1790 (*q. v.*). See also Ap 11, 1796.

" A newspaper advertisement reads: "Theater. The Public, are respectfully informed, that the entertainments for the season will commence on Wednesday, Feb. 10, with the favorite Comedy, of the Provok'd Husband, or, The Journey to London. . . . To which will be added The Spoil'd Child. . . .

"N. B. The house has been new ornamented, and thoroughly aired."—*Am. Minerva*, F 8, 1796.

9 A map of the property of Trinity Church Corporation from Broadway to the Hudson River and between Rector and Thames Sts., bears this date. It is filed in the bureau of topography, borough president's office, as map No. 111.

10 The street committee reports to the common council "a Description, from an actual Survey made, of the outer [West] Street, along the West side of this City, which is to be of the breadth of seventy feet and beyond which no Grants ought to be made nor Buildings erected." It is entered in full in the minutes: "Beginning at the center of the arched Bridge over the Run of Water called the Bestavers Killitie or Rivulet . . .," etc.

The same committee also reports "an alteration in the permanent Line of the outer [South] Street in front of the City on the East River, as was agreed to on the 7th of April 1795" (*q. v.*). The description of this alteration is also entered in full.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 214–15.

" The committee on the Common Lands reports "That they have had a Survey made of the Commons contemplating that the same may hereafter be improved as part of the City, to which end they have had Streets regularly laid down. They are unanimously of Opinion that the best Mode of improving the same is to sell at public Vendue the one half and to lease the other for the Term of twenty one Years." The reasons for this belief are stated, and terms of sale indicated. One of these terms is that the part sold shall "be subject to an annual Rent of one bushel of Wheat per Acre." This was amended at the next meeting of the board to read "four Bushels for each Block or Square per Annum." It is the committee's opinion that the contemplated sale and lease should be made as soon as convenient, "that those who may be induced to buy may have it in their Power to improve the same before the next Summer when the Committee believe the alarm occasioned by the late Epidemic will induce many to buy and improve and thereby tend to encrease the value of the public property." The board agrees to the report, and requires that the committee take order for carrying it into effect, and "that the Sale commence at the City Hall on the 15[th] March next" (see, however, changes of date on Mar. 7, etc.).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 216. See also *ibid.*, II: 218, 242, 247, 249–50; and A. Pl. 9, Vol. III.

The board also orders that the same committee "direct that the middle Road be laid out of the breadth of one hundred feet."—

1796 Feb. 10 *Ibid.*, II: 216, 218. This was Manhattan Ave., now effaced from the city plan; it extended north from the present 23d St.—L. M. R. K., III: 1005.

15 The common council appoints a committee "to confer with the Proprietors of the Ground through which the contemplated Canal is to pass from the fresh Water Pond into Hudson River, and to report the Result."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 217; descrips. of Frontispiece II, Vol. III, p. 540, and of Pl. 83-b, III: 560. This was Jay's suggestion of March 12, 1792 (*q.v.*). See, further, Mr 14.

" The commissioners of the almshouse lottery report that at least 6,000 tickets remain in their hands unsold (see also Jl 27), and that John Rogers and his associates have made an offer to purchase all of them at $10 each, on certain terms, provided the drawing of the lottery be postponed to the first Monday in April. The board agrees, provided the tickets continue to be sold to the inhabitants at $10 each to March first.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 217.

" Joseph Delacroix buys from the ministers, *et al.*, of the Dutch Reformed Church, for £3,950, a plot of ground on the east side of Broadway (No. 112), between Pine and Cedar Sts. (now covered by the Equitable building).—*Liber Deeds*, LXXXIV: 63. Here he established a garden restaurant, and engaged in the business of a caterer for many years. For a history of the ground and Delacroix's enterprise, see *N. Y. Times*, N 29, 1912; L. M. R. K., III: 981. He sold the plot on April 28, 1836, for $100,000.—*Liber Deeds*, CCCL: 604. See, further, F 22, 1797.

20 The following advertisement appears in a paper under the heading "Tea Water Works:" "The Corporation of the city of New York, having determined that it would be expedient to supply the city with good water, by means of water works and having appointed a committee of their body [see F 1], to report the proper plan for carrying their intentions into immediate effect. The committee do hereby give public notice that they are ready and will be happy to communicate with any person or persons on the subject and to confer with them on the best plan for promoting so desirable an improvement as the one contemplated."—*Am. Minerva*, F 21, 1796. See Mr 18 and D 5.

22 "A Project or Proposal of Monsr Mainshin [Mangin] & Brother Enginiers for making a Dock or Bason in the low Grounds at the fresh Water Pond as a safe Harbor for Shipping & to drain and carry off the Water from that Quarter into the Rivers" being read, the common council orders that it "be taken into consideration with the subject of the contemplated Canal from the fresh Water Pond into Hudsons River" (see Mr 12, 1792).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 218. The text of the original document, hitherto unpublished, is given herewith in full:

"Sketch of a
project to construct Docks in
the interior of the town, in new york

"When a nation is enlightened, sickness grows a-pace, and wise men are appointed to provide for the public happiness, then great projects are to Be Executed.

"under the influence of heaven born Liberty, artists unfolding their ideas, enjoy themselves in presenting them to the knowing men, who do not fail to forward and protect such projects, as calculated to increase the happiness of Society.

"the city of new york appears to Be designed as the future center and metropolis of commercial world; as lying at the mouth of two large and Beautiful rivers, on which are imported from the remotest interior parts the productions of fertile and daily improved countryes, and commanding an extensive Bay the Safest and most strongly defended in the union.

"the author of nature in Bestowing so many advantages on the same spot, should perhaps have left his work imperfect, if it were without a place fit to receive the shipping and shelter them against wind and ice.

"Eager to cooperate in as much as it stands in our power, to the splendour of so an interesting city, we have Conceived a project corresponding to many useful ends, and therefore deserving the most serious attention of the ruling men. the aim of it, is to multiply the commercial means, to facilitate the manufacturing intercourse, to make the air purer and more salubrious, and not only clean an infectious spot that Begets yearly distempers, But convert it to public uses so that it should encrease the richess, and salubrity of the town.

"that project is to dig, in the place in the rear of the rope-yard where lies now a stagnant and mephitical pond, a Basin large enough to contain the whole of the Merchantmen, to give to it such form as make it useful to many purposes, and to open canals Between, the north and east river, so that the ebb and flow should make that place very healthy,—that Basin would Contribute to the enlargement of the town By Carrying the trade in the center, and the ships would Be sheltered against the too frequent damages and losses which happen on Both River[s]. Feb. 22

"that project would Be of an immense Benefit to the town By vastly enhancing the price of surrounding land, making every point fit for commercial Businesses, and affording the most convenient place to suit stores upon.

"By a strict examen, and some operations on the ground we are thoroughly convinced of the possibility of that great project.

"We will not now draw But the sketch of the work, the particulars of which shall Be given when the project will have Been agreed to, and settled.

"it should Be dug a large dock in the Back part of the tea-water pump, and smaller one on the side of north River. the former for the ships to lie in sheltered, the latter to construct, Repair, and careen them.

"these docks should Be disposed in such way as, By means of gates, to Be shut and open at will, to Receive much or less water, and what would Be Vastly commodious, the small dock wanting chiefly But Litle water would have it, when the large one would have its water levelled with the highest tide.

"as it is essential to such projects to be as profitable as possible, the waters of Both Basins should not only Be daily Refreshed and in their flowing wash away the sinks of that part of the town, But the upward and retrograde motion of the tide, could set a going civil, or military manufactoryes established on mechanical ways, and consequently encrease By so much the opulence of the town.

"although it should Be necessary that the town in that part should be intersected with canals, the facility of communications would By no means Be obstructed, on the contrary the construction of them in the same time when they would be a fine prospect, should afford proper sewers the town generaly wants of.

"the earth extracted By digging, could Be applyed to raise the ground of some streets, to level some other; and to many useful purposes, But to Be shore now we think that the proposed establishment is not only good in itself, But absolutely necessary, in order to Make the town salubrious, which is not liable to contagious distempers But Because it is not sufficiently ordained.

"such advantages as we have shortly Related are deserving of the most serious attention; and the expenses the project will occasion, can not counterpoise its immense utility for in that hippothesis, new york could Boast to unite all conveniencyes for an immense trade, private manufactoryes to carry it on, other public and military to afford whatever is necessary for navy, war, and fortification; a pure and salubrious air; elegant Buildings and constructions, and shortly everything Requisited to contend, nay outvie any chief city in the world.

"it would Be no doubt a trifling objection to say that By putting this project in to execution, the tea water pump should Be destroyd, such an inconveniency could not withstand the more momentous advantages Resulting from the docks; and Besides that loss can be made up By a torrent of fresh water that can Be directed in the town, upon what we shall enter in some explanation if thought necessary.

"if By that sketch our project is considered as useful one, we shall explain the peculiars of it, and geometrically demonstrate that it can Be effected. if on the contrary the circumstances prevent to put it in actual execution, we shall Remain comforted By thinking that in our endeavours to Be useful to the public good, we have conceived it and found the Reasons of its possibility.

"New york february 15, 1796

"Mangin Brothers
"ingineer"

—From the original "Sketch" in metal file No. 17, city clerk's record-room. See also descrips. of Pl. 58-a, I: 431, and of Frontispiece II, Vol. III, p. 540. See, further, Mr 14.

A few years later, John McComb, Jr., in collaboration with one of the Mangin brothers, won the competition for the design of the present city hall.—See Ap 24, 1800.

The "Gates of the Enclosed Ground in front of the Alms Hs" are out of order, and "the Ground & Trees" are injured "by 29

1796 Feb. 29 Cows & other Creatures getting in." The common council takes steps to correct this, advancing £100 "towards Repairs to the Gates & filling in the Enclosed Ground in front of the Alms Hs." —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 220–21.

Mar. 1 A federal proclamation is issued ratifying the Jay treaty of Nov. 19, 1794 (*q. v.*).—Winsor, VII: 470.

" Casimir Th. Goerck makes a "Map of the Common Lands," laying down on it streets 60 ft. wide and 200 ft. apart, commencing near our present 42d St. and ending at 93d St., and between Second and Seventh Aves. It is reproduced as A. Pl. 9-b, Vol. III, from the original in the real estate bureau of the comptroller's office, and described on p. 869, Vol. III.

2 The last folio issue of the *Gazette Française et Américaine* appears. With the succeeding issue the size was reduced to quarto, the title changed to *Gazette Française*, and the paper printed wholly in French.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 430–31. See My 5, 1797.

" "Some French Performers, lately arrived in this city, respectfully inform the public, they mean to give Two Performances, the first to take place on Thursday Evening, March 3d—The Entertainments will consist of—One small French Peice, two Ballet Pantomines, and several Dances. . . . Messrs. Hallam and Hodgkinson, respectfully inform the public in general, that having received application for the use of the Theatre for two nights, on behalf of some French Comedians . . . and being assured they possess talents of the first rate, they have agreed to two performances, on non-regular play nights."—*Am. Minerva*, Mr 2, 1796.

7 The common council refers to a committee a petition of Benj. S. Judah and others, proprietors of water-lots between Whitehall and Exchange Slips, "on the Subject of the Grants to be made to them to the outer Street on the River."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 222. When making its report, March 31, the committee stated that the petition set forth that the petitioners had "nearly finished the seventy foot or outer Street [South St.] on the River between White Hall & Coenties Slips," and requested "that they may be permitted to lay the Piers, which are intended to be nearly opposite to Moore Street & the Exchange Slip, directly opposite to & in front of the said Street & Slip." The board decided to make the grants when "the said Street of 70 feet" should be completed; also that they be permitted "to sink one of the said Piers opposite to Moore Street," but "that the Pier near the Exchange Slip" be sunk as directed by the board (see My 4, 1795).—*Ibid.*, II: 228. See Ap 5.

" A committee appointed to report upon the repairs needed by the Fly Market informs the common council "that the upper & middle Market require new Floors and the latter a new Roof . . . and . . . the Drain under the upper Market requires enlarging & new paving." As these repairs would afford only temporary relief, the committee suggests "that the upper Market should be raised & widened and the present Roof which is in good Condition be supported by Brick Pillars & cielled with Lath & Plaister and that the Pavement should be raised along the Market so as to give descent for the Water towards the Houses instead of the Market and that these Alterations should be made as soon as the Season will admit." The middle market "should have a very temporary Repair 'till next Season when it should be rebuilt in a corresponding manner." The committee is directed to carry out the repairs suggested.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 222–23. See My 16 and 30, Jl 25, Ag 22.

" The street committee reports that they "have viewed the Place where John B. Coles purposes to erect the Bridge or Dam" (see N 24, 1795), and favour the grant to him on reasonable terms.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 223. For the board's terms, see Je 13.

" The common council orders "that the Sale of the Common Lands (see F 10) be postponed 'till Tuesday the 19th day of April next."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 223. On April 11, it was further postponed to May 10, a longer time than was expected being required to stake out the lots "agreable to the numbers on the Map of the Common Lands" (see A. Pl. 9, Vol. III).—*Ibid.*, II: 229. On Nov. 22, the land committee reported the sale, in June, of 58 lots for £17,600.—*Ibid.*, II: 304–5.

10 Wm. Keteltas, having published in the *Argus* of Feb. 22 and March 5 articles arraigning the justice and impartiality of the assembly, claiming that the representatives of the people had failed to impeach certain state officials on the clearest evidence of malfeasance in office, refuses to ask the pardon of the house on being arraigned, and is committed to the jail. He is carried there in "a handsome arm chair, borne and supported by eight citizens, as a testimony of their approbation of his spirited conduct, amidst loud acclamations, and repeated cries of 'The Spirit of Seventy Six,' &c." Addressing the people from this chair he promises in time to seek the redress provided by the constitution of the state, and is then lodged in the jail.—*N. Y. Jour.*, Mr 11, 1796; *Alex. Anderson's Diary* (*MS.*), 1796. Mar. 10

"We hear that the English frigates La Prevoyante and Hussar, are cruizing off Sandy-Hook."—*N. Y. Jour.*, Mr 11, 1796. See My 2. 11

"A Letter from Benjamin Taylor one of the City Surveyors on the subject of the contemplated Canal from the fresh Water Pond to the North River" is referred to the committee on that subject (see F 15).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 224. See, further, S 26. 14

"The Petition of the Agricultural Society praying a Grant of Land for a botanic Garden, subject to such Rent as may be thought proper," is presented to Trinity vestry and referred.—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). "

On or about this day, Francis Baily, president of the Royal Astronomical Soc. of Gt. Britain, on a tour of America, writes of New York, among other things: "On the point of land at the junction of the North and East rivers was formerly a battery, now converted into a public walk, planted with a double row of trees along the water side. This is the only public walk the New Yorkers can boast of; of course, it is very much frequented, particularly on a summer's evening; it may then be compared to Temple Gardens in the City [London]. . . . 15

". . . The governor's house, which is situated near the battery, is a large brick building, with stone columns before the door, but has neither taste nor elegance to set it off. The Federal Hall is the most clumsy uncouth building I ever saw; it cannot lay claim to any pretensions for taste or style. There are also a poorhouse, a workhouse, and two gaols, which are neat, plain brick buildings, well adapted to the purposes for which they are severally intended.

"Columbia College, . . . is a handsome though a plain building. . . .

"The inhabitants of New York are very fond of music, dancing and plays; an attainment to excellence in the former has been considerably promoted by the frequent musical societies and concerts which are held in the city, many of the inhabitants being very good performers. As to dancing, there are two assembly-rooms in the city, which are pretty well frequented during the winter season; private halls are likewise not uncommon. They have two theatres, one of which is lately erected, and is capable of containing a great number of persons; there is an excellent company of comedians, who perform here in the winter. But the amusement of which they seem most passionately fond is that of sleighing, which is riding on the snow in what you call a sledge, drawn by two horses. . . . Parties of twenty or thirty will sometimes go out of town in these vehicles towards evening, about six or eight miles, when, having sent for a fiddler, and danced till they are tired, they will return home again by moonlight, or, perhaps more often, by daylight. Whilst the snow is on the ground no other carriages are made use of, either for pleasure or service. The productions of the earth are brought to market in sleighs; merchandise is draughted about in sleighs; coaches are laid by, and the ladies and gentlemen mount the silent car, and nothing is heard in the streets but the tinkling of bells."

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"As to the state of society, you will find more English men and English manners in this place than in any other on the continent, yet divested of that reserve and *haut ton* so prevalent in the old country. There is a society of merchants that meet every Saturday at the Belvidere—a house most pleasantly situated on a hill a little way out of the city, and commanding a fine view of the adjacent country. . . ."—*Jour. of a Tour in Unsettled Parts of No. Am. in 1796 and 1797* (London, 1861), 120–23.

Thomas Marshall writes from Paterson, N. J. to Mayor Varick: 18

"An Advertisement in the New York papers Announcing the Intention of the Corporation to adopt some more Eligible Plan of Supplying the City with Tea Water [see F 20], has induced me to take the Liberty of addressing you in the present Instance. If I Understand the Advertisement right, the Committee are only delegated with the powers of Enquiry or Investigation, and of

1796 Mar. 18 Course cannot come to any Conclusion that may be decisive either as to the person to be charged with the Superintendance of the Undertaking or the precise System to be adopted to Accomplish the Object Contemplated. However Sir from the Views I have been able to take of the Matter, I am induced to Conclude that the Aid of a Steam Engine will be deem'd Essentially Necessary, under this Impression (I beg leave to assure you Sir with the Utmost diffidence of my own Merits) I ground a part of my pretentions to your Notice, in England I have conducted large & extensive Undertakings, and in some of them Steam Engines have been used, the Construction and Management of which I flatter myself equal to—I have been about five years in America & Plan'd, Constructed and Directed the Cotton Mill and its Complicated Machinery & Water Works for the Manufactury at Paterson—for fourteen Years past I have been in the Constant habit of Superintending, Blacksmiths, Turners, Millwrights, Labourers &c &c and am tolerably well Acquainted with what is done by the respective Tradesmen and Labourers in this Country for a Days Work—the Method of Making Models for both Iron and brass Castings I am perfectly familiar with, and my Conduct and Capacity for what I undertook for the Society can be easily known from Mr Hamilton, Mr Low, Mr Harrison or any other of our Old Directors in New York. My time will expire with this Company next Month, when I flatter myself I shall be able to procure from the Board of Directors when duly Convened, an honorable testimonial of my Services, thus Sir I have taken the Liberty of troubling you, and respectfully Soliciting your Vote in my favour, if upon further Investigation I may be deem'd proper for the Undertaking."—From original letter in Tomlinson Coll., deposited by Mercantile Library Ass'n in N. Y. P. L. No action appears to have been taken on Marshall's proposal.

21 John Minshull presents to the common council "his Remarks in writing on the subjects of cleansing this City and supplying it with fresh Water." Referred.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 225.

" The mayor issues warrants for £986:14:2 (out of the revenue fund to be charged to the state of New York), to be applied towards discharging the expenses of the health committee, and £248:15:8 (out of the fund received from Philadelphia), "towards the Relief of Persons who became necessitous by the Epidemic Fever last Summer."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 226.

" A large lock and key for the jail cost £10.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 226. The collection of the N. Y. Hist. Soc. contains the key of one of the jail locks.

24 Announcement is published that a fox hunt will be held "on this Island" on Saturday, March 26. "The dogs will be cast off at Kissing bridge at day break." On the 28th, the hunt will take place at Jamaica, L. I., where the dogs will be "cast off at Rhodes Swamp at sunrise."—*Am. Minerva*, Mr 24, 1796.

26 The legislature passes "An Act making alterations in the Criminal law of this State, and for erecting State Prisons." This provides that crimes of treason and murder shall be punishable by death, and all others by imprisonment or fine. It also stipulates that two state prisons shall be erected, one in New York City and the other in Albany, and appoints commissioners for supervising the work. The prison in New York is not to cost more than £25,000, and the one in Albany not more than £20,000.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1796), chap. 30. The plan of a prison at Albany was later abandoned (see F 3, 1797), and more money was appropriated for the one at New York (see Mr 17, 1797, and Mr 30, 1798).

Apr. 1 The legislature passes "An Act more effectually to regulate the Port of New-York." A harbour-master is to be appointed, whose duties are defined in the act.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1796), chap. 41 (Webster, III: 182).

5 The British sloops of war "Jean Bart" (28 guns) and "Spencer" arrive at New York. On April 7, the frigate "Hussar" came in.—*N. Y. Jour.*, Ap 8, 1796; *Argus*, Ap 5, 1796.

" The common council appoints a committee to examine the lots "lately filled in on the East River between the Exchange & Coenties Slips & to determine whether they will bear foundations for Buildings of Stone or Brick."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 229.

" The common council orders that the mayor issue his warrant on the treasurer to pay the commissioners of the almshouse and bridewell £1,000 on account for the almshouse.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 229. See also Je, 1794. A summary of subsequent payments is as follows: In 1796: Je 27, £1,000; Jl 11, £2,000; Jl 25, £3,000; Ag 10, £3,000; Ag 22, £2,000; Ag 29, £2,000; S 5, £1,000; S 12, £1,000; S 19, £1,000; O 3, £2,000; O 24, £1,000; N 9, £2,000; D 5, £1,000.—*Ibid.*, II: 253, 258, 266, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 279, 286, 297, 300, 308. In 1797: Ja 13, £1,000; Mr 13, £1,000; My 29, £1,200; Jl 12, £600; D 27, £94:5:3.—*Ibid.*, II: 319, 330, 353, 368, 414. In 1799: My 13, £569:15:9.—*Ibid.*, II: 545. Apr. 5

An act of the legislature is passed "for the more effectual Prevention of Fires, and to regulate Buildings in the City of New York." It repeals certain former acts for the same purpose; and provides that all buildings more than 25 feet high (two stories) shall be built of stone or brick, with a party or fire wall rising 12 inches above the roof, and "shall be covered, except the flat roof thereof, with tile or slate, or other safe material against fire, and not with boards or shingles, and that the flat of any roof may be covered with boards or shingles, Provided such flat do not exceed two equal fifth parts of the space of such roof, and there be erected around the same flat a substantial balcony or ballustrade." The law does not apply to roofs, spires, and cupolas of churches and other public buildings; nor to buildings erected since March 31 and before Sept. 1, 1796, not exceeding 28 feet in height; nor to buildings situated north of a line drawn from the outlet of Lispenard's Meadow eastward along the north side of Nicholas Bayard's, John R. Livingston's and Abraham Carman's houses.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1796), chap. 55. The original petition to the legislature for the passage of a law against the erection of wooden buildings within certain limits is preserved in the Emmet Coll. (item No. 11637–8–9), in N. Y. P. L. These laws are among the earliest forerunners of the modern building law. 8

The treasurer of the state is ordered to pay to the society of the hospital "the sum of one thousand pounds annually for the term of four years in addition to the sum directed to be paid to . . . the said society for the term of five years [see March 31, 1795] . . . the first annual payment of the said sum of one thousand pounds to be immediately advanced by the treasurer of this State to enable the said society to discharge their debts and make necessary repairs to the said hospital."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1796), chap. 57. The provision was renewed for an additional five years on March 7, 1800.—*Ibid.* (1800), chap. 21. 11

The five-year grant of £750 per annum to Columbia College for the payment of salaries (see Ap 11, 1792) is extended by the legislature for two more years.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1796), chap. 57. "

Trinity vestry again resolves "that a Clock and Bell be procured for S[t] Pauls Chapel and a Ring of Bells for Trinity Church," and a committee is appointed to procure them.—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). The clock and the bells did not arrive until Jan. 31, 1799 (*q. v.*). "

Owners of lots "on front Street between the Crane Wharf & Pecks Slip" petition "that the said Street may be opened to Pecks Slip." Referred to street committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 229. The board also appoints the usual committee of five to examine the lots lately filled in there, to determine "whether they will bear foundations for Buildings of Brick or Stone."—*Ibid.*, II: 230.

For the purpose of widening Beaver Lane, the city buys lots of John Delafield, and one of Henry King which is at the corner of Broadway.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 230, 232, 238, 243, 269, 273. "

The committee on the North River ferries reports that it has "sold" them at public auction. The Paulus Hook ferry went to John Holdron for 3 years at an annual rental of £300; and the "Hoboock" ferry to Joseph Smith for 3 years at £120. The "Purchasors" were put under bonds. The conditions require that each ferry "be provided with two large Boats for the conveyance of Horses Cattle Carriages & other heavy Articles and two Row Boats for the conveyance of Passengers." The ferries are to operate "from Sunrise 'till 9 OClock at Night from the 1[st] May to the 1[st] October, and are not to be excluded from double Ferriage after Sunset." The lessees are to keep the stairs at the landing-places in repair.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 231. "

At a meeting of the commissioners appointed to build a state prison, it is ordered that Isaac Stoutenburg inquire of the common council whether they will dispose of the bridewell and about two acres of land adjoining, and at what price. He wrote to the mayor, etc., on April 18, as directed, and added that, should the board "not incline to sell the Bridewell, will they sell us the Water Works Lot."—From the original letter, in metal file No. 17, city clerk's record-room. On April 20, the common council rejected the proposal.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 231–32. See, further, Je 20. 14

The $10,000 prize in the almshouse lottery (see Mr 9, Ap 6, 7, 15

1796 13, 28, Je 15, Jl 27, 1795; F 15, 1796) is drawn by a free negro
Apr. named Derry, who is the sole support (to the extent of £30 per
15 annum) of the aged widow of Geo. Burns, who kept the City Tavern on Broadway. When he was informed of his good fortune, he replied: "Well, now I will be able to maintain my old mistress genteely."—*N. Y. Jour.*, Ap 19, 1796. See O 24.

19 Doubtless, the first elephant ever seen in America is one brought at this time to New York from Bengal on board the "America."—*N. Y. Jour.*, Ap 19, 1796.

20 The common council orders that the mayor issue his warrant on the state treasurer to pay to the city treasurer the sum of £3,311:16:2, as directed by the legislature at its last session, "for defraying the necessary Expences incurred by . . . the Sickness . . . in this City the last Summer & Fall."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 231.

May John Bull begins the publication in New York of *The Experienced Christian's Magazine*. In April, 1797, it ceased publication.—
— Ford, *Check-List of Am. Mag. Printed in the 18th Cent.*, 10.

2 The British frigates "Prevoyant" and "Hussar" (see Mr 11) and the 50-gun ship "Assistance" come into New York harbour.—*N. Y. Jour.*, My 3, 1796. They left on May 7.—*Ibid.*, My 10, 1796.

" The *American Minerva* changes its name to *The Minerva, & Mercantile Evening Advertiser*.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 381, 461; Early Newspapers, II: 418.

6 Under the title "Lazaretto In the Bay of New York," the report of a committee of the Medical Society to Gov. Jay is published, with recommendations regarding the erection of buildings, etc. The governor is engaged in making arrangements for carrying into effect the law passed by the last session of the legislature "for the more effectual prevention of infectious distempers from abroad," for which purpose an infirmary is to be erected on one of the islands in the harbour. Among the specifications contained in the committee's report is one providing that there shall be separate buildings:—the infirmary building, near the shore; a building for cooking, some distance away, and a wash-house, having no connection with either; all the buildings to be erected "upon pillars or arches, and not closely underpinned with stone and mortar." It is the opinion "That slight and temporary buildings [should] be erected with moderate expence, and which before they become thoroughly foul, may be torn down or consumed by fire every few years, though not ornamental or showy, are perhaps better calculated to guard our city from pestilential attacks, from abroad, and at a smaller charge, than would be incurred by building and supporting a grand and magnificent Lazaretto."—*Greenleaf's N. Y. Jour.*, My 6, 1796. See, further, Je 7.

9 Joseph François Mangin, engineer, is admitted and sworn as a freeman of the city.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 236. See F 22 and My 16. It was this Mangin who a few years later became associated with John McComb, Jr. in the design of the new city hall (see My 26, 1803).

11 Gov. John Jay refuses the request of the Tammany Society "that he would order the flags on Governor's Island and also on the Battery, to be hoisted on the day of their anniversary, vizt, the 12th May instant."—*Correspondence and Pub. Papers of John Jay*, ed. by Henry P. Johnston (N. Y., 1893), IV: 213.

16 The common council orders "that Joseph François Mangin (see My 9) be appointed a Surveyor of this City."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 238.

" The common council gives orders for the construction of "a new Mud Scow," by contract.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 239; and see *ibid.*, II: 320.

" The common council resolves "that the new Alms House be erected on the Rear of the Ground of the present Alms House," and appoints a committee "to cause a Plan of the Ground & of the Buildgs to be made."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 239–40. See also N 17, 1794. See, further, My 30.

" The common council orders that the mayor and Ald. Furman "purchase the House & Lot belongs to the Estate of Nathl McKinley decd for the purpose of widening Wall Street at the South West Corner of the City Hall."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 240. On May 23, the mayor reported that they had bought "the House & Lot at the Corner of Broad Street & Wall Street opposite the So West Angle of the City Hall" for £800.—*Ibid.*, II: 242, 243. See also descrip. of Pl. 57, I: 430. The proposed widening of the street was not carried out at this time. See, however, descrip. of Pl. 67, I: 446, which shows the city hall in 1797.

The common council appoints a committee "to locate a proper Piece of Ground for a place of Interrment & to treat with the Proprietor as to the Price."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 240. See, further, Ap 10, 1797. May 16

The common council pays £200 "towards the rebuilding of the Fly Market."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 242. The specifications for these improvements were projected on March 7 (*q.v.*). See My 30. "

The common council having ordered on May 16 that the clerk prepare an ordinance "to prohibit the sale of Horses at Auction in the vicinity of the Tontine Coffee House," such an ordinance is presented and passed, entitled "a Law to prohibit the selling of Horses in certain Parts of Wall Street & Water St."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 239, 240. See, further, Ap 16, 1798. 23

The common council appoints a committee to "contract for the sinking of a new Block at the Corporation Wharf North River,"and appropriates £200 towards it.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 240, 242. On May 30, repairs were decided upon instead of a new block.—*Ibid.*, II: 244. As to the probable character of the "block," see My 1, 1792. "

The French frigate "Insurgent" (36 guns) arrives at New York from "Cap Français." "The Insurgent is one of the Brest fleet."—*N. Y. Jour.*, My 31, 1796. She left on June 26.—*Ibid.*, Je 28, 1796. 30

Several inhabitants having petitioned "against placing any part of the Fly Market in front Street," the common council orders "that the Committee for rebuilding the Fly Market take order for disposing of the Materials of the old Building."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 243. The original petition is in metal file No. 18, city clerk's record-room. See, further, Jl. 25. "

The committee appointed on May 16 (*q. v.*) reports "a Plan of the new Alms-House," and the board orders that the committee "take order for the building thereof, as to the Labor & Workmanship by Contract And that they take the necessary Meas for purchasing Materials and to appoint a proper Person for that Purpose and to superintend the erection of the House The Stories to be of the following Height vizt Cellar 9 feet—1st Story 10 feet. 2d 10 feet & 3d 9 feet."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 243–44. See, further, Je 20, 27, and Ag 22. "

Wm. Alexander Duer, in his reminiscences (pp. 46–49), describes in detail Fitch's experiments on the Collect with his steamboat, in the summer of this year. This description opens as follows: —"Passing on one occasion with a companion across the fields near the 'Kolck,' we were startled by a sound which, for the moment, I mistook for the blowing of a shoal of porpoises which had found their way from the river. But on proceeding to the bank overlooking the pond in the rear of Broadway, we descried a boat, which I supposed at first to be on fire, but soon perceived that not to be the case, as her movements were regular, and produced by paddle-wheels at her sides, which, in my wisdom, I supposed to be driven by the smoke issuing in a thick volume from her pipe, after the manner of the Jack for roasting, in my father's kitchen." A more complete extract from the reminiscences will be found in Vol. I, in the description of Pl. 58-b, where a map of the Collect and its surroundings and a drawing of Fitch's boat are reproduced and described. Summer

A new theatre is opened at "Free-masons Hall, at the house of Mr. Martling, No. 87, Nassau street, corner of Georges [Spruce] street opposite the Brick Meeting."—*Am. Minerva*, Je 3, 1796. For Martling's Tavern, see L. M. R. K., III: 979. June 3

Gov. Jay writes to Mayor Varick: "Considering the works erected on Governor's Island, and the obvious objections to having a lazaretto near a garrison, I am solicitous to procure some other place for that purpose. . . . As Bedloe's Island, which belongs to the Corporation, has heretofore been used and considered as a proper place for the purpose I think it would be agreeable both to the State and to the citizens of New York that it should be purchased by the State, and the intended lazaretto built there in preference to Governor's Island, in case the French intend soon to remove from it as I have understood they propose to do; for I have no desire to interfere with any arrangements between the Corporations and them relative to it. . . ."—*Corresp. and Pub. Papers of John Jay*, IV: 217. (The conveyance of April 21, 1794, *q. v.*, to the state appears to have been overlooked.) See, further, Je 13. 7

Gov. Jay's letter of June 7 (*q.v.*), "proposing to purchase" 13

1796 June 13 Bedlow's Island from the city, "as a place whereon to erect a Lazaretto for the reception of Persons inflicted with contagious Fevers," is read in common council, and the board decides "that a Grant be made of the said Island to the People of the State of New York (for the consideration of five Shillings) for the purpose of erecting such Lazaretto & for such other purposes as the Legislature shall from time to time direct."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 248. See, further, Ag 10, N 1, and D —.

" The common council decides that John B. Coles shall pay £5 annually "for the privilege of erecting his Dam & Bridge [see N 24, 1795] on the Corporation Right of Soil between High & Low Waters Mark in Harlem River and also for the Injury which may arise by overflowing the said Soil between High & Low Water Mark provided always . . . that Mr Coles and his Assigns do make and keep in Repair at their own proper Cost & charge the Road leading across the said Soil between High & Low Water to the said Dam or Bridge."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 248. See S 27.

" "The Corner Lot on Pearl Street and State Street belonging to this Corporation & occupied by Gardiner Baker as a Menage for keeping Wild Animals [see Mr 31, Ap 1, and S 29, 1794] being complained of as a Nuisance," the common council orders "that he remove those Animals and deliver up the said Lot in clean & good Order by the 15th July next."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 248. On June 20, the order was suspended.—*Ibid.*, II: 250.

" The common council hears a petition for filling up the Exchange Slip. It is referred to a committee to enquire and report "what proportion of the Expence the Neighborhood will bear."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 248. The original petition (in metal file No. 16, city clerk's record-room), endorsed "read June 13th 1796," bears date of April 12, and shows that the proprietors and inhabitants residing near the Exchange Slip complained that, as this slip remains open, and "it is generally filled with boats Loaded with hay, which from being surrounded by a number of large Stores to which any fire that might happen on board a hay boat must unavoidably communicate," creates a serious hazard. They also state that, in summer, filth gathers in the slip and cannot be carried off, and this is offensive and dangerous to health. They ask that the slip "be filled in to the Extent of the permanent Line." See Je 20.

20 "A Request of the Commissioners appointed for the erection of the State Prison for a Grant of the Soil between High & low Waters Mark on Hudsons River opposite to two acres of Land by them purchased of Abijah Hammond to erect the said State Prison on, was read & granted for the consideration of five Shillings."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 250. The land on which the state prison was built is shown on two surveys, dated June 21 and 23, 1796, in Bancker Coll. (box G-M, folder "Greenwich Village"), in N. Y. P. L.

" The board orders "that the Committee on the new Alms House be authorized to employ a Person to superintend the Workmen & to keep a Check and that in all Contracts they take security."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 250. Two were appointed at the next meeting.—*Ibid.*, II: 251. See, further, Je 27.

" The common council receives two petitions opposing that of June 13 (*q. v.*) which sought the closing of the Exchange Slip. These are dated June 15, one being the petition of Peter Goelet. These ask that the slip be cleaned instead of being filled up. Goelet states that he has made "a wharf along the Exchange slip from the Arch to the permanent line (being about 316 feet)," and has leased the land to several persons who derive their support from "the trade carried on with the Market and other boats that come in the slip." The other petitioners state that this slip "has always been as healthy as any other part of the City," and that they "have formerly at great expense erected a market," etc.—From the originals in metal file No. 16, city clerk's record-room. See O 24.

" The common council grants permission to fill up "the Old Slip to the south side of Front Street," on condition "that the neighborhood fill it up at their private Expence—the Bulkhead or Wharf to be at the public Expence."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 250.

24 Archibald Robertson makes a sketch of "New York from Hobuck Ferry House New Jersey." This sketch, which was owned by the late Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, was engraved (with slight modifications) and published by Francis Jukes in 1800. This print is reproduced and described in Vol. I, Pl. 73. Through a slip, the authorship is there erroneously attributed to Alexander, instead of Archibald, Robertson. The following note is found on the original: "New York from Hobuck 24 June '96—New York from Hobuck N Jersey shore—drawn by Archibald Robertson my father.—A. J. Robertson 19 W. 35th St." June 24

The common council agrees to the report of a committee to which had been referred a memorial of Henry Kip and others, who offered proposals "to settle and adjust the boundary Lines between the Corporation and the Claimants of the Land called the Negroes Burying Ground." This was the land first owned under a patent by Cornelis Van Borsum, Oct. 14, 1673 (*q. v.*), and which was used for a potter's field for negroes.—L. M. R. K., III: 927. 27

One of the principal features of this report is "That a Street sixty five feet wide to remain a public Street forever be laid out & opened opposite to Chambers Street and to extend from the Broad Way to the East side of George Street as the same is delineated on the Map herewith delivered and from thence to the West side of Augustus Street to the Place there marked x on the said Map."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 252–53, 264, 327–28. The original report is in metal file No. 19, city clerk's record-room. The street referred to was an extension of Chambers St. eastward from Broadway, and marked the northern boundary of the Park.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1865), 568. The old "Negroes' Burying Ground" here mentioned is to be distinguished, of course, from the new one at Christie St.—See Jl 6, 1795. See, further, Mr 17, 1800.

The common council orders payment of £10 "for the Workman on laying the first Corner Stone" of the almshouse.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 253. The building was completed on or about May 1, 1797 (*q. v.*). "

A printed circular of this date is issued from the supervisor's office, District of New York, containing the act of the legislature of May 28, fixing taxes on various kinds of carriages and abolishing the carriage taxes of 1794.—See one of these circulars in N. Y. P. L. 30

Isaac Weld, Jr., describing New York among other places mentioned in his book of travels, says, in part: ". . . The streets are narrow and inconvenient, and, as but too commonly is the case in seaport towns, very dirty, and, consequently, during the summer season, dreadfully unhealthy. . . . The streets near the North River are much more airy; but the most agreeable part of the town is in the neighbourhood of the battery, on the southern point of the island, . . . and affords a most charming walk, and, on a summer's evening, is crowded with people, . . . July —

"From the battery a handsome street, about seventy feet wide, called Broadway, runs due north through the town; between it and the North River run several streets at right angles, as you pass which you catch a view of the water, and boats plying up and down; the distant shore of the river also is seen to great advantage. . . . if . . . a spacious quay had been formed the entire length of the city, on either side, instead of having the borders of the rivers crowded with confused heaps of wooden store houses, built upon wharfs projecting one beyond another in every direction, New York would have been one of the most beautiful seaports in the world. All the sea-ports in America appear to great disadvantage from the water, when you approach near to them, from the shores being crowded in this manner with irregular masses of wooden houses, standing as it were in the water. The federal city [Washington], where they have already begun to erect the same kind of wooden wharfs and store-houses without any regularity, will be just the same. It is astonishing, that in laying out that city a grand quay was not thought of in the plan; it would certainly have afforded equal, if not greater accommodation for the shipping, and it would have added wonderfully to the embellishment of the city.

"Many of the private houses in New York are very good, particularly those in Broadway. Of the public buildings there are none which are very striking. The churches and houses for public worship amount to no less than twenty-two; four of them are for Presbyterians, three for Episcopalians of the Church of England, three for Dutch Reformists, two for German Lutherans and Calvinists, two for Quakers, two for Baptists, two for Methodists, one for French Protestants, one for Moravians, one for Roman Catholics, and one for Jews."—*Travels through the States of North Am., and the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, during the years* 1795, 1796, *and* 1797 (London, 1799), I: 264–66.

The city's Fourth of July expenses this year are: £40:13 to Catharine Simmons for a public dinner; £23:4 to Rinier Skaats 4

1796 July 4 for the expenses of constables and marshals, and for sextons ringing the bells; and £61 to Cortlandt Van Buren for gunpowder for the militia.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 258.

" 11 The common council orders "that the Ground in the 6th Ward formerly used or intended as a Reservoir for the Water Works be appropriated as a Place to deposit the Dirt & Filth taken out of the Streets."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 254.

" The common council having been informed "that the french Republic stood in no further need of the use of Bedlows Island," the governor having represented to the board (see Je 7) "that the Commissioners of the Health Office had determined the same to be the most proper Place for the erection of a Lazaretto," and the board having agreed (see Je 13) to "grant & surrender the said Island to the People of the State of New York for those Purposes," it now orders "that the Consul of the french Republic be respectfully informed that the Season renders it necessary that immediate preparation should be made by the Commissioners of the Health Office for the comfortable Reception & accommodation of such sick Persons as they may find it necessary to send there," and that he be requested to give the necessary orders "for the speedy removal of the Buildings & Materials erected & placed there at the Expence of the french Republic."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 257.

" The mayor mentions to the common council "a Proposal of Mr Mangin to make a general Survey & Plan of all the Streets in this City." It is referred to the street committee with instructions to confer with him.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 257. See, further, Ap 11, 1797.

12 By this time, South St. (see Ap 7, 1795), in the neighbourhood of "the Whitehall," had been filled in. The material used, however, contained filth, and this, it is believed, caused the sickness which now prevails in that section. In consequence, the common council passes four ordinances for filling up sunken lots there. The first is: "A Law for raising the new Street of 70 feet wide [South St.] lately laid out & made fronting on the East River between Whitehall Slip & Moore Street in the 1st Ward."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 258–59. Another ordinance was passed on Oct. 24.—*Ibid.*, II: 295. See, further, Jl 18.

17 "The report of the Yellow Fever spreads much alarm throughout the city—I believe it is a fact that there are several cases of it, at present."—*Alex. Anderson's Diary*, 1796 (*MS.*), 173. See later entries in his diary under S 9 and 12. See, further, S 23, 1797.

18 The common council passes an ordinance for raising and making South St. from the west side of Moore St. to the Exchange Slip (Broad St.) and between De Peyster St. and the Fly Market Slip (Maiden Lane).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 260.

On Oct. 23, 1797 (*q. v.*), an order was issued that the proprietors of water lots between Coenties Slip and Catherine Slip be required to make and finish South St. by Oct. 1, 1798.—*Ibid.*, II: 399. A regulation of South St. was reported and approved on June 3, 1799 (*q. v.*).—*Ibid.*, II: 551. The permanent line of South St. between Whitehall and Broad Sts. was fixed in 1809.—*Ibid.*, V: 668–69; the street was surveyed between Beekman St. and Burling Slip in 1809.—*Ibid.*, V: 712. *Cf.* Ap 7, 1795.

" The common council approves of the street committee's specifications for regulating Bayard St. "from the Bowery Road to the proposed Canal" (see F 15, Mr 14); also Mulberry and Mott Sts., and parts of Chatham Sq., Catharine, Winne, and Pell Sts.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 262.

19 A ship arriving with 450 Irish immigrants, the common council grants $800 "towards subsisting the said passengers during the time of their Quarentine."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 263, 264–65.

25 The common council refers to the road committee a petition of John B. Coles "for a Road to be laid out to the Bridge erecting across Harlem River."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 265, 274. For the act enabling him to build this bridge, see Mr 24, 1795. On Sept. 5, the committee submitted a sketch or survey of several roads, and the board adopted one of these, described as follows: "the Road of four Rods wide to commence at the South West Corner of the field, near the School House, belonging to the Dutch Church at Harlem and thence on a direct Line through the said field and through the Land of John S Sickels to the said Bridge."—*Ibid.*, II: 275, 277, 279, 315.

" The common council orders payment of £600 more (see My 16) "towards the rebuilding of the Fly Market."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 266.

Aug. — *The Lady and Gentleman's Pocket Magazine of Literary and Polite Amusement* is begun. In November, it was discontinued.—Ford, *Check-List of Am. Mag. Printed in the 18th Cent.*, 10.

— In consequence of the recommendation of the medical faculty of Columbia College, the governors of the New York Hospital appropriate $500 towards the purchase of a medical library. The members of the college faculty "contributed books from their private libraries and part of their fees of public instruction. An Hospital Library was thus established, which was further augmented by the purchase of the medical library of the late Dr. Romayne, in 1800, and by the accession, in 1805, of the library of a private association of physicians, under the name of the Medical Society of New-York, who gave their books on condition, that they and such of their sons as should become practitioners of medicine in the city of New-York should have the free use of the Hospital Library." In 1805, the governors appropriated $250 annually out of the funds of the establishment for the purchase of books.—*Account N. Y. Hosp.* (1820), 6; Blunt, *Stranger's Guide to City of N. Y.* (1817), 70. The New York Academy of Medicine has a brass tablet on the wall of the library with this inscription, "The Library of the Society of the New York Hospital Founded 1796 consisting of twenty three thousand volumes was presented to the New York Academy of Medicine by the Board of Governors of the Society 1898."

— The alterations and repairs in the buildings on Bedloe's Island, to render them fit to receive the sick, are completed.—See D, 1796.

3 Thomas Greenleaf again changes the name of his paper (see My 16, 1795). It now becomes *Argus. Greenleaf's New Daily Advertiser.*—Early Newspapers, II: 418; Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 383. See S 16, 1798.

8 Trinity vestry resolves "that the Plan reported by the Committee of Leases [of the vestry] for streightening and widening Greenwich Street, meets the Approbation of the Board and they do consent that the same be carried into Effect."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*).

10 The common council approves "A Grant & surrender of Bedlows Island to the People of the State of New York for the purpose of erecting thereon a Lazaretto and for such other purposes as the Legislature shall from time to time direct; with a provisoe that when ever it shall no longer [be] used for those Purpose[s] it shall revert to & revest in this Corporation." The board orders that the grant be sealed, and signed by the mayor.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 268–69; *Liber E of City Grants*, p. 23 (in comptroller's office). See Je 13, Jl 11, N 1.

15 The common council orders "that the Aldn of the respective Wards direct the number of the Ward to be painted on Scavengers Carts in like manner as those of the Cartmen."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 270.

16 "The commissioners in the southern District, appointed to superintend the erection of a State Prison, at New-York, have purchased a piece of land, of three acres, for this purpose, situated on the North river, at a small distance north, from Gray's Gardens. The commissioners, it is said, have consulted and advised with the philanthropic Caleb Lowndes, of Philadelphia, on the eligibility of this spot, for the State Prison, who has highly approved it, as being, in many respects, particularly as to elevation and contiguousness to water, the best of any in the vicinity of the city."—*Greenleaf's N. Y. Jour. & Patriotic Reg.*, Ag 16, 1796.

Among the Philip Schuyler papers in the N. Y. P. L. is a folder containing a manuscript ground-floor plan and an elevation of the New York State prison, together with a number of descriptive notes and estimates, dated Philadelphia, April 19, 1796, and addressed by Caleb Lowndes, the "Institutor of the Penitentiary System of Prison Discipline," to Thomas Eddy, one of the New York commissioners. These were evidently sent by Lowndes in answer to an inquiry for information regarding prison design and administration. The plan and elevation correspond closely to those reproduced in Eddy's *Account of the N. Y. State Prison* (N. Y., 1801), and were evidently the architect's drawings. See also descrip. of Pl. 71, I: 455–57. See, further, N 28, 1797.

19 An African lion is on exhibition "at the Ball-Alley, in the Fields, next to the corner of Murray-street, in Broadway."—*Greenleaf's N. Y. Jour.*, Ag. 19, 1796.

22 The common council orders a committee to proceed with the rebuilding of the Fly Market (see Mr 7), from Water to Front St., by contract; and that the old building be sold and removed.—

1796 Aug. 22 " *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 272. See My 12, 1784; 1821; L. M. R. K., III: 958; Pl. 174; and descrip. of the Burgis View (Pl. 25, Vol. I), I: 245.

James C. Lawrence having written a letter demanding $100 "for a Plan or Elevation of the new Alms Hs" (see My 30), the common council decides that this sum is extravagant, but agrees that he be paid $50, and orders that the mayor issue his warrant on the treasurer for that amount.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 272.

29 The common council orders payment of £600 more "towards Fly Market."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 274. See My 16, Jl 25. See, further, S 12.

Sept. — A map of the road to the bridge over Harlem River at Third Ave. was made at this time. It is filed in the bureau of topography, borough president's office, as map No. 134.

5 A letter from the commissioners of the health office is read at the common council meeting, "informing that the Lazarette on Bedlows Isle is now prepared for the Reception of Persons with Infectious Disorders" (see Ag), and that therefore "they have no longer use for the Hospital at Belle Vue." The board appoints a committee "to report on the future Disposition of Belle Vue."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 275. On Sept. 12, the board ordered that the committee "make a Settlement with the Commissrs of the Health Office for the Rent of Belle Vue as also with respect to the furniture & other Things there."—*Ibid.*, II: 278. See, further, F 20, Ap 10, 1797.

8 The "Thetis" and "Thisbe," British frigates, part of Admiral Murray's squadron, arrive at Sandy Hook.—*N. Y. Jour.*, S 9, 1796. They were here again in 1797 (*q. v.*, O 11 and 16, 1797).

12 The common council decides to grant £800 "towards the running out of a Pier in the middle of Coenties Slip from the L to & beyond the new Street of 70 feet wide whenever the said Pier shall be compleated."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 277. See, further, D 5.

" The common council orders payment of £192:8:1 "to compleat the Fly Market," and £400 "towards rebuilding the Fly Market between Water & front Streets" (see Ag 29).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 278. On Oct. 17, £200 more was appropriated "towards the Fly Market."—*Ibid.*, II: 295. On Oct. 24, £600.—*Ibid.*, II: 297. On Dec. 12, £400.—*Ibid.*, II: 310.

" The committee of leases of Trinity Church is instructed to "take into consideration the Ground called the Fort."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). Action was taken Jan. 9, 1797 (*q. v.*)

19 Washington's farewell address, bearing date of Sept. 17, is published in *Claypoole's Am. Daily Adv.* (Phila.), under the title: "To the People of the United States." Addressing "Friends and Fellow Citizens," he declines "being considered among the number of those, out of whom a choice is to be made" for president, and states the principles which he conceives proper for the guidance of the Union. The MS. had been handed by Washington in person to the printer, David C. Claypoole, and, after publication, Washington again handed it to Claypoole with permission to keep it. Its first reprinting in New York was on Sept. 21, in the *Argus*, *The Herald*, etc. It was reprinted in many places, both here and in England, in this year, and innumerable times thereafter. In 1850, James Lenox had it privately printed in a limited edition from the original MS., which he had purchased in that year (*q. v.*). His edition shows it dated Sept. 19, and an examination of the original, now in the N. Y. Pub. Library, proves this to be correct. An appendix by Claypoole in the Lenox volume explains the circumstances of his acquiring the MS. See also *Inquiry into the Formation of Washington's Farewell Address*, by Horace Binney (1859); Winsor, VII: 332–34.

23 The common council votes to distribute among the charity schools and religious societies of the city the sum of £944 out of the money granted by the legislature on April 9, 1795 (*q. v.*), and out of that raised by tax in the city for the encouragement of schools. A committee is appointed to report to the board the sums to be granted to each of the charity schools.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 281. The committee reported on Oct. 24.—*Ibid.*, 296. See, further, N 6, 1797.

The board also resolves to apply to the next legislature "for legal provision to establish public Schools in this City."—*Ibid.*, II: 281, 296.

26 The common council orders that the committee on the subject of a canal from the Collect to Hudson River "be instructed to confer with the Proprietors of the Swamp for the obtaining such Parts thereof as may be required to make the said Canal of the Breadth of 40 feet and a Street on each side of the Breadth of 30 feet."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1834), II: 282. Sept. 26

" An engraved postal-route map of the United States bears this date. For description, see Addenda.

27 John B. Coles grants to Gen. Lewis Morris, of Morrisania, "the Right of passing the Bridge over the Harlem River [see Je 13], from Harlem to Morrissania, free from any Toll, Imposition or Molestation whatsoever" from him or from his heirs, etc. He adds that "the said Right of passing and using the aforesaid Bridge shall extend to his Carriage when he is in it, or when employed in his actual Service, and also to his Horses, Cattle and Teams of every kind. . . ." This grant means that Coles relinquishes all claim for Morris's tolls, amounting to about $50 a year. It is given in consideration of 5 shillings.—From the original MS. in N. Y. Hist. Soc.

Oct. 1 Valentine Seaman, M.D. (citing Dr. Bayley's letters), reviewed in 1798 the causes of yellow fever in New York. "The chief prevalence of the disease [yellow fever] in 1796," he said, "seemed evidently fixed where, from our former experience, we ought reasonably to have expected it. For no doubt, at that time, the neighbourhood of Whitehall, from the nature of materials wherewith a large dock was there filling up, aided by the noisome exhalations, from the exposed bottom of the Exchange-slip at low water, must certainly have been rendered the most noxious part of the city." Other neighbourhoods were also affected that year; for example, around the place "where Roosevelt-street drain empties itself into an inlet which was then open quite up to the southerly side of Water-street. . . ." Dr. Seaman observed that nearly half the deaths from this disease in 1796 originated "in a small part of East George-street," and that the greater part of the remainder originated "around and just below the Fly-market." The southerly part of East George Street, much of which was sunken, muddy, and filthy from neglect, is described. The same condition prevails near the Market. "The slips . . . on each side of this central spot, have been left, during the summer, to be fortuitously filled up by the free contributions of the neighbourhood. Hence they have become the common receptacles of rubbish and filth of every description."—*Medical Repository* (1798), I: 315–25. Two copper-plate engravings, in the same work, show the docks and streets north and south of Wall St. See also Dr. Bayley's report to Gov. Jay, Dec., 1796.

2 "Our great buildings make good progress. The [City] Hotel will soon be partly in use and has the finest room I ever saw, large enough to accommodate four setts of dancers or three hundred covers at Dinner. The Alms House of two hundred and fifty feet front and three stories is now slating. The Play House [Park Theatre] is roofed and the States Prison has three hundred men at work on it. The wharves project everywhere in the North and East Rivers as far as Lispenard and Rutgers Sts."—Letter in Rutherfurd's *Family Records and Events*, 171–72. See also descrips. of Pls. 61, 65 and 71, I: 443, 455.

3 The common council appoints a committee "to examine & report whether the Senate & Assembly Chambers in the City Hall cannot be so altered as to make more Room for the accommodation of the Members of the Legislature whose numbers are considerably encreased."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 286. The committee reported next day that the alterations could be made without much expense, and the board ordered that this be done.—*Ibid.*, II: 287. See N 9.

7 "Mr. Ricketts has purchased a lot in the rear of the present circus [see Je 6, 1793; N 25, 1794], to front Greenwich street, on which he has planned to erect a most superb edifice, for the purpose of his exhibitions the next season."—*Greenleaf's N. Y. Jour.*, O 7, 1796. The new circus opened on March 16, 1797 (*q. v.*). The lot was evidently one of those advertised on Feb. 7, 1795 (*q. v.*), for sale on Feb. 26, 1795. In anticipation of the opening, it was mentioned often in the press.—See *N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, F 25, Mr 3, 4, 6, 8; *Diary*, Mr 7, 11; *Minerva*, Mr 11, 14, 1797, and other current newspapers.

17 The common council orders that the city treasurer receive from the state treasurer the money which the city is entitled to under the "Act for the encouragement of Schools" (see Ap 9, 1795).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 294.

" A committee of the common council reports favourably on a petition for an additional watch-house in the Seventh Ward, and states that in their opinion "the most eligible Situation for the

1796 Building is at the Head of Catharine Street & Chatham Square."
Oct. —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 294. On Oct. 31, the board appointed
17 a superintendent for "the erection of the new Watch House in Chatham Square."—*Ibid.*, II: 298. On Nov. 9, £200 was paid toward this object.—*Ibid.*, II: 300. See also *ibid.*, II: 301. See D 19.

24 Another petition, dated Oct. 22, to the same effect as those of June 20 (*q. v.*), is presented to the common council.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 295. This one adds that, if the Exchange Slip is filled up, the small boats supplying the market would be deprived of a safe and commodious harbour.—From the original in metal file No. 16, city clerk's record-room. See N 9.

" The common council passes an ordinance prohibiting every boat and vessel, except the Paulus Hook ferry-boats, from coming into Cortlandt Slip.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 295–96.

" The common council orders that the clerk prepare a report to the legislature "on the subject of the late Alms House Lottery" (see Ap 15).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 296, 298.

Nov. Gov. Jay, in a message read before the senate and assembly,
1 says in part: "Difficulties were experienced in executing the benevolent intentions of the Legislature respecting a Lazaretto in the vicinity of this city. Ground conveniently situated could not be purchased; and the placing it on Governor's Island, where it could not have been erected at a proper distance from the garrison, was liable to strong objections. These difficulties have been removed by the liberality of the Corporation of the city. They have gratuitously conveyed Bedlow's Island to the State [see Ag 10] for this and such other public uses as the Legislature may from time to time direct. Certain buildings, erected there by the French Republic, have been purchased, and prepared to Serve the purpose of a Lazaretto for the present—But as additions and alterations will be necessary; and as precautions should be taken to prevent that island from being further diminished, by encroachments of the water, the appropriation of some money for these objects, will be requisite. . . ."—*Assemb. Jour.*, 20th sess., 5. For description of the establishment, see Dec. Regarding further title to Bedloe's Island, see F 15, 1800.

" A number of the clergy and laity of the "Presbyterian, reformed Dutch, Associate Reformed, and Baptist Churches" form the New York Missionary Society.—*Argus*, N 5, 1796.

4 An encounter takes place in Cortlandt St. "between the honourable John Rutherford, Esq. a Senator of the United States, and Sir John Temple, Vice Counsel of his Britannic Majesty." Rutherford "attacked Sir John with an huge bludgeon on suspicion of his being the author of a publication in which he supposes himself called 'young Gripe-all,' and charged with being a tory during the war." Sir John "defended himself with a small horse-whip." The report further states that, notwithstanding disparity of age and weapons (Sir John being about 70, and Mr. Rutherford about 30), the latter was knocked down and "most terribly beaten."—*Centinel of Freedom* (Newark, N. J.), N 9, 1796. Sir John Temple's death occurred in 1798 (*q.v.*). See also Rutherfurd's *Family Records and Events* (1894), 220–21.

" "The inhabitants of Morisania and West-Chester have petitioned the Legislature for aid in opening the new road from Harlem Bridge [see Je 13 and S 27] through those towns. It is said this road will shorten the distance to New-Haven 4 miles. . . ."—*Minerva*, N 4, 1796. See, further, Mr 30, 1797.

9 The common council receives another petition (see Je 20, O 24) against filling up the Exchange Slip.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 299. The original (in metal file No. 16, city clerk's record-room) is endorsed "read 9th Novr 1796 & referred to the Comte on the former Petition on that subject." Dated Nov. 4, it urges that the slip be filled up instead of being merely cleaned. These petitioners state that "Many good Citizens in that part of the City have in the last few months fallen a sacrifice to a violent disorder," but "whether their Deaths may be attributed to that nauseous Slip, or not, is a Question perhaps not easily decided." Nevertheless, a "large part of the Citizens attribute the fatal Fever to that Cause," and "many of the Faculty hold the same opinion." They advise that, "If the Slip in question was filled up to within forty feet of the North side of South Street, and a Bridge placed across the mouth of the Slip, the width of, and to form a part of, South Street, it would leave a free access for small Craft under the Bridge, make a convenient span of forty feet for a landing above it," etc.

" The common council orders payment of £29:14 to John DeWitt "for Windsor Chairs for Senate & Assembly Rooms."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 300. On Dec. 5, £42:10:1 was paid "for alterations in the Senate Chamber" (see O 3).—*Ibid.*, II: 308. Nov. 9

The legislature holds its last session in New York before removing permanently to Albany.—See Ja 20, 1795; N 21, 1796. 11

Fourteen unappropriated stands in the lower Fly Market are sold at public auction for £3,470.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 301. Nine stands in the upper market were later sold for £498.—*Ibid.* II: 307; De Voe, *Market Book*, 200–1. 12

Trinity vestry appoints a committee "to consider the Propriety of making St Marks Church [a] Distinct Church from this Corporation and if such Disposition can be legal."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). 14

" The common council gives a permit to sell coffee in the street at the Fly Market.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 301. On Feb. 20, 1797, another such permit was given, this time to a woman.—*Ibid.*, II: 324. On June 18, 1798, the board referred to a committee a petition "against the Indulgence to Hucksters and drawers of Coffee in the Street at the Fly Market."—*Ibid.*, II: 450.

Walter Rutherfurd writes to his son John: "Our Assembly has adjourned to meet at Albany and never more sit here. It all depended on Jacob Morris's vote which the Yorkers were in strong hopes of, this made the Senate equal and the Patroon gave the casting vote. . . ."—Rutherfurd, *Family Records and Events*, 173. See N 11, 1796; Mr 10, 1797. 21

The common council passes an ordinance entitled "A Law to prevent any Ship or other Vessel (except Vessels Boats & Craft which usually bring to this City fire Wood & Articles of Provisions) from coming into or lying in the Coffee House Slip—the Old Slip and Coenties Slip."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 304. 22

The corporation celebrates the evacuation of the city, as usual, with a public dinner, this time in the city hall. Catharine Simmons is again the caterer, her charge being £55:7:6, which was paid on Nov. 28.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 306. 25

Dr. Richard Bayley reports to Gov. Jay the condition of the hospital established on Bedloe's Island, and of the docks where "the late malignant fever" is supposed to have originated. He states in part: ". . . The necessary Buildings for the sick on the Island are First. A large and well ventilated House to contain the patients during their sickness. Secondly. A small building to receive the sick, on their first arrival, where they are to undergo a proper cleansing: This might be provided with Bathing-tub, the means of warm-bathing, and necessary cloathing of every kind, Thirdly—a separate building for convalescents, which may be the means not only of saving many lives, but also, in the event, prove highly economical, by greatly expediting the recovery of the sick—Fourthly. A separate building to which the dead should be immediately conveyed.—Fifthly. A wash House to which all the dirty linnen bedding &c. &c. may be immediately sent, . . ." Dec. —

In describing the causes of the fever in different parts of the town the following account is given: . . . "The Docks spoken of in the South Eastern part of the City, which were in so loathsome a state, have been compleated, and generally covered with a sufficient quantity of good Earth, Gravel, or Sand: the grounds have been drained, or where that has not been practicable, the surface has been rendered uniform, with clean earth. The Vacancies under the Stores which were built on piles, have been filled up in a proper manner; . . . Wharves have been kept free from rubbish and filth. In short so much care and industry has been bestowed here, to remove the nuisances which so generally abounded, that where a person was before almost suffocated with intolerable Stenches one may now pass without experiencing the least offensive smell.

"Secondly, let us see what has happened at the South West part of the Town. Between the White Hall and exchange slips, a new Dock has been made, running on an average sixty feet in the river—extending 458 feet in front, and nine feet in depth. If nine square feet are calculated to be equal to a Cart load, it will be found that 24-000 loads were necessary to fill up this Dock, which were accumulating from July 1795 to July 1796. And what has been the nature of the materials employed for this purpose? It is difficult to answer the question, except in very general terms, namely, every thing subject to decay and corruption. . . .

"In the month of April of this year I had frequent occasions to visit White Hall. The stench which already issued from the Docks was highly offensive, and on enquiry I found that the matter which had been employed to make the new ground, consisting principally of the dirt which had been accumulating in the streets during the

1796 Dec. — winter season, and that besides Dogs, Cats, Hogs etc. there had been actually, two Horses buried in the rubbish, which had died in the Spring, in a Small hovel, erected on the margin of this Nuisance. . . .

"I must take notice, also, of some other circumstances relative to many of the Houses about white-hall, . . . namely the state of the ground in the rear of the houses, which, in consequence of the streets being raised, is, in many places, considerably below the ordinary level, and therefore liable to accumulate matters, which in the process of decay, produce vapours which render the air impure, and in confined situations are often the cause of fever—Also, the old and decayed state of many of the houses and the inattention to cleanliness, which is always neglected when people of the poorer kind are much crowded together; . . .

"Before I conclude I must take the liberty of mentioning to your Excellency what has hitherto been the condition of the Hospital, lately established upon Bedlow Island; I am induced to do this in order, . . . that measures will, in consequence, be taken to provide for that Hospital in such manner, as may be necessary, to compleat the establishment, and give it extensive utility.—The necessary alteration and repairs which the Buildings on Bedlows Island required, to render them fit to receive the sick, were not compleated untill the beginning of August. As soon as those was done, application was made to the commissioners of Health, for a supply of necessaries to accommodate the sick; which at this period were sent to the Hospital from White hall, and from several Vessels just arrived from sea. The Commissioners directed the Beds and bedding, which had been used the year before at Bellvue, to be sent to the new Hospital upon Bedlows Island: But unfortunately those articles were in a very filthy state and altogether improper for present use. But as the sick were already at the Hospital, we had no alternative but to select the cleanest of those articles, and use them in that state. . . .

"Under these circumstances, the consequences were such as might naturally be expected, for within eight days from the time, that those articles were brought to the Hospital, those people who had been employed in transporting the bedding from Bele Vue, the nurses who had attended the sick, and the steward of the Home were attacked with fever. The attending Physician Monsieur Bouvier, was also much indisposed for several days. From this distressing situation, however, the Hospital was soon happily relieved by a supply of Beds—bedding, and such clothes as were necessary for frequent changes, and placing the sick in a state of the greatest cleanliness. From the period that this was done, neither nurse, visitor, nor any kind of attendant, were known to be attacked with fever."—Report of Dr. Richard Bayley to Gov. Jay (MS.), preserved with "The Jay Papers," (box No. 2, item No. 9,) N. Y. H. S. See also *Minerva*, Mr 16, 1797.

5 "Proposals of certain Persons to supply this City with Water by Means of Pipes" (see F 20) are read in common council and referred to a committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 307. See also D 28.

" The common council contracts with John Morton, proprietor of the *Daily Adv.*, to do the city's printing, at an annual allowance of £35.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 307–8. Morton's contract did not give him a monopoly, as we find that both on Feb. 1, 1796 (*q.v.*), and in Feb., 1798, Geo. Forman (*ibid.*, II: 419) was doing special printing for the city. On April 2, 1798, Hopkins & Co., also, were paid for printing.—*Ibid.*, II: 430.

" The common council adds £150 to the £800 formerly granted (see S 12) "towards the new Pier in Coenties Slip."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 308.

6 "A report having been in cerculation that the water of the Tea-Water Pump begins to fail, and also, that the proprietor will not allow any more water to be drawn from it than is absolutely necessary for the use of the citizens for tea and drinking; the subscriber begs leave to contradict the said report, and inform the citizens that notwithstanding the extremely dry season, the source of the Tea-Water has not in the least diminished; and so far from his refusing any demand for Water, he hereby offers the citizens a plentiful supply for washing or other family uses. Any order for one or more hogsheads of water, directing the place where to be delivered, sent to the pump, will be immediately attended to. The price of the water is 4s. per hogshead, containing 140 gallons. William C. Thompson."—*Minerva*, D 6, 1796; De Voe, *Market Book*, 267.

9 A fire breaks out in one of the stores "on Murray's Wharf, Coffee-house Slip," at the lower end of Wall St. The whole block between the slip and the Fly Market, on the east side of Front St., is consumed.—*Minerva*, D 9, 1796; *Argus*, D 9 and 19, 1796. About 40 stores, warehouses, and dwellings were burned, with a loss of about $1,000,000. The progress of the fire was arrested by pulling down the Fish Market.—*N. Y. Jour.*, D 13, 1796; *Gaz. of the U. S.*, D 12, 1796; Rutherfurd, *Family Records and Events*, 173. See F 27, 1797. Dec. 9

14 A paragraph headed "Serious Cause of Alarm!" appears in one of the daily papers. It reads: "Citizens of New-York, you are once more called upon to attend to your safety. It is no longer a doubt—it is a fact, that there is a combination of incendiaries in this city, aiming to wrap the whole of it in flames!—The house of Mr. Lewis Ogden, in Pearl-street, has been twice set on fire—the evidence of malicious intention is indubitable—and he has sent his black man, suspected, to prison. Last night an attempt was made to set fire to Mr. Lindsay's house in Greenwich street—The combustibles left for the purpose are preserved as evidence of the fact. Another attempt, we learn, was made last night in Beekman-street. A bed was set on fire under a child, and his cries alarmed his family.

"Rouse, fellow citizens and magistrates—your lives and property are at stake. Double your night-watch—and confine your servants."—*Minerva*, D 14, 1796.

15 The common council offers a reward of $500 for the discovery of the incendiaries who have been causing numerous fires in the city. It also recommends that the citizens form themselves into companies for a night-watch.—*Minerva*, D 16, 1796.

16 "Mr. Little's Porter-House in Pine-street" is designated as the meeting-place, on this evening, of the "young gentlemen of this city, who are willing to contribute to the preservation of the Public Safety, at this critical juncture," the object of the meeting being to form an association for the purpose.—*N. Y. Jour. & Pat. Reg.*, D 16, 1796.

17 A contributor to the press writes critical observations regarding the powers and usages of the government of this city under the Montgomerie Charter, which is still in force.—*Am. Minerva*, D 17, 19, 21, 23, 1796.

19 The new watch-house at the head of Chatham Sq. (see O 17) is completed.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 312. The old one at No. 1 Broad St. (see Je 3, 1793) remained until 1816.—L. M. R. K., III: 973. The Chatham Sq. watch-house property was sold by the city in 1827.—Goodrich, *Picture of N. Y.*, 135.

" James Davidson is paid £1:2:3 "for Flag Halliards at Battery." —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 312. The flagstaff as it appeared at about this time is shown on Pl. 56, Vol. I.

28 Mayor Varick lays before the common council a letter from the mayor of Savannah, Ga., "on the subject of their Distresses in consequence of the late destruction of that City by fire." The board requests Mayor Varick "to represent the Matter to the Speaker of the House of Assembly in expectation that perhaps the Legislature may grant them some Relief in the premisses."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 314.

" "Proposals of Joseph Brown & his Associates for supplying this City with good Water" are read in common council and referred to the same committee as the proposals of Dec. 5 (*q.v.*). —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 314. See Ja 30, 1797.

1797

— Before this year, Cherry Street was extended to Montgomery St.—Pl. 64, Vol. I. See 1730; My 28, 1790; 1799; also L. M. R. K., III: 996; Pls. 174, 175, Vol. III.

— Prior to this date, Fourth Street, running from Division St. to North (Houston) St., one block east of Third (now Eldridge) St., was laid out, as it appears on the map of 1797 (Pl. 64, Vol. I). It was the present Allen Street.—See Ag 28, 1809; 1817; L. M. R. K., III: 1000; Pl. 175, Vol. III.

— In this year, a little ship-of-war of about ninety tons, named the "Betsey" (built in New York in 1792, and originally rigged as a brig, for a Charleston packet), sailed from New York, in command of Capt. Edmund Fanning, and was the first vessel to carry the stars and stripes around the world.—*Voyages Round the World*, by Edmund Fanning (1833), 65 *et seq.* The "Betsey" was built so far "up in the town" as to require launching across three streets. The voyage, lasting two years, was a commercial success. On its return the ship was moored at the Fly Market wharf, and received hundreds of visitors daily.—*Watson's Annals* (1846), 240–41; Admiral Preble's *Hist. of the Flag.*

1797 The quarterly *Medical Repository* is started in New York by
— Drs. Sam'l L. Mitchill, Edw. Miller, and E. H. Smith.—Sabin, *Dict. of Books Relating to Am.*, XI: 556.

— In this year, the congregation of the second Associate Reformed (Scotch) Presbyterian Church was organized, and a house of worship built on Magazine (Pearl) St., between Broadway and Elm St. It was a substantial stone building, 66 by 56 feet.—Greenleaf, *Hist. of the Churches*, 206.

— In this year, C. Milbourne made a water-colour sketch of the government house, now owned by the N. Y. H. S.; this is reproduced as Pl. 66, Vol. I.

— In this year, George Holland made a water-colour drawing looking up Broad St. at federal hall. This important and interesting drawing, now in the author's collection, is reproduced and described in Vol. I, Pl. 67.

— Doyers St. dates from this year, when Hendrick Doyer, after purchasing the property in 1793, had the street cut through. For the history of the Doyer family and its relation to this property, see Ja 3, 1765; *N. Y. Times*, D 25, 1923.

— In this year, William Barker, "a capital script engraver," was in New York working for the *New Encyclopedia* published by John Low.—Stauffer, *Am. Engravers on Copper and Steel*, I: 17. A list of Barker's engravings may be found in *ibid.*, II: 22, and in Fielding, *Am. Engravers on Copper and Steel*, 59.

— An engraver named Valdenuit was associated with St. Mémin (see 1793) at about this time, for some of the portrait plates issued by the latter are signed "St. Memin & Valdenuit, No. 12 Fair St., N. Y."—Stauffer, *Am. Engravers on Copper and Steel*, I: 280; Fielding, *Am. Engravers on Copper and Steel*, 40, 290.

— At some time between 1797 and 1800, the house at No. 1 State St. was erected. It was demolished in 1913.—See descrip. of Pl. 164-a, III: 846.

— For view of the "New Theatre," in "Chatham-Row" (the Park Theatre), see frontis. of the City Directory, at the N. Y. H. S.

Jan. *The American Universal Magazine*, edited by Richard Lee, and
— published by Budd & Bartram, Phila., appears. It ran for 4 vols., ending Mar., 1798.—Ford, *Check-List of Am. Magazines Printed in the 18th Cent.* (1889), 11.

3 The senate and assembly convene at Albany in accordance with resolutions adopted at their previous sessions (see Ja 20, 1795; N 11 and 21, 1796).—*Assemb. Jour.* (1797), 3; *Senate Jour.* (1797), 3. See Mr 10.

Presumably, Gov. Jay also took up his residence in Albany at this time (see F 28).

The office of secretary of state, however, was maintained in New York until 1798, when it was transferred to Albany.—*Pub. Papers of Geo. Clinton* (1899), I: 11.

" The legislature passes "An Act concerning the Appointment and Election of the Charter Officers of the Cities of New-York, Albany, and Hudson, and concerning the Mayor's Court of the City of New-York." It provides that the mayor and other charter officers of N. Y. City shall be appointed annually by "the person administering the government of this state, by and with the advice and consent of the council of appointment." The mayor and recorder of the city of New York, or either of them, is given power "to hold the court of common pleas, called the mayor's court, . . . without the presence of any of the aldermen." But the aldermen are not thereby prevented "from sitting as judges in the said court."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1797), chap. 1 (Webster, III: 208).

9 The common council approves an estimate of public expenses for the coming year, amounting to £45,077, and directs that a petition be presented to the legislature for permission to raise the money by tax.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 317–18. *Cf.* Ja 25, 1796; D 22, 1797.

" According to an advertisement, Frankfort St. has been "lately opened to Pearl Street."—*Daily Adv.*, Ja 9, 1797.

" Mr. Gaine proposes, at a meeting of Trinity vestry, that "the Lotts where the old Fort lately stood" be sold. The subject is referred to the committee of leases; and a resolution is passed "that Mr. Barrow be authorised to have the earth removed from the old Fort to such Place as may be most expedient, and that the Committee of Leases be authorised to let the remaining Lots of the late Negro Burial Ground."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*).

14 An account is published regarding the character of the lotteries of the United States. While not referring to particular ones in New York City, the general observations do explain their character: ". . . Cities, churches, canals, piers, bridges, academies, Jan.
and alms-houses have been raised and supported by this species 14
of taxation. . . . Unfortunately many of those who have undertaken the management of Lotteries in this country, have been either incompetent or indifferent to the completion of the object, or have basely turned them to their own personal emolument, which has cast a shade on one of the easiest, and in our opinion, one of the best modes of promoting a public institution, whilst thousands and tens of thousands of dollars are going yearly out of this state to the Lotteries of other states, and even to those of Europe— . . . Our Lotteries have been distinguished for their punctuality, and resorted to with confidence, by our neighbours! Was one set on foot, for the purpose of erecting a suit of public offices, including a commodious exchange, custom house, post office etc. etc. which would strikingly contribute to its ornament in the eyes of foreigners or strangers, and the conveniency of the inhabitants in general of this oppulent and prospering city, there can be no doubt, but it would meet with particular and merited encouragement."—*Greenleaf's N. Y. Jour.*, Ja 14, 1797.

Thomas Howard publishes his plans for "Floating Engines," 18
to pump water from the river and convey it in leather hose, the engines to be made by John Bristow, the inventor, of Ratcliff Highway, London.—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Ja 18, 1797. The plan is intended as "the most effectual means of extinguishing fire." The hydraulics and hydrostatics of this plan, its operation and cost, were discussed by a correspondent in the *Phila. Gaz.*, referring to an article by Howard in the *N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.* of Ja 5; this writer's letter is copied in *ibid.*, Ja 14. Such engines, according to Howard, had been in use in London.—*Diary*, F 17, citing the *Daily Adv.*

Gov. Jay, in a message to the assembly, lays before them a 21
report made to him by the commissioners for erecting state prisons in New York and Albany, with their plans and a statement of expenses to Nov. 30 last. He recommends that ground be allotted for the buildings.—*Diary*, F 7, 1797; *Messages from the Governors*, II: 387. See F 3.

At this time, the Tontine Coffee House was kept by John Avery. "
—*Daily Adv.*, Ja 21, 1797. It was advertised to let.—*Ibid.*, Ja 24, 1797. In May, it was taken by the proprietor who first occupied it, John Hyde. For the auction terms, see My 31, 1797. It was closed later, for, on Oct. 22, 1799, it was advertised to "reopen" on Oct. 31.—*Greenleaf's New Daily Adv.*, O 22, 1799.

The clerk of the common council is ordered to "publish an 30
Advertizement for receiving Proposals sealed to supply the City with good Water by Means of Pipes, until 1st May next."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 320. See F 4.

The legislature passes a law "to suspend the powers of the com- Feb.
missioners for erecting a State Prison, in the county of Albany." 3
This decrees that "the state prison to be built in the city of New-York, shall be considered as the state prison for the whole state."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1797), chap. 12. See Mr 17.

"I took a walk with A. Tiebout to Tisdale's and view'd a " sketch which he has been making of the battle of Lexington."—*Alex. Anderson's Diary*, for 1797 (MS.), 19.

The following advertisement, headed "Notification For Pro- 4
posals to supply the City of New-York with Water," is inserted in the papers by Robert Benson: "The Common Council, impressed with the great utility and comfort which would arise from a Supply of fresh Water in this city by means of Pipes or Aqueducts, are very desirous of receiving Plans and Proposals for that purpose [see Ja 30]; and have directed this further notice to be given, That it is their wish to treat with any persons who are disposed to contract or undertake the business; and to that end will receive Proposals, sealed, at the City-Clerk's Office in the City-Hall, until the first day of May next."—*Diary*, F 4, 1797. See My 15.

The electoral votes are opened and counted in the presence of 8
both houses of congress; the result shows that John Adams is the choice for president, and Thomas Jefferson for vice-president.—*Gaz. of the U. S.*, F 9, 1797; McMaster, 307; Winsor, 269, 334.

An act is passed by the legislature "to prevent the bringing in 10
and spreading of Infectious diseases in this State." It provides for the appointment of three "Commissioners of the Health Office of the City of New-York," with power to make and execute orders for cleaning the streets, sewers, cellars, vaults, etc. in this city, and remove all putrid and offensive substances, at the city's expense. They may examine coasting-vessels coming to New York, even if

1797 Feb. 10 not subject to quarantine. After the first of July next, "no person shall dress sheep or lamb skins, or manufacture glue, nor shall any soap-boiler, or tallow-chandler, or starch-maker, or maker or dresser of vellum, carry on any of their processes or operations of their said trades, which produce impure air, or offensive smells, such as trying or melting of fat or tallow, boiling soap, fermenting grain, or other substances for starch, washing, fermenting, or oiling skins, or vellum, at any place within the city of New-York, south of the south side of Grant [Grand] street, and of the south side of the said street continued until it intersects the easterly side of Mulberry-street, and south of the west line, from the intersection aforesaid, continued to Hudson's river. . . ." It is made lawful for the common council "to treat and agree with" such manufacturers for the removal of the fixtures used in their trades.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1797), chap. 16.

At the solicitation of certain manufacturers of soap and candles, whose works were so situated and carefully managed as neither to endanger health nor be offensive to their neighbours, the act was amended on March 6, exempting them on certain conditions.—See *The Case of the Manufacturers of Soap & Candles* (pub. by the association of tallow chandlers and soap makers, N. Y., 1797), in N. Y. H. S.

11 A notice is published calling for "Contractors" to dig out and fill in Fisher, Charlotte, Cherry, Clinton, and Rutgers Sts.—*Argus*, F 11, 1797.

13 Trinity vestry resolves to put "a new Roof on S[t] Pauls Church."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS*).

It also resolves "that the Committee of Leases sell at public Auction not more than thirty four Lotts of Ground lying in Barclay, Duane and Greenwich Streets and Jay Street. . . ."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*).

15 The common council agrees to ask John Halsey "to import from Hamburgh two fire Engines with long Hoses, to convey Water from the River into the interior of the City, of superior Quality and on cheaper Terms than those made in this Country."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 323. See My 20, 1799.

20 The committee on Bellevue Hospital (see S 5, 1796) recommends that it should "be let for one Year from the first day of May next with Condition that if it should be wanted at any time in the course of the Year as an Hospital the same or such part thereof as may be required to be immediately surrendered up to the Corporation for that purpose." The board directs the clerk to advertise for sealed proposals.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 324. It was so advertised the next day.—*Daily Adv.*, F 21, 1797. See, further, Ap 10.

22 Washington's sixty-fifth birthday is celebrated. The Battery guns are fired and several "festive boards" are spread. A ball takes place "at the new spacious and elegant Assembly-Room in the Tontine City Tavern, Broadway." Gardiner Baker exhibits illuminated paintings "from the Museum." The ball was the first held in the new building which later was known as the City Hotel. Delacroix used five rooms at his new restaurant at 112 Broadway (see F 15, 1796) for a dinner which, "for taste, and elegance, we presume, has never been surpassed, if ever equalled in this city." The news report describes the elaborate decorations.—*N. Y. Jour. & Pat. Reg.*, Mr 1, 1797. See My 2.

Commenting on the observance of the day, a newspaper a few days later published the Republican (or anti-Federalist) observation that Washington's birthday was "noticed" in New York this year, "particularly by those who are attached to the ancient Colony system of servility and adulation."—*Greenleaf's N. Y. Jour.*, F 25, 1797.

27 "Venders of Fish" petition the common council "that the Fish Market House, which was pulled down at the time [of the] late Fire [see D 9, 1796], may be rebuilt."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 325. See Mr 27.

28 Among the letters now comprised in the printed collection of Gov. Jay's correspondence and public papers, the first from Albany after that city became the state capital (see Ja 20, 1795; Ja 3, 1797) bears this date.

This letter, addressed to the Rev. Jedediah Morse, thanking him for a copy of his *Geography*, and expressing pleasure to learn that he will at least endeavor to prepare a history of the American Revolution, presents in general terms a résumé of the documentary and printed sources that should be consulted in the preparation of such a history. He says, among other things:

Feb. 28 "So much of our colonial history as casts light on the Revolution, viewed under its different aspects, and considered in all its anterior relations, will be essential. I think our colonial history is strongly marked by discriminating circumstances relative to our political situation and feelings, at three different periods: 1st, down to the revolution under King William; 2d, from thence to the year 1763; and 3d, from that year to the union of the colonies in 1774. . . .

"As to documents—public and private journals of Congress; the papers mentioned or alluded to in them, such as certain reports of committees; letters to and from civil and military officers, ministers, agents, State governors, etc.; the proceedings of the standing committees for marine, commercial, fiscal, political, and foreign affairs,—all merit attention." Other source material is referred to in the same general way.—*Corresp. and Pub. Papers of John Jay*, IV: 223–25.

" "Ten proof prints from a painting of Gen. Washington, by John Trumbull, and 40 second rate do. to be sold at the store of Messrs. Todd and Seymour, corner of Pine and Water streets."—*Daily Adv.*, F 28, 1797.

Mar. 3 The plan for "Ricketts's New Theatre," on Greenwich St., usually referred to as a "Circus" (see Mr 16, 1797), which is now under construction, "far surpasses any other of the same description in the United States. Every box commands a full view of the Stage; . . . It is decorated in a style of peculiar neatness, and . . . the patent lamps are to be numerous. . . ."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Mr 3, 1797. The building is also referred to as "a New Amphitheatre."—*Ibid.*, Mr 6, 1797. It was circular in form.—*Diary*, Mr 20, 1797. The location was at Nos. 82–84 Greenwich St. (L. M. R. K., III: 986), as is indicated by an advertisement referring to it as opposite No. 83.—*Daily Adv.*, Jl 21, 1798. See also descrip. of Pl. 56, I: 423. For further descrip., after alterations, see F 19, 1799. The opening of "Ricketts's New Circus" was on March 16, 1797 (*q. v.*).

4 The administration of John Adams begins.—Winsor, VII: 269, 334. See F 8.

" The following item of news is published regarding a "Philosophical Experiment of a Parachute":—"Mr. Blanchard has just now made a new solid Air Balloon, which neither stones nor snow balls can destroy, as they did the former, at the moment of departure. This tri-coloured Balloon, loaded with a parachute and several quadrupeds, will ascend from the Ball Alley [see Ag 19, 1796] the Day 4th March. . . . This large Balloon with 1200 ells of taffety, destined to the 46th ascension of Mr. Blanchard, is likewise finished and will be exposed to public view in a few days."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Mr 4, 1797. "Mr. Blanchard's miniature balloon had a beautiful ascension, but the parachute, in its descension, did not prove sufficiently strong to let the quadrupeds down with safety, for one of them was killed."—*Ibid.*, Mr 6, 1797.

9 "We hear that the model of a machine for supplying this city with water, now building by Messrs Newton and Taylor [see Mr 18] in the city-hall, will in a few days be ready for inspection."—*Minerva*, Mr 9, 1797; *N. Y. Jour.*, Mr 11, 1797.

10 The legislature passes an act for erecting at Albany a building for the safe keeping of the state records. This also provides that if the governor does not convene the legislature, by proclamation, between the first Monday in July and the first Tuesday in January, in any year, it shall meet on the latter date at the place to which it has adjourned or, if no place has been chosen, at Albany.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1797), chap. 31. See Ja 2, 1798.

13 Philip Freneau and Alexander Menut establish a tri-weekly paper called *The Time Piece; and Literary Companion*.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 500; Early Newspapers, II: 429. For the simplified title, see S 15.

" The common council orders "that the Committee on the erection of the new Watch House at the head of Chatham Street [see O 17, 1796] take order for procuring a small alarm Bell for that Building."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 329.

16 "Ricketts's New Circus, Greenwich-street" (see Mr 3), is opened with "A Grand Display of Horsemanship, By Messrs. J. B. Ricketts, F. Ricketts, Masters Hutchins & Franklin—Clown by Mr. Franklin, lately from the Royal Circus, London." The programme included also songs, duets, a "new Comic Dance, called the Peasant of the Alps," and a pantomime called "The Old Soldier, or the Two Thieves." Admission: "Lower Boxes 8s.—Upper Boxes 6s—Pitt 4s."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*. Mr 16 and

1797 Mar. 16 17, 1797. It was advertised to open March 8, but could not, owing to the inclemency of the weather, "which prevented the arrival of his horses."—*Ibid.*, Mr 8, 1797. The nights of performance were Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.—*Time-Piece*, Ap 5, 1797. The character of the performance is best described in the advertisement of one given in June for Mr. Ricketts's benefit.—*Ibid.*, Je 28, 1797.

17 The legislature passes "An Act making further provision for building the State Prison in the city of New-York." This authorises the commissioners "to purchase one acre of land on the south side and another acre of land on the north side of the land already purchased by them," and appropriates for their use $75,000 to pay for the additional land and "to compleat the said building so far at least as to be fit for the reception of prisoners as soon as possible."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1797), chap. 41. The prison was opened on Nov. 28 (*q.v.*). See also Ap 17.

A survey of the state prison lots, made in this year, is in the Bancker collection (box G-M, folder "Greenwich Village"), in N. Y. P. L.

18 Joseph Newton and B. Taylor advertise that "Having completed their Model of a Set of Works for supplying this City with fresh Water" (see Mr 9), they will, "towards reimbursing the expence they have been at, commence exhibiting them on Tuesday next [Mr 21], in the great Court Room in the City Hall, which will be open every day from ten till one, and from three till six, to companies of not more than ten persons, at once, at half-a-dollar each."—*Daily Adv.*, Mr 18, 1797; *N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Mr 18, 1797. See My 15.

20 The legislature having provided that the appointment of charter officers for New York, Albany, and Hudson should be made annually at any time during the sessions of the legislature, and Gov. Jay, by consent of the council of appointment, having reappointed the mayor, sheriff, and coroner of New York during the present session of the legislature which is now convened at Albany, the mayor, sheriff, and coroner now take their oaths of office in the presence of the common council at the city hall.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 330. In the previous year, this ceremony was performed before the governor at the government house on Oct. 14.—*Ibid.*, II: 292.

" The name of *The Diary* is altered to *Diary and Mercantile Advertiser*.—Early Newspapers, II: 419; Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 407. See S 13, 1798.

" Casimir Th. Goerck, city surveyor, writes to the mayor that, "Having some Reason to believe that a general Map of this City would be useful to the Corporation," he submits a statement of a plan which he requests the mayor to present to the common council. His proposal is as follows:

"A general and accurate Map of the City of New York, from the Battery easterly as fare as the City is laid out into Streets and Lots; Westerly and Southerly to the permanent Line of the extremity of the Grants, and designating the several public Slips open in as fare as the Corporation will direct. The said Map, to ascertain the different Hights from high Water Mark to the present Wall Plates at every Slip and Street, at both Rivers, and from thence at every Intersection of the different Streets.

"The Ascents and Descents will apear into said Map not allone by shadowing, but likewise in Cyphers, at the different Intersections of the Streets.

"A compleat Field Book to be made of the difference of the Levels of each Street, distances, etc.

"It is estimated that the above Work, cannot be performed in a Satisfactory manner for less than £600.

"Casimir Th. Goerck City Surveyor"

—From original letter and enclosure (in metal file No. 18, city clerk's record-room), endorsed "read 20th March 1797 & referred to the Street Comtee;" *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 331. See, further, Ap 11 and O 16.

27 The common council resolves that a new fish market be built on the site of the old (see F 27), and that it shall "be extended from the south side of Front Street to the Door of the House occupied by John C. Frecke that a proper Drain be laid the distance just mentioned and that the Market be built of Brick & covered in the same manner as the Upper Market."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 332–33. On June 5, payment of £500 was made "towards the erection of a New Fish Market."—*Ibid.*, II: 355. On Aug. 14, £600 more.—*Ibid.*, II: 376. On Sept. 29, £266:6:6.

Mar. 30 The legislature passes "An Act for the relief of John B. Coles and to provide for the laying out of new roads." This recites that, although Coles "hath erected a bridge across Harlem river" (see S 27 and N 4, 1796), and a road has been laid out from said bridge to East Chester, yet the damages to the persons through whose land the road is laid are not paid, part of it is not opened, and Coles has expended a considerable sum in making, clearing, and repairing the said road. The law directs that the road be immediately declared a public highway even though the damages are not paid, that Coles and his assigns at their own expense cause the road to be cleared and properly made, and that they may hereafter, for 30 years, charge an additional toll for passing over the bridge, not exceeding 50% above the present toll.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1797), chap. 63. See N 19, 1798 and Jl 8, 1799.

" The legislature passes "An Act for the Establishment and Support of a Lazaretto."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1797), chap. 67 (Webster, III: 295). This was repealed by "An Act to provide against infectious and pestilential Diseases," passed March 30, 1798.—*Ibid.* (1798), chap. 65 (Webster, III: 388).

" The legislature grants £500 to Columbia College for the preservation and care of its anatomical museum.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1797), chap. 65.

31 "The Play-House shut up, in Consequence of a Dispute among the Managers. It began the 29th, and much Confusion that Night, occasioned by Reason of an agreement that Mrs. Hallam should not be introduced on the Stage owing to her bad Conduct."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 164. See Ap 1.

Apr. 1 "The Managers of the Theatre ordered the Bills for Monday, leaving out Mr. Hodgkenson's Name."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 164. This dispute led to the issue of *Narrative of his Connection with the Old American Company from September, 1792, to March, 1797*, by John Hodgkinson, New York, 1797.—*Ibid.*, II: 164 (footnote). Dunlap says: "After long disputes between Hallam and Hodgkinson, matters were finally settled in May, and [William] Dunlap entered upon his managerial duties."—Dunlap, *op. cit.*, I: 287–90.

3 The legislature amends "An Act for the more effectual Prevention of Fires, and to regulate Buildings in the City of New-York."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1797), chap. 99 (Webster, III: 312).

4 The common council refers to the street committee "An Application of the Corporation of Trinity Church for a Regulation of a Street lately laid out of 90 feet wide in the vicinity of Mr Lispenards."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 333. ("Hudson Street.")

5 A list is prepared of the proprietors, etc., on Old Slip from Water to Front St., showing measurements of lots.—From the original MS., item No. 1805 from Holden sale, filed with "N. Y. MSS. 1761–1800," N. Y. H. S.

6 "The gentlemen subscribers to the new Balloon," to the number of 169, are informed by a published notice that "from this day Aerostatic Experiments will be exhibited in the enclosed ground of the Ball Alley, No. 247 Broadway."—*Diary*, Ap 6, 1797.

10 No persons having offered to lease Bellevue Hospital and the land around it, the committee (see F 20) informs the common council "that Smith Fisher the present Occupant would continue thereon on such reasonable Rent as the Board should set," and keep it in good order for a year from May 1; also "that if it should be wanted at any time in the Course of the Year as an Hospital the same or such part thereof as may be required for that purpose to be immediately surrendered when required." The board agrees to his continuing for a year from April 1, at a rental of £40.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 335–36. On May 1, the city paid for work and supplies at Bellevue.—*Ibid.*, II: 343. See My 30.

" The common council decides (see My 16, 1796) to purchase for £1,800 "A Piece of Ground containing about 90 Lots parcel of the Land of Willm S Smith bounded on the Road leading from the Bowery Lane at the two Mile Stone to Greenwich," and to set it apart "for a public buryal Ground." (This was the "Potters-field.")—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 336, 351. The road here described was the Sand Hill Road, or Greenwich Lane, the eastern end of which was later known as Art St. and then Astor Place, and the part of which west of Broadway was closed in 1825–6.—See L. M. R. K., III: 1001, under "Greenwich Lane." The land above described became the site of Washington Square (see Je 19, 1826).—L. M. R. K., III: 972. See Ap 24; My 29, 1797.

11 Joseph Fr. Mangin, in response to an application from "a member of the Corporation" asking him to state the conditions

1797 Apr. 11 on which he will "deliver the regulating plan of the city," replies as follows in a letter to the common council:

"I shall make a particular map of the city with the position of all the houses, and lots, the number marked on, a field boock containing the names of the owners and of the Streets, Squares, warfs and wards, the levelling of the whole city will be added to the map and included in the field boock; the wrong levels which exist and the way to correct them in the future; the exact calculation of the moving of the Terreins [terrains] in the part of the city which is not still built, to avoid useless expences and the means to supply the city with waters, as equally as possible in all the Streets, by the Shortest and less expensif directions.

"The Map which shall be laid before the Corporation shall not be less than Six feets Square.

"Each member shall have a map about three feet Square.

"in order to make this map I cannot use of the plans already made to avoid the errors and mistakes

"I shall warrant the precision and exactness in all the work which may be then Verified by inspectors

"In order of executing this work with all the care possible, It requires at least two years. according to this I will demand Three Thousand dollars as much for myself as for the workmen wanted. . . . I demand only this sum because I reserve for myself the right of raising a Subscription in which I shall give a Share to the corporation for indemnifying it of the Three Thousand dollars which shall be advanced to me for my expenses.

"I shall furnish each of the Subscribers with a map Three feet Square with the field boock containing all the explainations wanted. . . .

[signed] "Mangin."

—From original letter in metal file No. 18, city clerk's record-room. See, further, O 16.

12 Thomas Palmer announces that he has opened the "Bloomingdale Inn and Farm, near the Six Mile Stone, lately in the occupation of Mr Oakley."—*Daily Adv.*, Ap 12, 1797. See also *N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, My 17, 1798; and Je 1, 1797.

17 A bear-baiting is held on this day "near Bunker's Hill, which terminated unfavorably to the sporters; for the bear got loose, and hugged, most fraternally, some of the spectators."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Ap 19, 1797. See also O 1, 1763.

" James Kent is admitted and sworn as a freeman of the city. On the same day, he produced "a Commission under the Great Seal of the State appointing him to the Office of Recorder of this City," signed the oaths of office, and took his seat in the common council.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 337. He was succeeded by Richard Harison on March 12, 1798 (*q.v.*).

" "On the application of the Inspectors of the State Prison," the common council orders "that the western Moiety of the Bridewell be assigned for the confinemt of the State Prisoners until the State Prison be erected & ready to receive them."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 338.

In their report to the legislature on Jan. 17, 1798 (*q.v.*), the inspectors stated that they had expended $2,780.47 in fitting up the bridewell, "so as to make it in their opinion, sufficiently secure," and that in June, 1797, "the convicts were removed, nearly all of whom were in want of clothes, which were supplied them, their rooms, &c. were kept clean, and their provision served them in as decent and regular manner, as circumstances would admit."—*Assemb. Jour.* (1798), 83; *N. Y. Jour. & Patriotic Reg.*, F 7, 1798. On Jan. 15, 1799, the inspectors reported that, after all accounts for repairing the bridewell had been settled, they found the total amount was $3,316.25 instead of $2,780.47.—*Assemb. Jour.* (1799), 84.

" The common council orders "that the Common Council Chamber be assigned for holding the Courts for the trial of Causes of Ten Pounds & under."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 338. See, further, Ag 28, O 16, O 30. The expenses of this court were paid by the city.—See *ibid.*, II: 408, 419.

18 The committee of repairs of Trinity is asked to "take Order for painting the Fences adjoining to the Cemetery of Trinity Church and the Cornish [*sic*] of said Church—and that they provide 500 Plank and 500 Boards. . . ."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*).

20 Jacob Adams, in a petition to the common council, states that he "hath established two Packets between the Ports of Boston and New York," which have "frequented the Coffee House Slip ever since the month of August last." Being informed that "the Corporation have prohibited all vessels, excepting Market Boats and Wood Boats, from frequenting said Slip," he asks that he may continue to bring his packets into the slip, as the most convenient place for the public.—From the original MS. in metal file No. 18, city clerk's record-room. No action on this petition appears in the minutes. Apr. 20

Political meetings are held at Gautier's Assembly Room in William St., at Richard Varian's in the Bowery (the Bull's Head Tavern), and at Hunter's Hotel (69 Broadway).—*Greenleaf's N. Y. Jour. & Pat. Reg.*, Ap 22, 1797; Bayles, *Old Taverns of N. Y.*, 347. By Nov. 13, 1799, Hunter had been succeeded by John Lovett as proprietor of the popular tavern at 69 Broadway.—*Daily Adv.*, N 13, 1799. See also *Com. Adv.*, F 6, 1801. 22

"On a representation by the Inspectors of the State Prison," the common council orders "that four additional Watchmen be employed two of them every Night at the Goal 'till the State Prisoners can be removed."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 339. 24

The common council refers to a committee "A Memorial of the Proprietors of Ground in the vicinity of the Ground lately purchased [see Ap 10] by the Bd for a public burying Ground, praying that it may not be appropriated to that use."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 339. This protest is made by inhabitants of the Seventh Ward, whose objection is that the ground is "so near the City and is so contiguous to the publick roads leading from the East to the West part of the Town;" also that the field "lies in the neighborhood of a number of Citizens who have at great expense erected dwellings on the adjacent lots for the health and accommodation of their families during the summer season, and who, if the above design be carried into execution, must either abandon their seats or submit to the disagreeable sensations arising from an unavoidable view of and close situation to a burial place of this description destined for the victims of contagion." They also point out "that, from the rapid Increase of Building that is daily taking place both in the suburbs of the City and on the Ground surrounding the field alluded to, it is certain that in the course of a few years the afore-mentioned field will be drawn within the precincts of the City." Among the 57 signers of this memorial are the names of Tredwell Jackson, Nich. Low, Alexander Hamilton, Richard Harison, Ph. Livingston, Henry Rogers, Egbt Benson, Arch. Gracie, Chas. Ludlow, Isaac L. Kip, Thos. Ludlow, Gulian Verplanck, John Wilkes, James Cumming, Cary Ludlow, Leon. Bleecker, etc.—From the original MS., in file No. 5, in city clerk's record-room. On May 15, the committee's report described another piece of ground which the petitioners were willing to buy and present to the city, but the mayor's casting-vote decided against it.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 348–49. On June 26, Jacob Blackwell offered "to give in exchange a greater [amount] of Land for that lately purchased for a burying Ground." Consideration postponed.—*Ibid.*, II: 359. See also *ibid.*, II: 368. Another petition for substituting other land was rejected on Aug. 28.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 380. See, further, My 29. "

Iron grates for the bridewell cost £268:3.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 340. "

The common council orders that the commissioners of the almshouse "take order for removing the Inhabitants out of the old into the new Alms House."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 343. This date, therefore, marks the completion of the new building.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1866), 601; *15th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scenic & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1910), 395. For outline of its subsequent history, see L. M. R. K., III: 973. See Je 19. May 1

The board also appoints a committee "to report Regulations for the Alms House."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 343. For regulations at the first almshouse, see Mr 3, 1736.

Trinity Church leases the Richmond Hill estate to Aaron Burr for 69 years.—*Liber Deeds* (register's office), LXV: 512. The property had previously been leased to Abraham Mortier (see My 1, 1767). The fee always remained in Trinity Church. See a description of Mortier's lease of the Richmond Hill property (which for 99 years was part of "Old John's land," comprising 26 acres, 3 roods, and 36 perches), among the Bancker papers, in N. Y. P. L.; mentioned in Vol. I, p. 359 (*q.v.*). See also descrip. of Pl 55-a, I: 416–17. "

The city appropriates £140:10 for making a bulkhead at Dey's Slip.—*Journal B*, 78, chamberlain's office. "

The common council refers to a committee "An Application of "

1797 Cortlandt Van Bueren to hire the Powder Magazine at Inchlam
My 1 Bergh."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 343. See Ag 21.

2 Joseph Dellinger, proprietor of a "Portable Camera Obscura," who has been "repeatedly applied to by persons to place the same upon the Battery for the purpose of taking the Views of the Country adjacent thereto," has not thought proper to do so without permission from the common council. He now petitions for it. —From original petition in metal file No. 18, city clerk's record-room, endorsed "May 10th 1797 rejected." The petition is not entered in the *M. C. C.*

" Joseph Delacroix (see F 22) advertises his "Ice-House, No. 112 Broadway," where he furnishes ice cream. "The House and Garden will be open from 10 o'clock in the morning till 10 at night. . . ."—*Daily Adv.*, My 3, 1797. In 1798 (*q.v.*, Ag 2), he named this house the "Ice House Garden," after first calling it "Vauxhall" (see My 20).

3 The 9¼ acres of land on the east side of Greenwich Lane, "commonly called the Race ground," are advertised for sale. It is within "a few hundred yards of the flats of Messrs Hammond, Turnbull and Hart." The ground has Greenwich Lane in front, Union Road in the rear, and the land of Mr. Rogers on each side.—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, My 3, 1797.

8 James Rivington, in a private letter to Mr. Banyan, writes from New York: "Doom'd as I am, at an advanced age of life, to a close confinement for debts of large amount on behalf of others, I have many times applied for payment of a small debt due to me from the worthy gentlemen composing the Albany Library Society. . . . Little did I apprehend I should be obliged to address you in a state of great exigence from the common Jail of a City in which I have passed upwards of six and thirty happy years and am now reduced to real penury."—From printed transcript of the original in Henkels' catalogue (Phila.) of a sale of autograph letters, etc., on Jl 1, 1920.

10 The "United States" (see Mr 27, 1794), the first naval vessel built under the Constitution, is launched at Philadelphia before a large assembly.—McMaster, *Hist. of People of the U. S.*, II: 323–24, citing *New World*, My 11, 1797.

" The common council rejects a petition asking "for the use of part of the Lot whereon the Laboratory is erected at the Battery on the Corner of Pearl & State Streets," and directs that the ground "be put in fence."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 346. Just prior to and soon after the British capture of New York (see Jl 13 and O 28, 1776), there was a laboratory near the liberty-pole. The uses to which this building was put are not revealed in the records. See also Je 29, 1798.

" The "Widow Dunlap & Robt Simmons," in a petition to the common council, state that they "have lost in the front of John Street formerly Golden hill forty one feet fronting on said John street with six feet deep in order to widin said street that they have not received any compensation what ever for the same altho their Neighbers have been paid for their ground they have lost on said street . . . that they are heavily assessed and taxed for the payment of said compensation to their neighbors." They ask relief.—From the original MS. in metal file No. 18, city clerk's record-room, endorsed "rejected;" *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 346. See also My 29.

11 The following "Communication" is published: "Blanchard [the balloonist] has at last taken his flight—not in the air, as he had proposed, but on dry land. He made his exit with his family about the first instant; whither, we cannot tell. All hopes of an ascension, however, are at an end; and this circumstance is a proof that his conduct towards Mr. Baker lost him the confidence of the citizens."—*Diary*, My 11, 1797.

15 The common council opens "the sealed Proposals delivered into the Clerks Office agreable to notification in the News Papers for supplying this City with Water." They are from Taylor & Newton (see Mr 18), Hugh S. McClennan, Peter Banner, William Harris, Nicholas J. Roosevelt (see D 3, 1798), John Page, and Christopher Colles. Consideration of them is referred to the committee "on the Proposals of Joseph Brown & his Associates" (see D 28, 1796). —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 347. See F 12, 1798.

" Sebastian Bauman, lieut.-colonel commandant of the "Regiment of Artillery," resigns his commission, because of the appointment of a junior officer, Hughes, as brigadier-general. On April 22, all the other officers of the regiment had resigned because they saw no prospect of rising beyond lieut.-colonel. The entire correspondence, general orders, memorials to Gov. Jay and his replies, and other papers in the case since Dec., 1795, were pub'd in a pamphlet entitled *A Statement Explanatory of the Resignation of the Officers of the Regiment of Artillery, of the City & County of New-York* (1797). May 15

Division St., which is "the only direct way at present to the Belvidere and Corlear's Hook," is impassable from lack of repairs. —*Herald*, My 17, 1797. 17

It is ordered by Trinity vestry "that proper Grants be prepared and executed for conveying the Property of this Corporation in Greenwich Street, in Washington Street as far as Rhinelander's Brewery, in Hudson Street, as far as the pasture Fence, at Moore Street, in Duane Street, Barclay Street, and Jay Street to the Corporation of the City of New York."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). See also Je 20. 18

The old Lutheran church in Broadway is rented for one year. —*Lutheran Min.* (*MS.*). 20

"Vauxhall gardens No 112 Broad-Way [see My 2]. Joseph Delacroix informs his friends, etc. that in the beginning of June next his gardens will be elegantly decorated in a new taste, in which will be fixed a large Orchestra, for the accommodation of 15 of the best Musicians, & three times a week, there will be a Vocal & Instrumental Concert. The place will be provided with all kinds of refreshments. Those who desire to subscribe for the whole season shall have a deduction."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, My 20, 1797. See, further, Jl 4. "

"John Avery, late keeper of the Tontine Coffee House, has removed to that large, airy and elegant building, formerly the property of Dr. Samuel Bard, No. 42 Broad street, contiguous to Federal Hall, . . . The capaciousness of this house, yards and garden, running back to new-street, covered with fruit and forest trees. . . . The encouragement and support with which the subscriber has been favoured in this line of business, during a three years residence at Belvidere, and one at the Tontine Coffee House. . . . John Avery."—*Daily Adv.*, My 23, 1797. 23

On June 12, 1798, Edward Bardin announced his intention of keeping a "Boarding and Lodging House" there.—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Je 12, 1798. The next year, Michael Little moved from Pine St. into it.—*Daily Adv.*, My 14, 1799. He called it "Little's Hotel." His advertisement, dated June 19, said that "a Book" was kept there "for taking seats in the Swift Sure."—*Porcupine's Gaz.*, Je 21, 1799. It was the meeting-place of the "New York Rangers."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, N 18, 1799. On Aug. 31, 1802, Mrs. Little became its proprietor.—*Am. Citizen*, S 1, 1802. On Oct. 11 of this year (*q.v.*), the long-room of this tavern was destroyed by fire. In December, it was advertised for rent from May 1, 1803.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, D 21, 1802. David Ross became the lessee.—*Ibid.*, My 6, 1803. Little then became manager of Mechanic Hall, at n. w. cor. of Broadway and Park Place.—*City Directory*. In 1806, P. L. Duport opened in the Broad St. house a school for dancing, limited to forty pupils. He refers to the house as "Ross' Hotel."—*People's Friend*, O 10, 1806. In 1809, it was called Kent's Hotel.—N. Y. H. S. *Coll.* (1841), 462.

See also *Mag. of Am. Hist.* (1879), III: 262, citing a mention of Little's Coffee House by Brillât-Savarin, the gastronome, author of *La Physiologie du Gout*, in which an account is given of this "Café-taverne," where turtle soup and "welch-rabbit" were served.

On this day, Dr. Anderson went "to Bellevue, now converted into a house of Entertainment."—*Alex. Anderson's Diary*, 76. See My 30. 25

Another "Vauxhall" is opened, the third resort of that name in different parts of the city up to this time. For the former ones, see L. M. R. K., III: 981. It is advertised as follows: "New Vauxhall Gardens. Pearl-street, no 5, opposite the Menage, two doors from the Battery. Peter Thorn . . . begs . . . patronage, for a house and garden he has just set up in the above mentioned place, under the name of Apollo's Garden, . . . Ice Cream, Cakes, Punch, and any Liquors; as also warm milk from the cow every morning. There are several rooms in the house for separate apartments. 26

"The Garden is elegantly set up with a quantity of boxes lighted with lamps in a fine & new stile, will be opened on Thursday evening next, 25th May."—*Daily Adv.*, My 26, 1797. For the Fourth of July, Thorn (or Thorin) announced that he would have "a regular Band of Music and Fire Works."—*Ibid.*, Jl 3, 1797. On July 25, he advertised it for sale, with an ice-house nearly full of ice.—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Jl 25, 1797. See Je 12, 1798.

1797 May 26 For an account of the English "Vauxhall," "Ranelagh," and other prototypes of New York gardens, see *London Pleasure Gardens of the Eighteenth Century*, by W. and A. E. Wroth (1896).

29 "The Panorama, in this city, is to be opened this evening, for the first time. This beautiful invention in optical philosophy has been so far improved by M^r Baker as now to exhibit views by artificial light, the result of his own experience.—Among other views in the Panorama, is one of an original painting of the city and harbour of Charleston (S. C.) with James & Sullivan's Islands."—*Time-Piece*, My 29, 1797. The panorama was at 222 Greenwich St.—*Daily Adv.*, S 27, 1797. A panorama had been exhibited in New York in 1795 (*q. v.*).

" The common council resolves that "the Ground commonly called the Potters field" (see Ag 4, S 15, and O 16, 1794; and Ja 11, 1796) be abandoned as a cemetery, and directs the land committee "to take order for preparing the Ground lately purchased as a burying Ground [see Ap 10 and 24] & for the erection of a House for the Superintend^t."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 351. The old pottersfield was at Madison Sq.; the new one at Washington Sq.—L. M. R. K., III: 970, 972. See also *Man. Com. Coun.* (1856), 465, and 23*d Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1918), 166–73. See N 6. The pottersfield at Washington Sq. was abandoned in 1825 (*q. v.*, Ja 31).

" The common council grants a petition of Geo. Doolett (architect—see Je 22) who says: "In commencing the building of a new York Banking house, I feel a very great necessity to obtain as considerable a part of Wall Street, & William St., oposite to the lot of ground intended for said Bank, with privilege to erect a pale fence round the same; as to you may appear right."—From the original letter in metal file No. 19, city clerk's record-room. A marginal note next to the entry in the minutes reads: "Bank of New York & Branck Bank of United States."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 351. Doubtless the use of the streets was desired for the storing of building materials. See Je 13 and 22. See also Pl. 72-b, Vol. I.

" Steps are taken to install a sewage system in the Park area. The common council orders that the street committee "cause a Survey to be made of Chambers Street and a Plan of the intended Common Sewer from the Alms House Gaol & Bridewell to Hudsons River."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 352, 370. A plan was approved on July 31, and orders given for building the sewer by contract.—*Ibid.*, II: 373. On Aug. 5, proposals were advertised for.—*Daily Adv.*, Ag 5, 1797. Thomas Whytlaw was the lowest bidder, and on Aug. 21 the board ordered that the committee agree with him, taking a bond with good security.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 378, 379. On Sept. 4, when the work was begun, an inspector was appointed, and the board advanced $1,000 "towards the new Alms House Drain."—*Ibid.*, II: 382. On Oct. 11, $1,000 more; Oct. 17, $1,000; Oct. 23, $500.—*Ibid.*, II: 395, 398, 400. On Oct. 23, the board ordered that two carts be employed "to fill up the Street over the Sewer from the Alms House to the River."—*Ibid.*, II: 400. On Oct. 30, $1,000 more was paid.—*Ibid.*, II: 402. On Nov. 9, the sewer was nearing completion, the board then ordering that the committee contract for constructing necessary drains from the three buildings.—*Ibid.*, II: 405. On Nov. 27, $1,000 was paid towards the sewer, and on Dec. 22, £208:10:9 towards "the Sewers & Drains at the Alms H^s."—*Ibid.*, II: 409, 414.

" Wm. Bowne, in a petition to the common council dated May 18, 1796, relates that, in 1791, he contributed $150 "toward the expense of purchasing a House & Lot in Cliff Street in order to lay open said street. . . ." He is now taxed over £20 "toward defraying the expence of encreasing the width of Golden Hill," and this he "cannot view as of any material advantage to him." He asks "reasonable" relief.—From the original MS. in metal file No. 18, city clerk's record-room, endorsed "Petition of W^m Bowne ag^t the assessm^t of John Street.—read May 29^th 1797 & rejected." The common council decides that it can give "no Relief in the Premisses."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 352. See also My 10.

" The common council passes favourably upon a petition from purchasers of lots in the Common Lands regarding making passable those roads which are "most necessary & immediately required."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 349, 353.

30 Abel S. Fisher announces that he has rented "Belle-vue," and opened it as a "Tea Garden and Bathing House." The bathing-house furnishes warm and cold, salt and fresh, baths.—*Daily Adv.*, My 30, 1797. See also My 25.

June — As the money granted by the legislature for the erection of a new wing to Columbia College (see Ap 11, 1792 and F 25, 1795) has all been spent, and as no further aid has been granted for the completion of the work, the trustees are obliged to suspend building operations and a committee is directed to sell the perishable building materials which remain on hand.—Moore, *Hist. Sketch of Columbia College*, 73–74.

1 Moses Oakley, formerly of the "Bloomingdale Inn and Farm" (see Ap 12), adveritses that he will open on June 2, at "his new and pleasant situation," at Bloomingdale, "five and a half miles from New York."—*Daily Adv.*, Je 1, 1797; see, further, *N. Y. Gaz.*, My 26, 1802. On Feb. 26, 1805, the "Sun Tavern" (apparently the same place), "formerly the property of David Oakley, about five miles from the city . . ., now occupied by Abraham G. Hammond," was advertised for sale.—*Morn. Chron.*, F 26, 1805.

3 With either this issue or the next the name of *The New-York Prices Current* (see 1796) was changed to *Oram's New-York Price-Current, and Marine Register*.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 481. See My 25, 1799.

10 Rufus King, in London, writes to Gov. Jay a letter introducing Gen. Kosciusko to him, and saying: ". . . He will pass some time in New York. . . ."—*Corresp. and Pub. Papers of John Jay*, IV: 228. Kosciusko landed at Philadelphia on Aug. 18.—*N. Y. Jour.*, Ag 23, 1797.

12 The city allows £208:10 for a bulkhead in Roosevelt Street and for extending the common sewer into the river, and £40 for filling in the street at Peck's Slip.—*Journal B*, 84, chamberlain's office.

" Trinity vestry appoints "a Committee to take such Measures as they may think proper for openin[g] Murray Street."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*).

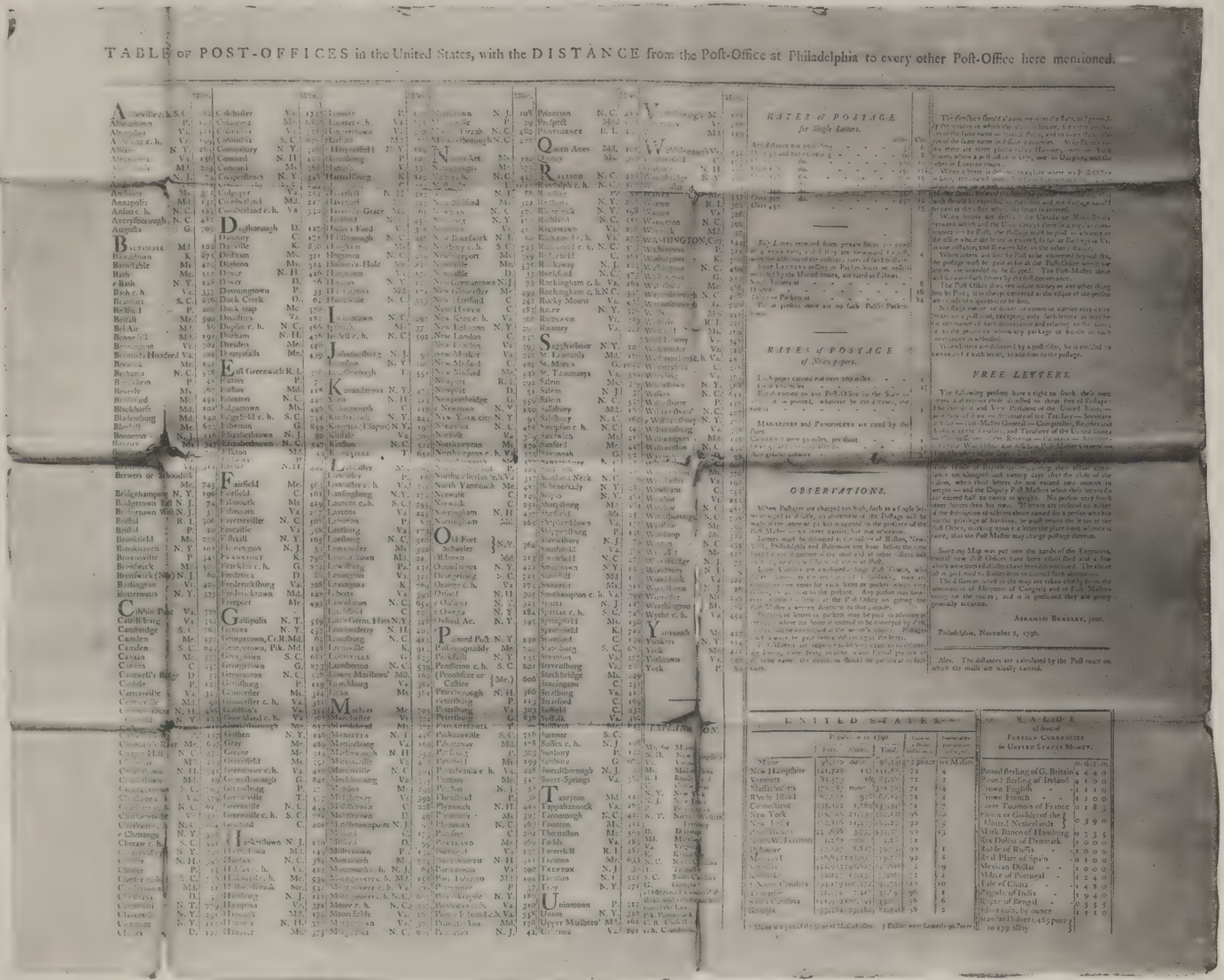
13 The foundation-stone of the "United States Branch Bank" is laid by the president, Cornelius Ray, at No. 38 Wall St. Moore and Robinson are the master-builders.—*Daily Adv.*, Je 15, 1797. The site was the present 52 Wall St.—Hardenbrook, *Financial N. Y.*, 143. See A. Pl. 12-b, Vol. III.

" The trustees of the First Presbyterian Church pass a resolution that the new church (see Je 23, 1795) have "the front of 60 feet on Rutgers Street, the side of 80 feet on Henry Street, and 15 feet back from both streets."—*Proc. of the Trustees* (*MS.*), Vol. II. The corner-stone was laid soon after this, on the land donated by Henry Rutgers. The church was opened May 13, 1798 (*q. v.*).—Miller, *Memoir of Rev. John Rodgers*, 268.

19 Complaint having been made on May 29 that the tan-yard of John R. Livingston and others, near the Fresh Water Pond, "lies open with the Fats [vats] exposed to the great Danger of the Children & others passing through the same," an ordinance is adopted requiring Livingston "to cause the said Tan Yard to be enclosed with a good Fence & the Tan Vats to be filled up with good wholesome Earth (unless immediate Use is made thereof in the tanning Business) by the first day of Aug^t next under the Penalty of £100."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 352, 356. In compliance with this resolution, a written order, signed by Robt. Benson, clerk, was served on Livingston the same day. From this it appears that "all the Fence" there had been removed, and that the vats were "full of stagnant Water."—See the original order (a copy of which was served) in metal file No. 17, city clerk's record-room.

" A petition is presented to the common council from inhabitants of the Sixth Ward, most of whom "live Adjacent to a pond at the foot of what is Commonly Called pot-baker's hill" (see L. M. R. K., III: 967). The stagnant waters of this pond make it a public nuisance, and dangerous to health. "The Drean that formerly led from it into the Fresh-water-pond being filled up a number of Dead animals being thrown into it now in a State of putrefaction together with a pernicious matter runing from a Glue Manufactory Causes your petitioners to be Apprehensive that if left as at present during the hot Season it may prove fatal to the Health of the Inhabitance that live near the Same. . . ."—From the original MS., in metal file No. 18, city clerk's record-room, endorsed "Ord^ce passed Jun. 19^th 1797." The ordinance is "for filling all the low & sunken Lots on the southwest side of Magazine Street by the first day of Sept^r next under the penalty of £50 each Lot."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 356.

" The common council orders that the spout of the Tea Water Pump be raised two feet and lengthened, "so as to deliver the Water at the outer part of the paved Walk." It also directs that


TABLE of POST-OFFICES in the United States, with the DISTANCE from the Post-Office at Philadelphia to every other Post-Office here mentioned.

RATES of POSTAGE for Single Letters.

RATES of POSTAGE of Newspapers.

FREE LETTERS.

OBSERVATIONS.

UNITED STATES

WALKER

LIST OF U. S. POST-OFFICES ESTABLISHED UNDER THE ACT OF FEB. 20, 1792, ACCOMPANYING "BRADLEY'S MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, EXHIBITING POST-ROADS AND DISTANCES," DATED SEPT. 26, 1796. SEE P. 1286 AND ADDENDA, VOL. VI, UNDER NOV. 2, 1796.

1797 June 19 the water carts "draw up abreast of the Spout near the Gutter & receive the Water in rotation." These improvements will "permit foot Passengers to pass thereunder without inconvenience and . . . remove the obstruction in the St."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 352, 356–57.

" The common council orders that the old almshouse (first projected on Feb. 18 and Nov. 15, 1734, *q.v.*) be taken down.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 358. See also S 23, 1735; Mr 3, 1736; L. M. R. K., III: 973. On April 16, 1798 (*q.v.*), the site was referred to as the ground "where the Alms House formerly stood." On this site, the present city hall was erected.—See L. M. R. K., III: 973 (almshouse, first site).

20 The city acquires the land now comprised in Duane Street Park, at Duane and Hudson Sts. (.108 of an acre); grantor, Trinity Church.—*Record of Real Estate*, by Wm. A. Prendergast (1914), 49. See, further, Ag 27, 1804.

22 ". . . the corner stone of the New-York Bank, now building at the corner of Wall and William streets, was laid by Gulian Verplank, Esq. President of said Bank, and Mr. George Doolett, the architect, in presence of the Directors and a number of citizens. It is said the Banks will be inclosed by the ensuing fall—They go on with spirit and rapidity."—*Minerva*, Je 24, 1797. The location was the north-east corner.—See Pl. 72, Vol. I. There was previously a dwelling-house on this corner, which Nathaniel Marston left to his son John on Feb. 8, 1776. It was sold to Wm. Constable, who in turn sold it to the Bank in 1796.—*Abstracts of Wills*, IX: 50, in N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1900). For earlier history of the Bank of N. Y., see Je 9, 1784. The new building was opened for business on Ap 23, 1798.—Domett, *Hist. of the Bank of N. Y.* (1884), 52–53.

23 Congress appropriates $115,000 for fortifying the ports and harbours of the United States.—*Laws of U. S.*, 5th cong., chap. 3.

24 An agreement is signed by which William Dunlap and John Hodgkinson become joint lessees of the New (Park) Theatre for 3½ years.—Dunlap, *Hist. of Am. Theatre*, I: 384-88. *Cf.* Ap 27, 1798.

25 The first English Lutheran church in America is organized by the Lutheran minister, George Strebeck. A church was erected for this congregation on Pearl St., opposite City Hall Place. Within four years, these quarters became too small, and a large stone church was built on the corner of Mott and Park Sts., and called "English Lutheran Church Zion."—Kretzmann, *The Oldest Lutheran Church in Am.*, 31; *cf.* Greenleaf, 81. See, further, 1804.

26 The following petition is made to the common council: "We the undersigned Inhabitants for ourselves and others of our fellow Citizens who are desirous of hearing a public Oration in commemoration of our National Independence delivered by Mr Elihu Palmer on the ensuing Anniversary request that the Common Council will be pleased to consent to the large Court Room in the City hall being made use of on that occasion." It carries ten signatures, including those of Philip Freneau, John Lamb, Jr., and Peter R. Maverick.—From the original in metal file No. 18, city clerk's record-room, endorsed "read June 26th 1797 & rejected." The brief entry in the minutes in reference to this petition has a marginal note, next to Palmer's name, which reads: "An Infidel."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 359. The oration which Palmer desired to deliver in the city hall was given elsewhere, for it was published in 1797, as delivered on July 4, its title being *An Enquiry relative to the moral & political improvement of the human species.* Palmer was a rationalistic philosopher, a graduate of Dartmouth College (1787), and head of the "Columbian Illuminati," a deistical company in N. Y., established in 1801, the aim of which was to promote "moral science" against religious and political imposture.—M'Clintock & Strong, *Cyc. of Biblical, Theological, and Ecclesiastical Lit.* (1891), VII: 596. He was an enthusiastic advocate of the doctrines of Paine, Volney, Barlow, Condorcet, and Godwin. His thought was noble, and his diction classic. His learning and style of address were the more remarkable in that he was totally blind. Recollections of him are given by Dr. Francis in *Old New York* (1866), 134–37.

28 A fire, back of the new Lutheran church in Magazine St., destroys Arcularius's tannery, the dwelling house of Mr. Lorillard, and the brewery of Isaac Coulthard.—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Je 30, 1797.

July — T. Kirk begins to publish the *American Moral and Sentimental Magazine.* The publication continued until May, 1798.—Sabin, item No. 1160; Ford, *Check-List of Am. Mag. Printed in the 18th Cent.*, 11. This magazine is now extremely scarce.

July 3 A riot occurs "at a place called Topsail Town, near the Exchange." With the assistance of the civil officers, "a fair fleet of about 20 sail . . . got under way . . . and . . . arrived safe into their destined harbour—Bridewell."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Jl 3, 1797. This appears to have been the location formerly known as "Canvass Town."—See Ag 26, 1785.

" The mayor lays before the common council a letter received from the governor, which states "that the Commissioners appointed to procure Arms Ammunition & other military Stores" have "fixed on a Piece of the Common Lands at the junction of the Post & Blooming Dale Roads part of which hath been for some time used as a public burying Ground," and that the governor has "signified to the Commissioners his approbation of their erecting the necessary Buildings at that Place for military Stores provided this Board should consent to grant to the State as much of the said Ground as might be requisite." The board decides at once to grant this piece of ground to the people of the state "for the purpose afores[d] reserving such part as hath been used for the interment of the Dead & a convenient Piece for a Passage thereto from the Post Road," and orders that the clerk prepare the grant.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 365. On July 12, the board ordered that the grant be sealed, and signed by the mayor.—*Ibid.*, II: 367.

" The common council orders that a "Pale fence" be erected along the supreme court clerk's office at the city hall.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 366.

4 For the celebrations of this day, the common council paid on July 12, £62 to John Borris "for Expences at his House;" £6:12 "for ringing the public Bells," and £26 for gunpowder.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 368.

Elaborate new decorations and illuminations which include a representation of a forest and various emblematic and patriotic transparencies, an obelisk, etc. are arranged by Jos. Delacroix in his garden at 112 Broadway, all of which are described in detail in his announcement.—*Daily Adv.*, Jl 4, 1797; and *N. Y. Times*, N 29, 1912. See, further, My 1, 1798.

12 At this time, there were three stage lines to Philadelphia.—De Voe's newspaper index, citing *Diary*, Jl 12, 1797.

13 Pres. Adams appoints three envoys "to proceed to France and endeavor to renew the relations which had been so rudely broken by the Directory."—*Treaties and conventions concluded between U. S. and other powers* (1873), 996. The Directory had recalled the French minister to this country, and would not receive our new minister, Pinckney, when he arrived to succeed Monroe. Other acts of the Directory served to make every American ship "a good prize" for the French.—*Ibid.*, 993–95. The treatment of these envoys, as revealed in the "X Y Z" dispatches (see Ap 3, 1798), well nigh led to war with France (see Ap 30, Je 8, 13, and 28, 1798).

14 In a petition to the legislature for the grant of a water-lot opposite his farm, to build a dock, Philip J. Livingston, of Throgs Neck, Westchester Co., states that he has planted on his farm a nursery of fruit-trees, more than 20 acres in extent, to supply the city of New York with fruit.—*Cal. Land Papers*, 1002.

15 E. Tisdale writes to the mayor and aldermen stating that he has it "in contemplation to publish an Engraved Portrait of Columbus," and requesting permission "to make a Copy of the Picture in Federal Hall," which he believes "is the only Likeness extant of that great man."—From the original letter in metal file No. 17, city clerk's record-room. This was the picture presented to "the house of assembly" of this state by Mrs. Farmer on March 12, 1784 (*q.v.*).

18 "The thoughts of Engraving have occupied my mind today; I could not help looking back to the pleasures of that art, like the Israelites to the flesh-pots of Egypt.—I had even resolv'd to indulge myself now and then in engraving on wood, and cut several patterns for tools which I propos'd to have made, but the dread of being 'unstable as water' deterred me, and I laid by the patterns."—*Alex. Anderson's Diary*, 1797 (*MS.*), 107.

26 Brig. Gen. Hughes, having been notified that the president of the United States would be in the city on Jl 27, gives orders for the uniform companies of grenadiers, infantry, horse, and artillery, to assemble at 9 o'clock in the morning opposite Trinity Church to be in readiness to receive him. Officers of militia who are not on duty are to assemble in uniform at Hunter's Hotel. Lt. Col. Morton is directed "to wait on the President at or near Paules Hook, and attend him to the city."—*Porcupine's Gaz.* (Phila.), Jl 28, 1797.

29 Dr. Anderson writes: "I have now but little business of the

1797 July 29 medical kind to attend, and have therefore devoted some of my time to engraving—this latter kind of employment has not as yet yielded any profit, for I have only been making experiments and practicing.—The beautifull specimens of Bewick's work have been the means of stimulating me to improve in the art of Engraving on wood."—*Alex. Anderson's Diary*, 1797 (*MS.*), 112.

31 Mulberry St. is extended, so that the whole street from Chatham (Park Row) to Bayard St. is now named Mulberry St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 372. The northern part had hitherto been called Ryndert St.—L. M. R. K., III: 1009.

" The inhabitants near the corporation dock, in a petition to the common council, complain of "the number of Hay-Boats landing collectively" there, "discommoding the Market, and Wood-Boats and other Vessels, which resort in great Numbers to said Wharf and Bason, (being adjacent to the Market)." The masters and owners of these vessels "cannot unload across said hay-Boats." The petitioners recommend "the spacious Wharf and Bason near Mr Tenbrook's, for the more convenient accommodation of said Hay-Boats, it being a place of little resort, and suitable for that purpose."—From the original petition, in metal file No. 18, city clerk's record-room, endorsed "Ordce passed." The ordinance prohibits the landing of hay at the corporation dock after Aug 15.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 373.

July and Aug. Robert Gilmor, of Baltimore, visits New York, and makes notes and pen sketches of places and events. He refers to the Battery as "the grand public promenade of the ladies," and to the Tontine Coffee House as "the house where the merchants & indeed every body almost assemble at night and noon to hear what is going on, and see each other." Gilmor's journey extended to Boston, and included New York and Philadelphia on his way home. His notes, with 19 pen-and-ink drawings of places visited, are in the Boston Public Library. The drawings of New York interest are:

"View of New York taken on the road to Utrecht baths, that leads through the narrows."

"View of Broadway (New York) from the Battery."

"View of the Governors house at New York."

The manuscript is printed, and the drawings are reproduced, in the Boston Pub. Library *Bulletin* for April, 1892, Vol. XI, No. 1 (whole No. 88), with biographical notes.

Aug. — The Duc de la Rochefoucault Liancourt thus describes the city: "New York is, next to Philadelphia, the largest and best town in the United States. These two cities rival each other almost in every respect. Philadelphia has hitherto had the advantage, but from the fine situation of New York there is reason to expect that sooner or later it will gain the superiority. [See 1790.]

"It is calculated that this city contains at present upwards of fifty thousand inhabitants. There have been no less than four hundred and fifty new houses built here in this present year. It is increased and beautified with unheard of quickness; a circumstance owing, no doubt, in a great measure, to the immense benefit its trade has derived for these two or three years from the present state of Europe. . . .

"This quarter of the city [the burnt section] has been rebuilt since the peace, and is now one of the handsomest parts in it. The town had formerly been built without any regular plan, whence every where almost, except what has been rebuilt in consequence of the fire, the streets are small and crooked; the foot-paths, where there are any, narrow, and interrupted by the stairs from the houses, which makes the walking on them extremely inconvenient. Some good brick houses are situated in these narrow streets; but in general the houses are mean, small, and low, built of wood, and a great many of them yet bear marks of Dutch taste. The new part of the city built adjoining to Hudson's River, and parallel with its course, is infinitely more handsome; the streets there being generally straight, broad, intersecting each other at right angles, and the houses much better built. There is not in any city in the world a finer street than Broadway [!]; it is near a mile in length, and is meant to be still farther extended: it is more than a hundred feet wide from one end to the other. Most part of the houses are of brick, and a number of them extremely handsome. From its elevated situation, its position on the river, and the elegance of the buildings, it is naturally the place of residence of the most opulent inhabitants. Broadway is terminated, at one end, by a handsome square, in the front of which is the governor's house, built in a very good stile of architecture, upon the spot where the fort stood before the revolution. The demolition of this fort has also left between the governor's house and the river a large space, which has been formed into a public walk, upon the banks of Hudson's River, and from thence round to East River, commands a view as far as the narrows at the entrance of the roadstead. Thus, in this promenade, the eye embraces at once all the outlets of this great port, and sees all its shipping come in and go out. This walk, which is called the Battery, might undoubtedly be kept in better order, and be made more agreeable to the use it is intended for, by planting some trees, &c, but as it is, its situation makes it incomparably the most delightful public walk any where to be found. Aug. —

"The fortifications erected upon Governor's Island, to defend the entrance of the harbour, are partly of brick and partly of earth; they are in a respectable state of defence. The works were begun three years ago, upon a very good plan, by M. Vincent, a French engineer, and eighty thousand dollars granted by congress have been already expended upon them; but it will take a great deal more to complete them. . . .

"New York was, till last year, the seat of the legislature of the state, which has been since that time transferred to Albany. The building in which the legislature held its sittings, and which contains also the courts of justice, is one of the most elegant, or at least, the most spacious in the city. It is, however, much inferior to the descriptions given of it in all the American Gazetteers.

"There are here nineteen places of worship, belonging to different religions. . . .

"There are three markets at New York, but all of them small and narrow, very much inferior to those of Philadelphia, both in size, and in neatness and regularity. . . .

"The water is, in general, bad at New York, . . . There is a pump placed at the [northern] extremity of the city, where those families that are not satisfied with the wells and common pumps, get their water. The spring which supplies this pump belongs to one of the inhabitants, and is by him let for twelve hundred dollars, to a person who is said to sell daily from fifteen to twenty thousand gallons, and sometimes more. This water is known in the town by the name of tea water."

He describes the hospitals and public charities, and the "poor's house." Of the latter he says: ". . . it is seldom a good institution either in a political or charitable point of view. According to the acknowledgment of the inspectors of the poor at New York, the poor-house of New York produces paupers." He advocates the establishing of "benefit clubs, where the working class might, by contributing a small part of their earnings, secure for themselves, in their old age, a support arising from their economy. . . ." He also describes the city dispensary.

"At New York, as in all the great trading towns on the continent, there are a great number of prisoners for debt." He mentions the society for their relief; and other charitable societies, including "the relief granted by the state and city of New York to the unfortunate colonists who escaped from St. Domingo, and which has been continued ever since the year 1793, when it was begun. . . . The distributors of these succours have been Lawrence Ewery and Richard Laræner, both Quakers . . .

"There are two banks established at New York; one of these is a branch of the bank of the United States . . .; the other is the bank known by the name of the New York Bank. . . ."

Prisons and criminal jurisdiction are described. "The new prison at New York is already nearly finished, and it is upon a very complete plan. Its walls inclose four acres, and nothing is wanting in respect of security, extent, good air, division of the different classes of prisoners. . . ." This is the state prison.

He describes the country around New York; also "the manners of New York," and mentions several persons of note whom he has met,—Jay, Hamilton, Burr, ex-Gov. Clinton, Edmund Livingston, Kosciusko and Niemcewicz.—*Travels through the U. S. of North Am., . . ., in the years 1795, 1796, and 1797* (London, 1799), IV: 227–47.

2 "A complete set of bells for Trinity Church has been received . . . from London. The bells are eight in number, with the fixtures complete of frames, wheels, ropes, &c. The largest weighs upward of 2400 lb. being much heavier than any other in the city." —*N. Y. Mag.* (1797), 446. An "elegant clock" is also received.—*Greenleaf's N. Y. Jour.*, Ag 5, 1797. See also descrip. of Pl. 68-b, I: 452.

7 A stage line is established between New York and Bennington, Vt.—*Daily Adv.*, Ag 7, 1797.

1797 Aug. 7 The common council orders that the almshouse committee "direct such of the Materials of the old Alms House as may [be] useful to be taken [for] the purpose of putting the Ground lately purchased for a burying Ground [see Ap 10] in order & the erection of a small Building for the Superintendant."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 374.

14 Trinity vestry orders "That the Committee of Repairs have a neat substantial Railing put around the Roof of Trinity Church."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). See also descrip. of Pl. 56, I: 421.

18 "The inhabitants of the city of New York . . . are . . . informed that a company of Comedians . . . are arrived in town on their way to Philadelphia, and having permission of Messrs Hodgkinson and Dunlap mean to open the Theatre, John street, in this city for two nights only. The first performance will be this evening, the 18th of August."—*Daily Adv.*, Ag 18, 1797.

21 The common council appoints John McLean "Keeper of the public Magazine for Gun Powder at Inchlambergh [see My 1 and *cf.* Jl 3] provided that all the Gun Powder stored there be at his Risque."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 377. See Ag 28.

23 Ricketts's new circus, on Greenwich St., is opened as a summer theatre by Wignell and Reinagle of Philadelphia (see Mr 14, 1795), who have postponed the opening from Aug. 21 out of deference to Mr. Hodgkinson of the John Street Theatre.—*Daily Adv.*, Ag 18, 21, 24, and S 8, 12, 1797. Wignell advertised a performance of plays on Sept. 8 for the benefit of sufferers from "the late dreadful fire at Albany."—*Ibid.*, S 8, 1797. On that night, an "anonymous and scandalous publication" was "handed from the John-street Theatre," charging Wignell and Reinagle with opposing Hodgkinson, and with filling their "coffers" under "the plausible pretext of charity." Wignell then obtained publication of a letter "To the Public," exposing Hodgkinson's mistaken hostility.—*Ibid.*, S 12, 1797.

28 The common council grants permission to the Harmonical Society to use "the lower back Room" in the city hall, "provided they can incommodate with [!] the Court for the Trial of Causes of Ten Pounds & under" (see Ap 17).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 379. *Cf.* O 16. The original petition, dated Aug. 23, preserved in metal file No. 16, city clerk's record-room, shows that this society had been established nearly two years, "on principles similar to St. Cecilia's Society," and had been compelled to meet at a public house, contrary to the wishes of its members and against the advancement of the society. It therefore petitioned the common council "for the Use of the Room occupied by St Cecilia's Society in the City Hall on Thursday evenings, or any other Room in the said Building."

" John Deitz, a leather dresser and manufacturer of glue, having petitioned on July 3 for relief on account of having to remove the implements of his business out of the city, the common council, on advice of its committee, allows him £84:12.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 366, 379.

" The common council orders that the ground belonging to the city in the vicinity of the old powder magazine be surveyed, staked out, and filled up.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 379. By April 2, 1798 (*q. v.*), this powder magazine had been removed.

" A list is prepared of the proprietors and lessees who are occupants on White Hall St. to Exchange Slip.—From the original MS. (item No. 1833 in Holden sale) in N. Y. H. S., filed with "N. Y. MSS. 1761–1800."

Sept. 4 In the evening the new bells of Trinity Church are rung, "the sound of which is charming and exceeds anything of the kind in America."—*Greenleaf's N. Y. Gaz.*, S 5, 1797.

11 The common council passes an ordinance for digging out and filling in Broadway from Murray St. to "the Arched Bridge."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 384. See also D 4. For the same sort of work on Broadway above the bridge, see N 29, 1802.

" A petition, read in common council, for filling up sunken lots on Delancey's ground near the Bowery Lane, shows that a pond has formed here (at or near First and Grand Sts.), and as there are five slaughter-houses in this vicinity the health of the inhabitants is endangered.—From original petition (in metal file No. 18, city clerk's record-room), endorsed "read Septr 11th 1797 & referred to Street Committee;" *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 384.

" The common council agrees to a "Regulation" (grading, etc.) of Front St. from Burling Slip to Peck's Slip. The specifications are recorded in three sections: Burling Slip to Beekman Slip, Beekman Slip to Crane Wharf, and Crane Wharf to Peck's Slip.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 384–85.

Sept. 12 An announcement of the marriage at Richmond Hill of Miss Augusta Temple to Capt. Wm. Palmer shows that the British consul-general and his family were at this time occupying this famous mansion.—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, S 13, 1797. See also Prime, *Some Account of the Temple Family* (1887), 59–60.

15 With this issue, the name of *The Time-Piece; and Literary Companion* becomes *The Time Piece.*—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 500; Early Newspapers, II: 429.

18 "I spent this day in surveying the city, which, as well as the manners of the inhabitants, is more like England than any other part of America. New York is a London in Miniature, populous streets, hum of business, busy faces, shops in style, &c."—*Travels in Am.*, by William Priest, 151.

" The common council directs a committee to "take order" for making "an Enclosure to the Common Sewer of Roosevelt Street to prevent the nautius effluvia in the Street."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 386. This serves to indicate the existence at this time of open sewers in the streets.

" The common council passes an ordinance "for digging out & filling in Greenwich Street from Reade Street to Lispenards Gate."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 386.

" The common council pays £5:2 "for Lime in the Privy at City Hall."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 387.

20 "The State Prison is going on with as much expedition as the nature of the work will admit. Being necessarily extensive and massy, for the purposes of security & convenience, its completion cannot [*sic*] in so short a time as that of an ordinary building. Part of it is expected to be ready for the reception of prisoners in the month of December next; and the whole is in great forwardness, under the inspection of worthy and attentive citizens, from whom the State can apprehend no injury, either by unnecessary delay, superfluous labor, or ill-timed economy."—*N. Y. Jour.*, S 20, 1797. The prison was opened on Nov. 28 (*q. v.*).

23 "Mr. Samuel Suydam died of the bad Fever, and Mr. Onderdonk lyes very ill; and we believe the Contagion is got in amongst us. . . ."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 176.

"An alarm about the Yellow-fever begins to arise in town—I have seen but one whose case any way resembles it."—*Alex. Anderson's Diary* (*MS.*), 147. On Sept. 26, however, he recorded that "several have been carried off by it."—*Ibid.*, 148.

30 A weekly called *The Youth's News Paper* appears. The last issue found is that of Nov. 4, 1797.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 513.

" With their issues of this date, *The Minerva, & Mercantile Evening Advertiser* and *The Herald; a Gazette for the Country* cease publication.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 436, 461.

Oct. 2 George F. Hopkins establishes the *Commercial Advertiser* as a successor to *The Minerva, & Mercantile Evening Advertiser.* Although Hopkins's name appeared alone in the imprint, Noah Webster was associated in the management.—*Brigham*, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 392; Early Newspapers, II: 418.

" The common council passes ordinances for paving with brick or flagging all such parts of the foot or side-walks as are not so paved on each side of Broadway, from Wall to Marketfield St. on the east side, and from Rector St. to Beaver Lane on the west side, and such of the foot or side walks in Beaver St. as are not so paved.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 392, 401.

4 *The Spectator* is established as the semi-weekly edition of the *Commercial Advertiser* (see O 2), and as a successor to *The Herald; a Gazette for the Country* (see S 30).—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 494; Early Newspapers, II: 429.

9 Robert Liston (the British ambassador), Mrs. Liston, and suite arrive in New York from Philadelphia. They stay at the Belvedere House.—*Mass. Merc.* (Boston), O 17, 1797.

11 The British frigate "Thetis" is "seen at anchor about 7 miles to the southward of the Hook."—*N. Y. Jour.*, O 14, 1797.

14 The "New Circus, Greenwich-Street," and the "Theater, Greenwich-Street," are both advertised in the same newspaper, the former to "open for the first time" on Oct. 17, and the latter to open Oct. 16. One of the performances to be given at the theatre is "A Comic Opera (compressed into an after-piece) called Robin-Hood; or, Sherwood Forest." This was doubtless the opening of the regular autumn and winter theatre season. That there were two separate buildings on Greenwich St. employed for theatrical purposes at this time is questionable; although no record appears to show what disposition was made of the temporary structures opened

1797 Oct. 14 as a circus or amphitheatre by Ricketts on Aug. 8, 1793 (*q. v.*), and Nov. 24, 1794 (*q. v.*), and superseded by the new circus which he opened on a new site March 16, 1797 (*q. v.*). It is observed in the advertisements of Oct. 14, 1797, that the performances were to occur on alternate nights (see also *Com. Adv.*, O 25, 1797); and it has been shown that the new circus was transformable into a theatre (Mr 3 and Ag 23, 1797). From this it might be inferred that only one edifice was now employed. The following year the advertisements made a special feature of the interchangeable character of this playhouse.—See N 9, 1798; and F 19, 1799.

The excellent standing this place of entertainment had in popular favour is evidenced by the fact that, on Oct. 24, Pres. John Adams intended "honoring" it "with his presence."—*Com. Adv.*, O 24, 1797.

Contrary to the theory that there was only one circus building on Greenwich St., Greenwood states that "In 1797 our French manager, Lailson, had, in a spirit of rivalry to Ricketts, built a similar establishment on the opposite side of the same street in New York. An old deed [he cites 'Lib. LXIII. f. 465, N. Y. Deeds'] locates its exact position as 100 feet south from the southwest corner of Rector and Greenwich streets, with a frontage of 81 feet and a depth of 175 feet, running down to high-water line, where is now Washington street: it was called the Pantheon."—*The Circus* (1909), 92. That this statement (that the "Pantheon" was new) is incorrect, is evidenced by Delacroix's advertisements of Nov. 9, 1798 (*q. v.*), and Nov. 24, 1798 (*q. v.*), when the Pantheon is first mentioned, and in which he refers to it as "the New Circus, now Pantheon." The "New Circus" was the name of Ricketts's circus which was opened March 16, 1797 (*q. v.*). It was called the "New Circus" in many of the subsequent advertisements.—See Ag 23, O 17, D 5, 1797; Jl 18, 1798.

16 President Adams comes to New York from Boston on his way to Philadelphia. He is received with "great Pomp."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 178. He is met at Harlem by the officers of brigade, headed by Brig.-Gen. Hughes, by Capt. Lamb's troops of horse, and by a large concourse of citizens on horseback and in carriages. They are joined, on the way to town, by "the legion commanded by Col. Morton." The president's arrival was announced by salutes of cannon from the battery and fortifications on Governor's Island, and from a British frigate (the "Thisbe") which fired a salute of nineteen guns. The chimes of Trinity "proclaimed the event till some time in the evening."—*N. Y. Mag.* (1797), 559. He was conducted to "Mr. Avery's in Broad-street," his "place of residence" while here.—*N. Y. Jour.*, O 18, 1797. He remained until Nov. 7 (*q. v.*).

" The common council permits "some young Students at Law" to use the "lower Room in the City Hall" one evening a week, provided it does not "incommode the sitting & Business of the Court for trying Causes to the value of Ten Pounds" (see Ap 17).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 397. *Cf.* Ag 28.

" The common council orders "that the Street Committee report as soon as possible on the several Proposals [see Mr 20 and Ap 11] delivered in by the Surveyors & others for making a Survey & Plan of this City."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 397. See N 8.

17 The common council convenes "for the purpose of waiting upon His Excellency the President of the United States [John Adams] who is now in this City on his way from Boston to the Seat of Govt at Phila." The mayor and members of the board, with "their proper Officers," proceed "to wait upon him accordingly."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 398.

" At the "New Circus," on Greenwich St., a company of French players open the season with a pantomime during the usual performance of feats of horsemanship; also, an aria from a French opera is sung.—*Com. Adv.*, O 17, 1797. Afterwards, this playhouse was called "the French Theatre."—*Time Piece*, My 4, 1798.

18 A "very grand Dinner" is given to President Adams.—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 178. It was "one of the most splendid Dinners . . . that ever was provided in this city, and perhaps never exceeded in America."—*Greenleaf's N. Y. Jour.*, O 21, 1797. It was held at the new "City Assembly Room," on Broadway. Over 300 citizens were seated at the tables. The entertainment was prepared by Joseph Delacroix.—*Daily Adv.*, O 19; *Centinel of Freedom* (Newark), O 25, 1797.

21 The frigate "Constitution" is launched at the Boston Navy Yard.—*N. Y. Jour.*, N 1, 1797.

23 Prompted by letters from the "Commissioners of the Health Office," the common council orders "that the Proprietors of Water Lots between Coenties Slip & Catharine Slip be & they are hereby required to cause the Street of seventy feet in breadth on the East River called South Street [see Jl 18, 1796] in front of their respective Lots to be made & finished by the first day of October in the year 1798 And also that they cause their respective Lots to be extended out to the said Street & compleatly filled in with wholesome Materials to a proper heighth by that Day."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 399. Oct. 23

The board also orders that the street committee examine Peck's Slip, James's Slip, and Catharine Slip, and report what improvements are necessary.—*Ibid.* Plans for such improvements at James and Catharine Slips were approved on Oct. 30.—*Ibid.*, II: 402. Regarding Peck's Slip the board approved the committee's report on Nov. 6, which required extending the piers into the river "so far as to make suitable Accommodations for the Market Boats beyond front Street."—*Ibid.*, II: 403.

Pres. Adams is to visit the Greenwich St. circus.—See O 14. 24

The publication of a weekly paper called *The Tablet; and Weekly Advertiser* begins.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 499. See Ap, 1798. 25

James Morris and William Johnson, justices of the court for trying causes to the value of £10 (see Ap 17), petition the common council "for the necessary Fuel for the Chamber appropriated to the public use in which they sit; and hope as they are members of a public Court they will be furnished with fuel at the public Expence."—From original petition in metal file No. 18, city clerk's record-room. Granted.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 401. 30

" "The Grand Jurors at the last Supreme Court having presented as a Nuisance a certain Lot of Ground at the Corner of Pearl & State Streets belonging to this Board & occupied by Gardiner Baker as a Menage or Place for the keeping of wild Animals" (see Mr 31 and S 29, 1794), the common council orders that Baker "be notified to provide another Place for his Menage & that he remove from & surrender the said Lot by the first day of May next."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 401.

Nov. 1 An advertisement reads: "For Sale. That valuable property on which the Old Theatre now stands containing three lots in front on John-street, together with three lots in the rear of said ground, also an alley, as will appear by the Map. The building to be valued and taken down. For terms of sale, enquire of Dr. Gamage, 20 John street."—*Daily Adv.*, N 1, 1797. See D 8, 1797.

6 The committee of the common council appointed Sept. 23, 1796 (*q. v.*), for the distribution of funds to encourage and maintain schools in the city and county of New York reports "that the annual Sum appropriated by Law and the annual Sum directed to be raised by Tax for that purpose amount together for this present Year to £2832." A schedule is presented for the proper distribution of one-sixth of this (£472), as the law provides, to the several charity schools in the city. The report adds: "that the other five sixth Parts of the said Sum amounting to £2360 ought to be applied towards the erection support & maintenance of one or more free Schools in the said City & which Schools ought to be established under the direction of Commissioners to be appointed for that purpose by the Corporation." To this the board agrees.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 404.

7 Pres. Adams leaves N. Y. for Phila.—*N. Y. Jour.*, N 11, 1797.

8 Casimir Th. Goerck addresses a letter to the common council in which he states: "The proposing of making a Map of this City by Mr Mangin, is confined to the Limits of the present improvements of this City, without having any reference to the new and unimproved Ground; since this will not answer the expectation, and use of the Map, to your Board; We therefore do come forward, as Joint Partners with the following Proposels. For furnishing the Corporation, with a general and accurate Map of the City of New York, from the Battery easterly to Sandy Hill Road at the two Mile Stone, Westerly and Southerly to the extremity of the Grants, as likewise the present Siduation of the Dock, Slips and Peers; Into the Said Map, to ascertain the different Hights from high Water Mark, to the present Wall Plates at every Slip and Street at both Rivers, and from thence at every Intersection of the different Streets; The Ascents and Descents, will apear into said Map, not allone by Shadowing, but likewise in Cyfers at the different Intersection of the Streets;

"A compleat Field Book to be made of the difference of the Levels of each Street, Distances, etc.

"The Map layd before the Corporation shall be about six feet

1797 Nov. 8 square, for being a Record into the Office, and an other of about three feet Square for common use to the Corporation.

"It is estimated, that the above Work as Joint Partners can not be performed in a satisfactory manner for less then three thousand Dallors. . . .

"The right of raising a Subscription for having the Map of about three feet Square engraved; of which we propose to give an equal share with each of us to the Corporation, after eighteen or twenty Maps have been struck of, for the different Members, of the present Corporation and our selfs, and the expenses for engraving the Plate and operations is payd.

"We do engage our selfs to finnish this Work in eighteen Months at the longest

[signed] "Casimir Th. Goerck
"Mangin"

—From original letter in metal file No. 18, city clerk's record-room. See, further, N 13.

9 On account of the excessive rates charged by cartmen, and because some of them operate without license or number, the law regulating them is revised. All licenses are revoked, and they are to be newly licensed under the new regulations. They are arranged in classes or companies, each class having 49 cartmen and one foreman. The foremen are given power and authority to see that the regulations are complied with, and to report vacanies. No cartman is permitted to have in his employ more than one cart. No person under 21 years of age is permitted to drive a cart, without special permission from the mayor.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 405–6.

13 The street committee, to whom were referred the proposals of Mangin and Goerck, city surveyors, for making "a Survey of all the Streets of this City" (see Jl 11, Mr 20, Ap 11, O 16, N 8), reports that these surveyors will "undertake the Business on certain Terms mentioned by the Committee." The board accedes to this arrangement, and requests the recorder "to aid the Committee in drawing the Articles of Contract."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 407. See, further, D 4 and 11.

" Trinity vestry orders "That the Committee of Leases cause a correct Map to be made of the whole Estate of this Corporation."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*).

20 The British sloop of war "Hunter" arrives at New York.—*N. Y. Jour.*, N 22, 1797.

" The ferry to Brooklyn is leased to Gilbert Van Mater for three years from Nov. 15, at a rental of $2,000 a year.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 408. For the terms of the agreement, see *ibid.*, II: 383.

25 Evacuation Day is celebrated. The militia parades.—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 181. John Hyde is paid £53:17 for a public dinner; and John Ten Eyck $57.87 for gunpowder.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 410, 411.

28 "The new State Prison, beautifully situated on the banks of the Hudson, about one mile from the upper western suburbs of this city," is opened for the reception of criminals, and about 70 are conveyed there from the old jail. "By the governor's proclamation, all criminals, under the laws of this state, are in future to be committed to the State Prison."—*Time Piece*, D 4, 1797; *N. Y. Jour. & Patriotic Reg.*, D 2, 1797.

In their report to the legislature in Jan., 1798, the inspectors of the prison stated that 68 prisoners were removed to the state prison on Nov. 28, 1797, and that "The Board of Inspectors attended in person at the prison during their removal, which was conducted with the aid of the City-Watch, with much quietness and good order."—*Assemb. Jour.* (1798), 83; *N. Y. Jour. & Patriotic Reg.*, F 7, 1798.

The prison was bounded by Washington and Christopher Sts., a line parallel to and south of Perry St., and the North River.—L. M. R. K., III: 973; and descrip. of Pl. 71, I: 455. Thomas Eddy, describing it in 1801, said: "The buildings and courts comprise four acres of ground. A more pleasant, airy, and salubrious spot could not have been selected in the vicinity of New-York. The west front overlooks the river, into which a spacious and convenient wharf has been extended beyond the prison wall. The upper apartments command an extensive view of the city, harbour, islands, and the adjacent country. The principal front is on Greenwich-Street, the centre of which is projected and surmounted by a pediment: there is a corresponding projection and pediment in the west front. The whole length of the front is 204 feet, from each end of which projects a wing extending towards the river, and from them spring two other wings in the same direction, of less extent. There are two stories above the basement, each fifteen feet high. The roof is covered with slate, and the pediment is crowned with a handsome cupola. The walls are composed of free-stone. The whole fabric is of the Doric order, and contains fifty-four rooms, twelve feet by eighteen, for prisoners, sufficient for the accommodation of eight persons in each. In the north wing is a large room with galleries, neatly finished for a place of worship. The apartments in the centre of the edifice are appropriated to the use of the keeper and his family. Nov. 28

"The women are confined in the north wing of the prison, on the ground floor, and have a courtyard entirely distinct from that of the men. . . .

"At the end of each wing, and adjoining them, is a building of stone for solitary cells. Each building contains seven cells. The cells are eight feet long, six feet wide, and fourteen feet high: the windows are eight feet from the floor. . . .

"Parallel to the front, along the rear of the yard, is a building of brick, two hundred feet in length, and twenty feet in breadth, two stories high, which contains all the work-shops. In the interior court are two pumps with excellent water, and a large bason supplied with water from the river, in which the prisoners frequently bathe during the warm season, for the purpose of cleanliness and health.

"The whole is surrounded by a wall of stone twenty-three feet high on the river side, and fourteen feet high in front, extending in length on one side five hundred feet, and in breadth two hundred and seventy-nine feet.

"The north side of this enclosure is allotted to keep fuel, and materials for the use of the prison. The area on the south side is appropriated to a garden, which is in excellent order, and produces all the vegetables wanted for the use of the prison, the keeper and his family.

". . . The whole expense of the ground, buildings, and wharf was two hundred and eight thousand, eight hundred and forty-six dollars. . . .

"The distance of the prison from the thickly inhabited parts of the city, is a circumstance which at present renders escapes more easily to be effected. Considering the rapid increase of New-York for the last ten years, it is probable that in double that portion of time, the State-Prison will be the middle point of the western part of the city, and be environed with well-built streets. . . ."—Eddy, *Account of N. Y. State Prison* (N. Y., 1801), 17–29, 30. Eddy's book also contains a plan and an elevation of the prison, both signed by Joseph F. Mangin, who was probably the architect (see descrip. of Pl. 75, I: 467). For a view of the building, see Pl. 71, Vol. I. See also *Man. Com. Coun.* (1853), 461.

James Striker and Samuel Stilwell, "the trustees of the School at Bloomingdale," in a petition to the common council, state that, eight months ago, they renewed their contract with the teacher at £120 per annum. They have been able to raise only £80 by subscription, which only pays for eight months, "the situation of this place being Such, that the Greatest part of those who support the School in Summer, remove to town in Winter." A number of children remain, however, whose parents are not able to pay for tuition; and in consequence the petitioners ask the common council for assistance "out of the moneys Granted by the Legislature of this State for the support of Schools."—From original petition, in metal file No. 18, city clerk's record-room. 30

The common council ratifies an estimate and assessment "for digging out & filling in the Broad Way from Scott L Clarks House to the arched Bridge & the other Streets in connection," the work to be done by Philip Ruckle by Oct. 1, 1798.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 410, 693–94. This was the well-known "stone bridge."—See Pl. 83-b, Vol. III. Dec. 4

The first payment, $200, is made to Mangin & Goerck, "on acct of their Contract to make a new Survey of all the Streets."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 410. On Jan. 15, 1798, $300.—*Ibid.*, II: 417. On May 21, 1798, $500.—*Ibid.*, II: 443. See, further, F 4 and Ap 10, 1799; also D 11, *infra;* and S 26, 1802. "

The common council permits Col. Bauman, the postmaster, "to erect a Portico to cover the Door of the Post Office from the weather."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 410. Sebastian Bauman, the postmaster, resided at 30 Wall St.—*City Directory*, 1797. No other address for the post-office is given at this time. "

The "New Circus" on Greenwich St. takes the name of "Lailson 5

1797 Dec. 5 and Jaymond's Circus." To make it more comfortable, "stoves have been deposited in different parts of the house."—*Daily Adv.*, D 5, 1797.

11 The managers of the Old American Company being compelled to hold performances again in the John Street Theatre, "they beg leave to give an assurance that every careful examination of the building has been attended to, and the House newly decorated, so as to make it an object worthy general patronage, until the New Theatre [Park] is ready for their reception."—*N. Y. Gaz.*, D 8, 1797. This reopening of the old playhouse, however, was of short duration; in about a month, the last performance to be held there was advertised as such, and this notice or prediction proved to be correct.—See Ja 13, 1798.

" The recorder presents to the common council a draft of articles of agreement between the board and Goerck & Mangin, "for the making of a Survey & Map of this City with all the Streets & Water Lots." The board approves of it, and orders that it be sealed and executed.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 411. The original rough draft of the articles of agreement is preserved in metal file No. 19, city clerk's record-room. See also descrip. of Pl. 70, I: 454.

In a report of the corporation counsel on April 15, 1807, giving his opinion as to whether Stuyvesant St. is a public street, he stated that Goerck & Mangin contracted "to make a New Map of the City from the Battery to the Sandy Hill road at the two Mile Stone and Easterly including the Street on which the New Episcopal Church stands on Stuyvesants Grounds to the East River, and Westerly to the North River so as to include the Sandy Hill Road and the State Prison. By the Contract the Map was to contain certain specific Descriptions, and a Field Book to accompany the same and they were to deliver another Map upon a smaller Scale which was intended for Sale to indemnify the Common Council, &c[a]."—*Ibid.*, IV: 398–99. About a year later, Goerck died.—See N 19, 1798.

18 Mr. Winstanley, in a letter to the mayor, states that he has painted an altar-piece, in the expectation of its being purchased by the vestry of Trinity Church; but that there is no private room in the city large enough to exhibit it (it being 16 feet high), and he asks permission to put it up for a few days in the large court-room.—From the original letter in metal file No. 17, city clerk's record-room.

22 The common council approves an "Estimate of the Monies which will be required to be raised by Tax for defraying the public Expences of this City the Ensuing Year." For the city alone, and the city and county jointly, this totals £39,933:6.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 412–13. In his "Financial Hist. of the City," Valentine said that about $90,000 was required to be raised by taxation in 1798, in addition to the ordinary revenue.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1859), 514.

23 There is "a little Confusion on the Dock with the Capt. of the British S. of War Hunter, about impressing American Seamen."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 185.

25 There is so much ice in the East River that many people pass over it to Brooklyn.—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 184.

1798

— The governors of the New York Hospital for the first time publish a report of the administration and operation of that institution. The N. Y. H. S. has a copy of this report which is now extremely scarce. See also *N. Y. Times*, My 14, 1869.

— A chart of New York Harbour was drawn in this year from a survey made under direction of the corporation and a military committee. It is filed in the bureau of topography, borough president's office, as Map No. 112.

— The mayor's office this year was at No. 1 Pine St. There were two watch-houses, one at No. 1 Broad St., and the other at No. 1 Division St.—*City Directories.*

— An interesting water-colour drawing of Broadway and Chatham Row, made in this year, by John Joseph Holland, showing St. Paul's Chapel, the house of Mr. Walter Rutherfurd, etc., is reproduced and described in Vol. I, Pl. 68-b.

— Francis Kearny, a pupil of Peter R. Maverick (see Mr 16, 1786), practised as an engraver in New York from 1798 to 1801. "Kearny founded his fame as an engraver upon a faithful copy of 'The Last Supper' after Raphael Morghen, and he engraved some other capital work of a large size. He did considerable work in line, stipple, and aquatint for the magazines, Annuals, and book publishers." In 1801, he moved to Philadelphia.—Stauffer, *Am. Engravers on Copper and Steel*, I: 148–49. For a list of his plates, see *ibid.*, II: 261–65, and Fielding, *Am. Engravers on Copper and Steel*, 154–62.

1798 —

From 1798 to 1810, Archibald and Robert Kennedy occupied the Kennedy house, No. 1 Broadway. See descrip. of Pl. 98, III: 590. —

Pursuant to the act of March 10, 1797 (*q.v.*), the legislature opens its twenty-first session, at Albany.—*Assemb. Jour.* (1798), 3; *Senate Jour.* (1798), 3. Jan. 2

Gov. Jay, in a speech read before the assembly, says, in part: "At least two arsenals for the reception and safe keeping of military stores, are thought to be necessary—one at New-York, and another at this place [Albany]. For the one at New-York the corporation of that city have liberally and gratuitously granted to the people of the State, a large and valuable lot of ground, and the commissioners have my approbation to erect an arsenal on it."—*Assemb. Jour.*, 21st sess., 6–7. See Mr 30. "

"New Theatre, opposite the Park.—This immense pile, we are informed, is to be opened on Monday the 2d [error for 29th?] instant. It will be the most commodious, as well as the most elegant Theatre in America. . . ."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Ja 5, 1798. See Ja 19. 5

"Those Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to bid an Adieu To the John-Street Theatre, Are respectfully informed this is the Last Night of ever performing in it. This Evening will be presented, A Comedy, interspersed with songs, called, The Comet: Or, He would be a Philosopher. To which will be added, A Musical Burletta, called, The Tragedy of Tragedies, with the Life and Death of Tom Thumb the Great."—*Weekly Museum*, Ja 13, 1798. There is some doubt as to what finally happened to the John Street Theatre. Smith, *N. Y. in* 1789, 167, says it was demolished in the following year, and Wilson, *Mem. Hist. of the City of N. Y.*, IV: 469, states that it was converted into a carriage factory. In 1845, the site was occupied by Grant Thorburn's seed-store.—Thorburn's *Reminiscences* (1845), 168. On April 16, 1921, the site was marked by a tablet.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 17, 1921. 13

On reading a report of the commissioners of the almshouse, the common council approves the draft of a petition to the legislature, asking relief from "the heavy burthen imposed on this City in the maintenance & support of Emigrant Paupers who have gained no legal settlement in any particular Place." The board also orders that the report be printed in handbills to be sent to the legislature with the petition.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 416. Geo Forman did the printing for £4.—*Ibid.*, II: 419. *Cf.* the similar situation on Feb. 1, 1796. 15

The inspectors of the state prison make a report to the legislature. After mentioning the temporary use of the bridewell (see Ap 17, 1797) and the opening of the prison (see N 28, 1797), they state: "Since the State-Prison has been occupied numbers of prisoners have been received from the different counties, and the number now in confinement is, One Hundred and Twenty-Nine, Men and Women. . . . 17

"The unfinished state of the Prison, prevents the Inspectors from employing the whole of the prisoners at present, a number however are employed at making shoes, matts, straw-hats, &c.

"The plan of the building appears judicious, and well calculated for the intended purpose, and the Inspectors anticipate the pleasing satisfaction they will derive, when the walls around the premises, the work-shops, &c. are completed, and all the prisoners employed at nail-making, spinning, weaving, sawing marble, grinding paint and plaister of Paris, and other useful occupations.

"The diet served daily to the prisoners is, mush, made of Indian meal and molasses, for breakfast; soup, from ox heads and beef, with potatoes and rye bread, for dinner; and the same kind of provision for supper as for breakfast. The expence of this diet is, as nearly as can be calculated, six cents per day, for each prisoner. . . ."—*Assemb. Jour.* (1798), 83–85; *N. Y. Jour.*, F 7, 1798. See Ja 23.

The legislature passes "An Act to encourage the writing a History of this State." It recites that "Samuel Miller of the city of New-York, minister of the Gospel, hath in his memorial to the Legislature, set forth that he is now engaged in collecting materials for a History of the State of New York." Permission is given to him to search the records, etc., in the secretary's office, and to make abstracts, etc., without payment of fees; also the supreme 19

1798 court and county records.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1798), chap. 11 (An-
Ja 19 drews, 1798, p. 244). See Ja 22, 1800.

" "The Committee appointed to superintend the building of a new Theatre, inform the subscribers that the House will be opened in the course of the present month [see Ja 29]. They regret very much the necessity that has compelled them to consent to its being exhibited in an imperfect & unfinished state; but circumstances impossible for them to controul has rendered it unavoidable. They have made a temporary agreement with the managers of the Old American Company, by which the subscribers will, for the present, be entitled to an untransferable right of free admission, benefit nights excepted."—*Daily Adv.*, Ja 19, 1798.

23 Gov. Jay lays before the assembly a report from the commissioners of the state prison, and adds, "That the late benevolent alterations in the criminal law of this State [see Mr 26, 1796] may have a fair and full trial, it appears to me indispensable that the State Prison be speedily and completely finished."—*Assemb. Jour.* (1798), 64. In their report the commissioners stated that they needed $71,346 to finish the prison building.—*Ibid.* (1798), 107. The sum was granted to them by an act of March 30 (*q.v.*).

26 An act of the legislature authorises a new great seal of the state.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1798), chap. 6. It was recorded Jan. 22, 1799. It is reproduced and described by Wilde in *The Civic Ancestry of N. Y.*, Pl. 23, and p. 59.

29 The Park Theatre opens with "As You Like It."—*Daily Adv.*, Ja 29, 1798; Brown's *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, I: 11. See also Goodrich, *Picture of N. Y.* (1828), and descrip. of Pl. 91, III: 577. A newspaper account of the opening states: "The public expectation, which has been long excited, in relation to the New Theater, was gratified on Monday evening last [Jan. 29]; when the dramatic exhibition commenced in it. Immense numbers of people crowded in, on the opening of the doors, and continued to resort to the house, long after the representation had begun. . . .

"The audience part of the New Theater is a segment of a large circle—and of course the spectators, even in the front boxes, are brot within a very convenient distance, both for seeing and hearing. The Pit is remarkably commodious. The Boxes are disposed in three semi-circular rows, from one side to the other of the stage—and the Gallery is thrown back of the upper front boxes. The total omission of pillars, as supports to boxes, avoids a common and great obstacle (in Theaters) to the view—and when the house is filled, presents an unbroken line of spectators, which forms no uninteresting part of the spectacle.

"The stage is remarkably commodious—and no language will give the reader an adequate idea of the scenery, which is universally spoken of as surpassing for elegance and effect, everything of the kind heretofore seen in America."—*Spectator*, F 3, 1798. Another paper adds: "The house is made to contain about 2000 persons. . . .

"Great credit is due to the Messrs. Mangins, who were the architects of the house, for their skilful and commodious arrangements; and too much cannot be said for the science of Mr. Ciceri, as the machinist, and for his taste as scene-painter. . . ."—*Daily Adv.*, Ja 31, 1798; *Greenleaf's N. Y. Jour.*, F 3, 1798. At first the theatre was called simply the "New Theatre;" later it became known as the Park. The receipts on the opening night were $1,232.—Dunlap, *Hist. of the Am. Theatre* (1832), 218. See F 21.

" The common council orders "that the Committee on Schools enquire into the subject & report their Opinion as to the establishing of the School in the Alms House & the Affrican School as free Schools under the Statute for the encouragement of Schools."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 418.

" The common council allows the same pay to the "upper Watch" as to the "lower Watch."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 418.

" The common council permits Furman Cheesman "to dig across Cherry Street for the launching of a Vessel." This is on condition that he "do without delay put the Street in the same Condition that he found it."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 418.

30 Richmond Hill is the scene of a daring robbery, amounting to $2,000, during which Mrs. Grenville Temple is present.—*Columbian Centinel* (Boston), F 7, 1798. See also *ibid.*, Ja 24, 1798. Mrs. Temple was the daughter-in-law of the British consul-general.—Prime, *Some account of the Temple Family* (1887), 28.

Feb. Stuart's full-length portrait of Washington delivering his fare-
1 well address to congress is exhibited by Gardiner Baker at the "New City Tavern, Broadway" (see Ja 24, 1793).—*Daily Adv.*, F 3, 1798. For Alex. Anderson's opinion of it, see F 6.

The common council provides for having the lamps lighted Feb.
24 nights in a month, instead of 21 nights as heretofore.—*M. C. C.* 5
(1784–1831), II: 419.

"This morning I went to the Tontine Tavern and regaled 6
myself with a view of Mr. Bakers painting of Gen[l] Washington, by Stuart—allowed to be a masterpiece."—*Alex. Anderson's Diary*, 1798 (MS.), 21.

"A Proposal of Jonathan Hunt to supply the City with fresh 12
Water" is read in common council and referred to the committee on that subject.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 420.

The common council permits William King for 12 days to place "
in the Fields "his Timber for the Frame of a House."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 420. Permits to use space in streets and other public places, for storing building materials during the erection of buildings, were granted as exceptions to city ordinances against street incumbrances, which were enforced even in colonial times. On Feb. 19, likewise, Geo. Gasman was permitted to place in Cortlandt St. bricks for a house he intended to build there.—*Ibid.*, II: 424. It was not permitted, however, to lay timber in the streets in front of any of the public slips.—*Ibid.*, II: 440.

In a petition to the legislature, approved on this day for pres- "
entation, the common council states that, "as well for the Ornament & Improvement of the City as for the encouragement of the Trade and commerce of the State and the Safety of the Shipping at the Wharves of this City," the petitioners "have lately directed [see Ap 7, 1795; F 10, 1796] a permanent Street of seventy feet wide to be laid out and compleated [South St. and West St.] at and on the extremity of their Grants already made and hereafter to be made to Individuals . . . South and West of which Streets no buildings of any description are to be permitted to be erected, so that Vessels lying at the Wharfs may be secured from Fires.

"That by reason of the curving and otherwise irregular State of the Shore at low Water Mark in the East and North Rivers, at the time of the making of the Grants by the predecessors of your Petitioners, a General Map of which, if ever made, cannot now be found, the Grants heretofore made are deemed to extend to unequal Distances into both Rivers, which occasions difficulties in making the permanent Streets aforesaid regular; And that in many instances, altho Your Petitioners are willing gratuitously to give the Soil under the Water on which those Streets of seventy feet Wide are to be made, Yet doubts are entertained, whether your Petitioners can compel any of the proprietors of the Lots fronting thereon and who may be unwilling, to make those Streets for public Use, in any given reasonable time to be appointed by the Common Council.

"And Your Petitioners further shew that part of their plan aforesaid was to extend piers at right Angles from the said permanent Streets into the Rivers, at proper distances from each other to be determined by the Corporation with suitable Bridges for the Accommodation of Sea Vessels, and so constructed as to admit the Currents at both Ebb and Flood in both Rivers to wash away all Dirt and Filth from the Wha[r]ves and thereby render the health of the Inhabitants of the City more safe and secure: but Doubts have also arisen whether Your Petitioners can compel the individual proprietors of the Wharves to sink and lay out those piers; or if they shall refuse, whether Your Petitioners will be authorized to sink and build those piers at the Expence of the City and receive the Wharfage without incurring a Breach of the Conditions and Covenants contained in their Grants to Individuals."

They therefore ask that the legislature "will confer such power and authority to your petitioners as shall be proper to remove the difficulties and Doubts above stated, . . ."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 420–21. A law to the desired effect was passed on April 3 (*q.v.*). See also Je 10, 1794.

The common council receives a petition from Isaac Man 19
"for payment of a quantity of Pine Logs procured on a Contract with the Corporation in the year 1775 [see N 8, 1774] for Pipes of the Works to lead Fresh Water through the streets." This is referred to a committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 423. Man petitioned again on Feb. 25, 1799 (*q.v.*).

The common council refers to the street committee a petition "
of the inhabitants of Roosevelt Street "for an alteration in the Regulation of Chatham Street to lead [carry off?] the Water at the Tea Water Pump."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 423.

The common council orders "that the Company of the fire "

1798 Feb. 19 Engine N° 15 at the City Hall take Charge of the new Engine imported from Phil[a] & that the same be deposited in the Engine House at the City Hall. . . ."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 424.

21 The members of the committee appointed to build the New Theatre report that they have spent all the money subscribed and that they are still in debt to the amount of $85,000. "The waste, mistakes, and mismanagement in erecting this building are perhaps unexampled."—Dunlap, *Hist. of Am. Theatre* (1832), 221. See F 27.

22 Washington's birthday is celebrated by a federal salute and a "grand" ball at the Tontine Assembly Room. "Mr. Baker exhibited the inimitable portrait of this great man [see F 1]. . . . The museum was handsomely illuminated."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, F 21, 1798; *Spectator*, F 24, 1798.

26 The common council orders "that the Clerk advertise for receiving Proposals to rent Bell Vue Hospital for one Year from the 1[st] April next; on Condition that if the whole or any part of the Buildings or Land should in the course of the Year be wanted as an Hospital or Lazaretto the same or such part thereof as may be required to be immediately surrendered up."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 425. See, further, Mr 12.

27 "The Committee appointed to make reports of the best mode for extricating the affairs of the New Theatre from their present embarrasments [see F 21]; request the attendance of all persons concerned, at the Tontine Coffee House, at 12 o'clock, on Friday next, to receive and consider of said report.

"It is expected that universal and punctual attendance will then be given, as the concerns of the Theatre have come to a crisis which admit of no further delay."—*N. Y. Gaz. and Gen. Adv.*, Mr 1, 1798.

Mar. 2 "A Subscriber" writes to the printers of one of the newspapers: "I have, for a long time past, heard our Corporation have received several proposals, and plans, for supplying our city with Water through the streets, by works, etc. But as I have heard nothing of late, about it, I conclude they have given it up.—I pay for Tea Water Only about Six Pounds Per Annum; which, I think a great tax for one small family: for I am of opinion, that such works were erected (which there is no difficulty in doing) and each house was taxed, from two to six pounds per year, calculating 4000 houses in the city, it would produce forty thousand dollars per annum, which, in my opinion, would, in a very few years, pay for All the possible expences such an undertaking would amount to, as well as do that body of City Guardians much honor—and preserve the city from the great danger of fire, etc."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Mr 2, 1798. See S 5.

12 Following the order to advertise for proposals (see F 26), the clerk presents to the board "sealed Proposals from George Shonnard, Thomas Palmer & Charlotte Johnson for the farming of Belle Vue Hospital & Land." Before opening them, the board determines "that it should not be let for the purpose of keeping a public House." On opening them, it appears "that Shonnard offered £80—Palmer £50 & Johnson £50." These proposals are referred to the land committee, "to enquire into," and to ascertain if the writers intend "to use it as a public House." It is ordered that the committee "dispose of it in such manner as best to answer the Purposes for which the Place was purchased."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 426.

Shonnard's letter (dated F 26 and preserved in metal file No. 16, city clerk's record-room) states that he understands "the occupier of the Belvue may be removed;" nevertheless he applies "for the House and privilege thereunto belonging." He asks what it will rent for, and "whether the Corporation would keep it as an Hospital in case of the malignant Fever raging in the City again; or to let it as an Inn," for which purpose he believes "the Belvue formerly was kept." He offers to lease it for one or more years. See, however, Ap 2.

20 The legislature passes "An Act to incorporate the Firemen of the City of New-York." The object is "the more effectually to enable them to provide adequate funds, for the relief of disabled and indigent firemen, and for the purpose of extinguishing fires." Their corporate name is to be the "Fire Department of the City of New-York," and the incorporation is to extend until the first Tuesday in April, 1818.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1798), chap. 40 (Webster, III: 361); Costello, *Our Firemen*, 59.

" The United Insurance Company, which was founded in 1795 or early in 1796, is incorporated, with a capital of $500,000. The charter allows it to insure against fire as well as marine risks. This was the first marine insurance company founded after the Revolution, the first one being in 1759, and the next in 1778–9.—*Progress of N. Y. in a Century*, by Stevens (1876), 42; *Laws of N. Y.* (1798), chap. 41. See Mr 23, 1798. Mar. 20

The legislature incorporates the "Mutual Assurance Company of the city of New York."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1798), chap. 46. 23

The common council orders "that it be recommended to the Proprietors of Water Lots between Coenties Slip & Catharine Slip to cause the new street of seventy feet in breadth called South Street & lately laid out on the East River to be made in front of their respective Water Lots by the first day of January next." The order to these proprietors requires that the water lots be filled "with good wholesome Earth [so] as to prevent their being receptacles for Filth or Dirt of any kind."—From the original order in metal file No. 17, city clerk's record-room; *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 428. 26

The state legislature repeals the act passed on March 19, 1787 (*q.v.*), "granting and securing to John Fitch the sole right and advantage of making and employing the steam boat by him lately invented," and grants similar privileges to Robert R. Livingston for 20 years, providing he builds within 12 months a steamboat that will move at the rate of at least 4 miles an hour, and that he "at no time omit for the space of one year to have a boat of such construction plying between the cities of New-York and Albany."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1798), chap. 55. 27

The legislature passes "An Act to amend the act making alterations in the Criminal Law of this State, and for erecting State Prisons." This new law states more specifically the powers of the courts in respect to imprisonment in the state prison for certain offences, the various officials authorised to visit the prison, the powers of the inspectors, etc. It also appropriates a further sum of $71,346 for finishing the prison.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1798), chap. 56. 30

" The legislature passes "An Act to provide against infectious and pestilential Diseases." Three persons are to be appointed commissioners of the health office at the city of New York, who shall make rules for cleaning the streets, etc. Nuisances, like factories which are offensive to health, are to be removed if found harmful, by warrant of the mayor or recorder directed to the sheriff, on the representation of the commissioners. Vessels, in certain cases, are subject to quarantine. The duties of commanders and pilots and of the health officer of the port, are defined. Moneys are appropriated for repairing the buildings for the reception of the sick on Bedlow's Island.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1798), chap. 65.

" The legislature passes an act appropriating a sum not exceeding $3,000 for the erection of a "proper building sufficient to secure and preserve the field artillery and small arms belonging to this state" in the city of New York.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1798), chap. 66. See, further, Jl 9 and Ag 10.

" A tragedy in five acts by William Dunlap, entitled "André," is performed by the Old American Company, at the New (Park) Theatre.—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Mr 30, 1798. It was published this year by T. & J. Swords, N. Y.

The Tablet; and Weekly Advertiser becomes the *Tablet*. The last issue found is that of June 27, 1798.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 499. See O 25, 1797. Apr. —

The legislature incorporates the "New York Insurance Company," in which are associated Archibald Gracie and others, to carry on the business of "maritime insurance," and insurance upon "houses, goods and lives."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1798), chap. 71. 2

" In a letter to the common council, the commissioners of the health office show "that if Government should proceed to compleat the Fortifications on Bedlows Island & more especially if Troops should be placed there in the course of the ensuing Summer it will in their Opinion become improper to continue the Lazaretto there." They ask if the board "will indulge them with the use of Belle Vue which appears to them to be the only proper Place they at present know of to accommodate the Sick from Sea & such from the City as may be attacked with pestilential or infectious disorders for the ensuing Summer." The board decides that the commissioners "may have the use of Belle Vue for the purpose aforesaid."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 429.

" Messrs. Pearsall, Bowne, and Stillwell, in a petition to the common council, propose "to open a Road through their Land at Blooming Dale to the Commons," and ask "that it may be continued through the Commons." The board determines "that on the Petitioners laying out a Road of sixty feet in breadth through

1798 their Land this Bd will continue it through the Common Lands."
Apr. —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 429.

2 The common council rejects a petition of the English Lutheran Church "to purchase or Lease the Piece of Ground on Magazine Street whereon the old Powder House [see Ag 28, 1797] formerly stood."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 429. For the new position of the powder-house, see Jl 3, 1797.

3 Pres. Adams transmits to congress the "X Y Z" dispatches from France.—*Annals of Cong.* (1797–99), 3322–23. These relate to an attempt by certain Frenchmen to exact a private "douceur" from the American envoys who sought to negotiate a treaty with the French directory.—McMaster, II: 368–408.

" The legislature passes "An Act concerning certain Streets, Wharfs and Piers, and the Alms-house and Bridewell in the City of New York." It makes it lawful for the common council to lay out and extend streets and wharves adjoining the rivers to the width of seventy feet. This would "conduce to the improvement and health of the said city, as well as to the safety of such ships or vessels as may be employed in the trade and commerce thereof." These streets and wharfs shall be made "at the expense of the proprietors of land adjoining or nearest and opposite to the said streets or wharfs, in proportion to the breadth of their several lots." Such proprietors "shall also fill up and level at their own expence . . . the spaces lying between their said several lots and the said streets and wharfs." When these spaces are filled, these proprietors shall become, respectively, the "owners of the said intermediate spaces of ground in fee simple."

The act also gives the common council power to appoint five overseers of the poor, who shall be known as "The Commissioners of the Alms-House and Bridewell."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1798), chap. 80 (Webster, III: 406). The names of the five commissioners so appointed were recorded on April 30.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 432–33, 436. See also Je 13.

" The city pays Brockholst Livingston £180 "in full for Rent of Belle Vue to 1st May next."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 430. See, however, Ap 16.

5 By a vote of 59 to 21, the assembly resolves "That the Comptroller is hereby directed and required to lease from year to year until other Legislative provision be made in the premises, upon the best terms he can get for the same, the house belonging to the people of this State called the Government House, situate in the city of New-York, with its appurtenances." The resolution had been passed by the senate.—*Assembl. Jour.* (1798), 323–24. This did not become a law. See, instead, Ap 2; also My 2 and 5.

6 The legislature passes "An Act regulating the future Meetings of the Legislature." It provides that the legislature shall convene each year on the last Tuesday of January, at Albany, unless some other place is designated by the governor's proclamation, or unless the legislature shall designate some other place.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1798), chap. 104 (Webster, III: 426).

9 "The Opinion of Messrs [Alexander] Hamilton and Harison with Respect to the Possibility and Mode of forming a distinct Corporation for Saint Mark's Church" (see N 14, 1796) is read by Trinity vestry.

It is resolved "That the said Church be so far finished as to be fitted for the Celebration of Divine Service, viz., the lower Part of the Church the Front of the Gallery to be finished and the Floor of the Gallery rough laid and that the Comittee for building St. Marks be authorized to enquire on what Terms the said Church can be so far finished by Contract. . . ."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*).

16 The common council orders "that the Treasurer provide for the payment of [to] Brockholst Livingston the consideration Money vizt £1800 for Belle Vue" (see S 10, 1794; N 3, 1795; S 5, 1796). —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 431. See, further, Ap 23.

" The common council orders "that the Street in front of the Bridewell & where the Alms House formerly stood [see Je 19, 1797] be assigned as a Place for exposing Horses for sale at public Auction And that an Ordinance be prepared prohibiting the same in any other place in this City except in the seventh Ward."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 431. Such sales were already prohibited, by ordinance, in Wall St.—See My 23, 1796; Mr 28, 1803.

" On condition that the Society of Mechanics, etc. will release to the common council a piece of their ground on which the new watch-house at Chatham Sq. has been erected (see D 19, 1796), the board permits the society to extend the south line of their land at the head of Chatham Sq.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 431.

Apr. In view of the unsettled state of international relations, a committee of the Chamber of Commerce, consisting of William 23 Neilson, Ebenezer Stevens, and John Delafield, presents a memorial to the common council "representing the defenceless State of this City against the Attacks of a few inferior Vessels of War," and praying for "an indemnification of this Board to the amount of about 40,000 Dollars for defraying the expence of providing & mounting on field Carriages 18 or 20 heavy Cannon." —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 433. See, further, Ap 30, Je 29.

" For £1,800, Brockholst Livingston conveys to the city the plot of ground, containing six acres, known as the Lindley Murray or Bellevue estate.—*Liber Deeds*, CDLII: 248; *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 433–34. See Ap 1, 1793; and L. M. R. K., III: 953 ("Bellevue Hospital"). This conveyance included the north-west corner of the present Ave. A and 24th St., which, added to land already owned by charter grant, comprised the area afterwards used for a corporation storage-yard. This area was farther increased under the *Laws of N. Y.* (1807), chap. 115.—Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate* (1914), citing liber of conveyances. See also Ap 16.

" Nicholas Gouverneur and others release to the city "a certain Street at Corlears Hook." The common council accepts it, and orders that it be called Gouverneur St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 434. In view of the resolution of July 15, 1799 (*q. v.*), it became necessary, on March 24, 1800, to confirm the establishment of Gouverneur St. by a new resolution.—*Ibid.*, II: 616.

26 Peter Augustus Jay, writing from New York to his father, Gov. Jay, describes a meeting on this evening of a society for free debate, in which a lively discussion occurred between Democrats and Federalists on the question: "Is it most expedient under existing Circumstances to lay an Embargo, or to arm our Vessels in defence of our carrying trade?" It was carried in favour of arming, and a committee was appointed, consisting of Mr. Cozine, Col. Morton, Mr. Evertson, Col. Stevens, and Mr. Hoffman, "to form an Address from the Meeting to the President and Congress of the U. S. approving of the Measures which have been pursued with respect to France and expressing a determination to support them." He expects, from this, that the whole Federal ticket will be carried in this city at the coming state election. In a letter of May 6, he described another meeting as very disorderly, although "Many of our most respectable people were present," in which the Democrats attempted to pass "a Vote of Censure on those proceedings" of April 26. He added: "Betts to a great Amount have been laid on your Election at the odds of ten to one in your favor." Gov. Jay was re-elected by a large Federal majority over Chancellor Livingston.—*Corresp. and Pub. Papers of John Jay*, IV: 238–40, with footnote by Henry P. Johnston.

27 John Hodgkinson having withdrawn from the management of the New (Park) Theatre (see Je 24, 1797), it is leased to William Dunlap for one year for $5,000.—Dunlap, *Hist. of Am. Theatre* (1832), 226. See N 28.

30 The "Department of the Navy" is created by act of congress.— *Annals of Cong.* (1797–99), III: 3723–24. Popular indignation has been so thoroughly aroused by the revelations of the "X Y Z" dispatches (see Ap 3) that this act is followed by appropriations "for the further defence of the ports and harbors" (*ibid.*, III: 3726); also "to procure cannon, arms, and ammunition" (*ibid.*, III: 3726–27), by a measure of reprisal against the depredations of French vessels (*ibid.*, III: 3734), and finally by an act suspending commercial intercourse with the French Republic (see Je 13).

" On considering the Chamber of Commerce memorial of April 23 (*q. v.*), the common council resolves that the governor be requested "to make an Application to the President of the United States for sixteen long eighteen Pounders of those now at West Point mounted upon travelling Carriages or as many of them as can be spared with the proper Apparatus & Ammunition to be used in the Defence of this City, if necessary, until other competent Provision shall be made for that purpose either by the United States or the Legislature of this State. . . ."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 435–36, 439.

The board also orders that the mayor issue his warrant on the treasurer to pay Col. Stevens $1,000 on account "towards providing proper Timber for Carriages & other Apparatus for the said Carriages in case the same should be necessary."—*Ibid.*, II: 436. See, further, Je 13.

" The common council grants the use of the Bowling Green in

1798 Apr. 30 front of the government house to John Rogers on condition that he keep it in good order and allow "no creatures to run on it."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 436. See Je 12, 1799.

" The common council appoints a committee "to direct a Survey to be made of the Ground which it will be proper to assign as Liberties of the Gaol."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 436–37. The original bill of Jos. F. Mangin for making a survey of the jail "liberties," when an alteration in their boundaries became necessary on digging for the foundation of the city hall, in 1803, is on file in the record-room, dept. of finance, Hall of Records.

" The common council orders that stone be procured "to secure the outside of the Battery," and that persons be employed "to collect those lying on the South side."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 437. See also My 13, 1799.

May — Judge Henry Brockholst Livingston, having written a humorous political skit in the *Argus*, was assaulted on the Battery by one "Jemmy" Jones, and in a duel which resulted Jones was killed. —Hunt, *Life of Edw. Livingston;* see also *Argus*, My 12, 1798.

1 Jacques Madelaine Joseph Delacroix occupies, under a 7-year lease at $1,000 a year (*Liber Deeds*, LIII: 437), the Bayard mansion and grounds near Bunker's Hill (see 1735), forming the block now included between Grand, Broome, Crosby, and Lafayette Sts. He establishes here another pleasure resort, and calls it Vauxhall Garden. It is to be opened to the public on May 7.—*Daily Adv.*, My 4, 1798.

He already occupied a "Vauxhall" at 112 Broadway (see F 22, 1797), which he and his sons for several years continued to keep, as well as the up-town garden. The city directories show that the Bayard property was occupied by Delacroix as Vauxhall until 1805, although by 1803 he had established a third Vauxhall, at Fourth Ave. and Astor Pl. See L. M. R. K., III: 948 (Bayard mansion); and *ibid.*, III: 981 (the several Vauxhalls); also *Man. Com. Coun.* (1865), 611, 627.

After opening his new "Vauxhall Garden" on the Bayard estate, he advertised that, four times a week, there would be "Harmonical Music;" but that, "In case of uncertain weather, the music will attend at his House, No. 112, Broadway."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, My 22, 1798. See also *ibid.*, Je 25, 1798.

Meanwhile, his place at 112 Broadway was probably open only part of the time; for, on July 25, Delacroix's two sons, Louis and Joseph, Jr., advertised that they would open it on July 30, and be its managers.—*Daily Adv.*, Jl 25, 1798. See Ja 9, 1799.

2 "It is *reported* (but we hope without foundation) that the superb edifice lately occupied by the Governor of this state is Let, & is soon to be converted into a *tavern! ! !* Good God."—*Spectator*, My 2, 1798. See My 5.

" "The American Pantheon, or, Peale's Collection of Portraits of American Patriots, will be exhibited, for a few days only at no. 126 Broadway, corner of Cedar street, and nearly opposite the City Tavern."—*Com. Adv.*, My 2, 1798.

4 "Mr. Palmer" advertises to deliver "two public discourses" (on moral questions) on Sunday, May 6, at "the French Theatre in Greenwich street."—*Time Piece*, My 4, 1798. This was Ricketts's circus building.—See O 17, 1797. For E. Palmer.—See Je, 26, 1797.

5 John Avery (see My 2) advertises that he "has removed to that superb mansion, next the Battery, known by the name of the Government House, which is opened as a Boarding House."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, My 5, 1798. See My 18.

" Joseph Corre opens the Columbian Garden, a place of resort and refreshment, situated near the junction of State and Pearl Sts., "adjoining his house facing the Battery."—*Daily Adv.*, My 5, 1798; Ap 27, 1799; *Com. Adv.*, Jl 4, 1799. As shown by the city directories, the place was discontinued about 1810.

7 The common council orders that cells be made "for the confinement of disorderly Persons in the Alms House."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 439.

" The common council permits William Allen "to occupy the Gun Powder Magazine" at a reasonable rental.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 439.

13 The new Presbyterian church at the corner of Henry and East Rutgers Sts. (see Je 23, 1795; Je 13, 1797) is opened for worship.—*Com. Adv.*, My 12, 1798. It was a frame building, 86 by 64 ft.—Greenleaf, *Hist. of the Churches in N. Y.*, 132; Miller, *Memoir of Rev. John Rodgers*, 268. This was the fourth church of this denomination erected in New York.—Goodrich, *The Picture of N. Y.* (1828), 219. See, further, My 24, 1799.

May 14 The common council permits Joseph Corre "to make a Gate to the fence of the Battery in State Street opposite to his Garden, leaving the one in front of his House to remain."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 439.

17 An advertisement reads: "Richmond Hill, Formerly Abraham Mortier's adjoining the City, will be Let for one or more years, and immediate possession given; any quantity of land from one to one hundred acres may be had with the premises. Furniture suited to the house will be let with it or sold to the tenant. The garden is in compleat order and great forwardness; the ice house well filled."—*Com. Adv.*, My 17, 1798. In the following year (see My 22, 1799), Richmond Hill was again advertised for lease.

" Cornelius Smock and Elizabeth Fraunces advertise that "they have opened a House of Entertainment at No. 12 Water Street, . . . (Mrs. Fraunces having followed that business for many years . . . during the life time of her late husband Samuel Fraunces)."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, My 17, 1798. See also descrip. of Pl. 167-b, III: 850.

18 John Avery announces that "The Elysian Boarding and Lodging House, known by the name of the Government House, near the Battery, New York, Is now open for the reception of Ladies and Gentlemen."—*Daily Adv.*, My 24, 1798.

21 The common council permits the Society of Friends "to strew Bark in Pearl Street opposite their Meeting House to prevent interruption from the Noise of Carriages during their General Meeting; on Condition that they afterwards remove it & clean the Street."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 442, 547, 736. The original petition of May 20, 1799, is filed in the city clerk's record-room (file No. 18).

" It is reported to the common council that someone has "sunk a Wharf at Corlaers Hook at the Place contemplated to be reserved as a public Bason or Slip."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 442.

28 The common council appoints a committee to work in conjunction with Col. Stevens "to attend to the Measures that have already been taken or which it may be proper to take for the Defence of the City & Harbor of New York" (see Ap 23 and 30), and to report to the board as occasion may require.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 444.

" The common council permits Anthony L. Bleecker and others to sink a well, at their own expense, "in the Broad Way nearly two Miles from the City Hall."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 444.

June — In this month, congress passed three acts relative to aliens.—*Acts of Congress.* These alien laws and the sedition laws of July (*q.v.*) together created a ferment of opposition.

2 The Battery is being used as a military drill-ground, for the training of young men, three days a week, from 5 to 8 o'clock, p. m.—*Com. Adv.*, Je 2, 1798.

4 A patent spiral tide-wheel is in use "at the Saw-Mill at Corlear's Hook, on the East River, owned by Messrs. Hallett and others." Its mechanism is described in an advertisement offering it for sale. —*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Je 4, 1798.

6 William North, U. S. senator from New York, writes from Philadelphia to Gov. Jay: "The bill for prohibiting all intercourse with France is now before us, and will probably pass." He reviews the military strength of the United States, adding: "The spirit of the people of New York seems to be exerting itself for the safety of the City. I have sent to Col. Hamilton Baron Steuben's ideas on the subject and also have given them to Mr. McHenry, who is to go to New York next week, and fortunately is in possession of certain plans and maps, made by a Mr. Smith, and approved by Montressor and a board of engineers, intended to point out the proper place and the best method of fortifying the harbour of New York."—*Corresp. and Pub. Papers of John Jay*, IV: 242–43.

Jay replied on June 25: "In my opinion it would be both just and proper to declare the treaty with France to be void, but I think it would be more advisable to direct reprisals than to declare war at present, for the public mind does not appear to me to be quite prepared for it. . . . Should it be the case, the Jacobin leaders will continue to persuade their deluded followers that the Government is chargeable not only with participation, but with a desire to prevent an accommodation, which they affect to believe practicable notwithstanding the treatment of our Envoys, etc., etc.

"When the mass of our people are convinced that war would be just, necessary and unavoidable, they will be content that it should be declared, and will support it vigorously. . . ."—*Ibid.*, IV: 244. For the action of congress, see Je 13.

1798 June 9 The semi-circular brick building, two storeys high, in the yard of the new jail, used for workshops for prisoners, is burned. Here "almost every trade and business" had been carried on during the year since the building was erected. Each criminal "was forced to work at the occupation to which he was brought up, or else obliged to pick oakum." The nails produced here sold for about $600 a week. The fire was supposed to have been started by prisoners igniting the moss and curled hair stored in the garret. —*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Je 13, 1798.

12 The "New York Grenadiers," commanded by Capt. Duryee, one of the oldest companies in the state, advertises for recruits to enroll in the first company. Citizens of reputable character, and grenadier size—5 ft. 9 in. to 6 ft. 4 in. in height,—are wanted. The call says: "At a crisis like the present, when the political horizon of our country is dark and gloomy, and war seems inevitable, it becomes the duty of every member of society, who professes to have the welfare of his country at heart, and is able to bear arms, to step forward with alacrity, and learn to use them for their country's good."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Je 12, 1798.

" B. Isherwood advertises the opening, on this evening, of "Ranelaigh [error for Ranelagh] Garden, near the Battery (lately known by Vauxhall)," where he will have a "band of vocal & instrumental music."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Je 12, 1798. This was the "Vauxhall" at No. 5 Pearl St.—See My 26, 1797. On Aug. 14, another lessee, I. Thomas, advertised it.—*Com. Adv.*, Ag 30, 1798. But, on June 1, 1799, Isherwood again advertised the place with certain improvements, and with a concert in the garden, which will be "handsomely lighted with variegated lamps." —*N. Y. Jour. & Pat. Reg.*, Je 1, 1799. On March 24, 1800, it was advertised to be let or sold. The lot was 40 ft. front and 134 ft. deep.—*Daily Adv.*, Ap 3, 1800.

13 Congress suspends all commercial intercourse between France and the United States.—*Laws of U. S.*, 5th cong., chap. 70. See Je 28 and Jl 7.

" A subscription paper is being circulated among New York merchants, "and considerable sums of money are already subscribed, which are intended to be applied to the purchase, arming and equipping of several vessels, to cruise on our coasts for the protection of commerce."—*Spectator*, No. 76, cited by Ford in *Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 199.

" A joint meeting of several committees—one from the officers of "the late Army & Navy of the United States," one from the Chamber of Commerce, and one from each ward of the city—having been held in the city hall on June 8, and a resolution having been passed that application be made to the common council "to interpose their Credit for obtaining a Loan of fifty thousand Dollars to be applied toward the Defence of this Port and City, in confidence that the same will be reimbursed by the General Government, or provided for by the Legislature of this State," the board now resolves to advance a sum not exceeding $50,000 for this object, "And that an Application shall be made to Congress and, if necessary, to our State Legislature for the Reimbursement thereof." The board appoints a committee to direct the expenditures of this sum in conjunction with such persons as may be appointed by the several committees. The $1,000 already advanced for this purpose (see Ap 30) is to be considered as part of the $50,000.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 446–47. A certified copy of this resolution is preserved in metal file No. 17, city clerk's record-room. See Jl 5; and descrip. of Pl. 56, I: 429. See, further, Je 25, 29.

" The common council agrees to a committee report prescribing the duties of the street commissioners. One of these is "to see that the Gutters are bottomed with hard Brick or cut Stone."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 448. See Ap 3.

16 Martling's Tavern (see Je 3, 1796) becomes the meeting-place of the "New York Patriotic Blues," attached to the First Regiment.—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Je 16, 1798. In 1807, there was a military meeting at Martling's to form an Artillery Company.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 8, 1807.

22 War with France being imminent, Pres. Adams, with the advice and consent of the senate, appoints Gen. Washington lieutenant-general and commander-in-chief of the armies of the U. S.—See letters of Adams to Washington and the secretary of war, in *Works of John Adams*, VIII: 572–74. For causes of the war, see Jl 7.

25 "A Letter from the Mayor & Aldermen of Philadelphia recommending Mr [Chas. Wilson] Peale's new con[s]tructed & improved fire Places as highly beneficial," is read in the common council. The board orders "that the Committee on Repairs direct an experiment to be made on six of the fire Places in the Alms House."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 451. That is, the old ones are to be altered.—See the original letter and draft of the answer, in metal file No. 16, city clerk's record-room. See, further, D 3. June 25

" The common council passes an ordinance extending to May 1, 1799, the time within which South St., "lately laid out on the East River from Coenties Slip to the old Slip" (see Ap 7, 1795; Jl 18, 1796; F 12, 1798), is to be completed, and the water lots filled up "out to the said Street."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 451.

" The common council, having resolved on June 13 (*q. v.*) to provide a sum not exceeding $50,000 "towards the erection of Works & providing Cannon & military Stores for the defence of this City & Harbor," now authorises Ald. Furman, one of the committee then appointed, to draw $10,000 from the Bank of New York, to be applied to that purpose.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 452. The same amount was ordered to be drawn for the same purpose on July 31, Aug. 20, Sept. 10, Oct. 2, and Dec. 31.—*Ibid.*, II: 458, 462, 467, 473, 491. This made a total of $60,000. Regarding the city's reimbursement, see Ja 21, 1799.

26 "Great preparations for War."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 199.

27 Work is begun "on the Battery near the Flag Staff."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 199. See Jl 5.

28 The citizens break ground for fortifying the Battery (see Ap 23 and 30). Regret is expressed at this destruction of "the finest walk in the world;" but the undertaking is "to save our liberties and violated Independence." The citizens have been asked to contribute their labour, or to pay ten shillings per day, for the purpose of raising fortifications. "It is said the Mayor, Col. Hamilton, and several of our principal characters have enrolled themselves to work personally."—*Com. Adv.*, Jl 2, 1798. See Je 30.

29 Correspondence between the governor and Maj.-Gen. Clarkson concerning "the defenceless State of this Port & City" (see also Ap 23), and "the expediency of immediately convening the Legislature," is submitted to the common council by the governor, and the board passes a resolution deferring to the wisdom of the legislature which, it is hoped, may soon consider the subject of giving financial assistance in fortifying the city.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 452–53. See, further, Ag 10, D 31.

" The common council orders "that one of the City Watchmen be stationed to guard the Laboratory at the Battery."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 453. On July 23, it was ordered that a watchman be placed "at Colº Stevens's Labaratory."—*Ibid.*, II: 457. See My 10, 1797.

" "On reading a Petition of a number of Inhabitants in the Bowery Lane complaining of the Dangerous Practice of running or racing Horses in the public Road or Highway," the common council passes an ordinance against this practice "in any public Street or Road within this City."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 453–54. See also Ag 30, 1783.

30 Work is begun on the fortifications (see Je 28).—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Je 30, 1798. See, further, Jl 27.

July — Congress passes an act defining treason, and to punish sedition. Regarding the effect of the alien and sedition laws, see Winsor, VII: 252, 269, 334; McMaster, Vol. II.

2 Dr. Joseph Browne (see D 28, 1796) addresses to the corporation of the city a "Memoir on the utility and means of furnishing the City with Water from the river Bronx." In this he sets forth the city's imperative need of fresh water, the manner in which the principal European cities are supplied, and the inadequacy of all the sources on Manhattan Island, including the Collect Pond. After praising the quality of the water of the Bronx, he explains how the river could be diverted from its course and "thrown into Haerlem river, at about 8 miles distant from the City-Hall," and then continues: "let us suppose it now at Morrisania, and emptying itself into Haerlem River, out of the little creek that divides the land of Colonel Lewis Morris, from that of Mr. Gouverneur Morris; it will then be about 40 feet below the height of the Park, in front of the Goal, &c.—it will therefore become necessary to elevate it at least as high as this spot; probably it might be still better to give it a greater elevation, (for instance) as high as the Corporation Land in the vicinity of the Dove, about five miles from town, which is about 40 feet above the Park, or 80 feet from high water mark." With much detail Browne next proves that the power of the Bronx itself "may be made use of, as the only agent

1798 July 2 requisite to deliver at a reservoir near the Dove, all the water necessary for the daily consumption of New York. From the reservoir at the Dove, a pipe of conduit of six inches diameter, will be requisite to deliver the water to a principal reservoir in, or near the City." He estimates the expense to be about $200,000.—*Proc. of the Corporation of N. Y. on Supplying the City with Pure and Wholesome Water: With a Memoir of Joseph Browne, M.D. on the same subject* (printed by John Furman, N. Y., 1799). This appears to be the first suggestion that New York City be supplied with water from a source off Manhattan Island. For the common council's action on this "Memoir," see D 17.

4 Plans are formed for celebrating the "Fourth" with parades, a review on "Delancey's ground," an oration in St. Paul's Church, etc.—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Je 8 and Jl 4, 1798. The city's expenses for the celebration, paid on July 16, were $120 "for 8 Cask Gun Powder" and £7:4 "for the Sextons ringing the Bells."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 457. The public dinner was served this year by Edw. Bardin, whose bill amounted to £39:5.—*Ibid.*, II: 464.

" The Society of the Cincinnati, after holding a business meeting at "Federal-Hall," adjourns to Belvedere House to celebrate "the Anniversary of American Independence." Many patriotic toasts are drunk.—*Spectator*, Jl 7, 1798.

" The "officers of the Brigade of New-York" dine together at "Avery's, late the Government House."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Jl 13, 1798.

" Jos. Delacroix advertised that, on the Fourth of July, there would be "Grand Fireworks in the evening, accompanied by Several Transparent Paintings executed by Mr. Snyder" at his Vauxhall Garden, near Bunker's Hill (see My 1). He provided "two neat Carriages," which would "ply between his house, No. 112 Broadway [see F 22, 1797], and his Garden, at one shilling each person."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Je 25 and 29, 1798. The last fireworks of the season there were advertised to be held on Aug. 2, having been postponed from July 27 "on account of the arrival of the president, which retained a great number of citizens in town."—*Daily Adv.*, Jl 25, 1798. See, Jl 4, 1799.

" Corre holds a "Grand Concert," and exhibits his "Transparent Paintings."—*Am. Museum*, Jl 2, 1800. See My 14, 1800; Ag 12, 1801. Transparent paintings have been mentioned heretofore, when shown in front of the John St. Theatre (see Jl 4, 1786), and when displayed at Washington's inauguration (see Ap 30, 1789). For an explanation of the art, see Jl 4, 1807, where the only authoritative work on the subject, published in that year, is cited.

5 "The intended fortifications on the battery of New-York are begun. The plan and extent of them are not particularly known."—*The Genius of Liberty* (Morristown, N. J.), Jl 5, 1798. See, however, Je 27; Jl 21.

7 As "the treaties concluded between the United States and France have been repeatedly violated on the part of the French government; and the just claims of the United States for reparation of the injuries committed have been refused, and their attempts to negociate an amicable adjustment of all complaints between the two nations, have been repelled with indignity: and whereas, under authority of the French government, there is yet pursued against the United States, a system of predatory violence, infracting the said treaties, and hostile to the rights of a free and independent nation," congress declares the treaties no longer binding on the United States.—*Laws of U. S.*, 5th cong., chap. 84.

9 The defence committee represents to the common council "that a Piece of Ground would be wanted to erect a Building on [see Mr 30] for the deposit of Artillery with its Apparatus," and, on examination, thinks "the Triangular Piece of Ground lying on the North East side of the Gaol and bounded by the Gaol Fence, Chatham Street & Tryon Row, to be the most proper for the purpose." The board determines that this ground "may be taken & used for the purpose aforesaid leaving the Street along Tryon Row at least forty feet wide."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 455. For further history of this site, see L. M. R. K., III: 923.

" The common council rejects a petition "complaining of the Building called the Exchange as a great Interruption to Broad Street & Water Street & praying that it be taken down & removed."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 455.

16 Congress adjourns, to meet on the first Monday in Dec., the day fixed by the constitution for the annual meeting. An account of the transactions of the session just closed, regarding the relations between the United States and France, is contained in an open letter, dated at Phila., July 23, written by Robt. G. Harper, a delegate from So. Carolina, to his constituents, and pub'd as a pamphlet in Phila., in Aug. It is entitled *A Short Account of the Principal Proceedings of Congress, in the late session, and a sketch of the state of affairs between the U. S. and France In July*, 1798: . . . It reviews briefly the *casus belli*, the naval and financial situation in the U. S., and conditions in France. An earlier account of this sort was written by Harper at greater length in May, 1797, entitled *Observations on the Dispute between the U. S. and France.* . . . The 3d ed. of this was reprinted for circulation in Ireland, and bears a Dublin imprint. July 16

"We hear the new troop of horse under Colonel Giles has assumed the name of the 'Washington troop.' They have their regular periods of meeting for exercise, at 5 in the morning; and from the emulation that prevails among them, it is expected their evolutions and movements will in no shape be inferior to the elegance and martial appearance of their dress. Altho many of the gentlemen composing this troop are foreigners of ample fortunes, they are determined, if necessary, in common with native citizens, to defend the country and its laws with their lives.—The worthy commander of this inimitable troop has the honor to know his duty; and while he unites in his character as well the prudence as the bravery of a soldier, it cannot fail to inspire his followers with respect and confidence."—*Spectator*, Jl 18, 1798. The "Washington Greys," which acquired distinction in later years were organized in 1833 (*q.v.*). 18

The "New Circus" on Greenwich St. is advertised for sale.—*Com. Adv.*, Jl 18, 1798. It continued, however, to serve as a theatre, for, on Aug. 21, a comedy was advertised to be given there as a benefit.—*Daily Adv.*, Ag 21, 1798. See also N 9. "

21 Political animosity is the cause of local disturbances in New York. On the evening of July 21, there was "some Confusion at the House of Com. Nicholson where Mr. Gallatin lodged; also at the House where Mr. Lyon, a Member from Vermont (of Congress) [lodged]; likewise at Mr. Edward Livingston's Dwelling."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 200. This led to the following protest, sent by "A Citizen of the Sixth Ward" to Mr. Greenleaf: "A number of 'unfledged, would be soldiers,' who, from their behavior, it is presumed, received a billingsgate education, preambulate [*sic*] the streets from 10 o'clock till midnight, vociferating God save the King, Hail Columbia, &c, using epithets and expressions which would disgrace a Porcupine—damning Livingston for a Jacobin, Democrat, Frenchman, &c., with several other phrases too indecent for publication. Those embryo heroes who designate themselves the friends of order and good government are cautioned to refrain from offering any further insults to the Representatives of the People; their parents, masters, and guardians, are responsible for their conduct, for should any serious consequences ensue from a repetition of the nefarious proceedings of this nocturnal banditti, they, and they only, are accountable.

"Mr. Edward Livingston, the true and faithful friend of liberty, and the upright guardian of the public weal, has several thousand friends in this city, a number of whom have fought for the independence and liberty of this country, while the parents of the majority of this dastardly Fry, were basking in the sunshine of Royal favour. The majority of the citizens of New-York approve the principles and conduct of Mr. Livingston, and are ready to defend him, if requisite, against any reptile Tory Faction . . ."—*Greenleaf's N. Y. Jour.*, Jl 25, 1798.

" An open letter is written to Col. Ebenezer Stevens, "Chief Engineer of the works on New York Island," urging that floating batteries and gunboats be built. Without them, the writer thinks, "any works whatever would not be competent to secure that part of the city exposed to the Bay." He suggests where they might be placed to advantage.—*Com. Adv.*, Jl 21, 1798. See also Mr 19, 1807.

" The building of fortifications (see Jl 5) progresses rapidly.—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 200.

22 ". . . in the Evening on the Battery there was a little Confusion about Cockades."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 201. See Jl 27.

27 Pres. Adams comes to New York from Philadelphia on his way to Braintree, Mass., his home. Maj.-Gen. Clarkson and Brig.-Gen. Hughes met him at Powles Hook, and escorted him across the river in the custom-house barge. A boat from the British frigate "La Topaz" was also sent to accompany him, and the frigate fired a

1798 July 27 salute when he embarked. "After landing, the President was joined by a large number of civil and military officers. The several military corps, under command of Col. Morton, . . . moved from Courtland street down Broadway, when federal salutes were fired from the Battery and Governor's island. The President and officers followed in the rear of the troops, and were greeted with incessant acclamations of joy from the sidewalks, windows, and even house tops. He walked uncovered, and bowed politely to the numerous spectators . . . the simplicity of his dress and equipage is no inconsiderable evidence of those 'stern republican virtues' for which he always has been so deservedly celebrated. . . . The President retired to his son's house in Beaver street, where all the troops passed in review before him, and thence passed up Broadway to Trinity Church and were there dismissed. The bells of Trinity were rung for a considerable time."—*Russell's Gaz.* (Boston), Ag 6; *N. Y. Gaz. & Adv.*, Jl 28, 1798.

" The citizens of New York are exerting themselves to raise fortifications on the Battery. Although the work was started only a few days ago (see Je 28 and 30), "strong ramparts of protection and defence, are in great forwardness—heavy cannon have been brought to the city, and, in a few days, will show their terrific muzzles from their intended situation."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Jl 27, 1798. See Ag 24.

" In the evening, five young Americans, including Pres. Adams's secretary, Samuel Malcolm, while walking on the Battery, were attacked by ruffians. The published report of this incident, which brings American and French patriotic sentiment into conflict, shows the spirit of the times: "Animated by the presence of our illustrious President, who had that day entered the city, under the display of our flags, and the thunder of our cannon, amidst the glitter of swords, a forest of bristling bayonets, and the shouts and acclamations of assembled thousands, they were singing, as was very common throughout the town, the Federal song—'Hail Columbia.' A much larger number of boatmen and low fellows, from the wharves and docks, immediately collected; and, instigated by the deluding demon of French Jacobinism, and no doubt by some of its mad or corrupted votaries, here approached our young men, singing in opposition to them—what song do you think, my countrymen?—the infamous French song 'Ca Ira!' Heavens, what a contrast! How honorable to those who wore the badge of Americanism—How degrading and traiterous in the others. Both parties quickly met each other, and it was not long before the *alien* crew, conscious of their superior numbers, began the dastardly attack, and first insulted, and then beat and bruised them in a most shameful manner. Mr. Samuel Malcolm, one of the young men, seemed to be particularly singled out as the object of their infernal hatred. It was asked if he was the secretary to the President, and on being answered in the affirmative, three or four ruffians grasped him, and altho' he defended himself with great courage, yet he received considerable injury. . . ."

The next evening, "the young men who wore the cockade" (the Americans) went to the Battery again, to "meet in a body any attack that should be made on the mark [the cockade] they had assumed to evince their disposition to support our government against the insolence, perfidy, ambition and rapacity of France." A large number of opposite opinion collected; no attack, however, was made, or insult given.—*Claypoole's Adv.* (Phila.), Ag 1, 1798.

28 Pres. Adams, "his Lady," and niece, leave New York, and go to "the seat of his son-in-law Col. Smith," in Westchester, where he is to remain a few days on his way to Braintree, Mass. He is escorted by "the Washington troop, commanded by Col. Giles," and accompanied in carriages by Maj.-Gen. Clarkson, Brig.-Gen. Hughes, and others.—*Porcupine's Gaz.* (Phila.), Jl 31, 1798; *Alex. Anderson's Diary*, 1798 (*MS.*), 98.

— E. H. Smith, M.D., in a letter to Dr. Cogswell of Hartford, dated Sept. 2, 1798, said:

"As early as the last of July, some cases of fever occurred at Coenties Slip, Exchange Slip, More [Moore] Street, & that vicinity. The complaint was principally, if not entirely confined there. I do not know how many sickened or died: perhaps 40 of the first & 4 of the last: not more. . . .

"As the fever was declining at the south end, & while it had excited no alarm, the disease suddenly appeared at New Slip, at the other end of the City. This was still more circumscribed, affecting only a few houses (not more than 10) near a very filthy spot, which has been more or less visited by fever every year since my residence in N. York . . . (. . . I do not suppose that the whole number up to this time exceeds 35) nine died. The rest removed, & the houses were mostly deserted. July —

"This occasioned very little alarm, and that little was rapidly subsiding, when many people, & several very respectable citizens, were suddenly, & nearly at the same time, seized with fever, on the west side of Pearl St. above Burling Slip, up John St. as far as Wm St. & in Elbow lane (now Cliff St.) & in Gold St. . . .

"In about a week several deaths had happened, & the alarm began. It is now scarcely a fortnight since the first of these last cases happened. Within the last week the greater part of Pearl St. from Wall to Cherry Sts. & the eastern part of the town, has been evacuated. This is certainly disproportionate to the cause. Of the extent of that cause it is difficult to pronounce decisively.

"If, however, I say that 600 people have been & are sick, & about one in ten have died, I imagine that I quite equal, & perhaps exceed the truth. . . . The desertion of that part of the town, which is most affected, renders the number of new cases comparatively small. . . ."—From the original letter, filed with "Miscellaneous MSS." in the N. Y. H. S. See also *The Spectator*, Jl 7, 1798; and *An Account of the Malignant Fever, lately prevalent in the City of New York*, by James Hardie (1799).

An interesting drawing of "Haerlem Town" was made at this time by Archibald Robertson, and is now in the Emmet collection, N. Y. Pub. Library. This drawing shows the third Dutch church, which was built in 1788 and demolished in 1825. The drawing is reproduced and described in Vol. I, Pl. 60-b. Aug. —

The common council refers to the committee on fortifications a proposal of Wm. Child "to provide reflecting Tellescopes to discern Shipping at a great distance."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 460. 6

The common council permits George Peck "to make a passage from the River, under Cherry Street to draw Timber &c for the building of a Ship of War in his Yard," on his agreeing to restore the street and wharf in good order as soon as the ship is launched.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 460. "

In a message to the legislature, Gov. Jay says that he finds it impossible to build a useful arsenal for the $3,000 appropriated at the last session (see Mr 30), and that it does not appear advisable to begin one "on a plan that would require a larger sum, under an expectation that further and further appropriations would be made to carry it on and finish it."—*Messages from the Governors*, II: 425. 10

". . . three ships of war are building at New York—a 44, a 36, and a 32, are in various stages of forwardness . . ."—From Boston correspondence in *The Centinel of Freedom* (Newark), Ag 21, 1798. 15

One of the city physicians complains to Mayor Varick of the venders of fruits and vegetables who "Make a Costom, When the Butchers is Gon, to Move in the [Bear or Hudson] Markett with their Coffee & Frute, and by that Means Collect Numbers of Idol, Drunken, & Durty Men Seting and Lying on the Stalls, So that the Butchers with Difficulty Can Scarcely make them Even Look Deasent, as the Huxsters, more or less of them, Stays until 9 or 10 O'clock at night, & their Frute Draws Large Gangs of unruly Boys, Disturbing the Peasable Inhabitants."—De Voe, *Market Book*, 322–23. On Aug. 20, the common council ordered the deputy clerks of the markets to "cause all the Hucksters & Vendors of Fruit & Vegitables to be removed from the public Market Places & Streets adjacent at Sun Set every Day except Vendors of Vegitables on Saturday."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 462–63. "

The health commissioners notify the common council "that the Swamp or Meadow between the fresh Water Pond & Hudsons River is overflowed with standing Water & requires immediate Measures to be taken for draining it." The board so orders.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 462. On Nov. 5, payment of £65:11:8 was made "for opening the Drain at Lispinards Swamp."—*Ibid.*, II: 478. 20

Mr. Brearcisen is erecting "a very extensive building" at the corner of Warren St. and Broadway, "for the sole purpose of military exercise." The undertaking has been aided by the "Washington Military Society."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Ag 22, 1798, 22

The volunteer companies are ordered to hold themselves in readiness "to march at a minute's notice." In the evening there is "some Confusion" at the old Coffee House "between Mr. 23

1798 Ag 23 McDougall, and Mr. Burk the Editor of the Time Piece."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 283.

24 Cannon had by this time been placed on the Battery, as is evidenced by a recorded recent attempt to spike one of them. It is recommended that guards be placed every night to protect the cannon and fortifications.—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Ag 24, 1798. See N 8.

25 "'Tis said, at least 10 People died this Day, and that the City grows very Sickly."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 203.

26 "It becomes very sickly especially in John Street and Cliff Street and several have been taken off lately."—*Alex. Anderson's Diary*, 1798 (*MS.*), 114.

27 The legislature passes an act "for the further Defence of this State." It states that "the fortifications already constructed in the city of New-York and its vicinity, are still greatly inadequate to the defence of the said city and its port." The sum of $150,000 is appropriated for completing fortifications, to be expended under the direction of the president. The sum of $165,000 is appropriated for the purchase of arms, etc., and for building an arsenal (see Mr 30).—*Laws of N. Y.* (1798), chap. 5 (Webster, 436). See, further, S 26.

" The common council orders that the "Sedan & Bedstead at the City Hall, & the public Hearse" be placed at the disposal of the commissioners of health.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 464.

30 Gov. Jay writes from Albany to Alexander Hamilton regarding military arrangements at New York. (Hamilton has lately been appointed inspector-general of the U. S. Army with the rank of major-general.) He says, in part: ". . . The rifle corps and a few of the new light-infantry companies are established. . . . The defence of the port, etc., in my opinion, should be under your direction. The measures will be concerted between us. . . ."—*Corresp. and Pub. Papers of John Jay*, IV: 249. In a letter to Pres. Adams on Sept. 26 (*q.v.*), Jay recommended such an arrangement relative to the use of public funds for the city's defence.—*Ibid.*, IV: 251.

" "The Town full of Trouble. People moving out very fast."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 204.

" The last issue of *The Time Piece* known bears this date.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 500–1; Early Newspapers, II: 429.

Sept. 1 The custom-house is removed from Mill St. (see Mr 10, 1790) to the City Tavern on Broadway.—*Spectator*, S 1, 1798. It remained here until its occupancy of the government house, May 1, 1799 (*q.v.*).

3 ". . . about the beginning of August, upwards of twenty persons between Coenties and the Old Slip, were attacked with what appeared to be common colds; . . . about the 12th, a number of persons in the neighbourhood of the New Slip died, but . . . at present [Sept. 3] there appears to be no cause for alarm in that quarter. . . ." This account, taken from the "postcript" of the *N. Y. Gaz.* of Sept. 3, mentions other places also, and the causes of the yellow fever at this period.—*Porcupine's Gaz.* (Phila.), S 4, 1798.

" The common council receives and files a report from the health commissioners "of the number of Death's & of Persons sick with the prevailing Fever at Belle Vue." It advances $200 toward the relief of indigent families who are or shall become distressed "during the present prevailing sickness."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 466.

" The common council passes an ordinance for the first paving of South St. from Exchange Slip to Coenties Slip.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 466. See, however, Ap 29, 1799.

4 Avery assures the public that there is "No yellow fever at the Gov't House."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, S 4, 1798.

5 The following appears in a daily paper under the heading "Machinery for getting clean cool uncontaminated Water into New-York:" "The New-Yorkers are like the rich man told of in the Parable, they have no clean cool water to slack their thirst, when the flames of the plague are devouring their vitals. Yet they pretend their city-water is very pure and nice. It is no such thing. The Collect behind the Tea-water Pump is a shocking hole, where all impure things center together and engender the worst of unwholesome productions; foul with excrement, frog-spawn, and reptiles, that delicate pump is supplied. The water has grown worse manifestly within a few years. It is time to look out some other supply, and discontinue the use of a water growing less and less wholesome every day. Some affect to say the water is very cool and refreshing. Every body knows the contrary of this. . . . Sept. 5 Can you bear to drink it on Sundays in the Summer time? It is so bad before Monday morning as to be very sickly and nauseating; and the larger the city grows, the worse this evil will be.

"Begin therefore in time to provide against the awful and solemn accidents arising from a carelessness on this subject. Already it has been whispered by some vigilant travellers thro our city, that the New-Yorkers are like the Dog in the Manger, they will not provide aqueducts themselves nor let anybody else do it. This is a reproachful saying, and there can be little doubt the public spirit, for which our city is justly celebrated, will shew the reproach cast upon them is unmerited and unjust.

"Our civil and criminal police is equal to any on the continent. In science and politics New-York affords as eminent characters as any in the land . . .; and in their contributions to their suffering fellow citizens or distressed strangers, and in their payment of taxes for public purposes, no class of men launch out their money more liberally or freely, than the New-Yorkers. And yet with all this nobleness of character and zeal in doing good, they can reconcile themselves to drink the nasty wash and slops carted about from the Collect: . . . Take the matter into consideration, and resolve every man for himself, to leave no stone unturned to have this grand object of watering carried thro. Stick to it, until you do it.—Work every mother's Son, until the noble job is done.—For plague will make a yearly slaughter until you furnish better water.—Then New-York will be as famous as old Rome was, and the other cities may learn from us how to do clean things."—*Com. Adv.*, S 5, 1798. See also De Voe, *Market Book*, 268.

The common council appoints a committee to assist the health 10 commissioners "during the present sickness in the City." They are authorised "to take such Measures for the Relief of the sick & indigent and also to employ such Persons under them in the execution of the Business and also to direct such Physicians to attend the indigent sick as to them shall appear necessary & proper & to make the necessary arrangements with the Health Commiss^rs with respect to the admission of sick Persons at Belle Vue Hospital." The common council will defray all expenses incurred by the committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 467–68. The expenditures of the committee, prior to Dec. 3, totalled $4,600; on that date a payment of £399:8:11 was authorized "for Ball^ce of their Acc^t."—*Ibid.*, II: 469, 473, 476, 483.

Sometime between this date and Nov. 13, the *Diary and Mercantile Advertiser* (see Mr 20, 1797) became simply the *Mercantile Advertiser*.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 408. *Cf.* Early Newspapers, II: 419. 13

"This Day poor Greenleaf died, and Mr. Beache of Philadelphia 14 Sunday last [Sept. 9]. Two Printers gone."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 206.

The yellow fever "now rages, in different degrees, at Newbury- 15 port — Portsmouth — Portland — Providence — Newport — New-London — New-York — Philadelphia — and, reports state, that some of the more southern places have been visited by an epidemic—We hear no more about the sickness in Albany—It is on the decline at Boston."—*N. Y. Spectator*, S 19, 1798. A writer in the same issue of the *Spectator*, who subscribes himself "Theorist," treats at length of the causes of yellow fever, as he conceives them. His treatise begins thus: "This dreadful disease baffles all our skill and ingenuity; reason cannot discover its principles, nor account for its operations, no further proof of our ignorance is necessary than the many and various opinions we have about its origin and cure. And its great mortality under our most skilful Physicians."—*Ibid.*, S 19, 1798.

Thomas Greenleaf having died (see S 14), his papers, *Argus*, 16 *Greenleaf's New Daily Advertiser*, and *Greenleaf's New York Journal & Patriotic Register*, are suspended. The *Argus* was resumed on Nov. 5 (*q.v.*), and the *Journal* on Nov. 7 (*q.v.*), by Ann Greenleaf.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 383, 434; Early Newspapers, II: 418, 424.

Dr. S. L. Mitchill writes from New York to Noah Webster: 17 "New York this time has got a plague indeed. The Scourge is applied severely and cuts deep. I am satisfied more if possible than ever of its local origin. Nobody now talks of importation. It seems to be admitted on all sides to be a home-bred Pestilence. The Inhabitants have really poisoned their City by the accumulation of Excrement, putrid Provisions, and every unclean thing. There is besides this however certainly another cause which is

1798 Sept. 17 the Predisposition to this Disease induced by gross Animal Diet and long use of strong malt liquors, Wines and distilled Spirits. I have witnessed so many instances of it, that I am satisfied, if some of our citizens breathed an Air as pure and balmy as the breezes of Eden, they would engender this Sickness by their way of Life. They would breed it within them. To get the better of these Visitations will therefore require more than municipal Regulations. An alteration and a considerable one too, of Housekeeping and modes of Life will be necessary. . . .

"The daily reports you see in the Advertiser. Three of the Papers have stopped. Among the late deaths are those of Judge Cozine, whose death was published some time before it actually happened; he died however about 8 or 9 hours after the paragraph appeared. of Dr Scandella, the Italian Traveller, who was taken sick the day before his intended departure for Europe. He lodged at the Tontine Coffee-House. The Keeper finding him sick was about to send him away when Dr E. H. Smith entered on a Visit of friendship. He took him home, where he yesterday died, notwithstanding all the assiduities of friendship and the utmost exertion of our professional Skill. of Peter McDougall; John H. Remsen & John B. Jones. The French escape as usual, and I believe the Negroes have a slighter form of it. Poor Smith is sick himself. He was moved from Pine St last night to Mr Seth Johnsons, very unwell—He has been much fatigued. I hope to find him better this Morning." (Dr. Smith died of the fever two days later, an obituary appearing in the Sept. 22 issue of the *Spectator*.)—Letter of Dr. S. L. Mitchill to Noah Webster, among Noah Webster MSS., in N. Y. P. L. Dr. Mitchill was a professor in Columbia College and, under date of Nov. 4, 1797, had written to Dr. James Haworth, "Radcliffian Travelling Physician from the University of Oxford," emphasizing the value of lime as a purifying agent. In the counties of England and parts of France where calcareous earth abounds the population is healthy, fairly free from plague and if they are beset by pestilence the mortality is very low. In the county of Perth in Scotland the ague used to abound but a lucky accident led to the discovery of the efficacy of lime on that soil not only in "increased productiveness of the land" but also in "greater wholesomeness of the air," the ague disappearing. In America the analogy follows. "The site of New-York is a sandy loam, or gravel, except that part where the plague has usually prevailed hitherto, which is built upon salt meadow, miry swamp, and rotten trash. . . . There are local causes enough to engender the worst forms of distemper, as happened at the famous assizes in Oxford, where the filth, accumulated around the wretched criminals in prison, generated pestilential matter enough to poison a considerable number of the court and attendants."—*Medical Repository*, Vol. II, No. I, Article X. Perhaps it was Dr. Mitchill who subscribed himself "A Physician" to a "Communication" appearing in the *Spectator* of Sept. 22. The writer says: "We are sorry to say that many of the streets are particularly offensive at this moment; that the water stagnating in many of them, is highly putrid—examine its color, it is bilious, and of a rancerous appearance, affording every moment a poisonous vapor, which preys on the vital spark of all who are exposed to its atmosphere. . . . Would it not be practicable to have the gutters in our streets frequently strewed with a sufficient quantity of quick lime? This, we presume, would be a powerful source of destruction to the contagion."—*N. Y. Spectator*, S 22, 1798.

" Through fear of robbers and incendiaries, the common council orders that the city watchmen be doubled, in consequence of so many inhabitants leaving town because of the sickness prevalent in the city.

Persons carrying the dead are not permitted to walk on the sidewalks close to the houses.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 468–69.

19 In a "Communication" to the *N. Y. Spectator*, "Centinel" says: "This city is now infested by some of the most unfeeling and detestable villains that ever existed. While every virtuous mind is filled with sympathetic sorrow for the general gloom spread over our city, by the pestilence which scourges its inhabitants, there are daemons watching every opportunity to destroy our property by fire and robbery. Those of our inhabitants who have not fled, should be alert and vigilant in detecting and frustrating the nefarious plans which are laid for our destruction. . . . Citizens! be on your guard, and assisted by our faithful and vigilant watchmen, I have no doubt but we shall avoid the pit that has been dug for the ruin of our city."—*N. Y. Spectator*, S 19, 1798.

Sept. 22 "In consequence of the continuance, and we are sorry to say, increase, of the prevailing Epidemic," the *Spectator* announces: "We are under the necessity of printing but half a sheet."—*N. Y. Spectator*, S 22, 1798.

26 Gov. Jay writes to Pres. Adams, with reference to the law of Aug. 27 (*q. v.*), which appropriates not more than $150,000 towards the defence of the city and port of New York, to be expended under the direction of the president, that he has "lately obtained on loan 100,000 dollars of the above-mentioned sum," and submits to the president "whether, as Major General Hamilton [see Ag 30] is a national officer in whom great confidence may be reposed, it would not be expedient to authorize him to concert with me the plan of laying out this money to the best advantage and to appoint him to superintend the execution of it. I think it would be best that I should leave the money in the Bank of New York, and appoint a proper person to audit and keep the accounts of the expenditures directed from time to time by General Hamilton relative to the works, and pay them as they become due by checks on the bank."—*Corresp. and Pub. Papers of John Jay*, IV: 250.

" The inmates of the debtors' jail issue an address to the public. At a time when a "mortal contagion" is raging and when "the destroying angel hovers over the city, with his sword unsheathed, and a pestilence walks in darkness and at noonday, levelling all distinctions of men: We, the prisoners, beg leave to present you our unhappy and deplorable situation, not doubting but we shall meet that humanity and attention of which the citizens of New-York are on all occasions, so liberal. Confined within the walls of an unhealthy and loathsome prison—deprived of the necessaries of life—our wives and children daily falling victims to the epidemic or starving for want of our aid—The fever already among us, which in some instances, has proved mortal, and threatens instant death to all—The principal part of our Creditors and Attorneys dispersed thro the country—The Sheriff's office shut, and all public business at an end; and We left alone to starve or die with the yellow fever—are calamities which we presume calls loudly on humanity for relief!"—*N. Y. Spectator*, S 26, 1798.

29 Bellevue has been enlarged to accommodate the numerous yellow fever patients. The newspapers have frequently referred to the hot and wet summer and bad drainage as the probable causes. —*N. Y. Spectator*, S 29, 1798.

" In connection with the epidemic of yellow fever, Noah Webster contributes to the *Spectator* an article on pestilential diseases. He lays down the general principles that "Pestilential diseases of all kinds usually *originate* where they *exist*;" they are "progressive in their malignity, and several of them usually follow in a series or order;" there are certain periods when the diseases "invade whole quarters of the globe nearly at the same time, and sometimes both hemispheres;" and the duration of these periods "is various, from five to ten, fifteen and even twenty years." After tracing the history of the yellow fever scourges in America, Webster declares that "it is rare for cities between the latitudes of 32 and 45 to escape malignant pestilential diseases for 30 years, at any one time," but adds: "Great good effects however may be brot by introducing different modes of constructing our houses—by changes in diet and habits of bathing, and by the use of fresh running water in cities. The water beneath a city should never be used for drink. . . . Our present mode of building cities, and our present habits of living, will not suffer us to escape pestilence. We are precisely in the latitude most obnoxious to autumnal pestilence; and if New-York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore continue to increase on the present mode of construction till they equal cities of the first or second rate in Europe, it is their inevitable doom to be ravaged with the plague, as often as Cairo or Constantinople. . . .

"There is nothing new in the horrors of the present plague. The same scenes have happened in every period of a few years, from the days of Homer. . . . The present sickness will subside and soon be forgotten, and men will proceed in the same round of folly and vice. All our habits will continue—and the same practice of piling together buildings, accumulating filth, and destroying fresh air, and preparing new and more abundant materials for pestilence, which will continue to assume greater virulence and to prove more destructive to human life, in proportion to the magnitude of our cities. If more wisdom should be exerted in America, it will be a glorious but an unexpected event."—*Spectator*, S 29.

1798 Sept. 29 1798. In 1799, Webster published, in New York, a work entitled: *A brief history of epidemic and pestilential diseases; with the principal phenomena of the physical world, which precede and accompany them, and observations deduced from the facts stated.* A testimony to the thoroughness with which he prepared himself for this work is the collection of letters on the subject written to him by eminent physicians from many localities. These are preserved among the Noah Webster MSS. in the N. Y. P. L., and they have been frequently quoted in the Chronology.

" That there is an alarm-bell in the cupola of the federal hall is apparent from a news report stating that it is rung on this day for a fire.—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, O 1, 1798.

30 Gardiner Baker, proprietor of the New York Museum, dies at Boston.—*Daily Adv.*, O 5, 1798. The museum was continued by Mrs. Baker.—See Mr 11, 1799.

Oct. 2 There are not so many deaths as yesterday, but the sickness still rages. The deaths are now "mostly in Rutger's and Delancy's Ground."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 207.

" The common council orders payment of $40 for the relief of indigent families from St. Domingo.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 473. On Nov. 5, $80 was paid for the relief of the "St Domingo Refugees."—*Ibid.*, II: 478. See, further, Ja 27, 1800.

7 Trinity, the only church open in the city, contains only about 40 persons. It is hoped the fever is nearly over.—*Jour. of Hugh Gaine*, II: 208.

19 The fort on Governor's Island "has assumed the appellation of 'Fort Jay'," and is in command of Capt. Frye. When Gen. Pinckney, the late envoy to France, recently arrived in the harbour, this fort gave him a federal salute.—*Porcupine's Gaz.* (Phila.), O 20, 1798.

30 From Aug. 20 to Oct. 30, there were 1,903 deaths in New York, 1,310 being from yellow fever. About 2,400 persons have been fed daily by public and private bounty.—*Columbia Centinel* (Boston), N 10, 1798.

Nov. 5 Taxes have not been collected during the prevalence of the fever; the city treasury is exhausted; and the watchmen, lamplighters, and others, remain unpaid. The common council, therefore, orders that the treasurer negotiate a further loan (of not over $5,000) from the Bank of New York.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 477.

" The common council orders that Charles Loss and Jas. C. Lawrence be appointed city surveyors as soon as they become naturalized citizens of the United States.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 477. Loss qualified, and was duly appointed on May 13, 1799 (*q.v.*).

" Ann Greenleaf resumes the publication of her deceased husband's paper, the *Argus. Greenleaf's New Daily Advertiser* (see S 16).—Early Newspapers, II: 418; Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 383.

7 Publication of *Greenleaf's New York Journal & Patriotic Register* (see S 16) is resumed by Ann Greenleaf.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 434. The paper was discontinued with the issue of March 8, 1800 (*q.v.*).

8 The guns on the Battery (see Ag 24) are tested with a service charge, under the direction of Col. Stevens.—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, N 9, 1798.

9 Joseph de la Croix (or Delacroix), the confectioner and caterer, of the Vauxhall Garden, 112 Broadway, advertises that "the New Circus, now Pantheon," is fitted out "in a very commodious manner; a floor being fixed of the same height as the stage which is at present 100 feet long, and therefore may serve for the representation of plays and concerts, balls, public entertainments; also horse and foot, military exercise, as the floor can be removed when necessary. . . . Four large stoves are placed to heat the theatre. . . . Shortly a subscription will be opened on the same plan as the city and junior assemblies. . . ." Wines and liquors are to be obtained on the premises.—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, N 9, 1798. See also N 24.

17 Sir John Temple, British consul-general to "the Northern States of America," dies at New York.—*Columbian Centinel* (Boston), N 24, 1798.

19 "The late improvement on the post road thro West Chester, is an interesting object. The distance from Harlaem to East Chester is shortened 3 or 4 miles by means of the new bridge; but what is of more consequence, the goodness of the new road makes a greater difference. It is without hills or stones, and the finest road in this part of the country. . . ."—*Com. Adv.*, N 19, 1798. Nov. 19

The Medical Society has appointed a committee to investigate the causes, progress, and probable means of preventing a return of the yellow fever. The common council now does the same.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 481. For the city committee's report, see Ja 21, 1799. "

The common council appoints a committee "to obtain from the Representatives of Casimir Th: Gœrick dec[d] late one of the City Surveyors [see D 11, 1797] such Maps Minutes & Papers as may be of public Use."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 482. See D 3.

Joseph Delacroix advertises that "the formerly New Circus, now Pantheon," is completed, and will be opened on Nov. 26 (instead of the 25th) in commemoration of the evacuation of New York by the British. "There will be given a Concert and Ball . . .; the room is large enough for five setts of country dances; . . . spectators may take possession of the boxes. . ., and eight small rooms are furnished near the Theatre for the reception of company. . . . The Theatre will represent a view of Broadway, the background of which will be seen transparently; the evacuation of New York; the ancient Fort will fire a salute of 16 guns on the arrival of our well-beloved Washington; the scene will then change. . . . To conclude with a band of warlike music and a discharge of cannon." 24

Delacroix also proposes, for the winter season, to make "the Pantheon, formerly New Circus," convenient for every sort of public entertainment. Subscriptions are opened to "the Merchants Assembly," at $12.00, limited to a membership of 200. Twelve balls will be given during the season, the members themselves to choose the managers. He proposes a similar subscription for "the Young Gentlemen of this city." He adds that "The Pantheon will often vary in its scenery and decorations."—*Daily Adv.*, N 24, 1798.

For the public celebration on this Evacuation Day, the city paid $160.31 for gunpowder and £41:15 (to Bardin) for the public dinner.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 484. 25

"We understand that Monday next [D 3, *q.v.*] is appointed for the [re-]opening of the New [Park] Theatre, new modled, finished and decorated in a style as superb as it is new, and altogether unparallel'd on this continent. The Company, we are told, forms a mass of varied power and excellence, which when directed by a man who can have no personal biass to sway him from the grand object of affording satisfaction to the public, may be expected to produce as much and as excellent Theatric entertainment as we have at any time experienced. . . . The musical department we are pleased to be informed will be conducted by Mr. Hewit, whose abilities are well known to the public and justly appreciated."—*N. Y. Spectator*, D 1, 1798. 28

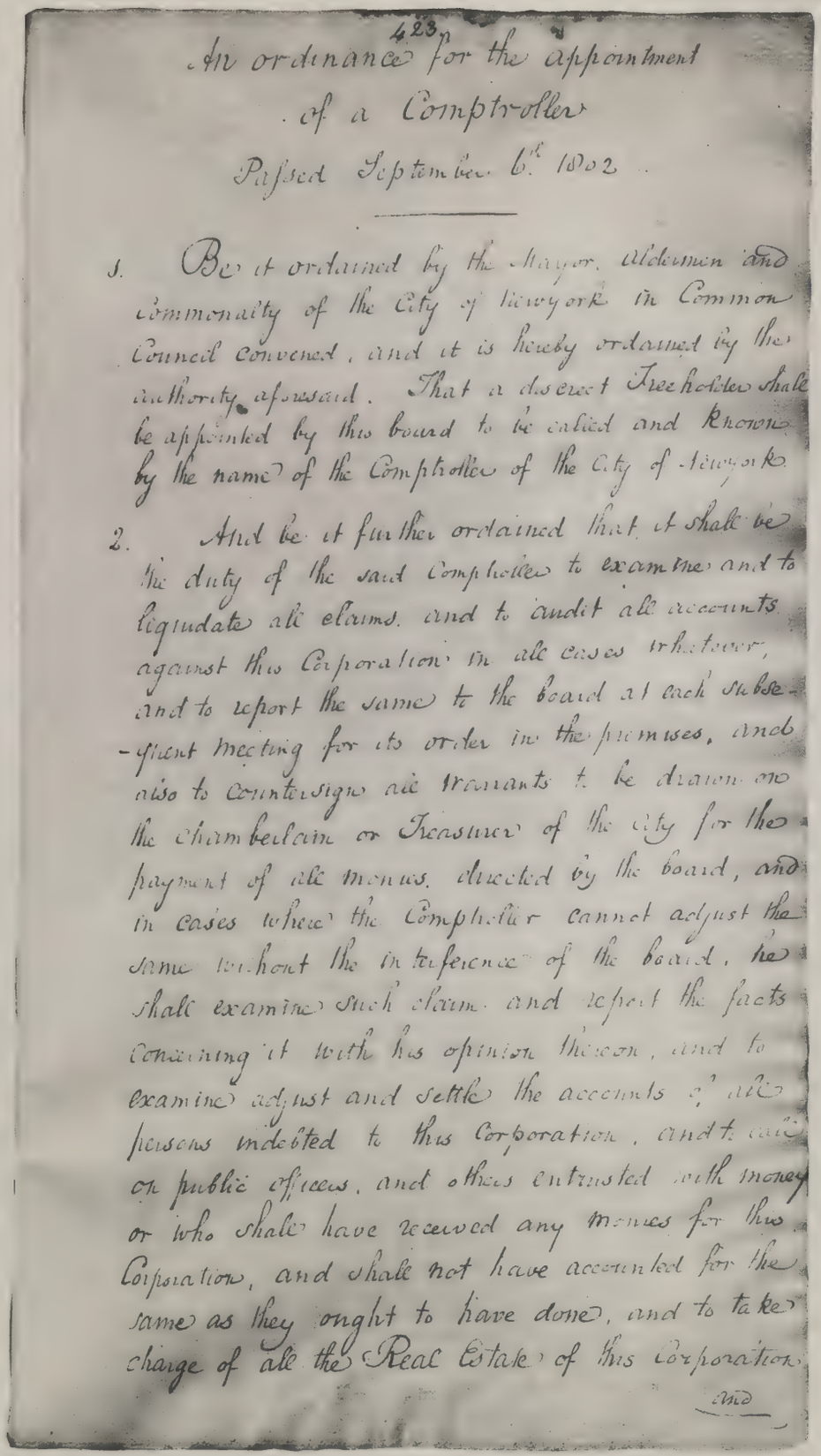
"The New [Park] Theater, in this City, was opened last evening [D 3] for the entertainment of the public. The decorations which the interior of this edifice has lately received, have rendered it by far the most superb and stately spectacle to which Americans have been hitherto admitted. The dimensions of the hall, the spaciousness and central situation of the stage, the commodious distributions of the seats, the profusion of light and the magnificent display of painting and architecture in the casements, the columns and the cupola, are adapted to afford the utmost delight to a judicious spectator. Dec. 3

"The stage is supported by double columns on each side; their pedestals and shafts are painted with uncommon delicacy, and exhibit a vivid resemblance of variagated marble. The base is Attic and the capital adorned with the foliage of the Corinthian order. The entablature by which they are surmounted, is enriched with sculpture. . . .

"A continuation of the pedestal, in a semi-eliptical form, constitutes the front of the lower range of boxes, which are sixteen in number. . . .

"The second tier of boxes are twelve in number, a gallery being substituted in place of the four opposite the stage. . . .

"Above these, conforming to the area of the Pit, arises a vaulted cieling or dome. . . . The surface is an azure scene, interspersed with floating clouds, between which celestial forms are visable. In the front, a Medallion of Washington appears, sustained by an Eagle. The bird is grasping the emblems of abundance and is accompanied by Genii, who suspend their wreaths and garlands, over and around the bust.



An ordinance for the appointment of a Comptroller

Passed September 6th 1802

1. Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Newyork in Common Council convened, and it is hereby ordained by the authority aforesaid. That a discreet Freeholder shall be appointed by this board to be called and known by the name of the Comptroller of the City of Newyork

2. And be it further ordained that it shall be the duty of the said Comptroller to examine and to liquidate all claims and to audit all accounts against this Corporation in all cases whatever, and to report the same to the board at each subsequent meeting for its order in the premises, and also to countersign all warrants to be drawn on the Chamberlain or Treasurer of the City for the payment of all monies directed by the board, and in cases where the Comptroller cannot adjust the same without the interference of the board, he shall examine such claim and report the facts containing it with his opinion thereon, and to examine adjust and settle the accounts of all persons indebted to this Corporation, and to all public officers, and others entrusted with money or who shall have received any monies for this Corporation, and shall not have accounted for the same as they ought to have done, and to take charge of all the Real Estate of this Corporation

and

PAGE OF THE MS. MINUTES OF THE COMMON COUNCIL CONTAINING ORDINANCE APPOINTING FIRST COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY, SEPT. 6, 1802. SEE P. 1393.

1798 Dec. 3 "Over the stage and each range of boxes hangs a canopy of green and gold. This assemblage of splendid and graceful objects is made to strike the eye with uncommon force by means of a glass chandelier, containing sixteen lights, depending from the centre of the dome and by fifteen lustres, disposed around it. No expense has been spared to render the illumination of this fairy scene compleat. The number of lights, exclusive of those employed on the stage and in the orchestra, amounts to seventy six.

"The curtain is not unworthy to accompany the rest of the embellishments. It is of blue mohair fringed with gold; in the centre is the lyre of the muses, surrounded with the usual symbols; a ribband floats below, in which the scope of the theatrical limitation is conveyed in these words:

" 'To hold the Mirror up to Nature.' "

"On the whole it may safely be asserted that nothing in America or Europe surpasses the interior of this edifice in the fitness of its arrangement, for the purpose for which it [is] designed, and in its power to delight judicious spectators, by the embellishments of painting and architecture."—*Com. Adv.*, D 4, 1798. See D 14. The actual cost of the theatre amounted to more than $179,000.—Brown, *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, I: 12.

" The common council refers to the street committee a letter from Mr. Mangin, one of the city surveyors, "on the Subject of the Contract [see D 11, 1797], entered into by him & Mr Gœrick decd, to make a Survey & Map of this City."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 482–83. See F 4, 1799.

" A letter from Nicholas J. Roosevelt (see My 15, 1797) "on the Subject of supplying this City with Water" is read in common council and referred to the committee on that subject.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 483. See D 12.

" The common council refers to the health committee a letter from Chas. Wilson Peale (see Je 25), proposing to sell to this board "his patent Right of erecting Chimnies & fire Places according to his newly invented Plan, within the Limits of this City."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 483. On Dec. 17, the board agreed to the committee's report that the city take the assignment of the patent and pay Peale $500.—*Ibid.*, II: 485. This amount was paid on Dec. 17.—*Ibid.*, II: 487.

4 Richard Bayley, the health officer, in a long letter to the common council, gives the history of "the pestilential disease which has lately prevailed in this city." He presents a retrospect of events "which have annually taken place in this city during the warm months since the year 1795." He shows where the yellow fever broke out, the weather conditions, and what ordinances should be in operation to establish cleanliness.—From the original letter (endorsed "read & filed Decr 27th 1798") in metal file No. 15, city clerk's record-room.

5 During the various changes in name and management of Ricketts's New Circus, Ricketts himself had been on tour. A news item was published Nov. 24 contradicting a report that he had broken his neck in Canada, "in taking his surprising leap over 20 soldiers with fixed bayonets;" and stating that he had arrived in Albany on his way to New York—*Com. Adv.*, N 24, 1798. Now he advertises "Ricketts' Circus," which he intends to open on Dec. 6 for the coming season. "Stoves are erected in different parts of the House to render it comfortably warm."—*Ibid.*, D 5, 1798; *Daily Adv.*, D 4, 5, 6, 1798. His advertisement does not appear again, and this is the last record we find of him in New York. His circus in Philadelphia was destroyed by fire Dec. 17, 1799.—*Argus*, D 23, 1799, citing the *Aurora;* and see Greenwood, *The Circus* (1909), 90. It was not his New York circus or pantheon (as stated in Vol. I, p. 385) which burned.

12 The common council receives a letter from Judge Cooper of Otsego County "proposing on a Contract to lay Pipes in the Streets to convey Water through this City," and refers it to the "Committee on that Subject."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 484. See D 17.

14 "Hamlet was last evening [Dec. 14] received at our Theatre with those demonstrations of pleasure which has uniformly attended the representations of it, since the principal character has been in possession of Mr. [Thomas] Cooper. . . .

"It gives pleasure to the friends of literature to observe the Theatre, this season, takes precedence of all other amusements. We hope every exertion will be made to keep alive the favourable impressions which the late exhibitions have made on the public."—*N. Y. Spectator*, D 19, 1798. See Mr 20, 1799.

Dec. 17 Joseph F. Mangin, in a letter to the common council, explains the circumstances of a demand made upon him by "the gentleman charged to make the plan of the Harbour of New York," who wanted from Mr. Mangin "the map of the City;" and how he refused, because he was busy for the city in completing the map begun by Mr. Goerck. He says, of the map of the city, that "this is not the plan of the City such as it is, but such as it is to be."—From the original letter, in metal file No. 15, city clerk's record-room. Mangin's letter refers to a demand made on him "by Mr. Loss the engineer surveyor" for the use of "the unfinished survey & Plan of this City which he and Mr. Goerck, decd contracted to make. . . ." The board considers the demand improper, and directs that Mr. Loss be allowed "the use of the survey and Maps in the clerks office of the water Lots on the East and Hudsons Rivers."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 485. The Goerck-Mangin Plan is reproduced and described as Pl. 70, Vol. I.

" The members of the committee appointed "to investigate the Subject of supplying the City of New York with Water" report that they "incline to the Opinion that the Bronx River will afford a copious supply of pure and wholesome Water," and that "They incline also to think that the Plan suggested by Doctor Joseph Brown [see Jl 2] for conveying the Waters of that River, is with some few variations, the most eligible that can be adopted." They suggest "that Mr Weston who has been the Engineer for the Canal Companies in this State and whose abilities are well known, be requested to examine that River with the situation of the Grounds to be employed in the Aqueduct and . . . to report his Opinion to the Corporation with the requisite Plans & Estimates." The members also report that they are persuaded that "the Undertaking ought to be pursued by and under the Controul of the Corporation as the immediate Representatives of the Citizens in general." To effect this they recommend "That an Act be prepared & presented to the Legislature, investing the Corporation with the Powers necessary to effect the great End they have in view and granting them the Monies arising from the Tax upon Sales at Auction in the said City with such further Aid as the Legislature may think proper to enable them . . . to defray the expences incident to the Undertaking." After hearing this report the common council orders that the mayor write to Mr. Weston (see Ja 17, 1799) and that the recorder prepare the law mentioned (see D 27).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 486–87; King, *Memoir of the Croton Aqueduct* (1843), 90–91. See also D 24.

23 Gouverneur Morris returns to New York on his recall from his post as minister to France, and takes "lodgings in the Government House;" he was entertained by friends for some days before he retired to his home at Morrisania.—*Diary and Letters of Gouverneur Morris* (1888), II: 377; Sparks, *Life of Morris*, I: 476.

24 The common council orders "that 500 Copies of the Proceedings of this Board [see D 17] together with Doctor Browns Memoir [see Jl 2] on the subject of supplying this City with Water, be printed in Pamphlets."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 489. Payment of £17:17 for these was made to John Furman.—*Ibid.*, II: 493.

" The budget of expenses for the city and county of N. Y. to be raised by tax in 1799, if authorised by the legislature, amounts to $150,000.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 488.

27 Recorder Richard Harison presents to the board three bills, one "for raising Monies by Tax to defray the public Expences of this City," another "for amendg the Act for the better settlement & support of the Poor," and a third "for supplying this City with pure & wholesome Water" (see D 17). These are approved and ordered to "be delivered to the Representatives of this City & County in the Legislature with a Request under the Common Seal that they obtain the passing of the said Bills into Laws."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 490. See F 25, 1799.

31 A statement is prepared showing the "Tonnage Employed in the port of New York for the years 1797 & 1798 with a Comparative statement between the 2 years Ending Each the 31st December." It gives the tonnage by countries, and grand totals.—See miscellaneous "N. Y. City MSS., 1761–1800," in N. Y. H. S.

" * The report of the committee on fortifications and the military committee shows a total expense, since June 29 (*q. v.*), of $57,242.65, for building four batteries, mounting artillery, procuring military stores, building arsenals, and surveying the harbour. The report is signed by Alexander Hamilton, Ebenezer Stevens, John B. Coles, Gabriel Furman, and John Bogert.—See the original statement of accounts, in metal file No. 17, city clerk's record-room.

1799

— Prior to this year, Watts Street was laid out.—See Pl. 70, Vol. I; L. M. R. K., III: 1012; and Ag 30, 1802.

— Prior to this year, Cherry St. was extended to East St. (the river).—Pl. 70, Vol. I. See 1730; My 28, 1790; and 1797; also L. M. R. K., III: 996; Pls. 174, 175, Vol. III.

— In this year, the legislature appointed commissioners to procure a new site for quarantine. They selected 30 acres, belonging to St. Andrew's Church, at what is now Tompkinsville, Staten Island.—Morris, *Mem. Hist. of S. I.*, II: 375.

— ". . . They have forced the Hudson back about 200 feet by encasements composed of large trunks of trees, sunk with an enormous weight of stones. On all sides new houses are raising and streets extending. . . . The whole number of streets is 137, the principal of which are Front, Water, Pearl, William, Nassau, Greenwich, Wall, Broad street, and Broad Way. Broad Way is the principal street in this city for beauty, it begins at the Battery and runs in a direct line to what is called Sandy Hill, an extent of two miles, crossing 24 streets and 4 lanes. There are also 12 public slips for the accommodation of coasting vessels, . . .—29 Wharves,—and 5 Docks for the accommodation of ships of any burden, a navy yard, and a number of private yards for ship building. That part of the city which in 1788 [evidently error for 1778], was buried in ruins [see Ag 3, 1778], is now wholly covered with elegant brick houses. . . .

"The number of places for public worship, are three for Presbyterians, five for Episcopalians, one of which has lately received the addition of an excellent chime of bells, four for Baptists, two for Scotch Presbyterians, one for the Associate Presbyterians, three for the Dutch reformed, one for German Calvinists, one for German Lutherans, one for English Lutherans, three for Methodists, one for Quakers, one for French Protestants, one for Universalists, one for Independents, one for Moravians, one for Roman Catholics, and one Synagogue. Besides these, there is the college, gaol, New Almshouse, an extensive building, house of Correction . . . : there are also three public clocks, as well regulated as any in Europe. The city is accommodated with five markets in different parts which are furnished with a great plenty and variety of provisions in neat and excellent order. . . .

". . . except that of Rhode-Island and Portland, in the district of Maine, the harbour of New-York, which admits ships of any burthen, is the best in the United States.

"This city is esteemed the most eligible situation for commerce in the United States. . . . But in the staple commodity (flour) Pennsylvania and Maryland have exceeded it—the superfine flour of those States commanding a higher price than that of New-York; not that the quality of the grain in this State is worse, but because greater attention is paid in those States to the inspection and manufacture of that article. . . .

"New York is the gayest place in America; the ladies in the richness and brilliancy of their dress, are not surpassed in any city in the United States, not even in Charleston, South-Carolina, which has heretofore been called the center of the *beau monde*. . . .

"The number of inhabitants in the city and county of New-York, which in 1756 was 10,821 amounts now to above 70,000. . . .

"Societies for improvement in knowledge or humanity in this state are rapidly increasing: in the city of New York are the following societies. 'The society for promoting useful knowledge.' This society is upon an establishment similar to the philosophical societies in Europe and America, but it is not incorporated. The members meet once a month. Secondly, 'The society for the manumission of slaves and protecting such of them as have been or may be liberated.' This society meets once a quarter. Both of these societies consist of gentlemen of the first character in the city, and of some in other parts of the state. Besides these there is a marine society, a mechanic society, incorporated by law, a society for the relief of poor debtors confined in gaol, a manufacturing society, an agricultural society lately established, of which the members of the legislature are *ex officio* members, a medical society, a humane society, and a society for the support of a new and beneficial establishment, the lying in hospital, which was lately incorporated by the state legislature. . . .

"The building [the college], which is only one third of the intended structure, consists of an elegant stone edifice, three complete stories high, with four stair cases, twelve apartments in each, a chapel, hall, library, museum, anatomical theatre, and school of experimental philosophy."—From *New and Complete System of Universal Geography*, by John Payne (1799), IV: 302–4, 309, 314. 1799 —

"In 1798 [error for 1799], when they were digging in Broadway to lay the Manhattan pipes, by the south corner of Wall-street they dug up a large square post." A man born in 1695 (103 years before) said he "remembered seeing one of the city gate-posts stand there, and said this was the bottom of the post."—Grant Thorburn's *Reminiscences* (1845), 215. —

In this year, there were published, in Phila., the legal papers in a claim for his estate, instituted by the Rt. Rev. Chas. Inglis, D.D. (formerly rector of Trinity Church, New York, and at this time bishop of Nova Scotia), which claim, in 1798–9, he endeavoured to establish before the commissioners for carrying into effect the 6th article of the "Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation" between Gt. Britain and the United States (see N 19, 1794). —

In this year, Peter Maverick engraved from a survey and drawing by Goerck & Mangin, city surveyors, an official plan of the city of New York. See Vol. I, Pl. 70. —

An interesting water-colour drawing of Broadway and Wall St. made in this year, by John Joseph Holland, showing Trinity Church, the City Hotel, etc., and owned by Trinity Corporation, is reproduced and described in Vol. I, Pl. 68-a. —

The common council decides that one commissioner of streets and roads is sufficient. His salary is fixed at $500 per year.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 492. See, however, Ap 10. Jan. 7

"For Sale or to Let, For 6 years, if not sold before February next. That remarkable Lot and large House, No. 112 Broadway, opposite the City Tavern, being 37½ feet front and 140 deep with a large stone cistern, a very large ice house, a fine garden of fruit trees, handsome water works. . . ."—*Daily Adv.*, Ja 9, 1799. This was Delacroix's "Vauxhall" or "Ice House Garden." It was not sold by Delacroix until 1836.—See F 15, 1796; F 22, My 2 and 20, Jl 4, 1797; My 1, 1798; Ag 8, 1799. 9

Mr. Weston, of Phila., on receiving Mayor Varick's letter requesting him to investigate the Bronx River as a source for supplying the city with water (see D 17, 1798), informs the common council "that he will repair to this City as soon as possible and engage in the Business."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 492–93. Weston was in the city on Feb. 4 (*q. v.*). 14

The common council permits Dr. Wm. Burrell "to give Lectures in the great Court Room in the City Hall on the subject of Epidemics and Contagion."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 493. "

A rumour that the common council has withdrawn from circulation the notes it has issued as a substitute for small change, has resulted in the refusal by many citizens to receive them in payment. The board orders that the clerk publish in the newspapers a contradiction of the rumour.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 493. "

In their annual report to the legislature, the inspectors of the state prison declare that they have established a "manufactory of shoes," and that 62 convicts "are employed in the various branches of this business." They report also: "The clothes for the prisoners have this year been all made in the house; and the women prisoners have been employed at sewing, washing, ironing, &c. &c. 15

"The work-shops in the prison-yards being now erected, and the appropriation made last session of the Legislature [see Mr 30, 1798] being supposed sufficient to finish the building, it is hoped in the spring, the prisoners will be mostly employed in shoe and nail making, &c. &c.

"In order to carry into effect the humane designs of the Legislature, the prisoners have been treated with humanity, in supplying them with wholesome provisions, cloathing, &c. &c. At the same time, rules have been established to promote cleanliness, regularity, industry and sobriety. . . .

"A hospital has been established, and a physician appointed, whose duty it is to attend twice every week, and an assistant resides in the prison, who compounds and administers the medicines under the direction of the physician. . . .

"It being generally from ignorance and corrupt manners that crimes proceed, a mitigation of punishment ought to be accompanied by a diffusion of knowledge . . .; under these impressions the Inspectors have supplied each prison room with a bible and

1799 Jan. 15 school books, by which means many that were quite ignorant on their coming into the prison, are now able to read the scriptures; and they also propose for them to instruct each other in evenings at writing and arithmetic; such indulgence however will depend on their own good behaviour. . . .

"The inspectors are of opinion, that the convictions for petit larceny are much encreased by the number of petty taverns and grog shops throughout the State, but particularly in the city of New-York; and it is much to be lamented that horse racing, cock fighting, and houses of ill fame are not more effectually suppressed, as they only serve to encourage idleness, gaming, drunkenness and many other vices, that engender small crimes, which lead to greater ones. . . ."—*Assemb. Jour.* (1799), 83–86.

16 A news item reads: "The publication, by order of the Common Council of this city, of Dr. Brown's Memoir of the utility and means of furnishing the city with water from the River Bronx [see Jl 2, 1798] is a proof of the candor of that Body, and must meet the approbation of every citizen. The Doctor has written with considerable ingenuity. It is to be wished that he had taken into consideration the effect of the extreme heat and cold to which the works must be exposed—An acqueduct twelve miles in length is liable to twelve times the accidents of an acqueduct of only one mile. It will demand a long time to execute; and to render the work permanent a much larger sum than he states; but were it to cost three times as much it must be done."—*Com. Adv.*, Ja 16, 1799. See Ja 18.

18 "The citizens of New-York, will learn with Satisfaction that an Engineer [William Weston] of great experience and abilities has been sent for by our corporation, in order to ascertain from actual survey, the practicability of introducing water into the city from Brunx's river. Should the bed of that stream be found to lie higher than the level of the City, we understand it is the determination of the Corporation to proceed to the important undertaking with as little delay as possible. In a measure that must combine such numberless conveniences, and incalculable benefits, as the one in contemplation, we believe every heart that wishes well to the City will cheerfully concur."—*Com. Adv.*, Ja 18, 1799. For a criticism of the plan to introduce water from the Bronx, see Ja 24.

21 The common council orders that a memorial, signed and sealed by the mayor, be presented to the legislature "praying that provision be made for repaying the $60,000 provided by this Board towards the fortifications lately erected for the Defence of this City."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 493. See Je 13 and 25, 1798. On Oct. 14, 1799, the mayor presented to the common council the state comptroller's warrant on the state treasurer for this amount with interest.—*Ibid.*, II: 577.

" "A Letter from John Kortright of Harlem covering a Release of a parcel of Ground purchased by himself & others of Elizabeth Waldron & John Waldron to open a Road of twenty feet wide from the Post Road to Meuttie Davids Vly on Hudsons River," is read in the common council meeting and referred to the road commissioner. The board directs that the parties be informed "that a Road of less than 60 feet wide cannot be accepted & worked at the public Expence."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 494. On Feb. 4, a letter on the subject from John P. Waldron was read and referred to a committee.—*Ibid.*, II: 510. This road cannot positively be identified. It does not seem to have been opened on these lines; and without doubt one of the streets of the old village of Manhattanville took its place. They were all 60 ft. wide.

" The common council, after a hearing, orders to be printed a report submitted by the joint committees of this board, the Chamber of Commerce, the Medical Society, and the commissioners of the health office, who were appointed (see N 19, 1798) "to investigate the causes of the pestilential disease which has lately prevailed in this City, and to suggest the best means to prevent its return." The causes, which are considered at length, were "Deep Damp Cellars and Filthy Sunken Yards," "Unfinished Water Lots," "Public Slips," "Sinks and Privies," "Burial Grounds," "Narrow Streets," "Sailors Boarding Houses and Tipling Houses," "Digging up Made Ground," "Putrid Substances," "Water," and "Tents" (the scarcity of which compelled the poorer inhabitants to stay in the infected parts of the city). For each of these causes suitable corrective measures are recommended.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 494–99.

This report was supplemented on Jan. 28 by an additional report, more in detail, and stronger and more specific in its recommendations. One recommendation was that "All empty carts, hackney coaches, or sleds for hire, standing in any of the streets, squares, or on wharves, south of Pearl and Cherry streets, or west of Greenwich street, shall . . ., be arranged one behind another, five feet distant from the kennels on each side, . . . so as to make foot passengers on the side-walks safe from vicious horses, leaving the middle part of such street, and the kennels free and open for cleansing." Jan. 21

Another was that "No cartman shall ride shavings, litter or straw, . . . otherwise than in sheaves or bundles without a tight box of four feet high, and six feet long, . . ."

Another: "The open space between Water street and the head of the Old Slip, is recommended as a proper place for the sale of ship's tackle and materials, earthen ware in crates, hogsheads or bulk, and every other place for the sale of those articles at auction, . . ."

Also: "In suggesting the means of removing the causes of pestilential diseases, we consider a plentiful supply of fresh water as one of the most powerful; and earnestly recommend that some plan for its introduction into this city, be carried into execution as soon as possible."

The common council thereupon ordered that the recorder prepare a law to be passed by the legislature granting adequate powers to this board to carry the proposed regulations into effect.—*Ibid.*, II: 500–8, 509. The original draft of the supplemental report, containing 15 folio pages, is preserved in metal file No. 19, city clerk's record-room.

The common council pays £445:14:2 for "an additional Building at Belle Vue Hospital."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 499. "

24 "A Citizen" addresses the following open letter to the city corporation: "Having heard that your honorable body have it in contemplation to supply this city with water, by means of diverting the course of Bronx river, I think it my duty to give all the information . . . respecting said river.—The Bronx does not contain a sufficient quantity of water for the supply of this city. From an accurate measurement it is found to contain 28 by 3½ inches in the months of July, August, September and October, when the greatest quantity of water will be necessary for supplying the inhabitants, and cleansing the city the river is often found to be below that estimate. This objection will be constantly increased with the growth of the city and its population. . . . In a pamphlet lately published by Dr. Brown, he asserts that the Bronx river has its principal source in a lake to the northward of the White Plains. I allow that it receives some contributions from the above mentioned lake; but do not grant that it has its principal source there. . . . I have been informed by . . . farmers living on the banks of the Bronx, that the stream twenty and thirty years ago, was almost as large again as it is at present, and if this be true the same causes which have diminished this river heretofore, will of course produce the same effect hereafter. . . . The water of this river has no pernicious qualities so far as I have been able to learn, but yet it is not used for culinary purposes, by those people who live on its banks, unless it is impossible to obtain spring water. . . . All the water in the Bronx river during the four dryest months in the year will not turn a water wheel of 20 feet diameter and 36 inch bucket, with force sufficient to throw the water 80 feet high, exclusive of furnishing a sufficient quantity for the use of the city. Since the Bronx cannot be brought to this city without pumps and engines, could not the same machinery with greater facility and less expence be erected in the vicinity of the Collick. If the water of the Collick itself is objected to wells sufficiently large might be made near its margin, which will remove that objection."—*Daily Adv.*, Ja 24, 1799. This was answered by a "Bronxite" on Jan. 30 (*q. v.*).

26 Chancellor Robert R. Livingston writes from Clermont to Thomas Jefferson concerning steam navigation or, as he says: "of an invention with which I have a few days past amused my leisure hours." This was two years before he met Robert Fulton in Paris, where the two became associated, two years after he had constructed a steamboat that was a failure, and one year after he had obtained from the legislature of the state of New York a grant of the right to navigate by steam the waters of the state (see Mr 27, 1798). Fulton's biographer refers to "Chancellor Livingston, who had, by his own experiments, approached as near success as any other person who before Fulton had attempted to navigate

1799 Jan. 26 by Steam."—Clarkson, *Biographical Hist. of Clermont or Livingston Manor* (1869), 121–23; Renwick, "Life of Robert Fulton," in Sparks' *Library of Am. Biog.* (N. Y., 1854), X: 62–63.

30 A "Bronxite," answering the letter of Jan. 24 (*q.v.*) concerning the disadvantages of the Bronx River as a source of water supply, says: "Will the citizen be good enough to inform the Corporation where it was that the accurate measurement of the Bronx was taken, when it turned out to be only 28 by three one half inches? . . . Mr Lorrilard has a snuff mill situated on the Bronx just below where Dr Brown recommends it to be diverted from its present channel. The Float Boards of his water wheel are five feet in length, the aperture of the penstock is four inches high and five feet in length—the head and fall of water six feet—during the dryest time of last Summer this mill was able to work twelve hours per day;—the water then that fell on this wheel and was discharged below it, was 34 cubical feet per second, which is 62 one half pounds per foot, is equal to 11,457,000 gallons in 12 hours—which is nearly forty times the quantity that is supposed to be necessary for the supply of New York at 300,000 gallons per day. . . . The Citizen winds up by recommended the City to be supplied out of that stinking mud-puddle the Collect, or as he calls it the Collick. I would advise him to make a little further alteration in the name, and call it Colic—it will then be descriptive of its effects. . . . P. S. Since writing the above I have seen a man who has resided within a few rods of the river Bronx, almost all the days of his life; he is now near sixty years of age, he says that he believes the Bronx to be full as copious now as it ever has been in his time—and that he has never heard it observed by his neighbours that it diminishes in quantity."—*Daily Adv.*, Ja 30, 1799.

31 "A Bell of immense size, together with a large Clock of a superior structure [see Ap 11, 1796], has come out per the Cheeseman, from London, for St. Paul's Church. The weight of the Bell we understand to be 3.3 C. The Church steeple is in readiness to receive them, and the citizens may shortly expect to be gratified with a display of their elegance and usefulness."—*Com. Adv.*, Ja 31, 1799. This clock did service until 1917, when it was replaced by a new one.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 24, 1917.

Feb. 4 Mayor Varick informs the common council that Mr. Weston (see Ja 14) has arrived at New York "to assist this Board with his Opinion & Advice on the subject of supplying this City with wholesome Water." The committee on that subject is thereupon ordered to "wait upon Mr Weston & communicate to him the Intentions of this Board."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 509–10. For Weston's report, see Mr 14.

On this day, also, a letter from Mr. Mangin "on the supplying of the City with Water" was read and referred to the committee. —*Ibid.*, II: 510.

" A payment of $500 is made by the common council to the administrator of the late Casimir Th. Gœrck "for his Moiety of the 2d payment on the Contract to make a Survey & Map of the City."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 510. For further references to the map, see Ap 10.

6 Wm. Byron advertises for sale the "White Conduit-House, the house adjoining on the north, four vacant lots to the south, and two on the rear to the west." The situation, he describes as "pleasant, airy and healthy, on the height of Broadway."—*Daily Adv.*, F 6, 1799. Having failed to secure a purchaser, Byron later offered the houses to let.—*Ibid.*, Jl 30, 1799. The White Conduit House and garden stood at the present 341 Broadway. A tavern had existed here since 1777.—See Mr 24, 1777.

7 Franklin and Johnson are the equestrian performers now advertised to appear, on Feb. 8, at the "Pantheon, or New Circus," on Greenwich St.—*Daily Adv.*, F 7, 1799. On Feb. 19, the advertisement announces: "In the course of the Pantomime, a View of *The United States Frigate*."—*Ibid.*, F 19, 1799. On the same day (*q.v.*), the building was advertised for sale or rent. Early in April, recitations or addresses were introduced in the programme.—*Daily Adv.*, Mr 30; *Com. Adv.*, Ap 2; *N. Y. Jour.*, Ap 3, 1799. Then tragedies became a feature.—*Com. Adv.*, Ap 20, 1799. On June 4, the old name of "Ricketts's Circus" was revived.—*N.Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Je 4, 1799. James Fennell was to open it as a summer theatre on June 17, his advertisement stating that "All kinds of Refreshments and other convenients will be found within the doors of the Pantheon" (*Daily Adv.*, My 25; *N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Je 12, 1799), but the opening was postponed (*ibid.*, Je 18, 1799). Other events are described in Greenwood, *The Circus* (1909), 98–101. For the last important occurrence this year in the history of this playhouse, see Ag 27, 1799. Feb. 7

Congress passes "An Act further to suspend the Commercial Intercourse between the United States and France, and the Dependencies thereof."—*Acts passed at the Third Session of the Fifth Congress of the U. S.* (printed by Samuel Green, New London, 1799), 4–7. 9

Hamilton writes from New York to Gov. Jay: "The survey of this port to the Narrows inclusively has been executed and the expense defrayed out of the funds of the Corporation. But it is interesting to the question of the defence of our port to have a survey of the bay below the Narrows to Sandy Hook. There are sand banks critically situated which merit consideration as proper sites for fortification. Such a survey was made under the direction of the British commanders and a Mr. Hill possesses a draft of that part of the bay. He will not take less for it than 800 dollars; am told the survey of the upper part cost 600 dollars. In proportion, that of the part below will be moderate at 800. . . ."—*Corresp. and Pub. Papers of John Jay*, IV: 254. 12

A New Yorker writes a long letter to a friend on the subject of the city's water supply. He says in part: "It seems to be generally allowed, that a greater supply of water is wanted in the city of New-York, than we have hitherto enjoyed, for the common wants of life, and for the purposes of extinguishing fires, and cleansing the streets. . . . 14

"It appears to be a generally adopted opinion, that we must go to some distant place to acquire this desideratum; and Bronx river is the present object of investigation. From this source, *if practicable*, it is expected the city will be supplied with a necessary quantity of water for drinking and culinary purposes." The writer here declares that it will be useless as well as unnecessary to bring the water from the Bronx into the city, because it is very unhealthy, and the supply from the Tea Water Pump is both pure and sufficient for drinking purposes. He then continues: "When Bronx river was first mentioned, it was generally supposed that the height of its source would enable us to bring it into town, by pipes, or an open canal, without the aid of steam engines; but, it appears now, that they must necessarily be used at Haerlem-river—*after the Bronx is brought there*—to raise it to a height, at two stations, of 80 feet above the level of the River. What a complicated business this will become, should it ever be adopted!

"The ground near the tea water pump, the vicinity of the white Conduit house, or Bunker's-hill, would give us springs, if wanted, . . . *but it is not wanted*—the inhabitants of New-York have already as much good water as they can use—when the town doubles its size, if one hundred tea water carts are not enough to supply it, establish two hundred—the spring will never fail us.

"That a copious supply of water is wanted to cleanse the city and extinguish fires, there can be no doubt. The means of acquiring this supply, are plain, simple, and can be put into immediate execution. Sea water is as good for this purpose as fresh; perhaps better. I would advise that a water tower should be erected on the East-River, above Corlear's-Hook, and another above the State-Prison, on the North-River, on the plan of the water tower at Somerset Stairs in London. . . . Two such structures would supply us with abundance of water."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, F 18, 1799.

The common council orders that as much of the public burying-ground (now Washington Sq.) as may be necessary be fenced with boards, and the rest with posts and rails; also that trees be planted in these grounds.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 512. On May 13, payment of £98:7:2 was made "for a Fence & plantg Trees at the City buryg Ground."—*Ibid.*, II: 545. Orders for completing the board fence were given on Ap 7, 1801 (*q.v.*). 18

"The New Circus, or Pantheon," situated in Greenwich St., is now offered for sale or to let for six years time, from the 25th March next. "Said Circus may be employed for a play house, horsemanship, or assembly room, there being a floor which can be put up and taken down at pleasure; also all sceneries necessary for comedies, tragedies, pantomimes, &c. There are rooms fronting the street in each corner of the house, suitable for families to live in, and having no communication with the other parts of the building. Also a stable that will accommodate twelve horses. . . ."—*Daily Adv.*, F 19, 1799. 19

The history of this playhouse through the rest of this year was marked by frequent changes.—See F 7, and Ag 27. See also a sketch, dated 1799, of the grounds occupied by the "Circus or

1799 Theatree," lying below Rector St., between Washington and
F 19 Greenwich Sts., in Bancker coll. (in N. Y. P. L.), box G-H, folder G.

25 Mayor Varick informs the common council "That on Friday last [Feb. 22] Mr Burr one of the Members from this City in the Assembly of the State together with John Murray Esqr as the President of the Chamber of Commerce, Gulian Verplanck Esqr as the President of the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States in this City, Peter H. Wendover as the President of the Mechanic Society together with Major General Hamilton and John Broome Esqr, . . . called on him and stated to him in the Presence of the Recorder, . . . that great difficulties had arisen in the minds of the Members of the Legislature touching the Powers requested to be vested in this Board, by the Bill for supplying this City with Water [see D 27, 1798] and the Bill for investing this Board with adequate Powers in relation to certain objects of importance to the Health of the City: that it was Problematical whether those Bills would Pass in the form Proposed and He therefore submitted the Propriety of this Board requesting the Legislature that if those Bills respectively should not be deemed Proper in the form by the Board, the Legislature should make such Provisions on the several Subjects thereof as to them should appear most eligible.

"That after some Conversation with Mr Burr and the other Gentlemen accompanying him the Recorder and himself requested that their Propositions might be stated in Writing to be communicated to the Board on this day." After the mayor had made this report, Recorder Harison presented "a paper without Signature which he stated to the Board he had received from Major General Hamilton as the Propositions for their consideration." The common council thereupon passed the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That before the Board proceed upon the said Propositions they ought to be sanctioned by the Signature of the parties recommending the same; And that the Nature and Circumstances of the Difficulties which have attended the several applications made on the behalf of this Board to the Legislature should also be stated.

"Resolved further that the above Resolution be communicated by Mr Burr and Major General Hamilton [see F 26] without delay; And as the objects above alluded to are of great importance to the welfare of the City, the Mayor be requested to call a special Meeting of this Board as soon as he shall receive the Proper communications in consequence of the above Resolution."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 514–15. So far as the minutes disclose, no bill for supplying the city with water had been introduced into either the senate or the assembly up to this time.—*Senate Jour.* (1799), 3–57; *Assemb. Jour.* (1799), 3–144. See F 26, 28; My 1.

" Isaac Man again petitions for payment for "a quantity of Pine Logs, furnished the Corporation on a Contract entered into in 1774 [*q.v.*, N 8], for Pipes to supply the City with Water." The members of the common council to whom his former petition was referred (see F 19, 1798), thereupon report "that from the great lapse of Time & the not being able to have recourse to the Books of Acct & Papers which were taken away by Mr Cruger the then Treasurer of the Corporation who joined the British Army & with them left this Country, they had not been able to obtain satisfactory Evidence of the delivery of the Pine Logs agreable to the said Contract nor of the payments which probably might have been made to Mr Man on acct thereof." After hearing this report the board determines that it is "their Duty as Trustees for the public to leave Mr Man to substantiate his Demand by a Suit at Law."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 515.

26 In reply to Mayor Varick's letter enclosing the resolutions of the common council on Feb. 25 (*q.v.*), Alexander Hamilton writes: "The Resolutions of the Common Council discover a mistake as to the Characters under which the Gentlemen named in them made their Communication to yourself and the Recorder. They did not pretend to appear in an official Capacity, but intended to be considered merely as private individuals.

"As such they gave information which they thought might be useful to the City. Specific Propositions in Writing were requested from not proposed by them—these were sent in an informal shape, because it was not meant to attach formality to their interposition. Having been digested by me as the Sum of a previous conversation among ourselves, I have no objection to authenticate them by my Signature—and I freely add that the changes in the Plan of the Corporation which they suggest have the full concurrence of my Opinion." In his summary of the "Propositions," Hamilton states Feb.
that in the corporation's plan for supplying the city with water, 26
the expense is to be defrayed by a grant from the legislature of the revenue arising from sales at auction (see D 17, 1798), and that it is very doubtful whether the legislature will grant this, "diminished as are some of the sources of revenue, on which it has for sometime relied." He also declares that even if the grant were made, the sum realized would fall far short of the requisite amount, "if the business be done on a Scale sufficiently extensive." As "it will Promote the Convenience of the Citizens and secure the final Success of the object to let in the aid of a Capital to be created by the voluntary contributions of individuals," the suggestion is made that "a Company be incorporated of all those who shall subscribe to the fund with a Capital not exceeding a Milion of Dollars to be composed of Shares of fifty Dollars each, the affairs of which to be managed by seven directors annually chosen by the Subscribers, except that the Recorder of the City for the time being shall always be one." The plan also includes a provision that the city corporation have the privilege of subscribing for any number of shares not exceeding a third, "to enable them to do which a Grant of the Auction duties to continue to be solicited, and a power to be asked to raise on the City an annual revenue equal to the interest and gradual reimbursement of the Principal of such additional Loans as may be found necessary." As a further argument for the formation of the company, Hamilton and his associates contend "that the Prompt and vigorous execution of what is to be done . . . will be better effected by Commissioners to be appointed for the special Purpose, than by a body whose attention must necessarily be engrossed and distracted by a great multiplicity of other avocations."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 517–19. See F 28.

Alexander Hamilton's letter of Feb. 26 (*q.v.*) and the plan of 28
having a company supply the city with water instead of its being done by the city corporation are read in common council, and a resolution is passed stating that, "altho' the members of this Board have not been unwilling to subject themselves to great trouble and responsibility from a sense of Duty, Yet having no private Motives to wish for any peculiar Agency in this business, they will be perfectly satisfied if the objects in View are pursued in any Way that the Legislature may think proper by which their fellow Citizens may be benefitted in the most easy, safe and effectual method, and the Charter rights of the City remain inviolate." A copy of this resolution, "together with the Papers and Proceedings of the Board relating to the Subject," is ordered to be sent to "such Members of the Board as are at present in the Legislature."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 520–21. See Mr 27.

The legislature passes "An Act to incorporate the Society of Mar.
the Lying-in Hospital of the City of New-York."—*Laws of N. Y.* 1
(1799), chap. 23 (Webster, III: 466).

An act of Congress creates the revenue flag of the U. S. For 2
description of this, and its later alteration, see Preble, *The Flag of the U. S.* (1880), 320–21.

A general post-office is established at the seat of government, "
under the direction of a postmaster-general.—*Laws of U. S.* (1799), chap. 149.

The common council reads and refers to the lamp committee 4
a communication regarding "A new Mode of constructing & placing Lamps in the Streets," which was "pre[se]nted by Mr Bitlinger."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 521.

An earlier proposal of this kind was made by one Thomas Whitney, of 40 William St., who wrote to the common council an undated letter regarding an improved method of constructing street lamps so that they would consume about half the quantity of oil then used,—which "by Mr Elsworth's acct amounts to 8 or 9 gallons per Lamp yearly." He offered to supply such lamps, and the board expressed the wish to see one at its next meeting.—See the original letter in metal file No. 5, city clerk's record-room. Wm. Elsworth, mentioned in this letter, was appointed March 29, 1791, to direct the placing of public lamps (*ibid.*, I: 633); and was made superintendent of lamps April 25, 1796 (*ibid.*, II: 233); and resigned Oct. 23, 1797 (*ibid.*, II: 400).

A petition, with about 100 signatures of "Owners and Occu- "
pants of Houses and Lots of Ground situate in the first and second Wards and Vicinity," asks for the removal of the "Exchange" (on Broad St.). It states that, when these memorialists presented a former petition for the same purpose, they were given to understand "that the pleasure of the Corporation was against the

1799 Mar. 4 prayer . . ." Now, they explain "That the Exchange, together with the Drain or Common Sewer, over which the Exchange is built, are Recepticales for Filth and Immorality

"That during the past moderate Weather contaminated Air was continually issuing from out of the said Drain, and particularly so, when the wind was to the Southward which Evinces your Memorialists that the most dreadful consequences are to be apprehended, provided it should remain in its present State until the coming of the warmer Season.

"That the public as well as private Interest calls loudly for the removal of the Exchange—for shou'd it take Fire your memorialists deem inevitable destruction and utter Ruin must to the adjacent Buildings ensue—It obstructs the passage of the Streets contiguous thereto, and prevents the free circulation of Air, and in short, to say the most of it, it is visibly a Theatre for Obscenity.

"That your Memorialists having maturely surveyed the premises, are of opinion, that the said public Building called the Exchange, instead of being a benefit, is in every sence of the word a public Nuisance; and your Memorialists verily believe that unless every Nuisance is thoroughly removed a return of the said Malignant or Yellow Fever may be expected. . . ."—From the original MS., in metal file No. 18, city clerk's record-room, endorsed ". . . consideration postponed till next meeting of the Bd;" *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 521. The petition was granted March 11 (*q.v.*).

11 The "Committee of St Mark's Church" (see Ap 25, 1795) reports to Trinity vestry that St. Mark's has been completed.—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). See, further, Ap 22; and L. M. R. K., III: 933.

" By a vote of seven to five, the common council decides to grant the petition of March 4 (*q.v.*) "for the taking down & removing the public Building, in the lower part of Broad Street, called the Exchange," and appoints a committee to "take order" to remove it between May 20 and June 20 next, "reserving for the public use the Bell & stone flagging in & about the said Building & such other Articles as they shall judge proper;" it also orders that the clerk "notify Mrs Baker the present Occupant of the determination of the Board on this Subject and that she remove from the said Building by the 20th of May next."—*M. C. C.* (1784-1831), II: 523. Mrs. Baker was the proprietor of the museum. She moved it from the Exchange to No. 222 Greenwich St.—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, My 17, 1799.

" The common council orders "That the northeastern upper Room in the City Hall be set apart for the holding of the Court of Chancery; And that the Clerk of this Board take order for putting the said Room in proper order."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 523. On May 6, payment of £11:7:2 was made for a carpet for this court-room.—*Ibid.*, II: 542. The "middle lower Room on the East side of the City Hall" is made the record-room of this court.—*Ibid.*, II: 523.

" Dr. Ball presents to the common council a report of "Dr Mitchell" (Dr. Sam'l L. Mitchill) on "the Plan of an Œlopile for correcting the foul Air in crouded Court Rooms." The board, while "sensible of the Ingenuity of the Invention," cannot "determine as to the Means of carrying it into execution."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 524.

" The common council adopts rates of ferriage for the Paulus Hook and "Hoboock" ferries, varying with the articles carried, a long list of which is entered in the minutes. For example, a small table, 4 pence; a mahogany chair, 2 pence; a chest of tea, 2 shillings.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 524–26.

14 William Weston (see F 4) reports favourably to Mayor Varick "on the practicability of introducing the Water of the River Bronx into the City of New-York." Although he admits that it would take less time and less money to use the Collect as the source, he contends that the supply from the latter would not be as great nor the quality as good.—*Report of William Weston, Esquire, on the practicability of introducing the Water of the River Bronx into the City of New-York* (printed by John Furman, N. Y., 1799). See Mr 16.

15 In response to a petition from John Avery, the senate agrees that the last quarter's rent for the government house be relinquished by the state as a "compensation for the necessary repairs he has made to the said house, and losses sustained relative to the same."—*Senate Jour.* (1799), 72, 80.

16 Mr. Weston's report on the subject of supplying the city with water comes before the common council, and the board orders "that it be printed in Pamphlet in like manner as that of Dr Browne on the same subject and that a manuscript Copy be immediately sent to the Members of this Bd in the Legislature at Albany."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 527. John Furman was paid £9:3:6 for printing the Weston report.—*Ibid.*, II: 532. Mar. 16

The new theatre is for the first time called the Park.—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Mr 20, 1799. 20

The legislature passes "An Act to regulate the passing of Carriages, Waggons, Carts and Sleighs by each other in the City of New-York." When persons meet, each "shall go to that side of the street on his left."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1799), chap. 41. 23

"Mr. Fairlie from the committee consisting of the members attending this House from the city and county of New-York, to whom were referred sundry memorials relative to supplying the said city with water" reports in favour of the memorialists and introduces a bill entitled "An act for supplying the city of New-York with pure and wholesome water." The bill is read a first time and, by unanimous consent, a second time also. It is committed to Aaron Burr, J. Lansingh, and Mr. M'Neil.—*Assemb. Jour.* (1799), 261. The bill was passed on April 2 (*q.v.*). 27

The legislature passes an act for the gradual abolition of slavery in New York State. It provides that "Any child born of a slave after the 4th of July next shall be deemed to be born free;" with, however, the proviso that such child continue a servant until a certain age, as if it had been bound to service by the overseers of the poor. The owner of a slave was permitted to manumit such slave immediately.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1799), chap. 62. 29

John Murray, Jr., writes to Alderman Post: "I am desirous of having permission to plant some Trees before my Houses in Pearl Street—being the one I at present reside in, & the New One adjoining—please to mention it to the Common Council on the first of next week. . . ."—From the original letter, in metal file No. 18, city clerk's record-room. No action appears in the minutes. 30

The Monthly Magazine and American Review, edited by Charles Brockden Brown, and pub. by T. & J. Swords, New York, appears. It ran for 3 vols., ending Dec., 1800. This was followed by *The American Review* of 1801–20.—Ford, *Check-List of Am. Magazines Printed in the Eighteenth Century* (1889), 12. See also Sabin, item No. 50182. Apr. —

The common council orders that thereafter permission will not be granted to sink a rain-water cistern in the street unless it is made and arched with brick or stone.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 529. 1

The common council rejects a petition of Messrs. Ellis and Clarkson to plant trees in front of their houses in Liberty St., "because the Street is less than 40 feet Wide;" and orders "that a notification be published informing the Inhabitants that Trees may be planted in any Street of the Wedth of 40 feet & upwards."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 529–30. "

The legislature passes "An Act for supplying the City of New-York with pure and wholesome Water." This act incorporates Daniel Ludlow, John B. Church, John Watts, Joseph Browne, and their present and future associates as "The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company," which company has been formed for the aforesaid purpose. The capital of the corporation is limited to $2,000,000, the price of each share is to be $50, and there are to be 40,000 shares, 2,000 of which may be subscribed for by the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of the city of New York. The affairs of the company are to be in the hands of the recorder of the city and 12 directors elected annually by the stockholders on the second Tuesday of December. Until that time the following directors are appointed—Daniel Ludlow, John Watts, John B. Church, Brockholst Livingston, William Edgar, William Laight, Paschal N. Smith, Samuel Osgood, John Stevens, John Broome, John B. Coles, and Aaron Burr. Besides being empowered to erect dams, lay pipes, and do other things necessary toward supplying the city with water, the company is authorised "to employ all such surplus capital as may belong or accrue to the said company in the purchase of public or other stock, or in any other monied transactions or operations not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of this state or of the United States, for the sole benefit of the said company."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1799), chap. 84. This will correct Vol. I, p. 392, which mentions "David" Ludlow. 2

Under the powers granted by the last-mentioned clause, the Manhattan Company opened an office of discount and deposit (see My 15), and later started a bank. It has been a common

1799 Apr. 2 tradition that the banking privilege contained in the charter, apparently as a subordinate feature, was really the main object of the projectors, and was thus covertly introduced to avoid the opposition which Burr was certain to encounter from Alexander Hamilton and the Federal party. Although his name does not appear prominently in the charter, Burr was the leader in the organization of the company (see My 1 and 22). The first meeting of the directors was held on April 11 (*q.v.*).

6 The *Columbian Gazette*, a weekly, appears. It was discontinued with the issue of June 22 (*q.v.*).—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 391. *Cf.* Early Newspapers, II: 418.

10 The common council grants to the managers of the "State Road Lottery" the use of a room in the city hall to draw the lottery, and of the wheels and apparatus remaining of the former lottery.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 531.

" Mayor Varick lays before the common council "the new Map of the City made by Mr Mangin," and the board commits it to a committee "to examine & to correct as to the Names of the Streets; & also to report a Mode for obtaining subscribers to the Work."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 532. See, further, Jl 15; and N 30, 1801.

The mayor represents to the board "that Mr Mangin requested a further advance of Money" (see D 4, 1797), but "as the state of his Acct against the Board could not be immediately known," the mayor suggests lending him $200 "on his Note payable in six Months." The board agrees.—*Ibid.* See, further, Ag 14; also, regarding the notes, N 28, 1803.

" The common council adopts the recommendations of a committee report on street cleaning, which provides for collecting "Street Dirt and Manure" at the city's expense, and selling it. For convenience in carrying this arrangement into effect, the city is divided into three districts, in which the streets are to be swept and the dirt removed in daily rotation. Carts are to be hired to remove the dirt and manure "either to Vessels or to some place to be provided in or near to the City for the Temporary deposit of such parts as may not be taken away dailey by Vessels;" and, to avoid too long a stay or too large an accumulation at the place of temporary deposit, "two Pettit Augers" (pettiaugers or periaguas) are to be employed occasionally to remove the manure from the first place of deposit to one more distant, and "when not engaged in doing this they may be employed in delivering Manure at such Landings as may Suit the Convenience of purchasers." The new regulation also provides "That two Men with Carts and Bells be employed to go daily through the two Districts that are not Sweeping for the purpose of Collecting the Garbage and Offals from Yards and Kitchens for which purpose they shall Ring the Bell at Suitable Distances to Notify the Inhabitants to bring out the same and put it into the Carts." It further provides for the appointment of two street commissioners, whose duty shall be "to Examine all Lots, Cellars, Sewers, Sinks and Yards," and report when they need to be filled up, altered or cleansed, employing a superintendent or other persons to accomplish this work, sell the manure, keep accounts, etc.

The board at once appointed a second street commissioner—John Bogert— in addition to Richard Furman; made them city surveyors, and ordered that the "Drudge" for cleaning out the docks and slips be put under their direction.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 532–54.

" The common council receives a letter from Daniel Ludlow, president of the Manhattan Company, together with a copy of the company's charter (see Ap 2).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 534–35. See Ap 11.

" The common council refuses to grant a request of Wm. Neilson "to plant a Row of Forest Trees in front of his Lot at the upper end of the Broad Way adjoining the Sandy Hill & to erect a temporary Fence about eight Feet from his Line for their protection;" but does permit him to "plant his Trees on the outer Edge of what will in time be the foot Walk of the Street & secure them with Boxes."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 535. The land of William Neilson was at the south-west corner of the road leading from Greenwich to Bowery Lane (the Sand-hill Road) and Elbert St. (now Greene St.).—*Liber Deeds*, LVII: 108. On the present map of the city, it lay on the west side of Greene St., north and south of Waverly Place, which was cut through the property.

" James L. Smith, vendue master, in a petition to the common council, recites the fact that the city "has been pleased to establish a Horse-Market opposite the Bridewell;" that, "from the great concourse of people that attend the Sales," he "experiences many inconveniences," and asks that posts "be erected bordering on the foot-path, in order to make fast thereto the Horses intended for Sale." He also "requests permission to have a Rostrum erected on the spot, Something similar to a Sentry Box," in order that he "may not mix with the croud at the time of Sale," and that he "may have a better opportunity of noticing the bidders by being exalted in the course of business."—From the original petition, in metal file No. 15, city clerk's record-room. Apr. 10

11 The first meeting of the president and directors of the Manhattan Company (see Ap 2) is held at the Tontine City Hotel, and Samuel Osgood, John B. Coles, and John Stevens are appointed a committee "to report with all convenient speed, the best means to be pursued to obtain a supply of pure and wholesome water for the city of New-York."—*Greenleaf's N. Y. Jour.*, My 22, 1799. See Ap 17.

15 The corporation pays £2,000, the first requisition on its subscription to 2,000 shares of the Manhattan Society.—*Journal B*, 135, chamberlain's office.

17 The Manhattan Company resolves that a sum not exceeding $1,000 be appropriated to defray the expenses of the committee, appointed on April 11 (*q.v.*), for securing information as to the best mode of supplying the city with water.—*Greenleaf's N.Y. Jour.*, My 22, 1799. The committee advertised for advice on April 20 (*q.v.*).

18 Walter Rutherfurd writes: "Hammond has sold his fine house to Vandenheuvel for £13,000 and taken a house in Liberty St. . . . He sold two acres at Greenwich for five hundred dollars each for the two banks that build immediately."—Rutherfurd. *Family Records and Events*, 188.

19 Aaron Burr, Wm. Laight, and John Watts advertise on behalf of the Manhattan Company that "a book for receiving subscriptions is opened, and that they will attend at the Tontine City Tavern in Broadway, on Monday the 22d inst, and thenceforth daily until further notice, from 11 to 2, and from 5 till sunset, each day; at which times and place all citizens disposed to encourage the institution may attend for the purpose of subscribing."—*N. Y. Jour.*, Ap 20, 1799. See Ap 27.

" "Souci" addresses the following open letter to the president and directors of the Manhattan Company: "Having understood that it is contemplated as a temporary measure, to erect a Steam Engine on the margin of the Collect, to force its waters thro the streets, as a means of cleansing them and the common sewers of the city, thro which its filth is principally discharged—I take the liberty of laying before you a few observations on the probable effects of such a measure.

"From information I have received from old inhabitants, it appears that the Collect has within a few years been surprisingly diminished in depth, from a great accumulation of every species of filth; its bottom is a black, slymy fetid mud—into which a pole may be thrust many feet before you arrive at hard bottom. The whole area of the pond is about five acres, its greatest depth 12 feet—its shape resembles a round Hat inverted, having a brim and crown—the brim part contains about 3/5 of the whole, which deepens in going 100 feet from its exterior circumference, about 6 feet, it then acquires almost immediately its full depth, that is, 12 feet—the medium depth of the brim of the pond may therefore be estimated at 3 feet, each foot in depth of the pond contains 2,380,525 gallons of water; the whole water therefore contained in the brim of the pond amounts to 7,141,575 gallons—admitting that 400,000 gallons of water be taken from this pond daily, for 17 days for the intended purposes, the whole brim will then become bare—consequently about 3 acres of this putrifying mass will be left to the full influence of the summers sun. I have not taken into the account any supply from internal springs, because there is no evidence of there being such; at present there is not apparently any discharge at all from the Collect, of course the supply can be only adequate to the quantity daily evaporated. . . .

". . . The great object intended by introducing large quantities of water into the city, is to remove from the streets and common sewers, every species of animal and vegetable matter whilst undergoing a decomposition. . . . To uncover five acres of putrid mud, nearly in the centre of the city, with a view of scowering occasionally half an acre of common sewers, is to me an idea the most monstrous, and capable of producing effects the most pernicious. . . .

1799 Apr. 19 "I am well aware it will be said that it is not intended to take the waters immediately from the collect, but to dig one or more large wells in its vicinity, this in my opinion does not alter the principle—for the Collect must either be the source of the springs in its neighborhood or the effect of them. . . . It may possibly happen that a large well may be dug near the Collect and give 400,000 gallons of water per day and not exhaust the source. If the experiment be made I shall be glad to find it true—I am afraid, however, that there is not much rational ground for the hope. . . .

"You are placed in a very delicate situation, the powers you possess were sought for by the Corporation, but the Legislature thot them better confided to you—your decision on the Collect will determine the propriety of the appointment; or the deaths of thousands of useful citizens may arraign their *peu de soin*."—*Com. Adv.*, Ap 19, 1799.

20 Samuel Osgood, John B. Coles, and John Stevens, having been appointed a committee "to report to the Corporation of the Manhattan Company the best mode of procuring a supply of Water from sources in the vicinity of the city, & the probable expence thereof" (see Ap 11), advertise that they "will very gratefully receive any information on this important subject, which any of their fellow-citizens may please to communicate to them, more particularly with respect to a proper spot of ground for digging a well, and the quality of the water, and how many gallons might probably be obtained every 24 hours."—*Greenleaf's N. Y. Jour.*, My 1, 1799. See Ap 22.

21 A fire breaks out on the west side of Washington St., between Cortlandt and Dey Slips, and consumes the whole block except three houses. A newspaper report adds: "Several buildings at a considerable distance from the conflagration, were frequently set on fire from the flakes carried by the strong westerly wind—one of them reached even to the steeple of St. Paul's Church; and in a few moments the base of the Northwest Urn was in a blaze. One of the workmen employed about the Church was immediately let down by a rope from one of the upper apertures, and cut it away, when the fire was soon extinguished."—*Com. Adv.*, Ap 22, 1799; *Conn. Courant*, Ap 29, 1799. See also Rutherfurd, *Family Records and Events*, 189. The loss by the fire was estimated at $200,000. The list of the buildings destroyed was published later; it included houses in Greenwich, Dey, Washington, and Cortlandt Sts. Those in Greenwich St. were "two elegant three story houses, belonging to John Rogers, Esq., one occupied by Lady Temple [widow of the late Sir John Temple], the other by Gov. Cranford."—*Daily Adv.*, Ap 23, 1799. See Ap 22.

22 The common council decides to exercise its option, granted in the Manhattan Company's charter (see Ap 2), of subscribing for 2,000 shares of stock in the company. At the same meeting it grants $799.67 to William Weston "for his Services & Expences in surveying & reports on supplys the City with Water."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 535–36, 537.

" Christopher Colles writes to the committee of the Manhattan Company: "Being willing to comply with your request, of furnishing you with notes relative to the Water Works, I herewith lay before you such memorandums as I can recollect, and judge may be necessary, for your consideration.

"The well which was sunk in the place which I pointed out to you last Saturday, was thirty feet diameter, at the inside, and about twenty-eight feet deep, below the surface of the ground; the soil towards the bottom was a very fine running sand; I sunk this well until I had eight feet water; . . . This Water would raise a lather with Soap, and would wash well: As to the quantity, the Steam Engine (which we once worked for twenty-four hours without intermission) threw out two hundred gallons of Water, fifty feet high in a minute. In about an hour after it was set a going, it would lower the Water two feet; but by continuing pumping, we could not lower it another inch.

"The Steam Engine had a Cylinder, of twenty inches diameter, and seven feet long; the Pump was eleven inches diameter, and the stroke six feet;—the Engine made ten strokes in a minute, with a consumption of three or four loads of hickory wood, per day; many of the present inhabitants have seen it working [see Mr 1 1776].

"An idea has been proposed, of sinking a well, and erecting a Reservoir in the area, opposite the Bridewell and Poor House. I cannot think this an eligible situation, as it is doubtful whether the Water will be good, as most of the adjoining Wells are brackish; the digging in this place may also be more difficult. Apr. 22

"A small matter would sink a Well at Rutgers's; but the water which would be supplied to a Machine of any considerable power in this place, might almost as well be taken out of the East River. Moreover, there is no high ground convenient for the erection of a sufficient Reservoir.

"With respect to Bronx's River, there appears to me many difficulties. . . ." Colles also makes proposals for engineering and superintending the execution of the work. He estimates the total expense as £34,520, and if this should be the case, "expects for his services . . . eighteen dollars per week for subsistence; and the sum of three thousand pounds at the completion of the work."—*Report of the Manhattan Committee* (printed by John Furman, N. Y., 1799), 17–23. For William Weston's suggestions, see Ap 26.

" In response to the advertisement of the Manhattan Company's committee (see Ap 20), Elias Ring submits a plan for securing the water from the Collect. He urges that the reservoir be erected in the "Park," and estimates the expense of the undertaking as $100,000.—*Report of the Manhattan Committee* (printed by John Furman, N. Y., 1799), 29–37.

" Trinity vestry resolves that $150 be distributed "among the Persons who were most active in extinguishing the late Fire at the Steeple of St. Paul's Church" (see Ap 21).—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*).

It also orders "That St Marks Church be consecrated on Thursday the ninth Day of May next" (*q. v.*).—*Ibid.*

" The common council rejects a petition of Alexander Lamb, keeper of the debtors' "goal," in which he pleads that provision be made for lighting, white-washing, and cleansing the jail, which has not been done since the removal of the criminals from this jail to the bridewell. Alterations made in the sheriff's department, under acts of the legislature, have so reduced this keeper's fees that he is unable to provide lighting, white-washing, and cleansing. He points out the consequent dangers to safety and health.—From the original MS. in metal file No. 18, city clerk's record-room. Enclosed with the petition is a letter from one of the imprisoned debtors addressed to Mayor Varick, endorsing the petition; also "An Estimate of the present annual Disbursements for the Goal of the City & County of New York, so far as respects the lighting, white washing & cleansing the same." This amounts to $535. See also *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 536–37.

" The common council appoints a committee to report needed improvements in the system of extinguishing fires.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 537.

" The common council orders payment to Jos. Newton of $58.10 "for removing & putting up the Portraits in the City Hall."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 537.

26 William Weston, in a report to the committee of the Manhattan Company, recommends that iron pipes be used for the mains to be laid "from the Reservoir to the Government House," down Beekman St., and down Wall St., because, although more expensive than wooden ones, they would be permanent. He estimates that the "total expence of the work to be done this year, including the cleaning out of the Pump-well, rebuilding it, formation of the Reservoir, fencing round the ground occupied by the Company, building Engine house, first cost and execution of the Steam Engine, cast iron Cylinders and wooden Pipes, laying the same, opening and filling the trenches, turn-cocks and Fire Plugs, wheel-barrows, planks, picks, shovels, shears, and other necessary materials, including contingencies of all kinds, . . . will amount to not less than the sum of £24,535 exclusive of the purchase of the ground for the Reservoir, Steam Engine and Well."—*Report of the Manhattan Committee* (printed by John Furman, N. Y., 1799), 12–17.

27 Aaron Burr, Wm. Laight, and John Watts (see Ap 19) advertise that "Subscriptions to one thousand shares of the capital stock of this company, will be received at the office of the company, at the tontine city tavern, on Monday the twenty-ninth instant, from six until eight o'clock in the forenoon, and thenceforth daily, until one thousand shares shall be subscribed." No person will be allowed more than five shares, and those who have not heretofore subscribed will be given preference.—*Com. Adv.*, Ap 27, 1799.

29 Nicholas Roosevelt writes to John B. Coles, Samuel Osgood, and John Stevens that he will undertake to build "a Steam Engine, capable of raising two million gallons of water, in 24 hours, to the height of 50 feet. . . . at the price of 15,000 Dollars; and find

1799 Apr. 29 hands, fuel, &c. for 2000 per ann, when the quantity of water required does not exceed 300,000 gallons, and so, in proportion, for any larger quantity, up to two millions. In this estimate, I include the leaver beam, guide posts, and the erecting of the Engine.

"I will engage to finish this work by the month of March, next ensuing, at farthest, and as much sooner as possible."—*Report of the Manhattan Committee* (printed by John Furman, N. Y., 1799), 11. On April 30, Roosevelt wrote that he "might engage to put up an Engine for the [Manhattan] Corporation, within the space of three or four months, capable of raising 300,000 gallons of water, to the height of 50 feet, in 24 hours, and find the pumps, pump rods, and frame for the engine, for the sum of nine thousand five hundred dollars."—*Ibid.*, 12. On May 6 (*q.v.*), the committee recommended that Roosevelt's latter offer be accepted.

" The common council appoints a committee "to take charge of Belle Vue House & Land and to direct such Things to be done for its preservation as they shall judge necessary."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 539.

" The common council resolves "that it shall be the Duty of the Street Commissioners [see Ap 10] to take Charge of all the Real Estate & other Rights belonging to this Corporation from which any Revenue is or may be drawn for the purpose of improving the same and encreasing the Revenue thereof And that in order to promote this object it shall be the Duty of the Commissioners in convenient Time to furnish this Board with an accurate List of all such Real Estate & other Rights together with the amount of Revenue at present arising therefrom."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 539.

" The common council refers to the street commissioners a petition for paving South St. "from the Exchange [Slip] to Coenties Slip."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 539. On May 6, an ordinance was passed for the purpose.—*Ibid.*, II: 542. On June 3, a regulation of this part of the street was adopted.—*Ibid.*, II: 551. On June 17, estimates and assessments for the paving were ratified, and a collector of the assessment money appointed.—*Ibid.*, II: 553.

" In a letter to the common council, Abijah Hammond states that he is sending a coloured ground-plan of his lots at Greenwich adjoining the state prison ground, and desires to convey one part to the city for a market and the other parts for streets, on condition that the city will grant to him the land between high and low-water mark and the right to establish a ferry from a certain point shown on the plan.—From the original letter, in metal file No. 15, city clerk's record-room, endorsed "June 24th: 1799 [*q.v.*] taken into consideration (see Minutes)."

May 1 Walter Rutherfurd wrote on March 22: ". . . The Government House is to be Custom House after Mayday, what a pity."—Rutherfurd, *Family Records and Events*, 188. See also L. M. R. K., III: 974, and descrips. of Pls. 63 and 66, I: 442, 443.

" The following article addressed "To the Citizens of New York" appears in a daily newspaper: "Your attention and curiosity having been much excited, by an Act passed at the close of the late session of the Legislature, incorporating Aaron Burr, Dr. Brown, John B. Church, John Watts, and others, into a company, stiled the 'Manhattan Company' [see Ap 2]; and your interests being materially affected by this most *extraordinary* Law, it is important that some of the circumstances attending it should be laid before you. . . .

"The necessity of a supply of pure and wholesome Water has long been acknowledged. The Corporation of the City, anxious to comply with your wishes in this respect, employed an Engineer of great experience (Mr. Weston) to survey the River Bronx, and other streams and springs on this Island and in its vicinity; who in an able report [see Mr 14], which you must have seen decided on the practicability of obtaining a sufficiency of good water for the consumption of the City. They immediately had a petition draughted praying the Legislature to empower them to carry into effect this important object. This was sent to the Members of the Assembly from this City then at Albany, who were requested to lay it before the Legislature, and to promote by their influence its adoption—Instead of complying with this request . . . they *suppressed* the petition, and deputed Aaron Burr to this City to procure an application from individuals, praying to be erected into a Company, for the said purpose; He accordingly, by the address which he so well knows how to employ induced a number of professed speculators and some respectable steady men to unite in an application for this purpose—With this in his pocket our Machiavel returns to Albany and when he presented it to the Assembly declared. that it was not the wish of the Inhabitants of New York to entrust their Corporation with this business . . .; by these and similar representations, and by promising to the influential members to pay their assistance with such number of shares as they might wish to subscribe, he procured the Law in question to be passed. . . . May 1

"The *manner* in which this measure was promoted, corrupt and wicked as I have stated it, is not more objectionable than the measure itself—By this Law a Capital is created of Two millions of Dollars which according to the declaration of the subscribers may be invested in a Bank, an India Company, an Insurance Company, a Company for the sale and purchase of Bills of Exchange and public and private stock, and what to themselves is of the least importance—Water Works; . . . and they are not obliged to furnish a supply of water under ten years from the date of the act—Already do the subscribers declare that supplying the City with water tho apparently begun, will not really be commenced, until the profits arising from Banking, India, business, &c. are sufficient to pay the Expence.

". . . This Manhattan Company, furnishes the first instance of an unlimited Act of Incorporation—of a complete monopoly in effect—of immense powers, unnecessarily granted to a few individuals, which society at large cannot partake of—of scandalous duplicity. . . .

"That a supply of good water is essential to the welfare of this City, cannot be denied—but it was not necessary that a Company should be incorporated for this purpose—the Corporation of the City, men whom we all know who possess the public confidence, stood ready to carry into effect so desirable an object—they only asked to be employed to do it—they did not ask for the power of forming a Bank, an India Company. . . . Nothing can equal the mischievous tendency of this law, but the gross indecency of placing *effectively at the head* of ▪ company, whose capital is two millions of dollars, *a man whose pecuniary concerns are publicly known to be in the utmost possible embarrassment.*"

In another article on the same subject, contributed by "A Citizen," these questions are asked: "Is this project of raising up a Bank, an India Company, an Insurance Company, a Company for Water Works, a Stock Jobbing Company, all in one, intended to benefit the Community at large, or to enrich those individuals who were in the secret? If the Community was to be benefitted, why had not all an equal chance for subscribing? Why was nearly half of the whole number of shares, *engrossed* by Members of the Legislature and their connections before the law passed, or previous to its being published? Do the men who were concerned in such selfish, such corrupt practices, deserve your confidence? Will you by again electing such men give a premium to villiany?—Is the masterhand, who moved at will the eight remaining puppets, again to be your representative? . . ."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, My 1, 1799. "Four of the members of the assembly from the city, Messrs. Storm, Furman, Arcularius and Nexsen, . . . were opposed to this flagitious transaction."—*Ibid.*, footnote. See F 25, My 22.

On this day and on Dec. 29, Gouverneur Morris made mention in his diary of the presence of the Chevalier d'Orleans (Louis Philippe) in New York and "Morrisania."—*Diary & Letters of Gouverneur Morris* (1888), II: 378. 2

John R. Cozine, president of the "Harmonical Society," publishes a notice "that the society have removed their place of meeting to Vauxhall, Broadway, nearly opposite to the Tontine City Tavern."—*Daily Adv.*, My 2, 1799. This was Delacroix's.—*Ibid.*, N 6, 1799. "

John B. Coles, Samuel Osgood, and John Stevens make a report to the Manhattan Company on the information they have received regarding the best mode of supplying the city with water. As it is "extremely desirable, that a part of the city, at least, be furnished with a supply of Water, during the ensuing summer," they recommend that Nicholas Roosevelt's offer to build a steam engine in three or four months (see Ap 29) be accepted, and that "the ground belonging to the Corporation of the city, on which Mr. Colles erected an Engine before the revolution, for a similar purpose, should be purchased without delay. The well which was formerly sunk thereon should be opened again, and deepened, if necessary; a reservoir formed, and the pipes procured and laid as far as is deemed expedient during this season." Contrary to Mr. Weston's report of April 26 (*q.v.*), they urge that wooden pipes be used 6

1799 May 6 because iron ones would be too expensive. Weston's report and Colles's letter (see Ap 22) are laid before the company, and resolutions are passed empowering Osgood, Coles, and Stevens "to treat for any ground in the vicinity of the city, suitable for a well and reservoir" and "to contract for as many pine logs as they may think necessary for pipes, and also for boring the same."—*Report of the Manhattan Committee* (printed by John Furman, N. Y., 1799), 3-10; *Greenleaf's N. Y. Jour.*, My 22, 1799. See My 8 and 10.

8 Joseph Browne advertises that he "is authorized by the Manhattan Company to receive proposals for supplying the said company with pipes, for the conveyance of water, made of yellow or white pine logs. From 500 to 2000 will be immediately wanted of from 12 to 14 feet in length. . . . The pipes must be delivered at the city of New York, on or before the 1st of August next."—*Greenleaf's N. Y. Jour.*, My 8, 1799.

9 This is the day appointed for the consecration of St. Mark's Church.—*Memorial of St. Mark's Church in the Bowery* (1899). See Ap 25, 1795; L. M. R. K., III: 933. See, further, Ag 19.

10 The committee appointed by the Manhattan Company on May 6 (*q.v.*) writes to the common council "respecting lands formerly occupied by Mr Christopher Colles for a Well & Reservoir which they are informed belong to the Corporation." The committee asks the following questions:

"First. Whether they are willing to sell the same to the Manhattan Company & the value they put them at

"second. Whether the Corporation prefer leasing them forever: If so at what rate by the Year for a Lot of one hundred by twenty five feet

"Thirdly. Whether the Corporation will permit the Manhattan Company to occupy the Grounds aforesaid until it shall be ascertained whether the Waters are pure and wholesome and also adequate to the supplying of the City and if a failure should be found in either Respect, then to give up the Grounds leaving them in the state they find them, otherwise, then to enter into a Treaty with the Corporation for those Grounds."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 543. The original letter is in metal file No. 15, city clerk's record-room.

This letter came before the common council on May 13, and it was then decided to postpone consideration of the first and second questions, but to accede to the third. The street commissioners and Alderman De la Montagnie were appointed "to examine and report to the Board the Bounds State & quantity of the Ground."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 544.

13 The committee of Trinity vestry, appointed April 22 to consider ways of making the several churches belonging to Trinity corporation more secure, recommends covering with lead or tin "all the Angles and Horizontal Projections of the Steeples and every Place where there is a Probability of Fire lodging;" also "the cutting of openings in such Places in the Steeples as may be thought necessary and to fit each a good Rope and Slings,—the providing of at least two axex [*sic*] and one or two Saws in each Section where any opening shall be made with a Lanthorn to hold two or three Lights, also to provide twelve additional leathern Buckets for each Church and to place a large capacious stone Cistern at the South west Corner of each Church to receive the Rain water from the Roof." The report is agreed to.—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*).

" Agreeable to the order of Nov. 5, 1798 (*q.v.*), the common council orders that a warrant be made out appointing Chas. Loss a city surveyor.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 542.

" The common council votes against filling up the Exchange Slip, as proposed by a petition on April 29, and orders that the street commissioners employ the "Mud Drudge" in cleaning it out "to a proper Depth of Water."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 544.

" The common council orders payment of £169 "for Stone on the Outside of the Battery."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 545. See also Ap 30, 1798.

15 The president and directors of the Manhattan Company pass a resolution "That so much of the surplus capital of the company as may be deemed necessary, be employed in discounting paper securities, and that with a view to this object, an office of discount and deposit, be established at such time and place, and under such regulations as may be hereafter ordained."—*Greenleaf's N. Y. Jour.*, My 22, 1799. See My 22.

" John Avery announces that he has removed from the government house "to that airy situation No. 10 William Street, for two years past occupied by Mrs Boorman as a boarding house."—*Com. Adv.*, My 15, 1799. The government house had been converted into a custom house on May 1 (*q.v.*). See also My 30. May 15

"The spacious New Bath, on the North River, in the rear of Trinity Church, is now open for the season. . . . Warm and Cold Bathing."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, My 22, 1799. 16

The common council gives orders for the erection of a fire-engine house on the almshouse yard "for the two Engines imported from Hamburgh."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 547. See F 15, 1797. 20

The common council directs that the treasurer let out "the Corner House at the City Hall" (watch house—see Je 3, 1793) until May 1, 1800, deeming it inexpedient to take it down at present.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 548. "

"Socrates" publishes a series of questions on the origin, powers, and intentions of the Manhattan Company, which he calls upon Aaron Burr to answer. He declares that he "is not personally desirous of inculpating Mr. Burr, but only wishes to investigate the origin of the Manhattan Company which he considers the most outrageous insult ever offered to an afflicted city. This Company must and will be destroyed, or else confined to some justifiable object. The writer does not even know what are the true answers to some of the following questions, but as he thinks the Socratic method useful in the investigating of truth, he means to pursue his queries, and he advises the parties concerned to answer them. Socrates is one of the people, and it is his right to investigate the conduct of those who hold themselves up as candidates for public trust." Among the questions "Socrates" asks are the following: 22

"Is the Manhattan Company instituted for the purpose of bringing water into the city or of banking and speculation?"

"If it is instituted for the purposes of banking and speculation, wherefore does almost the whole of the act [see Ap 2] appear to talk of water . . . ?"

"If the Manhattan Company can now establish a bank is it not authorized to pursue for the space of ten years any speculations the most foreign to the bringing of water, without expending one cent for that purpose? If they should choose so to do, can you, as a lawyer, point out any remedy that can be pursued against them till after the ten years are past."

"Is there anything in your character or that of your associates calculated to insure the citizens against the abuse of such unheard of powers?"

"Are not the general and undefined powers under which your corporation now propose to set up banking, stock-jobbing, Jewing, &c. derived from a clause of seven lines and a half, in the eleventh page of the law, as now printed in this city?"

"What do you mean by the words 'surplus capital' in the clause aforesaid? Do you mean the remainder of the company's capital after the supply of water is compleated? If so by what authority do you commence banking at present?"—*Com. Adv.*, My 22 and 23, 1799. Another New Yorker, under the signature of "Julius," attacked the company on May 25.—*Ibid.*, My 25, 1799.

Aaron Burr advertises: "Richmond Hill. To Be Let, and immediate possession given, the House and Farm, adjoining Lispenward's, formerly the property of Mr. Abraham Mortier; any quantity of land, from five to fifty acres, will be let with the house. The Garden is in complete order, and great forwardness, and the Ice-house well filled."—*Greenleaf's N. Y. Jour.*, My 22, 1799. "

"Mr. Daniel N. Train, a young gentleman of genius and ability, late a pupil of Rush, the famous Carver, of Philadelphia, some time since arrived in this city, has lately completed the ornaments of the ship Adams, soon to be launched [see Je 8] at the Walabogh, L. I." The ornaments are thus described: "

"On the head of the ship is the figure of the President, represented in the attitude of addressing both Houses of Congress. In his left hand is a scroll, supposed to be his address—his right is raised in a spirited position, as if in the act of bidding defiance to the enemies of America—. . .

"On the stern, in the centre of the Taffrail, are the Arms of the United States, supported by Sybele and Neptune—. . ."—*Gaz. of U. S.* (Phila.), My 25, 1799.

Col. Henry Rutgers presents to the Presbyterian Church on Rutgers St. a bell which he has imported from England. The trustees appoint a committee to raise money by subscription to erect a cupola for it. Such subscription was renewed on Oct. 21, 1800.—*Proc. of the Trustees* (*MS.*), Vol. II. 24

James Oram changes the name of his paper (see Je 3, 1797) to the *New-York Price-Current*.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 481. 25

1799 May 27 The common council resolves that Ald. Carmer take order "for enclosing the old Potters field burying Ground."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 549. This had been abandoned as a cemetery on My 29, 1797 (*q.v.*). Later, this was the site of the United States arsenal (see Jl 3, 1797); and, still later, was included in what is now Madison Square.—L. M. R. K., III: 970. See, further, N 17, 1807.

30 Ice is to be sold daily "in the Cellar under the Government House, from 6 to 8 o'clock in the morning."—*Com. Adv.*, My 30, 1799.

June 3 As proposed on May 27, the common council passes an ordinance requiring proprietors of lots to substitute stone for the timber which now supports their sidewalks, when the timber decays and needs to be repaired.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 550.

" The common council approves a regulation of South St. (see Jl 18, 1796) from Exchange Slip to Coenties Slip.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 551.

6 "Yesterday [June 6] commenced the demolition of the Old Exchange, lately occupied by Mr. Baker, late keeper of the Museum. The Market adjoining is also to be demolished."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Je 7, 1799.

7 J. B. Prevost advertises that "The Manhattan Company Intend shortly to employ a superintendant to conduct the works necessary for conveying water into the city: the salary to be paid to such superintendant will be 1500 dollars per annum. Persons properly qualified to execute this important work, will apply by letter accompanied by the best recommendations they can produce."—*Greenleaf's N. Y. Jour.*, Je 12, 1799.

8 "Saturday last [June 8] at half past 12, the United States frigate Adams was launched from Mr. Jackson's Navy Yard, at the Wallaboght, Long-Island. She looks extremely beautiful upon the water. The Governor Jay Cutter hawled round from the North River, and fired a Federal Salute. She is one of the handsomest moddelled vessels in the United States, and will, it is supposed by judges, be an uncommonly fast sailer."—*Gaz. of U. S.* (Phila.), Je 11, 1799. See also My 22.

"The Adams is a ship built after the model of the Flora, English frigate, a vessel that out-sailed every thing that ever came in sight — . . . The Adams is a 32-gun frigate, her heaviest metal 12 pounders—of which she carries 24. She is 710 tons burthen, and will carry 225 men—commanded by Richard Valentine Morris, (son of the old General, of Morrissania) . . . She will sail in about two months, and it is rumored her destination is the Mediterranean and Gibraltar station; she will find enough amusement in that quarter no doubt— . . . She hauled over to town yesterday afternoon [June 10], and will fit for sea with all possible dispatch."—*Ibid.*, Je 13, 1799.

12 "It gives us pleasure to learn that measures for supplying the city with water are going into immediate effect. A number of laborers are busily employed in clearing out the spacious well adjoining the Collect, which was dug and stoned for the same purpose previous to the revolution.

"We believe it will be a source of infinite gratification to the citizens, provided they find the current of water is made to keep pace with the current of discounts."—*N. Y. Spectator*, Je 12, 1799.

" The common council orders that Bowling Green in front of the government house be kept in order, and that the grass be cut for the public horses.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 552.

" The common council refers to a committee a letter from the Manhattan Company signifying "that they will want a Part of the enclosed Ground in front of the Bridewell to raise a Reservoir for supplying the City with Water."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 552. See Jl 22.

" The office of the Manhattan Company "is Removed to No. 23, Wall street, in the house lately occupied by Mr. George Scriba."—*Greenleaf's N. Y. Jour.*, Je 12, 1799. Though it has not been possible to prove by real estate records that No. 23 Wall St. is coincident with the later No. 40 (the present site of the Manhattan Bank), on the chart made by Dr. Edward Hagaman Hall in preparing his article about the confusion of numbers on Wall St. (*19th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc., 1914, p. 105), No. 23 occupies the lot now No. 40. Dr. Hall consulted all the records of the Title Guarantee & Trust Co. relating to Wall St. property, supplementing this research by careful inspection of the directories, and his conclusion may be accepted.

15 Dr. Edward Miller of New York writes to Noah Webster expressing fear "that, in the event of an hot and unfavourable summer, a renewal of the [yellow fever] ravages of last autumn [see S 17, 1798] will be our fate." He declares that "Philadelphians are setting us a noble example of zeal & public spirit in bringing water from the Schuylkill in large quantity. . . . Much good must unquestionably result from this enterprise. For altho' a plenty of water running thro' the streets cannot annul an epidemic constitution of the atmosphere, I am persuaded, from the attraction which water possesses for miasmata, that a great deal of local mischief may thus be washed away."—Letter of Dr. Edward Miller to Noah Webster, among Noah Webster MSS., in N. Y. P. L.

June 15

"A Citizen" writes a vigorous complaint about the lack of cleanliness in the streets.—*N. Y. Spectator*, Je 19, 1799.. 19

Joseph Browne advertises that "Proposals for building by contract a stone Reservoir, to be placed in the Park, capable of holding a million of gallons, will be received by the subscriber until the 1st day of July next.—The building will be oblong octagon, and consist on the outside of a stone wall, 12 feet high, built of Hell-Gate stone, laid in good mortar: of an inside stone wall of the same height, of Newark stone, neatly jointed, and laid in terrace or good cement, an interval of 18 inches must be left between the two walls to be well filled with good clay. The bottom of the Reservoir will consist of a thick layer, of good clay well rammed, then a layer of flagging stone laid in cement, on that a course of brick laid in tar and sand, and then a course of Newark flagging stone, neatly jointed and laid in terrace or good cement. The building to be compleated by the first day of June next.—The Proposals must specify the sum demanded, the times of payment, and the sureties for the performance."—*N. Y. Jour.*, Je 22, 1799. See, however, Jl 22; and My 5, 1800. 20

A reservoir was eventually erected by the Manhattan Co. on the north side of Chambers St., between Broadway and Centre St. It was demolished in 1914.—L. M. R. K., III: 975. See also *22d Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1917), 519–22.

The *Columbian Gazette* (see Ap 6) is discontinued.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 391. 22

The common council, acting upon Abijah Hammond's proposal of April 29 (*q.v.*), decides that, while it cannot accede to it at present, "he might be permitted to erect a Wharf into the River in front of Hammonds Street as a landing place for the accommodation of himself and the public"—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 554–55. 24

The first appearance of Hammond St. is on the Goerck-Mangin map, made in 1799–1800.—See L. M. R. K., III: 1001. A wharf, near this street, is shown. Other streets in this vicinity, surrounding the state prison, appear on this map, probably as projected by Hammond. No ferry was established there as he requested, however, the one at Christopher St. not being established until 1841.—*Ibid.*, III: 942.

The "Swift-Sure," a new line of stages, is advertised to run daily between New York and Philadelphia, starting "from the house of B. Many, No. 48 Courtlandt-street, corner of Greenwich-street."—*Com. Adv.*, Jl 1, 1799. 28

A subscription-list for "Green Turtle served at Abel Hardenbrook's House on East River at the ten-mile stone" is advertised as opened "at 54 Nassau St."—*Daily Adv.*, Je 29, 1799. 29

The common council orders that the street commissioners "take order for removing the Building from the Lot at the East End of the Alms House lately recovered from . . . Provoost."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 556. July 1

The common council passes an ordinance "for continuing the Pavement of Chambers Street in front of the Alms House to Augustus Street."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 557. "

Crooke's Tavern, at 259 William St., is designated as the meeting place of the "Black Friars."—*Daily Adv.*, Jl 1, 1799. "

Delacroix again holds a notable celebration of the Fourth of July at his Vauxhall Garden (*cf.* Jl 4, 1798). "His beautiful garden was opened at 6 o'clock in the morning, and the colors were hoisted under a discharge of 16 guns. The 16 summer houses being the names of the Sixteen United States, each were decorated with the Emblematical Colors belonging to each State, and ornamented with Flowers and Garlands. At 5 o'clock in the evening, the sixteen colors of each Summer-house were carried, at the sound of the music, to the Grand Temple of Independence, which is 20 feet diameter, and 20 feet high, . . .—in the middle of which was presented, the Bust of the great Washington as large as life, and near him a Grand Gold Column, representing the Constitution, 4

1799 July 4 and below the said Column the Figure of Fame, 6 feet high, presenting to him with one hand a Crown of Laurel, and with the other holding a Trumpet, announcing to the public that she crowns Real Merit. Round the Pedestal were seen Military Trophies. The sixteen colors above-mentioned were placed round the Pedestal, at the sound of Martial Music—and at each color being placed round the Bust it was announced by the firing of cannon. . . ."—*Spectator*, Jl 6, 1799. See D 16.

8 In response to a petition from some of the members of the congregation of St. Paul's Church, Trinity vestry appoints a committee "to enquire what will be the Expence of providing Organs for St George['s] and St. Paul's Churches."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*).

On the same day, Mr. Laight, a member of the committee of leases, reports to the vestry "that the South East End of the Land belonging to this Corporation in the Occupation of M^r^ Williamson would be a proper Situation for a burying Ground," and it is ordered that the committee "conclude a Bargain with M^r^ Williamson for so much of the said Ground as may be necessary and fence and prepare the same for the Purpose aforesaid."—*Ibid.*

" The common council orders that the mayor be requested to cause "a Precept" to be issued for summoning and returning a jury to determine what recompence is due to the land owners on whose lands a certain new road is to be opened. This road is to run "from the new Bridge over Harlem River [see Mr 30, 1797], through the Lands of John P Waldron, Joseph Mott, Peter Benson, Sampson Benson, Lawrence Benson & the Common Lands of the Township of Harlem, to a Station on the Post Road between the 6 & 7 Mile Stones so as to meet the new Road lately laid out and made, through the City Common Lands, called the middle Road." The board approves a map or survey of the proposed new road, and it is filed in the clerk's office.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 557–58. A jury was named on Aug. 5 to make the appraisal.—*Ibid.*, II: 564. For the amount of the assessments under the jury's award, see *ibid.*, II: 565–66.

15 The common council orders that the city map committee, with Mr. Mangin (see Ap 10), arrange with Mr. Maverick or other competent engraver to have it engraved on the best terms they can.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 559. See also descrip. of Pl. 70, I: 454. Maverick engraved the Goerck-Mangin map here referred to. See Pl. 70, Vol. I. For payment for his work, see My 9, 1803.

" On reading a memorial of Dr. Nicholas Romain relative to laying out streets at Corlaers Hook, the common council orders "that the East & West Streets on Rutger's Land be continued through the Lands to the Eastward to the East River or until they intersect Grand Street, That Scammel Street be encreased to the Breadth of fifty feet And that Ferry Street be of the same breadth of And that there be no other Street between Montgomery Street & Scammel Street nor between Scammel Street & Ferry Street."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 559. The original petition, with street plan attached, is in metal file No. 18, city clerk's record-room. See, however, Ap 23, 1798, regarding Gouverneur St.

17 A "person" having been found in one of the docks on the North River with marks of violent death, it is suspected that he was murdered in a house of bad character on the corner of Murray and Greenwich Sts., where he was seen the previous evening. A mob of 800 or 1,000 persons assembled, and with three cheers determined to demolish the house. They were prevented by the timely interference of the mayor and some of the magistrates. The Washington Troop and a detachment of infantry were ordered under arms to disperse the mob. To them "much praise is due for their spirited exertions."—*Com. Adv.*, Jl 18, 1799.

On July 20, the common council, at a special meeting, ordered that 2,000 copies of a handbill be printed and distributed, admonishing and cautioning the inhabitants to preserve the peace, on account of mobs which for several nights have tried to destroy the house at the south-east corner of Greenwich and Murray Sts. Thanks are expressed to the militia and others who have helped to suppress the riot.—*M. C C.* (1784–1831), II: 560. On July 29, the board paid a bill of £2:12 "for liquor to the Artillyrists in quelling a Riot in the Night of the 18^th^ Inst."—*Ibid.*, II: 563. *Cf.* the similar incident of Oct. 14, 1793 (*q.v.*).

22 "The Board consent that the Manhattan Company erect a Reservoir for supplying the City with Water on the N^o^ East Corner of the Alms House Yard."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 561. For previous action in this connection, see Je 20.

The common council appoints Dr. Adolph C. Lent, at $4.00 a day, to collect facts relative to the appearance and progress of the fever with which the city is or may be afflicted during this season.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 563. On Sept. 9, the board paid him $72.00.—*Ibid.*, II: 571. July 29

The "New York Lying-in Hospital," according to announcement on July 23, is to open on this day for the reception of patients. The governors of the hospital secured for the purpose "a very commodious House" at No. 2 Cedar St.—*Com. Adv.*, Jl 28, 1799. Aug. 1

Mr. Ash, the lessee of the public docks and slips, renews for the ensuing year this lease with the city at $10,000.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 564. 5

Delacroix, still at 112 Broadway, advertises an exhibition, by Oudin & Co., of wax figures from Paris.—*Com. Adv.*, Ag 8, 1799. Earlier in the year, Delacroix planned to close his "store" at this address.—*Daily Adv.*, Ap 5, Jl 29, 1799. See, further, D 7. 8

The common council orders payment of $500 to Mr. Mangin "on Acc^t^ of his Contract for making a new Survey & Map of the City (see Ap 10), taking his note for the same."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 566. See, further, D 12; and S 26, 1802. 14

The committee of Trinity vestry "respecting St. Mark's Church" reports "That the first Step necessary for the Organization of that Church would be to convey the Church and Land adjoining it to Trustees in Trust for the Corporation of St. Mark's Church when the same shall be formed; thereupon [so ordered]."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). On Nov. 10, the committee reported "that the Deed directed to be executed to Trustees on the 19th Day of August last, was sealed and delivered accordingly."—*Ibid.* 19

" "Civis" writes to the press an account of a plan, now in contemplation, "to alter totally the wharves on the East River." Instead of the shore being indented with slips and docks, "it is to form one great segment of a circle, the arch of which will extend from the Battery to Coarler's Hook; a space of 100 feet, immediately contiguous to the water, is to be left without a building: and about 80 feet distant from the first wharf, a range of other wharves is to stretch the whole length of the town, here and there cut through, and with bridges wherever wanted, thrown across from the main wharf to the outer." The advantages of the plan are explained.—*Daily Adv.*, Ag 19, 1799. The plan, in somewhat modified form, was initiated in 1801.—See Ag 5, 1801.

" "A Petition for a new & enlarged Market at Catherine Slip" is "read & postponed."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 566. See, however, Ag 25, 1800.

William Kenyon (see S 25, 1793) sells the Roger Morris property to Leonard Parkinson for £3,000. The deed was recorded on Jan. 21, 1800.—*Liber Deeds*, LVII: 354. See also Shelton, *Jumel Mansion*, 134. See also My 26, 1800. 29

An item of New York news states: "The Water-Works of the Manhattan Company progress with astonishing rapidity, Pipes are already laid through Chapel-street nearly down to Pearl-street—a distance of half a mile from the source—and in a month hence we may expect that Pearl, from Chapel-street down, will be completely supplied with pure water."—*Gaz. of U. S.* (Phila.), Ag 31, 1799. 30

The Bank of the Manhattan Company begins doing business at what is now No. 40 Wall St.—*20th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc. (1915), 207. This is still the *locale* of the bank. Sept. 1

Col. Aaron Burr and John B. Church, of New York, brother-in-law of Alexander Hamilton, fight a duel with pistols at "Hobuck Ferry," on the Jersey shore. They come to an amicable understanding after one shot.—*Centinel of Freedom* (Newark), S 10, 1799; Winfield, *Hist. of Hudson Co., N. J.*, 201. 2

"Mr. Lynch has removed his Office to the upper end of Sixth street, between the Fort and the Rope Walks, near Sheriffs' Gardens on the East River, on the ground usually called Delancy's ground; where all Law proceedings are requested to be sent for Mr. Lynch or Mr. Rose."—*Daily Adv.*, S 4, 1799. 4

The common council orders that the treasurer negotiate a loan of $5,000 with the Bank of New York, to defray public expenses, and $5,000 with the Manhattan Co., to pay the installment due on Sept. 17 on the corporation shares in that company.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 570. On Dec. 16, another loan of $5,000 was obtained of the Bank of New York, secured by the city's bond, to defray public expenses.—*Ibid.*, II: 588. 9

" "Ordered that such Butchers as shall abandon their Stalls in the Markets on Acc^t^ of the prevailing Fever be permitted to sell

1799 Sept. 9 Meat at their respective Houses in the out parts of the City or to erect Standings where Provided & on the express Condition that they keep an Acct of the Meats they kill & sell to be rendered on Oath to the Clerk of the Market and pay the Fees thereon accordingly."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 570.

20 John Town advertises that he "has erected Ferry Stairs on the Dock the south side of the State Prison (Greenwich) . . . and provided Boats for carrying passengers, etc., between there and Hoboken Ferry, New Jersey."—*Greenleaf's New Daily Adv.*, S 21, 1799. See also L. M. R. K., III: 943.

21 It is announced that "The Bank of New York will be removed to the new building at Greenwich, in the vicinity of the city, on Monday morning the 22 inst. and will open for business during the usual hours."—*Spectator*, S 21, 1799.

Oct. 4 The last issue found of the *Gazette Française* (see Mr 2, 1796) is that of this date.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 431.

Nov. 4 The common council appoints a committee "to enquire into the State of the public Markets in this City & report such Improvements in the Regulation thereof as they may deam necessary."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 580.

9 The "St. Caecilia's Society" meets in the federal hall at this time.—*Com. Adv.*, N 9, 1799.

10 The government of the Consulate begins in France, with Napoleon as first consul.—Anderson, *Docs.*, *op. cit*, 268–70.

" Mr. Stuyvesant informs Trinity vestry that church wardens and vestrymen have been chosen for St. Mark's Church, and measures taken for the incorporation of that church "by the Stile of the Rector, Church wardens and Vestrymen of the Protestant Episcopal [Church] of St. Mark's in the Bowery of the City of New York." It is ordered "That the Committee of Leases be instructed to designate such Lots as it may be proper to convey to the Corporation of St. Marks' Church and may produce them a Revenue equal to two hundred Pounds per Annum."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*).

11 A committee of the "Law Society of the City of New York," in a petition to the common council, dated Nov. 7, acknowledges "the indulgence of several years' privilege to meet in the police-room." By recent arrangements, "this privilege is necessary prohibited." They now ask permission "to meet once a week, in the common council room, or such other room as shall meet the approbation of the honorable Corporation."—From original petition in metal file No. 18, city clerk's record-room. See also *Com. Adv.*, N 18, 1799. The board permits them to convene in the room used by the court of chancery.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 582.

14 The following advertisement, addressed "To the Public" and signed by Daniel Ludlow, president of the Manhattan Company, appears in the newspapers: "The legislature at their last session were pleased to incorporate the Manhattan Company, for the purpose, among others, of supplying the city of New York with pure and wholesome water. . . . Notwithstanding the intervention of a malignant fever, which occasioned so great and so large a desertion of the city, the works have never been suspended: and although not more than seven months have elapsed since their first meeting, the directors are happy in announcing to their fellow citizens, that conduit pipes are laid in several of the principal streets, and that water is now ready to be furnished to many of the inhabitants and to all the shipping in the harbour. From actual experiment there is no doubt that one of the wells already opened will yield to five thousand families a daily supply of at least fifty gallons each, of a quality excellent for drinking and good for every culinary purpose.

"The following regulations have been adopted for the distribution of water among the inhabitants of the city.

"1st. Those who are desirous of being supplied from the aqueducts of the company will please to apply personally or in writing to the superintendant of the works, who will keep a register of the name of the applicant, the number and situation of his house, and of the rate which he is to pay. The superintendant will also direct a proper person to tap or pierce the main pipe opposite to his house, for the insertion of the smaller or lateral tube, by which the water is to be conveyed into the building. . . .

"2d. The lateral or small pipe must be procured and laid at the expence of the applicant, . . . The company recommend the use of leaden pipes.

"3d. although water will be continually running in the pipes, and the inhabitants will not be limited in its use, yet it will be proper to guard against any unreasonable waste which may happen from negligence or other cause. . . . To prevent in some degree any wasteful consumption of water, the pipes leading it into the houses must be compleated and fixed under the direction of the superintendant. . . . Nov. 14

"4th. No one shall supply with water received from the aqueducts any neighbour or person not living in the house furnished by the company.

"5th. The rates at which the water will be delivered are as follows:—For every house or building, containing not more than 4 fire places, there shall be paid the sum of five dollars per annum; and for every fire place exceeding four in any house or building there shall be paid an additional one dollar and twenty-five cents, provided however not more than twenty dollars shall be paid for any private house or building.

"6th. From the preceding rates are excepted buildings in which manufactures are carried on, requiring a larger supply than usual. Stables and taverns, with the proprietors of which seperate agreements will be made.

"7th. All payments for water shall be made quarterly, to wit, on the first day of February, May, August and November in every year; one quarter to be always paid in advance. . . .

"8th. Upon default in payment as aforesaid, or in case of infraction of any of the preceeding regulations, the pipe through which the water is conveyed to the house will be immediately cut off.

"9th. Ships and vessels will be supplied at the rate of 20 cents per hogshead. A fountain for the purpose is erected at the extremety of Dye-Street, where boats may conveniently lie, and casks or hogsheads be filled without the trouble of putting them on shore. Fountains for the same purpose will be raised in other parts of the city.

"10th. Works of this kind being in a great degree new in this country, it is not possible to foresee all the cases for which it may be necessary to provide. Experience will suggest many improvements in the mode of distributing the water; the directors therefore expressly reserve to themselves the right granted by the act of incorporation of making from time to time such change in those regulations and such further bye laws and ordinances for preserving the works of the company, and for conveying water through the city, as they may think proper, except only as to the rates above mentioned, which shall undergo no augmentation for the space of five years."—*Greenleaf's N. Y. Jour.*, N 16, 1799.

18 The common council refers to the street and road commissioners petitions for establishing a public ferry from Horns Hook to Hallet's Point across the East River.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 583. On Feb. 3, 1800, two other members of the board were added to the committee "on the Petition for establishing a Ferry across the East River at Hellgate & opening a public Road thereto."—*Ibid.*, II: 608. See, further, S 10, 1800.

20 "A Citizen" writes to one of the newspapers: "Being unacquainted with the determination of the Directors of the Manhattan Company with respect to their progress in laying the pipes for the conveyance of water through the city, I would just suggest the propriety of immediately furnishing the ships on the east side of the town with pipes, as it is the most proper season to dig up that offensive made ground of which they are generally composed. . . . Therefore, if the pipes are laid as above mentioned, and water freely brought to the most filthy places, much benefit may be expected."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, N 20, 1799.

25 Edward Bardin again serves the public dinner on Evacuation Day, his bill against the corporation amounting to £45:3:6.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 585.

" At this time, Martling's Tavern was the meeting-place of the Tammany Society.—*Com. Adv.*, N 23, 1799. It was still the "wigwam" of the society in 1807.—*Am. Citizen*, S 18, 1807. For a history of this tavern, which stood at 150 Nassau St., on the site later covered by the Am. Tract Soc. building, see Emmet collection, 11829. See also L. M. R. K., III: 979.

Dec. 2 The owners and occupants of dwelling-houses fronting on Chatham St. petition the common council for the removal of "the Engine House standing in front of the New Watch-House near the head of the said Street," which is considered "a great obstruction and injury to the said Street," and a nuisance on account of the filth which gathers around it.—From the original MS. in metal file No. 18, city clerk's record-room. This is referred to the street commissioners "to take order thereon."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 584. For this watch-house, see L. M. R. K., III : 973.

1799 Dec. 2 The common council appoints 20 men as "fire Men to the Engine at the State Prison to be properly armed & accoutred to quell or suppress any conspiracy or insurrection which may at any time happen in the State Prison."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 585.

7 "Confectionary Manufactory. Joseph Delacroix, No. 112, Broad Way [see F 22, 1797], informs the public in general, that he has now in the store, a large assortment of Sugar Works, best quality. Likewise, cordials, syrops, sweet-meats in boxes ready for exportation, at a fixed price. He undertakes to provide entertainments at persons houses, so as the persons have no trouble at all: At the fixed hour the table will be extremely well furnished, at a more reasonable rate than can be provided by one's self."—*Daily Adv.*, D 7, 1799. This is the earliest notice of a business of this kind in New York. See, further, Ja 9, 1801.

Delacroix also announces that, during the winter, his "Vauxhall Garden near Bunker Hill" (see My 1, Jl 4, 1798; Jl 4, 1799) "will be open every day for the reception of Ladies and Gentlemen. Entrance Free." He thus describes it: "There will be found a large Room, 45 feet long, well heated by two fire places, convenient for concerts, balls, and all other entertainments, able to contain 150 persons. Private companies who would wish to give balls, concerts, or repasts, will be well satisfied with the price and attention given them. Those who wish to make use of it, will agree on the price, including the carriages or stages, which J. D. will provide to go for the persons, and take them back. Near the said room there is another, where tea will be kept ready on the hour demanded, without the company's being in the least troubled. Ladies will find a room to deposit cloaks, shawls, &c. A subscription is likewise opened for balls, concerts, &c. to be filled with 66 persons, at 25 dollars for once a week. Until the end of April, carriages and stages will go for the company and take them back again. Each subscriber to bring a Lady. Price of refreshments, one shilling each glass." He adds that he has "provided himself with a proper person to attend the said place," and "flatters himself that the public will be satisfied."—*Ibid.*, D 7, 1799. See Ap 14, 1800.

9 "Resolved, that the Committee of Repairs [of Trinity vestry] have the small Bell and its appendages in St Pauls Church taken down and the same be given to St Marks Church."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*).

"It having been suggested to the Board that the Clocks in the different Churches of the City would be better regulated if they were under the direction of the City Corporation who would employ a Proper Person to regulate them. Whereupon Resolved that the Corporation of the City employ (during the pleasure of this Board) a proper Person to regulate and keep in Repair the Clocks in St. Georges and St. Pauls Churches, at the expence of the said Corporation."—*Ibid.*

12 The common council orders "that the subscription Monies collect[ed] for Mangins new Map of the City be paid to the Street Commiss[rs] who are authorized to advance him $100 on his Note."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 586. See also Ag 14.

14 Washington dies at Mount Vernon.—*Com. Adv.*, D 20, 1799. See D 19.

19 The announcement of the death of Washington is published in New York.—*Daily Adv.*, D 19; *Com. Adv.*, D 20; *Greenleaf's N. Y. Jour.,& Pat. Reg.*, D 21. His death occurred on the evening of Dec. 14 at Mount Vernon; the formal announcement, as given out by Tobias Lear, his private secretary, was published by Greenleaf in New York on Dec. 25. The newspapers were printed with heavy black borders until Dec. 24, inclusive. There is in the N. Y. Pub. Library an undated broadside, apparently issued at this period, entitled "A summary of the principal events of the life of the illustrious General George Washington." It was printed by L. D. Dewey, 129 Nassau St.

20 The common council passes a resolution "that it be signified to the several religious Societies in this City as the Wish of this Board, that they cause their respective Churches to be dressed in mourning," and that their bells "be muffled & tolled every Day from 12 to 1 o'clock" until Dec. 24 inclusive; that it "be recommended to the Owners & Masters of Ships & Vessels in this Harbour to hoist their Colours half Mast" until Dec. 24 inclusive; that "the Members & Officers of this Corporation do wear a black Crape on the Arm for six Weeks," and that "it be recommended to the Inhabitants of this City to do the like."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 588–89. This was published the next day.—*Daily Adv.*, D 21, 1799. For several responses to this request, *vide infra.*

Dec. 20 Trinity corporation meets at the house of the rector, "the R[t] Rev[d] Bishop Provoost," and a committee is appointed for putting the several churches belonging to this corporation in mourning, on account of the death "of the Late Lieutenant General George Washington."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*).

21 Brigade orders for the city and county of New York and the county of Richmond regarding the death of Washington are issued by Brig.-Gen. Hughes, quoting from the division orders of Major-Gen. Clarkson, the statement that "no outward form can shew, nor any Language express, the Feelings which this melancholy Event has exercised in the bosoms of those who, by devoting themselves [to] the Military Services of their Country, have acquired the proud title of his Brethren in Arms." He recommends that the officers and soldiers of the militia, when in regimentals, wear black crepe on the left arm for six months.—*Greenleaf's New Daily Adv.*, D 24, 1799.

" "In consequence of the afflicting intelligence of the death of General Washington, the [Park] Theatre will be closed for the ensuing week."—*Com. Adv.*, D 21, 1799. It was reopened on Dec. 30 (*q.v.*).

23 Robert Troup writes from New York to Gov. Jay: ". . . We are taking measures here to pay suitable honors to the memory of this greatest and best of men [Washington]. Our whole city appears to be penetrated with the profoundest grief. Our churches are in mourning; our bells are muffled and toll every day at 12 o'clock. Our citizens wear mourning. Mr. Gouverneur Morris, at the request of the Corporation, is to pronounce an oration. Committees are forming to concert a general plan for the expression of our grief, and I have no doubt we shall transmit to our posterity the most honorable proof of the consideration in which we hold the illustrious founder of our liberties. . . ."—*Corresp. and Pub. Papers of John Jay*, IV: 259. Jay acknowledged this on Dec. 28 with approbation, saying of the proposed oration: "I hope it will not be hurried; it had better be a little delayed than not be finished."—*Ibid.*, IV: 260.

" The Tammany Society issues the following notice: "Sachems and Warriors, our Great Cheif is no more!—Washington is dead!—Heaven's high decree forbade his longer stay! His feats of War, and deeds of Peace—compleat—He now begins to live!!—Haste—!! rally round our Council-Fire, (This Evening) to chant in Solemn Dirge his mighty deeds!!—By Order of the Grand Sachem D. Dodge, Sec."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, D 23, 1799.

" The managers of the Tontine City Hotel publish a notice to the subscribers to the "City Assembly" that the gatherings will commence on the evening of Jan. 2. "The Ladies are particularly requested to appear in white trimmed with black. The gentlemen in a full suit of mourning, as a token of respect to the memory of the father of his Country, George Washington."—*Daily Adv.*, D 23, 1799.

24 Isaac G. Ogden, secretary of the "Philharmonic Society," publishes a notice to the members to attend "at the usual place of meeting" (*cf.* Ag 23, 1797 *et seq.*), on the evening of the 26th, to make arrangements "in concert with the other Societies towards paying suitable honours to the memory of George Washington."—*Com. Adv.*, D 24, 1799. The present society of this name was founded in April, 1842 (*q.v.*).

25 At a meeting of committees from the corporation of the city, and from several societies, held at the city hall, "to make the necessary Arrangements, for paying suitable Honours to the Memory of the late General Washington," the mayor is appointed to take the chair, and resolutions are passed that the funeral procession take place on Tuesday, Dec. 31, and that a sub-committee, consisting of Brig.-Gen. Hughes, Brig. Gen.-Stevens, Col. Morton, Maj. Fairlie, and Maj. Stagg, have full power to prepare a plan and carry it out.—*Greenleaf's New Daily Adv.*, D 26, 1799.

26 A "large and elegant collection of Wax-Work consisting of 56 figures as large as life" is exhibited by N. and E. Street at Snow's Hotel, 69 Broadway. It was removed in May, 1805.—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, D 26, 1803; Ap 3, 1805. Snow's Hotel was formerly Corre's (see Ja 28, 1791), John Lovett's (see My 7, 1794), Hunter's (see Ap 22, 1797), and Lovett's again (see Ap 22, 1797).

29 "Regulations relative to the procession for rendering funeral honors to the deceased General Washington" is the title of a broadside of this date, published in New York, a copy of which is in N. Y. P. L. The funeral was held Dec. 31 (*q.v.*).

1799 Dec. 29 A sermon on the death of Washington is delivered by Samuel Miller, A.M., one of the ministers of the United Presbyterian Churches of the city. This was published by T. & J. Swords, N. Y., in 1800.—See copy in the N. Y. P. L.

" The "Chevalier d'Orléans" dines at Morrisania.—*Diary & Letters of Gouverneur Morris* (1888), II: 380.

" The disappearance, on this day, of Miss Juliana Elmore Sands, a beautiful young woman, whose body was found on Jan. 2, 1800, in the well of the Manhattan Company, was for many years a sensational mystery in New York City.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1861), 629–36; *Com. Adv.*, Ja 3 and 6, 1800; and *Harper's New Monthly Mag.*, My, 1872, pp. 924–28.

30 The Park Theatre reopens with "The Robbery" and "The Ship-Wreck." The scenery is draped in black, and the words "Mourn, Washington is Dead" are painted in large letters on a black background. Before the performance Thomas Cooper delivers a Monody on the death of Washington.—*Spectator*, Ja 4, 1800.

" A committee on butchers' stalls reports that an hereditary right to the stalls and standings in the Fly Market does not exist, as has been believed.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 593.

31 This being the day, "appointed by the Citizens of New-York to pay the most Solemn Funeral Honors to the Memory of their beloved Chief and Fellow-Citizen General George Washington," every kind of business ceased, and every thought was "employed in preparation for the melancholy solemnity." The committee of arrangements announced the plans the day before.

"The Citizens, in their Military and Civil Habilments, with the Foreigners of various Nations, all eager to join in testimonies of veneration for the Great Deceased, having assembled in their appointed order, the procession moved under the guidance of Signals, to the mournful sound of Minute-Guns and Muffled Bells, in the following order:

Officer and
Eight Dragoons,
Sixth Regiment, in Platoons, by the left,
With Arms and Colors reversed—Drums
and Fifes in Mourning.
Eight pieces of Field Artillery,
Taken in different Battles during the
Revolutionary War from the British,
Cavalry.
Rifle Company.
Military officers,
Officers of the Navy of the United States.
Adjutant-General of the U. States and Suite.
Major Gen. Hamilton and Suite.
Citizens.
St. Stephen's Society.
Tammany Society,
In the following order:
[The various tribes, etc. are mentioned at length]
Mechanic Society,
Masonic Lodges,
[The lodges mentioned at length]
Manhattan Company.
New-York Insurance Company.
Branch Bank.
Bank of New-York.
Chamber of Commerce.
Marine Society.
Collegians.
Regents of the University.
Trustees of Columbia College.
President and Professors of ditto.
Physicians and Surgeons.
Gentlemen of the Bar.
Civil Officers of the City.
Civil Officers of the State.
Members of Congress.
Lieutenant-Governor.
Civil Officers of the United States Government.
His Catholic Majesty's Consul and Gentlemen of
that Nation.
His Britannic Majesty's Consul, and
Gentlemen of that Nation.
Music.
Anacreontic and Philharmonic Societies, Dec. 31
In complete Mourning—the grand officers bearing Wands,
decorated with crape—the Members wearing their
Badges with Crape and Bows of Love Ribbon.
Clergy, in full dress, with white Scarfs.
Twenty-four Girls,
in white robes, with white surplusses and turbans, strewing laurels
during the Procession.
Committee of Arrangement

Pall-Bearers		Bier		Pall-Bearers
	Cols.		Cols.	
	Giles		Troup	
	Fish		B. Living'n	
	Willet		Gens.	
	Mayor of City		Stevens,	
			Clarkson	

"Each Pall-Bearer was accompanied by a member of the Cincinatti in full mourning, with a white crepe-bow on the outward arm, and bearing a black Banner, denoting some important act of the deceased. The Pall-Bearers and members of the Committee of arrangement, wore the badges of the Cincinatta and black scarfs with white roses on the bows. The Urn, with its attendant decorations, was supported by eight Soldiers, (with others attending for relief) upon a Bier in form of a Palanquin, six feet by four. This elegant assemblage of Emblems, consisted of a funeral Urn, three feet in eight, of burnished gold, with the name of Washington in black upon the flat-band; behind which the American Eagle, four feet high, cloud-borne, with extended but drooping wings, appeared to hover over the ashes of the Hero, holding in his beak a laurel wreath; these figures were supported by a rich Pedestal and cornish of burnished gold—Underneath was a second pedestal, rising from the Bier, covered with black, on the front and rear of which, the Laurel wreath was represented, tied together by the American stripes, and crowned by the American Constellation, the whole on a ground of black.—The sides were adorned with military trophies, composed of Military Standards, Cavalry and Infantry, with the Standards of the United States, and of the Society of the Cincinnata. In the centre of the trophies was represented the Eagle, with the other emblems and mottos of the Society, surrounded by branches of laurel—the whole decorated with black drapery, fringed and festooned. This superb and appropriate ornament formed an elegant Mass of thirteen feet in height. . . .

Immediately following,
The General's Horse in Mourning,
Led by two black Servants in compleat
mourning, with white Turbans.
Cincinatti as Chief Mourners, and other Officers
of the late War,
Corporation of the City.
Eight Dragoons.
Officer.

"On the arrival of the procession at St. Paul's Church, the Military halted, and opening their ranks, made an avenue, through which the Bier and those immediately attendant on it, passed into the Church—The Troops leaning on their reversed arms.

"After the Funeral oration . . . the Bier was deposited in Cemetary, and the last Military Honors performed over it. . . ." —*Spectator*, Ja 4, 1800.

The expenses of the procession were borne by the city. On Jan. 27, 1800, the committee for arranging and directing it was paid $1,582.91.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 607. The city also paid $11.25 for "Blacksmith Work at S^{t} Pauls Church for the Eulogium on the Death of Gen^{l} Washington;" and £3:9:2 for candles, £2:10 for music, and $2 for other disbursements on this occasion.—*Ibid.*, II: 611.

Peter Gassner, writing in 1859 regarding the Washington obsequies, said: "I saw the mock funeral . . . from a window in Broadway. The large urn, eagle, inverted boots, and girls distributing flowers, are as fresh in my mind, as if occurring yesterday."—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1859), 588.

The funeral oration, delivered in St. Paul's Church by Gouverneur Morris, was published in 1800 under the title *An Oration upon the Death of General Washington.*

Robert Troup, writing on Jan. 1, 1800, to Rufus King concerning the ceremonies, said he considered the Morris oration a failure, as it had "the effect of a cold historical narrative, not that of a

1799 Dec. 31 warm, impressive address."—C. R. King, *Life and Corresp. of Rufus King* (1896), III: 170. See, however, Ja 6, 1800. Many other orations and sermons were delivered, in other cities, on this occasion, and pub'd in 1800. See N. Y. P. L. catalogue.

At this time the Battery and Bowling Green, where the procession gathered, was profusely set out with the Lombardy poplar trees. From 1800 to 1805, they infested the whole island, if not most of the middle, northern, and many southern states.—Francis, *Old New York* (1866), 23. Regarding its introduction into New York see Je, 1790, and Ap 18, 1795.

" The city debt at the close of the century was about £13,500, all in bonds.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1859), 514.

1800

— Probably in this year were drawn, by Archibald (?) Robertson, two interesting views within the city, one showing the Old Brick Church on Chatham Row, Beekman, and Nassau Streets; the Park Theatre, St. Paul's Chapel, etc.; and the other the north-east corner of Wall and William Streets, with the Bank of New York, the New York Insurance Co. and the Bank of the United States, Branch. These drawings are reproduced and described in Vol. I, Pls. 72-a and b.

— Probably also in this year, John Wood made the sketch of "New York from Long Island" which was engraved by W. Rollinson and issued in 1801. This is one of the most artistic engraved views of the city. It is reproduced and described in Vol. I, Pl. 74. An impression in the author's collection printed entirely in colours must be one of the earliest engravings so printed in this country.

— An enumeration of the inhabitants of the city of New York taken by Gen. Giles during the winter of 1800–1 shows that the population numbered 60,489.—*Miller Papers* in N. Y. H. S. The total is given as 60,515 in the *13th U. S. Census Bull.* (1910).

— In 1800, "New York had its most fashionable population in Wall and Pine streets, between Broadway and Pearl streets; and also on Pearl street from Hanover Square, (now Old slip) to John street; some along State street; and also in Broadway, from below Wall street to the Battery."—*Watson's Annals*, 188.

— Between 1784 and 1800, "the west side of Chatham street, between Tryon row and Duane (then Barley) street, was fully built up. One of the leading business places established was that of Peter and George Lorillard, tobacconists. . . . An establishment of more public interest than any other was the Boston Stage-house and Livery Stables, situated on the corner of Pearl (then Queen) street . . .

"The descent of Catimuts hill having been accomplished, the traveler on the old Boston road, or present Chatham street, reached a principal thoroughfare, leading from the Smiths valley, then a most important part of the city, to the interior. The roads formed a junction and thereafter followed one course to and along the Bowery lane. This road was the present Pearl street, the first street name of which in this vicinity was Queen street. It was extended to the Fresh Water pond at an early period, and several tanneries were erected along its northerly side, a block or more west of the present Chatham street. When the public magazine was erected on the island in the pond [see N 21, 1728] this was the way of access, and hence that portion became known as Magazine street; but, being a natural continuation of Pearl street, the same name was applied after the pond was filled up, the magazine removed, and the old landmarks obliterated."—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1866), 610–11.

— Felix de Beaujour, a Frenchman, describing the United States from 1800 to 1810 made the following remarks about this city: "New York has a more smiling aspect [than Philadelphia] and appears more like a European town. . . . The esplanade called the Battery, standing on the salliant angle formed by the Hudson and the sea in their junction, presents one of the most beautiful points of view that can be imagined. . . .

"A wrong plan for the defence of New York has been adopted. This place is too much shut up in the strip of land which it occupies; it is not defended by nature, and it is impossible to do it by means of art, because it cannot be enclosed in a polygon; the most that ought to be attempted is the defence of its approaches."—Beaujour, *Sketch of the U. S. of North Am.*, trans. by W. Walton (1814), 76, 123.

— For view of firemen at work, 1800, see old firemen's certificate, reproduced in *Man. Com. Coun.* (1860), 608.

1800 — For view of old buildings in William St., from cor. of Liberty St. towards Maiden Lane, 1800, see *ibid.* (1861), 639.

For view of the Bayard house, 110th St., bet. First and Second Aves., about 1800, see *ibid.* (1864), 728.

— In this year, First Light Infantry, New York, was organized.—See chronology prepared by Chas. S. Clark, in *The Eve. Post*, F 26, 1916.

Jan. 1 According to authorities published in 1797, an adjustment in the calculation of time was supposed to take place on this day. When the Gregorian or New Style was adopted in 1752 (*q. v.*), it was found necessary to let eleven days lapse without reckoning them in the calendar. Agreeable to this regulation, it was said, Jan. first, 1800, was not to be reckoned in the calendar, and Jan. second was to be deemed the first of the new year. The reason given for this was as follows: "The year is commonly calculated at 365 days, 6 hours; every fourth year is called Leap Year and has 366 days. But this is not critically exact; for the revolution of the earth, in its orbit round the sun, is performed in 365 days, 5 hours, and about 48 minutes; thus nearly 12 minutes lie over for deduction each year, which at length must amount to a day. There were some hours lying over in the year 1752, which, with the minutes as already mentioned, will make up a natural day of the year 1800 [*sic*]. Thus, the exact time of the vernal and autumnal equinoxes, as also midsummer and midwinter, will be preserved in the Calendars and Almanacs, without changing the days of the months on which they shall in future happen."—*Diary*, F 16, 1797, citing "late London Papers." An examination of the *Daily Adv.* and the *Com. Adv.* for the transition period, from Dec. 31, 1799, to Jan. 1, 1800, fails to reveal any such readjustment or reference to it; but the 29th of Feb. was omitted in accordance with the regulation established in 1582 (*q. v.*). The same omission of Leap Year occurred in 1900.

" A foot-stove starts a blaze in Trinity Church.—*Spectator*, Ja 4, 1800.

6 Congress recommends that the people of the United States assemble on Feb. 22 (*q. v.*) "publicly to testify their grief for the death of general George Washington, by suitable eulogies, orations and discourses, or by public prayers," and that Pres. Adams issue a proclamation to this effect.—*Laws of U. S.*, 6th cong., 1st sess., 209–10.

" Recorder Harison having obtained from Gouverneur Morris a copy of "the Oration he delivered lately at S^{t} Pauls Church, at the Request of this Board in honor of the Memory of General Washington dec^{d}," the common council orders that the recorder "get the said Oration printed under his direction and that the Copy Right be secured for charitable Purposes as the Board shall direct and that 1500 Copies be printed for the use of this Board."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 597. This having been done, the board directed, on Jan. 20, that the copyright be assigned to John Furman, printer, "on his furnishing this Board with 200 Copies gratis for the use of the Members according to his agreement with M^{r} Ten Eyck."—*Ibid.*, II: 600.

" The auditing committee reports to the common council that it has contracted with the *Daily Adv.* and *Com. Adv.*, at $75.00 each for one year from the first of this month, to publish whatever the board shall direct, except the treasurer's annual accounts.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 597. From time to time, different papers were designated for this purpose.

8 The entertainment at the Park Theatre on this day is dedicated to the memory of Washington. The following programme is announced: "The house will be put in mourning. After the performance An Ode will be recited by Mr. Hodgkinson to the memory of General George Washington, accompanied by music, during which the Bier with the Urn and other emblems, preceeded by children strewing laurels, will be deposited under a Superb Canopy. The Stage will represent A Funeral Building Ornamented with trophies; under the centre arch of the building is seen a grand Canopy of black drapery, with Allegoric figures on the top, for the reception of the Bier; Two smaller arches containing skeletons with flambeaus. They will bear Medallions, with inscriptions denoting various actions of the deceased. Through the arches of the building is seen a view of a part of the city of N. York."—*Greenleaf's New Daily Adv.*, Ja 8, 1800. The ode recited by Hodgkinson was by Samuel Low, whose poems, in two volumes (in one), 12mo, were published in New York in 1800. The second volume shows the list of subscribers, headed by John Jacob Astor.

1800
Ja 13 The drowning of skaters in the Collect Pond happens nearly every winter.—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Ja 13, 1800.

" The city treasurer submits to the common council an "Estimate of the Expenses of the City of New York for the year 1800." Items chargeable to city and county jointly amount to $80,000; to which is added $50,000 for the city's operating expenses, making a total budget of $130,000.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 598.

22 Rev. Samuel Miller, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, who is writing a history of New York State (see Ja 19, 1798), petitions the legislature that "a Gentleman of highly respectable character and worthy of the most entire confidence" may be permitted to take the Dutch records in succession from the secretary's office to his home in Albany for the purpose of making translations and extracts for Dr. Miller.—*Assemb. Papers*, V: 107. On Feb. 6 and 7 the assembly and senate passed a joint resolution authorising James Van Ingen, clerk of the assembly, to remove the Dutch records for this purpose.—*Assemb. Jour.* (1800), 52; *Senate Jour.* (1800), 23. Dr. Miller soon found that the translations would cost too much for his private undertaking, and he submitted another memorial to the legislature (see Ja 22, 1801). See also A. J. F. van Laer's report on *The Translation and Publication of the MS. Dutch Rec. of N. Neth. with an Account of previous Attempts at Translation* (Albany, 1910).

27 On account of the sickness prevailing in the last few years at election time, and the consequent accumulation of law suits in "the Court of Common pleas called the Mayors Court," as well as for other reasons, the common council resolves that a petition be presented to the legislature begging leave to present the following bills at the present session:

To change the time for holding the annual election of charter officers in this city from Sept. 29 to the third Tuesday in November in every year; and that the persons elected be sworn into their respective offices on the first Monday in December;

To extend the term of the mayor's court from three to five days;

To amend, and incorporate into one statute, all the laws making alterations in the charter of this city; and also such as respect the powers and holding the mayor's court, and the court of general sessions of the peace; and which respect the city only and do not form a part of "the General Laws of the State at large;"

To make certain specified revisions respecting the powers and authority of "the Special Justices for preserving the peace."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 604–5. See Mr 21.

29 The senate concurs in an assembly resolution of Jan. 28 for honouring the memory of Washington by shrouding the speaker's chair and the clerk's desk in black, and by wearing black crepe upon the left arm during the session; also by appointing a committee to take further action on Feb. 22 (*q. v.*).—*Assemb. Jour.*, 23d sess., 7–8, 11.

Feb.
3 The common council orders that a petition, sealed with the common seal of the city and subscribed by the mayor on behalf of the board, be presented to the legislature, stating "that among the various other Causes which probably tend to promote Disease in this City during the Summer & Autumnal Seasons are the Buildings erected in many Parts of the City on Lots of Ground so short as not to admit of Yards of sufficient Size and in many Instances of none at all by which Means those Buildings are deprived of the benefit of a free circulating Air & the Cellars or other Parts thereof become the Receptacles of the Filth & Dirt of the Families. That the Buildings erected on the Lots on each side of Moore Street, the Lots on the West side of Broad Street in the Neighborhood of the Exchange Slip and the Lots on the West side of the Fly Market Slip (the Buildings on which are generally very Slight & in many Cases in a decayed Condition) are particularly of this Description, That to remove the Evil it is conceived that if those Lots together with the adjoining Lot could be taken, by an Agreement with the Owners or on an Appraisement by Verdict of a Jury, and formed into Lots of proper Size and disposed of to Persons who would erect proper & wholesome Buildings thereon, reserving sufficient Yards, the Health & Comfort of the City would be greatly promoted." The petition is to pray for a legislative provision "for removing the Evil & providing indemnification to the Owners."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 609.

6 The New City Tavern, at 115 Broadway, only recently completed (see summary under Ja 24, 1793), is offered for sale. It is described as follows: "The large Brick Building, situated in Broadway, commonly distinguished by the name of the Tontine City Hotel, co[n]taining the elegant Ball room, Tea room and Card rooms, made use of by the City Assembly. The premises contain the whole square, bounded on the east side by Broad-way, one [*sic*] the west side by Temple-street, on the south side by Thames-street, and on the north side by Little Queen-street [Cedar St.], being upwards of 100 feet in front on Broad-way, and 150 feet in depth. The House is so well known as not to need any particular description." The terms are ten percent cash; the remainder in six annual payments. Anyone interested is directed to apply to the cashier of the Bank of New York for particulars.—*Com. Adv.*, F 6 to O 29, inclusive, 1800; descrip. of Pl. 125, III: 688; L. M. R. K., III: 977. Feb. 6

The legislature passes "An Act to cede to the United States the jurisdiction of certain islands situate in and about the harbour of New York." These are "Bedlow's island," "Oyster island" (Ellis Island), and "Governors island, on which Fort Jay is situate."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1800), chap. 6 (1 Webster 169). For history of Bedloe's Island, see Ap 20, 1676; for that of Ellis Island, see Ja 20, 1785. See also Smith, *Governor's Island* (1922). 15

This being the day recommended by congress on Jan. 6 (*q. v.*), and by the common council on Feb. 17 (*M. C. C.*, 1784–1831, II: 610; *N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, F 20, 1800), to the people of the United States publicly to testify their grief for the death of Washington, all the public offices are closed, business is suspended, and the city exhibits "the appearance of respectful sorrow." Appropriate sermons are delivered in the various churches.—*Spectator*, F 26, 1800. The oration of Rev. John Mason at the Brick Presbyterian Church and the *Funeral Eulogy* of Dr. Wm. Linn to the Society of the Cincinnati at the Dutch Church were published this year.—See copies in N. Y. P. L. 22

The common council orders "that Water be taken of the Manhattan Society for the use of the Debtors Goal."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 611. Mar. 3

The *Argus. Greenleaf's New Daily Advertiser* and *Greenleaf's New York Journal, & Patriotic Register* are sold to David Denniston and discontinued with the issues of this date. Denniston established the *American Citizen and General Advertiser* (on Mr 10) in place of the former and the *Republican Watch Tower* (on Mr 12) in place of the latter.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 383, 434; Early Newspapers, II: 422. 8

"The Cap of Liberty is once more displayed at the coffee-house! [see Je 14, 1793; My 18, 1795]. Although a miniature, and an appendage to the monument of Washington, it still excites sensations unpleasant to many friends of the good old order of things. . . . It has become so offensive to many frequenters of the Tontine Coffee-House, that we should not be surprised," observes an editor, "if this waxen picture should be removed from its present situation."—*Am. Cit. & Gen. Adv.* (formerly *Argus*), Mr 17, 1800. See, further, Je 2. 17

By act of the legislature, several changes are made in the government of the city: 1. The annual election of charter officers is changed from Sept. 29 ("the feast day of Saint Michael the Archangel," as prescribed in the Dongan Charter of 1686) to the third Tuesday in November, the officers elected to be sworn on the first Monday in December thereafter. 21

2. In case any of the aldermen or other officers of the city shall "refuse to serve, or die, or remove out of the said city" before the expiration of his term, or if he shall not be "legally qualified to serve," the common council shall call a special election to fill the vacancy.

3. No person shall vote as a freeholder "unless he shall be possessed of a freehold estate, in lands or tenements in his own right or that of his wife, to the value of fifty dollars over and above all debts charged thereon . . . and shall have possessed the same (except it came to him by descent or devise) at least one month before the day of such election." Furthermore, the said freeholder may be required by the inspector of election to certify under oath as to such possession.

4. Any one voting as a freeman may be required to testify to three months' residence in the city immediately prior to the election and one month's residence in the ward.

5. The mayor and recorder may hold "the court of common pleas called the mayor's court" without the presence of aldermen.

6. Courts of general sessions, instead of being held quarterly, are to be held in alternate months beginning in June, and courts of special sessions may be held at any time the common council may

1800 Mar. 21 direct. The meeting place of such courts or of the common council may be somewhere other than at the city hall "by reason of great sickness" (yellow fever pestilences having befallen the city in 1793, 1795, and 1798), or "for any other important cause."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1800), chap. 35.

" A subscription is on foot to erect "an African Church" in New York. It is for the benefit of "the unfortunate African, whom the unfeeling hand of avarice has forced from his native land."—*Am. Cit.*, Mr 21, 1800. The corner-stone was laid July 30 (*q.v.*).

24 The common council orders that Ald. Lenox, De La Montagnie, and Coles "be a Committee to consider of the expediency of erecting a new City Hall & to report to the Board their Opinion thereon, as also the proper Place, a Plan of the Building, an Estimate of the Expence and in what manner the present City Hall ought to be disposed of."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 616. No report of this committee is recorded in the minutes at this time. See F 20, 1802.

" A weekly entitled *Forlorn Hope* is established. It was conducted by William Ketelтas and was published from the prison in the interest of prison reform, and especially to bring about the repeal of the law as to imprisonment for debt. The last issue located is that of Sept. 13, 1800.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 415. *Cf.* Early Newspapers, II: 419.

28 The legislature passes "An Act making provision for the revision of the laws of this State." James Kent and Jacob Radcliff are named in the act to collect and reduce into proper form under certain titles all the public acts of the legislature, omitting those acts or parts of acts which have been repealed or have expired by their own limitation. They are to bring to the attention of the legislature all contradictions, omissions, or imperfections, that these may be reconciled, supplied, or amended. They are allowed two years "to complete the transcribing the laws," and until the end of the next session following such completion "to present the whole thereof to the legislature." They are allowed $1,000 each besides clerk hire and stationery.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1800), chap. 70.

Apr. 4 The legislature passes "An Act to enable the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city of New York, to purchase certain houses and lots of ground which are in such a state as to endanger the health of the said city." The buildings on each side of Moore St., and on the west side of Broad St. near the Exchange, in the First Ward; and those between Front and South Sts., on the west side of the Fly Market, are of this description.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1800), chap. 87.

8 The "beautiful House and Garden called Mount Pitt directly back of the Belvidere" is offered for lease.—*Am. Cit.*, Ap 9, 1800. See N 15.

10 The U. S. Ship "President" is launched from "the upper ship yards" by Mr. Cheeseman. This is a vessel of 44 guns. The launching is witnessed by "a large concourse of spectators." The Sixth Regiment, under Col. Morton; the Artillery, under Maj. Curtenius, and several other "uniform companies," marched upon the ground "in front of the ship," and "immediately on her touching the water, federal salutes were fired from the United States ship Portsmouth—from the Aspacia, Indiaman, and from the Revenue Cutter Jay, which were answered by the Artillery from the shore—after which the several uniform companies fired a feu de joye, and marched off the ground to the Battery."—*Conn. Courant*, Ap 14, 1800. See also *Daily Adv.*, Ap 10, 1800, for brigade orders for the day. See also the account of the launching written by Abraham Bancker on April 21, and printed in *Magazine, Daughters of the Rev.* (1896), IV: 177. In description of Pl. 56, I: 420, the date of this launching is erroneously given as April 24.

14 Joseph Delacroix introduces a "Distillery of Cordials" at his "Confectionery Manufactory," 112 Broadway (see D 7, 1799). See, further, Ja 9, 1801.

At his Vauxhall Garden on the Bayard place (see My 1, 1798; D 7, 1799), he "has provided a number of lamps in Broadway, to light up the dark road to his garden."—*Daily Adv.*, Ap 14, 1800. These were the first lamps on Broadway above Canal St.—See De Voe's Newspaper Index (MS.), in N. Y. H. S., under "N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.," Je 3, 1800.

" The common council appoints a committee "to report on the expediency of erecting a new Market at Catharine Slip with a Plan of the Building & an Estimate of the Expence."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 620. See, further, Ag 25.

Apr. 21 The "beautiful Frigate New-York, pierced for 38 guns," is launched at "the lower ship-yard . . ., amidst the acclamations of thousands of surrounding citizens." Federal salutes are fired from the "Aspasia," "Indiaman," and the government cutter "Jay," which are decorated with the "colours of different nations." The "New York" is the voluntary product of New York City merchants.—*Conn. Gaz.*, Ap 30, 1800. This vessel is highly praised for her form and workmanship. Mr. Carpenter is the builder, and Capt. Robinson is appointed to her command. It is to be loaned to the government. The statement is published that "Our little navy grows apace. May it soon be fully competent to the protection of our commerce against all insults and depredations."—*Conn. Courant*, Ap 28, 1800. See also *Daily Adv.*, Ap 25, 1800, and descrip. of Pl. 56, I: 420.

24 An act of congress, "to make further provision for the removal and accommodation of the Government of the United States," gives the president power to direct the removal of "the various offices belonging to the several executive departments of the United States" from Philadelphia to Washington, after the adjournment of the present session of congress. It carries appropriations for furnishing the president's house and the capitol, and for making foot-ways in the city of Washington. Included in this is a provision of $5,000 for the purchase of books for the use of congress, and the fitting up of an apartment in the capitol to contain them.—*Laws of U. S.* (printed for Mathew Carey, Phila., 1804), V: 130; *Acts of Congress* (1800), chap. 37.

" Gov. Jay writes to the Rev. Dr. Morse: "The approaching general election in this State will be unusually animated. No arts or pains will be spared to obtain an anti-federal representation, in order to obtain an anti-federal President, etc., and through him divers other objects. . . ."—*Corresp. and Pub. Papers of John Jay*, IV: 266. See My 5.

" A dinner is given to the builders of the three ships of war, "Adams" (see Je 8, 1799), "President" (see Ap 10, 1800), and "New York" (see Ap 21, 1800). The published report of the event states: ". . . the awnings of the ship President were handsomely extended over the green in front of the Belvidere house—A table was placed under them and a very plentiful and elegant entertainment was provided. . . . Three ships of war, equal in strength of materials and perfection of workmanship to any which it is believed the world can furnish, have been launched in this port within twelve months, and the facility of constructing more increases with our exertions."—*Daily Adv.*, Ap 26, 1800.

May 5 Theophilus Parsons writes to John Jay: "The next election of President will be an important event. . . . I believe that at this time the universal sentiment of the Federalists is, to support Mr. Adams, with all the activity and perseverance such a measure deserves. The Jacobins appear to be completely organized throughout the United States. The principals have their agents dispersed in every direction; and the whole body act with a union to be expected only from men, in whom no moral principles exist to create a difference of conduct resulting from a difference of sentiment. Their exertions are bent to introduce into every department of the State governments unprincipled tools of a daring faction, to render more certain the election to the Presidency, of the great arch priest of Jacobinism and infidelity."—*Corresp. and Pub. Papers of John Jay*, IV: 269–70. See My 7.

" Ald. Coles, on behalf of the Manhattan Co., represents to the common council that the company has "determined to erect a large Reservoir for the supplying of the City with pure Water," and that "a Piece of Ground in the highest part of the City in or near the Park" is considered as "most proper for the purpose." He requests that a committee be appointed to confer with the committee of the Manhattan Co. on the subject of "the most proper Place . . ., the quantity of Ground required and what reasonable compensation" ought to be made to the city. The subject was referred to the committee of June 12, 1799 (*q.v.*).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 625.

7 In a letter to Gov. Jay, Alexander Hamilton says: "You have been informed of the loss of our election in this City. It is also known that we have been unfortunate throughout Long Island and in Westchester. According to the returns hitherto, it is too probable that we lose our Senator for this District.

"The moral certainty, therefore is that there will be an Anti-Federal Majority in the ensuing legislature, and the very high probability is that this will bring Jefferson into the Chief Magis-

1800 May 7 tracy, unless it be prevented by the measure which I shall now submit to your consideration, namely the immediate calling together of the existing legislature.

"In observing this, I shall not be supposed to mean that anything ought to be done which integrity will forbid, but merely that the scruples of delicacy and propriety . . . ought to yield to the extraordinary nature of the crisis. They ought not to hinder the taking of a legal and constitutional step, to prevent an atheist in Religion and a fanatic in politics from getting possession of the helm of the State. You, Sir, know in a great degree the Anti-Federal party, but I fear that you do not know them as well as I do. 'Tis a composition indeed of very incongruous materials, but all tending to mischief—some of them to the overthrow of the Government by depriving it of its due energies, others of them to a Revolution after the manner of Buonaparte. . . . The calling of the Legislature will have for object the choosing of Electors by the people in districts. This (as Pennsylvania will do nothing) will insure a majority of votes in the United States for a Federal candidate. This measure will not fail to be approved by all the Federal Party; while it will no doubt be condemned by the opposite. As to its intrinsic nature it is justified by unequivocal reasons of public safety. The reasonable part of the world will, I believe, approve it. . . ."—*Corresp. and Pub. Papers of John Jay*, IV: 270–72. Jay endorsed this letter: "Proposing a measure for party purposes, which I think it would not become me to adopt."—*Ibid.*, IV: 272 (footnote). Gen. Schuyler writes to Jay, in behalf of "Our Federal friends in Congress," on the same day, and also suggests convening the legislature for the purpose mentioned by Hamilton.—*Ibid.*, IV: 273.

9 John Campbell (see Ja 5, 1795) again applies to the trustees of the Lutheran Church for a lease of "the burnd Church in the Broadway," and his petition is referred to the vestry. At the same meeting it was resolved "that the Church yard in the Broadway be enclosed, partly with a stonewall and a boardfence in a decent manner."—*Lutheran Min.* (*MS.*). See Jl 8.

10 Daniel Phoenix, city treasurer, offers the American Museum for sale. His advertisement reads: "To be Sold, the collection of curiosities made by Gardiner Baker, deceased, formerly exhibited in the Exchange, and at present in the building erected for the Panorama in Greenwich-street. . . . By an agreement with some of the members of the Tammany Society [see Je 25, 1795], the late Gardiner Baker has bound himself in an obligation, under the penalty of 10 pounds each, to grant to them their wives and children priviledge of visiting the said museum [free] from expence; it will therefore be sold subject to this condition: The building in which these articles are at present, was the property of the widow, and is subject to an annual ground rent; this will be sold for the remainder of the term . . . if not previously disposed of it will be sold at auction on the premises at 11 o'clock in the forenoon."—*Com. Adv.*, My 10, 1800; descrip. of Pl. 95-b, III: 584. The museum was sold to W. I. Waldron (see S 15).

12 On March 17, the surviving trustees of the proprietors of "the late Negro burial Ground" (see Je 27, 1796) stated in a memorial to the common council (as had previously been done on May 27, 1799) that they were ready to convey to the city "the Gore of Land at the Corner of Broad Way & Chambers Street," adjoining the northerly side of the almshouse yard, in exchange for "the Conveyance to be made by this Board to the said Trustees." It was ordered that the conveyance from this board be prepared accordingly.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 548–49, 615. The proprietors having executed to the board releases "of all the Ground to the South of Chambers Street," the board approves the draft of a release to them of "the Ground on the North side of the said Street as also of three certain Lots in the vicinity" (described in committee reports on June 27 (*q. v.*) and July 19, 1796), and orders that this release be sealed, and that the mayor subscribe to it on behalf of the board.—*Ibid.*, II: 626.

" The common council permits the managers of the "State Road Lottery" to use "the Great Court Room" (common council chamber) for the drawing of the lottery.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 625. See also D 10.

13 The trustees of the First Presbyterian Church authorise the committee of repairs to dispose of the ground in front of the old church and the Brick Church for the purpose of building vaults at a price not less than £25 for a single vault.—*Proc. of the Trustees* (*MS.*), Vol. II. For vaults built and sold, if any, *vide ibid.*

The committee on repairs of St. Mark's Church is authorised to have a fence erected around the church, which until this time has stood in the open fields.—*Memorial St. Mark's Church* (1899), 120–21. For a view of the church in 1799, see *ibid.*, opp. p. 112. May 14

Joseph Corre announces that he "has erected" the "Mount Vernon Garden, In Leonard Street, two Streets above the hospital . . . which will open to-morrow evening with a grand concert. . . . "

"Large entertainments will be provided for companies or societies; he has erected a range of buildings to contain tables from thirty to two hundred feet long; and so constructed as to admit said company only, if requested. Tea, Coffee, and Relishes will also be provided every day till 6 o'clock P. M. As it is his wish to keep his garden genteel and in good order, the tickets of admittance will be 1 s 6 d and for harmony 2 s. concert night 4 s. which will entitle the bearer to the same refreshments as heretofore. To prevent any impositions from the servants, the rules and prices of the different refreshment, will be put in conspicuous places in the garden. Wanted immediately, Two waitors and a cook, who can be well recommended for their honesty and sobriety."

Corre adds: "Columbia Garden [see My 5, 1798] is opened on the same principle as above."—*Am. Cit. & Gen. Adv.*, My 14, 1800. See Ag 10, 15, 1801.

According to Bayles, Corre's Mount Vernon Garden was formerly the White Conduit House.—*Old Taverns of N. Y.*, 399. This, however, appears to be an error.—See L. M. R. K., III: 980 and 981. See, further, Jl 4 and 9, and Ag 29, 1800.

The common council orders that the street commissioners attend to the filling up of "the Slip at the lower end of Broad Street" to a point 40 ft. from the south side of South St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 627. 19

Longworth and Wheeler advertise an exhibition of prints at "No. 11 Park," five doors south of the theatre. The principal features are "the celebrated prints that constitute the Shakespeare Gallery." The advertisement states also that "They are in the regular receipt of the Gallery of Fashion consisting of a set of elegant coloured prints, periodically issued under this title at London;" also that "their Washington Print is completed and to be seen."—*Daily Adv.*, My 24, 1800. "Longworth's Shakespeare Gallery," with a catalogue of the paintings shown there in 1802, was described by Henry B. Dawson in *Old New York Revived*, 79–88 (no date), in N. Y. P. L. By "the celebrated prints that constitute the Shakespeare Gallery" is doubtless meant the prints published between 1790 and 1804 by John and Josiah Boydell, of London, from the paintings by British artists, illustrative of Shakespearean scenes. The gallery was advertised in the *N. Y. Directory*, 1801–2. It is also described in *Hist. Mag.*, 2d ser., I: 105–8. 24

The common council adopts regulations for the better government of the watch.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 630–31. One of these provides that "No Aliens shall be employed as Watchmen;" but this was revoked on June 2 and 16.—*Ibid.*, II: 633, 636. 26

The common council orders that Ald. Coles and the street commissioners "agree with some Person for a Contract to erect a Bridge across Bensons Creek at Harlem," and make report.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 630. A payment was made by the city toward this object on June 2 (*ibid.*, II: 633); another on Oct. 27 (*ibid.*, II: 677), and one on Dec. 29 (*ibid.*, II: 694). "

Leonard Parkinson purchases from William Kenyon for $750 sixteen acres of land north of the "Land late of Colonel Roger Morris" (see Ag 29, 1799). The deed was recorded on Aug. 14, 1800.—*Liber Deeds*, LVIII: 505 *et seq.* In 1810 (*q. v.*, Mr 9 and Ap 28), Parkinson sold his property to Stephen Jumel. ".

John Byrne, keeper of the Tontine Coffee House, publishes a notice to "the gentlemen Auctioneers" that "he intends charging on Sales at Public Auction, sold before the Tontine Coffee House, either in Wall, or Water, streets, 8 s. per sale, and at the same rates on all Sales sold in the Tontine Coffee House. . . . He wishes to mention to the gentlemen, that they will not dispose of any articles opposite to the Tontine which may be the least offensive; nor placing any merchandize, or other articles so as to incommode the going in, or coming out, of the Tontine, and that all anchors, cables, and other articles, be removed as soon as possible, after the Sales are over."—*Daily Adv.*, Je 3, 1800. *Cf.* Pl. 69, Vol. I. June 2

After Byrne's death (see *N. Y. Spectator*, S 19, 1801), James Rathwell was appointed keeper on Feb. 13, 1802; John Hyde took it again, May 3, 1804; and, on Nov. 9, 1805, after the fever, it was

1800 Je 2 opened by Thos. Vaughan.—See *N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.* for these dates. See, further, S 26, 1804.

10 The mayor presents to the common council a warrant of the state auditor on the state treasurer to pay, to the order of the common council, the sum of $12,368 to defray various outstanding debts for the fortifications. An order on the state treasurer, signed by the mayor, is at once issued to pay this amount to Ald. Bogert, to be by him applied to discharge the accounts.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 634.

11 "The rapidity with which the Manhattan Water works in this city go on, is worthy of remark—already six miles of pipes are laid through the principal streets—and upwards of four hundred houses are supplied with water."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Je 11, 1800. See, further, Jl 6, 1801.

13 "The Temple of the Sun, . . . as represented in Kotzebue's tragedy of Pizarro," with a number of other elaborate fireworks, is advertised to be shown at the Vauxhall Garden (Delacroix's) on this evening. The notice adds: "No Light on the Barn, No Exhibition."—*Daily Adv.*, Je 11, 1800.

On June 30, a "Patent Federal Ballon, or, Vertical Aerial Coachee," was advertised at this garden by the patentee, Phineas Parker. Here, "Valetudinarians may experience a restoration of Health, the motion being highly approved of by the faculty, and persons in health may receive the pleasure of being transported in a safe and easy Carriage 1500 feet per minute, nearly 20 miles an hour, but slower if they chuse; and have a rich variety of Landscapes, equal to any in the world, and alternate views of the Waters of the East and North-Rivers, of the City of New-York, and the neighbouring Villages.—Eight persons take seats at a time. . . ." —*Ibid.*, Jl 2, 1800.

The area covered by this Vauxhall is indicated in an ad. of a house for rent "in Mary street, opposite the east end of Mr. Delacroix's Garden," showing that the garden extended eastward as far as Mary St.—*Daily Adv.*, Jl 17, 1800. See, further, Jl 4, 1800.

14 Napoleon defeats the Austrians at Marengo, and comes into possession of the whole of northern Italy.

18 Trinity vestry agrees to give for the support of the charity school the "Lands &c bounded on the south by Rector Street in length 172 feet—by Greenwich Street in the west 108 feet 10 inches —by Lots N° 27. and N° 3. on the North and by Lumber Street on the East, including the Charity School House and Grounds now appropriated to its use."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*).

23 Mayor Varick lays before the common council a letter from Dr. Sam'l Mitchill, professor of natural history, chemistry, and agriculture, at Columbia College, "in which he recommends the use of Lime Stone in the erection of Buildings & paving Streets in this City to promote the Health thereof." The board orders that it be published, and that Dr. Mitchill be thanked.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 636. See also Ag 18.

" The report of the committee on a plan for the government of the almshouse is read in the common council, and consideration of it is postponed until the second Monday of July. The original report, a lengthy document, is preserved in metal file No. 20, city clerk's record-room. It is ordered to be printed.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 639. See, further, O 6.

30 Joshua Isaacs, president of the board of trustees of the Congregation of Shearith Israel, writes to the common council requesting that, inasmuch as a recent city ordinance deprives this congregation of the privilege of burying in their own cemetery the bodies of such of their dead as die of "pestilential disorders," and as the religious customs of the Jews "forbid them to bury their dead in the same cemeteries with those of other denominations," they ask that part of the potters-field "may be separated from the rest and granted to them, so that they may fence in and partition the Same as a burying ground for the exclusive use of their own Congregation."—From the original MS. in metal file No. 20, city clerk's record-room. In the common council the petition is "read & postponed."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 641.

" A petition dated June 14 comes before the common council, signed by residents in Front St. near the Fly Market, complaining that the street is "almost continually shut by Market Women, Cookey Boys, Coffee tents, &c.," and that this injures their business. They ask their removal to the upper part of the market, or "that they may be so arranged that the avenue may at all times be open for Carts & Passingers."—From the original MS., in metal file No. 20, city clerk's record-room. The board refers it to the committee on the Fly Market.—See endorsement on *ibid.*; also *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 641. The committee's report, also endorsed on the petition, dated June 30, expresses the hope "that all such persons as are commonly denominated hucsters and stand below the lower Meat Market of the Fly market be removed, and that the clerk of the Market provide them with stands opposite the Meat Market." June 30

An advertisement reads: "The American Museum Revived. " The Museum will be open for public inspection on the 4th July next at No 226 Greenwich street."—*Am. Cit.*, Je 30, 1800. See S 15.

The royal assent is given to the act of union of Great Britain and Ireland.—*Ann. Reg.* (1800), 23. July 2

The city's Fourth of July expenses are $19.50 for ringing of bells, $138 for the public dinner (served by Jos. Tyler), and $157.25 for gunpowder.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 643, 644, 645. 4

At Delacroix's Vauxhall (see Je 13) the day is celebrated with cannon-firing, fireworks, and the display of an allegorical structure, in honour of Washington, called the "Temple of Memory" (80 ft. front, 40 ft. high, and 150 ft. in circumference), as well as a large model of Mount Vernon (20 ft. high, 25 ft. long, illuminated with hundreds of coloured lamps).—*Daily Adv.*, Jl 2, 1800. See also programmes of fireworks, etc. here, in *Daily Adv.*, Ag 13, 1800; My 26, Je 18, 1801; *N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Mr 5 and 7, 1801.

At Corre's Mount Vernon Garden, elaborate fireworks, as well as busts and figures imported from Europe, are advertised to be shown.—*Daily Adv.*, Jl 2, 1800.

Christopher Tomlinson, a tavern-keeper, announces that he has removed from "the Circus Coffee House, Greenwich street" to "the Bunch of Grapes, No. 11 Nassau street, near the Federal Hall."—*Daily Adv.*, Jl 5, 1800. See Mr 30, 1803; O 22, 1806. 5

"In order to keep the peace of the Congregation, and [for] other obvious reasons," the vestry and the trustees decide not to lease the burned Lutheran Church to John Campbell. They agree that "David and Philipp Grimm the present occupiers should have and occupy the said burnt Church as a Store only they puting the same in decent repair for that purpose at their own expences, and they, the said David and Philipp Grimm paying One Hundred Dollars per annum rent for the same, during the term the lease of the house adjoining the same (belonging to the united German Lutheran Churches) shall be unexpired, provided nevertheless, that if this Corporation shall want the same, for the use of the Church and its Congregation, in that case the said David and Philipp Grimm shall deliver the said burnt Church to this Corporation at any time required by them for said purpose." See Pl. 68-a, Vol. I. 8

It was asked whether the "Corporation would sell a strip of their burrying ground in Rector Street in order to widen the said Street, and what they would ask for the same." Referred to vestry.—*Lutheran Min.* On July 22, the vestry referred matter back to trustees.—*Ibid.* See also Vol. I, p. 450.

A summer theatre is to be opened on this day at Joseph Corre's Mount Vernon Garden with a performance of "Miss in Her Teens, or the Medley of Lovers." Corre "has engaged several principal performers belonging to the [Park] Theatre, and proposes to exhibit Theatrical Entertainments, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. . . ."—*Daily Adv.*, Jl 9, 1800. Regarding Corre, see Dunlap, *Hist. of Am. Theatre* (1832), 277–79. See also Sonneck, *Early Opera in Am.*, 106–7. The theatre was at the north-west corner of Broadway and Leonard St.—L. M. R. K., III: 985. 9

"The place late Abraham Mortier's known by the name of " Richmond Hill" is offered for lease. "The tenant will have the use of a large kitchen garden and an ice-house well filled. . . ." —*Am. Cit.*, Jl 9, 1800. See N 5, 1801.

A curious balloon is thus advertised: "The Great Mustapha, Or, a Wonderful Arcostatique Machine in the Shape of A Giant, Thirty feet high, dressed in a Turkish Habit, is to be seen at the Old Ball Alley, No. 247 Broadway, till the end of the month, when it is to be raised in the air, the same way as a Balloon."—*Daily Adv.*, Jl 11, 1800. 11

"Proposals will be received until the 20th inst. for caulking, paying, and painting the Parapet at Fort Jay, Governor's Island, in the following manner, viz, The top to be caulked, seams paid [covered] with pitch, or coat of tar, and one of tar and Spanish brown, and to be rough cast, with a clean gravelly sand. The inner side to be paid with two coats, the last a lead colour: The out-side to be paid also with two coats, the last a grass green; and the Pickets to be painted a Spanish brown. . . . [Signed] Ebenezer Stevens, Agt. War Department."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Jl 12, 1800. 12

1800 July 15 Wm. Vincent advertises the "Corlears Hook Bath," which has just been completed on Col. Willet's wharf. "It is 150 yards in the East river, and possesses the advantage of a perpetual tide, which runs through it with rapidity, and renders it cool, fresh and salubrious." It is near the foot of Delancy St.—*Com. Adv.*, Jl 15, 1800.

22 The committee of leases of Trinity Church is empowered "to treat with the Vestry of the Lutheran Congregation for the purchase of a strip of ground at the Corner of Broadway and Rector Street. . . ."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). See Ag 13.

The vestry of Trinity also empowers the committee for the purchase of organs for St. George's and St. Paul's Churches "to furnish from Great Britain Organs for each of the said Churches. . . ."—*Ibid.*

" The common council agrees that "the neighborhood be permitted to erect a Market House of forty feet wide & twenty feet long in Brennans [Spring] Street, west of Greenwich Street, provided the proprietors of the Lots on each side extend the Breadth of the said Street to eighty feet."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 642, 644. *Cf.* De Voe, *Market Book*, 375–76. The market was built on Spring St., between Greenwich and Washington Sts. and was called the Spring Street Market.—L. M. R. K., III: 959. See O 27.

28 The common council passes an ordinance to pave Broadway from "the present pavement" to Leonard St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 645.

" Butchers in the Fly Market petition the common council for permission to bring into the market, at their own expense, the water from "the Manhattan Water Works, for the purpose of making pickle and cleaning the said Market."—From the original MS. in metal file No. 20, city clerk's record-room. Granted.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 644.

30 The corner-stone of "the Church of the African Society" (see Mr 21) is to be laid at the corner of Leonard and Church Sts.—*Am. Cit.*, Jl 29, 1800. This society is the Zion African Methodist Episcopal congregation which was organized in 1796. The church was taken down in 1820 (*q.v.*), and a larger one erected on the same site.—Greenleaf, *Hist. of the Churches of N. Y.*, 321. See also L. M. R. K., III: 930.

Aug. 2 Alexander Hamilton purchases from Jacob Schieffelin for $4,000 the land where now is the south side of 143d Street, west of Convent Ave. Here, in 1801, he began to erect his house, "Hamilton Grange," which was completed in 1802, and occupied by him until his death, July 12, 1804 (*q.v.*).—*12th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc. (1907), 74–75; *17th Ann. Rep.* (1912), 149–52; *18th Ann. Rep.* (1913), 150–54; *Mag. of Am. Hist.* (1889), XXI: 6. For a description of the house, which is still standing, see *ibid.* (1885), XIV: 236. The architect was John McComb.—*Life of Alex. Hamilton*, by Allan McL. Hamilton (1910). For a brief account of the later history of "The Grange," see Pl. 153-c, Vol. III. See also L. M. R. K., III: 949.

13 The common council determines that "to continue Rector Street of it's breadth to the Broad Way [a] parcel of the Ground appertaining to the old Lutheran Church & now belonging to the United German Lutheran Church is required," and orders that street commissioners "treat with the Proprietors of the Ground so required as to the Price to be given for the same."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 647. See S 8.

18 The common council receives another communication from Dr. Mitchill (see Je 23), this time regarding sinks and privies, and again the board orders that it be published for the information of the citizens.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 649.

25 According to a petition of this date, the market at the foot of Catharine St. (see Ag 19, 1799, and Ap 14, 1800) was "now Building."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 649. On Dec. 29, a payment of $1,621.54 was made for this market.—*Ibid.*, II: 694.

29 Joseph Corre, "intending to retire from public business," offers the "Mount Vernon Theatrical Garden" (see Jl 9) for sale. He says: ". . . the street [Leonard] when regulated will raise the garden from 12 to 20 feet above the level of the streets, all around, which will form a proper Mount . . . the main Street [Broadway] is now paving to the very corner of the street which will render the walk much easier; there is a well of good water as good as any in the City."—*Daily Adv.*, Ag 29, 1800. See My 28, 1801.

" On examining sealed proposals, the common council awards the care of the public slips and wharfs to Alexander Mowatt, who entered a bid (in behalf of Jotham Post) of $12,010 per annum from Sept. 1, 1800, to May 1, 1802.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 650, 651–52. Post immediately asked permission to transfer the contract to Moses and Daniel Coe, but the board voted against releasing him from his bargain, and Post gave the necessary bond (*ibid.*, II: 652, 654). Aug. 29

Dr. James Tillary makes a report to the public concerning the health of the city. He says: "It has been rumoured over the city, that the yellow fever exists about the Ship-Yards, particularly near George-street, . . . It is very true that the neighborhood of the Ship-yards, and in some other parts of the City, there have been several pretty severe cases of the common remitting bilious fever, which this season never fails to produce; but as far as I have heard, there has been but one death. . . . 31

"We have reached the first of September without much cause of alarm, and there is good ground to hope, that a merciful Providence intends to shield us this year, from the pestilence we have so much cause to dread."—*Spectator*, S 3, 1800. See also *Medical Repository* (1801), IV: 207. See O 30.

The street commissioners inform the common council that they have conferred with the trustees of the United German Lutheran Churches relative to their ground "at the head of Rector Street" (see Ag 13), and that "the said Trustees are willing to dispose of a sufficient quantity of their ground to widen Rector Street to the same width as below, but that they Cannot agree as to the price." The land desired is "Eleven feet in width in the rear nine feet four inches in front on Broadway and ninety seven feet six inches in length on each side." The commissioners suggest that the board "have recourse to the Law on that Subject."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 653. The original MS. report is in metal file No. 20, city clerk's record-room. On Oct. 29, a jury awarded the Lutheran Church $1,500 for the land.—*Lutheran Min.* (*MS.*), under Mr 9, Je 30, and S 2, 1801. On May 18, 1801, the common council paid $1,500 to "The Corporation of the United German Lutheran Churches in the City of New York" for "the Ground taken of them to widen Rector Street agreable to certain Proceedings had on the 29th Oct^r last in the Mayors Court of this City."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 738. Sept. 8

There is read to the common council a petition dated Aug. 26, and signed by 31 petitioners, beginning with Elizabeth Maunsell, and including Aug. Van Cortlandt, Alex. Macomb, Jacobus Dyckman, A. Hamilton, James Beekman, J. Schieffelin, and others, which states that they, and the public in general, "suffer great Inconvenience, and Danger, from the public Road, as it now runs between the nine & ten Mile Stones, through the Land of Doct. Samuel Bradhurst, ascending that very difficult & dangerous Hill [on Harlem Heights], being the only direct Way of Communication for the State at large to the City." They believe "there can be a more easy & safe Road made for public Convenience . . .;" that "the Road may be alter'd greatly for the better by passing up on the west Side of the Valley, where a Sufficiency of Land can be purchased for a Road, & may be made, & kept in Repair at less Expence, than the present one."—From the original MS. in metal file No. 20, city clerk's record-room; *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 653. 10

The street com'rs, to whom this was referred, reported on Oct. 6 in favour of the petition, stating that Dr. Bradhurst would take £100 for the ground through which the road would pass.—Original MS. in metal file No. 20, city clerk's record-room. *Cf.* Ap 1, 1799.

" The committee on Sam. Blackwell's petition relative to establishing a ferry and laying out a road at Horn's Hook (see N 18, 1799), reports "that they have Caused a Survey to be made agreeable to a plan herewith presented;" also that they have interviewed proprietors concerning the purchase of the ground, and, as they cannot agree upon a price with them, they recommend submitting the question to a jury. The road description, which is entered in the minutes, shows that the road is to begin at the East River at high-water mark, 15 ft. north of Archibald Gracie's boundary line. Condemnation proceedings (to borrow the modern term for the legal proceeding) are initiated to ascertain the value of the land.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 653–54. Regarding the ferry, see *ibid.*, II: 729, 737–38. On May 18, 1801, $375 was paid to Archibald Gracie, and $1,500 to the devisees of Nicholas Crugers for the road rights.—*Ibid.*, II: 738. On Aug. 3 of that year, the board ordered the street com'rs to "immediately proceed to open & make the said Road."—*Ibid.*, III: 15. On Aug. 17, the board

1800 Sept. 10 refused to consent to an alteration in the road, on Mrs. Cruger's petition; but on Sept. 14, ordered the street com'rs to determine by survey whether "the new road to Horns hook" should be altered.—*Ibid.*, III: 18, 26.

11 Wm. C. Thompson (see D 6, 1796) offers for sale "A part of the Tea Water Pump, consisting of Ten Twelfths of the whole. The whole property consists of 3 lots of Ground, each 120 by 25 feet, with the Pump and Houses."—*Am. Cit.*, S 11, 1800.

15 Jonathan Dayton and Aaron Ogden having requested permission to erect a wharf or pier on the west side of the Whitehall Slip for the exclusive use of the Staten Island and Elizabethtown ferry-boats, the common council agrees to a committee report which states "That this Slip from its local Situation Seems to be the natural point of Communication with Staten Island, Elizabeth Town and many other parts of New Jersey, and is the only Landing place for the Ferry Boats from those places, but from its present unimproved State Horses and Carriages cannot be taken into these Boats except at high Water, and their Numerous Passengers some old and infirm and Women and Children, are not unfrequently in bad and Windy weather obliged to Climb across the Decks of Several Vessels loaded with Hay and other Lumber to get out and into these Ferry Boats—Your Committee therefore recommend that a Peir be Built from the inner part of the White Hall Slip out into the River along side of the Battery agreeable to a plan made by Robert Valentine and now laid before the Board, which will likewise give very Considerable Accomodation, to the River Crafts and the many Boats that are Constantly Communicating with the Shiping in the lower Harbour—Mr Ryers and Mr Crane have both Offered to build this Peir at their own expence Provided the Corporation will give them a Lease thereof for twenty one years, but your Committee are of opinion that the Various Public Accommodations that this Peir will afford are too important for the Corporation to put it out of their Power and Controul.

"There are thirteen Elizabeth Town and Staten Island Ferry Boats Mr Crane who has Leased the five former for three Years, Offers thirty Dollars for each Boat per Annum for the Accommodation the proposed Peir and Stairs will afford him, and the owners of the Staten Island Boats will probably pay about half that Sum for each Boat of theirs." The board orders that the committee "take Measures for obtaining Proposals to build the said Pier on Contract."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 647, 655.

" In a petition to the common council, dated Aug. 12, Jacob Harsen, Henry Siegner, Philip Webbers, Jacob Shute, John Hopper, and Andrew Hopper make the following appeal: "That your petitioners being residents, with sundry others, in the Seventh Ward, at or near the district called Bloomingdale, finding it inconvenient to attend public worship in the City at such a distance, and observing that many, in consequence of that inconvenience, neglect such worship altogether; have a desire of erecting a Church for the accommodation of themselves and their neighbours.

"That in viewing the situation which would be eligible for this purpose, they have concluded, the spot where the cross-road over Inkelen-bergh, near the four mile stone, meets the middle road, would be most central and best meet the wishes and convenience of the neighbourhood.

"That, as this ground belongs to the Corporation and now lays in common and unimproved, your Petitioners, . . . take the liberty to request that so much of that Land as will suffice for erecting a Church and School house and laying out a Cymetry, may be granted to them as Trustees for the purpose. as it is probably an object of growing importance for the City in general to have extensive burial grounds provided at a competent distance, your petitioners humbly suggest, whether it would not be proper to have the Cymetry amply spacious and large.

"That your petitioners engage to release the ground to the Corporation of the said Church, which is intended to be of the denomination of the Dutch reformed Church, as soon as the same shall be organized, . . ."—From the original MS. in metal file No. 20, city clerk's record-room. After reading the petition, the common council resolves "that the public Grounds which remain unsold ought to be reserved for the public City purposes & therefore that it would be inexpedient to grant the prayer of the said Petition."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 655. The first "Harsenville" church was erected in 1814 (*q.v.*).

" W. I. Waldron offers for sale "the American Museum consisting of a valuable collection of Natural and Artificial Curiosities, together with a great number of excellent Paintings—the lease of the lot on which the same at present stands, and also the building."—*Am. Cit.*, S 15, 1800. Sept. 15

The trustees of the First Presbyterian Church order that "The Rail-fence in the Front of the old Church be made new. . . ."—*Proc. of the Trustees* (*MS.*), Vol. II. 22

Hugh Gaine, in a petition to the common council, acting for a number of inhabitants of Greenwich St. in the Seventh Ward, asks permission "to erect a Market on his ground opposite Leonard Lispenard's, Esq in the said Ward, upon the same Terms, and under the same Restrictions they have done to those that have lately applied to them for the like Favour."—From the original MS., in metal file No. 20, city clerk's record-room; *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 656. See Jl 22 and O 27. "

Representatives of France and the United States sign at Paris a convention by which peaceful relations between the two countries are restored (see Je 13, 1798); the treaty of 1778 is annulled, and all spoliation claims of American citizens against France are postponed. On Feb. 18, 1801, the U. S. senate ratified the convention after expunging the article regarding spoliation claims and limiting the treaty to eight years. Bonaparte signed it on July 31, 1801, with the proviso that the elision of the second article should be held to mean that each country renounced the claims to which that article related. The senate also agreed to this, and the United States thus assumed France's obligations to American citizens.—*Laws of U. S.*, 7th cong., 2nd sess., sec. IV–XLVII; Avery, *Hist. of U. S.*, VII: 214–16. "The claims for indemnity thus devolving upon the United States, known as the French Spoliation Claims, have been from that day to this the subject of frequent report and discussion in Congress."—Winsor, VII: 367 (footnote). See also D 1, 1872. 30

By the Treaty of St. Ildefonso, Spain cedes Louisiana to France.—Winsor, VII: 478. See Ap 30, 1803. Oct. 1

The common council adopts extensive "Rules for the Government of the Alms-House" (see Je 23). The board ordered, on Jan. 12, 1801, that 200 copies of the rules be printed. One of these printed pamphlets is attached to the entry in the minutes, which records the adoption of the rules.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 661–72, 700. 6

"There are upwards of 50 three-story houses, and nearly the same number of two-story, now building in this City, a striking proof of the growing popularity of New York."—*Spectator*, O 8, 1800. 8

Richard Crosby begins a course of lectures and experiments in aerostation at the Adams Hotel, William St. On Oct. 27, he launched a balloon from Mount Vernon Gardens.—*Daily Adv.*, O 14, 30, 1800. 16

A pamphlet entitled *Letter from Alexander Hamilton concerning the Public Conduct and Character of John Adams, Esq., President of the United States* appears. This reviews Adams's public life from the beginning of the Revolution, denounces him as a man with the "unfortunate foibles of a vanity without bounds, and a jealousy capable of discoloring every object," and strongly criticizes his administration, particularly his French policy.—See copy in N. Y. P. L., and Hammond, *Hist. of Political Parties in the State of N. Y. to* 1840, I: 147–52. "The plan of Hamilton was to print it privately and send copies to men whose good will and influence were necessary to secure Pinckney's election to the presidential chair. But his scheme was defeated, for scarcely had the printer put the pamphlet in type when a copy was procured from the office, carried to Burr, extracts prepared, and sent off at once to the chief Democratic newspapers in the States."—McMaster, *Hist. of People of the U. S.*, II: 504–5. Adams took no public notice of the pamphlet, but Noah Webster and a number of others issued answers to it. For a list of some of these replies, see *ibid.*, II: 507. 22

The common council orders "that the Market House lately erected between Greenwich Street & the River in the 6th Ward [see Jl 22] be called & known by the Name of Greenwich Market."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 677. However, the market was generally called the "Spring Street Market."—De Voe, *Market Book*, 375. See, further, Ja 14, 1805. 27

The "floating Engines," long expected (see Ja 18, 1797), have arrived from England, in charge of the "gentleman [Mr. Howell] who went from this place to superintend the manufacturing of the same." Two engines, "on an entire new plan, on carriages with 28

1800 steel springs," were brought with them.—*N. Y. Gaz. and Gen. Adv.*, O 28, 1800. The latter were to be given public inspection
Oct. 28 opposite the Tontine Coffee House on Nov. 10. The former can not be worked "till the barge is built."—*Ibid.*, N 10, 1800. Again, on Nov. 21, the engines were to be tried, this time at Burling Slip. The firemen were to give a fair trial, "both by suction from the river, and by the leaders into Pearl-street."—*Com. Adv.*, N 20, 1800.

30 Dr. Valentine Seaman, writing to Dr. Edward Miller concerning "the Epidemic Disease [yellow fever] which appeared in the City of New-York, in the Summer and Autumn of 1800," describes the symptoms of the disease and his treatment for it. He adds: "Of upwards of 150 persons with this disease, whom I visited, all of them, excepting one, resided (or else had stores, wherein they were occupied during the greater part of the day) either in Pearl-street, or between that and the East-River."—*Medical Repository* (1801), IV: 248–53.

Nov. 8 The war office at Washington is destroyed by fire, and with it "all the papers belonging to it, except the Accountants."—*Com. Adv.*, N 12, 1800.

" Gov. Jay, writing to Richard Hatfield, declines a renomination for the state governorship, because "The period is now nearly arrived at which I have for many years intended to retire from the cares of public life, and for which I have been for more than two years preparing. Not perceiving, after mature consideration that any duties require me to postpone it, I shall retire accordingly." He adds: "On this occasion various reflections crowd into my mind, but I doubt the utility under existing circumstances of expressing them. Time and experience will correct many errors which ought not to have been introduced into public opinions. . . .

"I declare to you explicitly that in my opinion we ought to resist innovations, to adhere to our constitutions and governments, to give them a fair trial, and to amend them from time to time according to the dictates of experiences, and not according to the views of demagogues or the visions of theorists."—*Corresp. and Pub. Papers of John Jay*, IV: 278–80. See Ja 13, 1801.

" Dennis Driscol begins the publication of a weekly entitled *The Temple of Reason*. Although devoted to expounding the principles of deism, it contained current news and advertisements.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 500. It was suspended at New York on Feb. 7, 1801.—*Ibid.*

9 "Resolved That the Committee of Leases [of Trinity vestry] be authorized to purchase the House and Lot of Ground of M^r^ Jacob Le Roy in Vesey Street; and that the said Committee be further authorized to dispose of the House now occupied by the Rector in Nassau Street and the Lot at the Corner of Robinson Street and Broad-way or any other Lots they may think proper for the purpose of paying for the House contemplated to be purchased of M^r^ Jacob LeRoy."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*).

" The new Baptist meeting-house in Fayette St. is to open on this day.—*Spectator*, N 8, 1800. This was evidently the church at the corner of Oliver and Henry Sts., which was erected in 1795 and rebuilt in 1800; Oliver St. was called Fayette St. prior to 1821.—Greenleaf, *Hist. of the Churches*, 236. It was again rebuilt more permanently in 1819; and, being destroyed by fire in 1843, was rebuilt once more the following year.—*Ibid.*

15 Thomas Thomas advertises that he has opened "Mount Pitt, Corlears Hook" as a tavern.—*Com. Adv.*, N 15, 1800; *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 2, 1803.

17 Congress begins to hold its sessions in Washington, with the second session of the sixth congress held under the Constitution.—*Jour. of the House of Rep.* (1800), 722; *Annals of Cong.* (1800), 721.

25 The city's expenses for the Evacuation Day celebration are $50 for a public dinner (served by David King), $5.50 for "Flannel Cartridges," and $156.62 for gunpowder.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 689, 691.

Dec. 1 The common council orders that the city treasurer "pay into the Manhattan Bank towards the Shares of this Corporation in the said Bank the Sum of $10,000."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 686.

8 Robert McMennomy, secretary of the Philharmonic Society, announces that on Dec. 23 this society will have "one of their semi-annual Concerts at the Tontine Hotel [the City Tavern] in Broadway."—*Daily Adv.*, D 8, 1800. In 1804, monthly concerts were held.

10 The common council permits the use of "the G^t^ Court room" (common council chamber) for the drawing of "the Lottery for improving the navigation of Hudson River."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 687. See also My 12.

Dec. 10 In a petition to the common council, Oliver Kane states that he "has lately purchas'd . . . certain ground situate at the corner of Pearl and State Streets . . . formerly belonging to Edward Livingston Esq. and adjoining the ground now in possession of the Corporation on which the Artillery store now stands." He is "desirous and intends to erect several handsome Buildings on the ground . . . to front on State Street, provided he can procure the removal of the said Artillery store. . . ." He proposes either to purchase the ground on which the store stands, applying to the legislature for a law authorising the sale; or, secondly, if that proposal is rejected, he proposes to exchange, for that on which the store stands, a part of his ground "extending from State Street back adjoining the Garden of the Government house sufficient to erect another Artillery store on, and pay the differences in value . . .; or, thirdly, that the board will agree to remove the store and stipulate to leave the ground vacant." He invites any other proposal which the board may prefer to make.—From the original MS. in metal file No. 20, city clerk's record-room, endorsed "referred. . .;" *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 687. The committee to whom the petition was referred reported on Dec. 22 that "in their Opinion the Public Interest will be promoted by permitting the said Oliver Kane to occupy part of the said Ground upon Condition that he give in exchange therefor at the rate of five feet for four to remain for public Uses along the side of and adjoining the Gov^t^ House Garden agreable to a Plan now laid before the Board." The common council concurred in the report, but resolved that, by the law of March 16, 1790 (*q. v.*), "they are inhibited from selling or disposing of any part of that Ground."—*Ibid.*, II: 690–91.

" The common council grants to Alexander Macomb the use of
22 "part of the Creek at Kings Bridge for a Mill."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 680, 690. Macomb built a grist-mill there shortly after this date. This was also the site of Jasper Nessepot's mill of 1700.—L. M. R. K., III: 961; descrip. of Pl. 137-b, III: 706.

" The common council pays $4,000 for the two fire-engines imported by Thomas Howell from London, and appoints a committee to confer with the engineers as to their disposition.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 690. On Jan. 5, 1801, the committee's plans were adopted for placing the new and altering the situation of some of the old engines; for allocating the firemen, and applying to the legislature for power to increase the number of firemen to at least 600; also for building a boat to be placed in one of the most central slips on the East River, and allotting 30 men to it.—*Ibid.*, II: 695–96.

" The common council orders that the clerk "negociate a purchase, on behalf of this Board, of the eight Lots of Ground belonging to Lewis Pintard & which project into the public burying Ground in the 7^th^ Ward, at the price of one thousand Dollars."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 689.

1801

— A manuscript survey of the Collect Pond, made this year by Charles Loss, C.S., is reproduced and described in Vol. I, Pl. 58-a. This is the earliest survey of the Pond and its immediate surroundings which has been found, although Valentine's *Manual* for 1856 contains a reproduction of an interesting sketch, drawn from memory by David Grim, showing the Pond and its immediate vicinity in 1742. See also descrip. of Frontispiece II, Vol. III.

— During this year, the grounds of the New York Hospital were "inclosed with a brick wall and converted into gardens for the accommodation and benefit of convalescent patients."—*Account N. Y. Hosp.* (1804, *q. v.*), 3, preserved in N. Y. H. S.; descrip. of Pl. 88, III: 571.

— The congregation of the English Lutheran Church, which, in 1797 (Je 25, *q. v.*), built a church on Pearl St. opposite City Hall Place, having by this time outgrown the edifice, built in this year a large stone church on the corner of Mott and Park Sts. This was called the "English Lutheran Church Zion."—Kretzman, *The Oldest Lutheran Church in Am.*, 31. In 1802, a parsonage and schoolhouse were added.—*Ibid.*

— In this year, the congregation of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, which was organized in 1797, erected a frame building on the north side of Chambers St., between Broadway and Centre St.—Greenleaf, *Hist. of Churches in N. Y.*, 216. See also L. M. R. K., III: 931. See 1818.

— In his directory for 1801–2, D. Longworth solicited "a continu-

1801 ance of Public Patronage to the Shakspeare Gallery." He stated
— that "The Prints and Paintings in this collection are already very valuable." It was at "11 Park."—*N. Y. Directory*, 1801–2. For description of the gallery, see My 24, 1800.

— Between this year and 1805, three hotels, of occasional local prominence in the news of the day, were Matthews Hotel, No. 34 Nassau St. (see *N. Y. Eve. Post*, D 5, 1801; *N. Y. Herald*, My 12, 1804); Coon's Tavern in John St., where the annual election of governors for the N. Y. Lying-in Hospital was held in 1803 (see *N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Mr 30, 1803); and Raper's Tavern, on the Bowery Road, where the butchers met as an organized society (see *N. Y. Herald*, Ja 30, 1805).

— In about this year, Wm. Charles, a Scotch engraver and publisher, came to New York. He "engraved in line, stipple, and in aquatint; but he is best known by his series of caricatures chiefly of events connected with the War of 1812 or with local politics." He removed to Philadelphia about 1816.—Stauffer, *Am. Engravers on Copper & Steel*, I: 45. See also Dunlap, *Hist. of the Arts of Design*, III: 289.

— In this year, Buffalo, N. Y. was founded by the Holland Land Co. It was at first called "New Amsterdam," but later assumed its present name.—Smith, *Hist. of Buffalo and Erie Co.*, III: 13–23; Ketchum, *Hist. of Buffalo*, 143 *et seq.*

Jan. A committee of the Manhattan Co. applies to the common coun-
5 cil for leave to buy "the Right to the fresh Water Pond," and the board appoints a committee to confer with them.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 694. See, further, Mr 25.

" The common council passes an ordinance for filling up and raising Greenwich St. with wholesome earth "from the end of the present Pavement to the Bridge at Bestavers Killetie" before March 15.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 694.

9 Jos. Delacroix, on offering his Vauxhall, at 112 (now 120) Broadway (the site of the Equitable Building), for sale or rent, describes it as having "two stores in front." The house is "37 1–2 feet front, 146 deep, and two stories high, connected with a long building that two stories more might be raised upon it with very little expense." There is "a fine garden with fruit trees—a new stone cistern, a very large ice-house; and a large new room in the rear of the garden, 26 feet deep, and 37 1–2 front." He gives terms of payment.—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Ja 9, 1805.

The place was not sold, however. Although Delacroix was carrying on his second Vauxhall, on the Bayard place, farther up Broadway (see L. M. R. K., III: 981; and My 1, Jl 4, 1798; Jl 4, D 7, 1799; Ap 14, etc., 1800), he continued in possession and operation of the one at 112 Broadway as a summer garden, candy factory, cordial distillery, and retail store (see D 7, 1799; Ap 14, 1800). On June 6, 1801, he established the firm of Jos. Delacroix & Son "in the Confectionary business" here.—*Daily Adv.*, Je 6, 1801. The next year, he added to his stock at this address "genuine beautifying Perfumeries, the most in vogue in Europe."—*Ibid.*, D 18, 1802.

After Delacroix had established his third Vauxhall on the Astor property, near the present Astor Place (see Ja 30, 1804; Ap 20, Je 5, 25, Jl 4, 1805), he again offered his property at 112 Broadway for sale.—See Jl 24, 1805

12 The common council adopts a committee report which recommends that the proprietors of lots on South St., between Whitehall St. and the Fly Market, be required to build fifteen piers before Nov. 1, 1802. These piers are considered "of the first importance to the Commercial Interest of this City, more especially as the Corporation have Caused the permanent Line within that Space to have been Compleated and thereby have Deprived the Shipping of the Accomodation they heretofore had at the Old Piers." The exact position of each pier is prescribed. The order requires that each shall be 180 ft. long and 30 ft. wide, "and to be formed by three Blocks or Butments of thirty feet each and three Bridges of the same Size," and that they shall be declared in the grants to be "Publick Highways and Subject to the future Ordinances of Corporation as the Public Streets of the City now are."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 698–99. On Feb. 23, the board appointed a committee to report "the most proper manner for effecting the Measure."—*Ibid.*, II: 712. On June 1 (*q. v.*), an ordinance was passed for building the piers.

13 The "Committee of Federal Freeholders of the City of New York" sends a letter to Gov. Jay upon his intended retirement from public life. The letter states in part: "To attempt to retrace the variety of arduous and honorable exertions which have marked Jan.
your public career, would be an office to which we do not feel 13
ourselves equal. Neither does it require our testimony to record, what will ever find an indelible memorial in the minds and hearts of the enlightened and just, that in the great events which accomplished the American Revolution, you were among the most conspicuous. . . . The part you acted in forming the constitution of the State, and in promoting the adoption of the National Government, the important treaty which terminated the controversy for independence, and the Convention which lately preserved your Country from being involved in a pernicious war . . . are a few of the many Acts that bear witness to the truths we have mentioned."—*Corresp. and Pub. Papers of John Jay*, IV: 286–87. On Jan. 27, Jay sent an appreciative answer to the letter.—*Ibid.*, IV: 288–89.

On reading a letter from Thomas Morris to the mayor on the 19
subject of "Compensation to Major L'Enfant for his Services in planning & rebuilding the City Hall for the accommodation of Congress agreable to the Resolution of this Board on the 12th October 1789" (*q. v.*), the common council determines that "on Major L'Enfant's making application himself the same would be taken into consideration."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 701. This action was probably prompted by L'Enfant's refusal to accept, in 1790 (*q. v.*, My 14), the 10 acres of Common Land. See, further, Ja 26.

"We learn that many Century Sermons have been lately "
preached, recapitulating the principal events of the Century lately closed. These, when published, will be valuable additions to our stock of materials for a history of the United States."—*Com. Adv.*, Ja 19, 1801.

The first parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain 22
and Ireland meets in London. The king's address was delivered on Feb. 2.—*Ann. Reg.* (1801), 42, 207–8.

Dr. Samuel Miller addresses a petition to the legislature asking "
it to take measures for the translation of the Dutch records (see Ja 22, 1800) "at the expence of the State."—*Assemb. Papers*, V: 283. For the legislature's action, see Mr 23.

Five Indian chiefs, four Senecas and one Tuscorora, accom- 24
panied by their interpreter, arrive in New York on their way to Washington. They left the city on the 25th.—*Com. Adv.*, Ja 26, 1801.

Following the board's decision of Jan. 19 (*q. v.*), P. Charles 26
L'Enfant presents a memorial, dated Jan. 23, to the common council in which he says that in 1789 he "planned & superintended the making of various alterations, Additions & Improvements in & to the Building call'd the City Hall . . . so as to fit it for the reception & accommodation of Congress.

"That the Edifice as so alter'd and improv'd met with the general approbation of Congress, of the then Officers of your Corporation, & of the Citizens at large, & was consider'd as a work ornamental, & reputable to the city.—That the execution of the plan requir'd great attention & exertion on the part of your Memorialist as the time for accomplishing the object was short.

"That the Corporation, besides an expression of its sense of the Services of your Memorialist, pass'd a resolution for granting him Ten Acres of the Corporation City property as a compensation for the same [see O 12, 1789].

"That your Memorialist has never receiv'd the grant intended, or any remuneration whatever for his services upon the occasion, which he has stated.

"That a change of situation which has reduc'd him to the greatest pecuniary distress obliges him to depart from his original intentions on the subject and address himself to the justice of your honorable Body for realizing to him a competent reward for his exertions.

"That if the Lotts shall have been otherwise dispos d of he is willing to accept in lieu of them such an equivalent as to your body shall appear reasonable & just.—Nor can he doubt that in your honor & liberality will be found a sure pledge to him for the success of an application founded upon the basis of unquestionable right, and recommended by a situation every way entitled to sympathy.

"For which your Memorialist will be happy to make his sincere acknowledgments."—From the original MS. in metal file No. 20, city clerk's record-room.

On reading the petition, the common council resolves to allow

1801 Jan. 26 Maj. L'Enfant $750 "in full discharge of all further Claims against this Board for or on Account of his said Services," and directs the mayor to issue his warrant accordingly.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 703–4. See, further, F 16.

Feb. 7 The new City Tavern, at 115 Broadway, is again offered for sale (see F 6, 1800). This time, the notice adds: "If not previously disposed of, it will be sold at public auction at the Tontine Coffee House on the first Tuesday in March next."—*Com. Adv.*, F 7, 1801. At the same time, it was in active operation as a hotel. It was the meeting-place of the Federal Republicans (*Daily Adv.*, F 19 and Ap 13, 1801), and the scene of concert and ball (*Com. Adv.*, F 10, 1801).

10 A map of the Fresh Water Pond (the "Collect"), and of adjacent streets and lots, bears this date. It is filed as map No. 152 in the "Topographical Bureau" (formerly "Bureau of Design and Survey") in borough president's office, Municipal Bldg.; and is reproduced as Pl. 58-a, Vol. I. See reference to it under Mr 25.

11 The electoral votes are counted in the house of representatives, with the following result: Thomas Jefferson, 73; Aaron Burr, 73; John Adams, 65; Charles Pinckney, 64; and John Jay, 1. The house thereupon begins to ballot to determine which of the two highest candidates shall be president. The Republicans vote for Jefferson and the Federalists for Burr, with the result that eight states (including New York) are found to be for the former, six for the latter, and two divided. Nine being necessary for a choice, the voting continued, but without change for 35 times. On Feb. 17, the Federalists finally gave in, and Jefferson was elected on the thirty-sixth ballot by the votes of ten states.—*Annals of Cong.*, 6th cong., 1022–34.

" The common council orders that the road committee take measures for the completion of the old mile stones on the Post Road from the city hall to Kingsbridge, and to set up new mile stones from the present three-mile stone up the new Middle Road and across Benson's Creek to Cole's Bridge across Harlem River.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 708. See also L. M. R. K., III: 960–61.

16 "On reading a Letter from Elias Kane to the Clerk covering a Letter from Major L'Enfant to Mr Kane, in which the Major signifies his unwillingness to accept the Allowance made him by this Board on the 26th Ulto [*q. v.*] for his Services in planning & directing the Improvements to the City Hall for the accommodation of Congress in 1789 & requesting this Board to reconsider the subject & make him a greater Allowance," the board determines "not to reconsider the subject."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 709. See, further, Ap 17, 1820.

23 Francis Childs and Sarah, his wife, convey to the United States for $5 the Brooklyn Navy Yard property.—*House Ex. Docs.*, 41st cong., 3d sess., No. 15, pp. 4–5.

Mar. — The Baptist meeting-house in Gold St., established in 1760 (*q. v.*, Mr 14), is removed.—Benedict, *A Gen. Hist. of the Baptist Denom.* (1813), I: 540; *Life of Spencer Houghton Cone*, by his son (1856), 269. The new one built there was opened on May 2, 1802. —*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 1, 1802. See also L. M. R. K., III: 928.

3 "It is said that an attempt is to be made in Congress for the temporary removal of the seat of Government, and that New-York is contemplated as the place of removal."—*Com. Adv.*, Mr 3, 1801. On March 4, announcement was made that "The idea of removing the seat of government from the city of Washington has been relinquished."—*Ibid.*, Mr 4, 1801.

4 Thomas Jefferson is inaugurated president of the United States at Washington. Aaron Burr becomes the new vice-president.—*Com. Adv.*, Mr 9, 1801. See F 11.

The Republicans of New York City hold a celebration in honour of the auspicious occasion. The Federalist papers make no mention of this, but a Republican newspaper thus describes it: "The day was ushered in by the discharge of 16 cannon from the Battery, and the ringing of bells. Early in the day the colors of a principal part of the vessels in the harbor were hoisted. At ten o'clock the artillery and principal uniform companies met at the Battery, where they formed a procession, the rear of which was composed of a great number of respectable citizens, and proceeded up Broad-Way to the Presbyterian Brick Church, where the military divided and presented arms, while the citizens passed and took their seats, during the performance of a band of music. The Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. Paulding Jun. and an eloquent and well received Oration was delivered by Tunis Wortman Esq—At 12 o'clock the artillery at the Battery again fired, and was immediately followed by a salute from the fort at Governor's Island; after which the Essex frigate . . . fired 16 guns, which were succeded by the same number from the U. S. brig Richmond. After the oration, the military again formed, and proceded down Beekman street, into Pearl street, thence up Wall street, to the City Hall, down Broad street, and through Beaver street to the Battery, where they paraded, fired a feu de joi and dismissed to partake of an entertainment prepared by Messrs. Adams, Martling and Spicer; . . . Mar. 4

"The day closed with a discharge of cannon and the ringing of bells."—*Am. Cit.*, Mr 5, 1801. See also *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 712–13.

Ex-Pres. Adams passes through New York on his way home from Washington.—*Com. Adv.*, Mr 12, 1801. 11

On a representation by the street commissioners, the common council decides to bear the expense of filling in the west side of "the Causeway opposite the Meadow Ground of Mr Anthony Lispenard," which, by the present regulation of Greenwich St., "will become in a dangerous Situation."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 715. "

At the same time, the board orders that the street com'rs "enquire into the State of the Corporation property along the Hudson to the end that those who use it may be called on for compensation."—*Ibid.*, II: 715–16.

The legislature, by an act "for the better support of the public hospital in the City of New York," appropriates to that institution the annual sum of $12,500 for five years starting from Feb. 1, 1800. —*Laws of N. Y.* (1801), chap. 26. On March 2, 1805 (*q. v.*), an act was passed to continue this donation for another five years. 20

The legislature passes the following resolution: "That the Secretary of this state be authorized to permit James Van Ingen to take certain volumes of the records of this state, written in the Dutch language, in succession, from the Secretary's office to his own dwelling-house, in the city of Albany, for the purpose of making such translations as in the opinion of the Comptroller, Surveyor-General, and the said James Van Ingen, shall be deemed useful in aiding the Rev. Samuel Miller in collecting materials for his history of New-York [see Ja 19, 1798, Ja 22, 1800, and Ja 22, 1801], and that legislative provision shall be hereafter made for paying the expences attending such translations; and that the same shall be entrusted to the care of the said Samuel Miller for the term of two years, in order to aid him in compleating the history aforesaid; which translations shall immediately hereafter be deposited in the Secretary's office for the use of this state."—*Assemb. Jour.* (1800–1), 221; *Senate Jour.* (1800–1), 94. This was the first legislative provision for the translation of a portion of the records at public expense. No translations, however, appear to have been made under this resolution.—Van Laer, *The Translation and Publication of the MS. Dutch Rec. of N. Neth. with an Account of previous Attempts at Translation* (1910), 9. For the next step, see Ap 9, 1805. 23

The common council adopts conditions for letting out "the new Ferry from Catherine Slip to Sands Wharf at Brooklyn."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 720–21, 722. See Ap 6. "

The common council orders "that the St Commissrs agree with a competent Person to take the Charge of regulating the public Clocks in this City for any Sum not to exceed $200 per Annum."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 722. 25

The committee appointed on Jan. 5 (*q. v.*) reports as follows on the Manhattan Co.'s application relative to the Collect Pond: The committee has "caused a Survey to be made of the Colick & the Ground around it [see F 10] & have marked out the Lines of the Ground that will be wanting for the use of the said Company as will appear by the Survey accompanying this Report;" and the committee is "of Opinion that it would be inexpedient for this Board to take any Measures on the subject; but leave it to the operation of Law." The board agrees.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 722. "

The legislature passes an act "for the more effectual prevention of fires and to regulate buildings in the city of New York." There are restrictions on building houses of certain construction within certain limits, and penalties for violation of this requirement. Certain earlier acts on the subject are repealed. This act relates also to the appointment and exemption of firemen.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1801), chap. 80. 27

The legislature passes a police act "more effectually to discover and apprehend offenders in the city of New York." The "police "

1801 office" of old is continued.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1801), chap. 81. See
Mr 27 Je 1.

" "Resolved that the Burying ground . . . be enclosed with part wall and boards in a decent manner."

"Resolved that a new vault be built at the lower end of said burying ground in lieu for the one which now will come in the Street, and of course must be taken up. Resolved that the several corps to be taken up, be carefully and in the most decent manner removed to the new vault."—*Lutheran Min.* (*MS.*).

28 One who has been absent from New York for ten years describes the changes he sees: "In 1790 the Battery was extended by docking out into the river; the old Fort was levelled, and the Government-House erected in its place: these great improvements paved the way for others—Mr. Watson built his elegant Houses in State street [see Pl. 56], and in 1792 [*q. v.*] Mr. Hammond built his first good House in the fields—and, with a liberality and taste that did him honor, planted, at his own particular expence the Park, which the Corporation immediately enclosed. In 1799 [*q. v.*, Ap 2] the Manhattan Company was established for supplying the city with water. All the principal streets are now handsomely paved, and . . . kept clean and respectable. In 1790, few besides old houses were to be seen; they are now almost obscured by new ones.

"When I left London the common topic in conversation respecting America was, the great improvement, extent and prosperity of the city of New-York. . . . Beekman-street [is] not yet opened to Crane-wharf. . . . Orange-street, near the Tea-Water Pump, has been opened to accommodate a Rope Walk; Banker street . . . has been opened to Pearl-street, while Beekman-street, in the busiest part of the city, is kept a standing irregularity, inconvenient to all, and a prejudice to the value of the property it would improve by passing through.

"Cedar-street is another blind gut that would, by opening to Pearl-street, benefit the constitution and health of the city, as well as the proprietors of the ground. . . ."—*Com. Adv.*, Mr 28, 1800.

"A Citizen" answering this communication on April 7, said: "It is a singular and striking paradox, that in proportion to the encrease of property in this city, our comforts are diminished. Our lots are become so valuable that we quarrel with our neighbours for a quarter of an inch of ground; and we build our houses so high and so close together, that we exclude light and fresh air: In a little time if we go on in this track we shall shut out ourselves. There is not one convenient thorough-fare between the North and East river, and there is hardly one merchant in New York but sees the want of it.

"The shipping of the port increases faster than we provide docks—Why not plant mooring chains in the stream for empty vessels to make fast to?"—*Ibid.*, Ap 7, 1801.

30 The legislature passes "An Act to provide against infectious and pestilential Diseases." A "health-office," under the superintendence of three commissioners, is continued in N. Y. City, and the act regulates the health conditions of the city and harbour. In 1805, this act was published, with an appendix of extracts from the supplemental acts relating to the health of the city, dated April 2, 1803, Feb. 28, 1804, and March 9, 1805, together with the city ordinance which carried the act of March 9 into effect.—See *Health Laws of N. Y.* (1805), a copy of which is in the N. Y. P. L.

Apr. 2 A ferry act is passed by the legislature, again forbidding anyone except the corporation of the city of New York to erect or keep a ferry between this city and Nassau Island.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1801), chap. 106. This was substantially re-enacted on April 2, 1810 (*q.v.*); amended June 15, 1812, and embodied in the revised law of 1813.—*Revised Statutes*, II: 355. For a thorough discussion of later legislation relating to ferries, see Hoffman, *Treatise on the Estate and Rights of the Corporation*, 283 *et seq.*

3 The legislature orders that "the public building erected in the city of New-York for the reception of convicts" shall be called "the State prison."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1801), chap. 121.

" The legislature passes "An Act to divide this State into counties." These are 30 in number, designated by name, with their boundaries defined.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1801), chap. 123. On April 7, another act was passed, "for dividing the counties of this State into towns."—*Ibid.* (1801), chap. 163

" The legislature passes an act authorising the common council to "make such bye laws and orders for the better regulating and arranging with uniformity such new buildings as shall be erected for habitations or for the purposes of trade and commerce;" to regulate and alter "the streets, wharves, and slips in such manner as shall be most commodious for shipping and transportation;" to lay out "as far as the same has not already been done . . . regular streets or wharves of the width of seventy feet in front of those parts of the city which adjoin to the East river or sound and to the North or Hudsons river, and of such extent along those rivers respectively as they may think proper;" and to "direct piers to be sunk and completed at such distances . . . as they . . . shall think proper in front of the said streets or wharves so adjoining and extending along the said river and the said piers to be connected with the said streets or wharves by bridges."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1801), chap. 129. Apr. 3

All "true lovers of Sport" are invited "to attend at the New Circus in the Bowery, opposite M^r Spicer's Inn, where will be exhibited a Urus and Bull feat, with dogs of the first blood, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday next [Ap 6, 7, and 8], precisely at 4 o'clock, p. m. on each day. The Urus and Bull will be fought alternately with the same dogs, not only to gratify the spectators, but to convince the public, that the Urus, though far inferior to, the Bull in size, and diminutive in appearance, is greatly superior in strength, activity, mettle, and management."—*Am. Cit.*, Ap 4, 1801. See Ap 15. 4

The state legislature expresses its belief that "certain articles of the constitution [see Ap 20, 1777] are of doubtful construction, or have been found inconvenient in practice," and plans for the election of delegates (see Ag 25) to a constitutional convention, to assemble at Albany on Oct. 13 (*q.v.*). It was provided that the number of delegates to be chosen "shall be the same as the number of members of assembly from the respective cities and counties of this State," and the purpose of the convention shall be to consider the parts of the constitution "respecting the number of senators and members of assembly . . . with power to reduce and limit the number of them;" also to determine "the true construction" of the article relating to appointments.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1801), chap. 159. 6

The common council refers to the street com'rs a petition from Sam. Stillwell and others "for opening a Road through Jacob Harsens Land & across the Commons."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 724. See L. M. R. K., III: 1002 (Harsen's Road). "

On opening sealed proposals, the common council accepts the offer of Townsend & Nostrandt of $2,600 per annum for three years for the old ferry to Brooklyn, and that of Jonathan Titus of $404 for the same term for the new ferry to Brooklyn (see Mr 23).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 724, 733; L. M. R. K., III: 942. "

The common council orders that Ald. Carmer "enclose the whole of the Piece of Land, purchased for a public burying Ground, adjoining the two Roads with a tight Board Fence."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 725. This was the present Washington Sq. site.—See Ap 10, 1797; F 18, 1799. 7

"Philanthropist" writes to one of the papers: "Amongst the various amusements that have lately been offered to the public, there is none so inconsistent with the manners of the age as that of Bull or Urus baiting. . . . The owner or owners of the Urus has built a large circus in the Seventh ward of this city, for the purpose of continuing those scenes of cruelty [see Ap 4]. . . . It might be proper for the authority to interfere. . . ."—*Am. Cit.*, Ap 15, 1801. See Jl 6. 15

The campaign for governor and lieutenant-governor of New York State commences, the following being the candidates: Republican ticket—George Clinton for governor, and Jeremiah Van Rensselaar for lieutenant-governor; Federal ticket—Stephen Van Rensselaar (the present lieutenant-governor) for governor, and James Watson for lieutenant-governor. Gen. Hamilton, in support of the Federal candidates, "has been harranguing the citizens of New York, in different Wards, in his usual style of imprecation and abuse against the character of the venerable Mr. Clinton. . . ."—*Centinel of Freedom* (Newark, N. J.), Ap 28, 1801. The Republican ticket won.—*Ibid.*, My 5, 12, and 19, 1801. 28

The census of the city and county of New York, subscribed by John T. Bainbridge on this date, shows: the names of heads of families; the number of free whites, male and female, in groups of ages to 10, to 16, to 26, to 45, and over 45, years; all other persons, except Indians not taxed: and slaves,—all listed separately by May 3

1801 wards. It shows (page 273) a total population of 60,483, for all
May wards, including Blackwell's, Randall's, and Miller's Islands.—
3 From the original MS. in archives of the N. Y. H. S.

11 The common council permits Richard Varick to make vaults and areas on the front and side "of his House he intends building on the Corner of Broad way & Robinson Streets."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 734. (One way for the student to determine with comparative certainty when a residence was built is to find through the indexes to the volumes of minutes of the common council or proceedings of the board of aldermen the dates when permits were granted to the original owner to make vaults, areas, bow-windows, fences, etc.)

" Richard Varick is owner of a "Right of Soil" on the Hudson River shore, 188 ft. 6 in. wide, in the Fourth (formerly West) Ward, in front of Dey's Dock (which Dirick Dey received by city grant Oct. 14, 1743), and he now applies for the water lots in front of this "Right of Soil" agreeable to a committee report in his favour dated Oct. 12, 1795. Pending this grant, he petitions the common council for a permit "to sink Piers & build Bridges upon a range with the Corporation Wharf to the northward thereof and to form a Bason on & in front of his Right of Soil aforesaid for his own use & emolument." Granted.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 734–35.

" "A Deed from Anthony Lispenard & Effingham Embree of a parcel of Land for the purpose of a Street of fifty feet in breadth from Hudson Street to the Ground claimed by John Quackenboss" is presented to the common council, and the board orders that it be filed and recorded.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 735. The street thus established was Leonard St.—*Ibid.*, marginal note; *cf.* L. M. R. K., III: 1004. On May 25, the board appointed a committee to treat with Mr. Quackenbos for so much of his ground as might be necessary to continue Leonard St. (so named here) to Broadway, at a width of 50 ft., instead of 40 ft. as in the Lispenard and Embree conveyance.—*Ibid.*, II: 740. On June 11, when the street com'rs reported, the board determined that the sums demanded by Quackenbos were too high.—*Ibid.*, II: 747. The board experienced difficulty and long delay in accomplishing their object.—See *ibid.*, III: 220, 273, 321, 335, 343, 458, 512, 624, 696–97, 751. An ordinance for opening and extending Leonard St. toward its eastern extremity was passed Nov. 22, 1813.—*Ibid.*, VII: 523, 529, 604–5, 609.

14 Tripoli declares war against the United States.—Winsor, VII: 369, 418. See F 6, 1802; Ag 8, 1805.

25 The common council orders that the recorder "take Measurers to compel the Commiss[rs] named in the Act of the Legislature for widening Bever Lane in the first Ward to the execution of the Duties required of them by the said Law."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 740.

28 Broadway has been paved as far as the Mount Vernon Garden on Leonard St.—*Daily Adv.*, My 28, 1801. See, further, Ag 10.

" "We notice with a degree of pleasure the beautiful appearance which the Bow Windows give to the streets, designed by their situation for trade, and we hope the Corporation will not prevent the erecting of them, provided they do not project out more than 12 inches from the wall of the House. It will make the street of business appear very handsome, and preclude the necessity of exposing goods for sale over the walks."—*Com. Adv.*, My 28, 1801.

June 1 Capt. Robert Richard Randall (see Je 5, 1790), by his will of this date, gives the principal part of his real and personal estate at the Sand Hill, near the junction of Broadway and the Bowery (see O 29, 1801), to trustees for the purpose of establishing and supporting an asylum or marine hospital, to be called the "Sailors' Snug Harbour." Before the Revolution, this estate belonged to Andrew Elliot, then collector of the port. The trustees were incorporated Feb. 6, 1806 (*q.v.*). The estate was estimated to be worth $50,000 in 1807.—*The Picture of N. Y.* (1807), 111–12.

The trustees finally decided in 1831 (*q.v.*) to lease the property on Manhattan Island (see 1828, and Ap 19, 1828) as a source of revenue and to purchase a tract near New Brighton, Staten Island, for the erection of necessary buildings.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1856), 468. See also *ibid.* (1865), 639–40.

" Following the preliminary action of Jan. 12 (*q.v.*), the common council passes an ordinance which requires that owners of water lots on South St., from Whitehall Slip to Broad St. Slip, shall make a pier on the north-east side of Whitehall Slip, to range with this slip; and a pier on the south-west side of Broad St. Slip, 20 ft. from the range of this slip. It also requires that the owners of June
water lots on South St., from Coenties Slip to Old Slip, shall make 1
a pier on the north-east side of Coenties Slip, to range with this slip; and a pier on the south-west side of the Old Slip, 20 ft. from the range of this slip. It further orders that owners of water lots on South St., from Wall St. Slip to the Fly Market Slip, shall make a pier on the north-east side of the Wall St. Slip, 20 ft. from the range of this slip, and a pier on the south-west side of the Fly Market Slip, 20 ft. from the range of this slip. Each of these piers shall extend 200 ft. into the East River, 30 ft. wide; and shall "be formed of three Blocks the outermost Block to be thirty feet by forty feet and the two inner block[s] to be thirty feet square with three Bridges of thirty three feet four inches each." The construction of these piers shall begin on or before July 1 next, and be completed on or before Nov. 1, 1802. The city will grant these piers to the owners of the water lots, according to law, reserving for the city the exclusive right of wharfage and slippage on the side of each pier adjoining a public slip. The piers and bridges shall be considered public streets or highways, and be kept in repair by the grantees, their heirs and assigns.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 744–45. This order, as well as that of Jan. 12 (*q.v.*), was interpreted by the board on June 11.—*Ibid.*, II: 746.

" The common council declines to interfere in prosecutions that have recently commenced against several persons "for retailing Liquors in Booths on the Harlem Race Ground in violation of Law."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 742.

" The common council passes an ordinance entitled "A Law for the Appointment of a person to Attend to the due execution of the Laws touching the Police of the City of New York and to prescribe his Duties." Its full text is entered in the minutes. Under it, the board appoints John S. Delamater, the high constable of the city, to fill the office thus created, which is practically that of commissioner of police.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 743.

" John Youle advertises that at his "Air Furnace, Corlaer's-Hook, N. York," he carries on "the Cast Iron business in all its variety."—*Spectator*, Je 3, 1801.

8 Trinity vestry agrees to a recommendation of its committee of leases that Brannon (Spring) St. be ceded to the city, provided the city will regulate it by filling it up and digging it out without expense to the vestry.—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*); *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 1. See N 16.

" Trinity vestry passes a resolution "that the inner doors of the Churches under the Jurisdiction of this Corporation be in no case whatever opened for the purpose of the state or City-Elections."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*)

The vestry also resolves "that the Charnel house belonging to Trinity Church be removed, and that the committee of repairs . . . provide a suitable vault for that purpose."—*Ibid.*

Trinity vestry appoints a committee "to enquire as to the expediency of building another church, as also the most eligible situation."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). The committee reported favourably on March 8, 1802 (*q.v.*). The new church became St. John's Chapel.

11 The common council passes an ordinance authorising "the laying of Timber in front of the foot or side Walks, instead of Stone in all new Streets which shall hereafter be ordered to be paved."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 747.

12 Health Com'r Furman reports to the mayor that ships are landing more sick persons at the marine hospital than the "State Buildings at the Establishment" can accommodate; and that temporary sheds and tents have been provided. As funds allowed by the state are insufficient, the commissioners apply to the city for aid, and the board advances $1,500, expecting the legislature to repay it.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), II: 749–50.

22 After the sale of Fraunces Tavern, by Sam. Fraunces, on April 23, 1785 (*q.v.*), to Geo. Powers, a Brooklyn butcher, it was bought by Dr. Nicholas Romayne on April 30, 1795, for £2,200 (then equivalent to $5,500); and, on June 24, 1800, by John S. Moore. It is now acquired of Moore by Thos. Gardner for $7,500. Gardner's granddaughter married the Count de Dion, and it was from her children, living in France, that the house was purchased, in 1904 (*q.v.*), by the Sons of the Revolution. It therefore remained in the Gardner family for over 100 years.—*Liber Deeds*, LX: 439; Drowne, *A Sketch of Fraunces Tavern* (1919), 18. Asa Bird Gardiner was not of this family, as has been believed by some writers on the subject of Fraunces Tavern. Thos. Gardner (the name

1801 June 22 is spelled without the i) was ancestor of the Eugene Keteltas family, and of the Thos. Gardner McCarty family (who are French with an Irish name), etc.—From information supplied by Miss Jennie F. Macarthy, historical expert of the Title Guarantee and Trust Co.

For views of Fraunces Tavern showing its various transformations, see *Reports* of the Am. Scenic & Hist. Pres. Soc. for 1901 and 1907. See also L. M. R. K., III: 978.

" John B. Coles petitions the common council for a grant of the soil from high- to low-water mark "at his Bridge over the Harlem River," as the same was promised to him at the time he undertook to build the bridge (see N 24, 1795). The petition is referred to a committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 1. On June 29, the committee recommended that the grant be made to him "opposite to his Ground & adjoining the Bridge on Haerlem River being a Distance of about six hundred feet," on condition that he convey to the city the road which runs through his land to the bridge and that he pay the quit rent of £5 agreed upon on June 13, 1796 (*q. v.*).—*Ibid.*, III: 5. The engrossed grant was approved on July 20 and ordered to be signed and sealed.—*Ibid.*, III: 10, 11.

" A concert under the direction of "Mr. Hewitt" is advertised to be held on this evening at the "United States Garden, No. 253 Broadway, near the Park (in the rear of the house formerly occupied by Mr. Snow, at present by Mr. Collett)."—*Daily Adv.*, Je 22, 1801. This garden bore the same name in 1808, under the proprietorship of Charles Bernard.—*L'Oracle*, Ap 26, 1808. Hewitt appears to have been the first musical director or orchestra leader mentioned in the city's annals.—See another reference to him in *Daily Adv.*, Ag 4, 1801. He was also a music publisher.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 30, 1801.

July 4 For the 4th of July, this year, Delacroix has erected "a grand Amphitheatre" at his Vauxhall Garden on the Bayard property, "from which the whole exhibition may bee seen." "No gentleman will be admitted without accompanied by a lady." Applications for seats are to be made at his store, 122 Broadway.—*Daily Adv.*, Jl 4, 1801. On July 14, he said the price of admission, 4s., would "entitle the bearer [of a ticket] to a Glass of Ice Cream, or a small Glass of Punch."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Jl 14, 1801. See, further, Jl 20, 1802.

6 Water pipes are now being laid so extensively that the common council appoints a committee "to apply to the Manhattan Co on the subject of the bad state of the Pavement in many of the Streets occasioned by their being broken up to lay the Aqueducts and since not put in the Order they were found."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 6. *Cf.* Je 11, 1800.

" Bull-baiting, within a high enclosure on the Bowery, is complained of as a "shocking" spectacle.—*Com. Adv.*, Jl 6, 1801. See also Ap 4 and 15.

9 The common council appropriates $1,500 to be applied toward the "opening of Belle Vue Hospital or the erection of additional Buildings on Staten Island" for the accommodation of sick immigrants.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 8–9. On July 13, the committee in charge reported that it would be most expedient "to provide additional Accommodations at the Quarantine Ground on Staten Island."—*Ibid.*, III: 10.

13 The common council resolves "that John Jay Esquire be requested to permit his Portrait to be taken and placed in the City Hall at [as] a public Testimonial of the great personal Respect and high Regard this Board entertain of his distinguished Patriotism and eminent public Services."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 10. On Aug. 3, Gov. Jay's reply to the mayor was read, and a committee was appointed to agree with "a competent Artist" to "perform the Work."—*Ibid.*, III: 15. On July 10, 1804 (*q. v.*), arrangements were again made for painting this, or possibly another, portrait of Jay, this time by Trumbull. The Trumbull portrait is the only one now in the city hall.

18 "A Panther from the Wilderness of Niagara, will be baited with eight Dogs on Thursday the 23d July, on Bunker's Hill. . . . The Panther may be seen until the time of Baiting at the Circus Greenwich-street."—*Com. Adv.*, Jl 18, 1801. A "severe and interesting fight" between a panther and a lion was advertised to be held at the same place on Dec. 25.—*Am. Cit.*, D 22, 1801.

21 In a letter to the press, a citizen suggests that the streets be swept in the evening, instead of in the morning, and that the Manhattan Co. provide water for wetting the streets before they are swept.—*Com. Adv.*, Jl 21, 1801

Aug. 5 The corporation of the city has "actually begun" the plan of filling up all the slips on the East River, and carrying the wharves farther out into the river (see Je 1), "so that a space of 150 feet be left between them and the nearest buildings." The buildings are to be of brick, of uniform height, and fire-proof, and will extend from the point of the Battery to Corlaer's Hook. "The wharves are no more to be indented and broken by slips and docks—where the filth of the city accumulates and rots, and proves by its poisonous exhalations the fruitful source of pestilence and death. . . . In order to give vessels, however, a protection from ice, etc., and to enable them to load or to discharge their cargoes with greater convenience than by lighters, as in some parts of Europe, square or oblong wharves, or piers, are to be formed in front of this permanent wharf, . . . at convenient distances from each other, with bridges thrown across to the permanent wharf."—*Daily Adv.*, Ag 5, 1801.

6 The notice of the death of Benedict Arnold in England is published in New York.—*N. Y. Gaz.*, Ag 6, 1801. Arnold died in London on June 14, 1801, at the age of sixty.—Arnold, I. N., *Life of Benedict Arnold*, 393–95.

8 Isaac Newton Ralson begins to publish a weekly entitled *The Ladies' Monitor*.—Early Newspapers, II: 421.

11 Mount Vernon Garden (see My 14, 1800) opens its summer season, this year, with "the celebrated Comedy of the Child of Nature." Mrs. Hodgkinson plays the title-role. In the cast, besides Mr. Hodgkinson, are the Hallam family, Jefferson, and other prominent players of the time in New York. The play is followed by a "Grand Concert," an ode to Liberty spoken by Mr. Hodgkinson, etc.—*Daily Adv.*, Ag 10, 1801. See Ag 12 and 15.

12 "Audience" addresses the following communication to the press: "The Summer Amusement at Mount Vernon Garden, commenced on Tuesday evening [Ag 11]. . . . The Comedy of the Child of Nature, was represented. . . . We were sorry that Mr Delacroix manifested a resentment certainly unbecoming; and his Horn Blower presumingly stopt many of us, even in the very avenue to Mount Vernon. Mr. D. should recollect that a large body of performers cannot be maintained by one or two nights acting in a week, and that their postponement in consequence of bad weather from one night to the following, is not an additional monopoly, but a continuation of the usual number, necessary for their support. Mr D. should also recollect, that in this country we have no monopolies—if he should please to give Fireworks every evening, he has an unquestionable right, and so have the performers to act at Mount Vernon. The public in America are not to be told, on Monday you must go here, and on Tuesday you shall go there; they must be the judges of when they chuse to receive their amusements and where they chuse to visit it."—*Spectator*, Ag 15, 1801. See Ag 15, 1801; Ja 2, 1802.

" The common council orders payment of $1,000 to the street com'rs for "a new Mud Machine to clear out the Slips;" $222.50 for "filling Greenwich Street at the outlet of Lispenards Swamp;" and $3,000 "for the New Pier at White Hall."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 16–17.

15 From the newspaper controversy between Joseph Delacroix and Joseph Corre, regarding their holding entertainments on the same evening (see Ag 12), it appears that Delacroix "was the first to establish a Vauxhall in this city in Broadway" (see F 22, 1797). He says that "It is now six years [?] since the Tuesday's, Thursday's and Saturday's were the days mentioned for the amusement of the public in his Garden, which days he has always kept, and never intruded upon any other. Mr. Corre then established his Columbia Garden [see My 5, 1798] near the Battery, and gave Concerts like wise the other three days, without ever taking away any of Mr. D.'s days. At all times the New-York Theatre [Park Theatre] days were fixed, and never when the weather proved bad was it given the next night, but always the second day after. . . ."—*Spectator*, Ag 15, 1801; see also references to this controversy in *Com. Adv.*, Ag 13 and 14; *N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Ag 13, 1801. See Jl 4, 1805.

24 Gov. Jay, by advice of the council of appointment, having appointed Edward Livingston mayor, Livingston "came into the Common Council & produced his Commission which was read, and after taking & subscribing the Oaths prescribed & directed by Law & the Charter of this City Mr Varick the late Mayor left the Chamber & Mr Livingston took the Chair and then with the Members of the Board proceeded in to the Common Hall where his Commission of Mayor &c was with the usual solemnities again read & published. [The "Common Hall" is shown on Pl. 32, Vol. I.]

1801
Aug. 24 "Mr Mayor & the Board being returned to the Chamber proceeded to Business."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 19; Hammond, *Hist. of Political Parties in the State of N. Y.*, I: 180. It should be observed that this proceeding was evidently derived directly from that in vogue in the British colonial period. Livingston was succeeded by DeWitt Clinton in 1803 (*q. v.*, O 29).

After debate as to the language of a resolution commending Varick, the board passes the following: "Resolved as the Sense of this Board that Richard Varick Esquire late Mayor of this City Deserves the Gratitude and Thanks of his Fellow Citizens for his Conduct in that important Office; which he has executed for near twelve years with the highest, Ability Vigilance Zeal and Integrity."—*M. C. C.* (1784-1831), III: 21–22.

25 At a special election 12 delegates are elected to the state constitutional convention (see Ap 6) due to assemble at Albany on the second Tuesday of October (see O 13).—*Spectator*, Ag 22 and 29, 1801.

Sept. 2 "Mr. John Habermehl reported from the Committee . . . that they have had the Churchyard in Rector Street enclosed with a stone wall and pale fence, and also have hada new vault built in said Churchyard agreeable to the resolve then [see Mr 27, 1801] made and that they now render their account with the several vouchers for the same amounting to the sum of [$] 947 34/100.

"Mr. John Habermehl having supplied the workmen at the above with liquor, Mr. Cheesman the Master-workman refusing paying for the same, on motion of Mr. Camman it was ordered that the Treasurer pay him [$] 13 25/100 the amount of his bill."—*Lutheran Min.* (*MS.*).

14 The common council appoints a committee "to consider of the propriety of taking the signal poles at Staten Island under the management of the Corporation."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 27. See Ag 12, 1802.

22 The common council appoints a committee "to confer with the Manhattan Company relative to a Compensation for the injury done the Streets of this City by laying their pipes. . . ."—*M. C. C* (1784–1831), III: 29, 34.

28 The common council orders that the committee of repairs be directed "to build an Engine House in the Lot adjoining the City Hall."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 30. See, further, My 13, 1805.

" The common council orders "that the Mayor be requested to report to this Board a plan for the improvement of the Battery."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 30. See, further, N 2.

Oct. 7 Since the middle of September, cases of yellow fever have appeared, and since Oct. 1, 35 persons have died of it. Some of the patients have been sent to the lazaretto on Staten Island.—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, O 8, 1801.

8 The United States frigate "Boston," in leaving East River at high tide, goes on "the reef at the Battery." She was floated after removing her guns.—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, O 9 and 12; *Boston Gaz.*, O 15, 1801.

12 Trinity vestry directs its committee of repairs to "Plant Willows and White Wash the fence of the burial Ground enclosed at Greenwich" (the Washington Sq. site).—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*).

13 In accordance with the act of the legislature of April 6 (*q. v.*), delegates to the constitutional convention meet in Albany and elect Aaron Burr as president.—*Spectator*, O 14 and 21, 1801; *N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, O 19 and 20, 1801. For the results of their deliberations, see O 27.

19 Persons residing in the vicinity of the Tea Water Pump petition the common council that the butchers be allowed "to erect Stalls there during the prevalence of the present sickness." The board orders that the mayor take such measures as he shall think proper.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 42.

26 The common council passes "A Law for procuring regular Bills of Mortality in the City of New York." It provides for the keeping of accounts by "the sexton or other person, having charge of the several burial places in this City."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 43–44.

27 The constitutional convention, which assembled at Albany on Oct. 13 (*q. v.*), concludes its deliberations, having agreed upon several changes in the constitution, the first changes made since its adoption, Ap 20, 1777 (*q. v.*). It is decided that the assembly shall hereafter number 100, and "shall never exceed one hundred and fifty." (Heretofore, it had consisted of "at least seventy members" and never was to exceed 300). The number of senators is fixed at 32; whereas, previously, the number was to increase with the population to a limit of 100. Appointing power is "vested concurrently in the person administering the government of the state for the time being and in each of the members of the council of appointment." (Heretofore the senate had a hand in appointments, and the governor presided over the council without a vote except in case of a tie.)—*Clark's Manual* (1816), 54–56. See also *N. Y. Gaz. and Gen. Adv.*, O 21, 24, 27, 28, 30, N 2 and 4, 1801, and Lincoln, *Constitutional Hist. of N. Y.*, 596–612. Oct. 27

The common council resolves "that Ordinances do pass for continuing Broadway through the Lands formerly belonging to Robert Randall deceased [see Je 1], and also to continue Broadway until it meets the Bowery lane, agreeably to the present Map of the City."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 46. 29

The common council authorises the mayor to expend a sum not exceeding £200 for improvements at the Battery (see S 28).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 46. Nov. 2

Aaron Burr writing from New York to his daughter Theodosia says: "Richmond Hill will probably be sold within ten days for one hundred and forty thousand dollars, which, though not half the worth, is enough and more."—Davis, *Memoirs of Aaron Burr*, II: 156. On Nov. 9, he added: "The sale of Richmond Hill goes on, and will, I believe, be completed within eight days. The price and terms are agreed; some little under works retard the conclusion."—*Ibid.*, II: 157. However, on Nov. 20, he wrote: "The sale of Richmond Hill is all off; blown up at the moment of counting the money, partly by whim and partly by accident."—*Ibid.*, II: 160. 5

Thirty lots, a part of the church estate received from Queen Anne, are granted to St. Mark's Church as a permanent endowment.—*Memorial St. Mark's Church* (1899), 52–53. 9

"On Tuesday next the 10th inst. there will be an interesting and severe fight between a Panther and a Bear, at the New Circus in George-street, corner of Bedloe-street, where the spectators will be accommodated without being in any danger whatever. . . ."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, N 9, 1801. "

A count of the vessels in the harbour shows 83 ships, 2 barques, 62 brigs, 126 schooners, and 388 sloops; total 661.—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, N 14, 1801. 13

An example of "Expeditious travelling," at this time, is that of a merchant who left New York at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and arrived at Boston (a distance of 286 miles) the evening of the next day.—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, N 14, 1801. 14

The common council appoints a committee "to procure and report plans for a publick building to be erected contiguous to the Bridewell and Alms house, and to expend such sum, not exceeding $500, as they shall think necessary for that purpose."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 51. 16

The common council refers to a committee a petition "for opening and levelling Branner Street, from Greenwich Street to the broadway."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 52. This appears to be Brannon (the present Spring) St.—See Je 8; and L. M. R. K., III: 994. On Aug. 5, 1802, the street had not yet been ceded to the city.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 100. See, further, Ag 30, and D 13, 1802. "

The first issue of the *New-York Evening Post* appears. This paper was established by Alexander Hamilton and his political friends as a Federalist organ. It was printed by Michael Burnham and edited by William Coleman. It is now the oldest daily in the larger American cities which has kept its name intact.—Nevins, *The Evening Post. A Century of Journalism* (1922), 9–20; Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 411. See Ja 2, 1802. "

The Bank of New York sells to Ezra Weeks the block on which the new City Tavern on Broadway stands, extending west to Temple St., between Thames and Cedar Sts. (see Ja 24, 1793; F 6, 1800).—*Liber Deeds*, LXI: 250. A prior deed to the bank is not of record (memorandum in Title Guarantee and Trust Co.). The bank may have acquired the property from a master in chancery on foreclosure; or at a sale in the Tontine Coffee House, such as that which, it was said (see F 7, 1801), might be held on March 1, 1801; or the bank may have acquired it directly from the trustees of the N. Y. Tontine Hotel. The following report of the purchase is published: "We are informed that Mr. Weeks, the builder, has purchased the Tontine City Hotel in Broad Way. This immense pile, which in its unfinished state, cost upwards of 100,000 dollars, was sold for 48,000! It is said Mr. Weeks intends to convert the lower part of this building into stores, and finish the upper part for dwellings."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, N 20, 20

1801 Nov. 20 1801; descrip. of Pl. 125, III: 688–89. From this statement it appears that the hotel was never completed under the "Tontine" proprietors. It is possible that only the assembly-room was in condition for public use prior to its purchase by Weeks. See, further, Mr 30, 1802.

23 The common council orders "that the different Piers in this City be hereafter known and designated by numbers progressively beginning at the Battery and that the same be numbered under the direction of the Street Commissioner."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 57. The order was repeated on Sept. 25, 1815 (*q.v.*).

30 On account of the inconvenience arising from there being several streets of the same names, the common council orders "that the Street Commissioner be directed to attend to the completion of the New Map of the City, and that he be authorized to employ Mr Richard Furman to assist him in the execution of that duty."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 62. This evidently refers to the Goerck-Mangin Map.—See Ap 10 and Jl 15, 1799.

Dec. 4 Several cases of contested votes, based on property qualification, are the subject of inquiry and determination by the common council. The board disallows the votes of 36 persons who, by combination, occupied one piece of property of insufficient value to qualify them to vote. This decision secured the election of James Roosevelt as alderman, and John P. Ritter as assistant, of the Fifth Ward.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 65–72. Other contested votes were considered on Dec. 7 and 8.—*Ibid.*, III: 73–82.

5 Robert Troup writes from New York to Rufus King in London: "For twelve days past the city has been much agitated with a duel between Hamilton's oldest son Philip and a Mr Eacher—a brother lawyer of mine and a violent and bitter democrat. . . . Young Hamilton was mortally wounded and soon after died. Never did I see a man so completely overwhelmed with grief as Hamilton has been. The scene I was present at when Mrs Hamilton came to see her son on his deathbed (he died about a mile out of the city) and when she met her husband and son in one room beggars all description. Young Hamilton was very promising in genius and acquirements and Hamilton formed high expectations of his future greatness. . . . At present Hamilton is more composed and is able again to attend to business; but his countenance is strongly stamped with grief. Eacher has not since made his appearance at the bar. There is a general current of opinion agt. him except among the violent democrats."—*Life and Correspondence of Rufus King*, ed. by Charles R. King (N. Y., 1897), IV: 28.

22 John Minchul, author of a new comedy, "The Gig," having read and sung the first two acts to audiences, is to read the rest of the comedy on this day at "Tyler's Gardens."—*Daily Adv.*, D 22 and 24, 1801. These newspaper references to Minchul and his comedy, appear to be entirely jocular. "We ought in justice to crown him Poet Laureat of America." Dr. Francis said in 1857 that Tyler's was "still held in remembrance, by some few surviving graduates of Columbia College, as a resort for commencement suppers."—*N. Y. during the last Half Century* (1857), 15. For other references to this tea-garden, see Ap 9, 1795; Bayles, *Old Taverns of N. Y.*, 414. It was formerly Brannon's Garden.—L. M. R. K., III: 977. See, further, F 11, 1806.

1802

— In this year, the Regents granted to Columbia, jointly with Union College, certain lands in northern New York, at Lake George, Ticonderoga, and Crown Point. With the revenue of these lands, building operations on the new wing of Columbia (see Je 1797) were resumed, and the hall and recitation-rooms on the north end were completed.—*Hist. of Columbia Univ.*, 1754–1904, 83; Moore, *Hist. Sketch of Columbia College*, 76. In 1805, the trustees of the college applied to the legislature for aid in finishing the new wing and repairing the old, but no grant was made.—*Assemb. Jour.*, 28th sess., 134; *Senate Jour.*, 28th sess., 62. See also D 14, 1805.

— In this year, Peter Maverick, the son of Peter Rushton Maverick (see Mr 16, 1786), was in business in New York as an engraver. He later moved to Newark, N. J., where he became the teacher of Asher B. Durand. He finally returned to New York and conducted an extensive establishment as a general engraver, copperplate printer, and later, lithographer. He was one of the founders of the National Academy of Design in 1820.—Stauffer, *Am. Engravers on Copper & Steel*, I: 176–77. For examples of his work see Pl. 70, Vol. I, and Pls. 80-b and 82, Vol. III.

— In this year, John H. Contoit, previously a confectioner in the lower part of Greenwich St., took charge of Montagnie's garden; he conducted it until 1805 (*q.v.*), and was succeeded by Augustus Parise. In after years, a building called the Parthenon was erected upon these premises, which, in 1825, was occupied as a museum under the auspices of Reuben Peale.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1865), 548.

— In this year, the Quaker meeting-house on Liberty St., which was erected in 1755 (*q.v.*), was taken down, and a new one was built on the adjoining property purchased in 1790 (*q.v.*).—L. M. R. K., III: 928. *Cf.* Onderdonk, *Annals of Hempstead*, 102, and Thorburn's *Reminiscences*, 137–39.

— The levelling of "Bunker's Hill" began about this time. This hill stood at about the junction of Grand, Orange, and Elm Sts., where later was erected Centre Market.—Cozzens, *Geological Hist. of Manhattan Island* (1843), 22–23; L. M. R. K., III: 965. See 1811.

— In this year, William Birch drew a view of the city of New York from the heights of Long Island. This view, in two states, is reproduced and described in Vol. I, Pls. 76 and 77.

Jan. — The "Kine Pock Institution" is established for the purpose of "substituting the cow-pock instead of the small-pox."—*Picture of N. Y.* (1807), 114–15. See Jl 26.

2 The *New-York Herald*, a semi-weekly edition of the *New-York Evening Post* (see N 16, 1801), is established. It was published by Michael Burnham and edited by William Coleman.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 437; Early Newspapers, II: 420.

" The summer theatre at Mount Vernon Garden is offered for lease. "The theatre will be forty two feet in length, and forty feet in breadth, with dressing rooms, and a cellar underneath. There will be, for the present, six wings on each side, twelve wood, twelve street, and twelve palace wings; two wood, one street, one palace, and one horizon scene. The theatre and the front part is entirely altered, for the better accommodation of the audience, at a very great expence; it will be divided into boxes, pit and gallery."—*Daily Adv.*, Ja 12, 1802.

" Balls and other entertainments are held at this time at the "Old Assembly-Room," 68 William St.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 2, 1802. See also *Com. Adv.*, Ap 6, 1802.

11 "The [American or Tammany] Museum, etc." is advertised to be sold at auction on Jan. 28. "The building is 42 feet square, 2 stories high, the lot is 42 front and rear, and 75 feet deep . . ." —*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Ja 11, 1802. On Feb. 11, it was still in the possession of W. I. Waldron.—*Ibid.*, F 11, 1802. In 1810 (*q.v.*, Mr 21), it was purchased by John Scudder.

Feb. 6 The United States declares war against Tripoli.—Winsor, VII: 370. See My 14, 1801.

9 The inspectors of the state prison make a report to the legislature in which they say in part: ". . . the number of convicts sent to the Prison has considerably increased. This must be, in general, ascribed to the increase of our population, commerce, wealth and luxury—but the examination of the annexed and former tables, by which it will appear that three-fourths of the whole number of convicts are from the city of New-York, will lead to some particular sources of crimes, which may deserve the attention of the Legislature. The great number of petty-taverns and grog-shops, amounting to near twelve hundred, by holding out temptations to vicious indulgences . . . tend to promote habits of idleness, vice and dissipation. . . . This growing evil might be, in some degree, corrected, by a law prohibiting the granting of licences for taverns to grocers, and to none but such persons as should prove to the satisfaction of the Mayor, that he had a room and two spare beds at least to accommodate boarders, and by limiting number of tavern licences to one-fourth of the present number. —Other causes of the depreciation of morals among the people, which may with propriety be submitted to the cognizance of the Legislature, are Horse Racing, and the savage practice, lately introduced, of baiting animals with dogs, and the immoral, unchristian and barbarous custom of Duelling, which has increased of late years in this city, to a degree perhaps unparalleled in the history of any civilized people. If persons, principals and seconds, concerned in duels, were by law disfranchised, and declared incapable of holding any office of honor or profit, and otherwise legally disabled, it would tend to discourage this practice, and give great satisfaction to the moral and religious, the most numerous and solid part of the community. . . . In the year 1800, seventy nine convicts were sent to the State prison for petty offences, for one and two years, and of that number five-sixths were from the city of New York.—In the year 1801, ninty five convicts for petty offences were

1802 Feb. 9 sent to the State-prison, under Sentence from one to two years, of whom five-sixths were from the city of New-York. In the Bridewell prison are confined vagrants and disorderly persons, as well as such as are convicted of petty offences: these are all mixed together, without any discrimination of Character; and by associating so many vicious persons . . . they corrupt each other, and render the prison a mere sink of depravity; after remaining some time in dirt and the most vitiating society, they are sent forth, fit candidates for the state-prison. To remedy this most serious evil, the inspectors beg leave to suggest . . . that a law be passed to enable the corporation of the city to erect a building, to be attached to the bridewell or state-prison, to contain about sixty solitary cells; that the police magistrates be empowered to try in a summary way, and sentence to solitary confinement, for a time not exceeding thirty days, vagrants, drunkards, riotous and disorderly persons, etc. . . . The nett profit of their (convicts') labor, for the years 1799 and 1800, amounted to 6599 dollars and 70 cents; and in the year 1801, to 7941 dollars and 83 cents. Considering that the manufactures have been established only three years, and the ignorance and inexperience of the persons engaged in them . . . such a profit may be regarded as considerable to be produced from a capital employed of about 20,000 dollars, for the purchase of raw materials and to defray all the necessary expences for the support of the prison and maintenance of the convicts. . . ."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Mr 3, 1802.

18 One of the papers publishes a petition of certain inhabitants of New York and Long Island to the legislature, which states: "That the peculiar attention and patronage which have been afforded by the Honorable the Legislature, for many years past, to all undertakings which have had in view to facilitate the intercourse between different parts of the state, by the improvement of roads and bridges, have induced your petitioners to ask the same boon for an important part of the southern district.

"The insular situation of Long Island and the city of New-York, renders an intercourse between them at all times uncertain, and sometimes impracticable, as the only communication between them is by means of a ferry, near a mile in length across an impetuous tide. The great and increasing population of the city of New York renders a daily supply from the country of the necessaries of life, almost indespensable, it has therefore become an object of great importance to the interest and welfare of those adjacent islands, that a Bridge should be established between them, which may be so constructed as to answer all the purposes of intercourse, and at the same time be beneficial to the port and harbour of New York.

"Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray they may be incorporated for the said purpose, subject to such restrictions and entitled to such immunities as are usual in similar cases. As your Petitioners are actuated only by motives which embrace public utility, they humbly pray that the kind of Bridge to be built, and the place where it ought to be located, shall be determined by the Governor, the Surveyor-General of the State, Secretary of State, the Mayor and Recorder of the city of N. York." The petition is unsigned.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, F 18, 1802. There is no reference to such a petition in the minutes of the legislature in this year.—*Assemb. Jour.*, 25th sess.; *Senate Jour.*, 25th sess. The project, however, created much comment (see F 19 and 20).

19 "With a view to invite a public discussion" of the subject, "Hydraulicus" publishes a *projet* for connecting New York with Long Island, by means of a bridge. He says: "In a military point of view . . . a communication between the city and L. Island, by means of a Bridge, may be of no small importance in case of war—The exposed situation of the city to the attack of an enemy's fleet, may in some measure be protected by the fortifications already in the harbour; but if the fleet should have on board but a small number of troops to be landed on the Long Island shore, below the fortifications, they might without interruption, march to Brooklyn; from whose heights they may command the city, and lay it under contribution, or burn it. The Navy-yard and Arsenal contemplated to be established at the Wallabout, is in a similar way exposed to destruction; although there may be in the city, ten times the number of troops to the invading enemy. If a Bridge would be erected from Long Island to the city, it seems as if it could have nothing more to desire to render its position perfect—But in the construction of it, the commercial advantages of the city must primarily be attended to; and therefore it must not impede or injure the navigation—it must always Feb. be ready to accommodate and facilitate the passage of vessels of 19 any burthen, either by means of arches or locks, a stone or iron Bridge may easily, altho' expensively, be made to render the passage of vessels easy; but it must necessarily contract by its Butments and Piers, the space at present occupied exclusively for the passage of the water.—Now as a given quantity must be discharged in a given time, if the passage be contracted, its velocity must necessarily be increased in proportion as the passage is narrowed—whereby the anchorage of vessels on either side of the Bridge, must be rendered extremely unsafe. I need only to cite Hell-gate, where in consequence of the nearness of the banks to each other, the passage has always been the terror of navigators. A Bridge built of wood on wooden piles, in some measure obviates the difficulties attending stone piers; but the destructibility of the material, both from the worm and its natural decay, the great length of pile . . . must forbid an attempt of this kind.—There is fortunately another mode unembarrassed with any of those difficulties, that is both cheaper in the construction, and almost as durable as time itself. Few who have thought on this subject, have probably recollected, that the water dividing the Islands is not a river; but an arm of the sea whose current is formed by the influx and reflux of the tide—that being the case it is evident, that if a Dam could be extended from one island to the other, the current would be destroyed, . . .—and for the communication between the Sound and the North River, it would only be necessary to construct a lock in the dam for the free passage of all vessels of burthen. This Lock . . . should be placed on the New York side. . . . This dam should be constructed of sufficient breadth for a handsome road to be made on its top. . . ."—*Daily Adv.*, F 19, 1802. This suggestion was adversely criticized on Feb. 22.—*Ibid.*, F 22, 1802. See also F 20 and 23.

"Common Sense" writes to one of the daily papers: "If a "
bridge from New York to Brooklyn was built on piers, there would be an impetuous current between each of them, so that nothing but small row boats could pass with safety, except at slack tide or still water. . . . The intercourse between New-York and Brooklyn has been, and at present is, carried on by means of twelve boats and 24 men. These have done and still do all that is necessary. The men are paid each 10 dollars per month. Their board ten dollars more. . . . The whole expence is about twenty dollars per day or six hundred dollars per month. It is supposed to be the cheapest ferry in the world."—*Mercantile Adv.*, F 19, 1802.

The next step toward building the new city hall is found in 20 an advertisement published in the *Daily Advertiser* and the *American Citizen and General Advertiser*, of this date:

"PREMIUM OF 350 DOLLARS.

"The Corporation of the City of New York having it in contemplation to build a new Court House and City Hall, the undersigned, a committee appointed for the purpose, hereby offer a premium of three hundred and fifty dollars for such plan, to be presented to either of the subscribers prior to the first day of April next, as may afterwards be adopted by the board. The scite on which it is to be erected is insulated [*sic*], covering an area of three hundred by two hundred feet. The plan must shew the elevation of the four facades. The interior arrangement of the building must comprize four court rooms, two large and two small, six rooms for jurors, eight for public offices, one for the common council, and appropriate rooms for the city watch, and the housekeeper, in the vestibule or wings. Occasional purposes may require other apartments, which may also be designated. A calculation of the expense requisite for its construction must accompany the plan.

"J. B. Prevost	Selah Strong
"J. B. Coles	Philip Brasher
"Robert Lenox	

"New York, Feb. 17, 1802."—*Daily Adv.*, F 20, 1802.

The *Daily Adv.* of Feb. 20 observed editorially: "The projector will undoubtedly regard as well the embellishment of the City, as the purposes of accommodating the Courts, Common Council and Public Offices. Buildings designed for posterity ought to be on a scale commensurate with their object." See Jl 26.

A New Yorker addresses the following communication to the "
press: "It appears that a petition is now before the public, for the purpose of obtaining permission to build a Bridge over the East River [see F 18]; it is a subject of so much consequence to the

1802 Feb. 20 city of New York and the State in general, that it requires the most serious consideration. There are but few who know the immense and growing trade of this place to the Eastward, and perhaps no person can tell the very great injury it will be to that intercourse, when we consider there must be several foundations sunk in the river for a Bridge to rest upon. From the amazing quantities of ice generally floating during the winter season in the East River, it is seriously apprehended that the obstruction occasioned by a Bridge will materially injure the harbour. . . ."—*Daily Adv.*, F 20, 1802. See F 23, Mr 10.

23 "Caligula," commenting on the remarks of "Hydraulicus" (see F 19) in regard to the projected bridge across the East River, asks: "Would it not be a greater convenience to the public, and extend the field of speculation, to erect a bridge from the Battery to Elizabethtown, as we should connect Boston with Philadelphia, and it would be pleasant crossing for strawberries."—*Daily Adv.*, F 23, 1802. See Mr 10.

Mar. 6 Nassau Hall, Princeton, is gutted by fire. Only the walls are left standing. The original plans, with few alterations, were followed in rebuilding.—Maclean, *Hist. of the College of N. J.*, II: 32–34.

8 The committee of Trinity vestry appointed to decide on the expediency of building another church (see Je 8, 1801) reports favourably, and it is ordered to "enquire for a proper situation."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). See F 10, 1803.

10 "Hydraulicus" again discusses the projected bridge. He says: "I am not at all surprised or disappointed at finding great opposition made to the project of building a Bridge from this city to Long-Island [see F 19, 20, and 23]; it arises principally from an idea, that it might injure the harbor— . . . For my own part, the only motives that have induced me to an interest in this pursuit, arise from a conviction, that it would not injure the navigation, and that it would greatly promote the convenience and advantage of both Islands, and save the lives of many valuable citizens. It appears to me, that all the inducements to bridge-building that can possibly exist in any part of the world, are applicable here. Is it to accommodate passengers that bridges are built? Then at least two hundred thousand annually will be grateful for the facility afforded them. Is it that an outlet and opening from a city situated on a barren island, to a fine country extending 150 miles in length, is a desirable thing? Then is a bridge essential to enjoy these advantages. A stranger would suppose, on hearing the outcry made against this proposal, that the signers to the petition were about to ask the Legislature to build a bridge at the expense of the state, and to give them the toll of it; whereas on the contrary, they not only ask for leave to build one at their own cost but they pray the Legislature would appoint men, who have no interest in the bridge or the adjoining lands, to determine how it shall be built, and where it shall be placed for the accommodation of the public—for whose interest it is impossible for a petition to be couched in more liberal terms.—There can be no reason why the Legislature should withhold from the petitioners the prayer of their petition, except from the idea, that it might injure the navigation of the harbor, or endanger the health of the city.—If such be their conviction, it ought not to be granted; and if such can be demonstrated to be even the probable result of it, I would instantly abandon it, and I believe the same from all the gentlemen who are at present desirous of it. . . ."—*Daily Adv.*, Mr 10, 1802. "Hydraulicus" continued the discussion on March 12, dilating upon the numerous advantages of a dam.—*Ibid.*, Mr 12, 1802. See Mr 15.

11 "The well known and justly admired Mansion, called The Belvedere House, with its appurtenances" is to be sold at auction on March 22. "The situation and prospect cannot be surpassed in the neighborhood of New-York. The house is modern, elegant, and commodious, well calculated for a large genteel family, or for public entertainment. It has every useful accomodation of stabling, coach-houses, &c &c. with a large ice-house in the best state and well filled. The ground, about an acre, is laid out with acknowledged taste and ornamented with beautiful trees and shrubs, in a flourishing condition."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Mr 11, 1802. It was offered for sale again on Feb. 19, 1803.—*Ibid.*, F 19, 1803. On Feb. 1, 1806, John Glover offered it for lease.—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, F 1, 1806.

15 "Philo-Hydraulicus" writes to one of the papers: "Hydraulicus [see F 19 and Mr 10] and his confederates in bridge-making in the modern language of approbation, certainly deserve well for their persevering assiduity in theories and calculations. I shall leave their practical energies to operate without comment. If they produce a work of public utility, the convenience and gratitude of society will reward them—If they blunder, they are still secure. For the events of the last year have afforded convincing testimony, that the most sublime theory, and the most absurd practice, when united, form the perfection of human virtue and talents."—*Daily Adv.*, Mr 15, 1802. Mar. 15

Congress establishes the U. S. Military Academy at West Point.—*Laws of U. S.*, 7th cong., chap. 9; Winsor, VII: 460. 16

A committee of the legislature, to whom was referred a petition of the trustees of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Peter, reports that, in their opinion, "whenever legislative provision shall again be made for the assistance of the other Churches in schooling and educating poor children, the same provision ought equally to be extended to the aid of the petitioners."—*Assemb. Jour.*, 25th sess., 233–34. 24

The Treaty of Amiens ends the war between France and England (see F 1, 1793).—Anderson, *Constitutions and Docs., Illus. of Hist. of France*, 1789–1907, 294–95. 27

A number of Philadelphia booksellers "inform the Booksellers throughout the United States, that circumstances permitting, it is their intention to attend at the Book Fair proposed to be held at N. York on the 1st of June next."—*Daily Adv.*, Mr 30, 1802. See Ap 14. 30

"Whereas the imprisonment of persons convicted of Petit Larceny, and other inferior offences, in the city Prison of the city of New-York has not been attended with the beneficial consequences of reforming the convicts, and of preventing crimes; and as the confinement of such offenders promiscuously in the State-Prison, would be productive of public inconvenience," the state legislature authorizes the common council "to cause to be erected, or prepared within the said city, a strong building to be called the Prison for solitary confinement, or to build Cells in the Bridewell or some other proper building, and prepare the same for that purpose." The new prison is to be under the charge of the common council and to be supported by the city.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1802), chap. 73. "

John Lovett announces that the City Hotel (115 Broadway) will be opened on May first. "A handsome Coffee-room will be fitted up in the principal story; where gentlemen may have tea, coffee, chocolate, soups, and refreshments in general, at the shortest notice. All the leading newspapers in the Union, will be regularly taken in. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Mr 30, 1802. See also *Aurora* (Phila.), Je 15, 1802; *Daily Adv.*, Jl 12, 1802; Ap 24, 1807. "

The following extract "of a letter from a gentleman in New-York" is published in a Philadelphia paper: "Since I wrote you last, I have been to see the Steam Saw-Mill, which is the wonder of New York. . . . I am told by one of the workmen, that they have sawed, with one saw, 4,000 feet of white pine boards, in the space of 24 hours, which took one half chaldron of coal."—*Aurora* (Phila.), Ap 2, 1802. Apr. 2

"The inhabitants in Water street, between the Fly Market and Burling Slip, have planted both sides of the street uniformly with Lombardy poplars, very neatly enclosed. This laudable example will, it is hoped, . . . be imitated by our fellow citizens in general."—*Daily Adv.*, Ap 7, 1802. 7

"Twenty four of the Booksellers of the City of New-York have agreed to attend at the Literary or Book Fair to be held in this City on the first of June next [*q. v.*]. To accommodate those who may attend at this Fair, they have taken Mr. Bardin's Long Room, at the Old Coffee-House, which will be open for the transaction of business, from ten o'clock in the morning till two in the afternoon, during the continuance of the Fair.—It is recommended to Booksellers in seaport towns, and in Towns accessible by Water Carriage, to bring fair samples of the articles they may have for sale or exchange; and those remotely situated will perhaps dispatch business by bringing all the articles they mean to dispose of at this Fair."—*Daily Adv.*, Ap 14, 1802. 14

A bull-baiting is advertised to take place "at the Minor Theatre, opposite Van Ranse's Tavern, Bowery-Lane. . . ."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Ap 17, 1802. 17

The people residing in the North-West Territory north of the Ohio are authorised to organize themselves into a state.—*Laws of U. S.*, 7th cong., chap. 40; *Annals of N. Am.*, 488. 30

1802 . The new Baptist church in Gold St. is to be opened on this day.
May —*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 1, 1802. This replaces the one built in 1760
2 (*q. v.*, Mr 14). "It is built of stone, 80 feet by 65, and cost, including its furniture, about 25,000 dollars. It is situated . . . on a lot of 125 feet by 100."—Benedict, *An Abridgement of the Gen. Hist. of the Baptist Denomination in Am. and other parts of the World* (1820), 264. See also L. M. R. K., III: 928, and F 20, 1842.

3 Congress passes "An Act to incorporate the inhabitants of the city of Washington, in the district of Columbia."—*Laws of U. S.*, 7th cong., chap. 53.

11 Edward Savage informs the public that the "Columbian Gallery, containing a large collection of Ancient and Modern Paintings, Prints and Sculpture, is now open for their inspection. . . . To this collection Mr Savage has added several pieces of his own amongst them is the original of the Washington Family." The gallery is in Greenwich St., "at the Building known by the name of the Pantheon near the Battery."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, My 11, 1802. See D 31, 1803. The Washington family group, now owned by Thomas B. Clarke, is on exhibition (1925) in the American wing of the Metropolitan Museum.

21 Signals are regularly kept on Staten Island (see S 14, 1801). Their manager depends upon the merchants of New York for compensation.—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, My 21, 1802. See, however, Ag 12 and N 3, 1802; Ja 4, 1805.

22 Lazarus Beach and Samuel Mallory establish a weekly paper entitled *New-York Journal*.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 452. See June.

June — In this month the title of the *New-York Journal* (see My 22) was changed to *New-York Journal and Weekly Monitor*, the publishers having bought out a magazine called *The Lady's Monitor* (see Ag 8, 1801). In October, the paper was sold to Ming & Young who established *The Weekly Visitor* (see O 9).—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 452.

1 "Several Booksellers have arrived in this city, from Philadelphia and the eastward, to attend the first Literary Fair ever held in the United States. A large assortment of Books has been forwarded as samples, to be exhibited to the trade. The Fair is to commence this morning, we understand at Bardin's Long room in the Old Coffee House; which has been engaged for the purpose by the society of Booksellers in this city."—*Daily Adv.*, Je 1, 1802.

"The proceedings of the meeting were opened by chosing Mr. Hugh Gaine, of this city, Chairman, and Mr. M. Carey, of Philadelphia, Secretary—after which Committees were appointed to report rules for the future management of the business of the Fair. Considerable numbers of other Booksellers from different parts of the Union, are expected to arrive in town in the course of this week."—*Ibid.*, Je 2, 1802. See Je 7.

7 The booksellers attending the literary fair (see Je 1) adopt a report of a committee "appointed to arrange the business of the Literary Fair," which recommends: "That a committee be appointed to consist of six gentlemen, two from Philadelphia, two from New-York, and two from Boston, to take the subject of the Fair under consideration, and prepare rules and regulations for its future government.

"That, as the object of the Fair is to benefit regular booksellers only, no person be admitted to do business at the Fair, during the hours fixed for exchanging books, who does not keep a book store, and make bookselling his regular business.

"That the booksellers who may assemble at the Fair in October next, shall form themselves into a company or association, and subscribe such rules and regulations as may be agreed on; after which no person shall do business at the Fair, unless duly admitted by ballot; the vote of two thirds of the members present being necessary to admission." The New Yorkers chosen for the committee suggested in the first paragraph were Isaac Collins and James Swords. The delegates at the fair also adopted an address "To the Booksellers of the United States" and passed five resolutions.

"The project had to struggle with many disadvantages. Its novelty—the want of previously fixed regulations—the remoteness of the persons concerned from each other—the expense of travelling. . . . The success of the enterprise has been equal to all other efforts, founded on a deliberate study of society in the United States; and already indicates how advantageous the plan must become, when it obtains extension and maturity. . . .

"By the simple operation of exchange, many thousand volumes are brought into circulation which might otherwise have lain on the shelves for years. . . ." The resolutions were as follows: June

"1. Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the printers 7
and booksellers throughout the United States, to use their utmost endeavours to improve the quality of the books they publish in order to establish and support the reputation of the American manufacture of books and to render it deserving of the patronage of the friends of their country.

"2. Resolved, That it be likewise recommended to our brethren, to avoid, as much as may be, any interference with the interests of each other, by the republication of books already printed in the United States. . . .

"3. Resolved, That it be recommended to the importers of books, to discontinue the importation of all books, of which good and correct editions are printed in this country. . . .

"4. Resolved, That the continuation of the Literary Fair be strongly recommended to all persons interested in the publication of Books in this country; and that it be held twice a year—on the first Tuesday of April in New-York, and on the first Tuesday of October in Philadelphia.

"5. Resolved, That it be recommended to the Booksellers in the principal towns of the United States, to form themselves into associations, for the purpose of corresponding with each other, in order to promote the general interest. . . ."—*Am. Cit.*, Jl 12, 1802; *Independent Chron.*, Jl 19, 1802. See Je 11.

An article on the "First American Literary Fair" states: ". . . 11
The meeting on the 1st of June [*q. v.*] amounted to 46 booksellers. . . . The next day it was found that the accommodation for business was not sufficiently spacious, for numbers of booksellers thronged in every day afterwards even until Saturday the 5th, on the noon of which day, the number of volumes, large and small disposed of, was estimated at considerably more than half a million!

"The transactions of the Literary Fair did not terminate even on Saturday, and it is certain that had the booksellers remained another week, a vast quantity of additional business might have been done. The success of the Fair has, however caused measures to be already taken for its extension, and for this purpose another Fair will be held in Philadelphia on the first Tuesday in October, and the next Fair at New-York on the first Tuesday in April, 1803—and so continued semi-annually."—*Am. Cit.*, Je 11, 1802.

"A subscription is circulating in this city, for the purpose of 30
importing from Paris, exact models in Statuary, of the Venus de Medicis, the Apollo Belvidere, the Hercules Farnese, and the Group of the Laocoon, which are intended as exemplars for American Artists. . . . The sum of 5000 dollars it is presumed, will accomplish these objects. Should this subscription succeed, . . . it is proposed to extend it to procure other copies of the great remains of Antiquity. Were a society instituted, of sufficient spirit, to establish an adequate fund, the interest of which only to be applied, for the purpose of procuring from Europe, Models of Architecture, Sculpture and Painting; the beneficial effects would be progressive and infinite."—*Daily Adv.*, Je 30, 1802. This was the beginning of the Academy of Arts. See O 27.

James Rivington dies at the age of 78.—*Com. Adv.*, Jl 6, 1802. July
His body was buried in the cemetery of "the New Dutch Church." 4
—*Daily Adv.*, Jl 7, 1802.

At the Park Theatre, the 4th of July is celebrated (on this day, 5
Monday) by the performance of a tragedy—"Bunker Hill, or, the Death of Warren;" followed by "a Drama, never before performed, called, The Retrospect, Or, American Revolution. With Scenery and Machinery entirely new. In Course of this Piece will be represented, the Principal Events in the Revolution. . . ." The advertisement describes the scenes. "The last Scene will exhibit an elegant Perspective View of the lower Part of Broadway, with the Fort, Barracks, &c. as they stood at the time commemorated when just evacuated by the British, the English Flag flying. The Bay is seen, and the English Fleet departing. General Washington enters attended by the Citizens of New York, who had been in voluntary Exile, while it was in Possession of the Enemy. The American army follows. During the Procession, is seen the well known Action of the Sailor, who, when it was found that the Lines of the Flag Staff on the Fort were destroyed [*cf.* N 25, 1783], climbed to the Top, and striking the English Colors, displayed the American Flag triumphant." The Hodgkinsons and Hallams are among the players.

1802 July 5 Very remarkable programmes are also announced for this day at Delacroix's Vauxhall Garden, and Corre's Mount Vernon Garden. At the Mount Vernon Garden, the proprietor announces, "having found, from last year's experience, that the Audience, particularly the Ladies, were exposed to the evening's dews, he has erected a new and much more spacious and convenient Theatre, the part allotted for the audience, being at a very considerable expence, rendered as commodious and agreeable as any winter Theatre." July 5 being the closing date of the Park Theatre, Mr. Hodgkinson has undertaken the management of the Mount Vernon Theatre. The programme for July 5 at this theatre includes a comedy ("All the World's a Stage"); a "Grand Pastichio, Consisting of Songs, Recitations, &c." (the list of which is published, as usual); a pantomime; transparent paintings, and fireworks.—*Daily Adv.*, Jl 3, 1802.

" 12 "The present enmity of Vice-President Burr, to General Hamilton, arose from the circumstance of the General's having used all his influence with the Members of the House of Representatives, to induce them to prefer Mr. Jefferson—when the votes for President were found to be equal between Jefferson and Burr [see F 11, 1801]. This preference the Vice-President never has forgiven."—*Daily Adv.*, Jl 12, 1802. See Jl 11, 1804.

" 17 "Much discussion has taken place concerning the Navy Yard, purchased for Government at the Wallabout, on Long Island [see F 7, 1801]. Some said, the purchase was very injudicious, others that it was very proper. . . .

"Ships may be built here with great advantages. . . . Labourers of all sorts . . . can always be got. . . . Adjoining the Navy Yard, is one of the best places in the world for Securing and Seasoning Timber. The Live Oak materials now there, are in an admirable state of perfection. They are so judiciously disposed by the Naval Constructor, Mr. Wm. Sheffield, that while they are water-Seasoning, they are at once secure from the worms, and even from the incendiary attempts of an enemy. . . ."—*Daily Adv.*, Jl 17, 1802.

" 20 Delacroix introduces another new idea in summer-garden entertainments. This is the employment of an equestrian performer, "Mr. Robertson," who began a successful season at Vauxhall Garden on this day.—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Jl 19, 24, 1802. This was the Vauxhall on the Bayard place. See, further, S 18.

" 22 The common council hears the reading of letters that have passed between the mayors of New York and Philadelphia regarding a "pestilential fever in that City." The board appoints a committee "to ascertain and report such arrangements as they shall deem necessary to preserve the health of the City."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 91. Their report was made on July 26, when a committee was appointed to carry it into effect.—*Ibid.*, III: 94–97. See, further, Ag 9.

" " The common council inquires if it is proper for the city to fill in the "two Lots belonging to the Corporation of Trinity Church and intended for Streets to be called Vestry and Laight Streets."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 91.

" " Rinier Skaats resigns his office of doorkeeper and messenger of the common council. The board appoints Bartholomew Skaats (see D 29, 1794) in his place, and also as keeper of the city hall.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 92. Together, they held these posts for more than a decade, and were among the notables of the time.—See *Man. Com. Coun.* (1857), 424; *N. Y. Mirror*, IX: 154.

" " The common council orders that the laws, ordinances, and public resolutions, of the board of aldermen hereafter be published in the *American Citizen* and the *Evening Post;* the contract with the *Commercial Advertiser* to be discontinued at its expiration.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 93. The choice of a paper in which to publish the city's announcements changed from time to time until the establishment of the *City Record* by the Charter of 1873.

" " The common council orders that the street com'r "be directed to procure a survey of the middle road [Broadway] from the arch bridge to Dr Livingstons house and present the same to this board with all convenient speed."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 94. See, further, Ag 9.

" 26 The common council permits the "Kine pock institution" to inoculate the paupers of the almshouse.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 98. See Ag 14 and 19.

" " On July 26, 1802, the common council pays $10 to J. B. Prevost to reimburse him for the cost of "surveying the Lot of ground on which it is intended to build a City hall."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 99. See O 4.

July 26

" 28 Two representatives of De Witt Clinton and Col. John Swartwout meet at Fraunces Tavern to make arrangements for a duel between their principals.—Drowne, *A Sketch of Fraunces Tavern* (1919), 19. The duel took place at Hoboken on July 31, and Swartwout was wounded.—*Merc. Adv.*, Ag 2; *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 2; *N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Ag 2, 1802. At this time duels were frequent.—See De Voe's Newspaper Index, in N. Y. Hist. Soc. See, further, Jl 4, 1804.

Aug. 2 The corner-stone of mechanics' hall is laid, at the north-west corner of Broadway and Robinson St. (now Park Place), by the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, which was organized in 1785 and incorporated in 1792.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 7, 1802; *Annals* of the society (1882), 40–42. The ground had been purchased from Richard Varick.—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, My 20, 1802. See also a sketch of lots on Broadway, between Robinson and Murray Sts., showing the proposed location of "Mechanick Hall," dated 1798, in the Bancker coll. (folder "Broadway"), N. Y. P. L. The building is intended for a public hotel, in which the society will reserve the large room for their hall.—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Ag 7, 1802. The building was so near completion as to enable the society to hold their annual dinner there on Jan. 4, 1803.—*Ibid.*, Ja 5, 1803. It was opened "for the reception of company and Boarders," under the management of Michael Little, on May 13, 1803.—*Ibid.*, My 13, 1803. The building was erected by membership loans.—*Ibid.*, Ja 4, 1804. Extensive alterations were made in the hall in 1850. In 1870, the society leased the premises to the Security Insurance Co., and erected there a handsome new building.—*Annals* of the society (1882), 22, 40–46, 67–68, 77, 116, 167–68. See also L. M. R. K., III: 985.

" The committee, appointed to let the docks, slips, and ferries, reports that the docks and slips have been leased to Charles Smith for 2 years from May 1st last at $16,500 a year; the Powles Hook ferry to John Holdron for 3 years at $2,125 a year; Hoboken ferry to Garret Covenhoven for $250 a year; Weehawk ferry to Charles and Philip Earl at $50 a year, and Horn's Hook ferry to Richard Smith at $30 a year.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 100.

5 The common council passes an ordinance to prohibit the use of fire-arms "on the Island of New York" within four miles of the city hall, excepting by military companies and state prison guards.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 101.

9 The common council orders "that an Ordinance pass for digging and filling in Broadway [*cf.* Jl 22] to the level of the Line, marked A, in a map or profile made by Joseph Mangin and Charles Loss, City Surveyors." Assessors are appointed for the improvement.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 103.

" The mayor having issued a proclamation prohibiting intercourse with Philadelphia (see Jl 22), the common council allows 12 shillings a day to the persons appointed to enforce it.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 104.

" The board allows $15 to four special officers "for their attendance at the late races at Harlaem to prevent gambling."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 104.

10 The corner-stone of the Greenwich Reformed Dutch Church is laid "in Greenwich Street near Poplarville,"—that is, at Greenwich midway between Amos and Charles Sts.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 11, 1802; L. M. R. K., III: 935. It was a wooden building, and the first Dutch Church on Manhatten Island not connected with the Collegiate Church. It was enlarged in 1807.—Greenleaf, *Hist. of the Churches*, 29. In 1826 (*q. v.*), it was sold to the Reformed Presbyterians and removed entire to Waverly Place near Grove St.

12 The selectmen of Boston recently recommended to the public that hearses be used "as a mode of conveyance for the dead, peculiarly decent, and preferable to that by Porters. . . ." On publication of this news in New York, the following editorial comment is made: "It would be well, perhaps, were this mode of conveying the dead to their long homes adopted, likewise, in this city; especially during the summer season. It is not incompatible with the usual respect paid to the remains of humanity. The pall that shrouds the coffin may equally as well cover the hearse. The custom, once introduced, would soon appear full as decent and respectable, and prove much more convenient than the present practice of employing carriers. The subject merits the consideration of our police."—*Daily Adv.*, Ag. 12, 1802.

" The common council decides to take under its management

1802 Aug. 12 (*cf.* My 21) the signal staffs on Staten Island (see S 14, 1801) after applying to the governor for permission, the purpose being "to render the same a respectable and useful establishment," which shall be "always ready when the State requires it."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 105. See N 3.

" The common council orders "That the Bowery road from Bullock [Broome] Street to the forks of the Kings bridge road and Bloomingdale road [23d St.] be turnpiked to the breadth of forty feet. . . . And also that side walks of the breadth of ten feet be paved or gravelled and sufficiently planted with a double row of Trees. . . ."

The board also orders "That the Middle road, from the Arch bridge to its uniting with the Bowery be turnpiked, and side walks made and planted with Trees in the same manner and under the same regulations." This "Middle road" was Broadway.—L. M. R. K., III: 994–95.

It orders "that the Canal be immediately opened from the North river to the Arch bridge," and appoints a committee "to report the plan of such Canal and to confer with the proprietors of the ground through which the same must pass."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 106–7. See O 18.

" The recorder reports to the common council the following resolution of the president and directors of the Manhattan Co.: "Resolved that the Superintendant under the direction and at the expence of the Corporation of this City take measures to furnish as much of the water of the Company during the present Season as may be required for the cleansing of the gutters, daily, in the several streets in this City." The board thereupon appropriates $500 "for the experiment," directing the street com'r to act for the city in collaboration with the Manhattan Co.'s superintendent.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 107. On Aug. 19, $750 was voted.—*Ibid.*, III: 111. See, further, S 13.

14 The Kine-Pock Institution is erecting a building in the rear of the Brick Church.—*Proc. of the Trustees, First Presby. Ch.*, Vol. II. The building was on Park Row, near Beekman St.—L. M. R. K., III: 954. See Ag 19.

17 By this date, the old Vauxhall at the foot of Warren near Greenwich St., so long a tavern, bowling green, garden, and place of public resort, had become the "Cupola Iron Furnace."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 17, 1802. See also L. M. R. K., III: 981.

19 The common council permits James Scott to plant trees in Beaver Lane.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 109.

" The common council permits the "Kine pock institution" (see Jl 26) to occupy "the ground on which they have lately erected a building for the purpose of preserving their Vaccine matter for inoculation [see Ag 14]—for the space of one year from the date hereof."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 110.

" The common council appoints a committee "to report on the propriety of Erecting Cells for the improvement of certain Convicts," in conformity with "an act for erecting in the City of New York a prison for solitary confinement;" also to consider "the place best adapted to that purpose, together with the probable expence."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 110.

" An ordinance is passed for the better regulation of the city watch. The mayor is authorised to appoint six captains or commanders, and the number of watchmen shall not exceed 120. The city is to be divided into three watch districts, and a new watch-house is to be erected.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 111–12. On Aug. 23, a committee reported on the bounds of the three districts. The second district, for example, was to have one section of its boundary running "through William Street to the Broadway. thence down Broadway to the Arch bridge to the place of intended Canal, thence up the line of the Canal aforesaid to the head of the same. . . ." The committee also reports that "the most proper place for the erection of a Watch house for the third District appears to be on a certain gore of Ground owned by this board at the intersection of Hudson Barley and Duane Streets."—*Ibid.*, III: 114.

23 The common council grants permission to the "Market women" to have awnings erected in the Fly, Oswego, and Hudson Markets.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 115.

30 The recorder and street com'r report that a deed was received from Trinity Church on Aug. 23 "for Land intended to form Harrison, Provost [Franklin], Moore [later known as North Moore], Bache [Beach], Hubert, Laight, Vestry, Desbrosses, Watts, and Brannon [Spring] Streets, or parts thereof." The board orders that it be preserved among the conveyances to the city.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 115, 119. Regarding the incumbrances existing on these lands, see *ibid.*, III: 140. Aug. 30

Desbrosses St. was laid out prior to 1797 (Pl. 64, Vol. I); see also description of Pl. 175, III: 224–25.

Further cessions were made by Trinity to the city on Jan. 11, 1808 (*q. v.*), and Aug. 2, 1813 (*q. v.*).

" The common council adopts "Rules & Orders" to govern the board's proceedings.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 119–22.

Sept. 6 The common council adopts a committee report proposing the abolition of "the present establishment of Street Commissioners," and the appointment of a single commissioner at a salary of $1,250 a year. His duties are outlined.

The board also adopts the committee's proposal for the appointment of a "Superintendent of Scavengers" at a salary of $750 a year.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 123–24. See S 13.

" The common council adopts an ordinance for the appointment of a comptroller. His duties shall be "to examine and to liquidate all claims, and to audit all accounts against this Corporation in all cases whatever, and to report the same to the board at each subsequent meeting for its order in the premises, and also to countersign all Warrants to be drawn on the Chamberlain or Treasurer of the City for the payment of all monies, directed by the board," etc. Several other details respecting his duties are specified. His salary is to be $1,500.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 124–26.

13 The common council grants to Dr. Hosack, professor in Columbia College, in fee, lot No. 55, and leases to him lots Nos. 60 and 61 of the Common Lands (see the Goerck Map of 1796, A. Pl. 9-a, Vol. III) for 21 years, to be used as a "public Botanic Garden."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 129; *N. Y. Herald*, Jl 2, 1803. It is called Elgin Garden, and appears on the Commissioners' Map of 1811 as situated between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, 47th and 51st Streets, and consists of 14 acres. See also L. M. R. K., III: 946. In a *Statement of Facts relative to the Estab. and Prog. of the Elgin Botanic Garden*, etc., issued by Hosack in 1811, he gave the date of his purchase erroneously as 1801. The deed was executed on Aug 6, 1804 (*q. v.*).

" The common council appoints a committee to treat with the proprietors of land "through which it is intended the Broadway shall pass in its continuation to the Bowery."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 130.

" The common council orders that the recorder issue a warrant on the treasurer to pay J. F. Mangin, "in advance for his map of the City," $100; and to Dr. Joseph Browne (the new street commissioner), "towards supplying Manhattan Water for cleansing the Streets," $500 (see also Ag 12).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 132.

18 "Mr. Robertson," the equestrian performer (see Jl 20), has erected a temporary circus at Delacroix's Vauxhall Garden, and announces his first exhibition in it on Sept. 21, his feats being "in the same stile as at Ashley's in London."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, S 18, 28, 1802; *Daily Adv.*, S 18, 1802; *Com. Adv.*, S 29, 1802. "The troop with which he had been connected was probably one of the first that traveled about the country, . . ."—Greenwood, *The Circus* (2d ed., 1909), 103. See, further, Ap 28, 1803.

Oct. 1 Publication of a new daily paper called the *Morning Chronicle* is begun. It was printed by William A. Davis for the proprietor, Peter Irving.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 462; Early Newspapers, II: 422. Washington Irving made his first appearance as a writer in the columns of this paper, with the signature "Jonathan Oldstyle."—*Annals of N. Am.*, 487.

" Archibald Robertson (see My 4, 1795), of the "Columbian Academy of Painting, No. 79, Liberty-Street," advertises

"All kinds of painting on silk and ivory executed.

"Likenesses in Portrait and Miniature, painted as usual.

"Private tuition as before."—*Morn. Chron.*, O 1, 1802.

4 On Oct. 4, the minutes show that "The board having proceeded to ballot for the plan of a Court house And that of Mr Joseph F Mangin and John McComb. Junr. having a large majority of votes was accordingly adopted. Ordered that the Recorder be authorized to draw a Warrant on the Treasurer in favor of Mangin & McComb as a premium for their plan being the successful one, for $350."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 133–34. For announcement of the award, see *Morning Chronicle*, O 6; *Com. Adv.*, O 6; *N. Y. Eve. Post*, O 6; *Daily Adv.*, O 7; and *Am. Citizen*, O 8, 1802. Each of these publications states that the hall is "to be erected between the Bridewell and Jail, fronting the Park;" that "A variety of plans were submitted for their [the corporation's] approbation;" that

1802 Oct. 4 "The expense of completing it is estimated at $160,000;" and that "The elevation is elegant, and does no less credit to the taste and talents of the architects, than it reflects honor on the judgment of the Corporation." The announcement in the *Daily Adv.* of Oct. 7 is supplemented by the following editorial:

"The removal of the Courts of Justice, and public offices from their present situation almost to the extremity of the city, to one, which, under all circumstances of a rapidly increasing population, will always continue nearly central, is certainly, taking into consideration public convenience only, a wise and laudable measure. A further benefit will result. Property in the heart of the city will acquire a relative value with that along the borders of the rivers. Gentlemen of the long robe, and those whose duties are connected with public offices, will naturally fix their residence in the vicinity of the New City Hall; the lower part of the city will be left for the mercantile part of the community: the advantages arising from the different orders of society will, thus, be more equally diffused. The site, facing the Park, is the most eligible our city affords. The design of the Architect can lose none of its effect, for want of an open area and a commanding point of view. The Park ought to be connected with the building, which should be advanced to the front of the public grounds, so as not to interfere with the Alms House in the rear. The present street can conveniently be closed, and a new and more commodious avenue be opened, connecting Beekman and Barclay streets. The Courts during their sittings will, then, be relieved from that intolerable noise of carts and carriages, with which at present they are so much annoyed. It will be an object worthy consideration, when the contemplated improvement is completed, whether the present building should be taken down, or be converted to the purposes of the Custom-house and Post-office, which would greatly accommodate our merchants, being in the neighborhood of the Coffee House, Banks, Insurance and other offices, appendant to Commerce. The present Custom-house, though otherwise airy and spacious, is certainly too remote from the centre of business for convenience."

Besides Mangin and McComb, the names of only two other competitors for the reward have been found after extensive research. One is Archibald Robertson, as we know from Dunlap and Bryan, who both say he "was among those who presented designs for the city hall of New York."—Dunlap, *Hist. of Arts of Design*, II: 88; Bryan, *Dict. of Painters and Engravers*, IV: 254. The other is a "Dr. Smith," as appears by the following "Communication" in the *Daily Adv.* of O 25, 1802: "In the erection of a new City Hall, the three following objects ought to be sedulously attended to: 1st Utility. 2dly Elegance. 3dly œconomy [*sic*], as far as they accord with the Corporation Funds, without burthening the people with additional taxes. A considerable degree of taste and ingenuity, has been displayed on this occasion by the different architects. Out of twenty-six plans, delivered in, five or six are pre-eminently distinguished.—If originality of design has any merit, that delivered by Dr. Smith claims attention, and may be seen at the City Tavern, Lovet's Hotel, and it is conceived, Elegance, Utility, and œconomy [*sic*] have been consulted with a scrupulous attention. The author does not presume to claim the character of either an architect or draftsman, this being his first attempt in one of the most useful of the fine arts; neither does he present it to public inspection, but as a sketch of what his mind had conceived, as most suitable to answer the objects in view, which might have appeared to more advantage had the drawing been executed, or more correctly finished and on a larger scale, whereby the minutiae of the different orders would be distinctly discerned and therefore more forcibly engage the attention of gentlemen, who have not made architecture the objects of their contemplation."

The Mangin & McComb, and the McComb, original drawings of the city hall, or some of them (95 in number, to which others have been added from McComb's miscellaneous sketches), are preserved in the archives of the N. Y. Hist. Soc., having been purchased on March 1, 1898, from Mrs. Edward S. Wilde, the granddaughter of McComb. Fifteen of the more important of these drawings bear the signature of McComb alone; none of them that of Mangin or Mangin & McComb, although two of them (the front and rear elevations) show signs of erasure where Mangin's name may originally have stood. Three of the drawings—the original front and rear elevations and the cross-section (two of which are reproduced on Plate 75, Vol. I)—are inscribed by Mr. Wilde "Original design prize." The others are floor plans and sections, sketches for alterations, working drawings, and details of construction and ornament. Ten of the drawings were reproduced in *The American Architect*, F 5, 1908, and five others in the same magazine, Ag 19, 1908. One of these is a plan of the Park, showing the proposed location of the city hall; others are drawings of the cupola, as first conceived, and as afterwards executed; two of a proposed foil (never executed) at the base of the cupola; three of the statue of Justice to surmount the cupola, etc. For fuller account of the drawings and their authorship, see Pl 75, Vol. I. See O 11. Oct. 4

Hoboken, "the fashionable place of resort for gentlemen," has lately been used by some of "the lower classes of society" to settle their disputes "with the fist." Immense crowds gather there to witness bouts between these "sons of Mendoza."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, O 5, 1802. 5

Alexander Ming and William Young begin to publish *The Weekly Visitor, or, Ladies' Miscellany.* Although a magazine in appearance, it contained current news, death notices, and advertisements. It was suspended in 1805.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 512. 9

Robert Fulton and Chancellor Robert R. Livingston enter into an agreement to make steamboat experiments. A boat was built at their joint expense and tried out on the river Seine in 1803. —Dickinson, *Robert Fulton Engineer and Artist* (1913), 134–36, 149. Regarding Fulton's early experiments on steamboats, submarines, and canal engineering, and his negotiations in France and England, see *ibid.*, 24–126. See also catalogue of Fulton MSS. and documents sold at Anderson's, April 26–27, 1921, by order of Mrs. A. T. Sutcliffe. 10

A fire, which began in some stables in New St., causes damage amounting to $10,000. The long-room of Little's Hotel, at 42 Broad St. (see My 23, 1797), was destroyed.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, O 12, 1802. 11

On Oct. 11, 1802, it is ordered "that a new City hall be erected conformable to the plan of Messieurs Mangin and Macomb lately adopted by this board that the Recorder Alderman Lenox. Alderman Barker. Mr Gilbert and Mr Brasher be appointed a Committee to carry this resolution into effect and that the sum of $25,000 be appropriated towards erecting the same."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 134. On Oct. 25, the building plans were on exhibition at Lovet's City Tavern (as shown in the "Communication" quoted above from the *Daily Adv.*). On Dec. 13, Mr. Crolius and Mr. LeRoy were made members of the building committee in place of Alderman Lenox and Mr. Gilbert, who were no longer members of the common council.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 160. See D 20. "

The foundation-stone is laid of the second "Masonic Hall" erected in this city. For the first, see My 22, 1790. The building is in Frankfort St., near the Park. It is to be erected with funds obtained by a subscription opened and procured by Philip Becanon. —*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, O 15, 1802. It was consecrated on Je 8, 1803 (*q. v.*). 13

Joseph Browne, street commissioner, makes a long report to the common council on the subject of "the permanent regulation of Broadway and relative to the formation of a Canal." In this he says: "it is impossible for a Street Commissioner to perform his duty to the Corporation or do Justice to himself, when called on to report the permanent Regulation of a Street unless he has an opportunity of examining and knowing the relative situation of the adjoining Streets, and particularly of the ultimate arrangements intended to be adopted for their disembougement [*sic*] to the River whether through Canals or otherwise, these canals are subjects of infinite importance, and will materially influence at a future day the health and comfort of the City—it cannot but be regretted that an idea has ever been entertained that such a medium is a proper receptacle and Conveyance to the River of all the water and filth that must descend to it from so large a portion of the City; it is probably now too late to alter the principle but no time should be lost in determining and adopting that mode which may be least injurious; it is evident that all the streets leading to a canal must be more or less affected in their elevations in proportion as the level of the canal itself shall be regulated. . . . 18

"The principal canal is intended to extend from the east side of the Fresh Water pond on [to] the north River a distance of 5000 feet a branch also is intended to intersect it at about 1500 feet

1802 Oct. 18 from the River and will be near 1500 feet in length, that is from the angle of Leonard and Chapple Streets—the heads of those canals are to be four feet only above high Water mark, houses have been built and Streets laid out and paved conformably to this project—from thence it appears that the descent from the bank at the head of the Canal to low water mark is only nine feet which is a descent of one inch to about 50 feet the motion of Water over Ground so nearly approaching to a level must be extremely slow, and all the filth and Mud carried from the adjacent Streets must necessarily be deposited in the Canal there to be acted on by the Summers Sun, which must generate disgust, desease and death—an erroneous opinion seems to have been intertained that by communicating the Canal with the north River the tide will enter it, and in its descent carry out all the Dirt, that might have been accumulated, with it we need only see the State of the Docks in the City to be convinced of the fallacy of such reasoning—it has also been supposed that one or more sluices, constructed in the Canal, and occasionally to be opened at low Water would remedy the evil—but where is the head of water to be procured for this purpose—a sluice can only operate on the Canal below the Gate—it may be said that the fresh Water Pond would furnish Water enough now and then to scour out the Ditch—and what is to scour out the pond, in a very little time it must itself be full of mud, it is at present more than 15 feet Deep in it—there is no doubt the health of the City, in [a] few Years will require it to be filled up with pure earth, it probably ought to be done immediately while there are high Ground enough to be got in its neighbourhood; The width of the Canal has been variously spoken of—from four feet to one sufficiently wide for the admission of small vessels—it is not easy to conceive that it would be of much advantage for vessels of any sort or for any purpose to enter this Muddy ditch, as no part of the Canal will be made more than half [a] mile from the navigation of the East or North River, but it is obvious that a large ditch would have an infinite disadvantage over a small one—for in proportion to its size would be the distructive influence of the Sun on the putrefying mass contained in it—for this reason the smaller the ditch the better but a small Canal would not be adequate to the reception of the quantity of Water that occasionally would rush in torrents to this devoted spot about four hundred acres of the City are intended to be drained into the Canal—it is not unreasonable to suppose that during a very heavy rain one half of it would run off through the Streets to its natural outlet the River, we have frequently rains that in the Course of two hours amount to 1½ inches of water over the surface of the Ground—1½ inches of water therefore over a surface of 400 Acres Amounts to 17,424000 Gall^{s} the half of which or 8.712.000 Gall^{s} must descend to the Canal—the two Canals taken together amount to 6500 feet in length. supposing it to be made with a regular slope the medium depth of it will be four feet. and if four feet wide only—it cannot contain more than 830.000 Gall^{s} or about 1/10 of the Water that has to pass through it in 2 hours—if the Canal were empty at the commencement of the rain, and the egress of Water from it was not to be interrupted by the flood from the river then a Canal of this size might answer the purpose, but if this rain should happen at high water near it, it is evident the Canal could not contain the water but it must of necessity overflow its banks and carry destruction to its neighbourhood. We may conceive what would be the loss of property from such a cause, but it is impossible to foresee what might be the influence of such an inundation on the health of the inhabitants

"The Street Commissioner has viewed this subject in a variety of shapes and endeavor'd to acquire information attainable, from all which he is induced to represent to the board that there is but one measure left to be adopted with any probable hope of avoiding the impending evils, and that is by causing the principle Canal to extend from the north to the East River through Roosevelt Street —but that part of the Canal eastward of the fresh Water pond, should be a circular brick Tunnel of six feet diameter carried nearly on a level with low water the open Canal may be of the same diameter and laid on the same level to the North river—Owing to a difference of the time of high Water in those two rivers an alternate current would be almost constantly passing from one River to the other under a pressure of two feet head—by which means the mud carried into the Canal from the Streets would be immediately removed to the Rivers and as the bottom of the Canal would be always covered with water the Sun could not exert any pernicious influence on it as the bottom of the Canal on the principle would be lower than it could be constructed on any other plan the descent of the Streets leading to it would be increased thereby—by this mode also a double facility will be given to the discharge of rain Water—and the risk of overflowing almost to a certainty prevented

Oct. 18

"A difference of expence of probably 50.000 Dollars would attend this project but how far this ought to be brought into competition with the evils that must result from any other plan is for the Corporation to determine

"The Street Commissioner therefore begs leave to recommend that any further proceedings for the ultimate regulation of Broad Way be suspended untill that of the Canal be determined—but that a temporary improvement in that Street should be immediately adopted. that is to say take oft about ten feet from the crown of the Hill near Mooneys and to fill up the hollow about 10 feet near the Starch Manufactory this will for the present answer every purpose for the accomodation of Travellers." The board discharges the committee appointed on Aug. 12 (*q.v.*) from further consideration of the canal, and refers that part of Browne's report which relates to canals to another committee. A temporary regulation of upper Broadway is adopted.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 136–39. On Jan. 3, 1803, the street commissioner's report was referred to another committee.—*Ibid.*, III: 172. See Mr 6, 1803.

The common council appoints a committee "to confer with the Committee of the Cincinnati Society relative to the erection of an Equestrian Statue in honor of the memory of General Washington."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 139. This was the first of many unsuccessful efforts to erect a public statue to Washington in New York.—See Vol. I, p. 396. See, further, D 15. "

On the evening of this day a "smart gust of wind" blew down many trees in different parts of the city and did damage to several buildings. "The cupola of the City Hall was much shaken by it, and the windows blown to pieces, to the extreme discomfiture of the watchman, who was just in the act of crying 'all's well.'"—*Morn. Chron.*, O 29, 1802. 27

"A subscription was some months ago set on foot, for the purpose of procuring at Paris casts of all the finest antique statues [see Je 30]. This is designed as the foundation of a gallery and school of sculpture; which, being the first established in the United States, will, it is expected, be held honorable to our city. About 3000 dollars was soon raised, in shares of 50 each. We have the pleasure of announcing to the gentlemen who compose that association, that one of the most celebrated groupes, the Laocoon, and two of the finest statues, the Apollo and the Dying Gladiator, are already cast, and their arrival may be looked for daily [see Je 7, 1803]. . . . "

"It would be unjust to omit mentioning, that the plan originated with Edward Livingston, esq. the mayor of the city. . . .

"From the spirit and liberality lately evinced by our corporation, we presume that an apartment in the new city-hall will be appropriated to this purpose."—*Morn. Chron.*, O 27, 1802. The association here referred to became the Academy of Arts (see D 3).

Nov. 2 A fire breaks out in a stable in Bridge St., between Whitehall and Broad Sts.; the flames make their way through Bridge St. into Stone St., and the whole square of about fifty buildings, mostly dwelling-houses, is destroyed, the buildings being either burned, pulled down, or gutted.—*Ind. Chron.* (Boston), N 8, 1802.

3 The common council adopts the following report of a committee "respecting the estalishment of Signal Staffs," and directs that an ordinance be prepared to conform to it: "The Governor having returned a favorable answer to the application of this Board [see Ag 12] for the Public ground on Staten Island where the signal staffs are erected," it is resolved "That the Comptroller of this Corporation take the Institution of the Flag or Signal staffs under his management & direction. That this board will pay a Suitable person to have charge of the same and that he be paid 330 dollars p annum as a Salary. That the Superintendant Select a proper person for this purpose and that he collect from every person who has a flag staff there the sum of 12 50/100 Dollars p annum to be paid in advance, and that where two persons hoist their signals on the same pole that they then pay 7 50/100 dollars p annum and that where three [persons hoist their signals on the same pole] such sum in proportion as the Comptroller shall deem proper. That the salary & collection commence from the 1st day of November last. That in future no pole shall be erected but by the per-

1802 mission of the Comptroller."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 142–43.

Nov. 3 The function of these "Signal Staffs" on Staten Island was to notify merchants and others in N. Y. of the arrival of ships, and, by hoisting coloured balls, to convey other intelligence of interest and value to the public. See also Goodrich's guide (1828).

6 The Society for the Relief of Distressed Prisoners announces "that the alterations they have lately adopted in providing for the prisoners . . ., and the establishment of a Soup House for the benefit of the Poor, promise to be extensively useful." Soup is supplied at four pence a quart, "each quart to contain a portion of beef not less than 4 ounces, and a due proportion of vegetables." Printed tickets are given to persons soliciting alms, each entitling the bearer to a quart of soup. John Rodgers is president.—*Com. Adv.*, N 6, 1802. See also the account of the Humane Society in *Picture of N. Y.* (1807), 124.

8 The common council advances $85.03 for erecting "a new stone bridge near Potters field."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 144.

19 "The spirited exertions of the Mayor and Corporation to improve and embellish this city merit the highest applause: every hint tending to promote these views will doubtless, receive candid notice. Bunker-Hill, or more correctly Bayard's Mount, appears to have been destined by nature for a more valuable purpose, than merely to fill up the valley beneath. This commanding elevation is, nearly, in the centre of the ground-plot of the city, overlooking, in every direction, the whole extent from the Battery and Corlear's Hook to Inclenbergh heights. It affords a noble site for an Observatory for Astronomical and Municipal purposes, from whence the whole expanse of the Heavens may be surveyed, and signals, in cases of Fire, or Hostile Invasions, be conspicuously displayed. Being in the centre of Grand-street, the great direct avenue between the Hudson and East Rivers, and nearly equidistant from each, much taste may be exhibited in laying out the intersecting streets, to form a spacious Promenade around this central point. The Mount by being judiciously disposed, would admit of elegant arcades rising in successive stories, that might be rented for the purposes of shops or places of refreshment, the terraced roofs of which would afford an enchanting view of the whole city, embosomed by its ample waters and the circumjacent country—a perspective, rich and diversified beyond description. Above the whole the proposed Edifice should pre-eminently tower—the turrets of which might contain the awful tocsin for alarm, and the merry peals for public rejoicings. Imagination can freely conceive the brilliant effect of an universal illumination of such an edifice, with transparent paintings and variegated lights, the refulgence of which would be distinguished from every quarter. This part of the city, although traced out, lies still unimproved: it is not too late therefore, for the Corporation to avail themselves of its present state, to purchase so much ground, as properly improved, would certainly reimburse the first cost of Bayard's Mount, to be reserved till fit time and opportunity would justify the erecting an Observatory."—*Daily Adv.*, N 19, 1802. The hill was, however, levelled, and the earth was used to fill up the Collect Pond.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1856), 471. See also Cozzens, *Geol. Hist. of Manhattan or N. Y. Island*, 22–23; and L. M. R. K., III: 965.

22 The common council orders that the engine house at Hanover Square be removed to the Old Slip.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 150.

25 The *Chronicle Express* is established as a semi-weekly edition of the *Morning Chronicle*. The paper was printed by William A. Davis for the proprietor, Peter Irving. The last issue located is that of May 17, 1804.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 386; Early Newspapers, II: 418.

29 The common council confirms an estimate and assessment "for digging and filling in the upper part of Broadway from the Arch bridge to Prince Street." The board orders "that the proposal of James McGowan for performing the work be accepted."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 155. The original assessment roll for this work is preserved in the N. Y. H. S. among "N. Y. MSS., 1761–1800." It gives the names of owners and tenants of property assessed, the Bayards, Beekmans, Kips, Van Rensselaers, Van Cortlandts, etc. The whole assessment amounted to £692.

" The comptroller of the city is authorised "to contract with the proprietors of the Elizabeth Town and Staten Island ferry boats for the rent or monies to be paid by them for the use of public slips."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 155.

D 3 The members of the "New York Academy of Fine Arts," organized to import from France casts of celebrated statues (see Je 30 and O 27), hold a meeting to elect officers, and Mayor Edward Livingston is chosen president. Resolutions are passed directing the president and the directors to "meet at an early day to digest and form the necessary bye laws for the Society," and to apply to the legislature for an act of incorporation for the society "under the denomination and title of 'The New-York Academy of Fine Arts.'"—*Morn. Chron.*, D 4, 1802. See also Howe, *Hist. of Met. Museum of Art*, 7–35. An act of incorporation was applied for in 1803 (*q. v.*, Mr. 2), but it was not granted until Feb. 12, 1808 (*q. v.*). By Nov. 19, 1804 (*q. v.*), the name of the society had been changed to the "American Academy of Arts."

Dec. 3 The common council appoints a committee "to consider and " report what alterations and amendments are proper to be made in the Charter of this City."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 157.

5 While in the act of ringing, the large bell in St. Paul's Church steeple falls and breaks. "This bell which was the largest in the city, was imported from England [see Ja 31, 1799] at a considerable expense, and it is presumable, from the manner in which it is broken, that there was originally a flaw in the crown, or top."—*Com. Adv.*, D 10, 1802. See D 13.

9 "The Society of Tammany or Columbian Order, has ever been preeminently distinguished for their attachment to those principles, which tend to unite, in the bands of Friendship, the great family of Man, and on which in a considerable degree rest our Liberty and Independence. To perpetuate those principles, is the primary object of the Institution, and nothing can be more conducive to that end than the establishment of the Society on a permanent basis. It has been considered, that the present and future welfare of the society will be considerably secured by the erection of a Wigwam, wherein the Sons of Tammany may, when assembled at the Council Fire, talk over the deeds of their ancestors . . . we learn, that at a meeting of the Society on Monday evening last [Dec. 6], . . . near one thousand dollars were subscribed for the erection of a Wigwam, and is confidently expected, that a very liberal subscription will be made. . . ."—*Daily Adv.*, D 9, 1802. Tammany Hall was not erected until 1811.—L. M. R. K., III: 939. The society was incorporated in 1805 (*q. v.*, Ap 9).

" A new ferry has lately been established by Mr. N. Budd between Powles Hooks and New York. The landing on the Jersey shore is "somewhat to the northward of the old ferry kept by Major Hunt."—*Daily Adv.*, D 9, 1802.

13 The committee of leases and repairs is directed by the vestry of Trinity Church to "provide three large suitable Chandeliers for Trinity Church and a set of Chandeliers for S^{t} George's and S^{t} Paul's Church."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). It is also resolved "that the Committee . . . take measures to have recast the Bell of S^{t} Pauls lately broken" (see D 5).—*Ibid.* See O 15, 1803.

15 The New York State Society of the Cincinnati decides to erect a bronze equestrian statue to Washington in the Park, and opens a subscription book for the purpose.—See original subscription-list in N. Y. P. L.; *N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, D 17, 1802. On Dec. 20, the common council approved of the undertaking and resolved to furnish "a suitable place within the Park for the aforesaid purpose."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 163. See Ja 8, 1803.

20 On Dec. 20, the common council rejects a proposal that a committee be appointed to report on "the propriety of granting a Lottery towards the Expence of erecting a New City hall."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 163. See, however, the later proposal of Feb. 20, 1809. See, further, D 27.

22 Col. David Humphreys writes to John Trumbull: "Efforts are making in this city to patronize and encourage the Fine Arts [see D 3]. . . . They propose erecting an Edifice in the Park where a magnificent State House is to be built. . . ."—From the original MS., sold at the Anderson Galleries, New York, My 6, 1920.

27 "We are happy to learn that the necessity of an application to the legislature for a revision of the city charter has been taken into consideration by the common council. The charter of this city has for a long time been a source of complaint to our fellow citizens, and occasionally attracted the attention of our state legislature. Many of the regulations and provisions it contains for the government of the city, have, by lapse of time, and a total change of circumstances, become useless; others improper, and some oppressive. It has been an opinion propagated with some

1802 Dec. 27 zeal, and more generally received than a just consideration of the subject will warrant; that legislative interference would be improper, unless formally solicited by members of the corporation. This is a position which, if admitted, is calculated to involve us in endless inconveniencies, and tending in its consequences to perpetuate the mischiefs under which we labor. . . . Hitherto the gentlemen who have successively composed the common council, do not appear to have been impressed with the necessity of amendment, and have withheld their consent to an alteration of such parts of the charter as have been found oppressive by experience, because they contend that its most objectionable provisions have not been enforced for many years. . . . The design that the charter should be revised, has not its origin in the wild spirit of innovation, but arises from evils and inconvenience daily felt. From a conviction that, in its present form, it is incompetent to ensure to the inhabitants of this city a useful and efficient government. . . . The legislature, it is to be hoped, will view the subject in a proper light, and we are inclined to believe that a respectful petition from our fellow citizens will meet with suitable attention, particularly if sanctioned by the approbation of the present members of the Common Council. In viewing this subject, we are far from believing that the charter should be hastily prostrated; but we do believe that it is susceptible of salutary amendments. It is not for us to dictate, but we would suggest the propriety of the early adoption of some measures by our citizens for the accomplishment of so desirable an object, either by a general meeting of the citizens, or by meetings in the respective wards, to appoint a general committee to pursue such measures as may be thought adviseable, and best calculated to produce the desired effect."—*Morn. Chron.*, D 27, 1802. See D 28.

" City hall operations in 1802 closed with the following resolution of Dec. 27 which was laid before the board and held for future consideration: That the committee, appointed to superintend the building of the hall, be required to report what materials the walls ought to be built of, and to indicate the parts of the building where the different materials are to be used; also where the hall ought to be erected; also what its height should be from the ground to the first floor; the style and manner in which it ought to be finished, particularly the exterior ornamental parts; and to procure estimates of the materials and labor; the necessary time in which to complete the building; the best manner of raising the money to cover the expense; and, in case the plan at present adopted shall be deemed too extensive and expensive, to ascertain if the plan cannot be reduced in size and expense without materially injuring the appearance and utility of the building.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 166. The resolution passed Feb. 24, 1803 (*ibid.*, III: 211); although the complaint was made, in a letter to the *Daily Adv.* on Feb. 3, 1803, that the minimum cost of the building ($250,000) was too great, and could not be raised without resorting to taxation. This writer states that "other objects of far greater importance demand the attention of the Corporation." "Our streets without exception," he explains, "require new paving—compared with those of Philadelphia, they are execrable—our city is badly lighted—the improvements projected on the East River are incomplete—we are very insecure against fire—arrangements are to be made for keeping our streets clean, and for removing every kind of filth that is injurious to the health of our citizens: These and various other objects of essential use and accommodation, call for immediate attention, and will absorb all the spare funds at the disposal of the corporation."—See also *ibid.*, F 17 and 19.

" For the accommodation, particularly, of the inhabitants in "the Outward parts of the City" and those of "King and Queen Counties," the common council orders "that a ferry be established from the land of Mr Stuyvesant in the Seventh Ward to the land of John A Meserole at Bushwick in Kings County," and also "another Ferry from the land of Marinus Willett Esqr in the Seventh Ward to the land of Samuel Titus at Bushwick aforesaid, subject to such rates and regulations as shall from time to time be made by this Board." This is done with the condition "that suitable Lots on both sides of the River be granted to this Board for the purpose of erecting Ferry houses and other necessary buildings for the use of the said Ferry."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 168.

28 "One of the People" addresses a communication to the press concerning "the propriety of adopting measures to obtain a revision and alteration of the charter of this city" (see D 27). He says: "Several applications have been made to the legislature for redress; but the difference of political sentiment which prevailed in the senate and house of assembly, has hitherto rendered abortive every effort to make the charter (which was obtained while America was under the dominion of the king of Great Britain) more congenial to the principles of republicanism, & consistent with the laws and constitution of our country." Three chief grievances are discussed. First, by a construction given to one clause of the charter, "none but freemen and freeholders have a right to interfere in the election of charter officers; and if one man owns a freehold of the value of fifty dollars in every ward, his right to vote is extended to all the wards. This is unequal and unjust. . . . Dec. 28

"Secondly. As far as it relates to freemen—

"By the charter, the mayor and four or more of the aldermen, have the power of making free citizens, and the charter expressly interdicts all persons, excepting free citizens, from using any art, trade, mystery or occupation, within the city. Thus a power is vested in the mayor and the corporation (if capriciously disposed) to prevent all persons, let their character and standing in society be ever so exalted, from obtaining the freedom of the city. . . .

"Thirdly—By the charter, the city is divided into seven wards, and those so to remain.

"At the time it was granted, in the year 1730, as appears from the bounds of the respective wards, it is evident the probable increase of population, in what now forms the sixth and seventh wards, never was truly estimated by the framers of the charter. Since that period . . . the increase in population in those wards has nearly if not quite overbalanced that of all the other five wards. This population is daily increasing in the sixth and seventh wards in the same proportion, and although either of these wards contains more than double the number of inhabitants of the largest of the other wards, still they are by the charter entitled to no greater share in the councils of the city than the smallest ward in it. . . ."—*Morn. Chron.*, D 30, 1802. See Ja 3, 1803.

A number of citizens meet at Adams' Hotel in William St. "to take into consideration what measures should be adopted in order to obtain an extension of the rights of suffrage in the election of Charter Officers of this City." A committee of three is chosen to call a general meeting on the subject.—*Morn. Chron.*, Ja 1, 1803. See Ja 7. 30

In this year, there were 1,930 deaths in the city.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 502. 31

1803

In this year, the painter Vanderlyn was sent to France for the purpose of copying for the Am. Acad. of the Fine Arts (which was founded in 1802, *q.v.* Je 30, O 27, and D 3) some of the finest pictures by the great masters, and to collect casts from antique statues. With the additions afterwards made, the Academy's collection of sculpture became the most valuable in the United States.—*N. Y. As It Is*, *In* 1837, 65–66. —

In this year, Petrus Stuyvesant conveyed to St. Mark's Church the cemetery lying between First and Second Aves., 11th and 12th Sts. A condition of the gift was that the slaves of Petrus and their descendants were to be buried there free of charge.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1862), 690. —

A plan and three elevations of St. John's Chapel, drawn by John McComb, Jr., probably date from this year. They are reproduced and described in Vol. III, Pl. 11-c. —

In this year, Coleman, editor of the *Post*, killed Thompson, a Democrat, in a duel.—Payne, *Journalism in the U. S.* (1920), 193. —

"A Transparancy of the Design that the Corporation have accepted for the New City Hall, painted by Messrs Margin & Macoube [*sic*] may be seen at the store of Aug. Lannuier, Confectioner."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 1, 1803. See F 21. Jan. 1

"A Citizen" criticizes the letter of "One of the People" (see D 28, 1802) concerning the people's grievances under the present charter. He says: "If a citizen is possessed of a freehold in each ward, he has a right to take care that no person is elected in those wards that might affect his interest.—He is more interested than another who is his inferior in that particular.—The more property he possesses, the more he is attached to the Government—the more he has to protect, and consequently has a greater right to interfere in those elections." In regard to the suggestion that the freedom of the city should be more extensively granted, "A Citi- 3

1803 Jan. 3 zen" declares that this would result in "an addition to our present stock of Irish freeman, an insult to our citizens, and an injury to our Country, the whole host of Africans that now deluge our City (already too impertinent to be borne) would be placed upon an equal with the citizens," and the plea for an increase in the number of wards he calls a "democratic manœvre . . . to elect a Common Council composed of a majority of their own Set."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Ja 3, 1803. See Ja 7 and 10.

" The common council orders "that the Comptroller be authorized to rent Bellvue to such persons, and upon such terms for the period of one year as he may deem most advantageous, provided always that the same be reserved to the board in case the premises should be wanted as a Public Hospital."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 170.

" The street commissioner reports to the common council information regarding the ownership of land through which an extension of Brannon (Spring) St. must run to Broadway. He says: "There is at present no Street or Highway communicating from Broadway to Greenwich Street between Catherine Street near the Hospital and the New Prison [Christopher St.] a distance so great as to render it extremely inconvenient to the Inhabitants of those Streets." The board orders that the com'r cause a survey to be made and other necessary steps taken to open Brannon St. to the width of 65 ft. as far as Broadway with all convenient speed.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 171. On Jan. 17, however, this order was rescinded, and he was required to "continue his endeavours to procure a cession of the said Street to the Corporation."—*Ibid.*, III: 180.

" The common council appoints a committee "to look into the situation of the records and Public Papers in the office of the Clerk of this City and take such steps for the preservation thereof as in there opinion shall be necessary."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 173. On Jan. 10 the committee reported their opinion "that the Clerk with the Advice and Assistance of Mr Carmer," should procure "a sufficient number of Boxes of suitable size and have them tined or otherwise secured in order to preserve the Records and papers."—*Ibid.*, III: 174.

6 John M'Lean, commissary of military stores, makes a report in which he says in part: "Old Potter's field, which was ceded by the corporation of the city of New-York, to the people of this State, for the use of a magazine, gun house and laboratory, some years ago, has also been lying dormant; but I have now taken possession of it on the part of the State, and have let it at the rate of thirty pounds a year. It will be requisite to have a small magazine erected immediately, in order to make a division between the public and private property. . . .

"The 28 pieces of 32 and 24 pounders, mounted on north battery, No. 1 and 2, and 2 large 13½ inch mortars, the houses and carriages of which are distroyed by ill disposed persons—the reason is obvious; the corporation of the city, after the State going to the expence of 950 dollars, for caulking and laying the tops of both parapets with Spanish brown, tar and sand, have erected pleasure seats and places of accommodation for company; although they serve as places of resort for evil disposed people to destroy the property of the State.—The heavy ordnance, from the redoubts at Rutgers' and Rhynelander's wharf, which were subject to yard and dock hire, are all collected in the ordnance yard. . . .

"Total at different places of 32 and 24 pounders, of iron, 81 pieces fit for service, and 44 carriages, belonging to the pieces in the ordnance yard, are now placed in the old gun-house in State-street. . . .

"The one side of State-street from the Bowling-green round the corner of Pearl-street, belonging to the State, the timber has rotted away, and the walks broken up; it is therefore necessary they should be repaired. . . ."—*Assemb. Jour.*, 26th sess., Appendix, iii–vii. See Ja 14, 1805.

" "John Gardiner of this city, has obtained a patent for erecting Dry Docks (where there is little or no ebb and flow of tide) to repair ships in. On his construction a steam Engine that costs 4000 dollars will dry eight docks in twenty four hours and may be applied to any number of docks.—The fuel consumed by the engine is 90 lbs weight of coals per hour whilst at work." . . .—*Chronicle Express*, Ja 6, 1803.

7 A general meeting on the revision of the city charter (see D 30, 1802) is held at "Adams's assembly room," and the following resolutions are unanimously adopted:

Jan. 7 "Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that every citizen who is of lawful age, has a fixed residence in our city, and pays taxes, ought to be duly represented in the government of the same.

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of the citizens here assembled, that the charter of the said city ought to be altered so as to extend the right of suffrage for charter officers, to all citizens having a right to vote for the most numerous branch of the state legislature, that the said election for charter officers should be by ballot, and be holden at the time and places, as the election for members of the legislature, and that no person be permitted to vote out of the ward in which he resides.

"Resolved, That a committee of five persons for the first six wards, and a committee of eight for the seventh ward, be appointed with full power from this meeting, to take every measure which they may deem expedient and proper to carry the foregoing resolutions into effect." The said committees are chosen.—*Morn. Chron.*, Ja 11, 1803. See Ja 10 and 14.

8 "The subscriptions for the Equestrian Statue of Washington [see D 15, 1802] meet, we are informed, with the most flattering encouragement. . . ."—*Daily Adv.*, Ja 8, 1803. See Mr 15.

" "A Citizen" addresses the following communication "To the Citizens of New-York:" ". . . While patriotism and virtue lives, Washington's well earned fame can never die; it is engraven on this fair tablet too deep, to be effaced by time—it is immortal. If this be so, what do we want of inanimate monuments erected to his memory; . . . An attempt was made in Congress under the former administration to erect in the federal city, at a great expence, a Mausoleum to his memory. It very properly failed, for if a monument of stone is to be erected, there is one already begun on the largest scale, that City bears his name. . . .

"What led to these remarks, is an attempt of the society of Cincinnati of this State to erect a monument in this city to the memory of our never to be forgotten Washington [see D 15, 1802]. But in this city in particular, before we as citizens, who profess to be republicans, aid in the erection of a monument of this kind, let us first bury the relicks of our brethren, who gloriously fell in arms in defence of their country, lying within our view above ground, a reproach to humanity, to say nothing of our patriotism. Go, fellow citizens, to the Wallabout, where perished by British cruelty, thousands of your countrymen, and view the remains of the patriot, the hero and friend, who nobly died to save his country, exposed to every indignity, for the want of a common grave. Gather his bones together and bury them, with that respect due to sacred worth; after which, if you must, and will have a monument, over their grave, I suggest the propriety of erecting this monument to the memory of their chief. . . . To erect a monument to their chief, before they have a common grave, you would deservedly draw on yourselves, a reproach never to be wiped away. Therefore, except this respect is first paid to those relicks of the soldier (being called upon) I beg leave to inform the society of Cincinnati, I deem it improper to subscribe to their proposals for erecting a monument in this city to the memory of their chief."—*Am. Cit.*, Ja 8, 1803. The relics of the prison-ship martyrs were buried in 1808 (*q.v.*, My 26). No public monument to Washington was erected in New York until 1856, although several futile attempts were made (see I: 396; Pl 100 and A. Pls. 26-b and c, Vol. III). An equestrian statue was exhibited by Joseph Delacroix on July 4, 1803 (*q.v.*), but thereafter the matter was dropped until 1806 (*q.v.*, Ja 20).

10 "Caius" writes to one of the newspapers: "I have lately seen a proposition to petition the Legislature of this state for a revision (as it is called) of the Charter of this city.

"It is much to be lamented, that those demagogues who at present possess the reins of Government, should be permitted thus gradually to subvert every remnant of liberty in this Country, and our citizens remain silent spectators of the truly alarming and affecting scene.—The proposition is another example of the destructive tendency of democratic principles, and is an additional proof of the paltry schemes to which the vicious and unprincipled will resort to support their tottering credit or sustain the falling ruins of lawless ambition.—We have beheld the overthrow of our Judiciary, and the subversion of our Constitution, and must yet witness the sacrifice of an additional victim.—Covered, as usual, under the pleasing garb of patriotism and zeal for the country—a garb that inevitably draws forth the honest support of the virtuous; a combination has been formed to assassinate the

1803 Jan. 10 Charter of the City, for the purpose of promoting the cause of ruin, anarchy and confusion." He adds that "One of the People" (see D 28, 1802) might better be called "An enemy to the nation and a subverter of its liberties."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Ja 10, 1803.

" The common council refers to a committee a petition from several inhabitants residing in the vicinity of the "State Prison" who desire "that Lamps may be extended to that neighbourhood." —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 175. On Jan. 17, the committee, to whom this petition was referred, reported adversely. They explained that "the present line of demarcation from the North to the East River for laying the taxes . . . for the Support of Night watch, for the expence of Wells and pumps and . . . putting up and lighting Lamps," does not extend farther "on the North River side than the out let of the Meadow of Anthony Lispenard;" whereas the desired extension is "wholly without the said Limits."—*Ibid.*, III: 177.

" The city still owns the lot on the corner of Pearl and State Sts.,—the same place, apparently, where, in 1794 (*q.v.*, S 29), Baker kept a "menage" of wild animals. Jos. Corre now seeks a lease of it, but without success.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 174–75, 214. See also F 3, 1800.

14 The committees from the several wards, appointed agreeable to the citizens' resolution of Jan. 7 (*q.v.*), having met on Jan. 13 and named a sub-committee of one of their number from each ward, this sub-committee now addresses a letter to the common council asking its cooperation in a petition to the legislature "for the purpose of procuring the extension of the right of suffrage, a measure which we have good reason to believe has long been the wish of many of our Fellow Citizens." A copy of the resolutions adopted on Jan. 7 is enclosed. In this letter the sub-committee requests the board to inform them "whether it will be agreeable to unite with your Fellow Citizens" in such application to the legislature at its next session, and, if so, "how far it will be agreeable to you, to have that right [of suffrage] extended." The letter was presented to the board on Jan. 17, but consideration was postponed.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 177–78. See Ja 27.

" "A correspondent expresses his hope that if the Legislature take up the charter of incorporation of this city, they will make a thorough reformation, by extending the elective franchise to every man, woman, and child. It is feared by some, that though the matter will be discussed, to please the sixth and seventh wards, yet that it will be so contrived as in the end to fail, and thus monarchy and slavery be entailed upon this great and populous city."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Ja 14, 1803.

" During the progress of work on the new city hall (see Mr 24, 1800), rooms in the old hall were appropriated, by permission of the common council, as the meeting-place of various societies, etc. For example, on Jan. 17, 1803, by the "N. Y. Union Law Society;" on March 19, by the managers of a lottery "for the promotion of Literature;" on Nov. 29, by a law society; on Dec. 16, 1805, by the managers of a lottery; and, on Jan. 6, 1806, by the city militia for military lectures.—See *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 180, 478, 637; IV: 111, 122.

26 In a letter to De Witt Clinton, George Clinton says he has heard that "the Faction in N York will endeavour to acquire popularity by exclaming against the defenceless situation of the Port of New York and the Conduct of the Administration as well of the General as State Governments in suspending Measures for fortifying it—This will be a popular Theme especially at a moment when there is some small Appearance of War however remote."—*Letters to De Witt Clinton* (*MS.*), II: 18, in Columbia Univ. Library.

27 The comptroller's budget of city expenses for the year 1803 shows estimates amounting to $103,491.12. It is confirmed by the common council, which orders that the clerk prepare "the draft of a petition to the Legislature to raise the said sum by a tax upon the Citizens."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 187.

" The common council orders that a fire-bell be erected on the Exchange Slip Market.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 188. On May 23, it was "lately erected."—*Ibid.*, III: 288.

" A committee of the common council, appointed to examine a suitable place for engine No. 4, reports "that they have obtained from the Proprietors of the play house [Park Theatre], a room at the North East Corner of the same and are of opinion that it is a proper situation for placing the said Engine [and] that the expence for compleating the room will cost about twenty dollars." The board orders that the com'r of public repairs carry the report into effect.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 188. Jan. 27

" The common council passes an ordinance for the appointment of a street commissioner and a superintendent of scavengers, revoking former ordinances. The duties of each are defined. The former shall be a city surveyor, and his salary $1,250 a year.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 189–91.

" By a vote of 10 to 4, the common council resolves that having "maturely reflected upon" the citizens' resolutions of Jan. 7. (*q.v.*) and their application to the corporation (see Ja 14), and "having further attentively considered the question at large whether it is necessary or expedient at present to have the charter of this City altered by the Legislature," the board does "not perceive any reason has been, or can with propriety be offered for any alteration now taking place, founded on, or supported by considerations of public utility, or from the lawful exercise of the present chartered rights and franchises of the Citizens." As "experience sufficiently evinces not only the inutility but real danger to be apprehended from frequent and important changes in Constitutions, laws and charters and the evils will be incalculable whenever such changes are the offspring of political party differences or dictated by the ambition of individuals," the corporation deems it "inexpedient at present to take any steps or to concur in any measures for the purpose of procuring any alterations in the charter of this City." By the same vote a petition to the legislature is approved mentioning the intention of "certain persons in the City of New York" to ask for a revision of the charter and declaring: "The Common Council cannot but flatter themselves with a hope that the Legislature will not only discern the danger but impropriety of taking away the chartered rights and priveleges of the City of New York without the Concurrence of the Common Council who represent the body corporate and are charged with the preservation of its rights and privileges. . . .

". . . It is more than half a century since the charter of the City of New York was granted, and under the provisions therein contained the City has not only encreased in size and population but under the fostering care of the Magistrates improvements both useful and ornamental have been made from time to time, and are still progressing. The revenues of the Corporation have been increased, and the rising Commerce of the City so interesting to the State at large, and which equals or perhaps surpasses that of any City in America may be ascribed in some degree to the Salutary regulations contained in, and authorized by the present Charter.

"The Common Council beg leave further to state that as often as they shall discover important defects in the Charter they shall deem it their duty to Communicate the Same to the Legislature and ask their aid in providing a remedy for the same. But the Common Council are of opinion that at present legislative interference with the Charter is unnecessary, and therefore hope that in the opinion of the Legislature it will be deemed altogether improper."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 192–94. See Ja 31.

A map of the ground at Corlear's Hook between the estate of Henry Rutgers and the East River, made in order to lay out a street system, bears this date.—See the original (map No. 115), in bureau of topography, borough president's office, Municipal Bldg. 30

The Tammany Society and other citizens draw up and sign the following petition to congress: "Your memorialists, citizens of the United States, and inhabitants of the city of New-York, beg leave to recall to the memory of your honourable body an event which you cannot but have noticed; an event famous in history, melancholy in its circumstances, and which, while it awakens the tear of sympathy and regret, seems also, in the opinion of your Memorialists, to claim some attention from the political fathers of our country, the supreme legislature of the United States of America. 31

"The lapse of years is gradually drawing the veil of oblivion over the memories of those unfortunate men, our once esteemed fellow-citizens, who, when our country struggled for her rights and liberties, gallantly faced the most powerful maritime nation of Europe on her own element, and were doomed, by the ill fortune of war, to languish out their lives in extreme misery and distress on board the Prison-ships of our enemies in the harbour of New-York. . . .

"Adjacent to the mooring-places of these floating prisons where our brave seamen yielded their lives to the merciless policy, or native barbarity of a foreign foe, is the scite of the present navy

1803 Jan. 31 yard. In levelling the ground for its improvement, the earthly remains of thousands of these gallant men have been, and still are daily seen, scarce earthed in the falling banks, or exposed on the naked shores. These bones—these skeletons—these relics of departed man, the hand of individual humanity has carefully collected for a decent interment, as the last sad testimony of regard and affection which can now be given to the memories of those men, whose constancy and patriotism has endeared them to their country. The liberality of John Jackson, esq. has induced the offer to appropriate an eligible piece of land, as the place of this solemn depository. . . . we would briefly suggest, that after preparing a decent tomb, where the precious relics of these victims for the nation may rest undisturbed and sacred, until the Great Spirit has decreed the resuscitation of the dead, and the final consummation of all things; we would wish to see erected some monument that may endure the rage of Time; neither lofty nor sumptuous, nor magnificent, but which may, nevertheless, inform future ages, 'Here lie the remains of an immense multitude of men, who, preferring death to the sacrifice of their honour and the fidelity they owed to their country, perished in the British Prison-ships at New-York.'

"If in the estimation of your honourable body, this be an object worthy of your attention, we would solicit such an appropriation toward the prosecution of this design, as your wisdom may deem requisite and just." The memorial was presented to the house of representatives on Feb. 10 by Dr. Samuel L. Mitchill and referred to a committee of the whole, but nothing further was done about it at this time.—*Account of the Interment of the remains of* 11,500 *Am. Seamen, Soldiers and Citizens, who fell victims to the cruelties of the British, on board their Prison Ships at the Wallabout, during the Am. Rev.*, etc. (1808), 6–11. See D 10, 1804, and F 1, 1808.

" Alderman Barker, one of the minority against the resolutions and the petition adopted on Jan. 27 (*q.v.*), moves that the memorial to the legislature be reconsidered. The motion is lost, and it is ordered that the petition "pass the Common seal," and that one copy be delivered to the president of the senate, another to the speaker of the assembly, and at least one to the city members of the assembly.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 198. See F 14.

Feb. 1 The governors of the New York Hospital, according to their annual report, "have long lamented, that an Hospital otherwise so well adopted to the alleviation of human misery, should not furnish an asylum, convenient and inviting, for the reception of that class of our fellow-creatures who are deprived of the use of their reason . . . none are more entitled to pity and compassion, or have a more powerful claim on us as professors of Christianity. Under this impression of the subject, connected with the idea of the necessity of putting a new roof on the house, the governors have concluded, either to erect a wing [see F 3, 1807] to the present building, or to raise another story in order to provide for the comfortable reception, of those poor, unhappy and deeply afflicted people."—*Assemb. Jour.* (1803), 120. Before the end of the year a third storey was "added to the edifice;" the governors were thereby enabled "to provide more convenient accommodations for maniacs."—*Account of the N. Y. Hosp.* (1804), 3; descrip. of Pl. 88, III: 571. See, also, Ja 1, 1805.

5 "The Public are respectfully informed, that after This Evening the Theatre must necessarily be closed for some weeks."—*Am. Cit.*, F 5, 1803. It was reopened on Feb. 21 (see F 11). The temporary closing was due to the inadequacy of the receipts.—Dunlap, *Hist. of Am. Theatre* (1832), 298.

7 "A correspondent has read with great pleasure the memorial from the Corporation of this city to the Legislature, against the necessity and propriety of altering the charter [see Ja 27]. It may have the intended effect; but if it should not, the corporation have done their duty, and they will be seconded by every reflecting man, in making a stand against those wretched democratic and disorganizing principles which have brought us into disgrace and confusion, and to the very brink of ruin."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, F 7, 1803.

10 "Resolved, That the square at the Corner of Duane, Hudson and Jay Street be reserved for a Church. And that the Committee of Leases report ways and means for the purpose of building a Church in the said square."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). See, however, Je 20 and Jl 14. See also Mr 10.

11 "The Public are respectfully informed, that on Monday, the 21st of February, 1803, the Theatre will be opened with a Drama, in three acts, (interspersed with Music) called, The Voice of Nature. Feb. 11

"During the cessation of the Theatrical Exhibitions [see F 5], every exertion, which the time will admit of, is making to clean and repair the internal part of the house, in particular by covering the seats, and new coloring the backs of the boxes."—*Am. Cit.*, F 11, 1803. The theatre was sold on Feb. 10, 1804 (*q.v.*).

" "John P. McCombs" (as he signs himself) petitions the common council "for the employment of keeping in repair the pavements of this City." He says he "has followed the Business of a Paver in this City for ten years." The petition is also signed by 19 citizens who recommend him. Among them are John Mc Comb, Jr., Joseph Fr. Mangin, and Charles Loss.—From the original petition (MS.), in metal file No 28, city clerk's record-room.

The common council authorises the street commissioner "to 14 treat with the proprietors of ground through which Broadway is intended to pass until it unite with the main road near the three mile stone."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 199.

The board also orders "that the street commissioner direct that all the Streets on the ground commonly known by the name of Delancey's ground be opened as soon as possible."—*Ibid.*, III: 199. "Delancey's Square" appears on the Ratzer Map, Pl. 41, Vol. I, which depicts New York in 1766–7. For De Lancey St., one of the streets laid out on this ground, see L. M. R. K., III: 997.

" The common council refers to the mayor a petition of several citizens against "the pernicious tendency of blending Grocers and Tavern licenses."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 200. This was not acted upon by the board until Nov. 7 (*q.v.*).

" The common council appoints a committee to examine, in conjunction with the comptroller and street commissioner, "the new map of this City now nearly ready to be published and to take such measures as will be the most proper to indemnify this Board and the persons who have executed the same for the Expence that has been incurred."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 200. This was the Goerck-Mangin Map.—See Pl. 70, Vol. I; and D 11, 1797. See, further, F 14, *infra.*

" Alderman Barker lays before the common council "the reasons of the minority . . . for dissenting from the resolution and petition adopted in relation to altering the Charter of this City as it respects the qualifications of the electors of Charter Officers" (see Ja 27 and 31), but by a vote of 8 to 4 the board resolves that the reasons shall not be entered in the minutes.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 202. A "Protest of the Minority in the Corporation," bearing this date, was printed in the *Morn. Chron.*, F 19, 1803.

" The neglect of the clerks of the markets to execute the law against "forestallers" has caused scarcity of provisions in the markets and a consequent increase in prices, and this is seriously felt by the public, especially the poor. The common council orders that the clerks be more vigilant in the execution of their duty in this particular.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 202.

" In consequence of a memorial from Dr. Nicholas Romayne, on Jan. 10, requesting the common council "to take possession of the Ground near Corlaers Hook ceded by him for the purpose of Streets," the street commissioner reports that he has caused a survey of the streets from Montgomery St. to Corlaers Hook to be made. The ground in question was formerly part of the De Lancey estate and was sold by the commissioners of forfeitures conformably to a map made by Mr. Bancker. "The General Map of the City as lately made by Messrs Goerck and Mangin [see D 11, 1797; F 14, 1803, *supra*] does not correspond with that of Banker and in consequence a question now arises which of the two ought to be adopted: The red lines in the Survey are the Streets as laid down in the general Map which make the Blocks and house Lots nearly square an arrangement certainly to be desired, but unfortunately it deviates so much from the Streets as laid down by Banker that the adoption of it would create great difficulties from its total derangement of a great number of the Lots as sold by the Commissioners which are now owned by a variety of proprietors." Under these circumstances the street commissioner recommends, and the board adopts, alteration in the proposed directions of Cherry, Lombard, Bedlow, Harman, and Henry Sts. The board orders that the street commissioner "take measures to procure a cession of the Ground according to the plan thereof."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 174, 203–4. See, further, N 28.

Under this date, the board made three payments for surveying, two to Mangin & Loss, and one to Charles Loss.—*Ibid.* (1784–

1803 Feb. 14 1831), III: 207. The original vouchers, the bills, of Mangin & Loss are in Mangin's handwriting, as determined by that of his individual bill of May 16, 1803 (*q.v.*). The former (paid by warrant No. 388) is for examining "the ground of Dr Romaine along the East river to Grand Street;" "for the Survey of the said ground;" "for protracting," and "for a figurative map," total $22.

The other (warrant No. 390), dated Sept. 1802, is for surveying and levelling Hudson St., between Barley and Moore Sts.; for regulating Duane St., between Greenwich and Hudson Sts.; and for regulating Barley St. between Duane and Chapel Sts., —total $38.50.

Loss's individual bill (paid by warrant 389) is for the following services in Sept. and Oct., 1802: "to attend the Street Commissioner, and made a Survey & Level of Pine Street—Pearl Street—Water Front & South Street, to find out the best mode of Regulating those Streets properly;" and "made three different Maps or Profiles of those Streets with the regulations of Pine Street to the East river," at a total charge of $22.50.—From the originals in record-room, dept. of finance, Hall of Records, in bundle labelled "Vouchers of Sundry Bills Paid, 1803."

15 A petition of Anthony Lispenard and other inhabitants of New York City "praying for certain alterations in the Charter of said city," and a remonstrance of the common council against any changes (see Ja 27), are read in the assembly, and consideration postponed. At the same meeting a bill is introduced by William Few "for the better regulation of the election of Charter officers in the city of New York, and designating the qualifications of Electors."—*Assemb. Jour.*, 26th sess., 78. On Feb. 16, the bill was referred to the committee of the whole house, and the petition and remonstrance were ordered to be taken up when the bill was considered.—*Ibid.*, 26th sess., 83. The bill was passed under a different title by the assembly on March 16 (*q.v.*). See also F 17.

16 The establishment of a "Penny-post, on the footing of that in London as distinguished from the General-post," is advocated. A writer to the press, who makes this proposal, points out that: "Our improvements are now extending with a rapidity that exceeds all calculation. Along the Greenwich road and the State Prison—and on the Bowery for above two miles, houses are erecting and lots improving. To walk from either of these places to the Coffee-House or City-Hall and back again is the journey of half a day. Yet to both of these places, to the auctions, the merchants' ware-houses, along the East River, etc. multitudes often resort daily from the remotest parts of the city. But often, very often, they could transact their business by a note if there were any mode of prompt conveyance of a line which would produce an answer on the same day . . . there is no regular stage for the conveyance of persons to the heart of the city.—Under these circumstances the establishment of a Penny-post would be a material accommodation to persons of this description. It could be conducted with a very small expence by fixing certain stands at which letters could be left; and employing two or three active lads. . . . An arrangement of this kind, by facilitating the intercourse between the different parts of the city, would afford a new inducement for persons of small incomes to settle at a short distance from the scene of business, and would thus enhance the value of the vacant lots between the Bowery and Greenwich-street." It is further stated that, while congress has power to establish post-offices and post-roads, this power is "not exclusive," and does not prevent the establishment of "an interior post" for the accommodation of a town or city.—*Daily Adv.*, F 16, 1803.

17 A petition of John Broome and a number of other citizens of New York "praying for the extension of the elective franchise in relation to the choice of charter officers in the said city" is read in the assembly and referred to the committee of the whole.—*Assemb. Jour.*, 26th sess., 86. This was the memorial drawn up by the committee appointed at the general meeting on Jan. 7 (*q.v.*). It stated in part that "a great proportion of the citizens who are affected by the laws and ordinances of the . . . common council, and who contribute to the support of the said city have not any share in the representation in the councils of the same.

"That inasmuch as on the one hand the freeholders of the said city by voting in every ward, if they have freeholds in the same, have elective rights far beyond what is consistent with the principles of a government founded upon the basis of equal liberty, so on the other the number of freemen is so very inconsiderable, that the great body of the people cannot under the charter be represented in the corporation of the same. It is too obvious to be denied, that the refusal of the freedom of the city to its regular inhabitants, is a source of great grievance, and invests the common council with full power, if so disposed, to convert the valuable objects of the charter into engines for promoting political views. . . .

Feb. 17

"Your petitioners beg leave further to state . . . that the elections for charter officers in this city have hitherto been conducted not by ballot, but *viva voce*. The restraint which this mode of electing must produce upon the elector in exercising his privilege, is too obvious for us to use argument or shew the necessity of adopting the mode of election by ballot. . . .

"Your petitioners do further respectfully represent . . . that although by the constitution and laws of this state and the United States, the qualifications of electors for members of the house of assembly of this state, and the house of representatives of the United States, is extended to every citizen who rents a tenement of the yearly value of five dollars, and who has contributed, by a regular assessment to the exigencies of the public—And although your memorialists have reason to believe that it is the wish of many of their fellow citizens that the elective franchise of the citizens of New York may be extended thus far, (still) your petitioners with confidence submit to the wisdom of the legislature for such an extension of the elective franchise as the local situation of this city may be found to require." The committee also asked that the wards "be so equalized or increased in numbers, as that the inhabitants of each ward may be as nearly equal as the plan of the city will admit."—*Morn. Chron.*, F 23, 1803. See Mr 16.

The board confirms a plan of assessment for filling in "Cortland" Slip.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 207. 21

A committee, appointed on Feb. 14 "to enquire into the propriety of establishing a New Work house" in this city reports favourably, and the common council directs that it prepare a bill to be presented with a petition to the legislature.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 206, 209. "

The common council orders "that the Clerk prepare a conveyance from the heirs and Representatives of the late Alderman Bayard to this board of such parts of his Estate as are intended for Streets And that the Street Commissioner procure a proper map to be attached to such Deed."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 209. "

On Feb. 21, the chairman of the building committee presents to the board an estimate of the prices of marble and stone of various qualities for the front of the city hall, but consideration of it is deferred.—*M. C. C.*, III: 209, 211. See D 27, 1802. See, further, Mr 7.

The common council appoints a committee "for the purpose of making such reservations for public slips and Basons as will be necessary for accommodating the river boats."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 213. See Ap 11. 28

The common council passes an ordinance "to prevent Dogs from running at large." It prescribes a fine of $25 to be paid by the owner of a dog found at large in any street, lane, road, or highway in the city.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 214. It was repealed Dec. 1 (*q.v.*). "

The comptroller lays before the common council a long report on the history of grants of water lots in both the East and North Rivers, showing the terms of lease, etc. The first grants on which rents were reserved on the East River were made in 1734. It appears that there has been "inequality in the prices of the quit rent," which "gives dissatisfaction to the proprietors;" and that "some uniform price should be fixed upon to be the guide on all future grants." In 1796, the board determined that in all future grants on the East River certain quit rents should be reserved; but this has never been acted upon, "as there has no new grants been made on the East River since 1792 and only 12 grants since 1775." "

In consequence of "the great increase of the value of property on the East side of the town," it seems reasonable "that the Corporation also should derive some benefit therefrom." The value of the city's improvements along the East River in recent years is referred to, and certain amounts for quit-rents proposed.

A similar review of the grants of water lots on the North River is presented in the report, with recommendations as to the amounts to be charged for quit-rents.

"There is a great deficiency," the report states, "of public Slips and Basons for the accommodation of market boats, and

1803 Feb. 28 river and coasting vessels, [there] being only two public Basons on the North River and no room for any other, southward of Chambers Street on account of private docks being made out nearly to the permanent line." It is recommended that, "previous to any new grants being made it would be proper that a Committee be appointed to make such reservations for public Slips and Basons as would be necessary for the accommodation of the River Boats."

The comptroller, in conclusion, proposes a resolution that certain quit-rents be reserved in all future grants of the soil between high- and low-water mark, and others for grants of the soil beyond low-water mark, along different sections of the water-front. The board adopts all his proposals.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 214–17. See also *ibid.*, III: 231–33.

" The supt. of the almshouse is allowed $1,000 for relief of "the Out-door poor."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 218.

Mar. 1 The common council contemplates opening a street "from Cliff to Pearl-street, leading from Fair-street, so as nearly to meet Beekman slip. The premises have already been surveyed by the street commissioners."—*Chron. Express*, Mr 3, 1803. This is an extension of Fair (Fulton) St. from Cliff to Pearl St. The map of 1797 (see Pl. 64, Vol. I) shows Fair St. stopping at Cliff St. When it was cut through to Pearl St., it nearly met Beekman's Slip.

2 The committee of the assembly to which was referred the petition of Edward Livingston and others, who desired that an act be passed to incorporate "an academy instituted in the city of New York, for the promotion of the arts" (see D 3, 1802), reports "That it is the proposed intention of this association to procure from Europe approved specimens of sculpture, painting and architecture, with a view of opening a gallery for their exhibition, and of establishing a school for the improvement of American artists." The committee recommends that the petition be granted.—*Assemb. Jour.*, 26th sess., 150. The academy, however, was not incorporated until Feb. 12, 1808 (*q.v.*).

6 The committee to which was referred the report of the street commissioner "on the subject of the Canal" (see O 18, 1802) draws up the following report to the common council: "That having maturely considered the same they are of opinion that under all the circumstances of the case the Canal or Tunnel as in the said report recommended is the only practicable method that can be adopted to produce the desired effect without injuring the health of the City; a Survey has been taken of the ground through which the Tunnel ought to be carried [see Mr 14] and is herewith transmitted by which it appears that the distance between the two rivers is 104 Chains 40 Links or 6830 feet, and the greatest elevation of the ground above low water is 12 feet 9 inches, that difference of the time of high water in the two rivers will give a head of water of about 16 Inches every tide to carry off such filth as might have entered the Tunnel.

"The Committee have not been able to procure a very accurate estimate of the expence of the Tunnel but it probably will not exceed Eight Dollars per foot on an average or about 54,000 Dollars exclusive of the purchase of some Lots for the purpose of making the Tunnel as short and streight as possible and they recommend that the same extend on a level from the East to the North River one foot above low water mark and whose Internal Diameter shall be six feet in the clear. The Committee therefore beg leave to propose that the plan recommended in this Report be adopted but in order to make such progress as will best comport with a convenience to the expenditure necessary, they suggest to the Board, the propriety of making an open Canal from the Fresh water pond to the North River so constructed as at a future period when that part of the City becomes more settled it may be arched over and form a tunnel. The Committee are in some measure impressed with an idea that it will soon become necessary to fill up the fresh water pond with good wholesome Earth whatever may be the determination of the board on this head the Committee strongly recommend that all the Meadows and low marshy places or Edges of this pond be filled in, and that a bank or mound of Earth be erected around the main Body of this Pond in Order to take off the immense bodies of stagnant Water which at present surround it.

"The Committee further beg leave to state to the board that the grounds near to where the Canal must pass from the Fresh water pond to the North River are fast improving no time ought therefore to be lost in order to obtain a Session or to purchase the necessary soil for the Canal. The Committee entertain strong hopes that whatever steps may be partially undertaken in this business they will embrace and be directed to the full completion of the whole plan." No action was taken on March 7 when the report was presented to the common council.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 218–20. See, however, Mr 21. Mar. 6

A petition of the proprietors of water lots between the Old Slip and Coffee House Slip, asking that the permanent line may be completed, is referred to the street com'r.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 220. On March 21, he recommended that an ordinance be passed "directing the filling up and compleating the permanent line from the Old Slip to the Coffee House slip on or before the 1st day of May 1804 under the usual penalty. And also for the erecting of all or any of the Piers that have been directed to be run out between the said Slips." The board adopted the report as respects filling up to the permanent line, and referred to the street com'r "to ascertain whether the Proprietors are willing to contribute towards the expence of extending a pier, or piers beyond that permanent line. . . ."—*Ibid.*, III: 241–42. 7

The common council passes a new ordinance for the better regulation of the city watch, and the division of the city into proper districts for that purpose. It provides for the appointment of six captains of the night watch, and not over 140 watchmen. The pay of a captain is fixed at $1.50 and that of a watchman at 75 cents for every night's actual service. There are to be three districts, the bounds of which are defined, and to each of which are assigned two captains and a specified number of watchmen. Their duties are defined.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 224–28. For the list of appointees, showing the companies and districts to which they are assigned, see *ibid.*, III: 256–57. "

The records concerning the new city hall continue thus: On March 7, the building com. reported "That they have procured different samples of Marble, that is—from Philadelphia—Stockbridge—Verplanks point—and from Morrisania, and that the highest possible cost is annexed to each to be delivered in this City. The Committee have further instructed Mr John McComb Junr their particular agent in obtaining the samples aforesaid to obtain an Estimate on as general a principle as possible of the expense in working the said marble fit for use, also the highest probable cost of brownstone which said Estimates have been heretofore put in possession of the Board for their Instruction on the same, and it has appeared to the Committee that several members of the Board who having expressed their opinions to that effect, had a particular wish if possible that the plan of Messieurs Mangin and Macomb heretofore agreed on for the new City hall might be in some degree Curtailed in its size and form. The Committee therefrom [*sic*] in Order to satisfy themselves and the Board generally having consulted the Gentlemen who drew the said Plan, and the several artists whom the Committee have appointed to execute the same who give it as their unanimous opinion the original plan and design may be carried into effect on something of a smaller scale than was at first contemplated, and that the projecting wings of the same may be curtailed near 20 feet and the order preserved. But the totally taking the said wings away would defeat the whole plan and would require almost an entire new one to be made and submitted for the adoption of the Common Council. The Committee are therefore unanimously of opinion that the said City hall ought to be built on the plan heretofore approved by the Common Council, drawn and presented by Mess. Mangin & Macomb—for which the said Common Council paid the premium agreeable to the advertisement of the Committee for that purpose—but so curtailed in its size in the projecting wings of the same as to bring the Court rooms to the front of the said wings and also to curtail the several rooms in size as much as the Committee after consulting the original drawers of the plan and the several artists who are to be particularly employed in erecting the same shall deem proper and the original design shall particularly require. "

"And the Committee are further unanimously of opinion that the front of the said Building ought to be built of the Stockbridge Marble and that the side or end view be built of Morrisania or Verplancks Marble at the discretion of the Board or Committee and the Back view or side be built of Brownstone and that the board ought to determine the exact scite where the same shall be erected without delay or give the Committee power to do the same." The report was rejected.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 222–23.

After the appointment of McComb as the committee's "particular agent," the name of Mangin does not again appear in any

1803 Mar. 7 transactions relating to the building. McComb, as supervising architect and builder, now begins a daily record of his transactions, which he keeps in a diary or "common-place book" (now in the N. Y. H. S. archives), his first entry (p. 4) being under date of March 10, 1803, as follows: "I was directed to make out a Plan on a reduced scale by taking away two windows of the Projections in front, & to shorten the length of the front by taking out two windows, also to cut off the depth of the Building one window." On the inside of the front cover of the diary is pasted the printed offer of the "Premium of 350 Dollars," clipped from the *Daily Adv.* of Feb. 20, 1802. See, further, Mr 14.

8 The legislature passes an act increasing the number of wards in the City of New York from seven to nine, and describing their boundaries.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1803), chap. 29.

" James Monroe sails from New York for Havre de Grace. A company of artillery on the Battery fire a national salute, which is answered by the fort on Governor's Island.—*True American* (Trenton), Mr 21, 1803.

10 The committee of Trinity vestry which was appointed to consider a situation for building another church (see Mr 8, 1802 and F 10, 1803) is directed "to consider of the Plan of a Church to be built in Hudson Street."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). See Ap 7.

"Ordered that the Committee of Leases and repairs have the Governor's Pew in S^{t} Pauls made into three and that M^{r} Vandenheuvel, Judge Lewis and M^{r} Priest occupy each of them one."—*Ibid.*

14 Comptroller Selah Strong reports to the common council "that there is a piece of ground near the Collect where the Old Powder House stood. that belongs to the Corporation. there is no map of it, nor any description of its boundaries to be found, it lays now in Common and adjoins to George Janeway's land which is also in common." There have been several applications for a lease of this ground for 21 years. It is supposed to be one lot, 25 by 100 ft., and can be let for 21 years at $50 a year. The comptroller recommends that, to bring out private claims of title to any part of it and ascertain its true boundary, it be enclosed by a fence at the expense of the city. It is so ordered.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 234–35.

" The city having formerly granted to the state "certain ground for the express purpose that a public Arsenal should be erected thereon," and the ground not having been "applied towards that purpose," the common council orders "that the Comptroller be authorized to transmit an application for the Reconveyance of the said ground."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 235–36. See D 1.

" The common council appoints a committee "for the purpose of taking such measures as may be necessary for the preservation of health in this City."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 236.

" A warrant is issued to pay an account of Charles Loss of $33 "for Surveying Canal" (see Mr 6).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 236; descrip. of Pl. 83-b, III: 561. The original voucher, audited and filed on this day, shows the following items: "Surveyed & levelled from the East River to the Collect—also from the North river to the Collect, to find out the proper distance and the Exact levells."—From bill in bundle marked "Vouchers for Sundry Bills Paid," in record-room, dep't of finance, Hall of Records.

" The present city hall building committee is discharged by the common council, and a new one appointed, consisting of one member from each of the seven wards,—namely, Aldermen Van Zandt, Oothout, Brasher, Barker and Minthorne, and Messrs. LeRoy and Bogardus.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 234–35. On March 16, McComb entered in his diary his report to the committee on his estimated expense, thus: "If built on the reduced Plan, & of Brown stone—exclusive of the Statuary or Bass Reliefs, . . . not exceeding 200,000 Dollars as I have made a large allowance" (in which estimate he acknowledges assistance from Mr. Geo. Knox, "who made a Callculation Stone Cutter work"); and, on March 18, he quoted from the minutes of the committee, "Resolved, that the reduced Plan for Building the New City Hall presented by M^{r} Jn^{o} M Comb, Jun^{r}—be adopted & that the Front Rear & ends be Built of Brown free stone," etc. (the entry being placed out of chronological order, on the first page of the diary). The committee accordingly prepared their report to the common council; it was read on March 21, and contained the following recommendations: "that the reduced plan presented to the board by Mr. John McComb Jun^{r} be adopted, that the vacant space of ground between the goal and bridewell be determined on as a proper site for the same. That the wings in front range with Murray Street, on a parallel line with the fence in front of the Alms house & the Cupola range in a Line with the Cupola of the Alms house; Mar. 14

"That the Front, rear and sides be built with brown free stone, and the residue of the materials as shall be directed hereafter.

"The Committee feel impressed with the magnitude of this undertaking, and they assure the Board that in all their determinations, they have endeavored to combine durability, convenience, and elegance with as much economy as the importance of the object will possibly admit.

"Contemplating the materials as mentioned in that report the costs of the building as computed by Mr. John McComb will amount to $200,000. but when it is Considered that estimates for public buildings cannot be made perfectly correct the Committee are of opinion that $250,000 will cover every Expenditure." This report was accepted by the board; $25,000 was appropriated (warrant No. 423); the committee was authorised "to proceed in the erection of the Hall with all expedition according to the plan adopted at this meeting;" and all new questions were to be decided by the committee or referred by them to the board for their direction.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 244–45. See, further, Mr 22.

A writer signing himself "Public" suggests that "the committee appointed to solicit subscriptions for, and to superintend the erecting of, a Monument to the memory of General Washington" (see D 15, 1802), might advisedly "commence the pedestal part immediately;" for which "a plan, or design should be fixed upon directly, and a copy of it sent to some proper person in Europe—(perhaps our Ambassador in London . . .) to engage an artist to make the Equestrian part."—*Daily Adv.*, Mr 15, 1803. 15

The assembly passes "An Act to extend the qualifications of electors for Charter Officers in the city of New York, and for other purposes" (see F 15).—*Assemb. Jour.*, 26th sess., 197. This bill provided that all persons who possessed a freehold worth $50 or a seven-year lease worth $50 or paid a yearly rent of $25, and who had been resident in the city for one year and had paid taxes, might vote for civil officers, that all elections should be by ballot, and that no one might vote out of the ward in which he resided.—*Morn. Chron.*, Mr 23, 1803. The bill was read in the senate twice, and, on March 17, referred to a committee of the whole. Thereafter, it was not acted upon.—*Senate Jour.*, 26th sess., 87–88, 90. See also N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1885), 297–364. The subject was renewed the next year (see Ja 10, 1804). 16

Although Hugh Gaine has not paid the city the consideration of £400 on which a grant of water lots was made to him on Jan. 30, 1797, he has "wharfed out, and made considerable improvements and received the rents thereon and now wishes to compleat his wharf to the permanent line." The board confirms the comptroller's recommendation that the extended grant be made "upon Condition of his paying the interest of the £400 from the time it was promised, and laying the amount of principal and interest as a quit rent on the premises, and also reserving the quit rent from low water mark to the permanent line and reserving the proper Streets."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 239. For the plan of quit-rent reservations, see F 28. 21

" The common council confirms a report of the comptroller that the corporation is bound by agreements made in 1789 and 1792 to grant to Henry Rutgers "the soil between high and low water marks opposite his ground between Rutgers Slip and Washington Streets," and "from Washington Street to Warren Street," leaving Rutgers Slip 120 ft. wide, a slip at the foot of Montgomery St. 90 ft. wide, and a public slip at the foot of Warren (Clinton) St. 100 ft. wide; reserving also "the necessary public Streets, and the right of Wharfage in front and inside of the Slips."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 239–40.

" Comptroller Strong brings to the attention of the common council the fact that docks at the foot of George and Charlotte Sts. on the East River, and streets on each side of them (200 ft. into the river), have not been completed as required by the terms of grants to the late Hendrick Rutgers in 1772. There is now "great Want of Accommodations for Market boats and coasting vessels on that part of the Town," there being "no public Slips between Catharine & Rutgers Slips. the distance of near half a mile." The common council adopts the comptroller's recommendation that the present owners of the property be required to complete the wharves by Nov. 1, or that the grants be forfeited according to the original covenants.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 240.

1803 Mar. 21 The place selected by the street com'r and accepted by the common council as "a proper place for depositing occasionally the Street dirt" is "near the Battery on the North River in the rear of Mr Rhinelanders House," this being "a large unoccupied space, contiguous to the River, and at considerable distance from any dwelling houses."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 243. On April 11, several inhabitants petitioned "against depositing manure in the vicinity of Mr Rhinelanders wharf."—*Ibid.*, III: 261.

" The common council orders that the superintendent of the almshouse be directed "to have two stables standing in the Alms House yard removed."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 245, 258.

" The common council appoints a committee "to inquire into the expediency of opening Chamber Street, to Chatham Street."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 246. On June 27, the committee reported that it "would not at this time be proper to open the said Chamber Street as is contemplated."—*Ibid.*, III: 324. It was not extended to Chatham St. until 1811.—See L. M. R. K., III: 995–96.

" The common council resolves "that an Ordinance pass for the formation of a Tunnel from the East to the North River agreeably to the report and profile presented by the Committee appointed to consider and report upon that subject [see Mr 6] And that the Street Comr endeavour to obtain cessions of such ground as is necessary for that purpose."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 246. See My 23.

22 On March 22, McComb, quoting from the minutes of the committee, enters in his diary: "Resd that an Architect be appointed to superintend Building the New City Hall who shall have complete control over every department. Resd That Mr Jno M Comb Junr be appointed as Architect agreeable to the foregoing Resolution and that he receive for his Services the Sum of Six dollars per day for each and every day he may be engaged at the New Hall." On March 29, quoting from the same minutes, he stated that the committee appointed Joseph Newton head carpenter at $4 a day; John E. West and Ezra Weeks master carpenters, and Anthony Stunback and Arthur Smith master masons.

During this month, also, McComb began to make a record of his examination of stone-quarries. On March 16, he recorded, "By orders I went to Newark to try to procure one of the Quarries;" March 22, "I recd an order from the Building Committee to purchase one or more of the Newark Quarries, on such terms as I might think most reasonable;" March 27, "I went up to look at a Blue Stone Quarry of Mr Underhills at New Rochell—good stone may be got there;" March 29, "Mr Knox & myself took another look at the Stone at Morrisina [*sic*]—we still thought good Stone might be got thin [or *there*] & best to open the Quarry."—*McComb's Diary*, at N. Y. H. S. See, further, Ap 2.

23 A meeting is called of a committee "for the New Exchange to be erected in the neighbourhood of Peck-slip."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Mr 28, 1803.

28 The "New York bread company" petitions the common council "to be relieved from the forfeitures incurred by neglecting to mark their bread." Rejected.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 247–48, 251. On May 23, this company's store was destroyed by fire.—*Ibid.*, III: 288.

" The common council refers to the alderman and assistant of the Fifth Ward a petition from inhabitants living near "the new market" (Catherine Slip Market) "that a Market for Fish may be erected contiguous to the same."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 247.

" The common council appoints a committee "to confer with the Directors of the Manhattan Company or any Committee they may appoint to agree and fix on some general principle for defraying the expence of repairing or new paving the street or streets through which their Water has been led."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 248. See My 16.

" A committee of "the New york Society for improving the fine arts" petitions the common council "that a Lot of ground may be leased, or conferred to them for the use of the said Society." Referred to the comptroller and street com'r.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 248. Such a lease is not indexed in the register's office, nor is it found in the volume of *City Grants*.

" The common council allows the city clerk $600 a year for his services and stationery. The incumbent is Tunis Wortman.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 249.

" A new ordinance is passed for the better regulation of public porters. Each is to be assigned a certain stand or station, where it shall be his duty to attend. They are required to supply themselves "with good and convenient wheelbarrows and one hand barrow for every two of the said Porters for the better carriage of goods and articles." Mar. 28

Each porter "shall be known and distinguished by numbers from One progressively, and that each of them respectively shall wear a badge on which shall be engraved and specified in legible characters the name of such Porter and the number of his Licence." He shall "cause his own name the number of his licence, and the name of the place where he is stationed to be painted in legible letters and figures on his wheel and hand barrow on pain of forfeiting his Licence to the end that if any such Porter shall be guilty of embezzlement or other improper conduct he may be the more readily detected."

The charges for his work are prescribed. He shall forfeit his licence for overcharging, and shall not direct or permit another person to carry goods for him.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 249–50.

" The common council orders that the clerk prepare and publish an order "for removing the Horse market to the space in front of the new watch house at the corner of Division and Chatham Streets."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 250. This ordinance is made "In pursuance of the 'Law to regulate the sale of horses, to prevent their running loose in the streets or highways in the city of New York'." It directs "That no horse shall in future be shewn or exposed for sale at or near the gate in front of the Alms House," but, instead, at the place designated.—*Com. Adv.*, Mr 31, 1803.

30 The Bunch of Grapes tavern, No. 11 Nassau St., between Cedar and Pine Sts., is designated for the meeting-place of the "New York Cricket Club on March 31."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Mr 30, 1803. For other references to this tavern, see Jl 5, 1800; O 22, 1806.

Apr. 1 The First Presbyterian Church purchases from Abraham K. Beekman 24 lots for a cemetery, situated "between the Dutch & Quaker Burial ground" in the Bowery, paying £100 for each lot. The First Baptist Church in Gold St. acquires title to 8 of these lots from the Presbyterians at the original cost.—*Proc. of the Trustees* (*MS.*), Vol. II.

2 McComb records: "I reported That agreable to their directions that I had purchased a lease of one of the Quarries, belonging to the Presbyterian Church of Newark" (that is, a quarry leased to John Hawthorn, from whom he leased it), for $500, paying $250 down and giving a note for the balance payable Jan. 1, 1804. He added: "I have engaged this Quarry in my Own Name & would wish it could not be known otherwise abroad as I am certain I can work it much more economical." (The diary does not state here what kind of stone was taken from this quarry, but it was presumably brown-stone, as that was the kind used later in the foundation before it was decided to use marble for the superstructure, and this conclusion is confirmed by an entry a year later, March 28, 1804, as follows: "As we shall not want many more Brown Stone this Season I think it best to give up working the quarry at N-ark.")

Another entry of April 2 (out of chronological order with other entries at the opening of his diary), is that, at a meeting of the building com., it was "Resolved, That a report be made to the Corporation informing them that it would be proper to retain the length in front of the N. C. Hall agreeable to the Plan originally made by Mr J. M Comb. Say 215 feet;" and in accordance therewith, on April 4, they made the following statement to the common council: "The Building Committee beg leave to state that on the 21st of March last they made a report to the Board on the subject of the new City Hall, in which report they recommended the adoption of Mr. John McComb's reduced plan; since which doubts have arisen in the minds of the Committee as to the propriety of diminishing the length and thereby to leave out two windows in Front. The Committee have seriously deliberated on this measure and after consultation with the Chief Architect and Chief Master Carpenter they are of opinion that the full length of the Building ought to be preserved agreeable to the original plan as being more conformable to the strict rules of Architecture, which in a building of such magnitude is of primary importance. (Signed) John Oothout, Chairman." This was confirmed by the common council.—*M. C. C.*, III: 253–54. See, further, Ap 5.

4 The common council orders that the corporation counsel examine the city's title to "the Lands upon the margin and in the vicinity of the Collect claimed by John R. Livingston, Edward Livingston, Dominick Lynch, and others."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 252–53. Title Company records do not show just what

1803 Apr. 4 course the city took to establish its title. The map of the Sixth Ward, 1814, by Ludlam (filed in the topographical bureau) seems to be the map by which a compromise agreement was established. The lands of the corporation and also of Lynch and the other owners in the neighbourhood of the Collect are shown on this plan. See, further, My 28, 1804.

" "The Comptroller, agreeable to a resolution of the Corporation respecting a piece of ground on the Broadway, that was purchased some years since for the erecting of works to supply the City with Water [see Ag 8, 1774; L. M. R. K., III: 976]—Reports—That, the piece of ground in Question contains about One acre and three quarters, is a high hill, and cannot be applied to any profitable use in its present State—the Corporation owns the Collect, and a quantity of low marsh adjoining to it to the amount of between 5 & 6 acres. It is a desirable thing that this low ground should be filled up both for the health of that part of the Town, and also that the ground be applied to some beneficial purpose. It is Recommended that Contracts be made with Suitable persons for digging out this Hill and filling up the Meadows with the Earth to a suitable heighth; there is also a piece of ground adjoining the ground of the Corporation that belongs to Frederick and Augustus Van Cortlandt, the Earth on which was offered to the Corporation a few years since gratis, provided they would remove it—This ground being very handy to fill up the Collect It is Recommended that application be immediately made to Messrs Van Cortland and if it can be obtained that Contracts be made with proper persons to remove it into the Collect. [Signed] Selah Strong."

The common council confirms the report, and orders "That the Comptroller apply to Messieurs Van Cortlandt for permission to use the earth mentioned in the said report, and that the Street Commissioner issue the proposals to have the same carried into the Collect."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 253. See, further, My 12.

With this order, the filling in of the Collect Pond may be said to have begun. It was completed about 1811.—See descrip. of Frontispiece II, Vol. III, p. 540. The boundaries of the Pond, as defined by the present street plan, are thus described: "The site of the Collect Pond is enclosed within an irregular line, beginning at the intersection of Lafayette, Center and Park Streets, and following approximately Park Street to Baxter Street, Baxter to White, White to Lafayette, and Lafayette to the point of beginning. The bend in the line of Baxter Street near Leonard Street, and in Mulberry and Mott Streets parallel with Baxter on the East is due to following the old Collect Pond shore line. Hence the origin of the name "Mulberry Bend." Just north of the present Pearl Street the pond was contracted by a tongue of land dividing the pond into two unequal parts. The portion south of Pearl Street was sometimes called the Little Collect Pond. The principal outlet of the pond began near the Junction of Worth Street, Park Street and Baxter Street, and flowed southeastward approximately along the line of Baxter Street and Roosevelt Street to the East River. It was called Old Wreck Brook. Another outlet flowed northwestward from near White and Lafayette Streets to Canal Street and followed the line of Canal Street to the Hudson River. The pond and both outlets were bordered by marshes. Those to the westward of the pond and northern outlet were very extensive and were long known as the "Lispenard Meadows."—*17th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scenic & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1912), 119–20 (illustrated by drawing of street plan—plate 16).

5 The legislature enacts "That the rights, privileges and advantages granted to Robert R. Livingston, in and by the act entitled 'An act repealing an act for granting and securing to John Fitch the sole right and advantage of making and employing the steamboat by him lately invented, and for other purposes,' passed the 27th day of March, 1798 [*q.v.*], be extended to Robert R. Livingston and Robert Fulton, for the term of twenty years from the passing of this act; and that the term for giving the necessary proof of the practicability of a boat of 20 tons capacity, being propelled by steam through the water, with and against the ordinary current of Hudson river, taken together, four miles an hour, be and the same is extended to two years from the passing of this act."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1803), chap. 94. On April 6, 1807, the act was revived and extended for another two years.—*Ibid.*, 1807, chap. 165.

" On April 5, McComb's city hall record reads: "I marked out the Ground for the Building and the Cartmen began to dig for the foundation. Previous to this [April 4] the Corporation Resolved to have the lenght [*sic*] of the building agreeable to the original design of 215'—9 but insisted on the building being reduced in depth as they had directed in March. Reducing the projections in front I readily agree to, but cutting off the depth of the building I contended was a very bad Plan, as it spoils the proportion of the large Court Rooms & will cramp the whole of work—but no arguments could prevail. Several wished to cut off the projection in the Rear, & two of the Committee insisted that the North Front had better be built of Blue Stone.—The foundation is all on Maiden Ground except the N. W. corner which stands on one of the Bridewell sinks, which was well cleand out, and filled in for about 4 feet with fresh earth well rammed & wet. There was another old sink about 50 feet farther to the East along the North front and *one* about the center of the east front both of which was filled up with good earth & well rammed—as was all the Principal trenches.—Mr. Stunback & myself found a decent from the Center of Building to Broadway to be 3'–5" distance 305'–0"—to Chatham Street 4' 2" distance 308' 0".—*McComb's Diary*. See, further, Ap 11. Apr. 5

Alexander Hamilton draws up articles of agreement for the Merchants' Bank; these were later signed by 391 subscribers to the capital stock.—Hubert, *The Merchants' National Bank*, 1803–1903, 1–8. The bank was chartered on Mr 26, 1805 (*q.v.*). 7

Trinity vestry resolves that they will "immediately commence the building of a Church [St. John's] on the ground selected for that purpose in Hudson Street [see F 10] agreeable to a plan to be decided on at the next meeting," and a building committee is appointed.—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). See My 12. "

The vestry also orders "that the Committee of Leases sell at public auction thirteen Lots on Hudson Square reserving the Corner Lots on a Lease for 99 years. . . ."—*Ibid.* Hudson Square is shown on Pls. 64 and 70, Vol. I. Although this was its official designation, it was usually called St. John's Park.—L. M. R. K., III: 971. See also Pl. 106-a, Vol. III. See Ap 27.

An invoice of two boxes containing weights and measures, shipped from Philip Sansom of London to Robert Boune, New York (intended probably to fix standards for the city), is audited by Selah Strong, comptroller.—It is filed in the record-room, dept. of finance, Hall of Records. 9

The common council again considers questions relating to the grant of water lots and the extension of wharves. It appears that "the shore from Chambers Street to Bestevers Killitie from high to low water mark is principally occupied by persons that have built docks thereon or erected sawpits or make use of it to deposit Timber. These persons pay no Rent to the public who is the sole proprietor of the soil." Plans are adopted to correct this condition.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 260–61. 11

On April 11, the common council orders "that the Building Committee be authorized to remove the ground which shall be taken out of the Cellar of the New City hall, under the direction of the Street Commissioner and at the expence of this Board."—*M. C. C.*, III: 264. See, further, Ap 18. "

The committee appointed on Feb. 28 (*q.v.*) "to make proper reservations for public slips and Basons" reports: that they have examined the North and East Rivers and agreed that there should be reserved for public slips a space of 260 feet at the foot of Read and Jay Sts.; and 200 feet each at the foot of Moore, Laight, Watts, and Brannon Sts.; and that there should be reserved on the East River 100 ft. at the foot of Clinton St., 120 ft. at the foot of Scammel St., and 100 ft. at the foot of the street next to Corlaers Hook. Approved.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 261–62. "

The common council adopts a resolution for laying "the first Stone" of the city hall, and for having an inscription placed upon it, the text of which is entered in the minutes of this date (see May 26, 1803, regarding the ceremony and inscription); and it was resolved that this inscription "be Engraved on Marble & that the Board attend the Mayor in laying it in the South East corner," and that the mayor "draw on the City Treasurer for the Sum of Fifty Dollars and present it to John McComb when the Ceremony is performed, as a Compliment to the workmen."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 268. The board made an additional donation of $50 to the workmen on May 30.—*Ibid.*, III: 297. 18

At the bottom of page 682 of the minutes, immediately following the text of the inscription—which was to be placed on the corner-stone—someone has added this significant comment: "Jos. F. Mangin drew the plan which done credit to this superstructure."

1803 Apr. 18 It is only partly legible in the original volume, but in the volume used by the public, which is a copy made about 1885, it reads in full as stated. When and by whom it was written in the original is unknown. More direct intimations of this character appeared in the newspapers after the laying of the corner-stone. See summary under May 26, 1803, and descrip. of Pl. 75, Vol. I, where are recorded the sporadic activities of a group of French artisans and sympathizers, which, due perhaps to the spirit of the times, eventually gave the situation the character of an international struggle for prestige, while it placed on record important facts relating to the history of the city hall. See, further, My 16

25 The common council refers to the building committee a report from the street com'r "that Water from the Manhattan Company can be procured for the use of building the New City hall at the rate of $100 per Annum."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 271–72.

" The common council orders "that the Academic Society be in future prohibited from holding their meetings at the City hall on account of improper conduct."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 273. On May 9, the society petitioned for a renewal of their permit, but this was not acted upon.—*Ibid.*, III: 275.

" The common council appoints a committee to report the draft of an ordinance "for regulating the sale of Sea coal in this City."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 273. See My 23.

" An application from Mr. Longworth, editor of the *New York Directory*, for permission "to use the New Map of the City to Correct his reduced one" is referred to "the Committee appointed to publish the new map."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 273. Evidently, the Goerck-Mangin Plan is referred to.—See Pl. 70, Vol. I.

" The board also directs the street com'r to take measures "for straightening and extending Fair Street to Pearl Street, and for opening Beekman Street to Water Street."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 273. See, for Beekman St., Ag 16, 1750. See, further, My 12.

27 "The number of new buildings erecting and to be erected in the course of the present year exceed, according to the best observation, those of any former period. The improvements in Broadway, Greenwich and the intersecting streets, are unparalled in the most flourishing period of our city—a certain evidence of the wealth and prosperity of its inhabitants. A number of Lots in Hudson square [see Ap 7] the most elegant building spot without exception in the whole city, are to be sold tomorrow. It were to be wished that some condition of sale could restrict purchasers from reducing the size of Lots in this part of the town. The Corporation of Trinity Church has manifested a laudable spirit, in laying out wide streets and generous dimensions throughout their property; but the original lots have been most shamefully subdivided and curtailed, by which means this new portion of the city will in process of time, experience all the inconveniences and evils arising from the cramped and circumscribed proportions of the most ancient part. . . . Every building lot ought to contain such dimensions as will secure a free circulation of air in rear as well as front."—*Daily Adv.*, Ap 27, 1803. On May 12 (*q. v.*), restrictions were placed upon the erection of buildings around Hudson Square.

28 In opening his Vauxhall Garden for this season, Delacroix explains his reasons for making a charge for admission: "1st. [When free], Many persons enter with the only intent of walking in the garden, without any benefit to the house. 2d. All persons genteely dressed had free right to enter, many persons answering that description were not genteel in character, therefore not suited to the chief part of the company. . . . 3d. No public place of resort can be supported in a genteel and expensive style, when every person has an indistinct right of entrance. 4th. The receipts were not adequate to the expenses and support of the place. . . .—All persons entering the garden will take a ticket for two shillings, which entitles them to a glass of any refreshment . . . the entrance on Sunday will remain as heretofore—Free."—*Daily Adv.*, Ap 28, 1803. See My 27.

30 The United States purchases Louisiana from France. The treaty was ratified by Napoleon in May, and by the United States in October.—*Laws of U. S.*, 8th cong., 1st. sess., 174–203; Winsor, VII: 165, 479, 543, 547, 556.

May 7 James Hardie advertises the removal of his "Literary Office" from No. 7 Church St. to 305 Greenwich St. He appears to have been the first in New York to advertise this profession, which was "to write petitions, memorials, letters, advertisements, etc.," and to "revise and prepare for the press such articles of a literary nature as may for that purpose be submitted to his inspection."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 7, 1803.

May 9 The common council receives a representation from Richard Varick and Nicholas Evertson stating that they have been appointed "to treat in behalf of the Dutch Church in this City for the materials of the clock in the New Dutch Church Steeple and the use of the said Steeple to keep the clock in." The board appoints a committee to treat with them.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 276. According to the committee's report, on May 30, the consistory proposed to give the city the clock and the use of the steeple and bell provided the city would keep the clock "in repair and well regulated." The common council adopted the report and accepted the offer; and, dismissing Peter Field, the supt. of public clocks, authorised the comptroller to employ "a suitable person" in that office, his duties being to regulate not only this but also other church clocks, "Provided the Corporation of Trinity Church and of the Presbyterian Church will entrust the regulation of them to the direction of this Board."—*Ibid.*, III: 295.

" The common council pays Peter R. Maverick $480 as "balance of his Acct for engraving New Map of the City" (the Goerck-Mangin Plan—see Jl 15, 1799).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 277. The Goerck-Mangin Plan, however, is signed "Peter Maverick."—See Pl. 70, Vol. I. See also D 5.

" The common council orders "that a Lottery be directed for raising the sum of $15,000, for the benefit of the Widows Society in pursuance of the powers vested in this Board by the Act of the Legislature at the last Session," and appoints managers to report a lottery scheme.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 276. See My 23.

12 "Several Plans of Churches were laid before the Board [Trinity vestry] for their approbation, whereupon the one recommended by the committee drawn by John and Isaac McComb was approved of.

"The following resolutions restricting the buildings to be erected on Hudson square were agreed to—viz—

"'That the Lots shall be sold . . . for the term of 99 years, at the expiration of which the buildings to be taken at a fair valuation or the Leases renewed on equitable Terms.

"'That every Lot shall have a brick dwelling house erected on it the width of the Lot in front on the square, to be covered with Tile and slate, not less than thirty feet high, and no wooden building shall be erected on any Part of the Lots.

"'That every House shall be uniform to the Water Table, which shall run on a straight line throughout, the height to the lower part of the Water Table shall be four feet from the ground.

"'That every corner house on the square shall be three stories high, and of an uniform appearance on the out side.

"'The two fist [*sic*] stories to be twelve feet and the third story nine feet between the beams.'"—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). See Je 9 and 20, and Jl 14. A plan and three elevations of St. John's Chapel, drawn by John McComb, are reproduced as A. Pl. 11–c, Vol. III.

" In response to the order of April 4 (*q. v.*), the street commissioner reports that he has advertised for proposals for carrying into the adjacent lowlands the ground mentioned in the comptroller's report of that date, and has received estimates. From these it appears that the lowest bid is that of Philip Ruckel, who offers to do the work for $3,975. The common council accepts the offer.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 278–79, 473.

The board also orders that whenever the street com'r "shall have the offer of any dirt for filling in the Collect," and can obtain it "for a Sum not exceeding 5 Cents for a Cart Load," he be authorised "to purchase the same and when received in the proper place to Certify the same to the Comptroller who is hereby authorized to pay the same on the part of this Board."—*Ibid.*, III: 280. See *infra*, each year, while the work was in progress, a summary of payments made by the city in that year for filling in the Collect, and for dirt to be carted there. See Jl 11.

" The common council directs that lots on Pearl and Water Sts. be purchased with a view to extend Beekman St. to Water St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 281–82. The subject was reopened on July 18.—*Ibid.*, III: 350. On Aug. 1, the comptroller reported the lowest valuation of the property necessary to be taken to open and extend this street.—*Ibid.*, III: 364.

16 The common council orders that an ordinance be prepared to prohibit ferries from New York to the opposite shores unless authorised by the board.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 283–84. See My 23 and Jl 18.

1803
May 26th

On thursday the 26 May. agreable to Previous arrangement the Corner Stone was laid - under the discharge of Seventeen Cannon - from Genl. Stevens Regiment of artillery who assisted at the ceremony -

Inscription on the Stone

The Corner Stone of the Hall of the City of N. York was laid by Order of the Common Council

by

Edward Livingston Esquire . Mayor
Jno. B. Provost . . . " . Recorder
Wynant Van Zandt . . Alderman } 1 Ward
Andw. Morris Assistant }
Jno. Arthout Aldn. } 2d do
Caleb Riggs Assc. }
Philip Brazier Aldn. } 3 do
Ebenr. Stevens . . . Assc. }
Jno. Bogart Aldn. } 4 do
Jacob Le Roy Assc. }
Jno. P. Ritter Aldn. } 5 do
Robt. Bogardus . . . Assc. }
Joshua Barker . . . Aldn. } 6 do
Clarkson Crolius . . . Assc. }
Manfh. Monthorn . . . Aldn. } 7 do
Henry Berrot Assc. }

On the 26th day of May Anno do. 1803
and the 27 Year of the
Independance of the United States

PAGE FROM MCCOMB'S DIARY DESCRIBING LAYING OF CORNER-STONE OF NEW CITY HALL; DATED MAY 26, 1803. SEE PP. 1407–8.

On the opposite Side of the Stone

John Arthout Esquire
Wynant V. Zandt "
Philip Brasher "
Joshua Barker "
Manyle Minthorn "
Jacob Le Roy "
Robert Bogardus "
} Building Committee

John Mc Comb Junr. Architect
Joseph Newton - Carpenter
Arth.d Stumbach } Masons
Arthur Smith - }
George Knox - } Stone Cutters
Alex.r Campble - }

but on a White Marble Slab

The Mayor on Laying the Stone gave the workmen One Hundred Dollars — on which we had a handsom Collation provided for the workmen, and plenty of drink given them —

all the Builders Supped with a part of the Corporation at the Kings House — had an exelent Supper plenty of good Wine, we staid tell one Oclock P.M.

REVERSE OF PAGE SHOWN ON PL. 59, SHOWING INSCRIPTIONS ON THE STONE.

1803 May 16 The proprietors of lots between the Coffee House Slip and the Old Slip agree to construct four piers between these slips in compliance with an act of the legislature, and in accordance with stated specifications.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 284–85.

" The next group of records concerning the new city hall is this: the common council pays Jos. F. Mangin $17.85 "for Surveying and laying out the Limits."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 286. The original voucher, audited this day by the comptroller, shows the following items: "for the Survey of the liberties of the prisoners;" "for protracting and calculations;" "for a figurative map;" "for an other Survey to fix the Liberties after an other direction;" "for a Second plan and Calculations;" "for a Second figurative map;" "for the fixations of the Liberties on the ground;" "for Survey of the ground of Alms house the Goal & Bredwel for the fixation of the new cort house [city hall] ground;" "for the Map." The bill is endorsed by Mayor Livingston on May 14 as follows: "The services stated in the within account were performed by order of the Court of Com pleas called the Mayor's Court of the City of New York for the alteration of the limits rendered necessary by building the New City Hall."—From bill in bundle marked "Vouchers for Sundry Bills Paid," in record-room, dep't of finance, Hall of Records. See, further, My 23.

" The common council authorises the street com'r to employ an inspector to "report to him from time to time all infractions of the Laws and Ordinances of this board to prevent incumbrances in the several streets wharves and Slips," at $1.50 for each day he is so employed.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 286.

" The common council directs the recorder "to endeavour to procure from the Manhattan Company as soon as possible a declaration or offer on their part as to the proportion of the Expences the said Company will bear in repairing or re-paving the Streets through which they have conducted the Water."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 286. See Jl 1.

17 War again breaks out between England and France. This lasted until Napoleon's banishment to St. Helena in 1815.—Hazen, *Modern European Hist.*, 199–200.

23 The common council receives, and orders to be filed, a bond from the managers of the lottery for the benefit of the Widows Society (see My 9).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 287. The lottery was advertised on May 24.—*Daily Adv.*, My 24, 1803. See N 28.

" A committee on regulating the Bowery Road reports that at certain seasons it is almost impassible owing to the sunken state of parts of it. Plans are adopted to regulate it, and make sidewalks, the latter at the expense of the proprietors exclusively.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 287–88, 303.

" The common council passes "A law for procuring regular bills of mortality in the City of New York" (see also Jl 30, 1804); "A law to regulate the sales at auction in the City of New York;" and "A law to regulate Ferries between the City of New York and the opposite shores" (see My 16). The text of these laws is not entered in the minutes. The draft of a law to regulate the sale of coal (see Ap 25) is referred to a committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 289. On June 14, the law to regulate sales at auction was amended, and its text recorded.—*Ibid.*, III: 308.

" The street com'r reports to the common council that "all the proprietors of the Land in the direction of the Tunnel [see Mr 21] from the North River to the Angle near Mr Linchs Rope Walk, have offered to cede a Street for this purpose to be 60 feet wide, and are desirous that the same should be carried into effect as soon as possible.

"The proprietors of the Land between the Angle above named and Chatham Street are not at present disposed to cede the same without some compensation therefor.

"The Street commissioner begs leave to recommend that he be directed to procure forthwith deeds of Cession from the proprietors who are willing to grant the same for the purpose aforesaid—and that the Tunnel be commenced at the North River as soon as a Contract can be made for the same." The report is confirmed, and the street commissioner is ordered to "pursue legal steps to obtain such ground as cannot be obtained by voluntary grant the whole extent to Chatham Street."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 290. See Ag 8.

" On May 23, the common council receives and files a contract with Jaques Rudan "to supply timber for the New City Hall."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 276, 287.

On the same day, the board fixed May 26 for the ceremony of laying the corner-stone; the resolution being "that this Board, the Chief Architect & Master Workmen assemble on Thursday next at 3 oclock to attend the Mayor in laying the Corner Stone of the New City hall and that the Ex-Members be invited to attend the ceremony and that the Superintendant be requested to provide a Collation for them accordingly." A committee was appointed to arrange the ceremonies.—*Ibid.*, III: 291. The day before the ceremony, orders were issued by Lieut. Col. Morton for six companies of the Sixth Regiment to assemble "on the regimental Parade" at 2 o'clock the following day, march thence to Broad St., and form in front of the city hall (on Wall St.) to assist in the proceedings.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 25, 1803. For an account of the laying of the corner-stone, and the events which followed to the completion of the building, see My 26. May 23

26 The corner-stone of the city hall is laid. The *Commercial Advertiser* of this morning, in announcing the event for the afternoon, adds: "If justice be done to the original design of the Architect, this Edifice will vie, in taste and magnificence, with any public Structure in the United States." John McComb, Jr., who had been appointed by the building committee on March 22 the supervising architect and master builder (see extract from the committee's minutes in McComb's diary of that date), thus records the event: "On thirsday [*sic*] the 26 May, agreeable to Previous arrangement the Corner Stone was laid—under the discharge of seventeen Cannon—from Gen[l] Stevens Regiment of artillery." He records in full the inscription on the stone, adding: "Cut on a White Marble Slab;" also "The Mayor on Laying the stone gave the workmen One Hundred Dollars—on which we had a handsom [*sic*] Collation provided for the workmen, and plenty of drink given them. All the Builders suped [*sic*] with a part of the Corporation at the Alms House—had an excelent [*sic*] Supper plenty of good wine we staid till one Oclock A. M."

For newspaper accounts of the ceremony, see *Daily Adv.*, My 26, 27 and 28; *Morn. Chron.*, My 27 and 28; *Com. Adv.*, and *N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 27; and *Am. Cit.*, My 28, 1803. That in the *Morn. Chron.* is as follows (My 27):

"New City Hall.—Yesterday the foundation stone of the New City Hall was laid by his honor, the Mayor, at the head of a procession, composed of the Common Council, Public Officers, Mechanic Society, &c. &c. Gen. Steven's regiment of artillery, under Major Curtenius, and a detachment from Col. Morton's infantry, under command of Maj Loomis, formed the escort. The procession commenced at the City Hall, and proceeded through Broad-street, Beaver-st. and Broadway, to the Park, where the military formed and saluted the Mayor and Recorder, as they passed along the line. The stone being laid at the discharge of a signal gun, a national salute was fired from the field pieces, and a feu-de-joye of three rounds from the musketry. The military then proceeded to the Park, where they formed a hollow square, were regaled with a supply of wine from the corporation, and dismissed." On May 28, the same paper continues: "We find that only the President and Vice President of the Mechanic Society walked in the Procession, and not the whole body." The "Order of Procession" follows, printed in a column, those marching being "The Military, Citizens, Master Builders, High Constable and Marshal, Door Keeper and Messenger, Deputy Sheriffs, President and Vice President of Mechanic Society, Chamberlain and Clerk, Comptroller and Superintendent of Alms-House, Street Commissioner and Surveyor of the Customs, Police Magistrates;" then, with "Constables" as escort on either side, there followed "Ex-Members of the Board," including "Mayor and Recorder;" then "Clerks of Supreme and Circuit Courts, Gentlemen of the Bar, Grand Master and Spanish Consul, Judges of the Supreme Court & Members of Congress, Mayor of Albany and Chancellor of State;" next, with a lateral escort of "Marshals," are "High Sheriff of City and County," and the "Alderman and Assistant" of each of the seven Wards; and, lastly, the "Mayor and Recorder."

The account of the event in the *Com'l Adv.* gives the additional information that the stone was laid "precisely at 6 o'clock," by "his honour the Mayor, assisted by Mr. McComb, the architect, . . . at the southeast corner of the edifice;" also that "The artillery fired a federal salute and the band of music performed a military air;" after which "the Mayor delivered a short appropriate address, which was received with the acclamations of a vast concourse of citizens." The *Eve. Post* account adds this: "The length of the New Hall will be 216 feet, and the average

1803 May 26 depth about 100; to be built of cut-stone, the basement rusticated; the first story to be of the Ionic order, with columns and pilasters; and the upper story of the Corinthian order. The ends and rear to be ornamented in an elegant manner."

On June 27, the board paid John Bogert, chairman of the committee on the day's ceremonies, $150 for the expenses of laying the corner-stone.—*Ibid.*, III: 325.

The inscription to be placed on the corner-stone, as prescribed by the common council on April 18 (*M. C. C.*, 1784–1831, III: 268), was as follows:

"The Corner Stone of the
Hall of the City of New York
was laid by order of the Common Council
By
Edward Livingston, Esquire Mayor
John B. Prevost . . . Recorder

Wynant Van Zandt	Alderman	1st Ward
Andrew Morris	Assistant	
John Oothout	Alderman	2d Ward
Caleb S Riggs	Assistant	
Philip Brasher	Alderman	3d Ward
Ebenezer Stevens	Assistant	
John Bogart	Alderman	4th Ward
Jacob Le Roy	Assistant	
John P. Ritter	Alderman	5th Ward
Robert Bogardus	Assistant	
Joshua Barker	Alderman	6th Ward
Clarkson Crolius	Assistant	
Mangle Minthorn	Alderman	7th Ward
Henry Brevoort	Assistant	

On the 26 day of May Anno Do 1803
And the 27th Year of the
Independence of the United States

John Oothout	Esquire	Building Committee
Wynant Van Zandt Junr	"	
Philip Brasher	"	
Joshua Barker	"	
Mangle Minthorn	"	
Jacob Le Roy	"	
Robert Bogardus	"	
John McComb Junr	Architect	
Joseph Newton	Carpenter	
Anthony Steinback	Masons	
Arthur Smith	Masons	
George Knox	Stone Cutters"	
Alexander Campble	Stone Cutters"	

The inscription was entered by McComb in his diary under date of May 26 (the day the corner-stone was laid). It was published in the *Eve. Post* on May 27, and in the *Morn. Chron.* on May 28. All of the inscription before the names of the building committee was on the "upper-side" of the stone, the *Post* stated; while the names of the committee, architect, etc., were on the "other" side. McComb referred to this latter part of the inscription as on "the reverse side." The names of the members of the building committee, as published in the *Morn. Chron.*, do not include Alderman Brasher and Minthorn. The "slab," thus cut on the "upper" and on the "reverse" sides, must have been entirely surrounded and covered by the foundation, as it does not now appear on the surface of the wall. See, further, My 27.

27 Information respecting the building of the city hall has been gathered in much detail and so fully, that, in presenting it in these pages, the material has been summarized and placed under the dates of outstanding events. In 1804, however, and thereafter, these summaries will be found at the beginning of the year.

McComb's diary throughout reveals the character and talents of the man,—his constant faithfulness, his executive ability in the management of the work in every department, his business skill in treating with the owners of various stone-quarries, his professional ability in designing and directing the execution of the details of construction, his encouraging compliments regarding notable work done by the sculptor or workmen, his patience, and his self-reliance.

On May 27, 1803, he recorded: "This day the Masons began to work regularly;" June 4, "Visited the Quarries at N-ark & second river, & gave the directions for stone;" June 23, The "Foundation of all the walls was finished & began to raise on the first offset;" July 5, "the work going on very steady, only trouble is to make the Masons make firm walls—Got one of the Stone broke that was for a Pilaster;" July 6, "I visited the N-ark and Second River Quarries . . . find it of advantage to Visit Hawthorn now and then;" Aug. 2, "Setting the Basement Sills;" Aug. 3, "Mr. Knox returned from the Country, was much pleased to See him in better health—an experienced Stone Cutter is of great advantage;" Aug. 9, "Visited the Quarries at Newark & Second River. They were breaking out Columns, 2d River," and "The fever began to spread fast. Several of our workmen left us—& the citizens removing out of the City." May 27

For the records of work done by the carpenters during the progress of the construction of the city hall, see description of record-book under date of May 30, 1803. The last date of entry in this book is Nov. 11, 1820. See, further, My 28.

In announcing "a display of Grand Fire-Works" for May 31 " at his Vauxhall Garden, Delacroix says that "A new road has been made to the Garden, from Broadway, commencing at the foot of the Hill now digging out." He adds: "The road will be lighted." —*Daily Adv.*, My 27, 1803. This was the opening of the season, this year, at Vauxhall. In a later ad., he describes the new road as "of easy ascent, beginning at the Furnace."—*Ibid.*, My 31, 1803. See, further, Jl 4.

The first certain date of record, when Mangin's share in the 28 authorship of the design of the city hall was called into question, was May 28, 1803 (but see Ap 18, 1803). On this day *The Daily Adv.* published the following: "A spectator of the Ceremonial of laying the foundation Stone of the New City Hall, expresses surprise and mortification at the absence of Mr. Mangin, whose plan of the Edifice was adopted in preference to every other offered to the Corporation; and asks, whether it was owing to an oversight in the arrangements of the day, or whether it is to be attributed to the Ancient Custom of the Manor?"

On June 2, there appeared in the *Evening Post* the following editorial paragraph: "It would be much to be lamented that in the erection of this magnificent edifice, any difference among the members of the Corporation, or any private partialities or prejudices should be permitted to obtain, which should have an unfavorable effect on the building itself. We hope we shall not incur the imputation of impertinence to a very great degree, if we venture to say, that in an edifice of this magnitude and importance, it requires the constant superintendance of an architect of science from the laying of the corner stone to the turning of the Key." The full significance of this allusion is not appreciated until, farther on in the same column, one reads the continuation of the subject, as follows:

"It is with extreme regret that we have to record a transaction so illiberal as the one which forms the subject of the following communication. We should have given it place sooner, but we wished first to make some inquiries into the correctness of the facts, and we should now have suppressed it, had we not satisfactory reasons to believe it is founded in too much truth.

"FOR THE EVENING POST

"Mr. Editor,

"As one of the spectators of the procession of last Thursday, I had observed that the French architect, Mr. Mangin, the real author of the plan of the New City Hall, did not appear, and that Mr. Macomb, alone, was carrying it in ceremony. The embarrassment in his countenance, which indeed was not unbecoming, reminded me of that charming line of Virgil . . .

"Miratur . . . novas frondes et non sua poma.

"All this, however, I explained in my own way: The real author, said I, should be here; but he may be sick, or absent, and I thought no more of the matter. However, when afterwards on reading the Inscription on the corner-stone I saw that the name of the architect was not to be found among the large list of persons concerned in the planning and erection of the edifice, who are thus to be handed down to posterity, I grew a little out of humor—Now said I to myself, it is strange that the name of him who invented the plan should be the only one missing: surely this must be a mistake; the stone is large enough, and such an injustice to a man of talents can never have been designed. The modesty of Mr. Macomb himself must, I think, be put to a severe test, thus to be held up as the only projector of the edifice. Thus reasoning, I walked along, reflecting how this omission could be repaired. The stone was laid down. There was no altering the inscription. I then

1803 May 28 recollected the famous distich of Virgil, on an occasion somewhat similar, when Barthyllus, a very indifferent poet of that age, attributed to himself certain verses of the Mantuan Bard. I immediately went home and set to work, and on a strong sheet of brass I engraved the following lines, with some alterations, and contrived the next day to have it laid in the foundation of the building, not far from the cornerstone:—

"VII. I D. MAI. A.D. MDCCCIII.
"Justis Nepotibus.
"Hanc Œdem invenit Mangin, tulir alter honores.
"Sic vos non vobis nidificatis aves
"Sic vos non vobis mellificatis apes
"Sic vos non vobis vellera fertis oves
"Sic vos non vobis fertis aratra boves.

And when the resistless hand of time shall have laid low the immense fabric, our descendants, in finding the stone, will also find the brass, and thus render to the artist who planned it, the justice he had a right to expect from his contemporaries. An old Italian proverb says, é meglio tardo chè mai.

"Justice."

The letter was copied in the *Am. Citizen* of June 3, and in the *Herald* of June 4. McComb made no published answer; but in his diary, under date of June 2, he dismissed the subject, without comment, thus: "Another communication was published in the evening Post—about the Manner Mr. Mangin was treated in not having his name published as the Principal Architect." The word "Another" does not refer to any former communication in the *Post* on this subject, but either to *The Daily Adv.*'s mention of it on May 28, or to a memorandum he had previously made (on May 27) about the *Post's* mention of the laying of the corner-stone. See, also descrip. of Pl. 75, Vol. I; see, further, My 30 and Ag 11.

30 The "French Church Du Saint Esprit" having been repaired and altered, is consecrated as an Episcopal church by Bishop Moore. —*N. Y. Herald*, Je 1, 1803; Wittmeyer, *Hist. Sketch of the Eglise Française*, lxxvii. See also L. M. R. K., III: 932. "It was originally a Calvinist church, and continued so until Mr. Elias Desbrosses, a member of the church, left it a rich legacy, on condition of its joining the Protestant Episcopal communion, since which it has been Episcopal."—*Hone's Diary*, I: 113.

" About this time, a record-book was opened, and continued to be kept (possibly by Joseph Newton, the master carpenter), to contain the weekly accounts of carpenters' time in connection with the construction of the new city hall. The book now lacks a title, the front cover, and possibly a few front pages. A detached page, badly torn, gives the account of two earlier weeks (the weeks beginning May 16). The first of the bound pages has this heading: "Account of Mens time at the New [city hall] from Monday May 30th to Saturday June the [4th 1803] both Days Included." A tabulation then follows which contains, in the first column, the names of five carpenters; then six columns of check-marks showing whether, on a given day, a given carpenter worked a whole day or a fraction of a day; then a column totaling the days' work for each man; with three additional columns, for, respectively, the wages per day, total wages for the week, and the workmen's signatures in receipt of wages. The same five carpenters were employed through July 16; after that, for five weeks, nine were employed; for the rest of the year the number varied, averaging five.

In 1804, a smaller number was employed, three being the average, and all were laid off between Jan. 16 and Apr. 16.

During the next five years, the number of carpenters employed was very small, averaging not more than two; but as spring approached, in 1810, the number increased, and there were as many on the payroll as 30 during the week of Sept. 3.

The maximum number appears during the summer season of 1811 (for the first meeting of the common council in the building, see Aug. 12), when there were between 40 and 50 at work every week, with a pay-roll totalling, in some weeks, more than £150. The wages of the carpenters varied from 7s. to 16s. per day.

On Jan. 31, 1812, several entries appear of this nature: "Recd New York Jany 31, 1812 of the Building Committee by Thomas Whitchurch [the one carpenter who was continuously employed] Fifty six dollars twenty five cents for finishing room No 3 in Basement Story as pr Contract by Joseph Newton," followed by some carpenters' names. Other contracts are: for "finis[h]ing the Corner Back Room N 2 in basement Story;" for "N 1 and N 4 in Basement Story;" for "two East Corner rooms on first floor Ready for Plastering;" for "South East Corner Room on the Second floor of New City Hall ready for plastering;" for "Finis[h]ing two Stairs Which is Seventy four steps at nine Shillings pr Step;" for "finis[h]ing ready for plastering the three Rooms distinguished as Supreme Court Clarks office." A number of other receipted contracts bear a later date, F 17, 1812; they include work done in "Kitchin Pantries," in "Police office," in "District Court Room," in "Marine Court Jury Room," in "Water Closet in Larg Court Room," in "Surrogate's office," for "Pillasters in Lower Corridor," for "Pillasters in upper Corridor," for "four Frontes Pieces Making and puting up." May 30

After Mar. 20, 1813, a number of blank pages appear, implying that the building was completed so far as the work of the carpenters was concerned. In later pages, however, the tabulations begin again (the chronological sequence being imperfect) with July 6, 1815, the final record being that of Nov. 11, 1820. Many of these later accounts are for work done at other places than the city hall ("Back of Bridewell" is one place mentioned); but all appear to relate to the construction or upkeep of the buildings of the Corporation.—From the original record-book (MS.), now in the custody of the city clerk. See, further, Ag 11.

" The city pays John McComb $147.37 "for paving Streets." —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 297. The original bill, dated May 23, and audited by the comptroller on this day, shows it is for paving stone and labour "at the Brick Church & Around the Fields." It is now filed in the record-room, dept. of finance, Hall of Records.

" The city pays David King $30.62 "for Beer."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 297. The original bill, audited by the comptroller, shows it is for 147 quarts of beer, 1 quart of brandy, 2 bowls of punch, 5 bottles of Madeira, and 1 bottle of sherry, furnished by King for the use of "The Corporation of the City of New York . . . in the Council Chamber," from Nov. 29, 1802, to May 26, 1803. It is filed in bundle marked "Vouchers for Sundry Bills Paid, 1803," in record-room, dept. of finance, Hall of Records.

"We understand that the statues received from Paris [by the Academy of Fine Arts] are found to be in the most admirable order. The rotunda of the Pantheon [in Greenwich St.] is preparing for their reception, and will be open for exhibition in a few weeks in a manner worthy of an institution which will, we trust, be an ornament to the city, and an honor to its founders."—*Com. Adv.*, Je 7, 1803; *Columbian Centinel*, Je 25, 1803. On June 15, "A Member" wrote that among the newly arrived statues was "a beautiful Cast of a Dying Gladiator, which, for elegance of figure, masterly workmanship, and richness of hue, surpasses any, either in London or Paris. By the diligence of Mr. Livingston, our Minister at Paris, the society has received upwards of one hundred and fifty rare casts, which will be exhibited at the building (formerly the Pantheon) in a few days, which has been fitted up for their reception."—*Ibid.*, Je 15, 1803. See Ag 12. June 7

8 The new Masonic Hall in Frankfort St. (see O 13, 1802) is consecrated and named St. John's Hall.—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Je 13, 1803. The building was four storeys high. The ground floor contained a reading-room, saloon, and living apartments. The second and third floors were arranged and fitted for lodge purposes. The fourth floor contained the chapter and encampment rooms, these being highly ornate. Political meetings and festivals were held on the second floor.—*Proc. of the Grand Lodge of N. Y.* (1908), 74. The building was demolished in 1847.—L. M. R. K., III: 986.

9 It being suggested to Trinity vestry "that a part of the ground upon which it is intended to build the new Church [St. John's], may require the driving of Piles to render it sufficient," the corporation orders the building committee to "begin to dig for the foundation in such place as most probably may be of the description above mentioned, and if they find the above suggestion to be well founded, they desist from work until the sense of the Board shall be taken, but if otherwise then that they proceed to complete the foundation, as far as the sills of the windows."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). See Je 20.

13 Nicholas De Peyster, signing his letter "1st Captn Artillery," writes to Mayor Livingston that, as the officers of artillery have been informed that the common council "have it in contemplation to present the Regiment with a stand of Colours," he has been requested to furnish the board with the following information: "The Colours may be had at an expence of about two hundred Dollars, and if order'd immediately will be finished by Mr Savage

1803 (an artist of considerable merit) by the fourth of July . . .;" also
June "The Colours at present attached to the Regiment are highly
13 valued from the circumstance of having been unfurled at the Installation of our late beloved President General Washington, and . . . it is contemplated by the Officers to place the colours under the protection of the corporation. . . ."—From the original letter in metal file No. 20, city clerk's record-room. The letter was read in common council on June 14, but the corporation then decided not to grant the new colours.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 306. See, however, Je 20.

14 The common council amends the ordinance "for the appointment of a Street Commissioner and to regulate the paving and keeping in repair and to prevent obstructions in the Streets of the City of New York," by adding a provision prohibiting the building of a bow window more than a foot beyond the front of a house.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 310.

" The common council orders that an ordinance be drawn for digging out and regulating Grand St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 310. See My 14, 1804.

" The city pays $96 for "24 Leather Hats" (doubtless firemen's hats).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 313. The original bill, dated May 18, and audited by the comptroller, is filed in the record-room of the dept. of finance, Hall of Records. As early as 1762 (*q. v.*, D 21), they wore "leather caps."

" Evert Bancker makes a "Return of Proprietors and Occupants names and measurement of the South Side of Pearl and north side of Water Street."—From original in Bancker Coll. (box R–W, folder V–W), N. Y. P. L.

20 The committee in charge of the new church reports to Trinity vestry "that it would be improper to erect a Church on the spot contemplated [see F 10 and Je 9] from the nature of the ground." The report is approved.—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). See Jl 14.

" The common council orders that the street com'r "take the proper steps to affix the names to all the Streets that require it: And also the numbers to such of the houses as may be thought necessary." Mr. Carmen "has already procured a number of boards painted for this object."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 318.

" The common council orders that Ebenezer Stevens be authorised "to procure a stand of colours to be presented [on July 4, at the city hall] to the New York Regiment of Artillery in Exchange for the colours used by them at the inauguration of the late General Washington as the first President of the United States" (see Je 13).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 320. It became necessary, on May 20, 1805, for the board to again order that this resolution be carried into effect.—*Ibid.*, IV: 2.

25 "E. Savage" advertises his "Phisiognotrace," a "curious and useful machine" which "is now compleated" and added to his "Museum, 80 Greenwich-street." He explains that "by the Phiseognotrace, profile likenesses are correctly taken in half a minute. Mr. S. has added such improvements, as justify him in asserting, that this machine is decidedly superior to any thing of the kind in the United States.—Visitors to the Museum may have their profiles traced on paper for a single cent: they will be executed, for a short time, on glass, at 50 cents. The price will soon be raised. Portraits painted in oil from 40 to 300 dolls. Hours of attendance from 9 o'clock in the morning to 9 in the evening."—*Daily Adv.*, Je 25, 1803.

27 In an address at Columbia College, Dr. Hosack mentions that he has "at a very considerable expence, purchased from the Corporation about twenty acres of ground for the purposes of a Botanic Garden [see S 13, 1802]. . . . The Ground selected . . . is situate on the Middle Road, within four short miles of the city."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 29, 1803. This "Middle Road" became Fifth Ave.—L. M. R. K., III: 1005. For the Garden, see *ibid.*, III: 946.

" The common council orders that the market committee report whether it would not be proper to introduce the Manhattan water into the Fly Market.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 322.

" The common council refers to a committee a communication from the com'r of the almshouse regarding "the propriety of building a school house for the children and separating them from the adults."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 322. On July 11, the committee reported favourably, and the board appointed a committee to report a proper site, with a plan of the building.—*Ibid.*, III: 337–38. On Nov. 12, 1804, a report from the com'rs of the almshouse "relative to the establishment of a School for the poor children" was referred to a committee.—*Ibid.*, III: 626.

The common council orders that an application be made to July
Supreme Court Justice Kent "to appoint three persons to estimate 1
the Damages sustained by this Board in consequence of the digging trenches by the Manhattan Company in the Streets of this City. And that a copy of the said Application be served by the clerk on the Manhattan Company. . . ."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 326. See Jl 6 and 18.

The ordinance for Sunday observance is amended by repealing "
that part which permits "the sale of small meats on Sunday until nine o'clock in the Morning."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 328.

The common council appoints a committee, including the street "
com'r "to enquire and report tothis Board on the expediency of extending Broadway across Bowery road and in what direction and to what extent;" also "whether the owners of the ground through which the said Street is to run if extended or which of them are willing to cede to the Corporation the ground necessary to extend the said Street as far as they may think the same ought to be extended."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 329. On July 11, the committee reported the names and properties of the owners of the land and the probable value of each parcel; and the board confirmed a resolution "that it is expedient and proper to extent Broadway across the Bowery road in a direct line to the land of the heirs of Nicholas Cruger deceased and from thence through the Lands, in a direct line with the new or Middle road," provided the various owners will make concessions necessary to make the road 80 ft. wide.—*Ibid.*, III: 338–39. This "Middle road" became Fifth Ave. —L. M R. K., III: 1005.

The "Corporation" gives "an elegant Dinner" in the city hall 4
to the vice-president of the United States (Aaron Burr). It is attended by the "late Minister at the Court of St. James" (Mr. King), by the French, Spanish, and Swedish consuls, and by a number of notable private citizens.—*Com. Adv.*, Jl 6, 1803. The dinner cost $230.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 359.

Among the elaborate celebrations planned for this day was the "
following, announced in a full column advertisement: "Joseph Delacroix informs the public that the anniversary of this memorable epoch will be celebrated at Vauxhall Garden in a style superior in taste and magnificence to any thing hitherto exhibited in this city. . . .

"At six o'clock in the evening, a military company, attended by a numerous band of music, will enter the garden, and after marching through the principal avenues, will arrange themselves around the railings which inclose the statue, when artists, decorated with white and blue ribbands, provided with the necessary implements, will remove the scaffolding, and disclose the Equestrian statue of Gen. Washington, appropriately erected in a section of the garden called the Field of Mars, decorated with military trophies gilded, garlands of white roses, and sketches of the principal events of his military life. The company of volunteers will instantly fire a *feu de joie*, the band of music performing military airs.

"At sun-set, sixteen standards, emblematic of the United States, will be erected in the Field of Mars, the sumit of which will be illuminated by flambeaux, the band performing Yankey Doodle; when a general illumination of the garden will take place, and an elegant display of Fire-Works, far superior to any hitherto exhibited. . . .

"To describe each particular part of this extraordinary spectacle, would baffle the most able pen—and would in itself occupy a column. Suffice it to say, that the Coup de Feu will occupy a space of nearly 500 feet square—and that for Magnificence and Grandeur, 'twas never equalled in America, and (perhaps) not exceeded elsewhere; and may, without doubt, be brought forwards as the grandest Pyrotechnical Exhibition, ever presented to an American Assembly. It will be composed of 16 Radials, each 40 feet in circumference, placed in a Semi-circular form, and in perspective view, each Radial bearing the name of a State—in its centre—In the back ground a Grand Radial of Double Glory, sixty feet in circumference, with the American Eagle in full splendour—the Radial supports the Tomb of Gen. Washington, which is itself 18 feet high, and ornamented with the 16 fixed Stars. Want of room has prevented us from giving a more particular description of the 15 first Emblems—the 16th only, is alluded to in the above sketch.

"Description of the Equestrian Statue.

"This Monument, made by an able artist, is 18 feet in height, by 14 feet in length, and 10 feet base. The figure of General Wash-

1803 July 4 ington, bronzed, is as large as life, as is also the horse that bears him.

"The Pedestal is composed of sixteen columns, four at each corner, representing the several American States; in the centre is a large column seven feet in circumference, emblematic of the Constitution, which supports the Hero, pointing his sword towards the Narrows, the passage through which the British retired at the final evacuation of the United States."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 2, 1803.

This equestrian statue of Gen. Washington was the first statue of Washington erected in New York. For the next, see O 13, 1823.

A New Yorker commenting on Delacroix's entertainment, wrote to one of the papers: "Among the various public exhibitions in honour of the 4th of July, the Garden of Mr. De la Croix attracted an immense company to witness his superb Fire-works, which, according to his pompous advertisement, were to be the most wonderful of all the wonderful spectacles that ever this western world wondered at, and beyond the power of the ablest pen to describe. . . . The illuminated walks on every side were irresistibly inviting, and the lofty statue of Washington standing elegantly conspicuous in a brilliant area drew the general gaze, and reflected much credit both on the artist and his employer. The raptures of admiration were, however, reserved by all for the expected Fire-works, and every eye was turn'd, with aching vigilance, to catch the first glare of those hidden lightnings. . . . At length the signal rocket (which by the bye, was almost the only one) whizzed through the air, and lo! the Fire-works began:—A most terrible crackling was heard by every ear, a great light was seen by every eye, and, above all, mighty puffs of brimstone smoke were snuff'd up by every nostril; this however was very patiently endured, because every thing that had yet been displayed was considered as a mere prelude and foil to the astonishing spectacle alluded to in Mr. De la Croix's monstrous advertisement. But alas! it was soon pretty evident that all was over; and now, instead of the bursts of applause, nothing was to be heard but the exclamations of disappointment.

"Thus concluded these stupendous emblematic spectacles, which, in the opinion of four thousand good natured spectators, composed altogether one ludicrous emblem of puerile conceit and insignificant contrivance, the like of which, was, truly enough 'never before seen on this side of the Atlantic'."—*Ibid.*, Jl 8, 1803.

On Aug. 8, Delacroix announced that the Washington statue would be exhibited a second time on Aug. 11.—*Ibid.*, Ag 8, 1803. The statue was evidently similar to the one proposed by the Society of the Cincinnati (see D 15, 1802). As described on Aug. 8, both horse and rider were bronzed.—*Ibid.*, Ag 8, 1803. The place of exhibit was Delacroix's Vauxhall on the Bayard place (see My 1, 1798, etc.); not his third Vauxhall, on the Astor property, as stated in L. M. R. K., III: 981, and in Bayles' *Old Taverns of N. Y.*, 401. See Ja 30, 1804.

6 The street com'r reports on the subject of the streets which have been injured "by the carrying of pure and wholesome water through them." He says that "the greater part of the Streets in the City require repaving," but those extending in a direction with the North and East Rivers require immediate attention. "There can be no doubt many parts of those streets have been materially injured by laying the aqueducts of the Manhattan Company." Some could not be injured by that operation. "The lateral pipes have in general done more injury to the Streets than the mains, but for which the company have never considered themselves responsible, as they were laid at the expence and risk of the person taking the water." The com'r recommends a certain division of the expense for repairing the streets, to be paid by the company, and the rest by the city.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 333–34. See Jl 18.

" The common council refers to the health committee a petition of James Quackenbush and others "that their works for the manufactory of Morocco Leather may be permitted to stand."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 336.

11 Mr. Boyle, in a letter to the common council, requests the board to purchase his painting of John Jay.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 339. *Cf.* Mr 19, 1804.

" In a report of the street com'r regarding the regulation of the Bowery Lane and Grand St., he recommends that the surplus earth that is removed "be carried to the most convenient low grounds belonging to the Corporation in or near the Collect," and that for this removal the city be charged in the assessment at the rate of five cents a load (*cf.* My 12).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 341. See D 12. July 11

" The common council amends the law for Sunday observance, due to "the practice of swimming or playing and sporting in the water of the North or Hudson and East River by vast numbers of the youth and many of those of more advanced age." This has become so prevalent a custom on Sunday at all hours, "to the great annoyance and detestation of all decent persons who reside in the neighbourhood of said Rivers or pass through the streets near the same," that "so indecent a practice ought not to be suffered to prevail." The amendment prohibits this custom between 6 a. m. and 8 p. m. anywhere in the water or on the shore between "Bestavers Killitie" and Corlaers Hook, with penalties and regulations to enforce it.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 341–42. This apparently refers only to naked bathing; although Sunday observance was strictly regulated.

" The common council pays $105.38 for a standard of weights and a yard measure, recently imported.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 343.

12 The common council advertises the "Goerck"-Mangin map for sale at $4 through John Reynolds, copper-plate printer, 13 Nassau St.—*Daily Adv.*, Jl 12, 1803.

14 Trinity vestry resumes "the Consideration of the proper spot for building a new Church" (see Je 9 and 20), and resolves "that the same be built on the East side of Hudson square in the Center of the Lots belonging to the Board and that the Committee proceed to lay the foundation."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). The corner-stone of the new church was laid on Sept. 8 (*q.v.*).

The vestry also approves of the sale of a lot to Aaron Burr at the corner of Church and Murray Sts.—*Ibid.*

18 The president and directors of the Manhattan Co. communicate to the common council resolutions passed by them on Sept. 24 and Oct. 1, 1801, regarding the repair of injuries done to streets in laying pipes and conduits; also a resolution of July 11, 1803, expressing their willingness to meet a committee of the common council on the subject.

At the same time the board receives Justice Kent's warrant appointing three persons to estimate the damages sustained by the city, requiring that they report their findings to him.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 345. On July 25, the board resolved to send to the president and directors a copy of Justice Kent's appointment of these persons, with a notice that they had consented to serve and would "proceed therein without delay."—*Ibid.*, III: 355. See Jl 25, and N 24.

" Nathaniel Budd (as on My 9) having again petitioned the common council on July 11 "that a new Ferry may be established across the North River to New Jersey," the committee appointed to consider the subject reports that Budd already has secured a New Jersey legislative act enabling him to establish a ferry from his wharf between Powles Hook and Hobuck on that shore, and that he has expended about $2,000 or $2,500 for wharf and boats, and contemplates other improvements; and that he is willing to run two sail boats to one run by Mr. Holdron, the lessee of the present ferry to Powles Hook. Other details of the arrangement are suggested by the committee, and the common council adopts the entire proposal to establish the new ferry, the place of landing in New York being the Cortlandt St. slip.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 274, 347–49, 355.

20 Jerome Bonaparte, youngest brother of Napoleon, arrives at Norfolk, Va.,, from Martinique.—Sergeant, *Jerome Bonaparte. The Burlesque Napoleon*, 55. See Jl 29.

21 A correspondent writes to one of the papers: "Not long since I discharged my tea-water man, and had a Manhattan Cock introduced into my cellar, and for the first ten days I was highly pleased with it, as it afforded me good water—But, alas! for the last fourteen days, I have turned my cock repeatedly, but nothing comes from it—I have therefore been obliged to use the water which comes from the pump opposite the Marshall's door in Pearl street. . . ."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Jl 21, 1803.

25 The common council appoints a committee to attend the persons appointed by Justice Kent (see Jl 18) to estimate the damages caused by laying water pipes, and to provide suitable accommodations for them.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 355–56. See N 24.

29 Thomas Barclay, British consul-general in New York, writes to Lord Howkesbury in London advising him of the movements of

1803 July 29 Jerome Bonaparte (see Jl 20), who is endeavouring to evade the British naval ships and get home to France from the West Indies by way of the United States. As a guide to the officers of the British navy in apprehending him, Barclay gives a careful description of Bonaparte, who "appears to be from twenty to twenty three years of age [he was really not quite nineteen years old], of a slender make and sallow complexion, about 5 feet 6 or 7 Inches in height,—His hair is cropped, black and smooth, but at times he adds a que, and powder." Two companions and a servant of Bonaparte are also described as to their personal appearances.—Rives, *Selections From the Corresp. of Thomas Barclay* (N. Y., 1894), 149. Thomas Barclay was a notable personage in New York in the Revolutionary and post-Revolutionary periods. He was the eldest child of the Rev. Henry Barclay, rector of Trinity Church and a graduate of Kings (Columbia) College. In both the Revolution and the war of 1812, he took the British side. From 1799 to 1812 he was British consul-general at New York, and from 1823 until his death in 1830, he lived here as a private citizen.—*Ibid.*, 410. Bonaparte came to New York on Nov. 19 (*q. v.*).

30 Aaron Burr, writing to his daughter Theodosia, says: "I am negotiating for the possession of Richmond Hill, by exchanging with Colonel F. for my house in town. . . . In the sale of this estate I reserve the house and a due portion of the ground about it; yet a good price will tempt me to part with it."—Davis, *Memoirs of Aaron Burr*, II: 237.

Aug. 8 The common council receives a committee report on a proposed regulation of Vesey St. slip, and orders that it be filled in, and that when this is done "the Corporation will take measures to have a handsome market house erected thereon in a Line with the other Market house between that and Greenwich Street."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 368–69. On Feb. 20, 1804, the board ordered that the street com'r "report upon the propriety of filling in Vesey Street Slip and also on the propriety of having a Market for Fish established at the end of the said Street."—*Ibid.*, III: 468.

" The street commissioner presents to the common council "a diagram of the ground necessary for a Street to be sixty feet wide from Chatham Street to the angle near the Stone Bridge in Broadway through which the projected Tunnel is intended to pass from the East to the North River" (see My 23). In his report on the subject, he says: "The proprietors of this ground are in general averse to fix a price for the same but it may probably be estimated at about 30,000 dollars. The proprietors of the ground between the angle above named and the North river do not appear to have any objection to cede to the Corporation a Street 60 feet wide for this purpose, with a proviso they be exonerated from any part of the expence attending the extension of the Street to Chatham Street. It would probably be most equitable and advisable not to accept of a gratuitous cession of land from any of the proprietors but to let the whole be taken and valued according to law, and the expence thereof made a joint charge on the proprietors of the immediate adjoining Lots from Chatham Street to the North river

"The expence of the tunnel including three gates for the purpose occasionally of scowering it out, may be estimated at $75,000. This expence might with propriety be charged on all that part of the City from whence the water descends to the tunnel, which will comprise about 500 acres, admitting an average of 15 lots to the acre. the expence will fall on 7500 lots, which will average ten dollars p. lot—a very moderate Sum considering the indispensable nature of the object." The commissioner recommends the following resolutions: "Resolved that a Street Sixty feet wide be laid out and opened from Chatham Street to the North River according to a map thereof made by Charles Loss City Surveyor, for the purpose of extending a Tunnel through the same for the draining that part of the City, and that the expence thereof be assessed and levied on the proprietors of the adjacent Lots Except so much thereof as shall be charged to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City for the removal of buildings according to Law.

"Resolved that the Street Commissioner pursue the proper measures to carry the same into immediate effect.

"Resolved, as soon as the title for the said Street shall be vested in the Corporation, that a Tunnel to be built of brick, and to be Six feet in diameter in the inside, shall be extended from the North to the East River through the said Street and Rosevelt Street, and that the expence thereof (to be paid in two annual instalments) shall be charged on the proprietors of all the Lots in such Streets as may be drained in the said Tunnel, and in such ratios as the assessors may deem equitable." Consideration of the report is postponed.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 369–71. See Ap 16, 1804.

Aug. 8 "It having been represented to this board by the Health Committee that the House and grounds at Bellevue have become necessary as a Hospital for the Sick during the present season [because of an epidemic of yellow fever], and that it is proper immediately to organize such establishment," the common council orders "that M^r Seton be requested to remove from that place without delay in order that immediate arrangements may be made to establish the Hospital."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 371, 372.

" The common council orders payments of $10,000 to the supt. of the almshouse, and $1,000 for the use of the health committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 371.

9 Mayor Livingston recommends that the inhabitants residing between the Old Slip and Fly-Market, and south of Pearl St., evacuate their homes immediately.—*Boston Gaz.*, Ag 18, 1803.

11 Among the lots which the common council orders be filled in is "The Alley commonly called Stoughtons Alley to the Eastward of Coenties Slip."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 372–73.

" The common council orders "that any of the Citizens who think proper to remove on acc't of the Malignant fever may make use of any of the Common Lands for the purpose of erecting temporary habitations until the 1^st December next under the direction of the Health Committee."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 373. See S 13.

" The common council advances $10,000 for the use of the health committee from time to time as needed.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 373.

" The common council authorises the mayor to issue his warrant for $10,000 in favour of the building committee of the new city hall (warrant No. 607).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 373. From time to time other advances were made until the work was finished. On Aug. 26, McComb wrote in his diary: "Removed my family to Bloomfield, as the City was getting very sickly;" Sept. 3, "Gave a Note to Alderman Barker stating that the difference between Marble and brown stone would not exceed $43,000;" Sept. 17, "Ald^n Oothout call'd on me at the Building & expressed his fears that they had done wrong in reducing the depth of the Building, & wished to know wither [*sic*] it could not be easily altered, as on reflection he thought the Rooms would be too Narrow. I told him it was to [*sic*] late, without making a vast alteration in foundation, & that I had always regretted that he among the rest had insisted on reducing the Plan." See, further, S 29.

12 "The Rotunda of the Circus, containing the collection of Statues imported from Paris [see Je 7], is now opened for exhibition. . . . We understand that the occurrence of the prevailing epidemic has prevented the academy from being opened in the manner contemplated."—*Com. Adv.*, Ag 12, 1803. See D 21.

13 A proclamation has been issued by the mayor in a handbill, "ordering all the inhabitants, residing South East of Pine street, to quit their habitations as speedily as possible." The measure is made necessary by the fever which is spreading fast in that quarter.—*Boston Gaz.*, Ag 15, 1803.

15 The whole city of New York is alarmed by the extent of the yellow fever. It is considered due to impure air. Nevertheless, little attention is paid "to the dead cats which lie in swarms in every part of the city." There is neglect in keeping the city clean, although the corporation has exerted itself to effect it.—*Boston Gaz.*, Ag 18, 1803.

" The common council offers extra compensation to watchmen of the districts where they are exposed to "extraordinary hazard" during the malignant fever.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 374.

The meetings of the board are suspended on account of the fever.—*Ibid.*, III: 375. See, further, S 29.

16 Bellevue Hospital is opened for the reception of fever patients.—*N. Y. Herald*, Ag 17, 1803.

24 The *New York Gazette* temporarily discontinues publication on account of an attack of yellow fever among the employees and in the family of Mr. Lang.—*Eve. Post*, Ag 24, 1803.

25 The fever "is rapidly encreasing," and the inhabitants are "flying in every direction." One third of the city is evacuated, "and where, a few weeks since, the din of labour and commerce was loudest, is now as solitary as a desert."—*Boston Gaz.*, Ag 25, 1803. The Board of Health report shows that, on Aug. 22, there were 7 deaths and 21 new cases; Aug. 23, 6 deaths and 28 new cases; Aug. 24, 6 deaths and 12 new cases.—*Ibid.*, Ag 29, 1803. See, further, S 11.

1803 Aug. 26 It is resolved to fence in the burial ground of St. Mark's Church "with neat palings in front and boards in their original state on the sides and rear."—*Memorial St. Mark's Church* (1899), 124.

29 "The number of inhabitants who have removed from the city, since the fever broke out, is supposed to be about 40,000."—*Boston Gaz.*, Ag 29, 1803.

Sept. 1 D. Fleischman begins running a line of stages between New York, Hellgate, and "Haerlem," starting on four days of the week from Mechanic Hall, and stopping enroute at Smith's tavern, "The Sign of the Swan," six miles out, for the Hellgate passengers. On the same days, stages start from his stage-house at "Haerlem," next to Marrener's Tavern, and stop at Smith's on the way to town.—*N. Y. Herald*, S 3, 1803.

8 The corner-stone of St. John's Church is laid, "on the east side of Hudson's Square," by Bishop Moore.—*N. Y. Herald*, S 10, 1803. The site was on the east side of Varick St. between Beach and Laight Sts.—L. M. R. K., III: 933. The church was completed in 1807 (*q. v.*, My 14 and Je 7). See also F 9, 1804.

11 An official report shows that, on Sept. 8, there were 9 deaths from the fever and 20 new cases; on Sept. 9, 10 deaths and 26 new cases; Sept. 10, 3 deaths and 22 new cases; Sept. 11, 8 deaths and 31 new cases.—*Boston Gaz.*, S 15, 1803.

13 " . . . the temporary buildings erected on the Commons, about three and a half miles from the city, for the accommodation of the poorer class of citizens who inhabit those parts of the town where the fever is most prevalent, are now ready for their reception, where they will be accommodated at the public expense."—*Daily Adv.*, S 13, 1803.

16 The custom-house is removed to Greenwich opposite the state prison.—*Com. Adv.*, S 16, 1803.

20 A New York doctor writes: "Our city has received greater damage this year than in any former season of Yellow Fever; the wealthy early abandoned the city, and the poor are daily falling victims to its ravages. The corporation early opened Bellevue, erected commodious sheds four miles from the city, to accommodate the poor who were still free from the disease, and appointed four physicians to attend the sick poor of the city . . . Better than one half of the citizens . . . have removed to the country." —*Aurora Gen. Adv.*, S 29, 1803.

29 On Sept. 29, McComb's statement "concerning the difference of expense between Stone and Philadelphia marble for the front and sides" of the city hall is received by the common council and referred to the building committee with directions to enquire "whether the marble can be procured and the probable expense." —*M. C. C.*, 1784–1831, III: 376. On the following day McComb was directed to go at once to the quarry where "good White Marble" was "expected to be had," etc.—*McComb's Diary.* He visited the White Marble quarries at White Marsh, about 13 miles from Philadelphia, and reported to the committee on Oct. 10. The next day he wrote to Johnson & Stevens, owners of the white marble quarry at West Stockbridge, asking the same terms as had been offered at Philadelphia ("88/100 per foot in Blocks"). The building committee reported to the common council on Oct. 24 McComb's former findings, that the difference of expense between marble and brownstone would not exceed $43,750, including contingent charges; they "rest satisfied the same is the result of the most scrupulous correctness," and add: "When it is considered that the City of New York from its inviting situation and increasing opulence stands unrivalled, when we reflect that as a commercial City we claim a superior standing, our imports and exports exceeding any other in the United States, We certainly ought in this pleasing state of things to possess at least one public edifice which shall vie with the many now erected in Philadelphia, and elsewhere. It should be remembered that this Building is intended to endure for ages, that it is to be narrowly inspected not only by the scrutinizing eyes of our own Citizens, but of every scientific stranger, and in an architectural point of view it in fact is to give a character to our City. The additional expense of marble will be fully counterbalanced when we recollect that from the Elegance and situation of this Building the public property on the Broadway and Collect will much increase in value, and that the same influence will be extended to property far beyond these limits and that in the course of a very few Years it is destined to be in the center of the wealth and population of this City. a Building so constructed will do honour to its founders and be commensurate with our flourishing situation. Under these impressions the Building Committee strongly recommend that the front and two end views of the new hall be built with marble." (Signed) "Wynant Van Zandt, Jr." A resolution was passed, accordingly, that the committee take steps to construct the front and two ends with marble.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 379–80. On Oct. 24, a warrant was issued by the mayor to the chairman of the building committee for $5,000.—*Ibid.*, III: 383. For a summary of expense for erecting the building, *vide infra.*

Sept. 29

They decided on Oct. 27 (see *McComb's Diary*), that McComb should go to West Stockbridge and "try to procure the marble at the price of the Philadelphia." On Oct. 29, he recorded: "This day the Hon^{e} Dewit Clinton was Sworn into the Mayors Office— I went down to the City Hall to receive my instructions relative to my Journey & had the pleasure to take a Glass of Wine with the Members of the Corporation, after that walked up with some of the Gentlemen of the Building [Committee] & received directions from the B. Committee to have the walls covered for this season as soon as possible—The New Mayor took no notice of any of us concerned about the Building. I gave directions to M^{r} Newton M^{r} Smith & M^{r} Stunback to level up the walls, to lay on the Bond timber all round on the outside walls & then to begin on Monday morning to cover in as speedily as possible." McComb saw "Mr. Stevens of West Stockbridge" and reported that he had agreed with him for the quantity of marble required at 106 cents pr. foot delivered here, if the committee should like the sample he had brought down." To make their choice the committee met on Nov. 2 "at M^{r} Knoxes Shop to see worked Samples of Phil^{a} of Newele Hooks white Marble & the Sample of Johnson & Stevens—the last they preferred." They agreed with Mr. Stevens for a quantity of the marble at $1.06 a cubic foot delivered, and directed McComb to go to Stockbridge to close the contract.

McComb then opened a record-book which he labelled *Orders for Marble, New City-Hall* (in the N. Y. H. S.). On the first page is his signature and the date "First November, 1803." It begins with "First Bill—Copy of a Bill [or order] for Marble for the New City Hall—sent to Mess^{rs} Johnson & Stevens at West Stockbridge on 3^{d} November, 1803." It gives the number and sizes of blocks of marble ordered, and "Remarks" indicating for what part of the building each block is intended. "Second Bill," "Third Bill," etc., follow to July 10, 1807. For further progress on the city hall, see N 14.

Oct. 15 "A large bell to supply the place of that which fell and broke in St. Paul's Chapel last winter [see D 5, 1802], has been received by the Jupiter, from London, and suspended in the steeple of that Church during the last week.—It is from the celebrated foundery of Thomas Mears, (late Lester, Pack and Chapman) White Chapel, London, and weighs 2500 lbs."—*N. Y. Herald*, O 19, 1803.

19 Edward Livingston resigns as mayor.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 378. On Oct. 24, the common council presented him an address of approbation for his conduct in that office. It appears that he contracted a "dangerous illness" in administering to the relief of the citizens, but recovered.—*Ibid.*, III: 381–82. He replied on Oct. 29.—*Ibid.*, III: 383. For his successor, see O 29.

29 The governor, with the consent of the council of appointment, names De Witt Clinton mayor in place of Edward Livingston, resigned. He takes the oath of office; and his commission is proclaimed.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 384. Clinton held the office until March 16, 1807 (*q. v.*).

" There were 606 deaths from the malignant fever in this city from July 29 to Oct. 29.—*Daily Adv.*, O 31, 1803. *Cf.* Nov. 1.

Nov. 1 The board of health announces that the citizens can safely return to their homes, but recommends that the houses be cleaned and aired before being reoccupied.—*Columbian Centinel*, N 2, 1803. The number of cases during the epidemic was 1,628, and of deaths, 596.—*Ibid.*, N 5, 1803.

5 The publishers of the daily newspapers published in New York form a combination to raise the price of the papers. The papers are *The Daily Advertiser, Mercantile Advertiser, Daily Gazette, American Citizen, Commercial Advertiser,* and *Evening Post.* It is unanimously agreed, at a meeting at Lovett's Hotel, that $8.00 per annum, now paid as the price of subscription for a daily paper, is inadequate to meet the expenses of paper, printing, and publication, and that it shall be increased to $10.00 after Jan. 1, 1804; also that the price of papers issued twice a week for country circulation shall be $4.00 per annum on and after that date.—*True American* (Trenton), D 5, 1803.

1803 Nov. 7 The common council appoints a committee "to inquire and report to this Board what applications if any are necessary to be made to the Legislature . . . for the enacting or amendment of Laws relative to the rights of the Mayor, Aldermen & Commonalty of the City of New York and for enabling this board better to govern this City."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 387. The committee made its report on Nov. 14 (text not entered in minutes), but consideration of it was postponed.—*Ibid.*, III: 388.

On Nov. 21, when the report was entered in full and acted upon, it appeared that two questions were considered. One was whether the city is proprietor "of so much of the Slips both on the East and North river as are formed by extending Piers and bridges into the Rivers beyond the permanent line, or Seventy feet street, and entitled to the slipage or wharfage arising from the sides of such piers as adjoin and form a continuation of the public slips." The report explains this difficulty in detail. The committee recommends that application be made to the legislature to explain and amend the "Act to regulate the buildings streets wharves and Slips in the City of New York."

The other question related to the blending of tavern and grocers' licenses for the sale of liquors, which was complained of on Feb. 14 (*q. v.*). It appeared that the practice "of granting to the same person at the same time the excise or licence to retail strong or spirituous liquors under five gallons to be drank out of the House of the vendor and a licence as a Tavern keeper or to retail Liquors to be drank in the house of the vendor is attended with evil consequences;" as "thereby the small grocers become dram shops where servants and the lower orders of the community are supplied with strong drink at a cheap rate and they are brought into habits of intoxication and their morals corrupted. And the practice is considered by the respectable grocers of this City who retail under five gallons to be drank out of their houses as improper and degrading to their characters. . . ." The committee recommends that application be made to the legislature for a law "to prevent any person at the same time from having a licence to retail strong or spirituous liquors under five gallons to be drank out of the house of the vendor and to keep a tavern or to retail strong or spirituous liquors to be drank in the house of the vendor."

The board confirmed the entire report and directed Richard Harison, the board's counsel, to draw the necessary petition to the legislature.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 397–99. On Jan. 30, 1804, petitions with drafts of the proposed acts were approved and ordered to be transmitted to the legislature.—*Ibid.*, III: 453–54. On Feb. 6, however, the application to the legislature on these subjects was ordered expunged by the board.—*Ibid.*, III: 459.

14 A committee reports regarding "the situation of the lot on which the barracks are erected." On the committee's recommendation, the board orders "that the Superintendant of the Alms house take immediate measures for the removal and sale of the buildings lately erected on the said Lot by the health Committee and that the Comptroller thereupon cause the Counterpart of the said lease to be executed in conformity to his [the lessee's] agreement."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 389.

" Jos. F. Mangin having petitioned the common council on Oct. 24, the comptroller reports that there is due him a balance of $100 "for making the large map of the City." This is paid.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 391. See also *ibid.*, III: 403; *Journal B* and *Ledger B*, 1794–1809, in record-room, finance dept., Hall of Records. For earlier payments, see S 26, 1802.

" The common council orders payment of Geo. Hallock's bill of $385 for "building & painting a boat for floating Engine."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 392. By Feb. 15, 1804 (*q. v.*), the floating engine was ready for use.

" The common council accepts and confirms the contract with Johnson & Stevens for marble (see S 29), and requests the mayor to affix his seal.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 388. McComb went to Stockbridge on Nov. 18, and found the quarry could be bought for $5,000. On his return he learned that the workmen on the building were all discharged, "and the Master Workmen a little out of temper," and he tried to have the stone-cutters employed again, as they might soon be dispersed and unavailable when wanted. He reported Johnson & Stevens' desire for certain necessary advance payments, and explained also about the poor condition of the roads until the middle of April, the need of "333 [*sic*] four-horse teams," etc.—*McComb's Diary*. On Dec. 5, the building committee reported to the common council the progress of the work: That every department was organized soon after their appointment; that at the present season of the year all the workmen that could be dispensed with had been paid off and discharged, only the stone-cutters being retained through the winter; that the basement storey was now built up eight feet above the level of the street and was ready to receive "the first floor of Timber," and "the walls are all covered to resist the weather;" and that the amount expended to date was £18,730:12:4 (but that only £18,644:3:1 had been received).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 409–11; and the same in *Daily Adv.*, D 17, 1803. This report being in pounds, shillings, and pence is difficult to tabulate and check with the records of payments in dollars and cents voted for the use of the building committee from time to time. In 1803, these payments through Dec. 12, were: Aug. 11, $10,000; Oct. 24, $5,000; Nov. 28, $1,500; Dec. 5, $796.46, and $216.15, and, Dec. 12, $3,000, making a total of $20,512.61.—*Ibid.*, III: 373, 383, 403–4, 409–11, 414, 419. On Dec. 13, McComb advanced (to Johnson & Stevens) $500 of his own money.—*McComb's Diary*. See, further, D 19. Nov. 14

The ship "Confederacy," of between 400 and 500 tons burden, is ready to be launched "from the yard of Messrs. Adam and Noah Brown, Corlaers-Hook."—*Daily Adv.*, N 17, 1803. 17

Part of the Richmond Hill property is sold to John Jacob Astor. —Stone, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, Appendix II, pp. 8–9. See also descrip. of Pl. 55-a, I: 417. 18

Jerome Bonaparte (see Jl 20 and 29) arrives in New York from Baltimore.—Letter from Thos. Barclay to Vice-Admiral Sir Andrew Mitchell, in Rives's *Selections from the Corresp. of Thos. Barclay* (N. Y., 1894), 154. Bonaparte left on Nov. 30.—*Ibid.*, 155. See also N 22, 1803 and My 4, 1804. 19

The comptroller's account "for monies expended during the late Epidemic" shows $14,986.83 spent by him to meet that emergency, out of an allowance of $15,000.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 393–94. 21

The account of the supt. of the almshouse shows that he spent, in consequence of the epidemic, $16,534.47, of which the corporation advanced $11,500. Deducting his receipts from all sources, the board owes him a balance of $3,378.45. A warrant is issued to pay him.—*Ibid.*, III: 396.

" A number of inhabitants of East Georges St. having stated in a petition to the common council that they "are incommoded by a number of Houses of ill fame," the board directs the mayor "to take such order thereon as the Law directs."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 393. See L. M. R. K., III: 1000.

" As in earlier years, the common council elects a representative to vote on the part of the board at the next election for twelve directors of the Manhattan Co.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 399.

Aaron Burr writes from New York to Theodosia: "Roger Morris's place, the large handsome house on the height beyond Mrs. Watkins, is for sale. I can get it for Richmond Hill with four acres. Shall I exchange? R. M.'s has one hundred and thirty acres. . . . 22

"Jerome Bonaparte [see N 19] is here, and he will keep me three days to dine him. We have exchanged visits, but have not yet met."—Davis, *Memoirs of Aaron Burr*, II: 246.

Justice Kent's appointees of July 18 (*q. v.*) assess at $6,881.14 the damages done by the Manhattan Co. to the streets in laying "conduit pipes." The common council orders that the board's counsel present this report to the supreme court for confirmation; that the commissioners be allowed $100 each for services and expenses, and the masons who assisted them the same amount, and that the mayor issue his warrants for payment.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 400. 24

The common council, on Nov. 14, appointed a committee for the celebration on this day of the anniversary of the evacuation of the city by the British forces.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 390, 404, 414. 25

The committee to whom was referred certain reports of the street commissioner on the subject of a plan for the future streets in the vicinity of the city reports that the map of the city, "lately printed and ready for sale [the Goerck-Mangin map—see Pl. 70, Vol. I], contains many inaccuracies and designates streets which have not been agreed to by the Corporation and which it would be improper to adopt, and which might tend to lead the proprietors of Land adjacent to such streets so laid down into error." It is resolved "that the Street Commissioner be authorized to return the money paid by each subscriber for the said map who shall 28

1803 Nov. 28 apply for the same in conformity to the above report, and to repay to any person who may have already purchased the said map whether he subscribed for the same or not his purchase money and receive back the Map so purchased; and that the Street Commissioner be requested to endeavour to recall as many of the said maps as have been sold, and either return the person the purchase money and keep the map or return him two dollars thereof and deliver him back the map with such explanation upon it as is before contemplated; and that the Street Commissioner report to this board at the next meeting thereof what shall be proper to be printed and pasted on the face of such copies of the said map as may hereafter be sold or distributed."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 404.

"A number of these Maps were sold by the Corporation with the Title of 'A Plan and Regulation of the City of New York made from Actual Survey by Casmer Th. Goerck and Josep Fr Mangin City Surveyor by order of the Common Council and Protracted by Joseph Fr Mangin, Anno Domini 1800.'

"Some alterations were afterwards made on the Map and instead of the above Title a label was substituted in these Words 'Plan of the City of New York, drawn from actual Survey by Carmer Th Goerck and Joseph F. Mangin City Surveyors. This Plan shows the Wards of the City as lately altered by the Legislature, and designated with Accuracy most of the Streets and Wharves and Slips &c a lying to the South Ward of a line beginning at the North River at Watts Street, thence extending thro' said Street to Hudson Street, thence to Leonard Street thence to Broad Way, from thence in a line to Bayard Street, thro this Street to Bowery Road, thence to Bullock Street, and thro' this Street to the East River. Except Brannon and Spring Streets, none of the Streets to the North Ward of the line above mentioned have been ceded to the Corporation or have been approved and opened under their authority; they are therefore to be considered, subject to such future Arrangements as the Corporation may deem best calculated to promote health, introduce Regularity and conduce to the conveniency of the City. New York Nov^{r} 1803'."—From the opinion of counsel, *ibid.*, IV: 399–400. See also Pl. 70, Vol. I. See, further, Ja 3, 1804.

Dec. 1 The common council repeals the law for restraining dogs from running at large, which was passed on April 18.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 406. It was originally passed on Feb. 28 (*q.v.*).

" The land adjoining the old pottersfield (near the junction of the Post and Bloomingdale Roads) which was granted to the state in 1797 (*q.v.*, Jl 3) for an arsenal not having been used for that purpose, the common council directs the comptroller "to prepare the draft of a proper application to the Legislature for the reconveyance of said ground."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 406. See Ja 23, 1804.

3 The Presbyterian Church in E. Rutgers St. was appointed on Nov. 1 as the place in the Seventh Ward for the election of charter officers. On election day, Col. Rutgers refused to permit "his Church" to be used as a polling-place, claiming the common council had no right to order the election held there. He provided, instead, a near-by tenement. The board now holds that the election held in this tenement is void.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 385, 406, 407–8. A new election was ordered to be held on Dec. 13 at the house of Dan. Tier, innkeeper, in the Bowery.—*Ibid.*, III: 409.

5 The common council pays Peter R. Maverick $69 for "printing copies of City Map."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 414. See also My 9.

6 The common council appoints a committee "to draw and report rules for the government of the board."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 415. On Dec. 3, 1804, a committee was appointed to amend the rules, and the board ordered that the clerk have 100 copies of the new rules printed for the use of the members.—*Ibid.*, III: 646.

8 Trinity vestry orders "that with respect to the Lots adjoining Hudson Square agreed to be leased for ninety nine years the Clerk be at Liberty to leave out the clause usually inserted in the Leases of the Corporation to restrain alienations or that he give a general licence of Alienation to the Tenants as he may deem most adviseable."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*).

9 The clergymen of different denominations having agreed to recommend to their congregations the observance of Wed., Dec. 21, as a day of humiliation, thanksgiving, and prayer, in view of "the dispensations of Divine Providence towards the City during the late season," and having communicated this purpose to the common council (by a letter signed "John H. Livingston. Chairman"), the board passes a resolution recommending the inhabitants to observe that day in the manner stated, and to abstain from all employments inconsistent therewith.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 415–16. Dec. 9

" The freeholders of Harlem petition the common council "that the public roads may be properly laid out and opened through the Commons belonging to them." Referred to the street com'r.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 416. On Jan. 30, 1804, the street com'r reported that the petition (made by Samuel Bradhurst in behalf of himself and others) said that they contemplated dividing the Commons into small allotments, and desired that the public highways "should be run in as straight lines as the ground will admit of." For the com'r's report and the board's action thereon, see Ja 30, 1804.

10 In answer to her father's letter of Nov. 22 (*q.v.*) regarding the advisability of exchanging the Richmond Hill House for that of Roger Morris, Theodosia Burr Alston writes: "Richmond Hill will, for a few years to come, be more valuable than Morris's, and to you, who are so fond of town, a place so far from it would be useless. So much for my reasoning on one side; now for the other. Richmond Hill has lost many of its beauties, and is daily losing more. If you mean it for a residence, what avails its intrinsic value? If you sell part, you deprive it of every beauty save the mere view. Morris's has the most commanding view on the island. It is reputed to be indescribably beautiful. The grounds, are pretty. How many delightful walks can be made on one hundred and thirty acres! How much of your taste displayed! In ten or twenty years hence, one hundred and thirty acres on New-York Island will be a principality; and there is to me something stylish, elegant, respectable, and suitable to you in having a handsome country-seat. So that upon the whole, I vote for Morris's."—Davis, *Memoirs of Aaron Burr*, II: 252–53.

12 The common council appoints a committee of health to report plans and recommendations for preserving the health of the city.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 418.

" The comptroller presents to the common council "his account of receipts and expenditures for earth carted into the Collect." This is referred to a committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 418. The figures of this report are not entered in the minutes for this first year's expenses in this important work; but we are able to make a summary of warrants issued in 1803 to pay for it, as follows: May 23, $22.14 (to various cartmen); May 30, $15.95 (to other cartmen); June 7, $250 (to Street Com'r Jos Browne), and $300 (on Ruckel contract); June 14, $500 (to Comptroller Strong); July 21, $500 (to Strong); Aug. 11, $300 (to Ruckel); Sept. 29, $1,000 (to Strong); Oct. 24, $1,000 (to Strong); Nov. 14, $300 (to Ruckel); Dec. 12, $1,167.35 (to Strong), and $300 (to Ruckel); total, $5,655.44.—*Ibid.*, III: 292, 297, 305, 313, 359, 373, 377, 383, 392, 419. See also My 12, 1803. For further advances and payments made by authorisation of the common council, see D 31, 1804. For the next mention of the subject of filling the Collect, see Ap 3, 1804.

19 The common council refers to the street com'r a petition of Rem Rapalje and others requesting the board "to accept of a grant of the road leading from the Abingdon road to the house of John L Norton, and to widen the same."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 423–24.

" The common council extends the time for filling in "Republican Alley."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 424.

" The common council appoints a committee "to inquire and report to the Board the present state of the public grounds near the government house which were reserved by the Legislature for public purposes, particularly whether any, and if any what individuals have taken possession thereof or any part thereof, and by what authority, and to what use the same is now appropriated and whether any and what application is necessary to be made to the Legislature respecting the said ground."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 425. See D 23. The committee made a report on Jan. 30, 1804, and was directed to draft a petition to the legislature asking for a lease in perpetuity of the whole property including the government house.—*Ibid.*, III: 456. See F 6, 1804.

" The year closes with the appointment, on Dec. 19, of a new building committee, on the retirement of Aldermen Oothout (chair-

1803 Dec. 19 man) and Barker, who was appointed on March 14 (*q. v.*), the new members being Aldermen De La Montagnie and Morton; while Alderman Van Zandt is made the new chairman.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 424. Payments for the use of the building committee were hereafter recorded as given to John Bogert, who was chairman of the standing committee of public repairs (*ibid.*, III: 438). See, further, 1804.

21 "The New York Academy of Arts is now open. . . . In the rotunda of the Pantheon [see Ag 12], the young student may pass his hours in uninterrupted study, . . . In addition to the statues and busts which at present adorn the Pantheon, will be shortly added, correct copies of those works of art which formerly adorned the Italian galleries."—*Daily Adv.*, D 21, 1803. See N 19, 1804.

23 Clinton writes to Simeon De Witt, the surveyor-general:

"By an Act passed 16th March 1790 [*q. v.*]. It is declared That Fort George and the Lands adjoining thereto shall never be sold or appropriated for any private purpose whatever

"In violation of this Act a Pot ash store has been erected from Street to Street in the rear of the Government House and as it is alledged under color of an act passed last Session authorizing the Surveyor General to Lease certain Lands of the State contiguous to Arsenals and Military Stores

"This erection has excited a considerable sensation in this City and it would afford me great pleasure if you would put it in my power to represent to the Corporation the proceedings (if any) in relation thereto that have really taken place under your direction as they talk of an application to the Legislature on the subject" (see D 19).—*De Witt Clinton Letter Books* (*MS.*), I: 238. See F 6, 1804.

26 The street com'r reports to the common council "a plan of the Common Sewers of the City of London, communicated by Rufus King Esquire our late Minister at the Court of Saint James." The board orders that it be referred to the com. of health, and that the mayor be requested "to express the thanks of the board to Mr. King for his communication."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 426.

31 "The lovers of Natural History will find a rich repast by visiting Mr Savage's Museum in Greenwich-street, where a large collection of quadrupeds, birds . . . and the natural production of Cayenne on the coast of Guiana, is just opened for exhibition. . . ."—*Daily Adv.*, D 31, 1803. See My 26, 1810.

" A report of the patients "admitted into and discharged from the New-York Hospital" from Jan. 31, 1795, to date—nine years lacking one month—shows a total of 4,760. The "Discharged" are tabulated thus: "Cured . . . 3212, Relieved . . . 455, Sent to Almshouse . . . 71, Disorderly . . . 123, Eloped . . . 275, Died . . . 608." Far the largest number (1,154) were afflicted with syphilis, 616 with ulcers, 464 with fevers.—*Account N. Y. Hosp.* (1804), 62–64.

1804

— From this year until 1806, the Lewis and Clarke expedition explored the United States from the Mississippi to the mouth of the Columbia.—Winsor, VII: 556–58, and authorities there cited.

— In this year, John Trumbull returned to New York from a trip abroad, and established himself in "a large house, corner of Pine Street and Broadway." At this time he stood at the head of his profession in the United States. He painted many prominent citizens of the period and most of the contemporary governors and mayors of New York.—Dunlap, *Hist. of Arts of Design* (Goodspeed ed.), II: 50. In 1808 (*q. v.*), he left the city again for Europe.

— About this time, the first Congregational church in New York was formed. The services were established by Rev. John Townly "in an old frame building then standing on Warren street, just out of Broadway." About 1809, this congregation moved to a building which they had erected on Elizabeth St. between Walker and Hester Sts. Within four or five years, the church was sold to the Asbury coloured Methodists, and the congregation disbanded.—Greenleaf, *Hist. of the Churches*, 352–53.

— About this year, Archibald Gracie erected his house at the corner of Bridge and State Sts., on ground which in 1644 belonged to Tryntie Jonas, the midwife.—*Liber Deeds*, CXX: 200; *Liber GG:* 90 (Albany); L. M. R. K., III: 949. For history of this site see Key to Castello Plan, II: 269–70, and descrip. of Pl. 56, I: 426–27.

— In this year, Rev. George Strebeck, minister of the English Lutheran Church of Zion (see Je 25, 1797), applied for admission into the Episcopal church, and, a year later, with some of the members of his congregation, organized St. Stephen's Episcopal Church.—Kretzmann, *The Oldest Lutheran Church in Am.*, 31. Its church was built in 1805 at the cor. of Broome and Christie Sts.—*Daily Adv.*, My 9, 1805; Greenleaf, 73. 1804 —

— The chronological record of progress in building the city hall, for 1804 and for each year thereafter, is summarized at the beginning of each year in succession.

The record for 1804 shows steady progress in construction. On March 28, McComb reported that he thought it best to give up the quarry at Newark, and on May 2 the committee gave him an order to dispose of it, which he proceeded to execute. On May 14, by direction of the committee, he went again to Stockbridge, to facilitate getting the marble down. He recorded in his diary that he "found there was a new quarry discovered on the Columbia turnpike about 25 miles from Hudson of a good, white, durable stone, and they are now working a new State Quarry at Noble Town 14 miles from Hudson on the Columbia Turnpike." There was no effort to buy, however, his object in noting it being evidently in view of possible future need. He found that Johnson & Stevens had 3 teams of their own and had engaged 17 others to cart the marble to the landing (evidently at Hudson), and they began with them the day after he arrived.

On June 9, the first consignment of marble for the city hall reached New York, about 40 or 50 tons, and was delivered on the 11th at the city hall. On July 12, McComb wrote Johnson & Stevens: "Several stone have come which does [*sic*] not suit us as to color, being much to [*sic*] dark for the sample."

In September, he went to Stockbridge to oversee the work there, and recorded in his diary, "The Bridges on the Road & turnpike are very bad, & the Directors of the Turnpike threaten to prosecute them [Johnson & Stevens] if they damage their bridges—to encourage them I gave Ten dolls toward strengthening them." On his return he made note of a possible supply of marble "near Alford Burying ground," and at "Sheffield 26 miles from Hudson," but, again, no plan developed to buy marble there.

On Sept. 24, the common council received and referred to the building committee a communication from a Mr. La Carriere "respecting defects in the building of the new City hall."—*M. C. C.* 1784–1831), III: 607. On Oct. 2, this appeared in the *N. Y. Eve. Post.* It was the second pointed criticism of McComb and his methods, a communication a column long, addressed "To the Citizens of New York," and headed "Extract of sundry observations respecting the building of the new City Hall, made by a French architect, the 22d of September, 1804." Signed "La Carriere, Ingineer and Architect," it was an essay on correct building methods, beginning: "In the execution of large Public Buildings, the most important and most difficult task is their solidity," and, referring to the city hall, "That edifice is constructing contrary to all the rules of architecture and masonry; and to whomsoever the blame may be imputed, the fact is, that the building is entirely deficient in the quality as well as in the choice and working of the materials; in their use and application." This general criticism was elaborated in detail; the composition of the mortar and the binding together of the walls, he said would threaten disaster. "The veneering in front of these pieces of marble, may be considered as inlaid pieces of cabinet work, which one day or other must detach themselves from the incoherent pebbles and mortar behind," etc. "The back pieces of the walls are not better bound than those of marble above mentioned, though upon their being a great deal cheaper it was not to be expected that their dimensions would partake of the same ill-judged parsimony. . . . It is highly absurd to use timber in the ground floor of such a large edifice, instead of brick vaults, for reasons too long to be here enumerated," etc. And "It appears to me upon the whole that the direction of the works does not exhibit that competent knowledge of *stereotomy*, so indispensable to carry on the constructing of such an edifice, but merely the common routine followed in erecting cellar walls and ordinary brick houses," etc.; "the Corporation ought to have the works inspected by impartial and thoroughbred artists, to stop the present evil, if the same be found to exist, and then give proper directions for the future, and thereby save immense sums of money, as well as the disgrace to the city, which cannot fail to attend a continuance of so many defects."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, O 2, 1804. There is a copy of these "observations" among the *Van Zandt Papers* in N. Y. P. L.

1804 — The building committee made the following reference to the communication in its report to the common council on Nov. 29 (*M. C. C.*, 1784–1831, III: 634–36, which was published in the *Daily Adv.* of Dec. 7, and the *Herald* of Dec. 8): "Before closing this report, the Committee beg leave to state, that they have perused a communication in relation to the new hall, made to the board by a Mr. La Carriere and which has lately made its appearance in the public papers the Committee hope that this person has been actuated by upright motives and not been led astray by any Sinister views, in discovering so much apparent Zeal for the public interest but unfortunately for Mr. La Carriere the Committee have been able to obtain correct information on all the important objections he has thought proper to advance and they fully assure the board they are founded in Error and are totally groundless."

In a "defence against the report," published in the *Am. Citizen* of Dec. 14, Mr. "A. Lacarriere" addressed the chairman of the committee, aiming to justify his motives. He asked, "How has it happened that you have not thought proper also to insinuate that Mr. Nicholas Chester was 'actuated by sinister views' when he appeared in the papers in a communication on the same subject and not only enforced all my objections, but added others of his own? Mr. Chester treated those concerned in superintending the building far more cavalierly than I, yet has he been permitted entirely to escape mention, while I am held up to the public as a man whose motives are suspicious . . . the defects I have pointed out have been found to exist by many impartsal [*sic*] persons both previous and after my publication. . . . my governing motives in making the communication I did, was my love for the arts and a reluctance to behold the injurious consequences of committing them to the hands of the unskillful," etc.

No further official notice was taken of these criticisms, the committee evidently resting satisfied with its report of Nov. 29 (already mentioned), which the common council had ordered to be published, and in which they had made the statement that "The persons acting under their appointment, have performed the various duties assigned them with full satisfaction to the Committee, and with fidelity to the public." This report, in the main, had reference to the condition of the work, including the financial status, throughout the season just closed. Heavy snowfalls and bad roads had prevented for a time the working of the quarry and the transportation of marble; there was difficulty in procuring a sufficient number of stone-cutters, and "in anticipation of the coming winter a large quantity of marble is on hand sufficient to employ 25 to 30 stone-cutters until Spring, which will enable the masons to carry up the building to the head of the first windows," etc.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 634. The masons had been discharged and the walls covered for the winter on Nov. 17.—*McComb's Diary.*

On Nov. 19 (*q. v.*), the first appeal came to the common council from an outside body for use of a room in the new city hall on the completion of the building. This was made by the Am. Academy of Arts. The request was granted.

On Dec. 3, the board ordered that the city inspector be directed to procure "a Carpet and two large grates for the Court room in the City hall and also a Carpet for the Common Council chamber."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 640.

During 1804, the common council ordered the following advances made to the building committee: Feb. 6, $2,000; Mar. 19, $2,000; Apr. 30, $2,000; May 28, $2,000; June 25, $2,000; July 10, $1,500; July 23, $3,000; Aug. 20, $3,000; Oct. 8, $3,000; Nov. 5, $3,000; Nov. 29, $768.95 and $4,000; total, $27,768.95.—*Ibid.*, III: 460, 478, 507, 532, 554, 568, 574, 593, 616, 626, 635, 639.

Jan. 2 Gen. Theodorus Bailey is appointed postmaster of New York, succeeding Josias Ten Eyck, who held the office for a year. Bailey removed the post-office from Broadway to a house which he had purchased at 29 William St.—Stone, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, Appendix IV, p. 20; *Liber Deeds*, C 11: 451 (New York). See also Booth, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, 655. The post-office remained here until 1825. The site is now covered by the Lord's Court Building—L. M. R. K., III: 974.

3 The common council resolves that the street com'r report "a plan on paper for new streets hereafter to be laid out and opened," in lieu of such as have been laid out by individuals without the board's consent; also "what grounds ought to be retained or procured by the Common Council for military parades pleasure grounds or other public uses or for ornamenting the City in its future growth and extension. To the end that the Common Council may adopt the same for their future government and for the direction of individuals in laying out and disposing of the property." Jan. 3

Also, "that the Counsel of the Board be requested to give his advice and instructions to the Street Commissioner in relation to the foregoing matters, and how far Legislative aid, or interference may be necessary in the accomplishment thereof and in drafting the necessary petitions and acts to be presented to the Legislature relative thereto."

Additional resolutions require the street com'r to report what streets have been opened without consent and ought to be shut up, what buildings on such streets ought to be removed, and what streets may be improved by straightening, widening, or extending. These improvements may be made as provided by the first section of the act of the legislature for regulating the buildings, streets, wharves, and slips in the city of New York, passed April 3, 1801.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 434–36. This resulted in the Commissioners' Plan of 1811 (*q. v.*), which marked the beginning of the modern city. See Mr 19. See also *infra.*

" The common council directs the street com'r to apply to Jos. F. Mangin for "the field book which by his contract he was to furnish to the Common Council with the map of the City made by him" (see N 13 and D 11, 1797); also that Mangin be required "to insert as far as is practicable on the large map made for and furnished to the Common Council the descriptions and specifications which he contracted to do by his agreement" of Dec. 11, 1797 (*q. v.*).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 436.

" The common council appoints a committee "to determine upon the propriety of ordering a new map to be made of the ground bordering on the East & North rivers, of laying out Streets, and regulating the permanent line of the same."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 437.

9 An anonymous writer, signing himself "Non quis sed quid," urges De Witt Clinton to promote the following improvements:

"a Society, consisting of Shopkeepers, Mechanics, Tavern and Boarding house keepers, for the prevention—or rather the detection & prosecution of Swindlers and cheats . . .

"Stands of Hackney Coaches, numbered and regulated as they are in London, Dublin & the principal towns in Britain.—Boston, greatly inferior in population and extent, to this City, has long proved their great conveniency.

"Direction Boards at the Corner of every Street, of their names, for the assistance of Strangers &c."—*Letters to De Witt Clinton (MS.)*, II: 57, in Columbia Univ. Library.

10 In accordance with notice previously given, a general meeting of Republicans is held at the Union Hotel to "take into consideration measures to promote their political and social interests," and "a pretty numerous collection, both of Clintonians and Burrites" is present. The Clintonians submit the following resolutions:

"1st. That every person qualified to vote for the most popular branch of the legislature should be entitled to vote for charter officers.

"2d. That the election should be by ballot.

"3d. That the election for charter officers should be held at the same time and place with the election of members of the legislature.

"4th. That no elector should vote out of the ward in which he resided.

"5th. That there should be two inspectors of the election appointed, who should be sworn, whose return should be final and conclusive.

"6th. That after receiving the return of the inspectors, the common council should not, under any pretext whatever, interfere to set aside the election." The first five resolutions were approved, but the last was "struck out." After this, the Burrites proposed that the three following resolutions be added:

"1. That the office of mayor of the city of New York should be elective annually, in the same manner as that of alderman, and that he should have a fixed salary in lieu of all perquisites.

"2. That the offices of clerk of the common council and clerk of the city and county of New-York, should be separate and distinct offices, and that the common council should have the power of appointing their own clerk.

"3. That the licensing of carmen, grocers, &c. should be appointed by the common council, and not by the mayor alone."

1804 Jan. 10 After an animated debate these were referred to a committee of 63.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 11 and 12, 1804. See also *Morn. Chron.*, Ja 12, 1804. See Ja 31.

12 With the issue of this date, the title of the *Commercial Advertiser* is changed to *New-York Commercial Advertiser*.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 392. See O 2, 1809.

" Members of Trinity Church submit a memorial to the vestry, requesting that a new church be built south and west of St. Paul's Church. Consideration is deferred.—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). See, however, F 9, and Je 22.

It is also resolved "that the building Committee take measures for roofing the New Church [St. John's] with such materials as they may think proper."—*Ibid.*

16 The common council passes a resolution offering extended terms to purchasers of lots in the Common Lands. A committee report shows: "That in the year 1796 the Corporation ordered a sale of part of their Common Lands, the condition of sale was, that each purchaser should be entitled to the Lease of the adjoining Lot for 21 years at the price of £4 on the middle road and £6 per annum on the post road. These Leases have none of them been executed, and many of the Lots remain uncultivated owing principally to the shortness of the unexpired term. As it is desirable that all vacant ground in the vicinity of the City should be under improvement, and in a state of cultivation both for use, ornament, and health, and, for the encouragement of the purchasers to improve the leased Lots, your Committee are of opinion it would be proper to extend the Leases." In conformity to this opinion, they offered the resolution which the board passed.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 447.

" On May 16, 1803, the common council directed the city chamberlain to keep city funds in the Bank of New York and not elsewhere. Now the proposal is made that, as the city owns one twentieth of the stock of the Manhattan Co., the transfer of the city's deposits to the Bank of the Manhattan Co. "will much enhance the dividends of the said Company, and consequently increase the revenues" of the city. A resolution to this effect was voted down.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 447–48. See, however, D 3.

The common council authorises the city chamberlain to receive "the dividends already declared and now payable" on the stock in that company owned by the city.—*Ibid.*, III: 449.

A resolution was likewise voted down that a committee be appointed to enquire and report "on the expediency of selling the stock" owned by the city in the Manhattan Co., and that such appointment "be kept secret."—*Ibid.*, III: 449.

18 The trustees of the First Presbyterian Church resolve "That no Grave in future be opened in the Cemetry [*sic*] of the Brick Church till the farther order of this Board."—*Proc. of the Trustees* (*MS.*), Vol. II.

23 An assessment for regulating the upper part of Broadway is presented to the common council, and recommitted to the assessors for their review.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 451.

" The common council approves and orders transmitted to the legislature the draft of a petition (prepared in response to the order of Dec. 1, 1803, *q.v.*) "to reconvey to this board a piece of ground being part of the Commons and situate near the junction of the Post and Bloomingdale roads which had been granted to the State for the purpose of erecting buildings thereon for the reception of arms and military stores and has never been applied to that use."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 451.

" The common council orders that the comptroller be directed to apply to the legislature "for the payment of the sum of $3000 expended by this board for the Marine Hospital."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 451–52.

30 The recorder informs the common council that, at a meeting of the president and directors of the Manhattan Co., he moved a resolution that the president be directed to pay the $6,800 reported to be proper compensation for injuries done to the streets by laying conduit pipes, but that the resolution was rejected.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 453.

" The common council orders that the clerk make an affidavit "of the Service of Papers upon the Manhattan Company respecting the application to the Supreme Court to compensate the injury sustained by laying the conduit pipes of that Company through the public streets."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 454.

" The street com'r reports, in response to the order of Dec. 9, 1803 (*q.v.*), that the highways through the Harlem Commons "may be considerably shortened and improved," and he recommends the following regulation for that purpose, which is adopted by the common council: "Beginning on the road that leads to Hellgate Ferry at the distance of 7 chains and 25 links west from the East boundary line of Haerlem Commons, at which point the present great post road to the City should be made to intersect; that from this point the post road should be extended northwardly paralel with the said boundary line until it intersects the post road near the Seven mile stone. Jan. 30

"That the Bloomingdale road should begin at the place where the new road will intersect the old one, and from thence be extended westwardly until it intersects the present Bloomingdale road at a place about three chains east from the boundary line between the New York and Harlaem Commons."

He further recommends "that the post road should be of the width of 100 feet and that the Bloomingdale road should be of the width of 66 feet."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 455.

" The common council orders that the committee, appointed on Dec. 19, 1803, respecting the public property near the Battery, prepare and report the draft of a petition to the legislature "to lease the whole of the said property including the Government House in perpetuity."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 455–56. On Feb. 6, the draft was approved and ordered to be transmitted, bearing the seal of the city, to the legislature.—*Ibid.*, III: 459. On Mar. 19, the board resolved that the mayor be requested "to write to the Members of the Legislature from this City respecting the memorial sent to the Legislature . . . urging them to have a Law passed to authorize the Comptroller to grant to this board a Lease for the same in perpetuity."—*Ibid.*, III: 478. See, further, D 17.

" In spite of the "inaccuracies" found in the Goerck-Mangin map (see N 28, 1803), Mangin is retained in the city's employ. On this day he is paid $51.04 for surveying.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 457. On June 25, $100.50.—*Ibid.*, 554. On Oct. 29, $184.—*Ibid.*, 623. See, further, Ja 14, 1805.

" John Jacob Astor advertises: "To be let, For 1 or more years, that beautiful and highly improved piece of land, with the house and other improvements thereon, situated in the Bowery-lane, at present occupied by Mr. Jacob Sperry. The land contains about 3 acres, on which is a great variety of fruit of the best quality, a hot-house, etc. and is in every respect well calculated for a gardener, or a summer residence."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Ja 30, 1804. This advertisement, which ran through the issue of March 15, shows that an error was made in L. M. R. K., III: 981, which states that Delacroix opened his third Vauxhall here in 1803. *Cf.* Jl 4, 1803. According to Valentine, Astor acquired this property of Jacob Sperry in 1803 for £9,000 ($45,000).—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1856), 470; *ibid.* (1866), 586. Sperry had owned the place as early as 1782, and conducted it for the cultivation and sale of "Garden-Seeds, Flower-Seeds and garden peas, flower plants, green house plants, and bolbos roots . . ."—*Royal Gaz.*, Mr 2, 1782; *N. Y. Gas. & Gen. Adv.*, Ja 20, 1800. For further information regarding Sperry, see the *Manuals*, above cited.

This garden was situated "near the 2-mile stone," or, on the modern map, south of Astor Place, between Fourth Ave. and Broadway. Astor gave a 21-year lease to Joseph Delacroix, and "Mr. Delacroix moved the green house broad side on the Bowery, and converted it into a saloon. . . ."—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1856), 470. On the grounds, on Je 25, 1805 (*q.v.*), he opened his third Vauxhall. For many years thereafter, it was a famous summer garden. Lafayette Place, in 1825, was cut through it; and, on its site, in 1854, the Astor Library was erected. See L. M. R. K., III: 981, 956. See, further, Ap 20, 1805.

31 The Republicans hold another meeting (see Ja 10) to discuss the need of revising the city charter. The committee appointed on Jan. 10 (*q.v.*) reports that it has transmitted a petition to the legislature, omitting the suggested resolutions regarding the mayor. This causes considerable debate, in which "those who opposed these resolutions were heard by their adversaries with silence and attention; but when any person rose to advocate the principles contained in these resolutions, there was a constant noise and tumultuous opposition made by their opponents." Finally, a resolution that the office of mayor be elective was offered, but the Clintonians, by means of trickery it is said, declared it lost.—*Morn. Chron.*, Ja 31 and F 2, 1804. Another paper describes this

1804 Jan. 31 as a meeting of the "Democratic Mob," and says that it "exhibited the discord, the tumult, the zeal and the fury of a Parisian mob."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, F 1, 1804.

Feb. 6 "The memorial of the general committee, in behalf of the citizens of the city of New-York, praying for the extension of the elective franchise, in relation to the choice of charter officers, and for other improvements in the charter of the said city" (see Ja 10 and 31) is read in the assembly and referred to a committee.—*Assemb. Jour.*, 27th sess., 39. On Feb. 8, the committee reported "that the grievances therein complained of call for legislative redress," and a bill was introduced "relative to the election of charter officers in the city of New-York."—*Ibid.*, 27th sess., 47. The common council presented a remonstrance against the proposed amendments on Feb. 13 (*ibid.*, 27th sess., 64), but in spite of this the bill was passed by the legislature (see Ap 5).

" By a vote of ten to seven, the common council resolves that the remonstrance against alterations in the city charter adopted on Jan. 27, 1803 (*q.v.*) be renewed and transmitted to the legislature. —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 459.

" The common council adopts a petition to the legislature asking for a lease in perpetuity of the government house and the adjoining grounds (see D 19 and 23, 1803).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 459. This petition reviews the history of the government house—the law authorising its erection (see Mr 16, 1790), its use by state governors until the removal of the capital to Albany, and its later occupancy as a tavern (see My 5, 1798) and a custom-house (see My 1, 1799). The board also states "that certain individuals, during the late epidemic have not only caused a large building to be erected on the grounds adjoining which they now occupy, but actually claim the same to their private use for a term of years under the authority of the commissary of military stores. . . . that your petitioners cannot conceive upon what principle the commissary of military stores has undertaken this agency, unless it be because he has chosen to appropriate the term arsenal or military store, to a small frame building, on the edge of the premises, in which a few pieces of ordnance are kept as convenient to the battery, the usual place of parade . . .

"That considering the latter disposition of the said grounds as a violation of the said first mentioned act, as injurious to the health of the city, by impeding a free current of air through a part of the town in which the streets are narrow and liable to an epidemical influence, and as interfering much with these improvements which the common council had adopted to ornament that part of the city which is appointed as a public walk for the recreation of its inhabitants—your petitioners pray the aid of your honorable body in the premises, and that the attorney general may be directed to take measures for the removal of the said incumbrances.

"And your petitioners beg leave further to represent that the house, while occupied as a custom-house must rapidly go to ruin and waste and thus diminish the public revenue. And as your petitioners are solicitous that those grounds should be ornamented and opened, so as to form an additional public walk, and that the Mayor, as its first Magistrate, should have a public residence suited to the dignity of his offiec [*sic*].—Your petitioners pray that the Comptroller or such officer as your honorable body may appoint for that purpose, be directed to lease the house and ground to your petitioners in perpetuity, subject to an annual rent equal in value to the sum now paid for the house and stable, and subject to such restrictions as are contained in the first above-mentioned act."—*Chronicle Express*, F 23, 1804 (in the archives of the Am. Institute, New York). See Mr 19.

9 Trinity vestry directs its committee of leases to dispose of "the Lots on Hudson square North and South of S[t] Johns Church [see S 8, 1803] at public auction on Lease for 99 years on the same terms as the last lots were sold in the said square; also that they sell in fee simple four Lots in Beech [*sic*] and Hubert Street under restrictions that any buildings to be erected thereon must be of Brick or stone and covered with tile or slate and not to be made use of for carrying on the business of a Tallow Chandler, Starch-maker, or Blacksmith."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). See Ag 27.

"Resolved that M[r] Watts, M[r] LeRoy and M[r] Bayard be a Committee to purchase a proper situation for building a new Church."—*Ibid.* See, further, F 18. The church here projected became Grace Church.

10 The Park Theatre is sold at public auction, agreeably to an order of the Court of Chancery. "The original cost of this building was 130,500 dollars, and amounted with interest to the first of May 1803, to 173,792 dolls. 90 cts. When the plan of erecting the theatre was originated, a subscription was opened to carry it into effect, 100 shares of 375 dollars each, were accordingly subscribed, which were subsequently extended to 120 shares.—But in the progress of the building the whole amount was consumed, and further sums loaned to the committee of stock holders by gentlemen who were desirous to see it completed. Feb. 10

"The Theatre was purchased yesterday [Feb. 10] by a company of thirty one gentlemen, for 43,000 dollars.

"The amount of sale, we understand, goes in the first instance, to discharge a mortgage given for the ground on which it is erected, which with interest to the 1[st] of May 1803 amounted to 13,265 dollars. The surplus money, after satisfying the mortgage, is to be deposited in the Bank of New-york, subject to the Chancellor's decision. It is conjectured, that it will be appropriated to discharge the voluntary loans above mentioned—though many of the original stockholders questioned that priority of claim. The purchase will doubtless be a very advantageous speculation for the gentlemen concerned as the Theatre in its present unfinished state brings in an average rent of 3500 dollars. We trust that the comparatively trifling sum necessary to finish the building in a style of suitable elegance and accommodation will now be supplied and that the present manager [William Dunlap] who in defiance of many difficulties, has conducted the affairs of the theatre so respectably, will be placed in a situation that will enable him to meet the wishes of the public, and to derive from his efforts, satisfaction and emolument."—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*, F 11, 1804. "The new proprietors appointed a committee to manage the property, with full powers to lease."—Dunlap, *Hist. of the Am. Theatre* (1832), 322–23. The theatre was sold again in 1806 (*q.v.*, Ap 23). See also My 30, 1804.

15 Thos. Browne, the chief engineer, makes a report to the common council which shows, in part, that there are 1,767 public buckets deposited in the different engine-houses; that "the floating Engine [see N 14, 1803] is now ready for use," that it is "necessary for a Company to be appointed to take charge of her," and "a proper house Should be built to keep her in as she now lies exposed to all kinds of weather," the "most proper place" being "at the foot of Roosevelt Street, it being vacant property belonging to the Corporation."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 466. On Feb. 20, the board directed that Mr. Carmer "cause a suitable House to be erected on piles for the safe keeping of the floating Engines" at such place as the committee of repairs and the chief engineer shall deem most proper, and that the chief engineer report to the board such suitable men and the number necessary "to form a Company of Firemen to manage the said Engine."—*Ibid.*, III: 467. See also *ibid.*, III: 549, 562, 588; and, regarding the utility of floating engines, see D 24.

" The common council adopts an alteration in sec. 20 of the ordinance respecting nuisances, on the subject of burying the dead. —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 462–63.

" The common council passes an ordinance to prevent goats "running at large."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 464. *Cf.* 1633; Mr 10, 1648; N 5, 1655; and see Index under "Hogs and Goats." The prohibition heretofore has been principally against hogs.

18 "The Committee appointed to procure a Lot for the purpose of building a Church, reported that a Committee from the Lutheran Congregation had made them an offer of their property in Broad way, upon a perpetual lease, the consideration of which report was postponed."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). See, further, My 10 and Je 14.

27 Col. Willett having proposed that a ferry be established from his wharf at Corlaer's Hook to the opposite shore on Long Island, as a means of improving property in his neighbourhood, the common council directs the comptroller to make a lease to him of such ferry "for six years without rent upon Condition of his making the necessary wharves and ferry stairs on both sides of the river and restoring them to the Corporation in good order at the end of that period." It is believed "that two large boats to carry horses cattle and bulky articles and two smaller ones for passengers would be sufficient at present, . . ."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 470–71.

This was the beginning of the Corlaer's Hook Ferry.—L. M. R. K., III: 942. It appears to have been put into operation soon, as, on May 14, payment of $300 was made for "two large ferry-boats," and, on July 2, $500 "for two boats made for the new Ferry."—*Ibid.*, III: 517, 563. See, further, *ibid.*, III: 594, 599–

1804 F 27 600, 681; and, regarding boats, etc., see *ibid.*, III: 568, 574, 581, 616, 620, 623.

Mar. 5 The common council refers to the street com'r a petition of Geo. Schmeltzel and others "that the course of Bestavens Killitie may be directed to run through Village Street."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 472.

9 The Grove Theatre in Bedlow (Madison) St. is opened.—*Daily Adv.*, Mr 9, 1804. For notices of other entertainments at this theatre, see *ibid.*, Ap 4, 7, 12, My 17, 1804; *Com. Adv.*, Ap 19, 1804. The theatre closed about July 1, 1805.—Brown, *Hist. of N. Y. Stage*, I: 70.

13 "A Clintonian" writes: "I am a great Friend to the old Clinton Family, and I do now believe that you are all going wrong. If the Charter of the City and the Merchants Bank are destroyd I do believe the ferment it will occasion will turn the election.—the old Gov^r *ought not* to have *declind.* little Aaron will undoubtedly get in without much good management, and the destruction of the Bank is a very impolitic measure."—*Letters to De Witt Clinton* (*MS.*), II: 64.

" "Ordered that the Committee of Leases ascertain the probable expence of putting a brick wall round S^t Paul's Church yard and a brick wall on the south side of Trinity Church yard and of flaging [*sic*] the walk along the whole front of said Church yard."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*); descrip. of A. Pl. 12-a, III: 871–72. See My 10.

19 The common council refers to a committee a petition of Caleb Boyle (see Jl 11, 1803) "to be employed to paint a portrait of Governor Jay."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 476. On March 26, the board confirmed the committee's report that "it would be proper to procure a likeness of M^r Jay to be executed by M^r Boyle provided it shall prove a good likeness and the Common Council shall be satisfied with the painting."—*Ibid.*, III: 480. (See also Jl 10.) On Nov. 29, however, the board decided "that the portrait of the late Governor Jay made by M^r Boyle is not such as meets the ideas of the Board, and therefore that they will not purchase it." The board ordered "that the Clerk furnish M^r Boyle with a copy of this resolution and present him the sum of $50 for his trouble."—*Ibid.*, III: 632. In an undated letter addressed to the common council, Boyle said that he "as he presumes Compleatly Succeeded in preserving the likeness and finishing the head equal to the Original by Stewart." The "background Scenery being altogether fanciful can readily be altered Should faults Susceptible of amendment be pointed out." He asks for "Moderate Compensation," and adds, "that the bad light in which the painting is at present placed, the want of a frame while Standing So nigh those very Elegantly framed Cause it to appear Comparatively to a very great disadvantage."—From the original letter in metal file No. 22, city clerk's record-room.

" The common council refers to a committee a communication from Dr. Hosack "respecting a Botanic Garden."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 476. The committee reported on June 25 (*q. v.*).

" The common council receives and refers "to the Aldermen of the several wards" a communication from the street commissioner together with a plan of the city.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 477. This report was probably one of the steps which led finally to the laying out a street plan for the whole of Manhattan Island. See, further, Ja 14, 1805.

" The common council requests Mayor Clinton "to write to the Members of the Legislature from this City respecting the memorial sent to the Legislature from this Board relative to the Government house and grounds thereunto belonging [see F 6] urging them to have a Law passed to authorize the Comptroller to grant to this board a Lease for the same in perpetuity."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 478. Clinton wrote on March 20, saying in part: "The advantages to the State which will result from the measure are obvious. The House will never be used in future for a Governm^t House. It is now going so rapidly to decay and ruin that all the rent received for some years back will be insufficient to put it in a state of repair. A Custom House will probably be built in a few years by the United States when the present building unless repaired at an enormous expence will be totally unproductive. If it is let to the Corporation the State will receive a certain income the House will be kept in good repair the beauty and health of the City will encrease by a proper improvement of the adjoining Grounds and our Citizens will generally feel gratified by a measure so conducive to the ornament and safety of the City."—*De Witt Clinton Letter Books* (*MS*), I: 244–45. See Mr 31.

Mar. 28 Stephen Gould & Co. establish a semi-weekly called *The Corrector*. This was edited by "Toby Tickler, Esq.," was of quarto size, and was published primarily in the interest of the Burr faction. The last issue located is that of April 26, 1804.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 395.

31 John Woodworth, attorney-general, makes a report to the assembly on the common council's petition in regard to the government house (see F 6). He agrees that "some disposition different from the present is expedient," and suggests that the state either sell the premises to the city at a fair price or lease them, "not in perpetuity, but for a term of years at a reasonable rent," on condition that the city officials "make all necessary repairs at their own expence, during the continuance of the term." The report is referred to a committee.—*Assemb. Jour.*, 27th sess., 269–71. For the committee's report, see Ap 6.

Apr. — At about this time, A. P. A. Maulouin established a tri-weekly entitled *Moniteur Français*. It was a general newspaper of quarto size printed entirely in French except for a few English advertisements. Only one issue, that of Nov. 29, 1804, has been located.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 462.

1 A "Plan of the Corporation Ground from the Park to Chamber Street," surveyed and signed by "Joseph f^r Mangin," bears this date. It shows the ground plan and position of the buildings in the Park, and the surrounding streets. The plan is inscribed "Acc[ession] No. 121," in the files of the bureau of engineering, division of design (the former "Bureau of Design and Survey"), in Municipal B'ld'g.

3 The common council orders that the committee on repairs cause curb-stones to be substituted for "the timber which has been laid round the park for the purpose of supporting the side walk," which "has become rotten and unable to sustain the earth which in consequence thereof is becoming gullied."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 486. On April 9, the board advanced $300 to this committee "for repairs at the Park."—*Ibid.*, III: 494.

" The common council appoints the street com'r and comptroller a committee "to inquire and report to this board the most proper mode of filling in the Collect."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 489. See Ap 4, My 12, Jl 11, D 12, 1803. See, further, D 31, 1804; Mr 25, 1805.

5 By act of the legislature, the right to vote in New York City is extended to male citizens of 21 "who shall have resided in the said city for the space of six months [it was formerly three months] preceding said election, and shall during that time have rented a tenement of the yearly value of twenty-five dollars [formerly $50], and have paid any taxes."

Also, more stringent regulations of elections are made. Election inspectors are required, under oath or affirmation, to act "honestly, faithfully and impartially." Before the opening of the polls the following proclamation has to be made three times: "Hear ye! hear ye! hear ye! the poll of this election is opened, and all manner of persons attending the same are strictly charged and commanded, by the authority and in the name of the people of this state, to keep the peace thereof during their attendance at this election, upon pain of imprisonment." Such imprisonment is in no case to continue beyond "six hours after the canvass of such election shall be finished."

Polls are to be open "only between the rising and setting of the sun," and the opening hour must not be later than 10.

The ballot "shall be a paper ticket, containing the name of a person for alderman, and the name of a person for assistant" of the given ward; also "the name of such other officer or officers as shall be to be chosen in the ward . . . or such and so many of them respectively as he [the voter] shall think proper to vote for, severally written on the same paper ticket." The "said paper ticket shall be so folded or closed as to conceal the writing thereon," and the inspector receiving the same "shall cause the name of the elector to be entered in the poll list by the clerk and shall cause the ballot, without suffering the same to be inspected, to be put into a box to be provided for the purpose, with a sufficient lock thereto."

In case any one shall challenge a voter as "unqualified for the purpose," the latter may cast his vote only after testifying to his qualifications under oath.

After "finally closing the poll" (the election may take place "for two days successively, including the first"), the inspectors first count the "ballots unopened," to make sure the number does not "exceed the number of electors contained in the poll list." In

1804 Apr. 5 case it does, the inspectors are called upon to "draw out and destroy unopened so many of the said ballots as shall amount to the excess." The canvass of the ballots must be completed "on the day subsequent to the closing of the poll or sooner," and a certified return made to the city clerk.

A penalty of $500 is prescribed in the case of a person who "shall by bribery, menace, or other corrupt means . . . directly or indirectly attempt to influence any elector of this city in giving his vote or ballot, or deter him from giving the same."

In order that elections may not be subject to interference, it is prescribed that the militia may not be ordered "to appear or exercise on any day during any election;" also that, on such a day, no "officer or minister of justice may serve any civil process . . . on any person entitled to vote."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1804), chap. 62. The law was passed in spite of the objections of the council of revision.—*Assemb. Jour.*, 27th sess., 287, 294–95; *Senate Jour.*, 27th sess. Commenting on this fact, a newspaper said:

"The whole strength of the prevailing party appears to have been brought to bear on this question in obsequious obedience to the commands of His High Mightiness [De Witt Clinton] who presides over our City. The pretended republicans of the day bow with submission to the arbitrary dictates of this pride-swollen chieftain; in this consists the essence of that independence of sentiment to which they make such an everlasting prattling. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 10, 1804. For a collection of contemporary references to the struggle for this charter revision, see N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1885), 297–364.

6 The committee to which was referred the attorney-general's report on the common council's petition for a lease of the government house informs the assembly that "it appears to your committee, from an enquiry into the present situation of said building, it will shortly stand in need of considerable repairs; that it is not probable said buildings will hereafter be wanted for any public purpose by this state, and that it may be expected said building will be more productive to this state, if leased for a term of years to the said applicants, than if left in its present situation; but as the present session of the legislature is very near a close, your Committee are of opinion, that it will be advisable to postpone the consideration of this subject until the next meeting of the legislature."—*Assemb. Jour.*, 27th sess., 313. See D 17.

" "The German Society of the City of New York" is incorporated for the purpose of assisting German immigrants. The charter is to run to 1825.—*Laws of N. Y.*, 1804, chap. 64; *The Picture of N. Y.* (1807), 125. The charter and by-laws, including a list of members, were published in 1808.—See copy in N. Y. P. L.

7 The legislature passes an act for the appointment of a court reporter by the justices of the supreme court. His duties shall be to report the cases decided by them and by the court for the trial of impeachments and correction of errors, and to cause such reports to be published after each term. His salary is to be $850; and he shall, at his own expense, deliver a number of copies of the printed reports to the secretary of state, sufficient to furnish one copy for the use of each of the courts of common pleas in the several counties of the state.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1804), chap. 68.

9 The common council passes another resolution (see Jl 18, 1803) that the board's counsel, Richard Harison, be requested to prepare a petition to Justice Kent for the appointment of persons to estimate and assess the damages which the city has sustained by the Manhattan Co.'s "having taken up the pavement and dug up the Streets in this City to place the conduit pipes . . ."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 493. On April 23, the board ordered that their attorney cause copies of this petition to be made, and, together with notice of its presentation to Justice Kent, to be served upon the president and directors of the Manhattan Co.—*Ibid.*, III: 503.

16 The Manhattan Co. having named a committee to meet a committee of the common council regarding damages to the streets (see Ap 9), the board appoints a committee for that purpose.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 494.

" The common council grants the petition of certain parents by relieving them of fines imposed upon them "in consequence of their Children playing in the Streets on a Sunday."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 495.

" The ferry from Catherine Slip to Brooklyn, called "the upper Ferry," is placed under the same regulations as the Fly Market ferry, which is called the "lower" ferry.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 495, 496. See, further, Ap 15, 1805.

Apr. 16 A committee of the common council recommends that the project of a "Tunnel, through Lispenards Meadow" be relinquished, and, instead, that "a Street at least One hundred feet wide be laid out through which a Canal of twenty five feet wide shall be immediately cut the sides of which to be built up with heavy timber." The report is confirmed.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 496–97, 505, 509, 515, 531. See Je 4; D 31.

" The common council directs the corporation counsel to give his opinion on the question "whether in case of a fire happening in the City it is lawful for a member of this board or of any of the Engineers for the purpose of suppressing or stopping the progress of a Fire to order any building to be pulled down. And how far in point of law such person would be justifiable in ordering the same."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 499.

23 The common council orders that the chief engineer "be directed to order one of the Fire Engines to be sent for the use of the Town of Harlaem."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 503, 622.

May — About this time, John Stevens constructed a steamboat which made several trips between Hoboken and New York, and had an ordinary speed of four miles an hour.—*Hist. Mag.*, 1st ser., III: 5; Dunbar, *Hist. of Travel in Am.*, 356. It was a small open boat propelled by a wheel at the stern.

4 "M. Jerome Bonaparte [see N 19, 1803] and his lady" arrive in New York "in their coach and six, followed by his surgeon and secretary in a curricle and four, attended by footmen, out-riders, etc. in a very handsome style." Monsieur and Madame Bonaparte took up their residence in Greenwich St., with "M. Manitault, late prefect of St. Domingo." Their suite engaged apartments "at Mrs. Kenzies."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, My 7, 1804, citing *Morning Chron.* See Je 25.

7 Thomas Moore, the Irish poet, writes to his mother on this day, on his arrival at New York from Bermuda: "the novelty of this strange place keeps me in a bustle of spirits and curiosity. The oddest things I have seen yet, however, are young Buonaparte and his bride [see My 4] . . . I go to the theatre this evening, and to a concert to-morrow evening. Such a place! such people! barren and secluded as poor Bermuda is, I think it a paradise to any spot in America that I have seen. If there is less barrenness of *soil* here, there is more than enough of barrenness in intellect, taste, and all in which *heart* is concerned."—Russell, *Memoirs, Journal & Correspondence of Thomas Moore*, I: 158–59. See My 11.

" The development of the shore front at Bloomingdale begins. The common council refers to the comptroller a petition of Jacob Harsen for a water grant opposite his ground there.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 507. On June 18, the board decided to make the grant, "for the purpose of erecting a Dock and making other improvements for a landing place," at the rate of six pence per foot for the first 50 years, and 25 cents per foot forever thereafter.—*Ibid.*, III: 547; Mott, *The N. Y. of Yesterday* (1908). Harsen applied for an additional grant on Aug. 20.—*Ibid.*, III: 589.

The grant to Harsen was followed by similar grants at Bloomingdale to James Striker on July 2 (*ibid.*, III: 558), and to Jacob Schieffelin on Aug. 6 (*ibid.*, III: 575, 585) on the same terms.

" The committees representing the Manhattan Co. and the common council agree upon three unbiased persons to fix the damages done by the company to the streets.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 507–8.

" The common council receives an application from the Tammany Soc. asking the board's concurrence in taking measures to celebrate, on May 12 (*q.v.*), "the cession of the Province of Louisiania and its dependencies to the United States." The board appoints a committee to confer with the society on the subject.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 509, 516.

" The street commissioner reports a suitable regulation to be made of Broadway "from the Stone Bridge to Prince Street, according to the profile thereof herewith submitted." (The profile is not now found with the report.) It is thus described: "beginning at the Stone Bridge at an elevation of ten feet above the level of low water, thence ascending to Prince Street with an ascent of one inch and three fourths of an inch on ten feet.

"This regulation is predicated on a late resolution of the Common council adopting the report of a Committee of which Alderman Van Zandt was chairman, recommending a Canal of 25 feet in breadth to be extended from the North River to the Collect, the bottom of which it is presumed is intended to be on a level with low water, throughout its extent."—From the original report

1804 May 7 in metal file No. 23, city clerk's record-room. The report is adopted by the common council.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 510, 571. See also My 28. Two remonstrances, dated June 28, 1804, and July 16, 1804, respectively, against the proposed regulation of Broadway are preserved in metal file No. 23, city clerk's record-room. Another remonstrance, without date, is in file No. 25. It is signed by Alex. Ross, John Cassedy, and others. This one avers that the street will become impassible in rainy weather (by the proposed regulation) "from Dr Livingston's to the northward, and from the Hospital to the southward."

" The common council appoints a committee "to inquire into the rights of the Corporation to the Soil as far as low-water mark on the Jersey Shore."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 512. See My 21.

9 Early this morning the state prison was discovered to be on fire, and in spite of the "active exertions of our citizens," the flames destroyed "the roof and the garret floor on the north wing, and the north part of the front, to within a few feet of the centre of the building." The damage is estimated at $15,000 or $20,000. The fire was caused by the prisoners.—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, My 9, 1804.

10 A citizen in a communication to one of the newspapers complains about "the present situation of the lamp-posts." He says: "From the manner in which the lamps are now suspended, the oil is continually dripping from them down on the posts, and these being situated on the edge of the side-walks, frequently obstruct the passengers and salute them with a daub composed of oil and dust, to the no small damage of coats and gowns. This inconvenience might be easily avoided by a different mode of fixing the lamps—for instance, instead of the present one, a bar of iron might run from the top of the post horizontally, (either into the street or laterally with it) 10 or 12 inches long, at the end of which may be fixed the square to receive the lamp, this would effectually remedy the evil, and facilitate the lighting by placing the ladder on the bar. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 10, 1804.

" Trinity vestry requires that "Mr Dominick procure Materials this Season, for building the Wall round St Paul's Church Yard."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*)., descrip. of A. Pl. 12-a, III: 871–72. See Jl 11, 1805.

It is also ordered "that the Committee of Leases have the Pond on the East Side of Mr Lispenard's Garden filled up."—*Ibid.*

And it is resolved that the "Committee for procuring a Lot for a Church, be authorized to treat with the Trustees of the Lutheran Congregation for their Lot in Broadway."—*Ibid.* See, further, Je 14.

11 Thomas Moore (see My 7) writes to his mother from "Aboard the Boston, Sandy Hook," saying in part: "The environs of New York are pretty, from the number of little fanciful wooden houses that are scattered, to the distance of six to eight miles round the city; but when one reflects upon the cause of this, and that these houses are the retreats of the terrified, desponding inhabitants from the wilderness of death which every autumn produces in the city, there is very little pleasure in the prospect; and, notwithstanding the rich fields, and the various blossoms in their orchards, I prefer the barren, breezy rock of Bermuda to whole continents of such dearly purchased fertility."—Russell, *Memoirs, Journal & Correspondence of Thomas Moore*, I: 159–60. Moore returned to New York in June (*q. v.*, 26).

12 The acquisition of Louisiana is celebrated. There is a general suspension of business. At sunrise "a Grand National Salute" is fired from the cannon of the Battery and returned by the fort on Governor's Island. The American flag is hoisted "on the Battery, City-Hall, Great Wigwam, Meshonic Hall, City Hotel, Union Hotel, Shipping in the Harbor and all public places." Bells are rung. A procession is formed in the Park,—consisting of horse, artillery, and infantry, with city officials headed by the mayor and sheriff, and accompanied by the marshals and constables with their staffs of office. Col. Van Zandt rides in the lead as herald, mounted on a white horse richly caparisoned, bearing a white silk banner, ornamented with palm and orange blossoms and on which is inscribed: "Extension of the Empire of Freedom in the Peaceful, Honorable, and Glorious Acquisition of the Immense and Fertile Region of Louisiana, December 20th, 1803, 28th Year of American Independence, and in the Presidency of Thomas Jefferson." A map, made of white cambric muslin, 15 feet in length by 9 in width, of the Mississippi, comprehending Louisiana and the Western states, is carried in the centre of the Tammany Society by its members. The procession moved from the Park through Chatham, Pearl, Wall, Broad and Beaver Sts. to the Battery where a circle was formed; salutes were fired from the cannon in honour of the three nations, and returned by the fort; between the salutes the bands of music, united, played "Bonaparte's March," a Spanish piece, and "Hail Columbia;" and the uniform troops fired by platoons and battalion. Then the procession returned by Broadway to the Park, formed in a circle, a *feu-de-joie* was fired, and three cheers were given, accompanied by drums and fifes.—*Aurora Gen. Adv.*, My 12, 1804. May 12

The treaty, which was concluded April 30, 1803, transferring Louisiana to the United States for $15,000,000, was ratified by Napoleon in May, and by the United States in October, 1803.—Winsor, VII: 165, 479, 543, 547, 556.

14 The congregation of the French Church du St. Esprit (see My 30, 1803), meets to form a corporation as a "Protestant Episcopal Church according to the rites and ceremonies of the protestant Episcopal Church in the United States."—*Collections of the Huguenot Soc. of Am.*, I: 430–31.

" The common council approves the street commissioner's plans for digging out and regulating Grand St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 514, 570. See Je 14, 1803.

" The common council orders that bulkheads be built across Charlotte Slip and George's Slip, and that the slips be filled in with earth.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 516, 519, 540.

21 The common council orders that Mangin, Loss, and Stilwell, city surveyors, "be directed to ascertain what is the precise difference of level between the Waters of the North and East Rivers."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 519.

" The common council raises the salary of the street com'r to $1,750 a year, it being necessary that he relinquish all other occupations which may interfere with this employment.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 520.

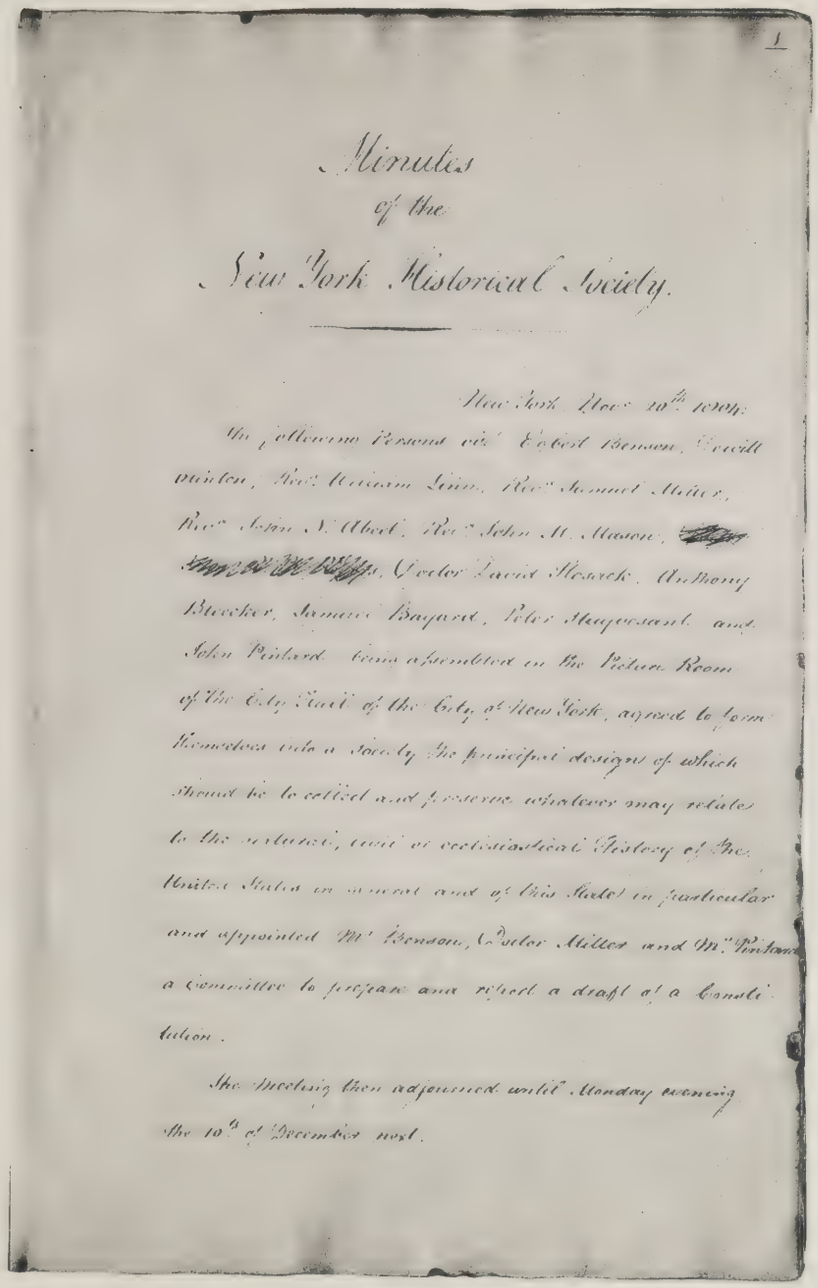
" The common council receives legal opinions, from Richard Harison and Robert Troup, dated May 17 and 19, respectively, regarding the jurisdictional rights, etc. of the city in the Jersey shore. These are presented in response to the following statement of facts submitted by the board for their consideration:

"The Proprietors of Powles Hook [the present Jersey City] having it in Contemplation as appears from their advertisement dated the 5th instant, to sell lots, and to build wharves, in order to promote the success of their establishment. It becomes interesting to the Corporation of the City of New York to ascertain how far their rights will be infringed by the sale of the land under the water, and by the erection of Wharves."

For this purpose, the board submitted to these lawyers four questions: (1) "Have the Corporation a right, or title to the land under the water opposite to, and adjoining Powles Hook?" Harison's answer to this is: No; it was not given to them by their charters or other means that he is acquainted with. Troup's answer, likewise, is No.

(2) "If the Corporation have not a right, or title to the land does the same belong to the State of New York?" To this both agreed in the affirmative. Troup's answer presents the following historical résumé: "I observe that the grant of King Charles II to the Duke of York, bearing date the 12th March 1664 grants to the Duke, the whole of Hudsons river, and the subsequent release of the Duke to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret bearing date the 24th June in the same year bounds the Colony of New Jersey. On the East partly by the Main Sea, and partly by Hudsons River, And the several acts of the Legislatures of the colonies of New York and New Jersey for establishing the boundary line between the Colonies. the one passed the 16 February 1771 and the other the 26 Septr 1772 determine that the N. West boundary line of the Colony of New Jersey and the S. West boundary line of the colony of New York shall be a straight line from the fork or branch formed by the junction of the Stream or Waters called the Mahackmack with the river called the Delaware or Fishkill to a rock on the Westside of Hudsons River marked by the Surveyors, in the latitude of forty one degrees. These different documents I have attentively considered, and I think a sound construction of them warrants an opinion that the right and title to the land under the water opposite to and adjoining Powles Hook are vested in the People of the State of New York."

"Have the Corporation a right of Jurisdiction over the land



1

Minutes
of the
New York Historical Society.

New York Nov.r 20th 1804.

The following Persons viz.t Robert Benson, Orville Winston, Rev.d William Linn, Rev.d Samuel Miller, Rev.d John N. Abeel, Rev.d John M. Mason, [redacted], Doctor David Hosack, Anthony Bleecker, Jamaica Bayard, Peter Stuyvesant and John Pintard being assembled in the Picture Room of the City Hall of the City of New York, agreed to form themselves into a Society the principal designs of which should be to collect and preserve whatever may relate to the natural, civil or ecclesiastical History of the United States in general and of this State in particular and appointed Mr. Benson, Doctor Miller and Mr. Pintard a Committee to prepare and report a draft of a Constitution.

The Meeting then adjourned until Monday evening the 10th of December next.

MS. MINUTES OF ORGANIZATION MEETING OF NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY, NOV. 20, 1804. SEE P. 1428.

1804 May 21 covered with water opposite to and adjoining Powles Hook?" Harison and Troup agree that such jurisdiction is vested in the corporation, because, as Harison says, "their charter extends the City to the west shore of Hudsons river or to the West bounds of the Colony of New York." Harison gives this added reason: "Because the County of New York according to the Act of the Legislature dividing the State into counties is bounded by the State of New Jersey to the Westward or the west side of Hudsons River."

(4). "If the Corporation possess a right of Jurisdiction over the Land, can wharves be built unless by their permission, and under their directions?" Again they agree. Harison answers thus: "I incline to the opinion that no Wharves can lawfully be built on the west side of Hudsons River opposite to Powles Hook unless by the permission, and under the directions of the Corporation, nor at any rate, without a grant from the State, for the Land to be covered by them." Troup answers: ". . . by the express terms of the Charter the wharfage of all wharves within the limits of the City is granted to the Corporation, and it appears to me a fair conclusion from the Charter that the Corporation is entitled to exercise its discretion as to the places where and the manner in which the wharves shall be built; I am Consequently of opinion that every attempt to build a wharf beyond low water mark (and probably beyond high water mark) on land covered with water, opposite to and adjoining Powles Hook unless by the permission and under the directions of the Corporation, will be an infringement of their Jurisdictional Rights."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 520–23. See, further, *ibid.*, III: 533–34; but *cf.* 552. On Oct. 22, Troup was paid $40 for his opinion.—*Ibid.*, III: 620. On Feb. 25, 1805 (*q.v.*), Troup's opinion was subjected to further inquiry.

22 Stages leave New York daily except Sundays for Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. These are a "Diligence Stage," a "Commercial Coachee," and a "United States Mail Stage," belonging to the same proprietors, who have a stage office at No. 1 Cortlandt St.—*Daily Adv.*, My 22, 1804.

" The mayor's office is removed to the "Picture Room" in the "City Hotel" (error for city hall—see N 20).—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 22, 1804.

25 Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors" is performed for the first time in America, at the Park Theatre.—Ireland, *Records of N. Y. Stage*, I: 222.

28 The common council creates a road committee composed of the aldermen and assistants of the Seventh and Ninth Wards and the street com'r, whose duties shall be to have the management of the "working of the roads, and making new ones."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 529–31.

" The common council adopts plans to alter and open the lower end of Fair (Fulton) St. so as to carry it into Pearl St. opposite to the head of Beekman Slip.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 531, 570.

It also opens negotiations to open Beekman St. and carry it through from Pearl St. to East River.—*Ibid.*, III: 531. See, further, Je 11.

" The common council appoints a committee to carry out an order "that the Broadway and Bowery roads be carried through agreeably to a map or plan thereof marked N° 2, and in the possession of the Street Commissioner."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 531–32. See, further, Je 25 and Ag 6.

" The common council requests the comptroller and street com'r "to enquire into the State of the public grounds near the arsenal."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 532. On June 18, they reported regarding the occasion for erecting the arsenal at the city's expense in 1797, the legislature's repaying the city for this expense and appointing a state agent to take charge of the building, the erecting of an armory shop and a dwelling at the present time on the grounds, etc. The board decided that so much of the ground as was not necessary for an arsenal yard should be under the control of the city, and ordered the city attorney to begin ejectment suits against all persons who withheld it.—*Ibid.*, III: 545–46. On June 25, the board ordered that the attorney, who in consequence had brought suit to eject John McLean, take the advice of the board's counsel.—*Ibid.*, III: 550. The arsenal was the first state arsenal, at Park Row and Tryon Row.—L. M. R. K., III: 923. It was transferred to the Free School Society in 1808.—*Ibid.*, III: 940.

" The common council orders that the street com'r and comptroller "be requested to procure a proper map or plan of the ground in the neighbourhood of the Collect belonging to this Board, And that the Comptroller be requested to consider and report with regard to the most advantageous Method of disposing thereof."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 532. See also Ap 4, 1803. May 28

Dunlap the manager of the Park Theatre, undertakes to organize a stock company to purchase it of the proprietors, giving to the subscribers a mortgage on the theatre and its scenery, machinery, wardrobe, furniture, etc.—*Republican Watch Tower*, Je 2, 1804. This particular plan of relief appears not to have been successful. Regarding the ownership and management of the property, see Dunlap's *Hist. of the Am. Theatre* (1832), 322–23. 30

The French frigates "Didon" and "Cybele" arrive at New York.—*De Witt Clinton Letter Books* (*MS.*), I: 258 (in Columbia Univ. Library). See Je 11. The frigates came for the purpose of transporting Jerome Bonaparte (see My 4) back to France (see Je 25 and 26). June 4

The common council refers to the road committee a petition "that the road Art Street at the corner of Sandy hill and the Broadway" be repaired.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 533. On June 18, the committee reported a suitable regulation to drain the neighbourhood of this road into the East River, the road, which lies in a hollow, being sometimes impassable with water.—*Ibid.*, III: 546. See Je 25 and Ag 6. "

The common council resolves "that a Bulk head be built across the Fly Market Slip in a line with the middle of South Street, that the interval be filled in with good, and wholesome earth," at the same time extending the sewer to the bulkhead.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 536. "

The common council orders that the road committee "take immediate measures to work the cross road [marginal note reads 'Harsenville Road'] from Kings bridge road between Jones & Walkers to the Bloomingdale road."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 538. On July 10, the board accepted the lowest proposal offered "for widening and improving the Road near Alderman Harsens in Bloomingdale to the middle road."—*Ibid.*, III: 565. "

The common council appoints a committee "to employ some suitable person to report the plan of a Tunnel or canal most proper to drain the waters from the low lands, between the East and the North Rivers."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 538. "

Two British vessels of war, the "Leander" and the "Boston," come inside the Hook every evening and go out again every morning, presumably to watch for the "Cybele" and "Didon" (see Je 4), the French frigates, which linger at the watering place (Staten Island), waiting, it is thought, "an opportunity to elude these vigilant centinels."—*Boston Gaz.*, Je 14, 1804. See, also, Je 17. 11

The common council approves the draught of "an instrument of arbitration between this board and the Manhattan Company in pursuance of the resolution lately passed for that purpose."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 541. "

The common council orders that legal measures be taken to obtain the ground necessary to extend Beekman St. to the East River (see My 28).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 541. "

"The Committee for purchasing Ground for a new Church reported that they had conferred with the Trustees of the Lutheran Congregation who are disposed to sell the Reversion in Fee of their Lot in Broadway, the Vestry to be at the Expence of buying the Lease of the Hotel, seven Years of which are unexpired."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). See, further, Je 22. 14

As the French ships "Didon" and "Cybele," which arrived here on June 4 (*q.v.*), intend to sail "with the first fair wind," Clinton requests the British consul general to detain the British ships now in the port for 24 hours after the departure of the French.—*De Witt Clinton Letter Books* (*MS.*), I: 258. 17

B. Henry Latrobe writes from Newcastle, Del., to a committee of the common council that his work for the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal Company will prevent his accepting their invitation to New York. He adds: "You will, I am sure, pardon a few suggestions which I will, on this occasion offer for your consideration. During my stay in New York on occasion of the proposed erection of your city Hall,—I had leisure generally to consider the natural advantages offered by the positions of high & low ground on both Your rivers. The Marsh, now the object of your deliberations struck me as giving to the city or to its proprietors an opportunity of establishing a system of dry & wet docks, which, with those natural advantages which New York possesses beyond any other city in the United States, would preclude all possible rivalry in commercial conveniencies, by any other port.—I also observed that the space which might be occupied by docks was daily nar- "

1804 June 17 rowed by the encrease of small buildings around.—The Corporation having turned their attention to this Spot may now give a direction to the manner in which its improvement shall be managed, which will either destroy or realize every prospect of commercial importance which shall in future attach to it. If converted into building ground, it will always be the sink of the lowest orders of Society from its depressed situation, while the higher ground will invite the residence of the more respectable inhabitants. If converted into wet or dry docks, capable of being scoured by openings into the North or East river, it will be the means of securing the Vessels from all danger of frost, & yield all those advantages to commerce which have been the constant consequence of Docks to every City in which docks have been constructed.

"In recommending this Ground as the best site for Docks, I have only to observe that I have in view such a construction of them, as shall prevent any possible Wash from the surrounding Ground from running into them. The whole drainage of the City may be better and quite as easily got rid of.

"In respect to your immediate measures I respectfully suggest that the most oeconomical mode of getting rid of the stagnant Water of the Marsh, & the Wash of the surrounding Grounds and that which will leave the best opening for any future improvement of the Ground must be, by a judicious system of open Canals or drains, sunk a little below low Water Mark and communicating with a sap or Sluice the Selle of which must also be below low Water Mark about 18 inches. Perhaps however some such Sluice exists already."—*Wynant Van Zandt Papers* (*MS.*), in N. Y. P. L.

18 As the commanders of the British armed vessels within the port of New York have "violated the territory of the United States, in impressing eighteen men from on board the Ship Pitt within the jurisdiction of this State," and in so doing have violated also the quarantine and revenue laws, Mayor Clinton informs Col. Barclay, the British consul-general, that he is under the necessity of reporting such conduct to the United States government. In a letter of the same date to the wardens of the port, Clinton says: "Having reason to suppose that the Cambrian and Driver, vessels of war of Great Britain, will endeavor to violate the law of Nations by Sailing from this Port shortly after the French Frigates and after a request to the contrary communicated by me to the British Consul General [see Je 17], I will thank you to issue your orders immediately to the Pilots & prohibit them from conducting British vessels of War out of the Port until the expiration of Twenty four hours after the Sailing of the French Frigates."—*De Witt Clinton Letter Books* (*MS.*), I: 259–61. See, further, Je 25.

" The regulating of streets at this period was a subject of frequent consideration and action in the common council.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), 544 *passim*.

" The common council votes against a resolution forbidding the militia in future "to assemble on the Battery, or to go into the Park while under Arms for the purpose of any military manouvre or review whatever."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 547–48.

19 Clinton sends James Madison copies of his letters of June 17 and 18 (*q. v.*).—*De Witt Clinton Letter Books* (*MS.*), I: 266–68. On July 1, he wrote in detail about the controversy concerning the French and British frigates.—*Ibid.*, I: 276–83.

22 Trinity vestry orders that its "Committee of Repairs have the Side Walk adjoining Trinity Church Yard in Broadway, flagged— . . . and a proper brick Wall placed on the Top of the Stone Work, on the South Side."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*).

It authorises the committee, which was appointed on Feb. 9 (*q. v.*) to purchase a site for a new church, to buy the lot on Broadway belonging to the Lutherans, together with the lease of the hotel. —*Ibid.* See, further, Ag 9. See also Pl. 68-a. Grace Church was erected on this property.

25 James Madison informs De Witt Clinton that "The outrage which has been committed by the British Officers in the Harbour of New York, against the authority both of the United States and the laws of the State [see Je 18], will be made the subject of every proper representation and requisition to the British Government." He adds: "A correspondence has just been opened between the British Minister here, and the Department of State, relating to the proposed departure of the French frigates in the Harbour of New York [see Je 17], and their claim to the benefit of the rule of 24 hours against the British Ships of War there [see Je 19]."—*Letters to De Witt Clinton* (*MS.*), II: 79.

June 25 In a letter to Madison, Clinton says: "Our Port is still blockaded by the Cambrian and Boston Frigates which continue stationed in the Bay about two miles this side of the Hook. The sloop of War Driver is cruising just outside of the Bar and yesterday brought a vessel to [,] which was coming into Port."—*De Witt Clinton Letter Books* (*MS.*), I: 272. John Johnston, a New York merchant, whose sympathies were with the British, wrote some time in this month to a friend in Scotland: "two French Frigates, the *Diden* & *Cybelle* [see Je 4] came to this Port for the purpose of conveying home Mons. Jerome Bone [see My 4], the first Consul's Brother—He had just got on board with his Lady,—an American, whom he married since his arrival [Elizabeth Patterson of Baltimore], when to their consternation the British Frigate *Cambrian* & The *Driver* Sloop of War appeared in the mouth of the river. This so scared poor Bone., . . . that the same night he quietly disembarked his baggage, of which Mme. Jerome may be reckoned a part & slunk up to the City. . . . To make the matter still worse, the Driver being since gone, the Boston has succeeded her . . . so to all appearance the poor french are reduced to the dreadful alternative of either fighting or laying in the Harbor. It does my heart good to see the cowardly Poltroons lying close alonside the Battery whilst our brave countrymen, although inferior in force, are cruising off the Harbor and daring them to come out."—De Forest, *John Johnston of New York, Merchant.*

Bonaparte and his wife finally sailed for France about Nov. 1.—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, N 8, 1804.

" The common council refers to the street com'r a petition "from Henry Splingler and others against running the Broadway through their Lands to Bowery road" (see My 28).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 549. See, further, Ag 6.

" The common council passes an ordinance "for regulating Taverns, Victualing houses, and Boarding Houses in the City of New York."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 550–52, 552.

" The committee, reporting on Dr. Hosack's memorial of March 19 (*q. v.*), expresses the opinion that "the establishment of a Botanic Garden will be attended with great Public Utility while at the same time the improvements which will necessarily be made upon those grounds will very greatly enhance the value of the adjacent grounds belonging to this Corporation." The committee therefore recommends "that a grant be made to Dr Hosack of the leased Lots which he holds from the Corporation upon the same terms which he purchased the adjacent fee simple lots from this Board payable in 2. 3 & 4 years. With interest."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 553. The report was confirmed at the next meeting, and the comptroller was authorised to make the grant. —*Ibid.*, III: 558, 581, 582–83. For the garden's location, see F 9, 1805. See also Ag 6, 1804.

" The common council accepts a proposal from Hulsart and Stagg "to dig and fill Arch [Art] Street from the Bowery road to Broadway to carry off the water with an Arch of thirty feet wide and also to fill Broadway from Mr Neilsons Corner 400 feet to carry off the water with an arch of 40 feet wide for the sum of $450."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 554. Regarding conditions here, see Je 4. See, further, Ag 6.

26 Writing to his mother from "Passaic Falls," Thomas Moore says: "The Boston frigate in which I expect to return, is now watching the French frigates (off New York), which are come to steal away young Mister Buonaparte."—Russell, *Memoirs, Journal & Correspondence of Thomas Moore*, I: 164. See Jl 10.

" "Mons. Jerome Bonaparte has, we understand, concluded not to leave the country till next autumn at least, and has taken that elegant place Belvidere-House, for his summer retreat, where he will reside with his lady."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 26, 1804; L. M. R. K., III: 976.

July 2 The common council orders "that the health Committee be enlarged so as to consist of the Mayor, Recorder, and all the Aldermen of the City."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 555.

" The common council orders that the supt. of the almshouse "be authorized to erect a block and bridge opposite the house at Bellevue to facilitate the landing of Such persons as may hereafter be removed to the Hospital."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 557.

" The common council orders that the street com'r "be directed to cause a Bulkhead to be made across Vezey Slip from the lower end of [Samuel] Ellis's dock and that he contract with suitable persons to fill up the Slip with good and wholesome earth."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 560–61, 567.

1804 July 4 Fraunces Tavern, now kept by David Rose, is the meeting-place of the N. Y. State Soc. of the Cincinnati for their annual banquet. —Drowne, *A Sketch of Fraunces Tavern* (1919), 19. See, further N 25, 1813.

10 State aid for schools conducted by churches is now in active operation.—See *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 564, 585–86, 637.

" The common council grants a petition from Thos. Storm and others "for a new well opposite the North door of the government house," referring it with authority to the street com'r.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 564. On Oct. 23, the board paid Com'r Carmer $50 to reimburse him for the cost of this well.—*Ibid.*, III: 620.

" The common council appoints a committee "to wait on John Jay Esquire late Governor of this State, and Colonel Trumbull, to obtain the consent of the former to have his portrait taken, and engaged the latter to execute it. Colonel Trumbull was likewise permitted to retouch the portraits of General Washington, and Governor Clinton in the City hall."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 567. See also Jl 13, 1801. The Jay portrait was delivered by Trumbull in 1805. It now hangs in the governor's room in the city hall. —*Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City*, 4.

11 Alexander Hamilton is shot and mortally wounded in a duel with Aaron Burr at Weehawken.—*Eve. Post*, Jl 12 and 16, 1804. See A. Pl. 20-a, Vol. III.

One of the Morrises, writing to his uncle, John Rutherfurd, on July 12, thus commented on the tragedy: "Before this comes to hand you will have heard of the melancholy event which took place on the shore of your State yesterday morning and which will before you read this have terminated in the death of the best man who survived our Washington. I forebore yesterday of giving you information of this unhappy affair because in the general consternation which prevailed throughout the city it was impossible to ascertain the truth of the numberless reports. At every corner and in every place where groups of people had assembled a different relation of the affair was given and nothing appeared certain but the gloom which covered the brow of every one. Judge Pendleton and William P. Van Ness were the seconds. It appears that near a fortnight had been consumed in an attempt on the part of Hamilton to prevent the necessity of its coming to a fatal issue, and on the part of Burr to bring it to that close. Report has it that he has been practicing with his pistols at Richmond Hill for more than a week past and it is certain that immediately after Hamilton fell Burr and his Second left the ground without attempting to afford any assistance and that he returned to Richmond Hill, where he was yesterday transacting business with all the unconcern imaginable. Gen. Hamilton did not fire at Burr nor did he intend to do so, his pistol went off when he fell through the agony of his wound. The bullet entered his right side and lodged near his spine. No attempts have been made nor will be made to extract it. I saw Dr. Post who had just come from Bayard's where the General lies and he says that it is impossible that he can live out the day. Mrs. Hamilton was in a state of perfect distraction when she arrived at the house. Almost all the gentlemen of consequence in both parties went yesterday to see how he was and everyone laments the misfortune as if he were a near relative. Among the great number of reports in circulation, that of Burr having shot himself which was pretty generally believed last evening was not the least ridiculous and may serve as a specimen of the natural proneness of mankind to exaggeration on occasions like this. In proportion to the violence with which Burr is execrated by all persons of every party, except his very few intimates, will be the zeal with which they will unite to do the highest honors to his memory."—Rutherfurd, *Family Records and Events*, 231–33. For other accounts of the duel and the correspondence which led to it, see Coleman, *A Collection of the Facts and Documents relative to the Death of Maj.-Gen. Alexander Hamilton*, etc. (N. Y., 1804), 1–23. See also *Man. Com. Coun.* (1854), 450, and descrip. of Pl. 153-c, III: 774. Hamilton died on July 12 (*q. v.*).

12 Alexander Hamilton dies. The whole city is in gloom.—*Eve. Post*, Jl 12 and 13, 1804. Gouverneur Morris, having learned of the duel on July 11, comes to New York on this day and goes to the bedside of Hamilton in Greenwich St. In his diary he writes: "When I arrive he is speechless. The scene is too powerful for me, so that I am obliged to walk in the garden to take breath. After having composed myself, I return and sit by his side till he expires . . . This evening I am asked to pronounce a funeral oration. I promise to do so if I can possibly command myself. . . . I am wholly unmanned by this day's spectacle."—*Diary and Letters of Gouverneur Morris* (N. Y., 1888), II: 455–59. De Voe's chronological *Index* (*MS.*) to newspaper references, II: 45 (in N. Y. H. S.), contains this foot-note: "Gen. Hamilton died in the house of Wm Bayard, now standing (1885) at No. 82 Jane Street, south side, between Greenwich and Washington Streets, in a double house. H. H. Wotherspoon's father lived in it from 1838 to 1847 (son-in-law)." See Jl 13 and 14; and *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 593. See, further, D 10.

July 12 The vestry of Trinity resolves to take measures "for granting " to the Corporation of the City all the Right and Title of this Corporation [Trinity] to Murray, Warren, Chambers, Reade, Church and Chappel Streets, as the same are now open, and in public Use."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*).

13 The common council passes the following resolutions: "Resolved unanimously that the Common Council of the City of New York entertain the most unfeigned sorrow and regret for the death of their fellow citizen Alexander Hamilton [see Jl 11 and 12], and with a view to pay all the respect due to his past life and future memory and to afford the most unequivocal testimony of the great loss which in the opinion of the Common Council not only this City, but the State of New York and the United States have sustained by the death of this great and good Man the Common Council do, unanimously Recommend that the usual business of the day, for tomorrow be dispensed with by all classes of inhabitants.

"And, resolved, unanimously that the Ordinance prohibiting the tolling of Bells, at funerals, be on this occasion suspended, and that it be recommended to those who have charge of the Church Bells in this City to cause them to be muffled and tolled at suitable intervals during the day of his interment.

"And also resolved unanimously that the members of the Common Council will in a body attend and join in the funeral procession of the deceased at the time and place appointed." A committee is appointed "to make such arrangements on the behalf and at the expence of the Common Council . . . for performing the funeral obsequies of the deceased Alexander Hamilton as the said Committee shall judge necessary and expedient."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 568–69. Resolutions of regret at Hamilton's death were passed by many other public bodies.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 13, 1804.

" An inquest is held upon the body of Alexander Hamilton. For the report in full, see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1865), 711.

" Col. Henry Rutgers presents his account to the trustees of the First Presbyterian Church for "the fence round the New Burial Ground, and a small House, amounting to £461."—*Proc. of the Trustees* (*MS.*), Vol. II.

14 The body of Alexander Hamilton is buried with impressive ceremony in Trinity churchyard. Gouverneur Morris delivers the funeral oration.—*Eve. Post*, Jl 14 and 17, 1804; *Diary and Letters of Gouverneur Morris* (N. Y., 1888), II: 455–59. See also Coleman, *A Collection of the Facts and Documents relative to the Death of Major-General Alexander Hamilton* (N. Y., 1804), 36–46.

23 Property in James St. has been injured "by the bursting and Overflowing of the Manhattan Pipes in the said Street." The common council orders that the street com'r take such measures as the counsel of the board may direct for the relief of the owners of this property.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 573.

29 Robert Sutcliff, an English Quaker visiting America on business, gives this account of his arrival at New York:

"After a tedious time spent in the gulf stream, we at length arrived on the coast of North America; and on 1st day morning, the 29th of the 7th Month, we were favoured with the sight of Long Island. . . .

"The next morning, about four o'clock, 7th Month, 30th, I was waked by the report of a great gun, which was followed by considerable bustle upon deck. After getting up, I understood that a shot had been fired over us by an English frigate, called the Boston, which in company with the Leander and Cambrian men of war, and Driver sloop of war, was then cruizing near us; and as the cannon-ball that was fired over us, was an earnest of what we might expect if we did not stop to receive an officer from the frigate, the top-sails were immediately backed, and we shortened sail that they might have an opportunity of coming to us. A Lieutenant and Midshipman were sent on board. After spending about half an hour in conversation with us, and exchanging intelligence and newspapers, they left the ship; and, at parting, observed that they

1804 July 29 believed all our seamen were citizens of the United States, and therefore did not wish to examine them; but that they hoped we would not hoist our sails until we had a signal from the frigate; which was complied with . . .

"The different ships of war, which I have just mentioned, made a very gay appearance; for the weather being fine and clear, and but little wind, they had most of their sails spread; and continued sailing to and fro before Sandyhook. . . . Their object was to watch two French frigates then lying in New-York, . . . and, at the same time, to examine all American ships in order to discover if there were any of the subjects of Great Britain serving on board, with a view to impress them. . . .

"In sailing up to New-York, we passed by the two French frigates, called the Didon and the Sybille. They appeared to be very full of men. Soon after 4 o'clock in the afternoon we arrived at that city . . . In passing through the streets to our lodgings, I was struck with the great variety of fruit exposed for sale; such as pine-apples, melons of various kinds, peaches, &c. &c. Melons and pine-apples I bought for 3d. or 4d. each, and other fruit in proportion. . . .

"7th Month 31st, 1804. This morning I was conducted by my companions to one of the Public Baths kept in the city of New York. These Baths are upon a plan I had not seen before. On each side of a long and spacious passage, is a range of small rooms, in each of which is a Bath sufficient to accommodate one person; with suitable conveniences for dressing and undressing. On the side of each Bath are two brass cocks, the one furnishing warm and the other cold water; so that the bather may have the water at what temperature he pleases. There is also a valve, by means of which, if there is more water than is pleasant, he may let part of it out. Some of these Baths are made of white marble; and are so constructed that a person may lie down or sit in them. . . . There are also Baths in a different part of the house set apart for females." Sutcliff left for Philadelphia on August 3.—Sutcliff, *Travels in some parts of North America in the Years* 1804, 1805, & 1806 (Phila., 1812), 20–24.

30 Clinton writes to Madison that a newspaper of this date states that "an American Brig from Bordeaux was taken by the Cambrian [see Je 25] on Thursday last off the Hook and ordered into Halifax and that Six passengers were recently impressed in another Vessel by the Same Frigate."—*De Witt Clinton Letter Books* (*MS.*), I: 285.

" Probably as a result of a communication from Dr. Miller and Dr. Jones, presented to the common council on July 23 and referred to the health committee, "suggesting an improvement in the method of obtaining a weekly report of the deaths in this City," an ordinance is passed "for procuring regular Bills of Mortality in the City of New York" (see My 23, 1803).

Its preamble states that "accurate registers of deaths and diseases contribute towards ascertaining the causes which are fatal to human existence, furnish means for various important calculations, and form authentic records to enable posterity to prove the disease of their ancestors, relatives and Connexions;" and that "the Bills of Mortality heretofore published in this City have been attended with beneficial consequences towards allaying false apprehensions of pestilential sickness."

The principal feature of this ordinance is the death certificate required of the attending physician. Every sexton or other person in charge of a cemetery shall make no burial without receiving a note in writing signed by the physician or a member of the family giving name and apparent age of the deceased, cause of death, etc. Each sexton shall keep a weekly register of the persons buried; and shall make out a weekly return to an inspector in a certain form, a draught of which is contained in the ordinance; and the inspector shall cause these returns to be published in the newspapers. Heavy penalties are prescribed for failure to perform the requirements of the ordinance.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), 572, 576–78.

" The board also orders that "the Inspector" shall "devise such plan as he may judge most expedient for obtaining accurate lists of births and marriages within this City and County and report an ordinance in conformity thereto." The stated reason for ordering this is that "a Register of Births and Marriages within this City is essentially necessary towards ascertaining the augmentation of Population, the State of Society and other important purposes."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 578. Such ordinance was reported and passed on Aug. 6 (*q. v.*).

The city executes a deed to Dr. Hosack for the land of his "Botanic Garden" (see S 13, 1802).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831) III: 583. For this land Hosack paid $4,807.36 in money and an annual quit rent of 16 bushels of wheat.—Brown, *The Elgin Botanic Garden*, etc., 6, citing record in comptroller's office. See F 9, 1805. Aug. 6

" Upon the recommendation of the health committee, the common council resolves "that in every street where there are public wells suitable persons shall be employed in each Ward under the direction of the Street Commissioner and Inspector who shall three days in every week, as long as it shall be judged expedient, pump a sufficient quantity of Water in order to cleanse the kennels, and where it may be necessary to conduct the water across the Streets, canvas hose, or wooden leaders shall be provided for the purpose. Such inhabitants, as are provided with pumps in the yards of their buildings are hereby enjoined to cooperate at the time when the public pumps are employed as aforesaid and to cause the kennels before their respective houses to be scoured during Such operation. And all families are moreover directed to cause the foot walks before their several houses to be swept and watered every morning and evening during the remainder of the summer season." The board also appoints a committee "to devise an effectual plan for furnishing this City with a more abundant supply of water for public exigencies."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 583–84, 594–95. See, further, S 10 and 17, O 22 and 29.

" The common council resolves "that meteorological observations of the State of the Atmosphere be made at the Alms house every day at three different times and be published weekly with the Bills of Mortality [see Jl 30]; that the same shall be performed by the Physician of the alms house who shall receive a yearly compensation of 52 dollars for his trouble and that he be authorized to purchase suitable instruments for that purpose at the expence of this board."

It is also ordered "that the salary of the Physician of the Alms house be increased to $500 per annum from the first day of May last."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 584.

The following payments appear among city warrants, probably referring to the equipment for the meteorological observatory: Ag 20, to Porri. Rinaldi & Co., $35, "for a barometer and Thermometer;" S 24, to R. Belden, $8, "for a Thermometer;" O 8, to Rich. Furman, $187.43, "for Observatory."—*Ibid.*, III: 593, 610, 616. See N 7.

" Street Com'r Jos. Browne reports to the common council that part of the contract has been executed for filling in and regulating Art St. at the intersection of Broadway (see Je 4 and 25); that there is a lack of earth in the vicinity to complete it, and that it cannot be finished until the purpose is executed first "to extend Broadway to Bowery road near the Elm Tree" (see My 28). He recommends, and the board decides, "that he be authorized, to receive cessions of the ground for the Street so intended to be run from such of the proprietors as are willing to cede the same, And that the Attorney of the Board may be directed to pursue the legal measures for obtaining the ground for this Street from such of the proprietors as are not willing to accede to this measure." (See the protest of Splingler and others of June 25).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 584–85. See also a petition, of Aug. 27, of Alexander Ross and others against "the regulations lately made in the upper part of Broadway" (*ibid.*, III: 594); their heavy expenses to conform to the regulation were, however, met by payments from the city by order of Oct. 22 (*ibid.*, III: 619, 620). See, further, F 18, 1805.

On Aug. 20, a payment of $300 was made to Hulsart & Stagg (see Je 25) toward "filling in the intersection of Broadway & Art Street."—*Ibid.*, III: 593.

" The common council passes an ordinance "for providing a Register of Births and Marriages in the City of New York" (see Jl 30). Physicians and midwives are required to report their names and residences at the city inspector's office. Each is to keep a record of births that occur under his or her care, and to furnish it to the inspector. The inspector is to keep the register, and this shall be open during office hours for the inspection of the public. He shall also keep the register of marriages, in the manner specified in the ordinance, for which purpose he shall apply to the clergy, who are enjoined to keep accurate records of them. In January, annually, the inspector shall exhibit to the common council a return of the whole number of births and marriages that have

1804 occurred in the city during the preceding year.—*M. C. C.* (1784–
Ag 6 1831), III: 586–87.

" The common council orders that the city inspector report the condition of the Oswego and Exchange Markets with his opinion whether they should be wholly or partly taken down.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 476, 479, 588. On Aug. 20, the board ordered that the Oswego Market be demolished.—*Ibid.*, III: 592, 595, 606; De Voe, *Market Book*, 340. See S 17.

9 Trinity vestry orders "that the Expence of erecting a Stage in Front of Trinity Church, and Mr Collister's Account for tolling the Bells for the Funeral of the late Genl Hamilton . . . be paid. . ."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*).

It also appoints a committee "to have a Tomb Stone erected over the Grave of the late Genl Hamilton, with a suitable Inscription."—*Ibid.* See O 16, 1806.

"Mr Bayard from the Committee for buying Ground for a new Church reported that they could have the Ground belonging to the Lutheran Congregation on Broadway."—*Ibid.* See Je 22; see, further, Ja 24 and F 14, 1805.

10 The common council appoints a committee "to prepare a repast for the Osage Indians now in this City" to be given on Aug. 11.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 589. One "collation to the Osage Chiefs" cost $157.59 (*ibid.*, III: 600); another, $332.43 (*ibid.*, III: 603).

18 James C. Lawrence, who "drew the plan of St. Paul's Church Steeple in this city [see O 3, 1793], and superintended the building," dies at Brooklyn.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 20, 1804.

20 The common council authorises the comptroller to receive from the Manhattan Co. the sum of money found due and awarded to the city "on account of the injury done to the public streets by laying the conduit pipes of the said Company."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 591.

23 "Green vegetation" now "mantles the surface of the Collect."—*Com. Adv.*, Ag 24, 1805.

27 On this day and Sept. 17, the mayor issued warrants totalling $115.37 to pay John Pintard for the "expence of exploring the source of the River Bronx."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 597, 606. See also O 29.

" The common council orders "that the Bowery Lane be continued of the breadth of One hundred feet from the corner of Lovells house to the middle road agreeably to the map presented by the Street Commissioner . . ."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 596, 619.

" A piece of ground at the intersection of Duane and Hudson Sts. having been ceded to the city by Trinity corporation (see Je 20, 1797), for the purpose of having it fenced, sodded, and ornamented with trees "as promotive of health and recreation," the common council grants a petition that it be so treated, and adopts a recommendation that "the old fence which lies in the gaol yard and which was lately removed from the place where the City hall is building," be appropriated to fence the place "provided the Inhabitants in the vicinity of it, will raise a sufficient fund to complete the inclosure and the Ornaments intended."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 596. On Dec. 24, the fence having been previously "inadvertantly sold," the board orders that, instead, $100 be presented to G. V. Ludlow to be used toward ornamenting the lots.—*Ibid.*, III: 655. This became the present Duane St. Park (L. M. R. K., III: 969), not St. John's Park, as indicated in *ibid.*, III: 97.

Sept. The common council orders "that the Committee appointed
10 to explore the source of the Bronx and other rivers in Westchester County [see Ag 27] be authorized to employ a Surveyor to assist them."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 602.

17 The common council orders that the Exchange Market, as well as the Oswego Market be taken down.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III, 594, 606. The Oswego Market was not demolished until 1811 (*q. v.*, My 6 and 20).—L. M. R. K., III: 959. Regarding, the Exchange Market, see O 8.

26 "Bust of General Hamilton. This day the Plaister cast from the celebrated Bust by Ceracchi, will be exhibited by Mr. Dixey for public inspection, at the Tontine Coffee-house. . . ."—*Merc. Adv.*, S 26, 1804, citing the *Eve. Post.* See My, 1805.

29 Notice is published that on Oct. 1, the "Mail Pilot," the "Diligence," and "Commercial" lines of stages will begin running between Powles Hook and the cities of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, S 29, 1804, *et seq.* See 1805.

Oct. Washington Irving, describing, in 1809, a walk on the Battery
— at this time, thus referred to the flagstaff there: "The standard of our city, which, like a choice handkerchief, is reserved for days of gala, hung motionless on the flag staff, which forms the handle to a gigantic churn."—The *Knickerbocker Hist.* (1809), I: 159–63.

8 The common council orders "that the resolution for taking down the Exchange market [see S 17] be rescinded and that the said market be removed as nearly as possible to the Slip opposite thereto And that the Committee of public repairs take measures to carry this resolution into effect and made a stairs and that the Slip be kept open for the use of the Market."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 614; De Voe, *Market Book*, 374.

" The street com'r, in a report to the common council, shows a diagram of Maiden Lane from Broadway to Pearl St., and points out "the narrowness and crookedness of this Street," showing that it is "capable of great improvement and at a very easy rate by gradually widening and straightening it when the present buildings shall be removed." He recommends, and the board decides, that "when any of the buildings in this Street shall be taken down those thereafter erected shall be built to front on the dotted line as designated in the diagram," and "that the ground so to be taken to widen the said Street shall be appraised and paid for conformably to the Act of the Legislature in such case made and provided."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 614.

22 The common council resolves "that the Counsel of this Board be requested to make a case between this Corporation and the Manhattan Company relative to the damages done to the Streets by the lateral pipes for conducting water to the houses in this City to obtain the opinion of the Supreme Court in Conformity to the agreement of submission."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 619.

" The American Hotel, corner of Cortlandt and Greenwich Sts., is opened.—*Com. Adv.*, O 22, 1804.

27 The Philharmonic Society meets in the City Hotel on Broadway.—*Daily Adv.*, O 27, 1804. The first monthly concert of the season was advertised in November.—*Ibid.*, N 8, 1804.

29 The street com'r refers to the common council "a Map of the north side of the City from the Battery to the State Prison, conformably to a resolution of the Common Council on which the blocks between Washington and West Streets from Murray Street to the State Prison are made of uniform depth of One hundred and ninety feet."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 621. The original MS. report of the street commissioner is preserved in metal file No. 25, city clerk's record-room. The map, dated Oct. 22, is filed in the topographical bureau, borough president's office, as Map No. 117.

" Upon the recommendation of the inspector, the common council agrees that its members will "view the situation of the River Bronx and Rye Pond in Westchester County to enable them the better to decide upon the practicability of conveying the water to this City for public uses."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 622. On Nov. 5, payment of $184 was made to John Pintard for "expences of visiting the Bronx."—*Ibid.*, III: 626. See also Ag 27, N 10.

Nov. Aaron Burr, now in Washington, writes to his son-in-law, Joseph
5 Alston: "My house [Richmond Hill] and furniture have been sold for about twenty-five thousand dollars. Seven or eight thousand dollars of debts remain unpaid. My agents have not collected any of my debts, nor sold any of the detached lots. The library and the wine remain. They will, I think, become your property."—Davis, *Memoirs of Aaron Burr*, II: 349.

" The common council refers to the chief engineer a communication from Mr. Banche "respecting a proper method of ringing the Bells so as to distinguish from their sound the place in which a fire happens."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 623. See Ja 14, 1805.

6 Thomas Jefferson and George Clinton, Democratic Republicans, are elected president and vice-president over the Federalist candidates, Chas. C. Pinckney and Rufus King.—McKee, *National Conventions and Platforms*, 10-12.

7 The city's meteorological observatory (see Ag 6) was situated at this period in the garden of the almshouse, where the wind, temperature, and rainfall were noted and reported to the press.—*N. Y. Herald*, N 7, 1804.

10 Joseph Browne writes to Wynant Van Zandt, chairman of the committee for supplying the city with water, his observations regarding the Bronx River as a source of supply, and the proposed mode of conducting the water to the city, and the probable cost. The geography of the region, and measurements of the ponds which supply the river; the engineering works (dams, gates, aqueducts,

1804 Nov. 10 iron pipes, reservoirs, etc.) all are explained, with estimates of the expense of each of these, totalling $263,820.—From the original letter in metal file No. 22, city clerk's record-room.

14 "The act for incorporating the district of land hitherto known as Powles Hook, and erecting the same into a city, by the name and distinction of the City of Jersey, has passed both houses of the legislature of that state."—*Com. Adv.*, N 14, 1804. On Dec. 10, trustees of "the Associates of the Jersey Company" were elected. —*Ibid.*, D 11, 1804.

16 Jonathan Mason of Massachusetts, member of congress and United States senator, on a trip from Boston to Savannah, stops in New York, and writes in his journal his impressions of the city and an account of the social attentions accorded him. He is much impressed by the growing improvement of the city, stating: "The progress of this city is, as usual, beyond all calculation—seven hundred buildings erected the last twelve months; and Broadway, beyond all dispute, is the best street for length, width, position and buildings in America . . . The people are rich, live well, and fashionable, by no means handsome, mostly of Dutch extraction. Their mode of business and their talents by comparison with other cities, in my opinion, suffer. They have not so much information so generally diffused as the New England States have and their present paucity of characters to fill their offices shows it."—"Diary of the Hon. Jonathan Mason," in Mass. Hist. Soc. *Proc.*, 2d ser., II: 8.

19 Rufus King, in behalf of the directors of the "American Academy of Arts," presents a petition to the common council, asking for quarters in the upper part of the city hall.—*Wynant Van Zandt Papers* (*MS.*) in N. Y. P. L.; *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 629. On Nov. 29, the common council resolved "that whenever the new Hall shall be completed a part of the upper floor ought to be assigned to the use of the Academy of Arts."—*Ibid.*, III: 633. The collections of this "Academy" were kept on the second floor of the old custom-house until 1816, when they were removed to the Eastern End of the "N. Y. Institution," back of the city hall.—Blunt's guide (1817), 97–98. It is interesting to note, however, that, since 1915, the present art commission has occupied the entire upper floor of the city hall.

20 The New York Historical Society is organized by eleven men, who meet in the "Picture Room of the City Hall" in Wall St. and resolve to form themselves into a society, "the principal design of which should be to collect and preserve whatever may relate to the natural, civil or ecclesiastical History of the United States in general and of this State in particular." The plan of the organization originated with John Pintard. The other founders included Egbert Benson, De Witt Clinton, Dr. David Hosack, and Peter G. Stuyvesant.—Kelby, *The N. Y. Hist. Soc.*, 1804–1904, 1–2. On Dec. 10, the constitution and the present name of the institution were agreed upon. Officers were elected on Jan. 14, 1805.—*Ibid.*, 2–3. The society was incorporated on Feb. 10, 1809 (*q. v.*). For the beginning of its library, see Ap 13, 1807. Regarding the foundation of the society, see also *John Pintard, founder of the N. Y. H. S.*, an address by Gen. Jas. Grant Wilson, Dec. 3, 1901 (printed for the soc., 1902), 25.

" At the annual city election on this and the following day, the Republicans for the first time get control of the common council.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 22 and 29, 1804. The editor of the *Post* offers the following comment: "Such is the first chapter of Democracy in the history of our charter, the Common Council having been always Federal till this election. And no person will deny that it would probably always have remained so, had not those who now *feel power* seen fit to make repeated inroads upon the charter for the express purpose of producing the present result. As the business of the common council is principally conversant with the property, and not the persons of the citizens, the charter had, with perfect propriety, vested the right of electing that body in the freeholders only; but though this might be good sense and justice, it was not pure democracy. The claims of liberty and equality are not to be satisfied short of universal empire. Therefore the police of our city is henceforward to be managed by such good patriots as shall be chosen by all such 'unhappy fugitives from distress arriving in this land' as by any means 'can rent a tenement of the yearly value of $25.;' by such of our 'Indian neighbours' as may chuse to come to reside among us; and lastly their elections will in no small degree depend on that class of people 'who secrete less by the kidnies and more by the glands of the skin, which gives them a strong and disagreeable colour' . . . The truth is, Democracy and Jeffersonianism reign triumphant through the land, and men of character, of sense, and of property, have nothing left but to set down quietly and let the torrent rage. Perhaps the time is not far distant when a sense of common danger shall come suddenly upon those who have resigned themselves to a stupid indifference, & shall stimulate them to rise in their might, as one man; till then it seems useless for a few individuals, more patriotic than the rest, to be making constant and fruitless efforts at mock elections, to stem the tide.

Nov. 20 "And now, since the party opposed to us have got all power and influence into their hands and have nothing to do but to make a fair division of the *loaves and fishes* among themselves, may we not at least indulge the hope that 'Revenge and malice will at length grow weary'."—*Ibid.*, N 22, 1804. For the division of "the loaves and fishes," see D 24.

21 "I see not many handsome ladies in this city, most of them comely; but the inhabitants generally cannot be said to be handsome. They live well and are hospitable. They are wealthy; they feel conscious of all their advantages, and they rate them full high. There are a great many young men in the city, but not disposed to matrimony."—"Diary of the Hon. Jonathan Mason," in Mass. Hist. Soc. *Proc.*, 2d ser., II: 10.

26 "This day about eight hundred militia in uniform, in celebration of the evacuation of the city by the British troops. They made a soldier-like appearance, but I do not think equal to the volunteer companies of Boston, but superior to our militia. They are made up of the draymen and the mechanics in general. They were reviewed by the mayor of the city . . .

"I received a polite card from the Corporation to their public dinner on this day; but being engaged with my family, I declined it."—"Diary of the Hon. Jonathan Mason," in Mass. Hist. Soc. *Proc.*, 2d ser., II: 10.

29 The common council appoints a committee "to wait on Colonel Trumbull and employ him in behalf of this Board and at their expence to paint a full length likeness of the late General Hamilton and a half length of the Chief Magistrates of this City since the Revolution."—*Wynant Van Zandt Papers* (*MS.*); *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 636. On Jan. 28, 1805, $500 was paid to Trumbull on account.—*Ibid.*, III: 680. On April 22, 1805, $700 was paid him as "balance of his account for paintings."—*Ibid.*, III: 736. The Trumbull portrait of Hamilton, now in the city hall, was delivered in 1805.—*Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City of N. Y.* 5.

Dec. 3 The common council authorises the mayor to vote on behalf of the board at the next election for twelve directors of the Manhattan Co., thus representing the stock in the company owned by the city.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 645.

" The common council orders that the city chamberlain be directed to keep all city funds in the Bank of the Manhattan Co.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 646. *Cf.* Ja 16.

10 The common council resolves that the *Morning Chronicle* be discontinued as one of the advertising mediums of the board, and that the *American Citizen* be substituted in its place.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 648.

" The common council appoints a committee "to report a plan and to determine the most eligible spot for building a Vault and erecting a monumental Stone over the remains of the unfortunate men who perished on board the Jersey and other prison ships in the Harbour of New York during our Revolutionary War."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 649–50. There appears to be no report of this committee. The subject was revived by the Tammany Society in 1808 (*q. v.*, F 1).

" The mayor issues his warrant to pay $25 to Fenwick Lyle "for a Coffin for the late General Hamilton."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 650. The original voucher for this is filed in the record-room of the comptroller's office, Hall of Records. See also Ag 20.

11 Lispenard's brewery in Greenwich St. is destroyed by fire.—*N. Y. Herald*, D 12, 1804.

17 The common council appoints a committee to report "a suitable petition to the Legislature praying for a lease in perpetuity of the Government House and Ground in the rear thereunto appertaining" (see F 6).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 652. On Jan. 14, 1805, the board authorised this committee "to have a survey thereof made at the expence of the Board."—*Ibid.*, III: 666. On Feb. 4, the petition was ready to receive the city seal and be

1804 transmitted to the legislature.—*Ibid.*, III: 681. See, further,
D 17 F 8, 13 and 25, 1805.

" The common council orders that a stove be provided for the common council chamber; also that the city inspector "procure proper Curtains to preserve the paintings of General Washington and Governor Clinton from Injury."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 652.

18 A fire, starting at No. 104 Front St., consumes 17 buildings in Front St., 12 in Wall St., 4 on Jones Wharf, and 8 three-storey brick buildings in Water St. The "Old Coffee House" (the Merchants'), at the south-east corner of Wall and Water Sts., owned by the widow of Geo. Douglass, and occupied by Edward Borden, is destroyed.—See *N. Y. Herald*, D 19, which gives a list of the owners of the buildings. The territory covered by the fire was from the west side of Coffee House Slip, on Water St., to Gouverneur's Lane, down East River, and, crossing Wall St., including the houses on the east side of the slip. The loss was $2,000,000. Most of the buildings were of wood. In their places, "fire-proof" brick buildings were afterwards erected.—*Aurora* (Phila.), D 20, 1804; *Man. Com. Coun.*, (1853), 467; Costello, *Our Firemen* (1887), 64, 207.

The floating engine, introduced by Mr. Howell, was operated successfully in extinguishing this fire. On account of the low tide, a scanty supply of water was obtained from the pumps and cisterns in the neighbourhood; and the Manhattan plugs were covered with ice and snow, and "could not be found." The Howell machine was brought to the end of the adjacent wharf, and "afforded a copious, sufficient and incessant stream of water from all the Engines within four hundred yards." The newspaper report of the event gives an account of Mr. Howell's trip to Europe to obtain the engines, on a pledge from "the late Mr. Gouverneur" to start a subscription to compensate him; but on Howell's return Mr. Gouverneur "was no more," and, after repeated trials, the three engines were bought by the city at cost. The engines were then "laid aside as useless," till one of them was "brought up to the State-Prison fire," which it extinguished "as by a miracle." . . .—*N. Y. Herald*, D 19, 1804; and see *ibid.*, D 22 and 26, 1804. See also 1797. For city expenses connected with the fire, and proposed improvements in the fire department, see *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 658, 661, 676.

20 This day is set apart as one of thanksgiving for the preservation of the city "from the ravages of Pestilence," and for other blessings.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 645, 651.

24 The Republican majority in the common council (see N 20) begins to displace its political foes with political friends. The offices of superintendent of scavengers, superintendent of repairs, overseer of roads, attorney of the corporation, and captains of the night watch are declared "rendered vacant" and new incumbents are agreed on. "Measurers of Grain, of Lime, of Coal, of Timber, and Boards, Weighmasters, Guagers, and Inspectors of Wood" are ordered "to return their respective Commissions . . . on or before the first Monday of January next."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 657–58. Valentine says this meeting was preceded by the first Republican caucus ever held in this city, at which Mayor Clinton presided, and he gives the minutes as they were recorded by J. Wartman, secretary. With unanimity they agreed upon the removal of all office holders except the keepers of the city hall, the city prison, and the almshouse. A committee was named "to prepare a list of offices and officers under the Corporation, with the salary;" also a committee "to receive and report applications for offices."—*Man Com. Coun.* (1854), 451–52. See Ja 14. Later (see D 14, 1807), a "Committee on Applications for Offices" became a regular "Standing Committee" of the common council.

" On report of the chief engineer, the common council orders that the engine-houses be furnished with stoves.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 653.

" The common council authorises the mayor to issue a proclamation offering a reward of $500 "for the discovery of any Conspiracy to set fire to the City," and a like reward "for the discovery of any persons who may have wilfully perpetrated the fire on the 18 instant," and also a like reward "for the discovery of any person who may have set fire to buildings since that period," to be paid on the conviction of the offenders.

The increase in the city watch, directed by the mayor, is ordered to be continued. Captains of the watch in the first district are ordered to be "particularly attentive to the neighbourhood of Burling Slip."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 653–54. See Ja 7, 1805. Dec. 24

" The president and directors of the Manhattan Company appoint a committee to confer with a committee of the common council "on the subject of transferring the Water Works of the Company to the said Corporation."—*Wynant Van Zandt Papers* (*MS*). Nothing, however, came of this. The project was revived in 1807 (*q.v.*, D 28). See also O 15, 1806.

31 In this year there were 2,125 deaths in the city.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 500–2.

" Warrants on the city treasury during 1804 show the following payments for dirt carted into the Collect: Jan. 30, $1,000; Feb. 15, $1,000; Feb. 27, $1,000; Mar. 5, $600; Mar. 19, $1,000; Ap. 9, $1,000; Ap. 23, $1,000; May 21, $500; May 28, $1,000; June 11, $1,000 and $674 (bal. on Ruckel contract); July 2, $1,000; July 30, $1,000; Aug. 20, $1,000; Oct. 8, $1,000; total, $13,774.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 457, 466, 472, 473, 478, 489, 503, 524, 532, 542 (*bis*), 563, 581, 593, 616.

1805

— *Jones's New York Mercantile and General Directory, for the 30th Year of American Independence, and of our Lord*, 1805–6, made its first and only appearance this year. The author was John F. Jones. It contained also an almanac for 1805 by Abraham Shoemaker, with a separate title.

— *Longworth's Am. Almanack, N. Y. Register, and City Directory* (1805), 73–78, contains a lengthy description of the city in this year.

— At about this time, a traveller, writing home, describes his visit to New York, in part as follows: ". . . We find the inhabitants polite, gay, and hospitable, but not so dissipated as those at Charlestown. Entertainments are frequent among them; and, as strangers, we were always invited. The furniture and apartments of the genteelest houses, as well as the style of the table, are in the English fashion. . . .

"There are no grand public buildings, . . .

"There are three market places; but, except a more plentiful supply of fish, they are inferior, in every respect, to those of Philadelphia.

"The inhabitants are very benvolent, as appears from the number of well-regulated charitable establishments; particularly the hospital and dispensary. The prison is a modern building, adapted to the security and health of its unfortunate inmates. . . .

"The slaves are treated with great mildness; but still they are slaves, and their masters have not sufficient generosity to give them their liberty. . . ."—Wakefield, *Excursions in N. Am. Described in Letters from a Gentleman and his young Companion to their Friends in Eng.* (London, 1806), 170–71.

— In this year, Col. Jonathan Williams surveyed New York Harbour under the direction of the secretary of war.—*Picture of N. Y.* (1807), 5. See also D, 1807.

— About this time, Wm. Satchwell Leney, an English engraver, settled in New York, and soon flourished as an engraver of portraits. About 1812 he was associated with Wm. Rollinson in engraving bank-notes.—Stauffer, *Am. Engravers on Copper & Steel*, I: 161–62. See also Dunlap, *Hist. of the Arts of Design*, II: 382–83. Leney was the engraver of Pl. 88, Vol. III.

— In this year, interments ceased in the Jewish (Shearith Israel) burial-ground at New Bowery near Oliver St. See 1784.

In this year, a Jewish cemetery, 50 x 100 ft., was consecrated on Milligan St., Greenwich Village. In 1829, this street became 11th St.—*Pub. of the Am. Jewish Hist. Soc.*, No. 6, 132.

The third site of this cemetery, in 1829, was in 21st St., where, west of Sixth Ave., a portion of it can still be seen.—L. M. R. K., III: 927. See also Peterson, *Landmarks of N. Y.* (1923), 66.

— In this year, Broadway was permanently regulated between Canal and Prince Sts., and in the following year between Prince and Great Jones St. In the course of 1807, the regulation extended to Astor Place.—For an account of these and other improvements along Broadway, see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1865), 612 *passim*.

— The original reports of the health committee for 1805 are preserved in metal file No. 29, city clerk's record-room.

— In this year, John Contoit opened the "New York Garden," on Broadway near Park Place, having previously been proprietor of Montagnie's Garden (see 1802).—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1865), 548. See 1809.

— Affairs of the city hall in 1805, began with an order,

1805 — on Jan. 7, that the building committee for the hall be authorised to advance $200 on the contract for marble on sufficient security.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 662.

Then followed another criticism of McComb, which was disposed of by him in a manner befitting his abilities and authoritative position. It was a communication received by the common council on Jan. 21 from a "Mr. Delebagaire" recommending that an artist or architect named Jarrier be employed.—*Ibid.*, III: 674. De Labigarre's original letter is filed with "Sundry Papers" in bundle labelled "Building Accounts of N. Y. City Hall for 1806," in record-room, Hall of Records. McComb has this entry in his diary regarding it: "The following letter was received by the Corporation & referred to the Building Committee. The B. Committee handed it to me on Friday 8th Febʸ 1805. Requesting me to have a conversation with Mʳ Jarrier to know if he is a man of Tallents & whith [*sic*] he would be of service as a councellor." The letter is entered in full. It is addressed to "The Honbˡ Maturin Livingston Esqʳ, City Recorder," and began: "Several publications lately made upon the building of the new city hall having excited our citizens, I should think it prudent and very advisable to suggest to the corporation the importance of appointing an able artist as inspector general of the said building to oversee on the works and from time to time recommend such methods or improvements as he may judge proper." The writer continued with a mention of "Mr. Pierre Thomas Jarrier, son of a distinguished artist of Parris [*sic*]." Following his copy of the letter in his diary McComb wrote: "The above letter I returned the next day to Alderman Montagnie assuring him that I could not in justice to myself have any conversation with Mr. Jarrier."

On Feb. 25, the board referred to the building committee a petition from Thomas Smyth "to be employed as Blacksmith at the new City Hall."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 692. He was appointed on March 25.—*McComb's Diary.*

On March 5, McComb informed the build. com. that "Mʳ Jnº Lamair" had told him "that he would attend to the Carvers business," and the appointment of Lemaire was made on March 8 at $4 a day.—*McComb's Diary.* For the text of Lemaire's application for this work, see Mr 1, 1805.

On April 9, fourteen "Carmen employed to cart Stone and Marble for the New City Hall" petitioned for an increase in pay to 25 cents a load, because they received that much when working for private individuals, and on April 26 a committee of the "Journeymen Stone Ctutters" asked for an extra shilling a day, stating that they had been offered such an increase by some of the master stone-cutters and that "three fourths of the Journeymen employed in the Shops have the wages we solicit." McComb, on April 29, advised the building committee to refuse the request of the stone-cutters because, "when we consider that this is a Steady job both summer & winter & that they receve [*sic*] their money regularly every week, I believe they cannot better themselves." He thought that the carmen's petition should be rejected also, for, "taking the job altogether they get a much better price than they generally do for carting to Private buildings." The original memorials and report are filed with "Sundry Papers" in bundle labelled "Building Accounts of N. Y. City Hall for 1806," in record-room Hall of Records.

On Sept. 12, Arthur Smith, one of the master masons, appointed March 29, 1803, "quits the Hall" a second time on account of fever, the former occasion being for several weeks prior to Oct. 23, 1803.—See *McComb's Diary.*

During this period, Mangin was active in the city's service, principally as a surveyor, in spite of his being superseded by McComb in the construction programme for the city hall.—See D 16, 30, 1805; F 20, Mr 17, 1806, in *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 115, 120, 143, 164.

During 1805, the board issued warrants to the building committee for the following sums: Ja 7, $5,000; Mr 7, $2,000; Mr 25, $3,000; Ap 22, $4,000; My 20, $4,000; Je 17, $2,000; Je 24, $2,000; Jl 8, $2,000; Ag 12, $2,000; S 25, $4,000; O 30, $6,000; D 2, $3,000; D 9, $3,000; D 23, $3,000; D 30, $4,000; total, $49,000.—*Ibid.*, III: 665, 701, 715, 736; IV: 5, 18, 23, 41, 59, 82, 87, 105, 109, 117, 120.

Jan. 1 — By this date, the additions and alterations to the New York Hospital had been completed. "Besides the addition of a third story [see F 1, 1803] with a new roof and cupalo, the house had in other respects, been materially improved, so as to afford room for the reception of a larger number of patients, and also for the better accommodation of maniacs."—*Assemb. Jour.* (1804–5), 100.

Jan. 1

4 — "Several extensive flour mills" at Red Hook are mentioned in a description of New York harbour. On the east end of Staten Island, near The Narrows, are "Signal Poles, erected upon the scite of an ancient fort," at the expense of the city of New York, "to give information of vessels arriving from sea, ships of war, (distinguishing friends from foes) and vessels cast ashore." Around these are "a great number of private poles, erected by merchants at their individual expense [see My 21, 1802], to convey intelligence respecting their own vessels . . ."—*Daily Adv.*, Ja 4, 1805.

7 — The common council grants a petition of John Lemaire "to be employed in making and Gilding Frames to the paintings to be executed by Colonel Trumbull," and orders that it be done under Trumbull's direction.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 662. On April 15, he was paid $297 "for Picture frames."—*Ibid.*, III: 732. Regarding these Trumbull paintings, see Jl 10, and N 29, 1804.

" — A committee of the common council reports recommendations to improve the fire department service and equipment. These are: 1. That one more floating engine be procured of the same power as that now in use, and that "two other engines of like power, to go on wheels, be constructed," because "at some seasons the Ice or other causes may wholly prevent the floating Engines from moving." 2. That certain engines be sold at auction and replaced by new ones, "of equal power with the largest now in use, except the floating Engine" (implying that the floating engine is the most powerful in the service). 3. That there be but two sizes of leaders (hose to connect the engine with the water supply), and that the size of connecting screws be standardized. 4. Immediate repairs when needed. 5. "That the Committee of Repairs procure for each member of this Board [the common council], a Staff, at least seven feet long, with a large golden flame at the top, and also for each member a convenient Speaking trumpet, which shall be the badge of Office to be borne at fires, that the same shall remain the property of the Board, and when any change in office takes place, the badges used by any member shall be handed to his immediate successor in Office. . . ." The recommendations are adopted.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 662–64. An ordinance to that end was passed on Jan. 17.—*Ibid.*, III: 672.

" — For more than a month following this date the city advanced large sums at frequent intervals for the relief of the poor.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 665, 672, 676, 680, 683, 688, 698, 701.

14 — In a report to the legislature, John M'Lean, commissary of military stores, says: "Great inconvenience is experienced for want of a small magazine in the vicinity of New-York. The one there belongs to the corporation of the city, and is the common repository of the powder of private merchants and the United States, with which that of the state often gets intermixed. A convenient lot for this purpose was granted by the corporation near Old Potter's field, which will revert unless one is erected on it."—*Assemb. Jour.*, 28th sess., 107–8.

" — The common council resolves that "a Bell of 60 or 80 lbˢ weight, and about the tone of G in the scale of vocal musick, be erected and hung on the top of the North-western extremity of the Hudson market; and another of the like weight and and tone on the eastern end of the market in Brannon [Spring] Street [see Jl 22 and O 27, 1800]; and that the said Bells be protected from the violence of the Weather and other casualties, by small and neat, but temporary Cupalo's."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 653, 667.

" — The common council resolves "that the Street Commissioner be instructed to report an estimate of the expence of making a map of the Island of New York, exhibiting a distinct view of the real property therein belonging to this Corporation, and of the roads thereof."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 668. *Cf.* Ja 3 and Mr 19, 1804; see, further, F 13, 1805; Ja 20 and F 3, 1806.

" — The common council orders that the street commissioner "be instructed to cause maps of this City to be struck from the plate belonging to the Board on good paper, and to deliver one such map to each member of the Board."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 668.

" — The common council orders "that the sale of all Lands the property of the Corporation, and all Leases of the same be by

1805 Ja 14 public auction, and not otherwise without the special order of the Common Council."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 668.

" The street commissioner and comptroller report on an application made by Jos. F. Mangin, "requesting payment for certain maps which he states to have been formerly made by him for the use of the Board." It is ordered that the comptroller be authorised to pay him $33, "upon his giving a receipt in full of all demands." —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 668. On March 25, Mangin was paid $73 for surveying.—*Ibid.*, III: 711. See also Ja 30, 1804.

" The Republican majority in the common council continues (see D 24, 1804) to divide political spoils among its friends; among the officers displaced are the comptroller and the street commissioner.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 669–70.

17 The city's laws and ordinances passed and published on this day were published this year by Cheatham, with the title *Laws and Ordinances, ordained and established by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council Convened, for the Good Rule and Government of the Inhabitants and Residents of the Said City.*

" The common council grants an application of the city clerk and the comptroller for the use of one of the upper rooms in the city hall for their office.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 672.

18 Clinton transmits to the president "a project for the defence of this Port" made by a Mr. Lacarriere. He says: "The peculiarly defenceless Situation of this City will be my apology for making this communication."—*De Witt Clinton Letter-Books* (*MS.*), I: 303.

" "The Southern boundary of the City & County of New York is a line drawn from the South Side of the Red Hook on Long Island across the North River so as to include Nutten Island Bedlows Island Bucking Island and the Oyster Islands to Low Water Mark on the West Side of Hudsons River."—*De Witt Clinton Letter-Books* (*MS.*), I: 307.

24 "Resolved that the Clerk of this Board [Trinity vestry] inform Messrs Mathew Clarkson, Herman LeRoy, Peter Schermerhorn, Henry Rogers and Gulian Ludlow that they have been nominated as proper Persons to be Trustees for a new Church [Grace], until the same can be incorporated according to Law, and request to know whether they will act as such."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). See F 14.

28 A "very uncommon fall of snow" compels the common council to issue orders to the public not to carry snow from yards, alleys, etc. into the streets, "except for the express purpose of being immediately carted into the river;" as they would become impassable, and cause imminent hazard in case of fire.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 679.

30 The legislature passes a law authorising the common council "to take down and remove the wooden bastions at the battery and Rhinelander's wharf . . . and appropriate the same for fuel for the use of the poor;" also to "cause the superfluous earth where the said bastions are erected, to be removed and disposed of for the use of the said poor."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1805), chap. 3; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1868), 575. See also descrip. of Pl. 56, I: 429, and *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 680.

Feb. 1 Philadelphia mails from New York are delayed, because the ferry boats to Paulus Hook have been frequently compelled to return to New York on account of floating ice. These boats are not properly constructed to meet this condition, being "of that kind which in Pennsylvania are called horse-boats and are exceedingly clumsy."—*Aurora for the Country* (Phila.), F 1, 1805.

4 The common council grants an application of J. B. Delacoste for permission to use the library room in the city hall "for the exhibition of his Cabinet of Natural History." The com'r of public repairs is authorised "to dispose of such Old Furniture and Lumber in the Library room as is useless."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 681. See F 16.

" The common council orders that the city clerk and the city attorney draft a petition and a bill, to be presented to the legislature, "authorizing persons who shall hereafter erect three story Brick Dwelling houses and stores in the City of New York to place one half of the foundations thereof on the adjacent Lots, and directing that the owners of such adjacent Lots, shall pay one half of the value thereof whenever they shall propose to use the same."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 682. On Feb. 13, the board postponed consideration of a report on the subject.—*Ibid.*, III: 686. No law relating to this subject was passed by the legislature in 1805 or 1806.

Feb. 4 A broadside, "Printed by G. & R. Waite, No. 64, & No. 38, Maiden-Lane," entitled "Prices Of Work agreed upon by the Society of Master Blacksmiths of the City and County of New-York," shows their charges for making various kinds of iron fixtures for houses and mills. It is on file with "Sundry Papers" in a bundle labelled "Building Accounts of N. Y. City Hall for 1806," in the record-room, dep't of finance, Hall of Records.

5 A committee of the assembly suggests that, in order to raise a permanent fund for the support of professors at Union College, "the government house, and the house lately occupied by the secretary of state, situated in the city of New-York, belonging to the people of this state, be sold by the Commissioners of the land-office, subject to the provisions of the act passed the 16th of March, 1790 [*q. v.*], at the best price that can be obtained for the same, and upon such terms as they shall judge best. . . .

"Your committee have been induced to report in favor of disposing of the buildings in New-York, in consequence of information, that the houses are rapidly decaying, and much out of repair; and learning that the corporation of the city of New-York were inclined to purchase the government-house, they suppose it may be sold for a fair price."—*Assemb. Jour.*, 28th sess., 83–84. However, the law relative to Union College, passed on March 30, provided that the money should be raised by lotteries.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1805).

8 "Dr Hosack has a valuable Botanic establishment in the vicinity of the City [see Je 25, 1804] which does honor to us and will be of real utility to the Country. It is the only institution of the kind in the United States."—*De Witt Clinton Letter-Books* (*MS.*), I: 312. Hosack's botanic garden extended along the present 5th Ave. from 47th to 51st St.—L. M. R. K., III: 946.

9 "A petition from the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city of New-York, praying for a lease in perpetuity of the building and ground thereunto appertaining, commonly called the government-house, situate in the said city," is read in assembly and referred to a committee.—*Assemb. Jour.*, 28th sess., 95. On Feb. 21, the assembly resolved to refer the petition to a joint committee of both houses.—*Ibid.*, 28th sess., 139. The senate concurred in this resolution on Feb. 22.—*Senate Jour.*, 28th sess., 64. Thereafter during the session there is no mention of the subject. See Mr 17, 1806.

13 The common council appoints a committee to report what improvements and alterations "are proper to be made on the Battery, and also their ideas relative to extending, docking out, and filling in on the ground under water adjoining to the same, so as to render the whole a commodious military parade, and a public walk, and that the said Committee be authorized to employ a surveyor."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 684. See F 28.

" The street commissioner and one or more of the city surveyors are directed "to ascertain, from time to time, by actual surveys or otherwise, the true Angles and corners of the several Streets of this City, and their relative positions to adjacent buildings known to be correctly situated, and report to this Board, with a Map, Plan, Diagram, or description of the same; which being agreed to by this Board, shall be entered as matter of record, for the general government of the surveyors, and Inhabitants of this City." —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 686–87. No such map has been found. It is possible that the Commissioners Map of 1811 eventually embodied this proposed survey.—See Ja 20, F 3, Je 2 and 30, O 20, 1806; Ja 26, F 16, Mr 4 and Ap 3, 1807.

" The common council adopts a recommendation of the street com'r that a committee of city surveyors be appointed "to ascertain the best method of fixing a standard to correct the measure of the Chains, Rods, and Cords, used in surveying, as well as the best method of fixing up or determining upon certain Objects bearing a true North and South direction to each other, whereby the Several Compasses and other Instruments used in taking courses may be adjusted; . . . which . . . shall remain as Standards for the future government of the surveyors of this City."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 687–88.

14 Trinity vestry directs the trustees (see Ja 24) to present plans and estimates for a church to be built "on the Ground lately purchased for that Purpose in the Broadway."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). Trinity bought the land from the Lutheran congregation for

1805 £6,000.—*Jour. of the Lutheran Church* (1796–1821), 113. The
Feb. Second Lutheran Church had formerly stood there; Grace Church
14 was erected on this site.—L. M. R. K., III: 929. See Ap 11 and Je 1.

Because the purchasers of lots on Hudson Square will want the streets regulated, the vestry also decides to cede to the city part of Hudson, Beach, and Varick Sts.—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*); descrip. of Pl. 106-a, III: 608.

16 The Provident Society, Mutual Benefit Society, Benevolent Society, and Albion Benevolent Society, are incorporated by the same act of the legislature.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1805), chap. 9; *Picture of N. Y.* (1807), 104.

" Delacoste, the proprietor of the "Cabinet of Natural History" (see F 4), announces that his collection will soon be transferred to the old library room in the city hall, as he has conveyed it to the mayor and to Dr. David Hosack, as trustees for the subscribers to a loan to be raised to extend the collection.—*Am. Cit.*, F 16, 1805. A catalogue of this collection, issued by Delacoste in 1804, is in N. Y. P. L.

18 The city clerk and city attorney report to the common council the draft of an act "for the better government of this City." The text of it is not entered in the minutes. A motion is lost "to strike out such part of the fourth section thereof as directs that Commission, Stock exchange, and Insurance Brokers, shall hereafter be appointed and licensed by the Common Council." The board orders "that the said Bill, together with the memorial, praying, that the same may be passed, be properly authenticated, and transmitted to the Legislature."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 689–90. On Feb. 25, a motion was again made in the common council to amend the fourth section of the bill "by striking out the words Commission, Stock, Exchange and Insurance Brokers," and again it was lost.—*Ibid.*, III: 696.

" The common council resolves "that in future it shall not be lawful for the Keeper of the City Prison to demand or receive fees from persons confined in his Custody." He shall hereafter receive an annual salary of $1,250, in lieu of all fees.

The board makes it unlawful for the keeper "to receive any slave or keep such slave in Custody upon the application of the Master or Mistress, without the order of a Magistrate or competent tribunal given in due course of Law." The committee to revise the laws is instructed to embody these amendments.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 691.

" The common council orders that the city clerk be instructed "to cause 300 copies of the Charter of this City to be printed, and also to collect such acts, and sections of acts, of the Legislature, as have either altered the said charter, or vested additional powers in the Common Council, to be printed with the same or as an appendix thereto."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 691.

" The street com'r reports "upon the propriety of proceeding to the regulation of the upper part of the Broadway" (see Jl 2 and Ag 6, 1804). The common council orders "that he be authorized to receive the necessary Cessions for that purpose, And to take measures to have the Street opened."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 691. See, further, Ap 22, 1805.

" The common council resolves "that the Street Commissioner be directed to report to this Board at the next meeting thereof a list of the owners of the land in the direction of the Canal or Tunnel intended by the survey of Charles Loss in February 1803; together with the quantity of Land they are willing to cede to the Corporation, in order to carry the design of effectually drawing that part of the City, into effect."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 691–92. On Feb. 25, he reported on the subject, but consideration thereof was postponed.—*Ibid.*, III: 697; descrip. of Pl. 83-b, III: 561. See Mr 18.

19 Recent acts of the legislature for the encouragement of schools having been passed in 1795 and 1801, "The Society for establishing a Free School in the City of New York, for the education of such poor children as do not belong to or are not provided for by any religious society," is organized at the house of John Murray. De Witt Clinton is elected president. The society was incorporated April 9, 1805 (*q. v.*). From this time until 1853, the public schools of New York were under its care. The society's corporate name was changed in 1808 (*q. v.*, Ap 1) to "The Free School Society of New York," and in 1826 to "The Public School Society."—*Our Common Schools; Their Rise and Progress* (1886).

22 The Park Theatre closes temporarily, and William Dunlap retires as manager. The performers, under the direction of Messrs. Feb.
Johnson and Tyler, reopened the theatre on March 4 (*q. v.*).— 22
Dunlap, *Hist. of the Am. Theatre* (1832), 326.

Nearly 200 of the inhabitants and freeholders of the Fifth 25
Ward petition the common council for a market at the foot of Duane St. Their memorial states "That the Corporation of Trinity Church, having some years [ago] ceded to your Honorable Board certain lots of ground, with a view that a public market should be erected at the lower end of Duane Street; that when it should cease to be used for that purpose, it should revert to the donors. The petitioners have for some time past been in the expectation of seeing some measures adopted towards the accomplishment of that object, but have been disappointed. That the population of this part of the city having of late years greatly increased and still continuing to increase with great rapidity, your Honorable Board must no doubt see the propriety of extending to the inhabitants of this district an equal facility of procuring the necessaries of life as their fellow-citizens enjoy in the other wards. They beg leave to state that this vacant space remains entirely unoccupied, and they can conceive no purpose to which it can be applied with equal propriety as to that of a public market." The petition is referred to a committee.—De Voe, *Market Book*, 390; *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 693. For the committee's report, see My 13.

Judge Robt. Troup gives further opinion "respecting the " Jurisdictional rights of the Corporation on the Jersey shore." His opinion of May 19 (see May 21), 1804, stated that the city had a right of jurisdiction, at least as far as low-water mark, over the land covered with water opposite to and adjoining Powles Hook. The question which he now answers is: "As Wharves have been erected within those limits, without the permission of the Corporation, and as their Jurisdictional rights are in other respects called in question," what is "the most eligible mode of asserting and vindicating those rights," and, for that purpose, will it be indispensable "to obtain a grant of the soil?" He states the legal remedies, and explains them in a judicial opinion, which is entered in full in the minutes.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 693–95, 712–13, 714–15, 716.

The common council orders that the mayor be requested to go " to Albany and endeavour to secure the passage of bills agreed to by this board.

He is also empowered "to purchase or lease the Government house and ground adjoining thereto for the use of this City."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 696. See F 13, 1805 and Mr 17, 1806.

The common council orders "that the grass grounds appertaining to the Parks and Battery, be manured . . ."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 696. This is an early, if not the first, order for this kind of care of the city parks.

An editorial on the Battery states: "It is contemplated to 28
enlarge this handsome spot very considerably, and to render it more suitable for a parade-ground and promenade, as well as to do away [with] the danger to vessels arising from the rocks which lie in every direction in front of it. Boats were yesterday employed in taking soundings to the distance of at least 150 feet from the edge; and probably the work of enlarging will soon commence."—*Daily Adv.*, F 28, 1805. See Mr 25.

There are to be sold at auction, at the Tontine Coffee House, " six lots belonging to Trinity corporation, lying on the west side of Hudson Sq. between Hubert and Laight Sts. They are each 29 feet front by 175 feet in depth. The lease is to run for 99 years, at a rental of $15 per annum.—*Daily Adv.*, F 27, 1805.

On or about this date, John Lemaire made the following un- Mar.
dated application for the position of sculptor of stone and wood 1
carvings for the new city hall:

"To the Honorable the building committee of the Corporation of the City of New York The Petition of John Lemaire Respectfully Sheweth

"That your petitioner is informed that considerable carving in wood and Marble, will be wanted for the City Hall, that is now erecting. As he has from his infancy, been brought up to that business, & has worked in several of the principal cities of Europe, viz in Paris, Bordeau, Nantz, & sever[al?] years in London, and has been eleven years in this City, where much of his work is to be seen; He therefore considers himself every way qualified to undertake the conducting & execution of the carving which may be

1805 Mar. 1 wanted & upon as reasonable terms as can be afforded. Should your honorable Body think proper to appoint him the Master Carver of the said building it will be a favor for which your petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray.

"We the Subscribers being well acquainted with Mr John Lemaire and knowing him to be an honest, sober & industrious Citizen and a perfect Master of the Carving business we recommend him & beg your honorable body to grant his petition." The petition has 25 signatures, including that of Mangin, but not that of McComb.—From the original MS. filed with "Sundry Papers" in bundle labelled "Building Accounts of N. Y. City Hall for 1806," in record-room, Hall of Records. See also My 26, 1803; *et seq.* and Pl. 75, Vol. I.

2 Congress appropriates $60,000 for building 25 gun-boats "for the better protection of the ports and harbors of the United States."—*Laws of U. S.*, 8th sess., chap. 89.

" The legislature passes an act "to continue the Provision for the Public Hospital in the City of New York." By this, the appropriation made in the act of March 20, 1801 (*q.v.*), is continued for the next five years.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1805), chap. 21. This law was repealed by the act of March 14, 1806 (*q.v.*).

4 The common council ordered, on Feb. 28, that, on March 4, the day for re-inaugurating President Jefferson, "it be recommended to the Owners and masters of Vessels in this Harbour to display their colours during the day, that a national salute be fired at the Battery at noon, that the Bells of the respective Churches in this City be rung for one hour, commencing at noon, and that the Common Council will make provision for payment of the expences, attending the same."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 699; McMaster, III: 198.

" "The attention of the Patrons of the Drama, is respectfully solicited to the present state of the New-York Theatre.

"The Performers, having suffered inconvenience from the interruption of the business of the Theatre [see F 22], destroying not only the reasonable expectations from their respective contracts, but also the customary remuneration from the public at the close of the Season, will open the Theatre under the management of Messrs. Johnson and Tyler; . . ." A programme is announced for this evening.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Mr 4, 1805. See Ap 22.

6 A petition of Dr. David Hosack of New York City "praying for a loan of a sum of money, to enable him to maintain a botanical garden near the said city," is read in the state senate and referred to a committee.—*Senate Jour.*, 28th sess., 83. On March 15, the committee reported favourably and a bill was introduced "for the support of a botanical garden within the city and county of New York." The senate adjourned, however, before the bill was passed.—*Ibid.*, 28th sess., 95, 97, 102. See Ja 28, 1806.

7 The common council refers to the ferry committee a memorial of Abraham Cannon "for leave to establish a ferry from Grand Street, to Morrells point."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 700. See, further, Mr 25.

" The common council refers to a committee a petition of Henry Rutgers and others "that measures may be adopted to prevent the evils arising from the too great number of Taverns in the City."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 701.

11 The common council orders "that the Inspector be directed to have maps of the City put on rollers, for the use of the members . . ."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 703.

" The common council directs the street commissioner and city inspector "to survey Water Street and Front Street, between the old Slip, and the Coffee-house Slip, where buildings were destroyed by the late fire, with a view to ascertain whether any improvements can be made in the Streets."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 703–4.

" The street commissioner reports an ordinance "for making the side walks in the Bowery, between Bullock and Art Streets." —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 704.

" The common council adopts new regulations for leasing the ferries.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 704–5.

18 The common council grants an application, made by Rufus King in behalf of the Academy of Arts, "for liberty to deposit Statues belonging to the Society, in a vacant place in the City Hall."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 707.

" "The Committee upon the subject of the Tunnel" presents a report in favour of an open canal, to pass through a street of 100 ft. in breadth, and the council resolves "that a Street of 100 feet in Breadth be accordingly laid out; that the Street Commissioner be authorized to receive Cessions for that purpose, from the proprietors who are willing to cede, and that legal measures be taken to procure any deficiency of Ground which may be necessary for that purpose; and that a Canal of [blank] feet in breadth, and [blank] feet in depth be constructed of Brick or stone, under the direction of the Street Commissioner."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 708. Reference is to Canal St. See Ap 15. Mar. 18

The common council orders that the street com'r be requested, "at the expence of the applicants for a new ferry, from Grand Street to Bushwick, to direct a survey to be made for the purpose of ascertaining the distances across the river, the course of the tides, and eddies, and the situation of points and reefs, in order to enable the Board to determine with accuracy, which is the most proper place for a Ferry, across the East river, from Corlaers hook."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 713. See My 27. 25

The city ordinance regulating sales at auction is amended. The sheriff and other officers are permitted "to sell goods taken on Execution, at the Horse market, near the new Watch house, at the Exchange market, at the house of —— Burgois, in Greenwich Street, near Vesey Street, at the corner of the Park, near Saint Pauls church, and at no other place, Excepting, nevertheless, that they be respectively permitted to sell Lumber, which may be taken in Execution, at, or near the place, where the same shall be seized . . ."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 714. "

The common council resolves "that the exterior walk round the Battery, be raised, at least, Six Inches above the present heighth, and the whole covered with gravel; and that the remainder of the Timber, and materials of which the batteries were constructed, be removed—and that the Superintendant of repairs carry the same into effect."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 714. See Je 17. "

The common council appoints a committee "to examine the situation of the Collect; for the purpose of removing nuisances occasioned thereby."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 714. For the committee's report, see Ap 1. "

The Merchants' Bank (see Ap 7, 1803) is incorporated by act of the legislature.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1805), chap. 43. For a discussion of the struggle of the bank to secure this charter, see Hubert, *The Merchants' National Bank*, 1803–1903, 52–74. 26

The following orders signed by Solomon Van Rensselær, adjutant-general, are issued from headquarters at Albany: "The commander in chief conceiving an organization of the Artillery, Tending to introduce an uniformity of discipline, and to excite emulation, by affording the same means of promotion to the officers attached to that service that exists in the infantry to be an essential ingredient in the military establishment, orders and directs, that the various artillery corps throughout the state be consolidated into one division, to be commanded by Major-General Ebenezer Stevens—That said division be divided into the brigades, to be denominated the first, second and third brigades of artillery. That the first brigade be commanded by Brigadier General Jacob Morton, and consists of the first and second regiments of artillery in the city of New-York, and the battalion to be commanded by Major John Ten Eyck; that the regiment of artillery commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Curtenius, in the city of New-York, be denominated the first regiment of artillery, and consists of two battalions, the first to be commanded by Major John C. Ludlow, as first major of said regiment, and the second by Major James Manning, as second major of said regiment." Much detailed information follows regarding various state military bodies.—*Com. Adv.*, Ap 16, 1805. 27

The duties paid at the port of New York during four years commencing April 1, 1801, and ending March 31, 1805, amounted to $12,862,020.14. Philadelphia in the same time produced $7,777,965.14; Boston, $6,408,400.28; Baltimore, $3,861,963.08; and Charleston, $3,061,693.54. "This shows the comparative trade of the five largest commercial towns in America."—Janson, C. W., *The Stranger in Am.* (1807), 92. 31

"I was informed, that a piece of ground in the park, which, seven years ago, was not worth fifty dollars, had been recently disposed of, for the purpose of building upon, for five hundred pounds, currency of the state, which is eight shillings to the dollar."—*Ibid.*, 93.

A petition of Abraham Shoemaker "for liberty to conduct the Ap 1

1805 Apr. 1 Water of the late Tea Water Pump into Orange Street" is referred to a committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 715. On May 6, the petition was granted "during the pleasure of the Common Council" provided Shoemaker "construct his works under the direction of the Street Commissioner."—*Ibid.*, III: 746.

" The street commissioner having recently received an offer of several thousand loads of dirt if taken away immediately, the common council revives a resolution of May 12, 1803 (*q. v.*), authorising him to buy dirt for filling in the Collect at five cents a cart-load.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 718.

"The Committee to whom it was referred to examine into the state of the collect" reports that it is "filled with the bodies of dead animals, and dangerous to the health of the Citizens in its vicinity." The board orders that the superintendent of scavengers "cause the carcasses of dead animals and other substances liable to putrefaction to be removed and buried," and that the street commissioner "cause Tunnels or sewers to be made and pass through the dam to carry off the water; and that he cause the head of the collect to be filled in with good and wholesome Earth."—*Ibid.*, III: 719, 727; *Com. Adv.*, Ap 6, 1805; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1860), 565. See also the board's contract with a Mr. Crumb, who undertakes to remove dirt into the Collect.—*Ibid.* See, further, D 31.

2 The legislature passes "An Act to raise a Fund for the Encouragement of Common Schools." This provides that the net proceeds from the sale of the next 500,000 acres of vacant state land shall be appropriated as a permanent fund for this purpose. The comptroller is authorised to lend this money at six per cent. until the annual interest arising from the fund amounts to $50,000, after which this interest "shall be distributed and applied for the support of common schools in such manner as the legislature shall direct."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1805), chap. 66.

" A petition is being circulated for signatures, asking the common council "to cut a road from the corner of old Potter's-field across the swamp near the Powder-house, and to extend to the new Harlem road on the hill." Objection is made to it by a citizen because it is of no benefit, an expense which the city cannot afford, and unjust to the private owners of the property.—*Daily Adv.*, Ap 2, 1805.

5 The "Swift-Sure Stage, A New Line, Running between New-York and Philadelphia" (*cf.* S 29, 1804), is inaugurated. "Fare . . . through, 5 Dollars—Way passengers, 6 cents per mile—150 wt. of baggage the same as a passenger, with the usual allowance of 14 lb. gratis. All goods and baggage, at the risk of the owners, unless insured and receipted for by the clerk of said stage. Baggage insured in this Stage for one per cent. . . . S. Pierson, Woolley & Co."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Ap 5; and *Com. Adv.*, Ap 30, 1805. See also 1805. Accompanying the ads. of this stage-line, is a small wood-cut view of a stage-coach, differing in design from that of the "Mail Pilot," etc., first noticed on S 29, 1804 (*q. v.*). Edward Bardin, now at 44 Pine St., became one of the New York ticket-agents.—See a second ad. of this stage-line in *ibid.*, Ag 8, 1805.

8 Alexander Hamilton's country-seat, "The Grange," is sold at public auction at the Tontine Coffee House to Archibald Gracie for $30,500.—*Merc. Adv.*, Ap 9, 1805. For a descrip. of "The Grange," see *18th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1913), 150–54. See also descrip. of Pl. 153-c, III: 774.

9 The legislature directs the secretary of state "to cause such of the records in his office which are written in the Dutch language, and which shall be designated by the person administering the government of this state, to be translated into English, and to be transcribed in proper books to be provided for that purpose, which translations when so transcribed, shall be deposited in the office of the secretary of this state as part of the records thereof."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1805), chap. 96. James Van Ingen of Albany was appointed to make the translations.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 24, 1805. In April and November of this year, Van Ingen gave receipts for certain of the Dutch records, but though these remained in his hands for a number of years, no translations were made.—Van Laer, *The Translation and Publication of the MS. Dutch Rec. of N. Neth. with an Account of previous Attempts at Translation* (1910), 10. The matter was taken up again in 1813 (*q. v.*, Ap 6).

" The legislature incorporates "The Society for establishing a free school in the city of New-York, for the education of such poor children as do not belong to or are not provided for by any religious society."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1805), chap. 108. The society was organized on Feb. 19 (*q. v.*). Apr. 9

" "The Society of Tammany or Columbian order, in the city of New-York" is incorporated.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1805), chap. 115; Stone, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, appendix 12. See Jl 15.

Trinity vestry appoints a committee "to obtain proper Estimates of the Expence that will attend the building a Church upon the Plan furnished by Mr West."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). The corner-stone of the church (Grace) was laid at Broadway and Rector St. on March 18, 1806 (*q. v.*), and the building consecrated on Dec. 21, 1808 (*q. v.*). 11

The Corlaers Hook ferry is established. It operates between Corlear's Hook and Williamsburgh, L. I.—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Ap 15, 1805. 15

The street commissioner is ordered to "cause the line of Canal Street to be run," and to "give notice to the proprietors, not to build in such a manner as to interfere with the regulation of that Street."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 730. For the commissioner's notice, see My 4. "

The ferries are leased to the highest bidders as follows: Fly Market ferry, to Josiah Browne, $3,050; Catharine Slip ferry, to Dirck Amerman, $1,275; Old Wehawk ferry, to Garret Neefie, $50; Bulls ferry, to Garret Neefie, $20; Hoboken ferry, to Peter Voorhis, $350; New Wehawk ferry, to Charles Earle, $50.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 731. For the last-named ferry, see L. M. R. K., III: 942–43. "

The common council orders that the street com'r examine and report the best places "for laying out three roads between the two and seven mile stones, running from the East to Hudson River, and crossing the middle road as nearly as possible at right Angles."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 731. See Ap 29.

The corner-stone of a new coffee-house is laid by Edw. Bardin on the site of the Merchant's Coffee House, which was destroyed by fire on Dec. 4 last (*q. v.*). Bardin names it "the Phœnix Coffee-House," because it rose from the flames and ashes of the old house.—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Ap 20, 1805; L. M. R. K., III: 980. See, further, D 20. 18

Delacroix publishes a notice that "the Garden, lately known by the name of Vauxhall" (on the old Bayard place), "is at present open, and will continue to be so for the whole of this season. 20

"The New Vauxhall [see Ja 30, 1804], facing the Bowery and Broadway, will be ready for the reception of company in the course of the next month, and will be opened by a grand gala, in the style of London Vauxhall."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Ap 20, 1805. See, further, Je 5.

"Mr Hodgkinson has taken the New-York Theatre on a lease of five years."—*Boston Gaz.*, Ap 22, 1805. See Ap 23, 1806. 22

The street commissioner's reports to the common council that "he has obtained the consent of all the proprietors of ground through which Broadway is to be extend[ed] (between Art Street & the Tulip tree) to cede to the Corporation their proportion of the ground for said street, except David Dunham & Thomas & Samuel Burling & those occupying as tenants under them. Mr Springler however will not cede [see also Je 25 and Ag 6, 1804] unless he is exonerated from all further costs, as Broadway will run lengthways through his ground & leave him a gore on the Bowery road." "

The street commissioner believes it will be necessary for the sheriff's jury to determine the compensation to be granted for the desired land. The board orders that measures be taken accordingly.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 734.

On receiving a report of the road committee, the common council orders, among other things, that the Abingdon Road "be continued through by Bishop Moores to the North river;" that "Main Cross Roads, at Inclenburgh, from River to river to be opened;" and the same "at Harsens."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 736–37. 29

Henry A. Coster purchases the property at the north-west corner of 30th St. and First Ave., originally part of the Kip's Bay Farm. Shortly after this, he erected the well-known Coster mansion there.—*Liber Deeds*, LXXI: 141; L. M. R. K., III: 949. The house is shown on Pl. 153-d, Vol. III. In 1835 (*q. v.*), it was sold to Anson G. Phelps, in whose possession the property extended from Third Ave. to the East River, and from 29th to half way between 33d and 34th Sts. First Ave. and the side streets were not opened in this neighbourhood until about 1852.—*Stokes Records*, I: 13, *et seq.* 30

In this month, the stockholders of the Tontine Coffee House My—

1805 May — appointed a committee to inspect its accounts. The committee's report (MS.), reviewing the financial affairs of the establishment from 1798, is now preserved in a volume lettered *New York Tontine Coffee House*, containing papers relating to the tontine, presented to the N. Y. H. S. by John Watts De Peyster, May 3, 1892. See, further, S 7.

4 "A menage of living Animals and Birds is forming in this city, for public exhibition. . . . They are to be seen at the upper end of Broadway road, near the Fire Engine, and a little beyond Dr. Livingstone's home."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, My 17, 1805.

" John S. Hunn, street commissioner, issues the following notice: "The Corporation of the City of New-York having declared Canal Street to be one hundred feet wide [see Mr 18] from Hudson's River to Rynder-street, near the Collect Pond, and the same being now staked out; all persons are hereby for[e]warned building or improving upon any part of the said street, on pain of having their buildings removed without compensation, and incuring the fines for infringing on the laws which will in all cases be rigorously enforced."—*Am. Cit.*, My 9, 1805. See D 30.

6 The New England Society is organized and holds its first public meeting at the City Hotel. Subsequent meetings, for some years, were held at Ross's Hotel (Broad St.), the Tontine Coffee House (Wall St.), Bardin's Long Room (Broad St.), and Benjamin Butler's (Wall St.). In 1812, the Society settled at Niblo's Bank Coffee House.—*Mag. of Am. Hist.* (1884), XI: 33–37. See D 21.

" The common council grants a petition of Abraham Shoemaker "to erect his Waterworks in such manner as to convey the water into the Carts in Orange Street." He formerly "took the Water from Chatham Street."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 746.

13 The committee to which was referred the petition for a market at the foot of Duane St. (see F 25) reports favourably, saying that "Trinity Church having declared and reserved this place for a market, the present proprietors of the property around it purchased at an advanced price in consequence, and the improvements in the neighborhood will warrant a market to be erected." The report, however, is recommitted and the committee is ordered to inform the board regarding "the expence of the said market, and of extending the wharf."—De Voe, *Market Book*, 390–91; *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 749. The market was not built until 1807 (*q.v.*, Ap 27).

" "The Corporation of the Presbyterian Church having requested that the engine house standing on their ground in Nassau Street may be removed," the common council orders "that the engine House in the City Hall yard [on Wall St.] be extended, so as to admit the deposit [there] of the engine [which is now] on the said ground belonging to the Presbyterian Church."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 749.

" The common council orders "that the assessors in the respective wards of this City when making their assessments be requested to add a separate column to their Books, and to insert therein a list of the houses which have been built during the preceding year, and are now building, in order to discover and ascertain the progress of improvement in this City."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 751.

20 The market committee reports concerning a petition of Jacamiah Ackerly and others for a new fish market at Catharine Slip that "the request of the petitioners ought to be granted, and that by driving about half a dozen piles in the Slip on the Easterly side thereof and by raising the Market about 18 inches from the present plates on the Slip and to be 30 feet on Water Street and 18 feet on the Slip, and would be no inconvenience to the Ferry, and by Standing so high from the Water, Market Boats could safely lay under the market and by having a stairs under one end of the market would be a great convenience to the Fishermen and Market Boats, and we are of opinion that the expence would not exceed 500 Dollars." The report is confirmed.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 729; IV: 3. A fish market at Catharine Slip had been suggested as early as 1803.—*Ibid.*, III: 247.

" Charles Loss makes a survey to ascertain the best direction for a new road along the North or Hudson River. This shows the shore as far east as the Bloomingdale Road, including the original buildings and farms, several of which are in perspective, notably the little church at Harsenville. See original in the old office of engineer of street openings (now bureau of topography, borough president's office).

23 The board of health passes the following resolution: "That all vessels which may have arrived at this port, from any port or place in the West-Indies, since the 18th of May instant, be directed forthwith to leave the wharves, and haul out into the stream, to the distance of at least three hundred yards from that part of the island, which lies southward of a line drawn from the house owned and occupied by William Bayard, on the north river, and Stuyvesant's dock upon the east river, and that the same regulation shall be observed, with respect to all vessels which may hereafter arrive from the West Indies, under the penalty of being prosecuted according to law."—Hardie, *Account of the Malignant Fever which prevailed in the City of N. Y. during the Autumn of* 1805, 22–23. See Jl 11. May 23

The street commissioner reports on a survey which he has directed to be made "across the East River at Corlaers hook with a view of ascertaining the distance, situation, course of the tides and eddies and other circumstances in order to determine the place most proper for a permanent ferry" (see Mr 25). Loss and Stilwell have made the survey, the map or plan of which the commissioner submits, with Mr. Loss's report, which states "That the distance from the foot of Grand Street to Morrells Landing is 3000 feet, while the distance from Bullock Street to Woodhulls is 3560 feet." The tides, eddies, reefs, etc. are also described. From all of which the commissioner believes "that the foot of Grand Street would be the most convenient and eligible place for a public ferry. It is not only the widest street in that part of the City but it also receives the greatest number of intersecting Streets and affords the readiest communication with other parts of the town. A public bason is reserved at the foot of Grand Street in the East River, and in all probability whenever a Market is erected, it will be built at that place," and it appears probable to the commissioner "from the reservation of a bason that it must have been the original intention of the Corporation to establish the ferry there." The board appointed a committee to pass upon several applications for ferry rights, in view of this report.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 8–9. The committee's long report, on July 1, sustained the findings of the commissioner, with full recommendations respecting the adjustment of grants to ferry lessees.—*Ibid.*, IV: 26–36. See Jl 29. 27

The common council orders that Spring St., from Brannon St. to Broadway, be increased in width from 50 to 61 feet.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 9. On July 22, Charles Loss and others petitioned "that Brannon Street may be continued of the breadth of sixty-five feet according to the Cession thereof."—*Ibid.*, IV: 47. Brannon St. was the same as Spring St.—See L. M. R. K., III: 994. "

The common council orders that the committee of repairs be directed "to build a machine for the purpose of driving Piles."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 10. "

Trinity vestry passes a resolution that "the Lease of the Lot of Ground, in the Rear of the Land lately belonging to the Lutherans [see F 14], be bought . . . and conveyed in Fee to the Trustees to whom the said adjoining Land has been conveyed."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). This was the site of Grace Church.—L. M. R. K., III: 933. See also Pl. 81-b, Vol. III. June 1

A treaty of peace is concluded between Tripoli and the United States.—*Laws of U. S.*, 9th cong., 1st sess., 167–77; Winsor, VII: 375. See My 14, 1801, and F 6, 1802. 4

"A private letter from Paris, states that his majesty the Emperor Napoleon has presented to Mr. Livingston, late minister from the United States to the French Court, on behalf of the Academy of Arts [see Je 7, 1803], established in this city, and of which his majesty is an honorary member, a very valuable Collection, estimated at fifty thousand livres, 10,000 dollars."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Je 5, 1805; N. Y. H. S. *Quarterly Bull.*, July, 1921. 5

The common council resolves that the street com'r "lay before the board a plan for opening Beekman Street in continuation to Water Street."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 15. 17

The common council resolves "that all future meetings of this Board be held with open doors."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 16. A motion was lost, however, "that the future meetings of this Board be held in some large and convenient room sufficient to accommodate such Citizens as may choose to attend to hear the proceedings."—*Ibid.* On Jan. 12, 1807, the board decided to meet in "the front Court room in the City Hall."—*Ibid.*, IV: 337. Before Dec. 17, 1770 (*q.v.*), the custom was to close doors. "

1805 June 17 The common council resolves to grant permission to Mr. Keefe "under the direction of the Alderman and Assistant of the first ward to erect a temporary shed around the flag staff on the Battery and an awning above the Stone work Surrounding the same to be continued during the pleasure of the Common Council." —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 16–17. See also *ibid.*, IV: 116, 156, 345. This is the earliest record of the presumable use of the flagstaff as a refreshment stand.—Descrip. of Pl. 59, I: 435; L. M. R. K., III: 962.

" On appointing a committee of arrangements for the celebration of the Fourth of July, the common council directs it "to report a permanent system for the celebration of that day."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 17.

" The common council pays David Longworth $188.08 "for City Maps."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 18.

It pays James Hardie $80 "for making indexes."—*Ibid.*

24 The common council orders that Broadway along the Park be paved.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 20.

" The common council resolves "that in all cases when assessments are made for the repairing any pavement or the repaving of any Street the pavement of which has been injured by the Manhattan Water Works that a proportion of the money received by this board from the said Company on account of damages to the pavements be allowed to the persons on whom the assessment shall be laid."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 20.

" A committee report states that "there is no dock near the village of Harlaem." The common council adopts a recommendation that Benj. Vredenburgh be permitted to erect one according to stated specifications, and to rent it at $15 per annum until a permanent regulation be made respecting docks and slips at Harlem.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 22.

25 "Opening of the New Vaux hall, on Tuesday, the 25th inst. J. Delacroix informs his Friends and the Public that his new Garden in the Bowery will be opened on the above Evening:—The labor and expence of this establishment has exceeded that of any similar one in the United States, and its arrangements it is hoped cannot but prove satisfactory; he has at a very considerable risk and expence, procured from Europe a choice selection of Statues and Busts, mostly from the first models of Antiquity, and worthy the attention of Amateurs. The walks are ornamented with Pillars, Arches, Pedestals, Figures, &c. the whole of which when illuminated, cannot fail to create pleasure. A large and elevated Orchestra is erected for the Concerts, which will be in the best stile, and composed of the best performers the City can produce. Nothing has been spared which could contribute to render it a genteel and entertaining place of resort, and the proprietor hopes, that the encouragement he has every reason to expect, will be exemplified on the evening of its consecration to the pleasure of the citizens.

"The Busts and Statues are dispersed throughout the Garden, each having its name in gilt letters fixed upon the Pedestals, viz.

Geo. Washington,	Gen. Hamilton,	Addison
Cicero,	Demosthenes,	Antinous
Ajax,	Apollo, B.	Cleopatra
Antinois [*sic*],	Plenty,	do. do.
Hannibal,	Hercules,	Niobe
Appolo de Belvidere } differ't sizes	Time,	Pompey
do. do. } differ't sizes	Ceres,	do. do.
do. do. } differ't sizes	Hebe,	Pope
Venus,	Serenity,	
Hebe,	Modesty,	

Apollo de Medicis.—Thalia, Comic Muse, Statues, 5 feet high each. The evening's Amusements to be divided in three Parts, and commence with Act 1st of a Grand Concert, under the direction of Mr. Hewitt . . ." Here he gives the list of musical numbers to be sung or played, and the names of the musicians; followed by the subjects of a large variety of fireworks, and the second part of the "Grand Concert." "The Garden will be illuminated with 2000 Lamps. Admittance 4s.—Doors open at 6 o'clock."—*Daily Adv.*, Je 25, 1805. See, further, Jl 4.

30 Jacob Harsen having erected a small wooden building for a house of worship on his land about five miles from the city hall, near the North River, it is consecrated on this day.—Greenleaf, *Hist. of the Churches*, 33. The church stood on the west side of the Bloomingdale Road, between the present 69th and 70th Sts., now (1908) "the site of the Nevada apartment-house." It was a small frame building painted white, and had a cupola shaped like an umbrella.—Mott, *New York of Yesterday* (1908), 163. June 30

The church organization was formed on Sept. 9 of the same year, taking the name of "The Harsenville Church." This later became known as the Bloomingdale Dutch Church. The house of worship was conveyed to this organization by Mr. Harsen. The first pastor, Rev. Alex. Gunn, was called on May 21, 1808. A new church was erected in 1814–16, at Broadway and 68th St. The old church was consumed by fire in 1832.—Greenleaf; Mott; and *Liber Deeds*, LXXIV: 178. See also Pl. 153-a, Vol. III, and its descrip., III: 773.

The market committee makes the following report to the common council: "I That the ground on which Hudson market now stands is too valuable to be appropriated for a market, and is situated in a Street too important for the purpose. July 1

"II That the said Market is in a state of Decay will be useless in two or three Years. it being built upon a construction that is inconvenient to the public not productive of such a revenue as a new one upon an approved plan will undoubtedly be

"III That the Corporation Slip is at present a Nuisance. it being so Shallow, that a considerable part of the bottom lays bare at Low Water which renders it dangerous to the health of the Citizens in that part of the City, that the dock around it is rotten and has part of it already given way. The Committee therefore, are of opinion it will be for the public advantage to run a New bulkhead across the Slip in the manner laid down in a map now presented drawn by Mr Mangin, and proceed to fill up the same, and to Erect a substantial and commodious market, on the ground to be filled up, to be built of Brick &c." The report is confirmed. —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 24–25, 40. The report was not carried out at this time, however, "in consequence of leases of several of the lots, which they proposed to use or sell, not having expired." —De Voe, *Market Book*, 324, 326. See also Je 1, 1812.

" A committee report recommends, and the common council passes, the following supplement to the ordinance to regulate sales at auction: ". . . That it shall be lawful for the auctioneers to sell House hold furniture and articles of Lumber at the place assigned as a Horse market, near the New Watch house—and that it shall be lawful for the Sheriff and his Deputies, Constables, Marshalls or other officers, to sell Goods &c in Execution at or in front of the house of Joseph Burgois in Vesey Street and at the Corner of East George and Lombard Streets in addition to the places now assigned by Law."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 37–38.

The common council holds a "superb Dinner" in the old city hall. The room is "beautifully ornamented with upwards of fifty orange and lemon trees, from the Flower garden of Mr. Grant Thorburn."—*Com. Adv.*, Jl 5, 1805. At the Columbia Garden, Jos. Corre introduces a new form of entertainment with spectacular "wheels," operated by hydraulic machinery. He described these at length in his announcement in *ibid.*, Jl 2, 1805. His rival, Delacroix, likewise, presents an elaborate "fete" at his new Vauxhall (see Je 25), described in a column-long ad. in *ibid.*, Jl 4, 1805. 4

Alexis Daudet begins to publish in New York a tri-weekly " entitled *Le Petit Censeur; Critique et Litteraire Journal Français.* —Early Newspapers, II: 427.

The common council orders that the superintendent of repairs place benches on the Battery.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 41. 8

The board of health issues an address to the citizens of New York calling attention to "the measures, which are now in operation for the purpose of providing against malignant and pestilential diseases." The regulations include the examination of incoming vessels at the quarantine ground, a prohibition against ships from the West Indies or South America coming up to the city between June 1 and Oct. 1 (see My 23), the removal of sick persons, regular cleansing of streets, ban on burial south of Pump and Nicholas Sts. of people who die of the fever, etc. Between June 1 and Nov. 1, all hides, foreign cotton, and damaged coffee are excluded from the city, and no pickled or salted beef may be deposited to the southward of Lispenard's Meadow and Grand St.; between June 1 and Sept. 30, no oysters are allowed in the city.—Hardie, *Account of the Malignant Fever which prevailed in the City of N. Y. during the Autumn of* 1805, 28–34. 11

In behalf of the common council, Mayor Clinton acknowledges " the receipt, from the "Directors of the Phoenix Fire Office" of London, of "a fire engine constructed to serve upon Water St

1805 for the use of this City."—*De Witt Clinton Letter-Books (MS.)*, Jl 11 I: 318.

" "Ordered that Mr Dominick proceed immediately to lay the Foundation, and to procure proper Materials for completing a Wall round the Cemetery of St Pauls Church."—*Trin. Min. (MS.)*. On Aug. 8, the committee of leases was appointed to "procure Estimates for an iron Railing Front of St Paul's Church Yard, of cast, and of wrought Iron."—*Ibid.* See also descrips. of Pl. 81-a, III: 550, and A. Pl. 12-a, III: 871-72.

15 A correspondent writes to one of the papers: "In answer to your enquiries when and how it happened that the reading the Declaration of Independence made a part of the ceremonial in observing the 4th of July, if my memory serves me it was as follows. About the year 1785 [see Ap 30, 1787] a Society was formed in this city. There was a tradition that a Sagamore of some note had once lived on the Banks of the Schuylkill, whose name was Tammany; him the Society took as their patron or Saint. They had understood his birthday came on the first of May, this therefore was their great anniversary, but always observed according to the old [error for "new"] style on the 12th instead of the 1st of the month. The society was divided into as many tribes as there were states, each tribe distinguished by the name of a state. The members are divided or classed into Sachems, warriors, hunters, etc. In their processions they always walked in Indian or single file, and many of them completely dressed like Indians, with their faces painted or smeared, and they were decorated with bows, arrows, tomahawks, and long calumets or smoking pipes, & for a covering, a cap or bladder nicely fitted on the head, so as to make it a proper depilous skull. Those of them who appeared in hat, Jacket and breeches, and left their faces white, wore buck's tails in their hats. Their place of meeting was called the wigwam. In short they affected to be Indians throughout. Besides being called the Sons of Tammany, or Saint Tammany, they also took the appellation of the Columbian Order. This Society, it seems, resolved in 1791 [error for 1790 *q. v.*, Jl 4], to celebrate the 4th of July, and to have an Oration on the occasion in one of the Churches; at which time Grand Sachem read the Declaration of Independence. How it might have been in the other states I do not know, but I believe you will be safe in asserting that this was the *first* time it was ever read in this State in celebrating the anniversary of the Independence or on other public occasions. When Genet in 1793, set up his Democratic Societies so many of these Sons of Saint Tammany joined the one in this city, that the Saint Tammany and the Democratic Societies became almost entirely blended together. Indeed a number of the members had long since perceived the foolery of the thing, and such as were Federalists wholly quitted it in 1793.

" . . ."—*Daily Adv.*, Jl 15, 1805.

The common council refers to a committee an application of Robt. R. Livingston for "a lot of ground for the use of the Academy of Arts."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 43.

" The common council orders that the street com'r be authorised to number the houses in Mott and Bayard Sts., and any other streets that he thinks suitable.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 43.

" The common council refers to a committee a resolution proposed by the street commissioner offering a reward of $100 for a model, approved by the board, for "a Machine for ramming the pavement of newly paved Streets and capable of being easily removed from place to place by the person engaged in ramming the same."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 45.

24 Delacroix advertises for sale his first "Vauxhall," at 112 Broadway, describing it and stating terms.—*Com. Adv.*, Jl 24, 1805.

27 Because there are "alarming reports of malignant cases of fever having occurred in this city," the board of health issues a report stating "that an unusual degree of health at present prevails, and that no case of malignant fever, as far as they know, now exists in New York."—Hardie, *op. cit.*, 87.

29 The common council offers a premium of $500 "for the first quantity of good pit coals not less than ten Chaldrons which shall be brought to this City having been taken from any pit or mine in this State, within ten miles of the Sea Shore or of any part of Hudsons River below the town of Waterford in the County of Saratoga."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 51; *Com. Adv.*, Jl 31, 1805; and see 1810.

" A ferry is established from foot of Grand St., East River, to Morrell's Landing, Williamsburgh (see My 27).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 8, 16, 25–36, 42, 45, 52–54.

The common council adopts a committee report relative to "the New road intended to be cut through to Harlem Commons from the improvements made by Mr Smith at Kissing Bridge."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 54, 67. For this bridge, see L. M. R. K., III: 926. July 29

The common council orders that the comptroller, under the mayor's direction, negotiate a loan of $20,000 from the Manhattan Co.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 55. "

Delacroix presents another programme (*cf.* Jl 4) of fireworks, etc., of surpassing merit. This is "the first attempt in this city of adding Theatric Scenery to an Exhibition of Fire Works . . ." The subject of this display is "the Nautical Exploits of the American Squadron in the Mediterranean."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Ag 8, 1805. See, further, My 2, 1806. Aug. 8

The common council orders that the road committee "cause a profile of the middle road to be made with a view to regulate the same in a permanent manner."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 59, 83. 12

The common council refers to the street com'r a petition of Trinity Church "for a foot of ground along the fence of the yard of St Pauls Church."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 60. A lease for 63 yrs. is granted.—*Ibid.*, IV: 67. 19

At the same meeting, the street com'r reported that Mr. Barrow, representing Trinity, had applied to him "for permission to set their intended Brick Wall on the North Side of St Pauls Church one foot further in Vesey Street, to preserve a row of valuable trees unfortunately placed too near the present fence.

"Vesey Street is about 64 feet wide, These trees are large and beautiful; and it would be a pity to cut them down. No inconvenience would result from granting the request, as the walks on that side of the Street will be unincumbered with stoops or cellar doors.

". . . they will leave out an equal number of Square feet in Church Street, if this application is granted." The board votes to grant it.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 62–63.

The comptroller and street com'r have conferred with owners of the land along Leonard St. between Broadway and Elm St., desired by the city to widen Leonard St. The lowest price they will take is that paid to Mr. Quackenbos (which was at the rate of $2,300 for about 160 ft.). This would exceed $5,000, and as this is deemed too high, the board adopts the recommendation that the 10 ft. strip "be taken by the usual mode."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 63. "

The board of health informs the public that "Ten cases of Malignant Fever have occurred since Monday last; five cases of a doubtful nature, some of which have been removed into the country or Marine Hospital, and four deaths." The board adds: "The part of the city which, at present, appears to be the principal seat of the disease, is Water and Front-streets, between the Fly-Market and Old-slip."—Hardie, *Account of the Malignant Fever which prevailed in in City of N. Y. during the Autumn of* 1805, 90–91. Sept. 5

The city inspector's office is removed from Federal Hall to the office of the board of health at the corner of Broadway and Chambers St., because of the disease in the city. "About this time also, the Banks, the Custom House, the Post-Office, and the printers of the Daily News-papers, in general, moved their respective offices to the village of Greenwich, to which place also, a number of our most respectable merchants and others resorted."—Hardie, *op. cit.*, 91–92. 6

Bellevue Hospital is opened for the reception of poor people who are suffering from yellow fever. It was closed on Oct. 28.—Hardie, *op. cit.*, 112–13. See O 25, N 12 and 13. 9

Theodorus Bailey, the postmaster (see Ja 2 1804), publishes a notice that: "The Post Office is removed to Greenwich nearly opposite to the State Prison." A single letter-box "for the reception of letters to be forwarded by the mail," was left at the City Hotel in Broadway. Collections were made at this letter-box twice daily, when the letters deposited there were taken "to the Post Office."—*Com. Adv.*, S 10, 1805. This temporary removal was due to the epidemic. 10

The following notice is issued: "The Board of Health have made a considerable augmentation of the watch in the exposed parts of the city, and will not fail to make further arrangements from time to time as the public exigencies may require. 12

"They have also given special directions for the preservation of the city against fire. They, therefore, trust, that their fellow-citizens will feel perfectly satisfied, that every possible precaution

1805 Sept. 12 has been adopted for the public security. The great amount of property, at present in the village of Greenwich stored in wooden buildings is exposed to considerable hazard from fire.

"The fire wardens of the eighth ward are especially enjoined to use every precautionary measure, with the utmost promptitude and vigilance and report to the board."—Hardie, *op. cit.*, 94.

13 The number of cases of the malignant fever is very much increased. The disease is very fatal. About 50,000 persons, all that could afford to leave the city, have left. The principal part of those who remain are "Poor Mechanics, Small Grocers, Draymen and Blacks." Tents have been erected from Greenwich across to Broadway, "forming a street for the reception of persons and goods." These tents are nearly all occupied, by about 10,000 people. Sixty wagons and most of the drays from the city are employed in moving goods, and the roads are crowded with men, women and children, mostly on foot, flying from the city. Some cases of the fever followed the fugitives to Greenwich. The "rich and middling people conducted towards the poor with a liberality and benevolence honorable to humanity." The situation, however, was "distressing beyond description."—*New England Palladium* (Boston), S 17, 1805.

The demand for houses at Greenwich "is scarcely greater than the rapidity with which they are raised." On a spot "where yesterday you saw nothing but a green turf, to-morrow you behold a store. . . . By night as well as by day, the saw is heard and the hammer resounds, and the consequence is that the village begins to assume the appearance of a town."—*Repertory* (Boston), S 20, 1805.

14 The board of health announces that it has formed a "decided opinion" that the principal seat of the prevailing disease is between Burling Slip and Old Slip as far west as Pearl St. "It is matter of extreme regret, that the repeated admonitions of the board, to remove from this quarter have been disregarded by a number of individuals. . . . To obviate every plea of necessity, and to discharge the duties they owe to humanity, the board have erected buildings for the reception and accommodation of the indigent, at Bellevue gate, where they will be supplied with provisions by the Commissioners of the Alms-House. Such as are able to remove without assistance, are enjoined to go into the country, and not into the healthy parts of the city. . . . All persons who do not comply forthwith, with this advice of the board, to remove from the above described part of the city, which is deemed the principal seat of the disease, and which does not contain more than 33 acres, will be considered guilty of a wanton exposure of their lives, and will justify the board in resorting to compulsory measures."—Hardie, *Account of the Malignant Fever which prevailed in the City of N. Y. during the Autumn of* 1805, 95–96. About 150 men, women, and children were taken care of in the buildings at Bellevue gate.—*Ibid.*, 96.

" The death of John Hyde, proprietor of the Tontine Coffee House, following that of his wife, closes this hotel.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, S 7, 9, 14, 1805. See, further, N 11.

20 During the sickly season, Jacob Lorillard advertises that he sells hides and leather at his tan-yard, corner of Magazine and Cross Sts.—*Com. Adv.*, S 24, 1805.

Oct. 7 Petrus Stuyvesant dies at his home in the Bowery.—*Com. Adv*, O 7, 1805.

11 John S. Hunn, the street commissioner, receives $767.31 from the treasurer of the board of health in payment of an account "for Disbursements and Accounts assumed for erecting Buildings for the Accomodation of the Poor, at Bellevue Gate."—From the original receipted bill, in metal file No. 20, city clerk's record-room.

Jacob De la Montagnie, treasurer of the board of health, pays another bill of $1,674.99 "on Acct. of the Asylum at Bellevue gate."—*Ibid.* Other bills for the same object are preserved in the same file.

18 John Jay writes to John Murray, Jr., about the "African free school" in New York City. He says: "It is in my opinion a charitable and useful institution, and well entitled to encouragement and support. From your account of its present embarrassments I am induced to think that, in order to its being and remaining on a respectable and permanent footing, some vigorous and well devised measures should be taken to obtain adequate and durable funds. The uncertain donations occasionally solicited and expected from charitable but scattered and unconnected individuals will probably be always incompetent, and must obviously be too precarious to afford ground for reasonably calculating the prudence and extent of expenditures. Oct. 18

"The existing debts should doubtless be paid; indeed, they cannot be paid too soon, and it is desirable that new ones be not contracted . . .

"Be pleased to inform me whether any particular attention is paid by the superintendents to the children after they have left it, and whether it is part of the plan to endeavour to have them bound out to trades or to service in decent families. To me it appears important that they be not left entirely either to their parents or to themselves, it being difficult to give them good morals, manners, or habits in any other way than by placing them under the care and direction of persons better qualified for those purposes than their parents generally are."—*Corresp. and Pub. Papers of John Jay*, IV: 302–4.

Admiral Nelson defeats the united navy of France and Spain at Trafalgar, but dies of his wounds.—*Ann. Reg.* (1805), 427, 541–44. 21

Robert Sutcliff (see Jl 29, 1804) returns to New York. He writes: "As the yellow fever had for some time prevailed at New-York, I was desirous of being put on shore at Brooklyn, on Long Island; but, the night being dark with wind and rain, I could not prevail upon the Captain of the packet to land me; nor could I obtain a boat of any kind to take me over. I was therefore under the necessity of going to New-York, where all was silent and solitary; and what used to be the busiest parts, were now without an inhabitant to be seen. "

"Having landed at Quince's wharf, I went along Water-street to the Fly-market Wharf, hoping to meet with the ferry-boat; but here likewise all was silence and solitude. I then went through the whole length of Fly-market, which had the appearance of having been untrodden for weeks past; the light of some lamps shewing the boarded floor to be as clean as that of a parlour. From the Fly-market, I crossed Pearl-street, into Maiden-lane, and went on to Broad-way, to the City Hotel, a large spacious inn; where I was the only guest. When I was here last; the house was crowded with company; so much had this awful visitation varied the scene in every part of this busy city. Some of its inhabitants, with whom I had been well acquainted, had been suddenly taken away by the ravages of that dreadful disease. . . . I passed through Greenwich, a village to which the business of New-York, together with the banks and public offices, were removed on account of the yellow fever. The bustle and confusion occasioned thereby is not easily conceived. For the accommodation of the merchants, many temporary wooden buildings were erected."—Sutcliff, *Travels in some parts of N. Am. in the years* 1804, 1805, & 1806 (Phila., 1812), 113–15.

In one of a series of letters to the press concerning the general health of New York City, "A Householder" discusses on this date the "natural situation, &c. of York Island, and of the alterations made in it by art." He says in part: "In the south western part of the island a hill or ridge of ground began where the new City Hall is now building, and extended to the place where fort George formerly stood, and which now is occupied by the government house. From this ridge the descent was generally rather steep and rugged on the right towards the North river, the former shore of which was then beneath a high bank, and is now for a considerable distance occupied by Greenwich-street. Towards the south and south-east the descent was somewhat more gradual, and the distance longer to the East river. Several small streams took their origin in the south eastern side of the ridge, and ran to the East river, shaping the ground in their course into little vallies, and leaving corresponding heights and ridges of ground between them. Broad-street, Maiden-lane, Ferry-street, and Roosevelt-street, are formed by the buildings which would be naturally placed along the opposite sides of such creeks. Wall, Pine, John, Beekman and the upper part of Pearl-streets, show the direction of the high grounds between. Pearl-street, which is less winding than the natural shore of the East river, was a part of its distance first formed by buildings on the upper side only facing the water, and leaving a road between them and the shore. This road was first directed as the convenience of travelling required, sometimes passing over a point of land, as at Hanover square and Beekman-street, and at others meeting from the shore to avoid a marsh as at the *vlie* where Fly-market now stands, and which was a marsh or salt meadow made by the mouth of the small creek coming 22

1805 Oct. 22 down Maiden-lane. The tide must have flowed up this creek to about the foot of Liberty-street. Eastward of the upper part of Pearl-street, the ground suddenly sunk into a spacious level, a part of which was a swamp within the memory of living persons.

"On the north side of the hill first mentioned, the ground descends to the Collect which was a pond of many acres about equally distant from the two rivers. Its outlet, which is to the westward, forms the extensive low grounds in the neighbourhood of Mr Lispenard's. The head of this pond and of the creek that ran through Roosevelt-street, are separated only by a low barrier of earth which might easily be cut through, and thus unite the two rivers. The ground west of the Bowery, as far north as Bunker's Hill, descend[s] towards the Collect, which thus receives the surplus water of several hundred acres of land.

"This Collect is now filling up with earth and is to be sold and built upon. . . .

"A part of the low end of Pearl-street and of some streets crossing it, all of Water, Front, and South-streets, are built where the water once flowed, on ground made by constructing wharves which have always been composed of logs, loose stones, and earth. The tract of land thus made, reckoning only from the Battery to the beginning of Cherry-street, may contain about ninety acres. Those docks next the shore were built first, and built without any expectation that others were to be extended beyond them. They were at first raised no higher than was then deemed necessary to defend them from being overflowed. . . . But the weight of buildings, the operation of water which is known to penetrate through all the crevices of these docks and wharves, and the aid of time, which moulders all perishable substances, do, as I believe, gradually sink and press down all the ground thus made. The oldest sink first and most.—Thus there is a perpetual tendency in all these grounds to assume a form descending inwards, that is, from the river and towards Pearl-street. The lower part of Pine-street afforded till lately an example to prove the justice of this remark. . . ."—*Repub. Watch Tower*, O 23, 1805; descrip. of Frontispiece II, Vol. III, p. 540. See O 24.

24 "A Householder," continuing his discussion of the general health of the city, now takes up "the means in our power to remedy the bad qualities of the city air, and first of Canals." He says:

"The first measure I propose is that canals be opened in the following directions, viz:—One through the Fly-market, Maiden Lane, and Courtland-street, connecting the two rivers: one thro' the Collect, and its outlet, and through Roosevelt-street, connecting the two rivers also; and one through Water-street to Peck-slip, or even to Corlear's Hook if necessary. . . . From the present appearances we may conclude, that the *vlie* formerly began near the foot of Liberty-street, and extended in oblique direction across the intervening squares at the left to Gold-street, and near to the foot of the hill of John-street; on the other hand it extended but little further west than Maiden-lane now runs—I have never been informed . . . how far it reached in front to the water—the difference between a marsh and a wharf is not worth noticing. Thus the whole of Maiden-lane, from Liberty-street downwards and all Pearl street, from the Fly-market to Burling-slip (except a few houses on the upper side) are built upon a swamp.

"Maiden-lane is now itself a common sewer, or a receptacle of filth for a very extensive and crowded part of the city, reaching with few exceptions from John to Pine street, and from Broadway to the East river. It may be questioned whether this district is not more thickly inhabited than any other in the city of equal extant. Its neighbourhood has often been, and upon our present system always will be unhealthy. I repeat, that the waters of the marsh are not drained, the filth on the surface of it is not washed away. It stagnates, ferments, putrifies, and is finally decomposed upon the spot. If there is no poison in the exhalations which arise from this and from the marsh below, our ideas are all wrong, but if there is any, the inhabitants, work, eat, sleep, and move in the midst of it.

"The canal I propose through Maiden-lane is obviously a remedy for all these evils. It will immediately receive the water and all substances it bears along, as it comes rapidly down the descending streets and sewers. It will afford an opportunity to drain every neighbouring cellar and sunken place to a point as low as the tide water will permit; and the drain will not be circuitous, but direct—there will be neither place for the filth to be deposited nor time for it to pu[t]rify."—*Repub. Watch Tower*, O 26, 1805. See N 4. Oct. 24

"The Board of Health have the satisfaction to announce to their fellow-citizens, that, in their opinion, every reasonable cause of danger from malignant fever has ceased, and that they may return to their respective homes with every probability of perfect safety. The Board recommend, however, that precautionary measures be taken to ventilate their dwellings."—Hardie, *op. cit.*, 99. 25

The common council orders "that the Society of Arts, be permitted to deposit Pictures, Statues, and other Articles belonging to said society, in the Room lately occupied by Mr Dela Cosste, . . ." (see F 16).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 87. 30

"A householder" writes to the press some interesting observations regarding the expense and time of building public edifices: —"Building is a bottomless pit. No man of sense ever thought of estimating beforehand the real expense of a great public building undertaken by a public body. Some have imagined that after the most liberal estimates made by the architects it would approach probably to triple or fourfold the amount of their computation. Thus if the expense was estimated at 160,000 dollars (as I think I have heard that of the new City hall was) such persons have imagined that 480,000 or 640,000 might be assumed as giving some idea of the true amount. Such methods and all others that I have ever heard of are fallacious. Be the building a Palace, Cathedral, or a Capitol, it usually exhausts after some years the patience and finances of the King, Church or Republic that undertakes it. The obvious reason is that there is no limit to the fancy of architects, or the claims of contractors, and that public bodies can exercise little countroul [*sic*] over the expenditures. Hence such buildings are either never finished, or are only resumed at long intervals when new men rise up, who have not before exhausted their strength against mountains of marble. The temples of Egypt that outdate all history were left unfinished. The greatest palaces of Europe are unfinished. There are Cathedrals that have been 500 years in building. The Capitol at Washington, and I believe that at Richmond, also are unfinished. Our City-hall will long remain in the same situation. Like the buildings usually undertaken by public men or bodies it is an object far beyond our resources. If the State of Virginia has already employed twenty years upon her Capitol, and the power and resources of the United States have been able in twelve years to raise but one wing of theirs, when does the single City of New-York expect to finish a work so much more disproportionate to its means then those buildings were to the resources of the nation and state that undertook them? Public buildings are the bottomless pit of finance. . . ."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, N 4, 1805. Nov. 4

In still another letter to the press, "A Householder" states: "I beg leave . . . to re-state in different words the leading feature (not the only one) in which the canals I advocate differ in their effect from all others. It is this—a canal from the land to the river must in its whole course be higher than the tide water in order to give a sufficient descent. It must be for the most part of its length, much higher, unless it is intended to be always choaked with filth. It can therefore drain no grounds so low as the river-marsh. A canal on the contrary from river to river is level; the floor is always below the ebb tide and therefore it may drain the grounds and cellars through its whole extent with the greatest possible descent to a point as low, as the rivers themselves; and may receive the wash of the adjoining streets with the same advantage. The application of this to the canal through the Collect is very remarkable. Of all the level and low grounds through which that would pass, I believe there is none, either towards the east or north rivers which can be drained without it, or which cannot be perfectly drained with it. Let it be added that these grounds, if not made uninhabitable, will one day compose a very populous part of the city. "

". . . There is not much to add on the . . . importance of the canal through Water-street. Yet this alone may determine the fate of the whole city. On the made ground in front of Pearl-street there are usually contained perhaps 20,000 people, including those whose daily occupations bring them there from other parts of the town. If fever is epidemic, on that ground only, the evil is enough to break up the city—If contagious, its ravages will be the more extensive. If the canal through Water-street was open, the streets and drains of this vast mass of wharves might be regulated with an ample descent each way to the water—The

1805 Nov. 4 place would not be a deposit for filth of the rest of the town, and the inhabitants might with absolute certainty keep their streets clean, their drains and sewers pure and their grounds dry down to the level of tide water. This can be done in no other way. . . .

"It has been shown from premises which cannot be greatly erroneous that the expense of such a canal as I propose through Maiden Lane & Courtlandt-street would be not more than 55,000 dollars for about half a mile. . . ."—*Repub. Watch Tower*, N 6, 1805.

8 Josiah Quincy, travelling from Massachusetts to Washington, D. C., stops in New York and records in his diary under this date: "Went with Dr. Hosack to view his botanic garden and greenhouse. It is only the second year since its commencement, consequently the institution is but in an infant state. The greenhouse is twenty feet high and broad, sixty-three feet long. The whole number of acres destined for the establishment, twenty acres. His collections, considering the time, numerous and various in species."—*Life of Josiah Quincy*, by his son, 81.

9 Josiah Quincy, continuing his diary, writes: "Dined with Mr. Gracie, at his country-seat, about eight miles from New York. Gracie is a merchant of eminence. . . . His seat is upon the East River, opposite the famous pass called Hell Gate. The scene is beautiful beyond description. A deep, broad, rapid stream glances with an arrowy fleetness by the shore, hurrying along every species of vessel which the extensive commerce of the country affords. The water, broken by the rocks which lie in the midst of the current, presents a continual scene of turbulent waves, dashing, foaming, and spending their force upon the rocks. The various courses every vessel has to shape, in order to escape from the dangers of the pass, present a constant change and novelty in this enchanting scene. The shores of Long Island, full of cultivated prospects, and interspersed with elegant country-seats, bound the distant view. The mansion-house is elegant, in the modern style, and the grounds laid out with taste in gardens."—*Life of Josiah Quincy*, by his son, 81–82.

11 The common council refers to a committee a petition from the inhabitants of Detroit "respecting Donations to relieve the sufferers of their Town, which was consumed by fire."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 91.

" Closed after John Hyde's death on Sept. 14 (*q. v.*), the Tontine Coffee House was to be reopened on this day by Thos. Vaughan. His notice adds: "The ordinary [table d'hôte] as usual, at half past 2 o'clock."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, N 9, 1805. See, further, My 1, 1808.

12 John Pintard, city inspector, in a report to the board of health concerning the cases treated at Bellevue during the fever epidemic, says: "The Buildings called Hospitals erected at Bellevue appear to have been set upon the spur of the occasion, and on the presumption that the fever would never recur again. Fatal experience has proved otherwise, and points to the conviction, that we may expect repeated attacks from this insidious disease. The wards, the one appropriated for the men especially, are every way inadequate to the wants of the patients or the comfort of the nurses and physicians. The buildings are on too contracted a scale—of materials too slight to repeal the summer heat or autumn cold. The crouded state of the Hospital, during the last season, must have had an unfavourable influence on the spirits of the patients. Those newly arrived were evidently depressed by the surrounding scenes of malady, and the groans and shrieks of convulsed and dying subjects. The senses were evidently offended, and the atmosphere rendered impure in consequence of the wards being so overcrouded. More extensive accommodation is absolutely necessary against another season. . . .

"To render this establishment . . . extensively useful, and to relieve such persons as may be in circumstances to pay for comfortable accommodation, a Pay Hospital with suitable distinct apartments might be advantageously erected. . . .

"Perhaps in regarding the proposed improvements at Bellevue Hospital, it might be of moment to consider whether a change of the establishment to some other ground, appertaining to the Corporation, would not be eligible. The scite at Bellevue might in all probability, be sold for a sum adequate to very extensive improvements."—Hardie, *op. cit.*, 112–17. See N 13.

13 The board of health issues an address to the public reviewing its activities during the late epidemic. The announcement states that 600 cases of fever were reported to the board. and 262 deaths occurred. Of the 64 patients sent to the Marine Hospital, 28 died; and of the 149 taken care of at Bellevue, 52 died.—Hardie, *op. cit.*, 100–7. Nov. 13

Napoleon defeats the combined armies of Russia and Austria at Austerlitz.—Sloane, *Life of Napoleon Bonaparte*, II: 385 *et seq.* Dec. 2

The common council passes an ordinance for the appointment of a board of health. The mayor, recorder, commissioners of the health office, city inspector, and five aldermen are appointed to constitute such board.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 107. 9

The treasurer lays before the trustees a schedule of the real and personal property of Columbia College. The real property consists of the grant made by Trinity Church on May 13, 1755 (*q. v.*), and the water lots granted by the city on Aug. 16, 1770 (*q. v.*). The personal property is in bonds.—*Hist. of Columbia Univ.* (1754–1904), 84–85. 14

The common council approves a petition to congress asking that the port and harbour of New York be placed "in a State of proper and sufficient defence," and orders that it be transmitted.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 108, 112. Though the memorial is not printed in the minutes, it is probably the one which is among the De Witt Clinton papers in Columbia Univ. Library. This is dated merely 1805, and reads in part: "It is well known that we can be approached by hostile vessels in two ways—that frigates of force can proceed thro the sound totally uninterrupted by any fortifications—that ships of the line can, by the way of Sandy Hook, and with a favorable wind, arrive here in a few hours from the ocean—and that there is nothing to oppose their progress but a few works on Governor's and Ellis's Island which are totally inadequate to repel the attacks or to prevent the advances of any enemy 16

"It is equally well known that this City in relation to the internal and external commerce & the revenues of the Country is very important to the Union—And that it is in a Situation the most defenceless of any must be universally acknowledged

"At the beginning of the revolutionary war this place was among the first attacked by the enemy and it is highly probable that on the commencement of hostilities with a maritime power, the first blow will be aimed at it. Invited by its proximity to the ocean—by its unprotected Situation—by its extensive commerce & great wealth—and by the distressing consequences which would result to the revenue & general prosperity of the Country, an enemy would have every inducement to make it the earliest and principal object of attack."—*De Witt Clinton Letter-Books* (*MS.*), I: 325–26. The petition was read in congress on Dec. 23 and referred.—*Annals of Cong.*, 9th cong., 1st sess., 302. See also Mr 12, 1806.

The common council lays out streets in the section near the two-mile stone, encompassed by Broadway, Art St., The Bowery, and Bleecker St., according to a plan proposed by David Jones. Jones St. and Bond St. are the new streets introduced here into the city plan. Also, Minthorne St. is extended, and "the Center Street called Mulberry (or Catherine Street)" is continued "to Art Street and parallel to Broadway." The direction of Bleecker St. is altered to "run from the Bowery more northerly until it comes out in Broadway at a point opposite to the Mouth of David Street," whereby "there will be almost a straight communication from the East River to the State Prison." Another street 50 or 60 ft. wide, is to be opened from Broadway to The Bowery between Bleecker and Prince Sts. (This later became Houston St.)—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 113–14. For the opening of Houston St., see L. M. R. K., III: 1006, under "North St." "

This day is set aside by the clergy and common council of the city as a day of thanksgiving for "the late dispensation of Divine Providence towards this City."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 105. See O 25. 18

The Phœnix Coffee House, on the south-east corner of Wall and Water Sts. (see Ap 18), is nearly completed, and will soon be opened. "We believe no pains or expence has been spared in raising this magnificent five story building, and rendering it replete with every ornament and convenience. From Mr. Bardin's long established reputation as a landlord, we have every reason to believe the Phœnix Coffee House, will become the resort of men of pleasure, of the Merchants and strangers of distinction."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, D 20, 1805. See 1821. 20

The members of the New England Society (see My 6) residing in New York celebrate the 185th anniversary of the landing of their forefathers at Plymouth, Mass.—*Daily Adv.*, D 24, 1805. 21

1805 D 21 This was the first dinner held here by this society.—*De Voe's Newspaper Index (MS.)*, in N. Y. H. S.

23 The common council elects John Peterson "to keep charge of the Battery and Flag Staff," and orders "that he reimburse the widow Keefe for the improvements made by her late Husband who was formerly appointed to keep the same."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 116. See Mr 10, 1806.

26 At a general meeting of merchants at the Tontine Coffee House, a memorial addressed to Pres. Jefferson and congress is agreed to, stating the ruinous consequences to U. S. commerce which will follow upon an acceptance of certain newly defined British principles, and complaining of piratical attacks upon American vessels in the West Indies and even on our own coasts. The merchants add: "If our personal interests and local attachments have not greatly misdirected our opinions, the defenceless situation of the port of New York ought to excite the anxious solicitude of every friend of his country; our river is the only commercial avenue to a fertile and populous country, which is rapidly rising into importance; it is here that one-third of the revenue of the Union is collected, and this proportion is understood to be relatively increasing. . . . Without recurring to the experience of past times for proofs, that no nation can long maintain an extensive commerce without well defended seaports and an efficient military marine, we are admonished, by the new and portentious aspect of Europe, and the alarming prevalence of piracy in the West Indies, that energetic measures of defence have become undispensibly necessary. . . ."—*Annals of Cong.*, 9th cong., 2nd sess., 805–13.

On Jan. 6, 1806, this memorial was presented to the senate by Samuel Latham Mitchill and to the house of representatives by De Witt Clinton. In each house it was referred to a committee. —*Ibid.*, 9th cong., 1st sess., 45, 333. For the report of the senate committee, see Ja 28, 1806. See also *Man. Com. Coun.* (1868), 876.

30 The common council is to make the experiment of sweeping and cleaning the public streets at the public charge.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 119.

" The common council refers to the board of health an application of John B. Coles and others "for a canal from the North to the East River at the Battery."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 120.

" The "Committee on the Tunnel" reports "that it would be proper to take legal measures for obtaining that part of Canal Street between Broadway and the Hudson which has not been proposed to be ceded and that the Attorney of the Board be directed to serve with the precept a notice from the Street Commissioner purporting that if Cession is made to the Corporation before the return of the said precepts all further proceedings will in that case be stayed." The report is confirmed.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 120. See Je 30, 1806.

" Payments are made by the common council for taking the city census.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 120–21.

31 Warrants totalling $5,504.66 were issued in 1805, for filling up the Collect Pond, the last payment being on Aug. 12.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), III: 665, 698, 702, 747; IV: 23, 59.

" Deaths numbering 2,352 occurred in the city in this year.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), 498–502.

1806

— From a description of the city as it was in 1806, the following items have been selected:

A burial-ground was established at the head of Varick St.

Spring St. was marked out, and a row of houses was built on it. An object of curiosity here was a well, in which had been found the body of a Miss Sands, for whose murder one Levi Weeks was placed on trial. The circumstances of the case awakened an interest which continued for fifty years. (See D 29, 1799.)

The ship-yards were between Corlaer's Hook and what was later Stanton St., and between Corlaer's Hook and Catharine St. Above Corlaer's Hook and below Stanton St. was a locality called Manhattan Island, where there were ship-yards. A large ship-house here was owned by Adam and Noah Brown, who, with Christian Bergh, were the leading ship-builders of the period.

A "Council of Appointment," consisting of one senator chosen by the legislature from each of the former four great districts of the state (see Revised Laws of 1813), with the governor of the state as presiding officer, appointed the mayor, recorder, sheriff, coroner, county clerk, all judges, justices, masters and examiners in chancery, all port wardens, harbour masters, auctioneers, notaries, militia officers, inspectors of grain or produce, and chancellor. 1806 —

The county was governed by a board of supervisors, composed of mayor, recorder, and ten aldermen, and by other county officers.

The common council consisted of the mayor, recorder, and aldermen. The mayor appointed the city marshals, and granted licenses to cartmen, porters, pawnbrokers, and liquor-sellers. He was presiding officer of the court of sessions.

The judiciary arrangement was as follows: A court in each ward, for civil cases to the extent of $25.00, was held by a ward justice. A marine court, having jurisdiction to the extent of $100.00, and in cases of assault and battery on the high seas having jurisdiction without limit as to amount, was held by three justices. A mayor's court, with jurisdiction in civil cases to $250, was held by the recorder. The supreme court of the state had jurisdiction, without limit as to the amount involved, in civil common law cases, and had appellate power in civil and criminal cases. One of the supreme court judges, with two aldermen, held a court of "oyer and terminer" (to hear and determine). Another of these judges held supreme court circuits in the counties, and sittings in New York, to try issues of fact; these "circuit courts" and "courts of sittings" being termed "nisi prius courts." The court of chancery had unlimited jurisdiction in equity cases throughout the state. The chancellor presided, holding two terms in New York and two in Albany each year.

The street cries of New York—those of the milkman, the baker, the bellman, the chimney-sweep, and others—were distinctive, and are well described in this summary of city features of 1806.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1857), 417–29.

About 1806, the residence at No. 7 State St. was built by — Moses Rogers. During the Civil War it was taken by the government for military uses, and afterwards became the office of the pilot commissioners. It is now the mission of Our Lady of the Rosary.—*Mott, Old Buildings of N. Y. City* (1907); descrip. of Pl. 164-a, III: 846; L. M. R. K., III: 951.

No meetings of the Chamber of Commerce were held between — 1806 and 1817 (*q. v.*, Mr 4). "Undoubtedly the commercial depression and internal dissensions attending the controversy with Great Britain, which resulted in the War of 1812, had much to do with this."—Bishop, *A Chron. of 150 Years: The Chamber of Commerce of the State of N. Y.*, 1768–1918, 51.

In this year, most of Fort Jay on Governor's Island was de- — molished, and a reconstruction known as Fort Columbus was begun on the site.—Pres. Jefferson's message of Jan. 6, 1809 (*q. v.*).

City hall records for 1806 are as follows: On March 10, the com- — mon council appropriated $20,000, and on March 17 $22,250, for building operations during the ensuing year.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 154, 161.

On April 10, McComb entered in his diary in full a copy of a letter referred to him by the building committee from a discharged carver named Richard Hazard, which alleged that boys were doing the carvers' work, and that pieces of capitals were broken off and cemented on.—*McComb's Diary.* On April 14, the common council referred to the building committee a petition of Hazard's that he "be reinstated in employment as a Carver at the New City Hall."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 179. On April 20, McComb replied to the committee that the work was being carefully done and the apprentices making good progress, adding: "I have visited the Carvers shop almost daily & have been always pleased with Mr Lemairs' attention, mode of working and finishing the Capitals. Work which is not surpassed by any in the United States—& I presume but seldom seen better executed in Europe—and which for proportion and neatness of workmanship will serve as models for Carvers in the future."—*McComb's Diary.*

On May 5, the building committee made a report to the common council respecting the contract of Johnson & Stevens for marble. This contained figures aiming to show that there was some doubt of the ability of this firm to fulfill its contract. On the committee's recommendation, the board resolved to advance $1,500 to the firm on sufficient security, the firm agreeing to deliver marble to this amount by Sept. 1, together with a quantity of marble already due amounting to $1,570.52; leaving a balance still due the city of $2,000, secured by mortgage on the quarry. This action was taken on receiving a letter from the firm, dated April 28, showing that the firm's resources were exhausted in trying to fulfill the contract.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 193–96.

1806 — On July 28, Le Maire was authorised to employ "an additional Apprentice."—*Ibid.*, IV: 254.

On Aug. 7, McComb noted that Mayor Clinton, asked to see the plans; "it was the first time I ever heard that he expressed a wish to know what was going on, or what kind of a building it was to be."—*McComb's Diary*. On Nov. 28, Jas. Fairlie, chairman of the building committee (appointed Dec. 5, 1805), reported to the board a financial statement of the condition of the city hall contract in its then state of progress.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 303–4. On Dec. 15, McComb stated that a new building committee was appointed, consisting of Van Zandt (chairman), Selah Strong, Miller, Torbert, LeRoy, Mott, and Morris.—*Ibid.*

During 1806, the board issued warrants in favour of the building committee, as follows: Ja 20, $3,000; F 20, $2,000; Mr 17, $2,000; Ap 21, $3,000; Je 16, $2,000; Je 16, $1,500 (for marble); Jl 7 (for marble), $2,400; Jl 28, $2,000; Aug. 25, $2,000; O 6, $2,500; O 20, $1,000; O 27, $1,000; D 8, $1,200; D 15, $3,000; total, $28,400.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 128, 143, 164, 184, 232, 243, 255, 264, 279, 284, 286, 314, 320.

— In this year, Thomas Sully, of Richmond, came to New York to continue his career as a painter. For an account of his later work, see Dunlap (Goodspeed ed.), II: 234–51.

Jan. 4 John Trumbull informs Alderman Van Zandt that he "has finished portraits of Mr Duane, & Mr E. Livingston which compleats the Commission with which he was charged on the part of the Corporation." He requests "an Order on the City Treasurer for the Amount, say Two Hundred Dollars."—*Wynant Van Zandt Papers (MS.)*. Trumbull was paid $200 on Jan. 6.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 122.

6 About 1,300 Catholics of New York City address a petition to the legislature stating that "the form of oath prescribed to be taken previously on entering on any office, civil or military, in this State, by subjecting them to a religious test, to which their consciences are opposed, operates on them as an absolute disqualification." They ask that "the obnoxious part of the law" be repealed.—Farley, *Hist. of St. Patrick's Cathedral*, 37–39. The petition was granted by the passage, on Feb. 6, of "An Act to amend the Act entitled 'An Act concerning oaths.'"—*Laws of N. Y.* (1806), chap. 3.

" The common council orders "that the Lamp Committee be directed to try the Experiment of reflecting Lamps suspended in the middle of Streets, and also to examine the practicability of lighting the City by Furnaces."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 121.

" The common council examines the possibility of paying off the city's debt to the Manhattan Co.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 122. See Ap 21.

13 The common council orders "that the Mayor be authorized to cloathe and pay the expences of certain Southern Indians now in this City and to defray the expence of their passage home."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 124. On Jan. 27, the board voted a gift of $30 for them.—*Ibid.*, IV: 131.

" The common council appoints a committee "to draft and report a petition to the Legislature to raise the sum of $100,000 by a lottery or lotteries to defray the extraordinary expences of this City."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 125. Their draft of such petition was adopted on Jan. 20, and the board ordered that it be transmitted under seal.—*Ibid.*, IV: 126. On Feb. 17, the legislature passed an act to enable New York City "to raise monies by tax."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1806), chap. 15.

20 The committee of the board of health, recommends:

1. "That the introduction of a copious supply of pure and wholesome water as well for domestic use, as for the purpose of sprinkling the streets and cleansing the kennels, during the summer season, is essentially necessary. . . . The experience of all old and large cities proves, that water procured from any source within their limits, or in their neighbourhood, is impure and unwholesome. . . . All schemes therefore, for procuring potable and culinary water from any source within the city, or in the neighbourhood, ought to be rejected, and some arrangement devised as soon as possible, at whatever expence, to bring it in sufficient quantity, and of the greatest purity, from some river or stream, that arises at a distance. . . ."

2. "That common sewers ought to be constructed in such streets of this city as are of sufficient descent to the river, in order to drain cellars and low grounds, and to discharge kitchen and backwater under ground as much as possible. . . ."

3. "That the line of wharves along our shores ought to be faced with solid stone masonry, constructed in such manner as to be impervious to water. . . ." Jan. 20

4. "That the interment of dead bodies within the city ought to be prohibited. . . ."

5. "That the planting of trees and other healthy vegetables ought to be encouraged. . . ."

6. "That a scientific and skilful engineer should be employed to assist in projecting and executing the several objects embraced in this report. . . ."

7. "That all cellars subject to the influence of tides or backwater, should be filled up level with the streets, and that all lots should be regulated in such manner as to discharge the water freely into the streets. . . ."

8. "And whereas various houses, in different parts of the city, have on the recurrence of every malignant fever, proved to be the principal seats of disease, and the graves of their tenants, the committee suggest the propriety of prohibiting the same to be let or occupied as dwelling houses, that they be converted into warehouses, and that any injury sustained by the proprietors be defrayed by the public."

9. "That no further encroachment be made into Hudson river, than what may be absolutely necessary for public basons and quays; and that no buildings be erected beyond the present boundary of Washington-street."

10. "That more extensive accommodations ought to be provided at Bellevue Hospital for the reception of sick patients; and that a pay hospital be erected for the accommodation of such persons, whose circumstances may afford the expence."

The committee also recommends more stringent quarantine measures.—Miller, *Report on The Malignant Disease which prevailed in the City of N. Y. in the Autumn of* 1805, 89–96.

" "The Committee appointed by the Society of Cincinnati, for erecting a Statue of the late General Washington, in this city [see D 15, 1802], have received proposals from a celebrated artist in Europe, for executing the work, in such a manner, which they believe will be agreeable to the subscribers. But they have postponed a definite arrangement, until they have collected sufficient funds to justify their entering into a positive contract for the purpose. They, therefore, earnestly request that the money already subscribed [see D 15, 1802] and unpaid may be immediately paid to the Branch Bank; and further subscriptions are solicited to enable them to meet the necessary expense.

"The proposed Statue will not only be a monument of veneration for that great and good man, but will also be highly ornamental to this opulent city."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Ja 20, 1806; N. Y. H. S. *Quarterly Bull.*, July, 1921. See Ja 27.

" The common council resolves "that it is highly important that a correct Survey and map be made of the Island of New York [see Ja 14 and F 13, 1805], laying down as well the individual as the Corporation property, and also the heighths, valleys, roads, and wharves." The resolution is referred to a committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 128. See F 3, Je 2 and 30, O 20, 1806; Ja 26, F 16, Mr 4 and Ap 3, 1807.

27 "We are happy to learn that arrangements are making, for erecting in the city of New-York, a statue of Washington [see Ja 20]. This most laudable undertaking, has suffered a temporary suspension, but is now revived. . . . The corporation of the city have assigned a conspicuous place in the Park. . . . One of the most eminent artists of the age has been consulted, and nothing is now wanting to the completion of the enterprize, but an adequate subscription. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 27, 1806. This attempt, like the first (see D 15, 1802), failed. The matter was suggested again in 1811 (*q. v.*, D 7).

28 The committee of the U. S. senate to which was referred the memorial of the New York merchants (see D 26, 1805) makes a report on that part of the memorial which refers to the "defenceless situation of the port of New York." The report states in part: "Early in the history of North America, the harbor of New York was discovered by the Dutch to be a convenient place of resort for ships. Subsequent experience has proved the judgment of the Hollanders to have been good. The place where the North river forms a junction with Long Island Sound, is as well, if not better, adapted to navigation and trade, than any which the Atlantic coast affords.

"The city, at the head of the harbor, is about twenty seven miles from the ocean. The ebb and flow of the tide is about six

1806 Jan. 28 feet. The saltness of the water is not much inferior to that of the neighboring sea. . . .

". . . Governor's Island has been already much improved by military works, and is the spot on which Fort Jay, and the principal other fortifications, have been erected. Bedlow Island, though very small has also been considered proper for defensive operations, and in some degree prepared to annoy an enemy. On Manhattan Island, where the city of New York stands, there was once a fort and battery. These have been demolished of late years, under a conviction of their unfitness, as have likewise some more recent breast-works and parapets, which though constructed but eight or nine years ago, were, within a twelvemonth, destroyed by the people who made them. . . .

"To the saltness, depth, and swiftness of the current, is to be ascribed the openness of the harbor of New York during the winter. In 1780, its surface was covered by a thick, strong, covering of ice. The like has never happened since . . .; and it is remarkable, that, while the Delaware, Patapsco, and Potomac, are frozen, and Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Alexandria, are secured, thereby from the fleets of the invader, the bay of New York, though situated further to the northward, possesses, commonly, no such protection, but is accessible from the ocean with but trifling impediment. . . ." The committee further proves the insecurity of New York by reviewing the ease with which it was captured by the Dutch in 1673 and by the British in 1776. In consideration of all these facts it commends a moderate appropriation for "further military improvements on the sites already purchased, and which the State may hereafter purchase and surrender; in full confidence at the same time, that a due proportion of the heavy artillery, armed ships, and gun-boats of the nation, will be stationed at the harbor of New York." The report is ordered "to lie for consideration."—*Annals of Cong.*, 9th cong., 1st sess., 76–78. See also *N. Y. Com. Adv.*, F 1, 1806. For the action of congress, see Ap 21.

" Gov. Lewis, in an address to the legislature at the opening of the session, says: "Application was made to the legislature at their last session, by a gentleman of the city of New-York, for aid in the support of a Botanic Garden [see Mr 6, 1805] which he had recently established. At the request of some of the members, I, in the course of last summer, paid it two visits, and am so satisfied with the plan and arrangement, that I cannot but believe, if not permitted to languish, it will be productive of great general utility. The objects of the proprietor are, a collection of the indigenous, and the introduction of exotic plants, shrubs, &c. and by an intercourse with similar establishments, which are arising in the eastern and southern states, to insure the useful and ornamental products of southern to northern, and of northern to southern climes. In the article of grasses, I was pleased to see a collection of one hundred and fifty different kinds. A portion of the ground is alotted to agricultural experiments, which cannot but be beneficial to an agricultural people. . . . in a country young as ours, the experimental sciences cannot be expected to arrive at any degree of excellence without the patronage and bounty of government; for individual fortune is not adequate to the task."—*Senate Jour.*, 29th sess., 8. A bill was passed in the senate for giving Dr. Hosack an annual allowance to help him defray the expenses of the garden, but it was killed in the assembly.—*Ibid.*, 29th sess., 11, 21, 35, 40, 41; *Assemb. Jour.*, 29th sess., 102, 104 *et seq.*

29 "Dyde's London Hotel. Facing the Park, near the Theatre" is advertised to be opened on Feb. 1. It "will be conducted in the true Old English Style, the principles of which are civility, cleanliness, comfort and good cheer. . . . A Public Dinner will be set on Table every day precisely a quarter before 3 o'clock—A Supper at half past 9. . . . This house has an elegant ball room, that will accommodate about one hundred and twenty persons. . . ." It "stands unequalled by any other in the city, for its pleasant and healthy situation."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Ja 29, 1806. On April 10, Dyde published a priced menu. The hotel "stands on high ground, is itself a lofty building, and from facing the Park, enjoys every advantage of ventilation, coolness and pure air." This notice gives the address as "Park Street" (the later Park Row).—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 10, 1806. See, further, My 10.

Feb. 1 The bridge over the Delaware at Trenton is formally opened, and passage between Philadelphia and New York can now be made by stage all the way, instead of by stage and boat.—Scharf & Westcott, *Hist. of Phila.*, I: 524.

Feb. 1 The "Miranda Expedition" puts to sea on the armed trader "Leander," which, after being laden at New York with war materials, and by deception passing the customs officials; and after dropping down to Staten Island, where she received Gen. Francisco De Miranda and troops on board, proceeded towards South America. The object of the expedition was to free Caracas from Spanish oppression. In due time the vessel arrived at Jacmel, and was joined by two others. These two were attacked and captured by the Spanish, but the "Leander" escaped with Miranda. Some of the men of this expedition were recruited at New York "for service in the United States," to form a cavalry company by the name of "President's Guards," whose duty was to guard the president while travelling, and to guard the mail at New Orleans. Sixty prisoners, captured by the Spanish were tried for piracy, and their officers executed. Efforts were made by those imprisoned to secure the interposition of the government of the United States for their pardon.—De Voe, *Market Book*, 213–16. Other particulars of this abortive enterprise were disclosed in the trials of Col. Wm. Smith and Samuel G. Ogden, of New York.—*Am. Citizen*, Jl 24, 25, 26, 29, 30, 31, and Ag 1, 1806. Some of the earlier history of Miranda was related by Thomas Paine.—*Ibid.*, Mr 29, 1806. The names of those deluded by Miranda were published in the *N. Y. Eve. Post*, F 20, 1808. See also *Trials of Wm. S. Smith & Samuel G. Ogden, for misdemeanours had in the Circuit Court of the U. S. for the N. Y. District in July*, 1806 (N. Y., 1807); and Sherman, *A General Account of Miranda's Expedition* (N. Y., 1808).

3

" The committee on the proposed survey and map of Manhattan Island (see Ja 20) reports the draught of an act for the appointment of commissioners "to regulate and lay out Streets in this City beyond certain limits." The bill was referred to a new committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 133–34. See, further, Je 2.

6 The legislature passes an act to incorporate "the Trustees of the Marine Hospital, called the Sailor's Snug Harbor, in the City of New-York" (see Je 1, 1801).—*Laws of N. Y.* (1806), chap. 4.

10 The common council pays Thomas Burling $2,575. "for ground taken to continue Broadway."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 139.

" The common council appoints a committee "to examine and report upon the present state of the Collect."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 138.

11 Joseph Tyler (see D 22, 1801) advertises for sale the 8-years' unexpired lease of the place he occupies, now called "Washington Gardens," containing nearly two acres of ground, with stables, green houses, etc., which, he says, is a "well known and profitable stand for business."—*Am. Cit.*, F 11, 1806. Soon after, he resigned the place to his two sons.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 3, 1806.

17 The comptroller, Benj. Romaine, presents to the common council the following facts and observations on the subject of water-rights: "By the charter, the corporation hold the land in fee, from high to low water mark around the whole island, and from high to low water mark on Nassau Island from the East side of the Wallabout, to the West side of Red Hook.—They also hold by the same charter the fee right of 400 feet into the water, beyond low water mark, from a certain point beginning at Bestaver's Killitie (or creek) on the North river, from thence around the point of the Battery up the East river to a point considerably above Willett's dock. It has been the general custom of the Board to grant their soil under the water to individuals who held the marginal uplands. Previous to the revolution, and even within a few years since, these water rights were thought of little, and in many situations of no value, in consequence of the cheapness of the land already formed by nature, compared with the expence of docking into the river. . . . It is however daily increasing in value. . . . A recent sale of lands at public auction by the corporation of Trinity Church near the State Prison, proves the correctness of the forgoing observation. Eighteen lots, joining on the river (some a very short distance from Greenwich-street to high water mark) were sold for $57,800 being on an average $3,211 each.—And I am informed that the purchaser was induced to give this price, because, by getting the water grant from the corporation of New York, he could make 78 lots—at, by no means an adequate price, paid for the upland. . . . The first grant was given in the year 1734, reserving a quit rent of 1s. 6d per foot in front, on the river. Other grants have been given on the

1806 Feb. 17 North river, from the Battery to Chamber street from high to low water mark, and from thence 200 feet into the river; the rents reserved on these grants are from three-pence to one shilling per foot. These grants were all made previous to the year 1765, excepting one, which was made to the Episcopal Church in 1773. . . . The Corporation of the Trinity Church have obtained a promise of a grant, for all the soil under the water, lying between Chamber and Read-streets, on the North river. The late Frederick Rhinelander procured the promise from the Corporation of Trinity Church of this water, and also a promise from the Corporation of New-York of the same, for 42 years without any quit rent at all: after this time to pay a quit of one shilling per foot forever after; only for obligating himself to keep Greenwich-street or road, passable for carriages of pleasure and burthen to a certain distance. . . ."—*Am. Citizen*, Ag 26, 1806; *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 140. See Ag 26.

20 The common council pays Jos. F. Mangin $25 "for a Suit of colours."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 143.

24 John Pintard, city inspector, reports to the common council the city's population as 75,770. This is in a tabulated statement arranged by wards, which shows the number of white inhabitants, "people of colour and negroes," and slaves, male and female, all separately counted, and the totals of each; also the number of persons in each ward who retired from the city during the malignant fever in 1805, their total being 26,996 (see also Miller's *Report on The Malignant Disease which prevailed in the City of N. Y. in the Autumn of* 1805, 98); and the number of aliens in each ward.

According to the census taken by order of congress in 1801, he says, the population then amounted to 60,489. There is therefore an increase of 15,281 in the five years from 1801 to 1806, which is at the rate of about 25 percent. This census has been taken by order of the common council to ascertain the number and names of inhabitants eligible for jury duty in the city and county of New York, agreeable to an act of the legislature of March 31, 1801.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 146, 186–87. See, further, D 1, 1807.

" The common council appoints assessors to assess the expense "of opening Broadway in continuation above Art Street."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 144.

It refers to the alderman and assistant of the Eighth Ward a report of the street commissioner "relative to the laying out Streets in the upper part of Broadway."—*Ibid.*, IV: 145.

" The common council orders the purchase of "the improvements of Mr. Smith at Horns hooks ferry . . ., the buildings and improvements at $750 and the Scows and boats at $250."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 145.

" The common council orders that Varick St. be opened from Brannon (Spring) to Budd (Van Dam) St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 145. See, further, Ja 11, 1808; and L. M. R. K., III: 1011.

Mar. 3 The common council passes a resolution to instruct the superintendent of repairs, under the direction of the alderman and assistant of the First Ward, to "cause the Battery to be manured and to provide Lombardy Poplars to replace such trees as may be deficient, and to cause the trees now on the same to be trimmed in such a manner as may benefit them."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 148.

" The common council orders that the lamp committee "cause an experiment to be made by putting reflectors in such number of small Lamps as they may think proper."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 148.

" The common council having appointed a committee "to aid the Street Commissioner in projecting two streets on the west side of Broadway between Art and Bleecker Street," makes the recommendation which the board confirms "that a Street be run from Broadway to Bastaven Killitie . . . opposite the South lines of Jones Street, to be called Amity Street, in lieu of Amity Street which lay diagonally to the South of it and which they recommend to be shut up."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 149, 162.

" The common council resolves that White, Walker, and Sugar Loaf (Franklin) Sts. "be run straight from Church Street to Elm Street and be respectively fifty feet in breadth and that Elm Street be continued straight from Leonard Street to Pitt Street and be of the breadth of Sixty feet."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 149.

" The common council refuses to compensate Peter Schermerhorn for damages which he alleges he sustained by the filling in of the Collect.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 150–51.

Mar. 3 The board also passes ordinances "to compel M[r] Lynch, the representatives of Edward Livingston and others to fill in their ground adjoining the Collect."—*Ibid.*, VI: 151.

" On report of the street commissioner, the common council orders that "precepts issue" for opening Orchard, North, Arundel, and Stanton Sts.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 151.

" The comptroller reports to the common council that "the house at the Corner of Wall & Broad Streets" was "sold" at auction on March 1,—that is, was leased for five years, at $250 a year, the lessee to keep the property in repair and pay all taxes and assessments.—From the original report (MS.) in metal file No. 27, city clerk's record-room. This was the old watch-house, at the south-east corner.—L. M. R. K., III: 973.

10 The common council passes an ordinance "to regulate the measure of Coals," by making the city's standard the same as that used by the U. S. government at the custom-house.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 153.

" The common council appropriates $20,000 "towards the expences of building the New City hall, for a year" beginning on this day, and resolves that this shall include "all debts and contracts incurred by reason of the said building."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 154. This appropriation appears to have been increased, on March 17, to $22,250. For other facts relating to the construction of the city hall, see items under several dates in 1800 to 1803 inclusive, and at the beginning of each year thereafter.

" The common council appoints a committee to entertain the Osage Indians.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 154.

12 The common council appoints a committee "to confer with a Committee of the Merchants relative to petitioning for fortifying the port and Harbour of this City." The board also agrees to the draft of a memorial to congress and one to the legislature to fortify the harbour.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 157. See also D 16, 1805.

" The common council determines that the city's lots at "Enklebergh" and on the Bloomingdale Road shall be sold "in perpetuity subject to an annual rent of twenty bushels of good Merchantable Winter Wheat on each Lot."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 159–60

14 The legislature passes an act for the "better and more permanent Support of the Hospital in the City of New-York," which provides: 1st—That the treasurer pay to the society of the hospital an annual sum of $12,500 until the year 1857; 2d—That the act passed on March 2, 1805 (*q. v.*), be repealed; 3d—That the governors of the hospital make an annual report of the state of that institution to the legislature.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1805), chap. 54.

17 The Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts is incorporated. —Scharf & Westcott, *Hist. of Phila.*, I: 521.

" The common council orders "that the Building in the Alms house Yard which was erected for the use of the Carpenters engaged at the New City Hall, may be used by the Military Companies for a Drill room."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 162.

" The common council resolves "that the Bloomingdale Road from its junction with the Albany Post road to St[e]uben Street be of the Width of 80 feet and that the same be made as straight as the circumstances will admit by taking in and leaving out parts of the present Road . . ."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 164.

" The common council refers to the committee of finance a report from the attorney regarding the opening of Canal St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 163.

" The common council authorises the mayor "to purchase the Government house and grounds thereunto appertaining in fee simple absolute provided that the same can be procured without any Condition in relation to its tenure."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 163. See Ja 26, 1807.

18 The foundation-stone of Grace Church, on Broadway, at the south-west corner of Rector St., is laid.—From inscription on the original stone, preserved in the present Grace Church; *N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Mr 19, 1806. The church was consecrated on Dec. 21, 1808 (*q. v.*). See also descrip. of Pl. 101-a, III: 598.

21 Inhabitants of New York memorialize congress, asking "that permanent defences for the City and Port of New-York, may be speedily commenced, on a scale that will insure protection, against national hostility; and, as a security against predatory incursions, that this harbour may be made the station of such ships of war, as are not otherwise employed."—From the original undated memorial (printed) with signatures, filed in the N. Y. H. S., with MSS. and plans "for Defence of New York, 1807," which were

1806 presented to this society in 1810 by Dr. Samuel L. Mitchill. The
Mar. memorial was printed under this date in *Exec. Doc.*, 9th cong.,
21 1st sess.

26 Congress prohibits the importation from Great Britain or her dependencies, or from any other country, of certain articles of British manufacture. The act is to take effect Nov. 15.—*Laws of U. S.*, 9th cong., chap. 29. On Dec. 19, congress suspended the act until the following July 1.—*Ibid.*, 9th cong. chap. 46. See also *Annals of N. Am.*, 498, 500. In March, 1807, it was suspended until December. Commissioners to England had concluded a treaty, but this was rejected by the president.—*Ibid.*, 501.

31 Dr. Gardner Jones petitions the common council "that the name of Jones Street may be continued to the Street formerly ceded by him to the Board."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 168. See My 19.

Apr. "A Plan For creating a Military Position for the Defence of
1 the Port and City of New-York" is published in the *N. Y. Eve. Post*, signed "A Citizen." In December, 1806, the author reprinted the article as a broadside, with an introduction explaining his desire to give it "additional publicity," as he deemed the subject of "very great importance to the City." A copy of this broadside or circular is in the archives of the N. Y. H. S. among the papers and plans relating to the city's defence which were presented to this society by Dr. Mitchill in 1810; it bears the hand-written signature "John B. Coles." The plan is based upon "Loss's map drawn from an actual survey, made by him and Captain Isaac Chauncy of the navy, in 1798." It consists of a ship channel made by artificial reefs, and an artificial island constructed at an advantageous point for "a castle or other military works."

" The common council adopts a plan of lots for "the Corporation property at Rhinelanders [wharf] where the fort lately was situate." A part of the ground is laid out as a depository for manure.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 171.

" A plan of the corporation ground (City Hall Park) bounded by Broadway, Chambers, and Chatham Sts., bears this date.—See original (map No. 121), in bureau of topography, borough president's office, Municipal Bldg.

" In an advertisement offering it for rent, Corre's Columbia Garden (see My 5, 1798) is described as a "Three Story Brick House, No. 8 State-street, facing the Battery."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 1, 1806. See, further, My 19. Corre also conducts the Mount Vernon Garden on Leonard St., near Broadway.—See My 14, 1800.

2 The legislature incorporates the "Highland Turnpike Company," which is to make a "good and sufficient" road from Kingsbridge to the city of Hudson.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1806), chap. 119. This company was projected as early as 1802.—*Com. Adv.*, N 26, 1802, and Ja 21, 1803; *Daily Adv.*, N 27, 1802.

5 A printed broadside or circular, bearing this date, advertises the "Hærlem, Bloomingdale & New-York Stage" of Thomas Richardson & Co. This stage started "from Marrener's Inn, at Hærlem, every morning at 8 o'clock, for New-York; and from Baker's Porter-House, Wall-street, New-York, for Hærlem, at 8 o'clock in the afternoon." It took "the Hærlem road" one day and "Bloomingdale" the next. The fare was fifty cents each way. Seats in the stage were engaged "at the Bar of either of the above Houses."—From an original broadside, printed by "Southwick & Hardcastle," No. 2 Wall St., owned by Dr. Samuel A. Green.

" Thomas Hodgkinson advertises that he has taken the "Punch & Porter House," lately kept by J. H. Williams at No. 17 Fair (Fulton) St., and calls it the "Shakespeare Tavern." Williams publishes a card about his removal to a "Punch & Porter House," at 14 John St., "late Coon's."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 5, 1806. *Cf.* O 22. Hodgkinson made his tavern a place of "genteel resort" (*ibid.*); it gained the patronage of clubs and societies, until the business outgrew the quarters at this address. For his change of location, see Ap 5, 1809.

7 A committee of the common council, appointed to recommend "the mode in which the residue of the Common Lands should be disposed of" reports, and the board confirms the recommendations except as to the "Dove Lots." Regarding these, it appoints a committee to report "whether any and what proportion of the Dove lots ought to be sold in perpetuity and what part of the same ought to be reserved."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 175.

The common council resolves "that it be particularly recom- Apr.
mended to the inhabitants of the Bowery Lane, and all others 7
residing in Streets not less than 40 feet in Width to plant trees in front of their respective houses and lots, not more than twelve feet apart . . ."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 175; *Am. Cit.*, Ap 9, 1806.

The common council orders that a new fire-engine house be "
erected on the ground of "the new Dutch Church in Liberty Street."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 176.

The death of Maj.-Gen. Horatio Gates occurs. His funeral is 10
to be held on April 11 from No. 59 Broadway.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 10, 1806. He was 78 years of age. For sketch of his life, see *Merc. Adv.*, Ap 11 and 17, 1806.

The common council appropriates $600 for the erection of a 14
soup-house.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 178. See also *ibid.*, IV: 211, 240.

The common council appoints a committee to direct the work "
of running out and marking "the line of partition as settled by the Commissioners of 1774" between New York and Harlem.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 178. In its report, on April 21, the committee described landmarks encountered in making a survey, following the course marked by the commissioners, and recommended "that at least four square stones be set in this line and noted as the division line by writing the words New York on one side & the word Harlem on the other." Confirmed.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 187–88.

Congress appropriates $150,000 for fortifying the harbours 21
of the United States and $250,000 for building gun-boats.—*Laws of U. S.*, 9th cong., chap. 47; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1868), 876.

The common council refers to a committee an application of "
John Hills, which states that "he is in possession of a military plan to prevent this City from attack."—*M. C. C.* (1784-1831), IV: 181. This may have been the same John Hills who drew a plan in 1785 from surveys made in 1782, which plan is now deposited in the N. Y. Hist. Soc. It was reproduced in the *Man. Com. Coun.* for 1848 and 1857.

The common council changes the name of Bullock St., in the "
Seventh Ward, to Broome St. after the lieutenant-governor.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 181–82.

The common council orders payment of $100 to Miss Vaillant "
"towards a suit of colours."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 184.

The common council orders that an account of the Manhattan "
Co. for water furnished to the city "be referred to arbitration;" that John Macomb (McComb) be appointed arbitrator on behalf of the board, and "that the arbitrators be authorized to appoint an umpire."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 181. The comptroller reports that there is enough money in the treasury "to discharge $20,000 of the debt due to the Manhattan Company," with interest, and the board orders payment.—*Ibid.*, IV: 182.

The common council refers to a committee an account pre- "
sented by the comptroller for filling in the Collect.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 183.

"The Theatre in this city has been purchased by Messrs. 23
John K. Beekman and John Jacob Astor, for the sum of 50,000 dollars. These gentlemen intend to enlarge the audience-part of the house and finish the building in a handsome manner. Mr. [Thomas] Cooper is engaged as manager."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Ap 23, 1806. See Ag 28, 1807.

The British ship "Leander" (of 60 guns) fires upon the Amer- 24
ican sloop "Richard" a quarter of a mile off Sandy Hook, killing "John Pearce," the brother of the master of the sloop.—*Com. Adv.*, Ap 26 and 28, 1806; *N. Y. Spectator*, My 3, 1806. With the "Leander" were the "Cumbrian" (38 guns) and "Driver," "bringing to and overhauling every vessel which passes.."—*Boston Gaz.*, My 1, 1806.

"As soon as the death of Mr. Peirce [*sic*] was known, volunteers chartered and went on board a pilot boat, and brought back the vessel that was on her way with provisions for the ships of war, and sent the provisions to the Poor-house amidst the huzzas of all classes. Other gentlemen armed themselves in the afternoon and sailed in the Patriot Pilot Boat, in pursuit of the vessels that have been captured, and ordered for Halifax. The fullest meeting ever known in this city, at the Tontine Coffee-House, have expressed their opinion on this occasion in the most spirited manner.

"The Resolutions, voted at this meeting, are the following:—

"Resolved, That the citizens of the United States are of right,

1806 Apr. 24 and according to the constitution and laws of the land entitled to the enjoyment of life, liberty, and property: that it is the primary and most important duty of government to defend, preserve, and protect the same.

"Resolved, That it is upon the strength and resources of the United States, that we can alone, under Providence, rely for national safety and the maintenance of national rights.

"Resolved, That the repeated outrages committed by foreign ships of war at the mouths of our harbors, merit the resentment and indignation of every friend to his country.

"Resolved that an administration which consents to pay money to avoid foreign insolence, or to prevent the violation of national rights, while it sells and dismantles its naval force, instead of encreasing and preserving it for the defence of our ports and commerce, prostrates the national honor, endangers the public safety, and invites both injustice and insult.

"Resolved, That the suffering of foreign armed ships to station themselves off our harbor, and there to stop, search, and capture our vessels, to impress, wound, and murder our citizens, is a gross and criminal neglect of the highest duties of government, and that an Administration which patiently permits the same, is not entitled to the confidence of a brave and free people

"Resolved, That the body of Merchants who foresaw the impending danger, and petitioned Congress and the State Legislature to afford protection to this city and its lawful commerce, have merited the approbation of their fellow citizens.

"Resolved, That the Memorials of the Merchants and Citizens to Congress, have been neglected, and that we perceived on the part of the members of the Senate and Assembly from this city such exertions and zeal as were expected of them to engage the interposition and influence of the State legislature with Congress for the protection of our defenceless city.

"Resolved, That so long as the British ships of war which have assumed a station at the entrance of this port are suffered to remain there, it is earnestly recommended that no supplies, provisions, or succours of any kind, should be afforded them from our markets, nor any intercourse held with them in any shape whatever, and that our pilot-boats should abstain from visiting them.

"Resolved, That the murder of John Pearce, one of our fellow-citizens by a shot from a British ship of war, at the entrance of our harbour, and within half a mile of the shore, while he was engaged in peaceably navigating a coasting vessel laden with provisions for our market, was an act that excites our detestation and abhorrence, and calls upon our government for the adoption of prompt and vigorous measures to prevent a repetition of such wanton and inhuman conduct, and so flagrant a violation of our national sovereignty.

"Resolved, That we will attend the funeral of the deceased, and that it be recommended to the ships in the harbour to display the customary signs of mourning.

"Resolved, That this meeting approve the conduct of those persons who intercepted the supplies which were sent from this city to those vessels who now blockade our harbour, and who have murdered our fellow-citizen, John Pearce."—From N. Y. news in *ibid.*, My 1, 1806 See also memoranda from the diary of John Pintard regarding the Pearce (or Pierce) case, in *Man. Com. Coun.* (1860), 620–24. See, further, Ap 26.

26 The mayor lays before the common council affidavits "respecting the atrocious conduct of the British, in murdering John Pierce [see Ap 24] one of our fellow Citizens, while on board the Sloop Richard one of our Coasting Vessels, near Sandy Hook, and also in violating the jurisdictional Rights of the United States." The board resolves that Pierce "be interred with the assent of his relations at the public expence on Monday next at 12 O'Clock;" also that it "will attend the funeral in a body;" "that all the Captains of American Vessels in the harbor be requested to hoist their colors half mast on that day," and "that our fellow Citizens generally be invited to unite with us on this melancholy occasion."

The board commends the mayor for promptly giving to the president of the United States "a statement of the improper conduct of the British Ships of War off our port;" and requests the mayor "to obtain such further information as may be practicable respecting illegal Captures, impressments and detentions off our port by the said Ship and to transmit the same to the national executive in full confidence that proper measures will be adopted for the vindication of our national honour and interest."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 185. See Ap 28. The funeral expenses, paid on May 12, were $441.83 —*Ibid*, IV: 205 Apr. 26

The common council agrees to the draft of a memorial to be sent to the president, "praying that a naval force to consist of three or more frigates may be immediately sent to the protection of our port and harbour."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 186. 28

J. & C. J. Delacroix announce that "Vauxhall Garden, in the Bowery" (see Ja 30, 1804; Ap 20, Je 5 and 25, Jl 4, and Ag 8, 1805), is now open for the season; admittance two shillings, "which entitles the purchaser to its value in any refreshments." "A Summer Theatre is erecting" here which will be opened in July.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 2, 1806; L. M. R. K., III: 981; Brown, *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, I: 172; *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 184. May 2

The common council resolves "that an entire new road to be called Hudson Avenue be laid out and Opened from Bank Street at Greenwich," 80 ft. wide, along a route defined in the resolution, and extending northward "until it intersects the Cross Road commonly called Harsens Road and that it be continued . . . until it comes into the old Bloomingdale road;" also "that the cross Road Aforesaid be opened to the North River."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 197. This "entire new road" never was made. Evidently "Hudson Avenue" was the same as Hudson Street, which is an 80 foot street. For history of this street see L. M. R. K., III: 1002–3. When the Commissioner's Plan went into effect, and after Hudson St. was extended as far as Ninth Ave., that avenue became its logical continuation. Apropos of Hudson St., the opening and benefit and damage maps of that important thoroughfare are not now to be found; on that account, the survey departments of title companies have been often at a loss for needed data in preparing titles on Hudson St. 5

Harsen's Road never was extended to the North River. It reached the Bloomingdale Road between 71st and 72d Sts. The cutting through of the numbered streets as proposed by the Commissioners' Plan superseded all such earlier plans.

Trinity vestry orders that the committee for building St. John's Church "be directed to take such preparatory Measures as may be proper with a View to the finishing of the Steeple."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). 8

Two dromedaries from Arabia, "the first of the species ever imported into this country," are exhibited in Chatham St. near the arsenal.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 8, 1808. "

Mayor De Witt Clinton has occupied "the Public Pew" in the Wall St. (Presbyterian) Church since May, 1805, without charge for rent; a yearly rental of $40 is now determined upon —*Proc. of the Trustees* (*MS.*), Vol. II. 9

Mount Pitt, which is about "a mile and a half from the Park, and stands at the east end of Grand-street, which leads from the Bowery, overlooking the Belvidere House, commanding a fine view of the Narrows, Hellgate, &c," is opened by William Whetheroft "in a new style, for the reception of company."—*Com. Adv.*, My 10; *N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, My 12; *Spectator*, My 14, 1806. 10

The advertisements of "Mount Pitt" (also called "Ranelagh Gardens") show that this resort and Dyde's Hotel are in some way associated. Whetheroft (or Wheatcroft) says that his boarders will have "the advantage of dining at Dyde's Hotel, in the Park [see Ja 29] if they wish;" while the ad. of Dyde's Hotel, which began to appear in the issue of June 23, states that its dining-room had "a full view of the Park," and that a balloon will ascend "from Ranelagh Gardens, late Mount Pitt, on Saturday next, the 28th inst. at 6 o'clock in the afternoon. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 23, 1806. For Mount Pitt, see also My 2, 1807.

"The Trustees of the Society for establishing a Free School in the city of New-York, for the education of such poor children as do not belong to, or are not provided for by any religious Society, having engaged a Teacher, and procured a School House for the accommodation of a School, have now the pleasure of announcing that it is proposed to receive scholars of the description alluded to without delay."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, My 14, 1806. See My 19. 14

The British ministry declares a paper blockade of the whole coast of Europe from the Elbe to Brest, thus excluding American commerce, although the ports are not invested by British fleets.—Anderson, *Const. & Docs.*, 1384. 16

The common council orders that "the Street lately opened from Bowery Road to the Broad Way by Samuel Jones" be called "Great Jones Street;" also that "the Street opened by Doctor [Gardner] Jones at Greenwich" be called "agreeably to its original 19

1806 name Jones Street."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 206–7. See L. M.
My19 R. K., III: 1001, 1003.

" The common council orders that the street commissioner take immediate measures for: 1. Finishing "the regulation of the Middle Road, from the South side of the Bridge near the powder house to John Murray's gate, agreeably to the profile," following directions recorded in the minutes. (This Middle Road was the present Fifth Ave.)

2. Erecting "a substantial Stone Bridge across the road above mentioned in place of the present Bridge with Walls on each side about ten feet high in the Centre, and one hundred and fifty feet long; besides a parapet wall three feet high and two feet thick above the surface of the Road. The arch must be seven feet high, five feet wide, and fifty feet long, and be laid with good Masons Work in lime and sand. The side Walls are to be put up dry, faced on each side, battered, and sufficiently thick to resist the pressure of the earth which will be filled in between them."

3. Erecting "a substantial arched Bridge of Stone on the Middle Road, over the stream South of Mr Post's in lieu of the present Bridge. The arch is to be eight feet high, five feet broad, and sixty feet in length across the road, and laid in lime and sand. The side Walls are to be put up dry, battered as aforesaid, and to be about twelve feet high, besides three feet parapet, two feet thick, and two hundred feet in length, on each side. . . ."

4. Regulating Hudson St., from Brannon St. to Hetty St. (see also Je 2).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 209–10. On Nov. 17, payment of $300 was made to Wm. Matthews "on contract for bridge in Middle road," and $500 to Abraham Bouker "on contract for bridge at Manhattan avenue."—*Ibid.*, IV: 295.

" The street commissioner delivers to the common council a map of the ground between Greenwich Lane and the Bowery Road, which he has prepared. The board adopts it, and directs him to cause the streets, portrayed thereon, "to be surveyed & staked out at the several Corners, to enable the proprietors to ascertain with precision the quantity of Ground that will be taken from them for that purpose."

The board also directs that "the Street leading from the intersection of Hammond Street & Greenwich Lane to the mouth of the lane between Samuel Burling & Thomas Burlings land on the Bowery be opened of the breadth of sixty feet."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 209–10, 216.

" The common council grants permission to Abraham Cannon and others "at their own expence to erect a Market by the name of Grand Street Market, at the foot of Grand Street under the direction of the Alderman an[d] assistant of the Ward and at such place as they may appoint upon condition that the same shall be the property of this Board and in all respects subject to its controul."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 207. This market was commonly called the "Corlaers Hook Market."—De Voe, *Market Book*, 387–88. See also L. M. R. K., III: 959. The market was demolished in 1819 (*q. v.*, Ag 23 and S 6).

" In an ad. for the sale of ice at his Columbia Garden (see Ap 1), Joseph Corre says that "of latter years the water in the Collect has been in a putrid state, to make the Ice unfit to be made use of in liquors," and that he "has, at a very great expence, procured ice from a fresh spring above three miles from the city." He offers this ice at Columbia Garden by subscription, at $15, "each subscriber to be allowed eight pounds of Ice per day, to be delivered from seven o'clock in the morning until four in the afternoon; to be continued until the 20th day of September next. Ice at that rate will cost no more than a penny and a half per pound."—*Am. Cit.*, My 19, 1806. This is the earliest mention found of a business of this kind in New York.

" The common council directs the street commissioner to open "the outlet of Bestavers Killatie through Village Street to the Hudson River," for which purpose the owners and occupants of the lots benefitted are to be assessed.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 208. For Bestaver's Killitie, see Mr 23, 1730.

" The common council refers to the superintendent of scavengers a proposal of Enos Tompkins "to furnish dirt Carts" (bell carts). —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 209. On June 16, July 7, 14, and 21, the board made payments, from $22 to $36, to him "for bell carts." —*Ibid.*, IV: 232, 243, 248, 251. Thereafter, each week, payment, was made to him, usually $36, "for work with bell carts."—*Ibid.*, IV: 255, 257, 259, 262, 264, 266, 271, 274, 276, etc. (Probably bells were used on the carts or by the drivers.)

The common council appoints William Bridges a city surveyor. May
—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 208. 19

" A school of 42 children is opened in a small room on Bancker (now Madison) St., near Pearl St., under the auspices of "The Society for establishing a Free School" (see F 19, 1805). This was the beginning of the common school system of New York City.—Bourne, *Hist. of the Pub. School Society* (1870), 9–12; *The N. Y. Public School*, by A. Emerson Palmer, 24.

The common council orders "that the Committee on that subject [see F 3] be authorized to write to Mr Hasler and defray his expences to this City and back again to Philadelphia in order that he may be able to treat with board relative to making a proper survey of this Island."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 220, 233. See Je 30. June 2

" The common council refers to the committee on wharves, slips and piers a resolution "that a pier and L be constructed to the South side of the one constructed last Year, so as to complete the intended bason at the North River between the lower end of Partition Street and Vezey Street."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 220. See Je 9.

" The common council adopts an ordinance "to make Washington Street from Marketfield Street to Beaver lane."

It confirms assessments reported by the street commissioner for Elm, Leonard, Hudson, Hetty, Orange, Mott and Spring Sts., and appoints collectors.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 219.

" The common council orders that the superintendent of repairs be directed "to construct two additional gates to Communicate between Marketfield Street and the Battery."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 218.

" The common council refuses to permit auctioneers to have "Cryers or Bellmen" at their public sales.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 217–18.

" The common council resolves "that all the records minutes and public papers and documents of this Board be kept in the Office designated for that purpose at City Hall," and that they be "kept open by the Clerk or his deputy on all usual days and hours of business."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 224.

" The common council orders "that immediate measures be taken for Compleating the Corporation bason at the North River by erecting a pier and L at the South side thereof" (*cf.* Je 2).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 224–25.

Trinity corporation cedes to the city such part of its land as is necessary for streets at Hudson Square, and the square itself is given over to the owners of residences about it. On Jan. 12, 1809, the corporation resolved to pay its proportion of the expense of fencing the square.—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*); descrip. of Pl. 106-a, III: 608. 12

A total eclipse of the sun is observed at Albany by De Witt, and at Kinderhook by a Spanish astronomer, Don Joaquin de Ferrer.—Todd, *Total Eclipses of the Sun*, 115–16. 16

" The common council refers to the street commissioner an offer from the daughters of the late Peter Stuyvesant "to cede certain Streets to the public, provided the Board will defray the expence of opening and regulating the same."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 226.

" The common council orders that "the Cross Street running from Magazine to Anthony Street" be made a specified width.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 226. "The Cross Street" was the present Park St. As it appears with the name Cross St. on Pl. 64, Vol. I, it must have been laid out prior to 1797. Magazine St. was the name of the present Pearl St., and Anthony that of Worth St.—See L. M. R. K., III: 992 (Anthony), 997 (Cross), 1005 (Magazine), 1012 (Worth).

The common council adopts a programme of events for celebrating the thirtieth anniversary of the independence of the United States. One feature is "That the Brass Ordinance taken from the enemy during the revolutionary War, be removed from the Arsenal to the Battery on the afternoon of the 3d of July and be returned to the Arsenal on the afternoon of the 5th."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 234. This ordnance was afterwards kept in the new arsenal on Fifth Ave., opposite 64th St.—See N 15, 1848; Je 9, 1857. 23

William Walton dies. His funeral took place on the following day "from his house, No. 326 Pearl-street."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 28, 1806. 28

The committee on the proposed survey of "the Island of 30

1806 June 30 New York" (see Je 2) reports "that the obtaining a correct Map of this Island is a matter of very great importance to the public, and that Mr Hassler and the person associated with him are commended as possessing the Talents requisite for making such survey and Map—The Committee therefore recommend that they be employed for three months beginning at such time in the ensuing month as may be agreeable to them and in such place or places and in such manner as may be directed by the Committee who will examine their Work and furnish them from time to time with such advice & directions as will render the same on the Score of accuracy & dispatch most to the advantage of the Corporation." The report also contains an estimate of expense beyond which it cannot go,—namely, $5 a day for Mr. Hassler's services, and $4 a day for his associate's, they to find their own instruments, and be allowed $1 a day for their subsistence. Allowance is also to be made for the employment of four chain-bearers and flagmen. —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 238–39. A warrant for the payment of $60 to the chairman of the committee, James Fairlie, reimbursed him for advances made to Hassler & Co. for their visit to New York.—*Ibid.*, IV: 239, 240. See Ja 14 and F 13, 1805; Ja 20, F 3, Je 2 and O 20, 1806; Ja 26, F 16, Mr 4 and Ap 3, 1807, *et seq.*

" The common council orders "that the present occupants surrender the buildings taken to improve Canal Street by the 26 August next, and that the said buildings be sold at Auction and delivered to the purchasers on the 1 September and be removed from the premises on the 1 May."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 239. See Ag 25.

July 2 "Deklyne's Tavern," on Hammond St., Greenwich, is mentioned in an advertisement for the sale of adjoining lots.—*Spectator*, Jl 2, 1806. In 1800, Deklyn had established a ferry from his wharf at Hammond St. (W. 11th St.) to New Jersey, known as "Greenwich Ferry."—L. M. R. K., III: 942.

3 "The synagogue lot, after the last purchase was made, July 3, 1806, was an irregular oblong, 86.4 feet front on the present South William street line, and running through to a narrower front on the present Beaver street line. The second synagogue was built on the site of the 'first,' at the south-western corner of the plot, near the Mill street front and the Alexander line. It was in the form of an oblong like the original synagogue, but running east and west, while the synagogue of 1729 ran north and south, with an entrance on its western side. Entrance to the new building was at the western end, the door being close to the line of the lot. East of the synagogue on the Mill street front, at the present No. 18 South William street, was the parsonage. North of the synagogue was the woman's building, with a space between the two where the ceremonies of the Feast of Tabernacles were held. Bridging this space was a closed passageway affording access to the synagogue galleries from the second story of the woman's building. Near the woman's building, and in the rear of the parsonage, was the house occupied by the sexton. Back of this, at No. 42 Beaver street, at the point where the old line of Princess street took a deep jog to the south, was the home of Moses Seixias. The rest of the synagogue plot was an open court or yard through which the people passed and repassed to and from the synagogue. The Mill street front was closed by a high fence which extended beyond the synagogue to the parsonage yard and the public entrance to the lot was through Beaver street, then much narrower than at present. The present site of the entrance could be found by measuring out into Beaver street, opposite the line between numbers 38 and 40, a distance of fifteen feet. If the exact spot is sought where the synagogue of 1729 stood, it can be found by measuring westerly along the north line of South William street from the southwest corner of the Peter Goelet building, a distance of fifty feet. The old line of Mill street ran out into South William street here three or four feet, so that a stake driven at this point close to the line of the buildings at Nos. 22–24 South William street would stand within the quadrangle formed by the foundations of the synagogue and near its southeast corner."—*Pubs.*, Am. Jewish Hist. Soc., III: 53–54.

4 In a column-long advertisement, a "splendid fête," to be held at Vauxhall Garden, in the Bowery, is described. There is to be shown "an accurate representation of the Grand Procession Which was given by the Citizens of New-York in honor of the adoption of the Constitution; the whole executed in Paintings, the figures, horses, &c. &c. as large as life, and will move before the spectators by machinery, in the same order as in the original procession; the description and order taken from a gazette of the year 1788."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 30, 1806. Reference is made in this announcement to "an account of the procession published by Messrs. Waites." This was a 6-cent pamphlet, first advertised on June 23 by G. & R. Waite, who kept a book-store and lottery office at No. 38 Maiden Lane.—*Ibid.*, Je 23, 1806. It is unknown to Evans. See, further, Ag, 1806; Je 6, 1807. July 4

The common council directs the comptroller to negotiate a loan from the Manhattan Co. for $20,000.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 242. On Aug. 18, another of $10,000 was ordered.—*Ibid.*, IV: 261. Again, on Sept. 1, a further loan of $15,000 was sought. —*Ibid.*, IV: 265. 7

Manhattanville is "now forming in the Ninth Ward of this city, on the Bloomingdale road, in front of Haerlem Cove on the North river." The corporation of New York has "opened a road, or avenue, thro the same from the North to the East-river. . . . The proprietors of the soil are now laying out the streets, which are to be wide and open, to the Hudson-river, where vessels of 300 tons may lie in safety. A handsome Academy has just been built on the main street."—*Spectator*, Jl 9, 1806; descrip. of Pl. 112, III: 616. See also L. M. R. K., III: 987, and Commissioners'. Map, Pl. 79, Vol. I. Three maps, on file in the bureau of topography, dep't of public works, without date, but evidently of this period, show this locality. Map No. 171 shows "Manhattanville as surveyed and laid out by Adolphus Loss, and divided among the proprietors, sold and leased;" Map No. 172 shows the new streets there; and Map No. 175 shows the streets and dimensions. Advertisements for the sale of property there were published on Feb. 4 and June 9, 1807 (*q.v.*). In 1836, the legislature passed an act to settle the plan of Manhattanville. 9

Trinity vestry grants the petition of William Jauncey and others for "Aid towards building a Church at Bloomingdale." This aid is to be given "When the Church is completed."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). Reference is made here, doubtless, to St. Michael's P. E. Church, the corner-stone of which was laid on a plot of land, 150 by 75 feet, just north of 99th St., and east of the Bloomingdale Road. The church was completed the following year, and consecrated on July 27, 1807.—*Annals of St. Michael's*, 7, 9; Greenleaf, *Hist. of the Churches*, 74. 10

Napoleon establishes the Confederation of the Rhine.—Anderson, *Constitutions and Documents, France*, 1789–1907, 397–99. See Ag 6. 12

Watchmen, at this time, wore "caps" that were "painted and Numbered."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 246. 14

By a vote of 11 to 4, the common council directs the market committee to assign free of charge to 14 Republican butchers, stalls in that part of the Fly Market called the Fish Market.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 250. This favouritism caused much comment.—De Voe, *Market Book*, 221–22. 21

The market committee reports to the common council regarding the order for butchers' stands in the Fish Market (see Jl 21), "That they have deliberately Considered the nature of the duty enjoined on them (and with all due deferance to the Judgment of this Board) do give it as their opinion that it wo[d] be improper and unjust to give away these stalls to any Individual whatsoever in as much as an offer has been made for one of those middle Stalls at the rate of 120 Dollars per Annum and numbers of Butchers stand ready to give the same amount Yearly for the remainder of them (and more money if required) they are clearly of an opinion that a considerable revenue may be derived to the Corporation funds by Leassing the said Stalls for L. 3. 5 or 7 Years to give away these Stalls in the manner Contemplated by the Resolution of last monday [Jl 21] will Certainly cause a very great Clamor and discontent by the Citizens (with an exception only of those who are immediately Interested therein) Besides they are further of an Opinion that there is no immediate necessity of such a measure going into Effect at this time for until the Slip is filled up settled and compleated there will be evidently a want of Room for the Country People bringing into Market their Supplies of every kind, as also a deficiency for the use of the Fishermen's Stalls &c." The board, thereupon, by a vote of ten to seven, resolves that execution of the order of July 21 be postponed until "proper accommodations are made for the Fish market." A motion to rescind the order is lost. The market committee is directed to present "at the next meeting a plan for a Fish Market to be erected at the East end of 28

1806 Jl 28 Aug. — the present Fish market."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 252–54. See D 15.

A description of New York City is written by "a resident of Philadelphia;" it is, in part, as follows: "After tea, I walked through a part of the City, and fairly lost myself. It has, at least some parts of it, a very brilliant appearance in the evening, particularly Broadway. The shops are mostely open and very handsomely lighted, which gives then [*sic*] an air of great splendour. There appear to be many handsome walks here, at least they appear so at night. Opposite to my lodgings stand two houses which were built towards the conclusion of the Seventeenth Century, as I am informed by the iron dates annexed to the wall. They are certainly uncouth enough, and are built with the gable ends fronting the street; from that part of it where the roof commences, a man might walk up the wall to the peak of the roof with tolerable safety, the mason having kindly built it so as to form steps of about ten inches in height. They were probably once thought handsome, but tastes are strangely altered, and the taste in which they were built was probably the taste of a Dutchman. [For types of Dutch houses in New York, see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1847), 346, 371; (1848), 384; (1850), 422, 443; (1853), 22, 378; (1858), 526; (1865), 341; (1866), 535.]

. . . [The writer here describes the kilns and factories of stone-ware pottery on the East River.]

"I am still perplexed to find my way through the crooked streets of this city, nor do I think I could obtain a tolerable knowledge of them in a month. The houses appear to me to be huddled together without regularity, like trees in a forest; and when I think I am traveling in the road I wish to go, I frequently find myself in one which runs in a contrary direction.

. . . [Here he describes an evening visit, by hackney-coach, to Vauxhall gardens; but refers to them again, *infra*.]

". . . I have not seen a waggon, cart, or dray, since my arrival? Those things which I have seen most resembling carts, are built, lightly, like those of Philadelphia, without front, side, or tail boards. They have posts at the corners with two other pieces annexed to the front ones, running longitudinally, to support the load. I have seen something *like* a dray, except that it is shorter, lighter, and [the] tail of it is about one and a half, or two feet from the ground; these have likewise supporters at the corners, where they carry any thing that requires packing, as bottles, &c. It is done by placing a bed on the *car*. I have seen no teams of horses, nor covered waggons, like those frequently seen at Philadelphia; and all the carmen wear long coarse linen frocks.

". . . he that visits New York, during the summer season, will probably see many sweating beneath a wooden yoke of labour. These are the venders of milk: instead of awkwardly travelling along, with a heavy bucket of milk in one hand only, they are thus accoutred. A piece of wood, which I call a yoke, about two feet long, is made to fit around the back of the neck, and rest upon the shoulders. To each end is affixed a chain, with a hook at the end. This chain is of such length as to enable them, the carriers, by stooping a little, to hook the handles of two large milk vessels, made of tin, resembling a grocer's tea-canister; containing three or four gallons of milk. One of these is thus carried on each side, to the houses of their customers. . . .

"There are no wharves here where fire-wood is regularly landed for sale; nor is it lawful to land it. It must be carried from the vessel to the car, and from thence to the house of the purchaser. It is said to be very dear. Pumps, of a large size, with long, clumsy, wooden handles, are found in the middle of many of the streets. Their removal is said to be gradually taking place, and it is expected they will soon be succeeded by something less clumsy and unsightly; they do not, however, furnish the inhabitants with all the water they use, the greater part being let through the streets and into the houses from the water-works of the Manhattan Company.

"There are few or no genteel Taverns in this city; or, if there are, I have seen none. There are, indeed, many of a superior kind, such as the Phoenix and Tontine Coffee-houses, hotels, &c., and a great number of what Philadelphians would call 'Sailor's lodging-houses' . . . Some of the Coffee-houses are very large, and have a fine appearance; here, public sales of various articles of merchandize are frequently held.

"The yards of the houses of this city are not so large and commodious generally, as those of Philadelphia. . . .

"Many of the wharves are large and convenient, and have extensive ranges of excellent brick stores erected on them; many are very narrow, and inconvenient in the extreme, and make a poor appearance. Aug. —

"I have visited New Federal Hall [the present city hall], or rather that part of it which is erected. When completed, it will be the largest and most elegant building I have seen. The lower story, or perhaps, more correctly speaking, the foundation, is built of a fine brown stone, which is brought from some part of New Jersey; what is called the back front of the edifice is of the same material. . . .

"Old Federal Hall is not a building to my taste; it has an old, but, to me, not a venerable appearance. . . .

"Trinity Church, in Broadway, is a dark colored stone building, ornamented with a steeple but little embellished; the windows are of the Gothic kind, having pointed arches, and apparently leaden sashes, and small glasses, such as were sometime since to be found in old buildings in Philadelphia. . . . [This was the second Trinity Church, preceding the present edifice.—See Pls. 54-a, 68-a, Vol. I.]

"The Park is a handsome walk, but cannot be compared without disadvantage to the Centre Square at Philadelphia. It is, nevertheless, a very agreeable place, in which one may be sheltered from the noonday heats, and enjoy the cool breeze of evening. As it is situated at or near the intersection of several fine streets, and commands a view of several public buildings, these circumstances may make it, in the opinion of some, superior to the one above mentioned, yet, as a walk, or as a garden, it must certainly yield to it: it has also the additional misfortune of being unfashionable . . .

"Many of the houses of this City are large and elegant, particularly those in part of Greenwich-street, Broadway, and a few others. They are generally covered with slate, or tile of various colours; they mostly have the projecting eave and richly decorated mouldings, cornices, &c., which contribute to give a building a grand and imposing appearance; like the houses of Philadelphia, they are built of various materials; the principal part are of bricks, few or none of marble; some white marble fascia and window heads in the Pennsylvania taste; these are few in number, and very many have no fascia at all, having the front wall plain, from the ground to the roof, which gives them a naked appearance; to me unpleasing, perhaps because I am unaccustomed to see them so.

"This morning I accompanied 'mine host' to the Fly-market, which is the principal one in this City; . . . It consists of three separate ranges, in one continued line, commencing at Pearl-street and ending near East-river, the whole forming a line perhaps as long as one of the ranges of the Philadelphia High-street-market. It *generally* resembles them also, but differs in *particulars*. The floors are of wood, which in wet weather makes them slippery and inconvenient. I do not find *here* that great plenty and variety of provisions in general, as at Philadelphia, nor are they quite so cheap. Fish, however, form an exception to this rule; they may be had in greater plenty, variety, and freshness. . . .

"I expected to be enabled to give you a more correct account of Vauxhall-gardens [on the Astor property—see Jl 4], and, therefore, visited them in the day-time; but when I arrived, found the gate shut; nor could all the noise I was able to make, by beating against it, induce those on the inside to admit me. The players were rehearsing. . . . [He describes the resort, nevertheless. The enclosed space is said to be "three acres." Admission to the "Summer Theatre," which stands "at the front of the grounds" (whether on the Broadway or Bowery side is not stated), is 50 cents "for Box, Pit, or Gallery"—these being "one and the same thing, for the spectators sit in the open air." See, further, Je 6, 1807.]

"During my stay at New York, I visited the Shakespeare Gallery, opposite the Park, which contains a large number of pictures representing the principal scenes in Shakespeare's plays. . . . There are likewise some good paintings; a full length picture of the venerable Washington, a bust portrait of Mr. Jay, one of David Garrick, said to be exquisite, and some others. . . ."—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1868), 828–40.

4 John Melish, a Scotchman who has travelled extensively, arrives at New York; the following are some of his remarks about the city: "I heard but little politics among those with whom I associated, but I observed a good deal in the newspapers, and two of

1806 Aug. 4 them were very coarse and scurrilous. They were on different sides of the political question, of course, and substituted abusive language and personal declamation for reasoning. . . .

"Party politics is here, as well as in Britain, a noisy subject; and the question between the parties not being well defined it is difficult to understand it. From the best account of it which I could procure, the schism seems to have taken place about the time of the adoption of the federal constitution, which gave rise to very animated discussions in which those who were in favour of it were styled federalists and those opposed to it antifederalists. It now receives the approbation of the whole community, but the distinction of parties continues, under the names of federalists and democrats. They equally lay claim to the title of republicans, and are often styled federal republicans and democratic republicans. It was in vain that I looked for a satisfactory account of the matter in the New York papers which I had an opportunity of seeing; but I observed, in one of them, that the federalists were styled the disciples of Washington, and the democrats the supporters of Jefferson. I thought I would discover the difference in the declared opinions of these two eminent characters. I accordingly turned to general Washington's Farewel Address, and Mr. Jefferson's Inaugural Speech, but the sentiments inculcated in these two papers appeared to me to be precisely the same. The one recognizes popular government, and recommends union, obedience to the laws, religion and morality, and to keep party spirit within bounds. The other declares, that the will of the majority, legally expressed, is the law of the land; and recommends harmony and affection, with the free exercise of reason, of religion, and of the press. Professing to act under these sentiments, it is somewhat singular that there should be a difference at all; but, to use the words of one of the characters above alluded to, 'every difference of opinion is not a difference of principle,' and the political question may be considered as essentially different from what it is in Britain. In Britain, the question between whig and tory is, whether the controuling power shall be vested in the people or in the crown. In America, it is whether it shall be vested in this or that set of men. . . .

"On the 20th of August, I was introduced to that celebrated character, Thomas Paine. He was confined in New York by a hurt in his leg, and lived in the house of a Mrs. Palmer, widow of the late deistical minister in that city. . . ."—*Travels in the United States of America, in the years* 1806 *&* 1807, *and* 1809, 1810, *&* 1811; *including an account of passages betwixt America and Britain, and Travels through various parts of Great Britain, Ireland and Upper Canada*, by John Melish (Phila., 1812), I: 55–68. Melish returned to New York in 1810 (*q.v.*, Je 30).

6 Francis II, by abdication as emperor, terminates the Holy Roman Empire because of the formation of the Confederation of the Rhine (see Jl 12).—Anderson, *Constitutions and Documents, France*, 1789–1907, 403–4.

11 The common council refers to the committee on wharves, slips, and piers a copy of a presentment of the grand jury "against the Fly Market Slip as a public nuisance."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 258. See Jl 27, 1807.

22 A survey of the harbour, bay, and Narrows of New York has been made, pursuant to an order of Gen. Dearborn, secretary of war, by Col. Jonathan Williams, of the corps of engineers; and a chart of the survey has been drawn by Capt. Alexander Macomb. It appears that the distance from the ferry at "Powle's" Hook to Governor's Island is 3,270 yds. The passage between Governor's Island and Long Island, sometimes called Buttermilk Channel, and within memory both narrow and shallow, is now 8 fathoms deep. The distance from Whitehall Slip to the wharf on Governor's Island is 300 yds.—*Repertory*, Ag 22, 1806, citing *Nat. Intel.*

25 An assessment is levied for laying out and regulating Canal St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 263, 426. This was rescinded May 18, 1807 (*q.v.*).

26 The *Eve. Post* having made charges of favouritism, injustice, and fraud by reason of the grant of a water lot to comptroller Benj. Romaine, and partisans of the Federal party having made this the occasion to create prejudice against the common council, the *Am. Citizen* publishes in full the comptroller's long report on the subject of the city's water rights, dated Feb. 17 (*q.v.*).—*Am. Cit.*, Ag 26, 1806. It is the subject of extended editorial comment.—*Ibid.*, Ag 27, 28, 1806. See D 15.

29 Probably on this day, John Swaine began to publish weekly the *Bowery Republican*. No issue of this paper has been located.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 385–86. Aug. 29

The Daily Advertiser is discontinued with the issue of this date. It was succeeded by *The People's Friend* (see S 1).—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 397. *Cf.* Early Newspapers, II: 417. See Ag 4, 1807. 30

The city makes five payments for ground in Canal St., aggregating $2,060.31.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 266. Sept. 1

The People's Friend & Daily Advertiser is established as a successor to *The Daily Advertiser* (see Ag 30).—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 479. "

M. Delile, a noted savant who is visiting America, writes from New York to a correspondent in Paris: "I have the honour to send you a catalogue of the Botanic Garden at Elgin, one league distant from the city of New-York. 22

"Dr. Hosack began this establishment in 1801; he will soon have it in his power to transmit to you the fruits of it in return for the numerous contributions he has received from M. M. Fleviun and Decfontaides, from the Botanic Garden of Paris.

"Independent of exotic plants, M. Hosack has collected in his garden, the greater part of the useful plants and trees which grow in the United States."—*Columbian*, N 3, 1810.

The city's accounts, which until this time have been kept in pounds, shillings, and pence, are closed; and hereafter they are kept in dollars and cents.—*Journals of the City Chamberlain*, B: 342. 29

The common council orders "that the public lamps intended as beacons on the batteries, and at or near the ferries, and on the North and east rivers, be lighted every night."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 276. "

The common council confirms an assessment for regulating Broadway from Prince to Great Jones Street, reported by the street com'r, and appoints a collector.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 265, 278. Oct. 6

The common council grants a request of the Humane Society "that their soup house may be supplied with Indian meal and potatoes at the expence of said Society by the Commissioners of the Alms house," and orders that these commissioners open an account with the society and supply it at the same rate they purchase for the almshouse.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 281. This society had its meeting-place in the old city hall.—*Ibid.*, 261. 13

Napoleon defeats the Prussians and Saxons at Jena.—Sloane, *Life of Napoleon Bonaparte*, II: 429–34. 14

From the "Water Office 18 Upper Chamber-street," John Fellows, superintendent of the "Manhattan Water Works" issues this notice: "Every part of the city where the aqueduct extends, has an ample supply of water; if there is a deficiency in a single house, it is the fault of the lateral pipe, which it is the duty of the proprietor or occupant to repair, or give notice thereof at the Water Office. Both the steam engines have lately undergone a thorough repair, and a constant and full supply in future may be confidently depended on. The aqueducts in various parts of the city have been opened and the sediment collected, discharged. The water is now clear and good. . . ." To prevent misunderstanding in future, "the regulations respecting the distribution of the water" are republished. These are practically the same as those printed on Nov. 14, 1799 (*q.v.*).—*Am. Cit.*, O 15, 1806. See also *ibid.*, Jl 11, 1807. See D 28, 1807. 15

"The Corporation of Trinity Church has erected over the grave of Hamilton, in Trinity Church yard, a beautiful Monument of White Marble, composed of a Pyramid resting on an elevated base or pedestal, surrounded with four elegant urns, and rising to the height of about twelve feet. The following is the inscription: 'To the memory of Alexander Hamilton, The Corporation of Trinity Church has erected This Monument in testimony of their respect, for the patriot of incorruptible integrity, The Soldier of approved valour, The Statesman of consummate wisdom; whose virtues and talents will be admired By Grateful Posterity Long after this marble shall have mouldered into dust, He died July 12th 1804 aged 47.' "—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, O 16, 1806. 16

A project, devised by Archibald Robertson, for fortifying The Narrows, between Long Island and Staten Island, has been forwarded to Gen. Dearborn, the secretary of war. "The mode proposed is by a chain and boom, anchored at a salient angle between Signal Hill and the Shoal opposite Denise's: the chain to be defended by batteries and gun-boats."—*Am. Citizen*, O 18, 18

1806 Oct. 18 1806. This plan, having received the favourable notice of Col. (Jonathan) Williams, was later submitted by Mayor De Witt Clinton to Pres. Jefferson.—*Ibid.*, D 23, 1806. A prospectus stated that the cost of the boom would not exceed $32,230, and, "as the Chain that was at West-Point is still serviceable," the expense may be reduced one third. The total cost, including batteries and bastions, would be less than $450,000. The operation of the plan is explained in detail.—*People's Friend*, D 31, 1806.

20 The common council receives a communication "from Mr. Hasler stating that sickness had prevented him from making a Survey of this island pursuant to his engagement." The board orders that the city inspector inform him "that it is too late in the season to commence it at present."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 283. See Je 2 and 30. See, further, Ja 26, 1807.

22 William Fryatt, "formerly of the Bunch of Grapes, Nassau-street" (No. 11), announces that he has taken the Shakespeare Porter House, "next door to the Theatre, Chatham-Row."—*Com. Adv.*, O 22, 1806. *Cf.* N 24, 1779; L. M. R. K., III: 980.

24 "European Coffee House.—A city so populous and opulent as New-York, cannot but feel the want of a Coffee House, established on the same footing as those which exist in almost every city in Europe, and where Coffee, Punch, Lemonade, Orgeat, Ice Cream, and all sorts of Refreshments may be called for at any hour of the day, as well as old Wines of all Kinds, and of the best quality; genuine Martinico Cordials, particularly those strengthening and restorative Soups, so much renowned in Europe under the French appellation of Consommes, which may be carried on the sea and Kept safe during six months.

"Such an establishment was attempted last year in Pearl-street, but for the conveniency of the public it has been since removed to Broadway, No. 112, opposite the City Hotel."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, O 24, 1806. This was where Delacroix's "Vauxhall" had been.—See Jl 24, 1805. See, further, Ag 15, 1807.

Nov. — Among the taverns of this period were Ross's Hotel in Broad St.; Jayne's Tavern, cor. John and Nassau Sts.; Williams' Tavern, 14 John St.; and Pierce's Tavern in William St.—See *N. Y. Eve. Post*, and *People's Friend*, N, 1806.

2 The legislature of New Jersey appoints five commissioners to settle with New York the jurisdiction of the respective states over the waters lying between them and also to determine the eastern boundary of New Jersey.—*N. Y. State Boundary Com. Report* (1808), 3–4. See Ap 3, 1807.

3 The common council resolves "that Thompson Street [L. M. R. K., III: 1010] be made to run parallel to Broadway from where it now crosses Spring Street and immediately easterly of a foundation laid by John Stevens at the corner of Spring Street, and that the intermediate streets between Thompson Street and Broadway be surveyed parallel thereto and in such a manner as to cause the deficiency of ground if any to be divided between the several blocks as equally as possible."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 288.

5 A citizen, who signs himself "Washington," in a published letter tries to awaken public sentiment and action in favour of measures of defence for New York City. He refers to the memorial to congress, last winter (see Mr 21), in which the citizens demanded "provision for Permanent Fortifications, a Naval Arsenal, and Ships of Force." The city, however, remains defenceless. He says that, "if we cannot protect ourselves, we shall certainly be the victims of foreign ambition;" and adds that "the revenue of this port, for one year, properly applied, would insure our security, and the expenditure, instead of impoverishing, would invigorate the industry of our citizens." He proposes that the inhabitants convene, by wards, and elect a committee in each ward, to form a general committee, representing all the citizens, for the purpose of preparing another memorial to congress, having the same object as the last one.—*People's Friend*, N 5, 1806. See N 12.

12 Doubtless prompted by the suggestion of "Washington" on Nov. 5 (*q.v.*), a meeting of Federal Republicans and others of the Sixth Ward, who are favourable to the purpose of fortifying the city and port, was called for this evening "at Trowbridge's Tavern, in the Bowery."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 12. The resolutions drawn up on this occasion state that nearly one third of the whole revenue of the United States is derived from the city and port of New York. —*Ibid.*, N 13, 1806. See N 21.

19 The annual election of charter officers takes place and the Federalists gain the upper hand again in the common council.— Nov. *N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 20 and 21, 1806. Valentine, writing in 1854, 19 says that in this election "the Federalists mustered their forces for a vigorous contest and made nominations for all the wards excepting the Fifth, in which they threw their strength against the Democratic ticket, by supporting an independent nomination, headed by Roger Strong for Alderman. On the day of election, the contest was the most animated ever witnessed in this city, and the result was doubtful up to the moment of closing the polls. The Democrats were hopeless of the first three wards, but put forth their strongest efforts in the upper wards . . . toward evening it became apparent that the Fourth Ward was lost to the Democrats, that the Independent candidate was elected in the Fifth, and that the Ninth Ward was necessary to give the Democrats an equal number with the Federalists, viz., four to each. The news from the Ninth (which was the outer ward of the city, and the returns of which were difficult to be procured at an early period) was the topic of general inquiry. . . . It was finally ascertained that it had gone for the Federalists, by a small majority. Great rejoicing consequently ensued among the triumphant party."—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1854), 452–53; *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 300–2.

The new board was soon flooded with petitions from hungry Federalists seeking office; one Jacob Wright petitioned for "such office as he may be enabled satisfactorily to discharge," but thought he would like best "Superintendant of the alms house."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 313, 320, 323, 326, 332. A considerable portion of the time during the January sessions of the board was given up to removals from office and balloting for new incumbents.—*Ibid.*, IV: 332–33, 337, 344–46.

Napoleon Bonaparte issues his famous Berlin decree, declaring 21 the British Isles in a state of blockade and forbidding all commerce with them.—Anderson, *Const. & Docs.*, etc., 385–87. See Ja 7, 1807.

The corporation of the city is urged to "proceed with diligence 25 in building and completing the new City Hall." Because of "the want of a more suitable house for holding the Courts of Justice than the present Old City-Hall, three of our principal streets are obliged to be chained up, upwards of 280 days in the year, in order to prevent the interruption of business by rattling of carriages." —*N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 25, 1806, citing the *Merc. Adv.*

The anniversary dinner, on this Evacuation Day, is again " served by David King, at an expense to the city of $654.87.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 314.

In this month, Robert Fulton brought to New York from Dec. England the engine, built by Watt & Bolton, which he afterwards — used in the "Cleremont."—*Picture of N. Y. in* 1846, 105. See Mr 20, 1807.

The common council receives a communication from Sir 1 James Jay "respecting an improved plan of this City, and also concerning the fortification of the harbour," and orders that it lie on the table.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 307. Sir James's letter was published later, portions of it being the following: ". . . Should our City increase for a few years more, as rapidly as it has done for some years past; and the new streets laid out as they have hitherto been, not on a deliberately formed plan, in which health, convenience and beauty are combined. . . . Disfigured with more narrow streets; more skew houses, the ridicule of strangers. . . . Lots over-built upon; no provision for plenty of water for domestic use, extinguishing fire, and clensing the streets; no proper means for carrying off filth; no places or spots of ground reserved for public buildings and other public uses; . . . To avoid therefore the future evils . . . it is proposed that all the ground that is not already built upon, extending from the present buildings to a certain distance northwards, should be accurately surveyed from low water mark in each river; that a survey should also be made to a certain distance below water, in order to ascertain the depth of water at different distances from the shore: that a map should be made from these surveys. . . ." —*N. Y. Eve. Post*, D 20, 1806.

The St. Andrew's Society of the State of New York celebrates " its anniversary. A published account of this states: "The report of the Committee appointed the last anniversary to superintend the erection of a Monument to the memory of their late illustrious brother, Major-General Alexander Hamilton, while it excited fresh pain in a wound which has never been closed, afforded them

1806 Dec. 1 the melancholy pleasure arising from an attempt to give permanent expression to their feelings. . . .

"The Monument is in the form of an obelisk, on a pedestal 4 feet square, and nearly 3 feet above the base. The obelisk itself is composed of four pieces of white marble, 8 feet in length and is surmounted by a flaming urn; the elevation of the whole structure fourteen, enclosed with a neat iron railing, the ground having been generously ceded to the St. Andrew's Society by Captain James Deas, one of its members [at Weehawken, on an eminence overlooking the river]. [See, however, Je 3, 1831.]

"The scite of the Monument commands a view of the city of New-York, and of the west side of the Island, and an extensive water prospect reaching from a point several miles above it in the North River, across the Bay, through the Narrows, to a point several miles below them. So that every inhabitant of the city, and every stranger who approaches our port, may see, at once, the Memorial which the Society has erected to the irreparable loss which America has sustained in the death of her most distinguished citizen. The front of the Pedestal bears the following inscription: 'On this spot Fell, July 11, 1804, Major-General Alexander Hamilton. As an expression of their affectionate regard to his Memory, And of their deep regret for his loss, The St. Andrew's Society of the state of New-York, have erected This Monument.' On the Reverse:

'Incorrupta Fides, undaque veritas,
Quando ullum inverrient parem?
Multis ille quidem flebilis occidet. [Hor.' "

—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, D 2, 1806. See also A. Pl. 20-a, Vol. III.

" The common council resolves "that a large treble lamp be erected on the end of the Corporation pier lately built at the South end of the battery and that the same be lighted as the other lamps on the battery are."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 304.

8 The common council proposes to the churches that Dec. 25 be made a day of special thanksgiving and prayer, by reason of the city's "unusual exemption," during the past season, "from the Epidemic disease, which has proved so distressing in former years, An exemption which has extended, in a remarkable degree, to the other Cities and towns of the United States."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 308.

" Jacob McKeag reports to the common council "that his contract for the road [Horn's Hook ferry road] near Hellgate is completed," and that $600 is due him thereon; referred to the road committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 310.

" The common council orders "that Pitt Street upon the ground of the late Alderman Bayard be hereafter called and known by the name of Elm Street, so that Elm Street be continued and known by that name from Reed to Spring Streets." The board adopts an ordinance for regulating Elm St., and appoints assessors.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 311. Elm St. (see L. M. R. K., III: 998–99) is now Lafayette St. (*ibid.*, III: 1004).

" The common council receives from the common council of Philadelphia a set of the laws of Pennsylvania, and authorises the city inspector "to purchase a complete edition of the laws of this State and transmit the same to the Common Council of Philadelphia."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 312.

15 The common council passes a resolution, the preamble of which avers: "Whereas the weak and defenceless Condition of the City and Port of New York and the Danger to which they must necessarily be exposed in case of an attack by an Enemy have Justly Excited the most Serious apprehension in the minds of the Citizens;

"And whereas it is the duty of the Common Council to Cooperate with them in their Earnest Endeavours to obtain an adequate defence for this City and Port . . . on which most important national interests must depend

"And whereas Congress being by the Constitution vested with the power are charged with the duty of providing for the Common defence, . . ." The board therefore appoints a committee to prepare a memorial to congress "Soliciting that Effectual means may be provided without delay to afford them that Security and protection their peculiar Situation and their Importance to the Union Eminently require."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 317–18. On Dec. 29, the board adopted the petition, and ordered that it be transmitted to congress.—*Ibid.*, IV: 326.

" Benj. Romaine, the comptroller, is removed from office.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 319.

The board appoints a committee to enquire and report "by what means Richard Varick, Benjamin Romaine and Joshua Barker obtained Water Grants while trustees of the Corporate property of this City."—*Ibid.*, IV: 320. See Ag 26. Dec. 15

The common council requires that, hereafter, certain city officials shall give the following security before entering upon their duties: the comptroller, the sum of $10,000; the street com'r, $4,000; supt. of the almshouse, $10,000; supt. of public repairs, $2,000.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 318. "

The common council refers to the canal committee a petition of John Jay and others "relative to raising the grounds near the Collect."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 315. "

The common council amends the law for the regulation of the city prison and bridewell by a new provision which requires that "there shall be two Turnkeys or Deputy Keepers," for their "better and safe keeping."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 316. "

John Pintard, the city inspector, reports his opinion to the common council that "it would Essentially conduce to the dispatch of Business and Especially to the Correctness of the work if the Job printing of the Public Offices under the Corporation were Executed by Book Printers, whose materials are generally more Suitable and whose time and attention are less Subject to interruption and delay than can possibly be the case with the Printers of daily News papers." The board, however, orders that it lie on the table.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 317. "

The common council rescinds its resolution of July 21 (*q.v.*) granting stands in the Fish Market to 14 butchers, and resolves that "a number of Butchers be removed from the upper to the lower [Fly] market and that in future all Poultry, Small meats etc be sold in the upper market near Pearl Street. That all stands Erected in the lower market and other good situations pay a yearly rent and that a Sufficient Fish Market be built close by the water." —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 313, 318–19. "

From the committee's report of this date, on Miss Vaillant's petition for "further compensation for embroidering the two stands of colours presented by the Corporation to the Brigade of Artillery" (see N 24), it appears that $400 has already been paid to her for this work, and $25 to Mr. Mangin "for drafting the designs or patterns;" also that Gen. Morton advanced $18 "towards the purchasing silk for the Standards" (which remains unpaid). The committee recommends, and the board approves, that $50 be allowed to Gen. Morton, with request that he pay the surplus of $32 to Miss Vaillant in full satisfaction of her claim.—From original report (MS.), in metal file No. 27, city clerk's record-room. 22

A riot occurs on this Christmas night in Augustus St. Two watchmen are killed, and two companies are ordered out to restore order.—*Conn. Courant* (Hartford), D 31, 1806. 25

The common council appoints a committee "to report upon the propriety of appropriating public Ground for the purpose of Erecting a building to Cover a Park of Heavy Artillery to be Erected by the General Government and also upon the propriety of appropriating certain parts of the intended projection of the Battery for the purpose of Constructing works for the defence of the City and further upon the propriety of providing a suitable scite on each side of the northern parts of this City on which Batteries may be built to destroy Vessels of War that may pass the other Batteries and attempt a Cannonade."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 325. For the committee's report, see Ja 5, 1807. 29

The city paid in 1806 a total of $10,775.45 for dirt, cartage, and labour in filling the Collect.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 184, 205, 232, 240, 251, 257, 264, 273, 286, 291, 295, 327. "

Monroe and Pinckney, as representatives of the U. S., sign a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation with Great Britain. The treaty was rejected by Jefferson, without submitting it to the senate, because it did not contain provisions against the impressment of American seamen.—Winsor, VII: 273, 480–81, 519, and authorities there cited. See also McMaster, *Hist. of People of the U. S.*, III: 248 *et seq.* 31

There were 2,225 deaths in New York in this year.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 498–502. "

1807

A water-colour drawing of the Tea Water Pump, on the corner of Chatham and Roosevelt Sts., drawn in this year, is reproduced and described in Vol. III, A. Pl. 14-b. —

By 1807, "Dealing in lottery tickets had become a business of —

1807 large proportions. Lottery offices might aptly be compared to the
— stock brokerage houses of the present day. . . . Managers had adopted the method of disposing of tickets in bulk to the lottery offices."—Ross, "The History of Lotteries in New York," in *Mag. of Hist.*, V: 220.

— In this year, John Griscom, LL.D., opened a private school for boys and girls at 372 Pearl St., next to the Friends' meeting-house, and received a salary of $2,250 for the first year, from five friends whose children were placed under his care. The following year he leased a lot on Little Green St.—a portion of the graveyard attached to the Friends' meeting-house in Liberty St.; and, after the bodies were removed, he erected a substantial brick building, 30 by 40 feet, two storeys high, with an arched ceiling and a small observatory on top. This served for both school and lecture-hall.—*Memoir of John Griscom*, by John H. Griscom (1859). The house of refuge, the Bank for Savings, etc. were due largely to John Griscom.

— The Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in Garden St. (on the site of No. 41–51 Exchange Pl.), called since 1731 the South Church, is taken down (not burned, as stated in Corwin's *Manual*, 1902, p. 996).—De Witt's *Discourse*, 44. It was at once rebuilt. The new church was a stone building, 66 x 50 ft.—Greenleaf, *Hist. of Churches of N. Y.*, 12; *Hist. Sketch of the South Church* (1887), 13. See also L. M. R. K., III: 936. This building was destroyed in the fire of Dec. 16, 1835 (*q. v.*). See Pl. 114-b, Vol. III (see also text, III: 618); and Pl. 146-a, III: 717.

— "New York contains 16 Places of Worship. has 90 Streets & Lanes. 100,000 Inhabitants [*cf.* F 24, 1806, and Ja 27, 1807]. 17,000 Houses. its Length is 9600 [feet ?]. Breadth 9600 Feet, being the Broadest part."—From marginal memorandum on an original MS. plan of the city, in the "Log Book" kept by Maj. Kirkham, R. N. (copy in N. Y. P. L.).

— About this time, a row of first-class residences was erected on Broadway between Anthony and Leonard Sts. For the owners' names, see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1865), 603.

— In this year, the Third Artillery, New York (Seventh New York), was formed.—Chas. S. Clark in *Eve. Post*, F 26, 1916.

— Assessment was made for regulating Spring St.—*Index to Assessment Rolls*, Vol. I (in comptroller's office).

— By this year, the books of the Society Library, largely acquired by purchase since 1784, numbered 10,000 volumes.—*Picture of N. Y.* (1807), 143–44.

— A summary of city hall records for 1807 is as follows: On Jan. 5, 1807, in response to a communication from McComb, the common council ordered that an advance of $3,000 be made to Johnson & Stevens on their contract for marble, on their giving security.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 328.

On March 9, the common council "Resolved that the Building Committee progress with building the New City Hall," and that the sum of $30,000 be appropriated for that purpose.—*Ibid.*, IV: 375. Apparently, it was from these annual appropriations, at the beginning of each year, that warrants were subsequently issued during the year in favour of the building committee.

McComb's record-book, entitled *Orders for Marble* (now in N. Y. Hist. Soc.), closes with an entry of July 10, 1807, showing a total, in orders for marble since Nov. 3, 1803, of 32,039′–10″, and in deliveries, 33,274′–10″. His financial account with Johnson & Stevens shows payments for the marble delivered, at $1.06 per foot, amounting to $35,275.31.

By Nov. 25, 1807, the walls were up to the sills of the second storey windows.—*McComb's Diary*. On Dec. 1, the building committee (appointed Dec. 8, 1806) reported that the hall had been under way for about four years and a half and had cost $207,000, the annual expense being about $35,000 for the last two years.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 647–48.

The warrants issued by the common council during 1807 in favour of the building committee were: Ja 5, $1,000; Ja 19, $500; F 9, $1,000; F 18, $1,000; Mr 9, $1,000; Ap 6, $1,000 (on marble contract); Ap 6, $1,000; My 11, $2,000; My 18, $3,000; Je 29, $2,000; Jl 20, $2,500; Ag 17, $1,000; Ag 24, $1,000 (for marble); S 7, $1,000; S 28, $1,000; O 5, $1,000; O 12, $1,700; N 9, $5,000; N 16, $500; D 1, $7,842.99; D 14, $1,000; total, $37,042.99.—*Ibid.*, IV: 334, 341, 351, 376, 382, 392, 414, 432, 486, 502, 539, 552, 560, 561, 578, 586, 594, 617, 636, 653, 672.

Jan. 5 The committee appointed on Dec. 29 (*q. v.*) reports to the common council "respecting the Cession of ground to the General Government for a Building to Cover a Park of Heavy Artillery," the substance of which is as follows: A communication from the secretary of war to the mayor had been referred to this committee, expressing the desire that the corporation should "appropriate a Suitable site for a building to Cover a Heavy Park of Artillery mounted on travelling Carriages;" also "certain parts of the intended projection of the Battery for the purpose of Constructing Batteries thereon for the protection of the City;" and also "a suitable site on each side of the northern part of the City for Erecting large wharves on which Batteries can be built for annoyance of any Vessels of War that may pass the other Batteries & attempt to Cannonade the City." The committee recommends the adoption of the following resolution:

Jan. 5

"Resolved that this Board will cheerfully appropriate and make over to the United States so much ground in a Central part of the City formerly the Collect [now filled in] and now marked A as shall be necessary for buildings to Cover a Heavy Park of Artillery together with all the Carriages and apparatus suitable for the same, or if the Secretary of War shall prefer a place more distant from the populous part of the City for that purpose that he may be at liberty to Select a Sufficient quantity of ground at the Old Potters Field [see L. M. R. K., III: 924] about three miles from the City and also so much of the intended projection of the Battery being ground at present under Water & marked B as shall in the Judgment of an Engineer to be appointed on the part of the United States be proper for works of defence to the whole extent of the Corporation right viz about four hundred feet into the water;

"Also a suitable Site for Erecting a Battery & wharf on the North River near Rhinelanders & marked C including as much Land & ground under water as shall be necessary for those objects,"—all this being "on condition that the necessary measures be forthwith taken & continued on the part of the United States for carrying the contemplated Objects of fortifications & defence into complete Effect." Finally, "Resolved that the Mayor be requested to transmit without delay a Copy of the preceding report & resolutions to the Secretary of War." The report is signed by Nicholas Fish, chairman; W. Van Zandt, Jr., and J. D. Miller. It is confirmed by the common council.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 331–32. See Jl 13.

" The common council directs the street commissioner and comptroller "to report the most Œconomical way of filling in the Collect."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 332.

" Jacob Frank & Co. establish a daily paper called *The Public Advertiser*. Some time during the month they started a tri-weekly edition called the *New York Aurora*. In 1809 (*q. v.*, Je 10), the *Aurora* was succeeded by *The New York Journal*.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 384–85, 483; Early Newspapers, II: 427.

7 Great Britain issues orders in council declaring all neutral ships trading at French ports or those of her allies, or from which English ships are excluded, subject to capture and condemnation in her prize courts.—Anderson, *Const. & Docs.*, 387–389; *Annals of N. Am.*, 500. The orders were issued because of Napoleon's Berlin decree (see N 21, 1806).

12 The common council refers to a committee an application from a committee of the American Academy of Arts requesting the consent and the concurrence of the board in behalf of their proposed request to the legislature for liberty to erect "a Building on the Public Ground fronting the Battery."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 334. On Jan. 26, when the committee reported, the board decided that it would "lease to the Academy of Arts one or more Lots of ground on Broadway on such terms and conditions as shall hereafter be agreed on between this Board and the Academy of Arts."—*Ibid.*, IV: 341. On Feb. 9, the board referred to the comptroller an application of Samuel M. Hopkins "that the Rent of Ground to be leased to the academy of Arts may be fixed."—*Ibid.*, IV: 346. This proposal appears not to have been carried out.—See Blunt's Guide (1817).

24 James K. Paulding, Washington Irving, and Irving's elder brother William begin to issue at New York their series of humorous essays called *Salmagundi; or the Whim-Whams and Opinions of Launcelot Langstaff, Esq. and others*. The publication was continued fortnightly for twenty numbers.—Wilson, *Mem. Hist. of N. Y.*, IV: 54–55.

26 Certain inhabitants of New York present a memorial to the common council in which they state that, "feeling the importance and propriety of having the Government House and the grounds

1807 Jan. 26 belonging thereto in the possession and under the direction of the Corporation of this City," they "learnt with great pleasure the endeavors which were made by your Honorable body at the last session of the Legislature to procure those grounds from the state —Your Memorialists beg leave respectfully to call your attention at this time to the subject and confiding in your zeal for the public good they trust you will at the ensuing session of the Legislature again use your exertions to accomplish an object in which the Health, comfort, and convenience of the Citizens of this place are so materially concerned, and your Memorialists would farther suggest the propriety of your having a survey taken of the said property to accompany your application to the Legislature for the information of the country members." The petition bears 84 signatures among which are those of Archibald Gracie, Robert Morris, Jr., Peter R. Livingston, and other prominent New Yorkers. The memorial is referred to a committee.—*Wynant Van Zandt Papers (MS.)*; *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 341. On Feb. 2, the committee made a favourable report and presented an application to the legislature for the purchase of the government house. These were approved by the common council.—*Ibid.*, IV: 357. See F 13.

" The common council appoints a committee "to revise the petition [see F 3, 1806] to appoint Commissioners for laying out the Streets in this City."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 344. See F 16.

" Morgan Lewis speaking of the progress of New York, in a speech read to both houses of the legislature, says in part:—

". . . in the year 1800 the exports from Philadelphia stood in a ratio to those of New-York of about seven to six. At the close of 1805, those of New-York were to those of Philadelphia as twelve to seven, nearly. Whence, it is natural to enquire, proceed these results?—which are the more remarkable, as Philadelphia has preserved her superiority in population; having considerably upwards of an hundred thousand inhabitants while New-York has little more than seventy." Gov. Lewis attributes this result to the improvement of roads and navigable streams.—*Assem. Jour.*, 30th sess., 6.

Feb. 3 The governors of the New York hospital, in their report of expenditures during 1806, state that the sum of $12,423.15 has been appropriated "towards the new building now erecting for the accomodation of maniacs."—*Senate Jour.* (1807), 50. The building was finished by Feb. 17, 1809 (*q. v.*).

4 Building lots are advertised for sale "in Manhattan Ville (formerly Harlem Cove) 8 miles from the City Hall on the North river." Sales have already been made here, "principally to tradesmen." A two-storey frame house is being constructed, "for a house of entertainment," at the corner of "the Bloomingdale road and the new road from the north river to Harlem town." One "handsome wharf" was "carried out last fall." It is expected that "another will be completed the ensuing season;" also "that conveyances to and from the city by water will occur daily." A "convenient Academy" was also built here last season, and "an excellent school is constantly kept up, under the superintendance of trustees."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, F 4, 1807. Manhattanville is further described on June 8 (*q. v.*).

9 The comptroller reports to the common council the results of an examination of Mayor De Witt Clinton's accounts and vouchers. It shows that the mayor received, for the year ending Nov. 1, 1806, market fees, over and above the fees paid for collection and the expense of sweeping and cleaning the markets, to the amount of $7,423.05. The mayor retained one-half of this sum for his own use and paid to Dan. Phoenix, city treasurer, the balance of the account.

The account for money received and paid out of tavern licenses, for the year ending Nov. 1, 1806, shows that he received $6,956.25 for 1,759 licenses. He retained by agreement three-tenths of this sum ($2,086.875) for his own use. After paying various charges for printing, stationery, copies of charts and laws, etc., he paid to the city treasurer the balance of this account ($3,711.53).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 347–48. See F 16.

" The sugar-house in Pine St., belonging to Edmond Seaman, is destroyed by fire.—*N. Y. Spectator*, F 11, 1807.

16 The common council adopts a memorial (see Ja 26) to be presented to the legislature with the draught of a bill to enable the city to lay out streets and roads. The memorial points out "the necessity of projecting the streets and roads in such a manner as to unite regularity and order with the Public convenience and benefit, and in particular to promote the health of the City." Any regulation which the mayor, aldermen, and commonality might adopt, it is alleged, might "be disregarded or annulled by their successors." It is explained that "The diversity of sentiments and opinions which has heretofore existed and probably will always exist among the members of the Common Council, the incessant remonstrances of proprietors against plans however well devised or beneficial, wherein their individual interests do not concur, and the impossibility of completing those plans but by a tedious and expensive course or law, are obstacles of a serious and perplexing nature. . . . As these evils are continually accumulating by reason of our increasing population, and the rise of frequent subdivisions of property, your Memorialists find it necessary to appeal to the wisdom of the Legislature, for relief."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 353–54. See Mr 4. Feb. 16

" The common council adopts a petition and the draft of a bill, to be presented to the legislature, permitting the city to pay an annual salary of not less than $5,000 to the mayor instead of fees, etc. as formerly (see F 9); and that all the "Wages Rewards fees perquisites and Profits" now "claimed required demanded Accepted taken held and enjoyed" by the mayor may be collected by him and paid into the city treasury.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 356, 361.

19 Aaron Burr is arrested on a charge of treason, having arranged with Blennerhasset and others for an invasion of Mexico, the detachment of the western and southern states from the union, and the formation of an independent western empire. Burr was tried during the summer and autumn, but was acquitted.—McMaster, *Hist. of People of U. S.*, III: 54–88.

20 Philip Milledoler and Bartholomew Ward are authorised by the legislature to build a free bridge from the land of the former in Harlem, across the Harlem River, to Great Barn Island (Wards Island), lying in the river and belonging to Ward.—*Laws of N. Y.*, (1807), chap. 14. Such bridge was erected.—See advertisement, for sale of land on this island, in the *Pub. Adv.*, S 2, 1808. See also F 19, 1812.

21 The sale of 24 Trinity Church lots is announced to take place at auction, at the Tontine Coffee House, on March 3. They are "on the west side of Greenwich St., beginning at the south corner of Gen. Jacob Morton's board fence, and adjoining the lots lately sold to John J. Astor, Esq., North of the same and through Mr. Morton's ground to high-water mark." The announcement states that "The city corporation having altered the present range of Greenwich-street, by giving it a more easterly direction, beginning at the last brick house on the east side of Greenwich-street, through Williamson's Nursery, in a direct line, passing the East front of Mr. Bayard's house, near three miles in length, and 66 feet wide, makes the situation of these lots particularly interesting."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, F 21, 1807.

25 Dr. Samuel Latham Mitchill presents to the senate a petition of the inhabitants of New York City "stating the exposed and defenceless situation of their city, and praying that their harbor may be placed in a state of permanent and adequate defence." This is referred to a committee.—*Annals of Cong.*, 9th cong., 2nd sess., 89.

27 The state gives $4,000 to the Free School Society (see F 19, 1805) for building a school-house, and $1,000 annually to promote its purposes.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1807), chap. 20. See Mr 4 and Ap 12.

28 John Stevens presents a petition to the state senate "stating that he has invented a plan of floating bridges over waters which do not admit of structures upon foundations resting upon the earth, which bridges could not be influenced by the agitation of waters, and praying that the legislature may grant him such encouragement and assistance as he may appear to deserve." This is referred to a committee.—*Senate Jour.*, 30th sess., 62, 75. For the committee's report, see Mr 6.

Mar. 2 Congress prohibits the slave-trade after Jan. 1, 1808.—*Laws of U. S.*, 9th. cong., chap. 67. See also Winsor, VII: 292, 325. See D 14.

" John M'Lean, commissary of military stores, writes to Andrew M'Cord, speaker of the assembly: "I understand there is a petition to your honorable body by the corporation of New-York, relative to the purchasing from the state the government house and ordnance yard, contiguous thereto [see F 13]. I deem it my duty to inform your honorable body, of the situation of that part of the

1807 Mar. 2 said property lying between the government house and ordnance yard, which was leased, agreeable to law, for the term of seven years, three years of said term are yet unexpired from the first day of May next; this property was leased to James W. Lent and Burton Rayun. On the said premises are three public stores, in which are deposited carriages for garrisons and field, and implements, cannon, &c. there is also in the ordnance yard all the heavy artillery, which was removed from the different garrisons, besides a large quantity of shot and shell, supposed to be, in the lowest estimate, about nine hundred tons.—The removal of these would be attended with a great expense, besides the expense of procuring another deposit for them. If, however, the petition extends to the purchasing the government house and land only, as far as the line to James W. Lent's building, there will be no inconvenience arise to the public property. I would further inform your honorable body, that there is a petition from the inhabitants in the vicinity of the magazine, and others about the suburbs of the city, requesting the removal of the said magazine from the present place, as that part of the city on which it now stands, is encreasing and thereby becoming dangerous, by having so much powder deposited therein."—*Assemb. Jour.*, 30th sess., 282. See Mr 13.

3 Congress makes a further appropriation of $150,000 (see Ap 21, 1806) for fortifying the harbours of the United States.—*Laws of U. S.*, 9th cong., chap. 82.

4 The common council directs the recorder to "instruct" the corporation counsel, now in Albany, to recommend the following persons to the council of appointment: Simeon De Witt, Gouverneur Morris, and John Rutherford, "as fit and proper persons to be appointed Commissioners of Streets and Roads in the City of New York," should the bill "Relative to improvements touching the laying out Streets and Roads in the City of New York," as petitioned for by this board (see F 16) become a law.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 368. See Ap 3.

" The common council adopts the draft of a petition to the legislature which recites that the board has received various representations regarding "the exposed and dangerous Situation of the Powder Magazine belonging to the City near the fresh Water Pond in the Ninth Ward," where "the Powder belonging to the State is kept." The members, having "assented to the keeping of the public Stores therein," do not think themselves "authorized to remove the same without the Concurrence of the Legislature."

The situation of this magazine "was not improper . . . when it was first established [see 1728], yet at present it is surrounded on all sides by Inhabitants at short distances." In "Seasons of general Sickness great numbers of the Poor are quartered near it by the City Corporation." When improvements are being made in that part of the city, necessitating "the blowing of Rocks," the magazine is endangered. "Causes of Alarm will probably increase with the increase of Inhabitants and improvement." The common council therefore asks "that the Legislature will be pleased to cause a Building to be provided for the keeping of the Powder belonging to the State in the Vicinity of Spyt den Duyvel or in some other place less dangerous to the public and more secure for the Military Stores . . .," and "that the said Powder may be removed to such other place. . . ."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 364. See also L. M. R. K., III: 923. See, further, Ap 3.

" The common council approves the draft of a petition to be sent to the legislature for the suppression of offices "for the Insurance of Lottery Tickets." It recites the following facts:

"Many persons are thereby induced to venture small Sums in consideration of the large Amount to be returned in proportion without considering that the chances allowing for the disparity is nearly twenty five per Cent in favor of the Insurer. Success or ill fortune lead to the same consequences, the former increases the desire of gain, and lessens the appreciation of loss, the former [latter] incites to a continuation of the adventure, by the Anxiety to retrieve what has been lost a spirit of gambling is thus introduced in the Community and operates most on that part of it who have the least ability to support loss.

"The pernicious influence of these offices is extended even to Children, whose morals are thereby corrupted in the very bud, as well by the example of those more advanced in years, as by the facility with which they find the means of participating in the practice.

"At these Offices are to be found not only labouring poor, but even Mendicants, children and Servants who do not scruple to make a Crime the Instrument to enable them to become Adventurers. Mar. 4

"Whatever Motives of policy may justify the resort to Lotteries for supplies Your Memorialists believe that in their most unexceptionable form they produce Evils and your Honorable body will see how far those Evils must be increased by the means of the insurance System."

The petition further recites the fact that these conditions were reviewed by the "Grand Inquest" at the last "Court of Oyer and Terminer;" and asks that the legislature will correct the evil. A copy of the grand jury presentment is added to the petition.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 368–70. The law was passed by the legislature on April 7.—*Ibid.*, IV: 64.

" The committee on "Grant of Lands," appointed February 16 reports as follows: "That . . . it appears that by a Law of the State certain Officers of the Government are authorized as Commissioners of the Land Office to make Grants of the Land under the Waters of navigable Rivers. It is also stated that the Legislature have since that Law was pass'd, by Grant authorized the Corporation to extend Wharves into the East River beyond the Line of the old Water Grant. Whether a gratuitous Grant is expected now or a Grant upon Valuable Consideration or what will be expected by the Legislature or the Commissioners of the Land Office in case of an Application to either or both is a matter upon which your Committee have not had the Opinion of any gentleman and consider the whole Subject as a matter of great importance to the City. . . ." The common council refers the report to the same committee to draft and report a memorial to the legislature.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 366. See Mr 9.

" The common council votes to the trustees of the free school (see F 19, 1805, and 1806), the sum of $500 and the use of the workshop on Broadway. The trustees prefer this arrangement to the gift of the piece of ground between the health-office and workshop, which was offered on Feb. 2.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 357–58, 363, 370; see also IV: 394–95. The petition of the trustees is among the *Wynant Van Zandt Papers* (*MS.*) in N. Y. P. L. The school opened on May 1 (*q. v.*).

6 The committee on the petition of John Stevens (see F 28) reports as follows: "That they have convened with the petitioner, who has shewn them the modle of his proposed bridges, explaining the principles by which they are supported, which in the opinion of the committee, may be applied to purposes highly beneficial to the public; that the petitioner is desirous of an act of incorporation to enable him and his associates to erect a floating bridge across the Hudson River from New-York to the opposite shore, and also one from the said city across the East River or Sound to Long Island, with drawbridges for vessels to pass; but as this project involves considerations of the highest importance, and as objections may be made against the same, by persons concerned in navigation, as well as others, the committee are of opinion, that the further consideration of the said petition be postponed; but that if the said petitioner shall deem it expedient to prefer a petition to the legislature at their next session, for an incorporation for the purpose of erecting the said bridges, it will be proper for him to publish in three of the newspapers printed in the city of New York . . . and two of the newspapers printed in the city of Albany . . . a copy of such petition and this report, for two months next preceding the second Tuesday of the next meeting of the legislature." The report is approved.—*Senate Jour.*, 30th sess., 75. See D 5.

9 The committee of March 4 (*q. v.*) on a desired grant of land to the city reports, and the common council accepts, the draft of a petition to the legislature, which recites the following facts: "That for the purpose of enabling the Corporation of the City of New York from time to time to improve the Docks, Wharves, Keys and Slips, to be erected, or made, in & upon or contiguous to the Margin of the said City, or Manhattans Island, and to render said Improvements more uniform and convenient, and the Use of them more equal and beneficial to the Citizens and to the public in general, and for the better accommodation of Trade & Commerce

"Your Petitioners pray that a Grant may be made to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, of the Lands covered with Water, of the perpendicular breadth & to comprehend four hundred Feet, along the Easterly Shore of the North or Hudsons River, contiguous to and adjoining the Lands of the said Mayor Aldermen and Commonalty at and from Low

1807 Mar. 9 Water Mark into the said River, from Bestavers Killetje, or rivulet, to Spyt den Duyvel Creek—And the Lands covered with Water, of the Perpendicular breadth and to comprehend four hundred feet along the Westerly Shore of the East River or Sound contiguous to and adjoining the Lands of the said Mayor Aldermen and Commonalty, at and from Low Water Mark, into the said River or Sound, from the North Side of Corlies Hook, at the Northerly boundary of the Lands covered with Water, Whereof the said Mayor Aldermen & Commonalty are now seized, to Spyt den Duyvel Creek aforesaid, and one fourth part in breadth of the Land covered with Water by said Creek, adjoining the Lands of the said Mayor Aldermen and Commonalty, the whole length of the same Creek, from the East River or Sound aforesaid, to the North or Hudsons River aforesaid. . . ."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 370–71. A law authorising the grant was passed by the legislature on April 3.—Gerard, *City Water Rights, Streets, and Real Estate*, 73.

" The street commissioner reports an ordinance for filling Beekman Slip; confirmed.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 374. In 1811, a pier was built at Beekman's Slip.—*Ibid.*, VI: 593. On modern maps, the old Beekman's Slip is entirely covered by Fulton St., from Pearl St. to the East River. Beekman Slip still exists. See Jl 16, 1703, Ja 7, 1772; L. M. R. K., III: 988; Pl. 174.

" The common council orders that Wm. Bridges be paid his bill for $100 "on acc^{t} of the Survey of Canal Street."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 376.

12 "The College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York" is chartered by the Regents.—*Assemb. Jour.*, 31st. sess., 186–90; *N. Y. Spectator*, Ap 8, 1807. The work of the college began on Nov. 7 in a house in Robinson St. (now Park Place).—Francis, *Hist. Sketch of Origin, etc. of the College of Physicians and Surgeons* (1813), 11; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1855), 264. See Mr 4, 1808, and Mr 28, 1810.

" An advertisement, addressed "To Gentlemen Sportsmen of New York," announces a fox-hunt which will occur at Bloomingdale on March 17, in which, it is expected, "eighteen couple" of hounds will be engaged. John S. Taylor of that place has "a large full grown Wild Fox" for the chase.—*Merc. Adv.*, Mr 12, 1807.

13 An assembly committee on the government house (see Ja 26) reports to the assembly that it would be for the public interest "to dispose of the land prayed for and the government house thereon to the corporation of the city of New York for a sum not less than sixty thousand dollars, restricting in the sale thereof the said corporation to the application of said premises to public purposes only, and that the money arising from the sale of the same ought to be applied towards establishing a manufactory of small arms in this state for the use of the militia." In accordance with this report a bill "for granting and conveying certain public lands in the city of New-York to the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the said city" is introduced, read twice, and referred to a committee of the whole house.—*Assemb. Jour.*, 30th sess., 78, 98, 190. On March 26, the bill was ordered to be engrossed, but on the 27th it was recommitted. On March 27, also, the assembly received John M'Lean's letter of March 2 (*q.v.*) on the subject, and referred it to the committee of the whole. Thereafter, during the session, there is no reference to the bill.—*Ibid.*, 30th sess., 280, 281, 282. See Mr 14, 1808.

16 Marinus Willett takes the oaths as mayor of New York, succeeding De Witt Clinton (see O 29, 1803).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 376–77. Willett held the office for only one year (see F 22, 1808).

18 The common council appoints a committee to report "their Opinions with regard to the Propriety of disposing of the Dove Lotts & of a Plan therefore."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 381. See Mr 30.

" The common council passes a resolution "that while this Board is transacting business no smoaking be permitted." The vote stood eight to six.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 381.

19 An argument in favour of gun-boats, for the defence of New York, is published, in reply to the representatives debating the subject in congress.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Mr 19, 1807. The proposal was made as early as July 21, 1798 (*q.v.*).

20 By an act of the legislature, the governor, the lieutenant-governor, the chancellor, the chief-justice of the supreme court, and the mayor of New York City, are appointed commissioners with power to vest in the U. S. for fortifications such land on Staten and Long Islands "as they shall judge the safety and defence of the city and port of New York to require."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1807), chap. 51. Mar 20

" Robert Fulton, writing from Philadelphia to Secretary of War Dearborn, says: "I have now Ship Builders, Blacksmiths and Carpenters occupied at New York in building and executing the machinery of my Steam Boat, And I must return to that City in ten days to direct the work till finished, which probably will require 4 months. . . . Like every enthusiast I have no doubt of success. I therefore work with ardor, and when adjusting the parts of the machine, I cannot leave the men for a day. I am also preparing the engines for the experiment of blowing up a Vessel in the harbour of New York this Spring. The machines for this purpose are in great forwardness and I hope to convince the rational part of the inhabitants of our cities, that vessels of War shall never enter our harbours or approach our Coast but by our consent. . . ."—Sutcliffe, *Robert Fulton and the "Clermont,"* 288–89. The original letter was sold with other Fulton MSS. and documents at Anderson's, April 26–27, 1921, by order of Mrs. Sutcliffe. The torpedo experiments took place on July 20 (*q.v.*); the steamboat was tried out on Aug. 9 (*q.v.*).

" The following abstract of the *Laws & Ordinances* relating to signs and incumbrances is published by the street com'r; probably as a result of the common council's decreeing on March 9 (*M. C. C.*, 1784–1831, IV: 374) that it would be "rigorously enforced:"

"No cellar light is to extend more than one fifteenth part of the width of the street.

"No canopy, awning, shed, porch, portico, cellar door, platform, stoop or step is to extend more than one tenth part of the width of the street.

"No stoop, porch or platform is to be placed or suffered to remain in the street, except for the mere purpose of a passage into the house; and those are to have open backs or railings.

"No post is to be erected in any street.

"No cart or wheel-barrow is to be driven or wheeled along the walk.

"No wood is to be sawed, nor any coal or other thing piled on the walk.

"No goods, wares or merchandize are to be hung or placed a greater distance in the street than sixteen inches.

"No window or sign is to project more than one foot into the street.

"No carriages, timber, boards, casks, goods, wares, merchandize, or other thing, are to encumber the street or walk for more than one hour.

"No building is to be erected fronting a street, unless the lot is first surveyed.

"The inattention heretofore paid to the laws and ordinances of the Corporation, respecting incumbrances and encroachments on the streets, renders it necessary to inform the public that, after the first day of April next, the penalties for the non-observance of them will be rigorously inflicted, without respect of persons."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Mr 20, 1807.

21 It is expected that the number of new buildings erected this year will exceed those erected annually during the last few years. "Considerable preparations are making, especially in the suburbs, for private buildings. Three new churches will likewise be commenced; a Dutch church on the site of the Old Dutch church in Garden-street [see 1807]; a Presbyterian church in Cedar-street; and a Roman Catholic church on a site reserved for the purpose in their burial ground at the corner of Prince and Mulberry streets, on Bayard's ground. The New City Hall will also be elevated to the base of the second story windows. All these buildings, public and private, together with various other improvements, such as constructing wharves, paving and repairing streets, &c., &c. will not only afford ample imployment to mechanics of every class, and to industrious labourers in this city, but create an extensive demand for building materials, and circulate large sums of money throughout the community."—*People's Friend*, Mr 21, 1807.

23 A new assessment for the opening of Broadway from Art St. to the Bowery (above 14th St.) is presented to the common council by the street com'r. The board orders that it be published in the newspapers and by handbills put up in the neighbourhood.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 384; *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Mr 28, 1807.

24 The ship "Galloway," of about 350 tons burden, and considered "by scientific men" to be "the handsomest modelled ship ever built in this country," is launched from the yard of Christian

1807 Mar. 24 Bergh, on the East River. The vessel is owned by Robert Lenox, James Lenox, and William Maitland, and is intended for the India trade.—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Mr 25, 1807.

27 By act of the legislature "the clerk of the city and county of New-York" is to be "relieved, restrained and prohibited" from performing any duties "as clerk of the common council." This body is empowered "to appoint a clerk to be clerk of the common council of the city of New-York only."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1807–9), 91. For the first appointment under this law, see My 4.

30 The committee on disposing of the "Dove Lots" (see Mr 18) reports "that a public Square or open Space should be left through the Center of the Tract, from East to West, of two hundred & fifty feet to be denominated Hamilton Square, That the same should be intersected in the Center, by a public Street at right Angles thereto, and Paralel to the Boston and Harlaem Avenues, of Sixty feet and to be denominated Harlaem Avenue, that the remaining portion of the Land should be divided into twenty Eight Lotts of equal Size each Lot containing Sixty two feet Seven Inches front & Rear by three hundred & Sixty five feet in length, all which is particularly delineated in a Plan or Diagram hereunto annexed and to which the Committee beg leave to refer."

The committee "are further of Opinion that the Lots thus laid out should be sold at Public Auction . . . in fee Simple, . . . the Sale to take place on the Eighth day of April next . . . at the Tontine Coffee house," and subject to certain conditions as to the erection of buildings on the lots, etc. The common council confirms the report and orders that a reservation of 125 ft. square be taken from the rear of lots No. 17 and 15 "for a Church and Academy," and 15 ft. for a cartway, back of lot No. 15, leading from the street to lot No. 17.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 388–89, 391. *Cf.* the description in the sales advertisement in *The People's Friend*, Ap 3, 1807. See also Je 29.

" The common council asks the corporation counsel to deliver an opinion as to "whether . . . the Ground call'd Stuyvesant Street is or is not a public Street."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 391. See Ap 15.

" The city inspector reports that it is unnecessary to employ anyone "to take care of the Park," and the common council agrees.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 391. See, however, Je 8.

Apr. 3 Commissioners are appointed by the legislature to lay out streets and avenues throughout the upper part of the island.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1807), chap. 95. Previous legislation leading to the drafting of the plan on which the modern city of New York has been built (see Pl. 79, Vol. I) began with the following acts of the legislature: *Laws of N. Y.* (1787), chaps. 61 and 88; *ibid.* (1795), chap. 42; *ibid.* (1798), chap. 80; *ibid.* (1801), chap. 129. These gave full powers to lay out and regulate the buildings, streets, wharves, and slips of the city. On Jan. 14, 1805 (*q. v.*), the street commissioner was instructed "to report an estimate of the expense of making a map of the Island of New York, exhibiting a distinct view of the real property belonging to the Corporation, and of its roads;" and on Feb. 13, 1805 (*q. v.*), this commissioner, with one or more of the city surveyors, was directed "to ascertain from time to time, by actual survey or otherwise, the true angles and corners of the several streets of this City, and their relative positions to adjacent buildings known to be correctly situated, and to report to the Board, with a map, plan, diagram or description of the same, which, being agreed to by this Board, shall be entered as matter of record for the general government of the surveyors and inhabitants of the City." In conformity with this need, the board resolved, on June 30, 1806 (*q. v.*), to employ Mr. Hassler to make a survey and "Map of this island." Although Mr. Hassler undertook the employment, he was prevented by sickness from carrying it out (see O 20, 1806).

The difficulties which the city and private owners still found in conveying their land in conformity with any definite regulation of streets were expressed in a memorial to the legislature, recorded in the minutes of Feb. 16, 1807 (*q. v.*).

The desired relief was obtained with the passage of the act of April 3, 1807, "relative to Improvements, touching the laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New York, and for other purposes."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1807), chap. 95; see also Bridges' book accompanying his map (1811). This act appoints three commissioners, Gouverneur Morris, Simeon De Witt (the surveyor-general), and John Rutherford, whose duty and powers should be, in the course of four years, to lay out "the leading streets and great avenues, of a width not less than 60 feet, and in general to lay out said streets, roads and public squares of such ample width as they may deem sufficient to secure a free and abundant circulation of air among said streets and public squares when the same shall be built upon." These streets, avenues, and squares were to be laid out within the part of the city "North of a line commencing at George Clinton's wharf on the Hudson River; thence through Fitzroy road, Greenwich lane, and Art Street; thence through North street in its then direction to the East River." (The wharf referred to was on North river at the foot of the present Gansevoort St.—Gerard, *Treatise on the Title of the Corporation to the Streets*, etc., 97.) The act requires that the commissioners "cause three similar maps of such streets and roads so to be laid out by them, and of the shores bounding the lands by them surveyed, to be made upon an extensive scale, accompanied with such field-notes and elucidatory remarks as the nature of the subject may require; which maps, accompanied by such field-notes and remarks shall be attested to by the said Commissioners, or any two of them, before any person authorized to take acknowledgements of deeds and conveyances and be filed,—one in the office of the Secretary of State, to remain of record, one other to be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, to remain of record, and the other of said maps to belong to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York; and that the said Commissioners shall erect suitable and durable monuments at the most conspicuous angles, or those which shall be the most eligible for that purpose, and upon the shores of the North and East rivers, to be noted on said maps; and that the said Commissioners shall take the elevations of the several intersections or squares above high-water mark within boundaries aforesaid, or so many of them as they may think sufficient, and shall delineate them, together with all such hills, valleys, inlets, and streams as may be necessary on the said maps, so to render the same explicit and intelligible." The commissioners' plans and surveys were to be "final and conclusive." Each commissioner was to receive not more than four dollars (besides all reasonable expenses for maps, field-notes, monuments, chain bearers, and assistants) for each day employed, such expenses to be met by the mayor, aldermen and commonalty from well-defined assessments.—*Ibid.* On June 27, 1807, the commissioners qualified before the mayor.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 27, 1807.

The map was finished and filed on April 1, 1811 (*q. v.*). The powers of the commissioners under the act of 1807 being limited to that part of the city north of the line of Gansevoort St., Greenwich Ave., Houston St., and Astor Pl., the power to lay out streets, etc., below that region still remained in the mayor, aldermen, etc. The powers of the latter have been modified or diverted, however, to other bodies by later laws.—Gerard's *Treatise*, 104. See also *Hist. Mag.*, 2nd ser., III: 166 *et seq.* See, further, My 18 and Je 29.

" New York State appoints five commissioners to meet the five representatives of New Jersey (see N 2, 1806) and settle the boundaries between the two states.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1807), chap. 113. See O 12.

" As the common council of New York City has represented "that the powder magazine belonging to the said city, near the fresh water-pond, in the ninth ward, has, from the increased settlement in that neighbourhood, become dangerous to the inhabitants thereof" (see Mr 4), the state legislature appropriates $3,000 for the erection of a new magazine in another part of the city.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1807), chap. 118. See Ja 26 and Mr 11, 1808.

6 The common council permits Geo. Waite and Rob. N. Waite "to dig away part of a Hill near to the powder House and to remove the Earth from the same to their own Grounds."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 393.

9 The corporation of Trinity Church grants $500 towards finishing and covering the tower of St. Mark's Church.—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*).

12 By resolution of the board of trustees of the "Society for establishing a free school in the city of New York, for the education of such poor children as do not belong to, or are not provided for by, any religious society," acknowledgment is made of "the receipt from Col. Harry Rutgers, of a deed of a valuable lot of ground, situated in Henry-street, and which has been generally bestowed as a scite [*sic*] for a School-house."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Ap 13, 1807. The corner-stone of the school was laid on Oct. 22, 1810 (*q. v.*).

13 John Pintard, the recording secretary, informs the New York

1807 Apr. 13 Historical Soc. (see N 20, 1804) that he has in his possession a considerable number of books relating to the history of America, which he is willing to dispose of at the original cost. The following resolution is thereupon adopted: "Resolved, That the standing committee be authorized to purchase said books for the use of the Society."—Kelby, *The N. Y. Hist. Soc.*, 1804–1904, 17. The collection thus purchased formed the nucleus of the society's library. "The liberal donations subsequently made, together with other purchases, soon formed a creditable library in the department of American history."—*Ibid.* See S 9, 1809; and D 13, 1813.

15 The corporation counsel (see Mr 30) delivers an opinion against Stuyvesant Street being a public street. After reviewing city ordinances, acts of the legislature, maps, etc. which have a bearing on the question, he says that "the Corporation may if they deem it proper, order this Street to be shut up, provided no Act was passed at the last Session of the Legislature which may deprive them of that Right."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 397–401.

" An advertisement of a "New Mode of Painting" appears in one of the newspapers. It reads: "Mr. Savage, No. 166 Greenwich-street, has prevailed on Miss Sally Rogers to remain until the first of May at his house, for the purpose of gratifying visitors, by her singular mode of using a pair of scissors in cutting paper, cloth, &c. &c. by her manner of writing, and above all, from her very extraordinary form of Painting. The circumstance of her effecting all this with her Mouth Alone, being deprived of the use of both hands, is pretty generally known, and needs but this remark, that Mr. Savage pledges his reputation as an artist, he has seen her drawing, specimens of design, taste, and execution, which astonished him, and will bear minute criticism.

"She is here, as in Boston and other places, visited by people of rank and information, who have found her person and features interesting and agreeable.

"Those Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to see her work, may be gratified every day, from 9 in the morning till 10 at night.—Admission 25 cents.

"N. B. A specimen of her work may be seen at David Longworth's, Shakespeare Gallery."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Ap 15, 1807.

20 The comptroller reports to the corporation council the sale of Dove Lots Nos. 1 to 28. The prices secured range from $325 to $1,650 per lot, and total $20,935. The buyers' names are recorded.

The record also shows "Leases" of five parcels of "Corporation Lotts for 42 Years sold 15. April 1807." These are 4, 5, and 6 acres each, except one of a half-acre. The annual rental of these parcels is from $20 to $68.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 406.

24 Under the management of a Frenchman, Chenelette Dusseausoir, the City Hotel is given a new prominence in the city's life. For various references to it at this period, with a large wood-cut view, see *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 24, My 9, 1807; descrip. of Pl. 125, III: 688; *N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, D 16, 1808. In 1809, Solomon D. Gibson was proprietor.—*Pub. Adv.*, Ap 20, 1809; *N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Je 7, 1809; *Columbian*, Je 15, 1810. See, further, Jl 24, 1811.

25 Hugh Gaine dies at the age of 81. His funeral occurred on the 27th "from No. 2 in the College."—*Am. Cit.*, Ap 27, 1807.

27 The Duane St. Market is about to be erected on the west side of Washington St., between Duane and Reed Sts.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 410. Regarding this market, see also *ibid.*, IV: 474, 478, 576, 586, 615. See, further, O 12.

" Wm. Bridges is paid $108, and Adolphus Loss $191, for surveying Canal St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 410.

May — The corner-stone of a new Presbyterian church is laid on the north side of Cedar St. between William and Nassau Sts.—Miller, *Memoir of Rev. John Rodgers*, 271. It was opened on Nov. 6, 1808 (*q.v.*). See My 4; L. M. R. K., III: 930.

1 A school of the Free School Society opens in the workshop adjoining the almshouse, the society having agreed to receive and educate 50 children from that institution.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, D 16, 1809. See My 4.

2 *The Picture of New-York; or The Traveller's Guide through the Commercial Metropolis of the United States. By a Gentleman Residing in this City* (Dr. Samuel L. Mitchill) is published by I. Riley & Co., and is for sale by Brisban and Brannon, City Hotel, Broadway.—*Spectator*, My 2, 1807. The following are some of the more important facts relating to New York, contained in this first of the city's guide-books:

Boatmen apply the whimsical names of the Pot, the Frying-Pan, and the Grid-Iron to sunken rocks at Hell-Gate; the other reefs there are Hog's Back, Hallet's Point Reef, Mill-Rock, Middle-Reef, and South-Rock.—*Ibid.*, 19. May 2

Mechanic Hall, at the (north-west) corner of Broadway and Robinson St., is "one of the most genteel Hotels in the city."—*Ibid.*, 109.

The trustees of the dispensary have the management of the "Kine Pock Institution," which is situated "adjoining the Presbyterian Church Yard, near the Park."—*Ibid.*, 109, 114.

The "City Hospital" (or "New York Hospital") stands "on the center of the great square, formed by Broadway, and by Barley, Church, and Catherine-streets. . . . Within the inclosure are fine and healthy walks, and rests, for the convalescent patients. The approach to the hospital is between beautiful rows of elms. At the head of it is the porter's lodge. On the right an excellent kitchen-garden, to supply the house with vegetables; and on the left the stable, wood-house, and other offices." A separate building for the reception of lunatics "is now erecting."

The almshouse, on the north side of the Park "immediately behind the new city-hall," is "surrounded by open courts and gardens."—*Ibid.*, 121.

The Humane Society has been given a lot of ground by the common council "adjoining the alms-house, and in the rear of the debtor's goal."—*Ibid.*, 124.

There are 12 or more Masonic lodges and chapters in the city, many of which hold their meetings in St. John's Hall in Frankfort St.—*Ibid.*, 124.

The city is amply supplied with newspapers. There are 8 dailies, 5 semi-weeklies, and 6 weeklies.—*Ibid.*, 138–39.

The arts of printing, book-binding, and paper-making have been encouraged by the literary fairs held alternately at New York and Philadelphia for several years.—*Ibid.*, 140.

The exterior of the theatre (the Park Theatre "on the south-east side of the park") is "rather in an unfinished condition;" but the interior is "well finished and decorated." It accommodates 1,200 spectators. "The boxes are exceedingly well adapted to the display of beauty and fashion" (see Pl. 91, Vol. III). It is "the most complete" theatre in the United States.—*Ibid.*, 151–52.

The Park, in front of the new city hall, is planted "with elms, planes, willows, and catalpas, and the surrounding footwalk is encompassed with rows of poplars." It is a "beautiful grove," although the trees are "but young, and of few years growth."—*Ibid.*, 155.

The "house and garden" named Ranelagh, "situated about the junction of Grand-street with Division-street, near Corlear's-hook," has generally been known by the name of "Mount Pitt" (see My 10, 1806). From the front of "this hotel" there is a view of the city and the East River. "At a short distance in front, are the ruins of a battery, erected during the revolutionary war, on the hill behind Belvidere." Behind Ranelagh, "are considerable remains of that entrenchment made by the enemy in 1781, across the island from Corlear's hook by Bayard's Hill to Lispenard's Brewery, to defend the city and garrison against the American army." The treaty of peace was concluded before the entrenchments were completed, and they remained in an unfinished condition.—*Ibid.*, 155–56.

Vauxhall is a "fashionable place of resort,"—a garden, two miles from the city hall, on the Bowery Road. At the centre is a large equestrian statue of Washington; and trees, shrubs, gravel walks, and statuary are features of the place. There is an "orchestra built among the trees." The "large apparatus for fire-works, the artificial mound of earth to view them from, the numerous booths and boxes for the accommodation of company, refreshments of every kind, and above all, the buildings and scenery for public entertainment during the suspension of dramatic exercises in the great theatre at the park"—are provided by Delacroix, the proprietor.—*Ibid.*, 156. The Vauxhall of Delacroix here described is the one on the Astor property (see Jan. 30, 1804; Ap 20, Je 5 and 25, 1805, etc.); although the Washington statue was first erected at his Vauxhall on the Bayard property (see Ag 8, 1803). See, further, Je 6.

On a tour to Kingsbridge, starting up the Bowery Road, one sees, beyond the Sailors' Snug Harbour, "the new building of the Manhattan company" on the right (see under "Banks" in L. M. R. K., Vol. III). "This is intended to accommodate all those who do business with the bank, in case sickness should cause the inhabitants to quit the lower wards of the city."—*Ibid.*, 183–84. The rest of the tour to Kingsbridge is thus described:

1807 May 2 ". . . A small distance beyond, on the main post road, on the left is a powder house, and on the right, appears Rosehill, the residence of the late General Gates; at the northern approach of which are some wooden buildings erected by the common council for the temporary accommodation of the poor inhabitants during the endemic distemper of 1804 and 1805. By pursuing the road to the right, about a quarter of a mile, you reach Bellevue, a beautiful spot, which has been purchased for the reception of such sick inhabitants as are removed from their dwellings, in seasons of a prevailing endemic fever in the lower and more compact parts of the town. On the right, and by the water side a little to the northward, is a small cove called Kip's bay, around which are some handsome buildings. Returning to the main road and proceeding onward, you rise a moderate ascent called Incleberg, on the summit of which are several beautiful villas. The road for more than a league is not above one quarter of a mile from the margin of the east river, and the space between them is improved in an exquisite style, by the more wealthy inhabitants. The entrances to their country seats, frequently attract the attention of the passenger. A little beyond Smith's tavern there is a road to the ferry at Hellgate.—From the landing on this side, you may pass to Hallett's cove, within the limits of Newtown on Long-island. In crossing, you leave the narrow and rocky spit of land, called Blackwell's-island, a very short distance to the southward; and Hellgate, with its rocks, whirlpools, and currents, appears close to the northward and eastward. An excellent view of this picturesque and romantic spot may be obtained from the adjoining grounds of Mr. Archibald Gracie. His superb house and gardens, stand upon the very spot called Hornshook, upon which a fort erected by the Americans in 1776, stood till about the year 1794; when the present proprietor caused the remains of the military works to be levelled at great expense, and erected on their rocky base, his present elegant mansion and appurtenances. . . . It is by no means uncommon to see ships and even sloops laying bilged on the reefs, notwithstanding all the care and skill of the navigators. It is computed that during the mild season of the year, between five and six hundred sail of vessels go through this passage weekly. And they are not merely coasting craft, but brigs and ships of large size. A British frigate of 50 guns, coming from the eastward, was carried safe through Hellgate in 1776, to the city. . . . Porpoises are often seen sporting among the foam and eddies. And formerly, lobsters were taken in considerable numbers, in hoop-nets.

"Leaving this place, where you are surrounded with elegant villas, you return to the main road and pursue your ride to Haerlem village. Here you see the river of the same name, which separates the counties of New-York and Westchester. At this place the two counties are connected by a noble toll-bridge, erected, by legislative permission, by John B. Coles, esq. In this neighborhood is the race-ground, over which horses are run, at the period when sports of the turn are in fashion. And ascending from the plain or flat to the heights of Haerlem, you have an enchanting prospect of the surrounding country.

"Between the heights and Kingsbridge, a little to the left of the road, is the place where Fort Washington stood in 1776. . . .

"You return from the survey of Fort Washington and King's bridge to the place where the Bloomingdale road appears. You then take that course to town, and pass by the numerous villas with which Bloomingdale is adorned.

"This brings you back to the main road near Rosehill. Thence you take the right hand opening called Abingdon road, and pursue your ride to Greenwich. This village is near the Hudson on the west side of the island. It is the principal retreat of the inhabitants, when the city labours under local and endemic fevers. By a removal two or three miles, they find themselves safe from harm. In this place the bank of New York, and the Branch bank have buildings ready to receive their officers and ministers in cases of alarm and distemper. And many of the citizens have houses and places of business, to serve turn, while the sickness lasts. And as this always disappears on the occurrence of frost, the fugitives all return to town before the cold becomes severe. At this place too, you see the great penitentiary house, erected by the commonwealth, at a large expense, for the reception of criminals; thence called the State prison. . . .

"Having surveyed this thriving settlement, you may return to town by the Greenwich road, which will conduct you straight forward by Richmond hill, St. John's Church, the old Air Furnace, the Bare market, and the Albany bason, to the Battery; or you may proceed by the route of the public cemetery, or Potter's field, to the upper end of Broadway, and drive into town, leaving St. John's Church, the new Sugar-house, the New-York Hospital, the College, &c. on the right; and Bayard's hill, the Collect, the Manhattan waterworks, the County Prison for criminals, the new City-hall, the Park, Theatre, &c. on the left."—*Ibid.*, 183–90.

May 2

This guide-book prompted Washington Irving to write his *Knickerbocker History of New York* (see D 4, 1809).

4 The common council, on receiving a certified copy of the act of the legislature "restraining the Clerk of the City and County of New York from acting as Clerk of the Common Council and enabling them to appoint their own Clerk" (see Mr 27), now appoints John Pintard to the office. He took the oath of office at the next meeting (May 11).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 413–14, 415; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1860), 610. See Je 1.

" In an annual report of the concerns of the institution, the trustees of the "Society for establishing a free school" etc., state that they have received contributions of "money, cloth, stockings, shoes and hats," as well as a deed from Col. Rutgers of a lot in Henry St. (see Ap 12). They mention the appropriation of the legislature (see F 27) and add: "The seminary is established on a plan which will educate five hundred children, with the facility that one tenth of that number are taught in the ordinary way: And it is confidently believed, not only from our experiment, but from that of a very celebrated institution, consisting of one thousand scholars, established by Joseph Lancaster, on a similar plan in London; that no mode hitherto adopted, so decidedly combines the two advantages of oeconomy in expence, and rapidity in improvement.

"The number of children owing to a want of a larger room, has not exceeded sixty-seven: the house furnished by the corporation, and now occupied by the school (see My 1) will accommodate two hundred, and this number, including the fifty from the almshouse, it is expected, will be very soon obtained."—*Am. Cit.*, May 6, 1807.

" The common council directs the commissioner of repairs "to remove the two Pumps in Broadway, to the side of the Street in the Usual Mode, one between Courtland & Liberty Street the other opposite Cedar Street."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 413. *Cf.* Vol. I, p. 452.

11 The common council refers to the comptroller a letter from John Jacob Astor "requesting that a grant may be made him of the land under water fronting his property on Hudson Street, between Bastavers Killetje and Hetty Street."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 415. His property in this locality extended along the Hudson "from a point Fifty two feet south of King Street to Leroy Street, being three entire Blocks of two hundred feet each, with the exception of Fifty feet owned by Mr Bruce." He had recently purchased the property on the west side of Greenwich Street, between Brannon St. and the state prison. The water lots were granted to him on Nov. 2 from high-water mark to West St., with certain reservations for public basins.—*Ibid.*, IV: 612–13, 629.

" The common council passes a resolution "that his Honour the Mayor be desired to request the favour of His Excellency Governor Lewis to permit Col. Trumbull to take his portrait for the use of the Corporation of this City."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 417.

" John H. Raub announces "that he has opened his house at the sign of the square and compass, between Marrenner's and Harlem-bridge." He calls it the "Harlem Coffee-House." His stables have accommodations for more than 30 horses.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 11, 1807.

12 Horse-racing is the sport of the period at Harlem (*People's Friend*, My 12, S 29, 1807); in the Bowery from the two-mile stone down to the watch-house (*Com. Adv.*, Je 8, 9, 1807); and at the "New Market" course on Long Island (*Columbian Centinel*, O 17, 1807).

14 A committee report to the vestry of Trinity Church recommends that St. John's Church (see S 8, 1803) "be opened for public Worship with as little Delay as may be."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). The church was opened on June 7 (*q.v.*).

18 While the work of the commissioners of 1807 was under way, perplexing problems arose regarding the surveys and maps of the city whenever grants of land were to be made or buildings erected. On May 18, 1807, the common council resolved to make no further grants of land under water (water lots), "North of the South line

1807 May 18 or bounds of that part of the city to be laid out by the Commissioners lately appointed by law, until after the survey of the said Commissioners shall be completed;" and that a complete survey of the shores of the rivers be obtained south of the south lines or bounds to show what water lots or grounds are granted, and what remain.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 427.

Again, on March 14, 1808, in a communication to the common council, the street commissioner pointed out what he believed was the necessity of applying to the legislature for adequate power for the corporation "to effect the permanent surveys, and to do justice to interested proprietors," and recommended that the board's attorney draft a bill for this purpose, introducing in it a clause directing the justices of the supreme court to appoint three persons, one of whom ought to be a surveyor, "to adjudge and finally determine upon the lines and monuments of any block or square laid out by direction of the Common Council, by virtue of the said Bill, in case a majority of the proprietors of the said property should object to the mensuration." The communication further stated that "Similar authority has been given by the Legislature to 'the Justices to nominate disinterested persons' in the Law lately appointing 'Commissioners of Streets and Roads'." This communication was referred to a committee of seven members (*ibid.*, V: 55–56).

While their report was pending, the comptroller, on May 20, addressed the following recommendation to the board and the board confirmed it: "That the Street Commissioner and the Comptroller be authorized to procure suitable registers or Field books wherein to insert Maps and descriptions of all lands, plots of ground, Wharves, Docks and Slips and Ferries belonging to the Corporation, whether under lease or otherwise, designating the boundaries and such other circumstances attending them, as may give a full view of all the Corporate estate."—*Ibid.*, V: 149–50.

On Feb. 13, 1809, the street commissioner again communicated with the council, making reference to his communication of Mar. 14, 1808, and stating that the committee then appointed had been prevented from acting before the adjournment of the last legislature. He explained that the proposed surveys "would only be made, as they now are, at the request of persons about to build, and that the charges would be borne by the persons requiring it." The bill which the committee proposed to send to the legislature, he said, had been re-drafted with alterations.—*Ibid.*, V: 432–33.

The act of March 24, 1809, followed immediately, amending the acts of 1801 and 1807.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1809), chap. 103; see also Bridges' report, 1811. It provided remedies for complaints about cutting trees by surveyors, taking land for streets, and making assessments. See, further, Je 29.

" The street commissioner presents to the common council "a plan of Streets through the property of the Corporation of Trinity Church, between Brannon [Spring] and Christopher Streets, which that Corporation intend to cede to the Corporation of New York, and having agreed to name the Streets, as written upon the Map, they wish the Common Council to confirm the same in order that they may insert the true name in their deeds of sale.

"The alterations and arrangements upon the map are as follows. That the Street formerly called Budd Street, be called Vandam Street [after Anthony Vandam]; that the street formerly called Hetty Street, be called Charlton Street [Dr. Charlton], that the Street formerly called Hazard Street, be called King Street [Rufus King], that the Street formerly called Village Street, be called Hammersley Street [Andrew Hammersley], that the Street formerly called Morton Street, be called Clarkson Street [Gen. Matthew Clarkson]; and that the Three Streets immediately North of those above mentioned be called Leroy Street [Alderman Jacob Leroy], Morton Street [Gen. Jacob Morton], and Barrow Street [Thos. Barrow]." The board approves.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 422–23.

" A long statement and opinion of Richard Harison, counsellor of the board, on the assessment for opening Canal St. is submitted. This states that it had been decided by the city to extend the width of Canal St. and a jury, on Feb. 26, 1806, had awarded "sundry large sums to Several proprietors for their land taken for the aforesaid purpose, and for which sums the Corporation in several instances paid the money, and in others gave their bonds." In order to offset this expenditure by the city, an assessment was levied on property owners who would be benefitted by the regulation, the assessment to be in proportion to the advantages derived by the different property owners. Five persons were appointed assessors. The first determination of these assessors was to levy the whole of the amount within a district of 500 feet round Canal St., but the inhabitants of this area complained that others more remote would receive almost as much benefit, and the assessors agreed to extend the assessment "to all Streets from whence the water would ultimately empty into the Canal." The assessors then proceeded to levy on those within 500 ft., to meet the first necessary instalment upon the bonds, and a collector was appointed who secured $300 or $400. The assessors intended to levy on others later. The final opinion of Harison was that three of the assessors were self-interested, owning property within the territory to be benefitted, and would "therefore be interested not only in the Assessment last directed, but in regulating the proportions to be paid between Lots within the distance of five hundred feet round Canal Street." The former assessment (see Ag 25, 1806) is therefore rescinded, and the street commissioner is directed to report an ordinance for the appointment of new assessors.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 423–26. See Je 22. May 18

" The common council orders that Pitt, Ridge, and other streets in the vicinity of Corlear's Hook, be regulated.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 426. From 1800 to 1830 the hills at Corlear's Hook, some of them 80 feet high, were levelled.—Cozzens, *A Geological Hist. of Manhattan*, 24.

" The common council refers to the committee of the fire department a recommendation of the chief engineer "to provide Fire plugs in each Block of this city, on the principle of one lately constructed at the corner of William & Liberty Streets."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 420. See N 2.

25 The inhabitants of Broadway above Jones and Amity Sts. petition the common council to regulate Broadway to Art St. The street com'r is directed to prepare an ordinance for this purpose.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 434–35. He did so on June 1.—*Ibid.*, IV: 445. See also *ibid.*, IV: 487.

" The common council discharges a bond due to Peter Curtenius, assignee of Thos. Duggan, for opening Canal St., by payment of $1,894.50.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 438, 442.

June 1 The clerk (see My 4) informs the common council that he has "received from his predecessor Thomas Morris Esq[r] all the Minutes of the Common Council from the year 1675 to the present day, comprehended in seventeen Volumes Folio.

"In the apartment occupied by the Clerk of the Mayor's Court, there are several Boxes said to contain papers, deeds and documents belonging to the Corporation. A case, the property of M[r] Wortman, in the Comptroller's Office, contains a large proportion of Memorials, Petitions, Reports &c[a] which have been presented and acted upon within the last few years. All these papers require arrangement, and demand more room to render them of convenient access than the present office, jointly occupied by the Street Commissioner and the Clerk, affords."

Mr. Pintard (the clerk) therefore proposes "that a Committee be appointed to examine and see whether, without incurring any serious expence, some accommodation cannot be provided, within the City Hall, for repositing and arranging the public records in such manner as to render them more accessible." The board appoints a committee "to examine what accommodations" are "necessary for the Offices of this Board."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 446.

" At the request of the common council, Mayor Marinus Willett consents to sit to Col. Trumbull for his portrait.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 446–47. The portrait was painted by Trumbull in 1808, and now hangs in the City Hall.—*Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City*, 6.

" The common council resolves "that the Portraits of the several Mayors of this city and other portraits belonging to the Corporation be removed and placed in the Common Council Room under the care and direction of the Clerk of this Board."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 446.

" The street com'r reports to the common council that he has "discharged the labourers employed at the Collect, as they cannot work to advantage until Elm street be regulated."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 445.

4 Andrew Gentle publishes a notice concerning the "Elgin Botanic Garden." He says: "As it was the original design in forming this establishment to render it not only useful as a source of instruction to the students of medicine but beneficial to the public

1807 June 4 by the cultivation of those plants useful in diseases, by the introduction of foreign grasses, and by the cultivation of the best vegetables for the table; our citizens are now informed that they can be supplied with medicinal Herbs and Plants, and a large assortment of green and Hot House Plants etc."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Je 4, 1807.

6 An editorial says of Vauxhall Garden (which was opened for the season on May 9—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 9): "This elegant place of public amusement . . . may be justly said to rival in point of elegance and beauty any place of the same kind in the European world. . . . In the United States it is without a parallel, and in this City there is no place of public resort that offers so great attraction to the gay, the fashionable, and the pleasure-taking world. . . ."—*People's Friend*, Je 6, 1807. *Cf.* My 2; and see, further, Jl 4.

7 The first services in St. John's Chapel were to be held on this day.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 4, 1807. According to a report made on Jan. 12, 1809, it cost $172,833.64 to build the church.—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). See D 1, 1809. It is shown on Pl. 106-a, Vol. III, and is described in Onderdonk's *Hist. of the Prot. Epis. Churches in the City of N. Y.*, Part IV: 61–64; and in the *N. Y. Mirror*, Ap 11, 1829.

8 The street commissioner presents to the common council "a map of a number of Streets through grounds belonging to Anthony L. Bleecker which he proposes to cede to the Corporation as public Streets, upon the same principles Mr Jay has consented to cede Canal Street to wit, on condition that their grounds shall not be assessed for opening Streets through the surrounding premises.

"This principle, he reported, might operate to the disadvantage of the Board where a very small donation of this kind was proffered. But it is very different where a large grant of streets are made, the proper widths and in the direction desired by the Corporation." On the commissioner's recommendation, the board accepts the proposed terms.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 453.

" Manhattanville (see F 4) is further described as follows: "This flourishing little town, pleasantly situated near the banks of the Hudson, about eight miles from the City-Hall, to the eyes of the . . . tourist, appears well worthy of observation. It was first projected and laid out into streets, about twelve months ago, by Mr. Schieffelin and others, since which, an Academy has been erected. . . . A very excellent public house has been built and opened, together with many private houses, and a ferry established to the opposite shore of the North River, there communicating with a road leading to the English Neighbourhood Hackinsack, etc., and a market is contemplated to be finished in the course of the present summer . . . indeed such is the pleasantness of the town plot, situated in the beautiful valley called Bloomingdale . . . that it cannot fail becoming a place of considerable consequence. . . . The Lots . . ., have very considerably advanced in price, but at this time are offered on such terms, as cannot fail being advantageous to the purchaser. A Stage is to run daily between the city and town, the rates of which are to be very low, and boats will ply constantly between the two places. There can be no doubt of a rise in the value of these lots, even should the city remain free from the epidemic, but in case it should again be visited by that dreadful scourge, a great advance in the value of these situations is certain and from the circumstances of its being in a degree under the patronage of the Corporation of the City of New York, facilitates its improvement, and is another inducement to the settler. . . ."—*Pub. Adv.*, Je 9, 1807. See also L. M. R. K., III: 987.

" The common council refers to a committee a communication "from a Committee of the Highland Turnpike Company on the propriety of building a new bridge across Harlem river near Spittendevil, to correspond with the projected Turnpike road, commencing at Mr Alexander Macomb's in Westchester County."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 448, 470.

" One Francis Bibbins petitions the common council to be appointed "keeper of the Park." The petition is referred to the supt. of the almshouse with directions "to employ some suitable person, at the expence of this Board, to take charge of the Park."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 449. *Cf.* Mr 30.

" The common council refers to the committee of repairs a memorial of the Humane Soc. "requesting that some accommodation may be provided to separate male and female debtors confined in the goal of this city and county."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 449–50.

June 8 In straightening the line of the south side of Cortlandt St. between Greenwich and Washington Sts., city land is added to the lots adjacent. The minutes of the common council record the amounts which the several owners are to pay for these additions to their land; also a map of the ground.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 450–52. On June 29, a revision of the award, and a new map, were recorded.—*Ibid.*, IV: 480–82, 487.

" The common council provides for four additional watchmen in Greenwich Village.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 452.

11 It is ordered by Trinity vestry "that the present fence [in front of Trinity churchyard] be repaired, and a similar one made along Rector Street."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*).

15 The common council resolves "that the Governor be requested to cause the public powder in the powder House near the 3-Mile Stone, Manhattan Avenue, to be removed," and that the mayor confer with him "respecting a proper place or places to which the same may be removed."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 467. See Je 29, and N 16, 1807.

" Lazarus Beach discontinues the *Morning Chronicle* with the issue of this date.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 463; Early Newspapers, II: 422.

17 Street Commissioner John S. Hunn advertises for proposals for regulating Elm St. from Catharine St. "to Mr. Jay's ground, near Canal-St.," Broadway from Great Jones to Art St., Mulberry St. from Grand to Broome St., Orange St. from Hester to Grand St., and Sugar Loaf (Franklin) St. from Broadway to Chapel St.; for repairing Oak St. from Roosevelt to Jame St.; for paving Water St. "from Mrs. M'Crea's to Corlaers Hook, and bricking the walks on the North side only;" paving Rivington St. from the Bowery to Norfolk St., and repaving Pine St. from Broadway to William St. The gutters of the last named street "are to be formed with hard blue stone, not less than 3 feet long, 4 inches thick and 8 inches deep, instead of common brick."—From original broadside in N. Y. H. S.

22 The British warship "Leopard" attacks the American frigate "Chesapeake" off Hampton Roads, disables her, and carries off four sailors claimed as deserters. Three Americans are killed and eighteen wounded during the engagement.—McMaster, *Hist. of People of U. S.*, III: 255–64. For the diplomatic correspondence between Great Britain and the United States over the "Chesapeake affair," see *State Papers*, 1806–8 (Boston, 1815), 289–358.

" The city pays $89.25 to David Longworth for city maps.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 468.

" The common common council plans for "a Pier to be run out forming an L so as to complete the Corporation Basin at the foot of Partition Street on the North river and also one other Pier with an L so as to complete the Basin already begun at the Hayscales near Duane Street. . . ."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 471.

The board also provides for piers at Burling Slip, Beekman Slip, and Flymarket Slip.—*Ibid.*, IV: 471–72.

" The common council grants a petition of Thomas Dunning, butcher, to build a market at Harlem.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 461, 477.

27 The following facetious account of "A Tour in Broadway," is issued by Washington Irving, William Irving, and James K. Paulding: "Battery—flag-staff kept by Louis Keaffee—Keaffee maintains two spy-glasses by subscriptions—merchants pay two shillings a year to look through them at the signal poles on Staten-Island, . . . Young *seniors* go down to the flag-staff to buy peanuts, and beer after the fatigue of their morning studies, and sometimes to play at ball, or some other innocent amusement . . . battery a very pleasant place to walk on a sunday evening—not quite genteel though—every body walks there, and a pleasure, however genuine, is spoiled by general participation—the fashionable ladies of New York, turn up their noses if you ask them to walk on the battery on sunday. . . .

"Custom-house—origin of duties on merchandize this place much frequented by merchants. . . . Custom house partly used as a lodging house for the pictures belonging to the academy of arts—couldn't afford the statues house room, most of them in the cellar of the City hall. . . .

"Bowling green—fine place for pasturing cows—a perquisite of the late corporation—formerly ornamented with a statue of George the 3d—people pulled it down in the war to make bullets—great pity, as it might have been given to the academy—it would have become a cellar as well as any other.—The pedestal still

1807 June 27 remains, because, there was no use in pulling that down, as it would cost the corporation money, and not sell for any thing—If the pedestal must remain, I would recommend that a statue of somebody, or something be placed on it, for truly it looks quite melancholy and forlorn. . . . Broadway—great difference in the gentility of streets—a man who resides in Pearl street, or Chatham-row, derives no kind of dignity from his domicil, but place him in a certain part of Broadway—any where between the battery and Wall-street, and he straightway becomes entitled to figure in the beau-monde, and strut as a person of prodigious consequence!—New brick church.—what a pity it is the corporation of Trinity church are so poor!—if they could not afford to build a better place of worship, why did they not go about with a subscription?—even I would have given them a few shillings rather than our city should have been disgraced by such a pitiful specimen of economy—Wall-street.—City-hall, famous place for catch-poles, deputy sheriffs, and young lawyers, which last attend the courts, not because they have business there, but because they have no business any where else. . . .

". . . Oswego-Market—looks very much like a triumphal arch . . . Hogg's porter house . . . Hogg's a capital place for hearing the same stories, the same jokes and the same songs every night in the year . . . some of the longest and thickest heads in the city come there to settle the nation."—*Salmagundi; or the Whim-Whams and Opinions of Launcelot Langstaff, Esq. and others* (1807), II: 239–48.

29 On being applied to by the commissioners for laying out streets and roads on this island (see Ap 3), the common council orders that such documents and maps as are in the several city departments, relating to the duties of the commissioners, may be placed at their disposal, and that such copies as are required may be furnished. A warrant for $500 is issued in favour of the commissioners, their expenditures to be reported to the comptroller.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 480. See O 19.

" By order of the common council, the conditions of sale of the "Dove lots" (see Mr 30) are entered in full in the minutes.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 483–84.

" The common council authorises the comptroller to employ four watchmen for the protection of the magazine (powder-house), near the three-mile stone, and to cause the lightning-rods there to be repaired.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 479.

" The city pays $25 yearly subscription to the N. Y. dispensary.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 478.

July 2 A general meeting is held in the Park at which De Witt Clinton is chosen chairman and Gen. Jacob Morton secretary, and the following resolutions are adopted:

"Having received with the most lively indignation, authentic information, that on the 22d ultimo an attack, unwarranted by the known usages of nations, and in violation of our national rights, was made, off the Capes of Virginia, on the United States Frigate Chesapeake, Commodore Barron, by his Britannic Majesty's armed ship the Leopard, Captain Humphries, the Citizens of New-York, assembled in general meeting, deem it to be their duty to express their opinions on this fresh outrage offered to our national sovereignty by the Navy of Great Britain—Therefore,

"Resolved, That it is and has been the policy of our government, and the wish, because it is the interest of our citizens, to be at peace with all the world.

"Resolved, That although we cherish peace with the greatest sincerity, yet that we hold ourselves ready, at the call of our government, to resist all infringements on our national rights, and violations of our national honor.

"Resolved, that we consider the dastardly and unprovoked attack made on the U. States armed ship the Chesapeake, by his Britannic Majesty's ship Leopard, to be a violation of our national rights as atrocious as it is unprecedented.

"Resolved, That we are determined to maintain the rights and dignity of our country with our lives and fortunes, and that we will support our government in whatever measures it may deem necessary to adopt in the present crisis of affairs.

"Resolved, That whatever differences of opinion may exist among us on our merely local concerns, yet that we love our country and will cordially unite in resisting the attempts of any nation to invade our rights or tarnish our national honour.

"Resolved, That the offending ships at Hampton Roads have wantonly violated the laws of and forfeited their title to national hospitality.

July 2 "Resolved, That we highly approve of the spirited and patriotic conduct of our fellow-citizens at Norfolk, Portsmouth and Hampton.

"Resolved, That we deeply lament the death of those of our fellow-citizens who fell, and sincerely sympathize with those who were wounded on board the Chesapeake."—*Am. Cit.*, Jl 3, 1807.

" Because of the "Chesapeake Affair" (see Je 22) Pres. Jefferson issues a proclamation ordering all British ships-of-war to leave American waters and forbidding all intercourse with them.—*State Papers*, 1806–8 (Boston, 1815), 249–52. See S 1.

3 Robt. Dyde changes the name of his "London Hotel" (see Ja 29, 1806) to "Washington Hotel." It is situated next to the theatre on "Park Street" (Park Row).—*Am. Cit.*, Jl 3, 1807. The Philharmonic Soc. made this their meeting-place in December of this year. In Feb., 1808, a court martial was to meet there for the trial of Brig.-Gen. Morton (*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, F 26, 1808), and in the same month a public ball was given there. See, further, Ap 11, 1808. In 1809, it was called the Mercantile Coffee House, and also the Commercial Coffee House, but these names did not cling to it long.—Bayles, *Old Taverns of N. Y.*, 397.

4 The expenses paid by the city in celebrating the day indicate its character: $8.79 for "flannel for Cartridges;" $36.87 for "Transporting Brass Ordnance to & from Arsenal;" $7 for "attending dº on battery;" $24 for "ringing bells;" and $573.84 for a "public entertainment."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 499.

" The Society of Cincinnati holds its annual dinner at the house of Joseph Baker, No. 4 Wall St., corner of New St.—Bayles, *Old Taverns of N. Y.*, 414. This tavern was the meeting-place, also, of the "Ugly Club," a group of talented young men of the city, including Fitz-Greene Halleck.—*Ibid.* It was called "Baker's Porter House" in 1815, when the Federal Republican electors of the First Ward met there.—*Com. Adv.*, My 11, 1815.

" Another "splendid and allegorical fete" (*cf.* Jl 4, 1806) is held at Vauxhall Garden, consisting of fireworks, illuminations, music, and a painting, on a stage of 60 ft. front, representing a view of New York and the bay during the British evacuation of the city on Nov. 25, 1783 (*q. v.*).—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 2, 1807. See, further, Jl 15.

Columbia Garden is "handsomely illuminated, and decorated with a variety of Transparent Paintings, representing Washington, Jefferson, Adams, Green, Montgomery, Warren and Putnam, with the admired Hydraulic Works, with improvements, to be accompanied with illustrations of Fire Works."—*Ibid.*, Jl 3, 1807. See also *An Essay on Transparent Prints and on Transparencies in General*, by Edw. Orme (London, 1807), in N. Y. Pub. Library.

6 The common council refers to a committee a communication of the comptroller regarding "objections raised by some of the purchasers of Inclenberg lots against paying for the same until certain streets were opened."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 489.

" The common council requests the mayor to ask Gov. Dan'l D. Tompkins to permit Col. Trumbull "to take his portrait for the use of this Corporation."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 490. The governor consented.—*Ibid.*, IV: 491–92.

" The common council orders "that the Comptroller and Clerk provide a copy of a Chart of the Port and Harbour of New York, made by Captain Isaac Chauncey and Charles Loss in the year 1798."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 490.

" The common council orders that the assessment for opening Broadway to the Bowery be confirmed.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 490.

7 The Peace of Tilsit is signed by France and Russia. Prussia agreed to it on July 9. France thus broke up the fourth coalition, leaving herself at peace save with England.—Anderson, *Constitutions and Documents, France*, 1789–1907, 404–16.

11 The corner-stone of an orphan asylum is laid in Bank St., between the United States and Merchants' Banks.—*N. Y. Spectator*, Jl 11, 1807. The Orphan Asylum Society had been incorporated on April 7 of this year.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1807), chap. 179. In the announcement of the opening of St. John's Church (June 7), it was stated that the collection would be for the benefit of this asylum.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 4, 1807. In 1836 (*q. v.*, Je 9), the asylum began to build at Bloomingdale.

13 "In consequence of the recent unpardonable conduct of the British, in attempting to tarnish our national character" (see Je 22), a meeting of the Tammany Society is held, and a committee is appointed "to report a plan to organize the society into a war band." The plan suggested was that the main body should consist

1807 July 13 of 234 warriors and hunters, exclusive of officers, there being 156 warriors and 78 hunters. When this body was divided into 13 war parties, there would be 12 warriors and 6 hunters in each party.—*Am. Cit.*, Jl 22; *People's Friend*, Jl 23, 1807. See S 18.

" Gov. Tompkins calls on the common council and communicates the wishes of Gen. Dearborn, secretary of war, now in New York, respecting "a cession of ground at the Battery and Duane Street Basin for the purpose of erecting fortifications for the defence of the town and harbour." The board passes the following resolution: "Resolved that this Board will cheerfully cede to the United States such parts of the public grounds at the Battery and at the Basin at Duane Street, or elsewhere, within their jurisdiction, with their right of soil under water, or elsewhere within their jurisdiction, as the Secretary at War may deem necessary for erecting fortifications for the defence of this city." A committee is appointed to carry the resolution into effect.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 497. See Ag 30; and, for change of base, see O 26.

" A volunteer company of young men, called "The Sons of Seventy-six," is formed at the Union Hotel. They were required to meet on July 17 at the New York Hotel, 42 Broad St., "equipped for exercise."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 16, 1807.

" The city pays Hugh Brice & Co. $186.45 "for carting earth to fill the Collect," and $21.75 to Thos. Anderson "for issuing tickets and levelling the same." The common council orders that the city inspector be authorised to contract for the delivery of 3,000 more loads of earth at 5 cents a load.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 494. For the annual expense of filling the Collect, see Chronology near the end of each year, beginning 1803. The "tickets" referred to were those given to cartmen. Packages of these are preserved with the filed papers in the comptroller's office, Hall of Records.

" The common council agrees to make an advance to the contractor "for digging out Broadway from Great Jones Street 350 feet towards Art Street."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 494.

" The city inspector represents to the common council "that the Watch boxes in the Streets were obnoxious, during the Summer season, to the inhabitants of their vicinity." The board orders that the supt. of repairs "cause them to be removed to the Bridewell yard."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 494.

14 Col. W. S. Smith, aide-de-camp to the commander-in-chief, criticises the proposals of the common council for the city's defence by batteries on the wharves and islands of the harbour. He argues in favour of preventing the enemy's entering the harbour.—*People's Friend*, Jl 20, 1807. Col. Smith wrote a second letter on the subject, on July 22, from which it appears that his opinion met with "no respect from the Secretary of War;" but an editorial view was that "it is high time the people of New York were roused to a sense of their situation."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 25, 1807.

15 Robert Fulton writes to Maturin Livingston that he has arranged with the secretary of war to commence experiments with his "submarine" on July 18th. He will then exhibit his "dumb Torpedoes," and show the various ways in which vessels may be assailed and destroyed while at anchor or under sail. A 200-ton brig, anchored between Governor's and Ellis Islands, will be attacked and blown up on July 20th, to show how an enemy's vessel may be annihilated on entering port. Fulton extends an invitation, through Livingston, to the governor, mayor, members of corporation, and such other persons as he may think proper, to meet at Governor's Island at 10 a. m., that he may "exhibit to them the machinery before the engines are put on the water."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Jl 16, 1807. The exhibition took place, as planned, on July 18.—*Am. Cit.*, Jl 20, 1807. See, however, Jl 20.

" The summer theatre at Vauxhall, "fitted up as originally intended, with Elevated Seats, etc.," is opened for the season with a comedy and a musical play.—*People's Friend*, Jl 13, 1807. See Ag 17.

17 Preparations for building fortifications and redoubts around New York are now under way.—*Com. Adv.*, Jl 17, 24, 1807. *Vide infra* throughout 1807 and 1808, notably Dr. Mitchill's letter of Oct. 9, 1808.

20 Fulton makes two unsuccessful attempts to sink the 200-ton brig (see Jl 15) with his torpoedoes; but he succeeds on the third attempt, when, however, not 500 persons, out of the 15,000 or 20,000 persons who had first assembled, remain to see the explosion. As to the utility of the invention, it is stated editorially that "No machinery like this which requires the manager to proceed in full view, within 30 or 50 yards of the vessel to be destroyed, can ever in any degree succeed. A thousand of them, with the managers and their boats, could be blown from the surface of the water, before they could approach so near as to do the least injury to a hostile fleet."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Jl 21, 1807. Fulton explained his first failure in *Am. Cit.*, Jl 22; and *People's Friend*, Jl 22, 1807. His engines were described in *ibid.*, Jl 27, 1807. July 20

Morgan Lewis, writing from Staatsburg, coincides in the opinion of Col. Smith (see Jl 14) "that an attempt to protect the city by Batteries on the wharves will be an useless expenditure of public money." He explains this view at length and in detail. He prefers "moveable Batteries of cotton to fixed ones of earth and such timber as our country affords." The way in which he would use the cotton is "to have it well pressed into cases of raw-hide of the size of an ordinary gabion, well painted or tarred, and sanded to secure the contents against fire." With these, he explains, and with heavy artillery on field-carriages, "a Battery might always be opposed to a ship in the course of a few minutes after she should be moored." In the efficacy of "Booms and submarine explosions" as a principal means of defence, he has no confidence, because of the "feebleness" of the former and the "difficulty of applying" the latter; but as auxiliaries he has no objection to them.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 1, 1807. The editor of another paper calls Lewis's theories "frippery," saying that "The Drum is all important in the day of battle."—*Am. Cit.*, Ag 3, 1807. 22

Another writer commenting on Lewis's letter states that "the Cheveaux de frize which he proposes are the least expensive & most efficient obstructions, that booms are of little utility and that his observations on the necessity of a long line of fire . . . are just to the utmost extent." The writer declares, however, that "the modern and most approved Engineers" are not in agreement with Lewis's recommendation of "Stone Parapets and embrasures in preference to those of earth and en barbette."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 15, 1807.

Albert Gallatin, secretary of the United States treasury, submits to Pres. Jefferson a general view of measures for defence and attack that he thinks should be considered at this time with a war with Great Britain impending. He gives a list of the seaports that in his opinion should be specially fortified. Concerning New York he writes: "The plan of defending the approaches of New York by narrowing the channel at the most convenient place may require the immediate attention and countenance of the Executive, as under their auspices, it might be at once commenced by the city. I think it the only plan which will give real security. Its practicability and expense must be examined."—Adams, *Writings of Albert Gallatin* (1879), I: 343. See Ag 26. In the same letter he also outlines in detail plans for offensive operations to be directed against Canada and other British provinces to the north and the islands of Bermuda and New Providence to the south.—*Ibid.*, I: 345–53. 25

Lord Holland asks in the House of Lords whether it is "the intention of his majesty's ministers to make any communication to parliament on a circumstance which was at present the subject of much conversation, he meant the report of hostilities having actually commenced between this country and the United States of America? He would rejoice to hear that the report was untrue; . . but if so great a calamity had really taken place, he trusted that his majesty's ministers would lose no time in laying before parliament the grounds of the dispute between the two countries." Lord Hawkesbury answered that he had no authority to make any communication on the subject at present, but he assured the lords that "every thing had been done on the part of his majesty's ministers to avoid so unfortunate a result as hostilities between this country and the United States of America."—*Parl. Debates*, IX: 926–27. 27

" The common council resolves that Col. Jonathan Williams be requested "to furnish with all possible despatch, a plan for fortifying the Narrows, with an estimate of the probable expence."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 504. Col. Williams complied on July 29 (*q. v.*).

" A visitor to the city thus describes and comments upon a bull-baiting he attended on this day, possibly at the Corlear's Hook circus (see Jl 4, 1808): ". . . at the entrance of the circus stood a female who received our money and dealt out admittances; within, the constant and discordant howlings, which issued from every side, by Dogs, chained and impatient for action, recalled to the imagination the fabled regions of Pluto.

"In the inner inclosure stood the harmless animal . . . two

1807 July 27 or three Bull dogs were brought in, impatient from the restraint of chains, and their vengeance directed by their mercenary masters to be sport upon the Bull.

"The poor animal defended himself to the utmost, and made great exertions of those noble faculties of courage and power with which he is so eminently endowed:—after beating one set of dogs, others more ferocious were let loose upon him in succession, until he appeared almost exhausted by heat, fatigue & pain; at this time a fresh set of dogs were about to be let loose, when it appeared to me the feelings of humanity were no longer to be disregarded, and I presumed to observe to the keeper that the bull was sufficiently beaten, and the spectators I believed satisfied. In this however I was deceived, for as the wounded beast was driven to his stall some old sportsman cried out that he had not been pinned. The Bear and Wolf next fought with the dogs in succession, but as these combats were not so destructive to the animals on either side, they appeared not to excite so much interest with the spectators, and in a little time I was astonished to see the poor bull again introduced.—The wretched brute with his head lacerated & bloody, and a horn broken off exposing the delicate and susceptible interior to the air, and external objects, was doomed to have another engagement with a new set of dogs.—A severe conflict again ensued, untill the powerful animal was so worn down by fatigue and torture that he seemed no longer capable of defence, but patiently to submit to his torture.

"After considering life no longer worth defending he was taken away, with his head covered in blood—his ears torn—and his tongue bitten in pieces—probably to be preserved & recruited for future amusement.

"Some of the most valuable dogs whose courage and constancy excited admiration, and whose fidelity should have enhanced them to their masters, were tossed in the air and bruised by falling; or, their bones broken by being trodden under foot.

"It excites surprise Sir, that an amusement so absurd, and tending to such debasement of taste and manners should prevail or even be tolerated among a civilised people and particularly in a respectable City. . . .

"It is singular too that this institution is permitted to remain in the vicinity of a very respectable House of public worship, and as one might suppose from its situation on the very grounds of the Church. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 30, 1807.

" The common council directs the watch committee "to station a Watchman at the door of His Excellency Governor Tompkins, during his stay in this city."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 503.

" The common council orders the completion of carting fresh earth "to cover Flymarket Slip lately filled in."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 503. See Ag 11, 1806.

29 In compliance with the request of the common council of July 27 (*q. v.*), Col. Jonathan Williams sends the corporation, through Selah Strong, chairman of the committee of defence, a plan "for fortifying the Narrows between Long Island and Staten Island." The following extracts give its principal features, and are quoted thus at length because of their topographical character on the important subject of New York City's coast defences:

"The propriety of a defence at the Narrows in conjunction with an interior force, is in a striking manner indicated, by the introductory words of my orders. 'It being the intention of the general government so to fortify the harbour of New York, as will, with the aid of gunboats, afford a reasonable defence to the citizens and their property against Ships of War, unaccompanied with any formidable armament, such as can only be opposed by a superior army; the following system has been deemed most expedient at present, with such additions hereafter, as may be thought adviseable, farther in advance.'

"The Narrows offer a passage of more than twelve hundred yards in width for any ship that could come over the bar at Sandy Hook; now, every Sailor knows that a dozen ships of the line could, upon an emergency, sail abreast through that passage, . . .

". . . let us secure our house first, and then according to our ability, defend our courtyards.

"In looking around, it was perceived that the prominent rocks on Governor's island, the point of the Bastion of the old City Battery, and Ellis's island, forming nearly an equilateral triangle; and that the centre of this, offering an intersecting point, which, at the greatest distance from each, would only be about one thousand yards, while it would be difficult to go into either the North or East river, without passing within point blank shot, or between four or five hundred yards, of some one of them. It was also seen that former administrations before, and since the revolution, so highly valued these points, that fortifications have been erected upon or near every one, although time, . . . has obliterated some of them. It was further considered that the modern improvements of marine batteries, which give double the number of guns on the same horizontal base, and by multiplying the tiers may give six times the number of the heaviest metal with a bomb-proof security above, rendered the question of combat, a question of floating wooden walls, against impregnable stone walls on shore, with equal power as to celerity of action, number of guns within the same space, and weight of metal. July 29

"It is not a very bold assertion to say that no ship that sails on the Ocean would engage on such terms.

". . . Fifty gun boats scattered along the flats on each side of the channel, would all of them attack an advancing ship forward the fore chains, . . . [Details of the method of attack are given.]

"But the certainty of passage is the great objection, for it seems to be in the opinion of the world almost a settled axiom, that ships will pass batteries in spite of all their force. Why would they pass them? There must surely be a strong motive to encounter such danger? Doubtless to attack more vulnerable points. And this is precisely the reason they would pass the Narrows to attack the defenceless city of New York; as Admiral Duckworth passed the Dardanelles to attack Constantinople, and certainly if there had been no interior defence, the capital of the Sublime Port would have been reduced.

"But merely passing the city cannot be an important object, for to put it under contribution, ships must lie there, . . .; now *that*, when the proposed batteries shall be completed, cannot be done, and we do not find that it is generally thought advantageous to run the gauntlet for the purpose of running it back again."

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"I now come to the question implied in the resolution of your Board; 'Are the Narrows defensible? If so, what are the means, and what the probable expense?' To this I answer, they are in my opinion defensible, but the means are extensive, and should unite submarine obstructions, forts on each side, and gun boats on the flats in advance.

"With respect to the sinking an island in the centre, which has been much spoken of, it does not appear to me that local circumstances have been fully considered. [These he describes.]

"The best plan for permanent obstructions, in my estimation, is that which in the course of a conversation at the Mayor's was intimated by yourself, and . . . I may be allowed to state it in detail.

"Suppose numerous blocks were to be sunk in the Narrows at certain distances from each other, which though sufficient for a ship to pass between them, yet should she go but a little on either side of the middle, would insure her destruction; as the depth of water varies in the space before mentioned from ten to sixteen fathoms. . . . If these blocks were placed at sixty feet distance from each other, and were armed with cheveaux de frize, as they might be, so as to reduce the spaces to the width of a ship, it is self evident that no ship could pass, for if she were but one foot on either side of the middle, one of the projecting points would check her progress, when she would immediately round to, and lay her broadside against all the others. . . .

"This calculation goes to filling up of the whole space, but it is evident that a channel should be left for our own vessels; this at the worst would oblige an enemy to advance singly, and directly under the guns of the batteries to be erected on either side, while every block so sunk would completely cover a gun boat that might be anchored upon, or behind it, without danger, owing to their small draft of water. Besides these considerations, it is evident that the blocks must aid every other mode of obstruction, and, after the experiment we have witnessed, there can be no doubt, but Mr Fulton's Torpedoes could be applied here with almost certain effect. If a pair of these destructive machines were placed in each space between the blocks, should all other means fail, their action would be, as far as human foresight can presume to be accurate, infallible. . . .

"The most essential as well as the most costly battery should be erected at the edge of Hendrick's reef. Until I can have time to cause the plan and elevation of such a battery to be made, I sub-

1807 July 29 mit to your consideration the plan and elevation of one designed for a point, not dissimilar as to position in the harbour of Charleston, which I must request you to return . . .

"On the Staten Island side, only the lower battery need be casemated, as those ascending the hill in the rear, would be above the reach of either small arms or swivels from the tops of the enemies ships. These batteries could be so constructed as to be impregnable to the fire of shipping, and could form an interesting fire of from fifty to eighty shot on each side.

". . . I have often heard it said that, could the defence at the Narrows, like the one described be procured, the inhabitants of New York would not think a million of dollars too great an expence. . . ."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 511–18 (where the date is given erroneously as July 20); *Am. Cit.*, Ag 4, 1807. Col. Williams's original report (MS.), bearing date of July 29, is preserved in metal file No. 34, city clerk's record-room. It was printed on July 31 in pamphlet form. One of these printed copies is in the N. Y. Hist. Soc., with various papers and plans relating to the defence of the city, presented by Dr. Sam'l Mitchill (U. S. senator) to the society in 1810. The report came before the common council on Aug. 4 (*q. v.*).

30 The Kip's Bay Farm, or "Quarry Lot," is to be sold on this day at public vendue, at the Tontine Coffee House. "A road by the name of Susan street, 60 feet in width, leading along the southerly side of the lot from the highway to the river, forms one of the several avenues from the premises to the public road."—*Am. Cit.*, Je 29, 1807. See also descrip. of Pl. 107, III: 610.

Aug. 4 Col. Williams's plan for the defence of the Narrows (see Jl 29) is read in common council and the committee is directed "to request his opinion, whether the Narrows, under all circumstances, be the most eligible place for obstruction and the erection of batteries, in addition to those already determined on by the United States for the protection of the City and harbour of New York, and if in his judgment other positions are preferable." The board also orders that the committee "be authorized to devise a plan for raising money to defray the expences, that may be incurred, for erecting fortifications and making such obstructions as may be judged necessary for the protection of this city and harbour."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 511–18. See Ag 17.

" The committee appointed to call on the governor "for information respecting the State of the Ordinance and Military Stores in this City and to offer him the aid of the Corporation in putting such in compleat repair," reports to the common council. The report is entered in full in the minutes.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 510–11.

" "A Petition of Abraham Childs and others, praying that certain monies paid by them on account of the Assessment for opening Canal Street which has been set aside [see My 18], may be refunded," is referred to the street commissioner.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 506. On Aug. 17, the report of the street commissioner on this petition, "recommending that the Collector for Canal Street be directed to render an Account of the monies collected by him, in order to enable the Board to refund the same to the petitioners" was confirmed.—*Ibid.*, IV: 527. On Dec. 14, it was ordered "that a warrant be issued in favour of the Street Commissioner for $586.50 to refund the monies collected on said assessment to the several persons who have paid the same."—*Ibid.*, IV: 669.

" The common council provides for the accommodation of the revenue barges of the custom-house on the east side, at the head of the southerly pier at the Battery.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 480, 507.

" Payment of $250 is made to Stagg & Anson "on account of their engagement to dig out 350 feet of Broadway above Jones Street."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 509, 519. See, further, Ag 17.

" Payment of $50 is made to Henry White for "making Index to Com. Coun. minutes."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 505. See N 2.

" James A. and Samuel Bayard establish *The Daily Advertiser* as a successor to *The People's Friend & Daily Advertiser* (see S 1, 1806). The semi-weekly edition of the paper retains the title of *The People's Friend*.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 402, 479. Both papers were discontinued on Dec. 31 (*q. v.*).

5 The editor of the *American Citizen* criticizes Col. Williams's plan for the defence of the Narrows (see Jl 29) on the grounds that it would be very expensive, that it would take too long to complete, and "that there is no safety in the defence proposed." He suggests that the water between Robin's Reef and Mud Flat be shallowed to 20 feet "by throwing in loose stone, or by sinking them in the way of docking." This would not cost more than $75,000, might be completed in a few weeks, and would shut out all armed ships carrying more than 30 guns. The smaller ships that could pass could be taken care of by the batteries and gunboats in the inner harbour. A diagram of the harbour "from the chart of Capt. Chauncy and Mr. Loss, City Surveyor, drawn from actual survey and soundings," is included to illustrate the plan. Aug. 5

6 Commenting on the plan of defence published in the *Am. Citizen* of Aug. 5 (*q. v.*), "A. B" says that it differs "in nothing from a part of Mr Lewis's [see Jl 22], except as to the extent of the obstruction, and its position— . . . The Editor ought to have given his reasons for removing the obstruction from the place Mr Lewis had assigned it to Robin's Reef. I can see but one, and that is that Robin's Reef is beyond Bomb range from the City. This certainly is an object of magnitude, and could the same protection be given to the obstruction there, as at the Reef, I should prefer it. But this cannot be done. Gun-boats cannot give an equal protection with Batteries, nor are they alone a sufficient protection. All the gun-boats in our service would not prevent the removal of the obstruction under the cover of two line of battleships. . . .

"The objection to its being within Bomb-range of the city, though a strong one, will be more than counterbalanced by the superior protection it will receive. Nor will this objection be found on due consideration to be as formidable as would at first sight appear. Hostile ships would be obliged to take positions where they would be annoyed by our batteries, and those batteries would be honored with their first attentions—nor until these were silenced, would they think of paying their respects to the city. Another advantage of Mr Lewis's position would be, the facility of giving assistance to your flotilla, in case of disaster, when in the neighbourhood of the city—with respect to width of passage, and depth of water, there is no essential difference between the two places, . . .

"Understanding the government intends a strong bomb battery on Ellis's Island, I should prefer removing the obstruction to a position still nearer that Island. If a total obstruction of the harbour should at any time be deemed necessary, it certainly may be effected by frizes in the Butter-Milk Channel, with much more facility than at Robin's reef.

"The plan which I understand to be adopted by the government of fortifying strongly, Ellis's Island, the south-west point of the battery, extended into the north river, and the rocks on the west end of Governor's Island, will certainly go far towards a defence, but will not be sufficient alone. . . . An obstruction, therefore, in aid of these batteries becomes necessary, and may be effected, of sixteen feet base, ten capital and forty perpendicular for $109,000—a work I hope the corporation will undertake. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 6, 1807.

7 "The American Citizen of the day before yesterday [see Ag 5] suggested a plan for securing the city and harbour of New-York by obstruction, and gave it as an original idea. The plan which is republished this evening, appeared in the Evening Post more than a year ago, and was handed me by an eminent merchant; an examination of it will shew at once to whom credit is due." The republished plan is the one which appeared on April 1, 1806 (*q. v.*).—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 7, 1807.

8 A scheme for the defence of the city, proposed by John Stevens, of "Hobuck," is published. The editor comments upon it as "delusive," believing it would "lead to the destruction of this city."—*Am. Cit.*, Ag 8, 1807. Stevens modified his plan by partially embracing the plan to place obstructions at the Narrows, as proposed by this editor on Aug. 5.—*Ibid.*, Ag 15, 1807. Explaining his plan on Aug. 20, Mr. Stevens said it was "simply to moor a compact line of floating batteries across the channel, from Staten Island to Hendrick's Reef;" that this line "be formed of fourteen distinct batteries, of about 100 yds. long and 60 or 70 feet wide, moored in such a manner, with anchors and cables, as that by means of capstans, they may be placed at any angle." The plan for interior and exterior defence is to be exhibited on the 22nd at the Tontine Coffee House.—*Ibid.*, Ag 21, 1807. See Ag 15.

9 The preliminary trial of Robert Fulton's steamboat takes place. Fulton thus describes the occasion in a letter written to Chancellor Livingston on Aug. 10:

"Yesterday about 12 o'clock I put the steamboat in motion first with a paddle 8 inches broad 3 feet long, with which I ran about one mile up the East River against a tide of about one mile an hour, it

1807 Aug. 9 being nearly high water. I then anchored and put on another paddle 8 inches wide 3 feet long, started again and then, according to my best observations, I went 3 miles an hour, that is two against a tide of one: another board of 8 inches was wanting, which had not been prepared, I therefore turned the boat and ran down with the tide—and turned her around neatly into the berth from which I parted. She answers the helm equal to any thing that ever was built, and I turned her twice in three times her own length. Much has been proved by this experiment. First that she will, when in complete order, run up to my full calculations. Second, that my axles, I believe, will be sufficiently strong to run the engine to her full power. Third, that she steers well, and can be turned with ease. . . . I beat all the sloops that were endeavoring to stem tide with the light breeze which they had; had I hoisted my sails I consequently should have had all their means added to my own. Whatever may be the fate of steamboats for the Hudson, everything is completely proved for the Mississippi, and the object is immense. . . ."—Sutcliffe, *Robert Fulton and the 'Clermont,'* 199–201.

Rembrandt Peale, writing on Jan. 13, 1848, to a member of the Penn. Hist. Soc., said that in 1807 he visited Fulton in New York and found him much disturbed because many people "almost made him crazy" in their efforts to persuade him to abandon his projects of steam navigation. Fulton invited Peale "to a ship-yard on the East River to witness the first experimental demonstration in America" (probably this preliminary trial on Aug. 9), and Peale thus described his experience: "When I was admitted to the yard, to which only his intimate friends were invited, I perceived, some distance up the river, a common flat-bottomed scow, with a number of persons on board, in the act of being turned round to return. When it began to move, and advanced on the calm water, against the tide, at the rate of four miles an hour, it seemed like a huge tortoise paddling onwards with its fore feet, and produced in me the most lively sensations. As the scow touched the wharf, I jumped on a broad plank which crossed it midway, where Fulton stood alone, and, seizing his hand, congratulated him on his success." The letter goes on to state that Fulton, glancing across the small, half-submerged wheels of his boat, suddenly exclaimed: "Yes, now I have it! They [meaning the wheels] must be of large diameter and but little sunk in the water." Mr. Peale quotes this as showing that, while small water-wheels, instead of paddles, had been considered by Fulton, Fitch, and other experimenters, "this was the moment when the conviction flashed on his mind that all that was necessary for the application of steam power to navigation, was to employ wheels of large diameter and but little submerged."—Penn. Hist. Soc. *Collections*, I: 35.

Fulton's boat was built at the ship-yards of Charles Browne at Corlear's Hook.—*Hist. Mag.*, 1st ser., III: 21; Dickinson, *Robert Fulton, Engineer and Artist*, 215–16. Dickinson says that she was not christened when launched, but was known merely as the "Steam Boat." When she was registered in 1808 after being greatly altered, she went under the name of the "North River Steamboat of Clermont" and was called the "North River" for short. It was not until 1810 that she was designated as the "Clermont."—*Ibid.*, 216, 228–30.

The boat was thus described by Fulton: "My first steamboat on the Hudson's River was 150 feet long 13 feet wide, drawing 2 ft. of water, bow and stern 60 degrees: she displaced 36.40 cubic feet, equal 100 tons of water; her bow presented 26 ft. to the water, plus and minus the resistance of 1 ft. running 4 miles an hour."—Sutcliffe, *op. cit.*, 192. Another authority adds: "The bottom of the boat was formed of yellow pine plank 1.5 in. thick, tongued and grooved, and set together with white lead. This bottom or platform was laid in a transverse platform and molded out with batten and nails. The shape of the bottom being thus formed, the floors of oak and spruce were placed across the bottom; the spruce floors being 4 x 8 inches and 2 feet apart. The oak floors were reserved for the ends, and were both sided and molded 8 inches. Her top timbers (which were of spruce and extended from a log that formed the bridge to the deck) were sided 6 inches and 4 inches at the head. She had no guards when first built and was steered by a tiller. Her draft of water was 28 inches."—*Ibid.*, 192–93 (footnote), citing *Nautical Gazette*. See also Ag 17 and S 2.

The boat was virtually rebuilt in the winter of 1807–8 (see N 20, 1807, and Ap 25, 1808) and was used on the Hudson for several years. Her final whereabouts remains a mystery. Mrs. Sutcliffe says: "It has been asserted that she was finally transported as *The Henrietta* to the Cape Fear River, North Carolina, where Fulton himself as early as 1813 had suggested the formation of a steam-navigation company. Another authority, Mr. J. Seymour Bullock, states that the boat was broken up, when further important improvements rendered her antiquated shape and construction unequal to the increased traffic upon the river, and that the 'ribs' of the hull were used under the wharf in Jersey City where the Secor Foundry built monitors during the Civil War. Aug. 9

"A third statement that the boat was sunk off Poughkeepsie is of doubtful authenticity. Fulton with his usual thrift, probably incorporated the useful parts of the *Clermont* in a boat of later construction."—Sutcliffe, *op. cit.*, 285–86. The boat is shown on Pl. 78, Vol. I. Her first public trial took place on Aug. 17 (*q. v.*).

" A map representing the shore along the Hudson River from the State Prison to the north boundary of the property of Devie Bethune (Bethune St.) bears this date.—See the original (map No. 127), in bureau of topography, borough president's office.

10 The common council receives a report of James Hardie to the city inspector on the offensive condition of the burial vault of the African Zion Methodist Episcopal Church. "This Society has no burying ground, but inter all their dead in a vault under the church." In the last five years, 750 bodies have been interred there. The board passes an ordinance to stop the practice.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 522. On Aug. 17, the society asked the common council to grant them a piece of ground for a cemetery, and the board ordered that the supt. of the almshouse "set apart a portion of Potters field, about Fifty feet square, for the use of said society."—*Ibid.*, IV: 525.

12 On the night of Aug. 11 or early morning of the 12th, the first attempted bank burglary in the city's annals occurred. On Aug. 17, the cashier of the U. S. Branch Bank, Mr. Burral, informed the common council by letter "that an attempt had been made to break into said Bank on the night of the 11th and 12th inst., and charging the Watchman on duty with neglect." The board referred the communication to Aldermen Leroy and Strong, and Mr. Bogardus "to examine into the facts relating to said attempt and to enquire into the conduct of the Watchman on duty."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 525.

15 Strong objection is made to "obstructing the Narrows by sinking immense masses of stone," because it would make "a permanent bar of rocks."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 15, 1807.

" "Union Garden" is the name now given to Delacroix's former "Vauxhall," at 112 Broadway (see Jl 24, 1805), which has been reopened by a "Madame Mill." Her ad. states there is an "avenue" to the garden "at No. 27 Cedar-street."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 19, 1807. *Cf.* O 24, 1806.

17 In accordance with the common council's request of Aug. 4 (*q. v.*), Col. Jonathan Williams writes from Fort Columbus (see 1806) to Selah Strong, chairman of the fortifications committee, his opinion "whether the Narrows, under all circumstances, be the most eligible place for the obstruction and erection of batteries, in addition to those determined on by the United States, for the protection of the city and harbour of New York." Because of its topographical information, and its value as a public document on the subject of New York's early coast defence, Col. Williams's report is given here practically in full:

"There are people now living who remember when the channel between Governor's island and Long island was fordable, and I have the best authority for saying that about fifty years ago, the gardener of the then Governor used to pass and repass in a canoe, without a paddle, by merely a push with his foot at setting out. By an English chart published in 1776, it appeared that the shoalest water in this passage was at that time three fathoms; by a Chart made by Captain Chauncey and Mr Loss, the depth in the same place was in 1798, increased to five fathoms, and there are now seven fathoms of water at low tide.

"The cause of this is universally, and I believe truly, ascribed to the cast given to the East river ebb tide, by the docking out on that side of the city.

"If this be the effect of a partial obstruction occasioned by the new docks, it may be asked what would be the effect of our general obstruction across the channel between flats of deep and soft mud? . . ., it is not unreasonable to suppose that a new channel would in such a case, be soon opened on either side. . . . [He describes soundings near Red Hook and Yellow Hook at the Narrows.]

1807 Aug. 17 "Buttermilk channel may doubtless be rendered impassible by chains well protected from the shores of Red Hook and Governor's island; and the South side of the latter would be a very commanding point for a battery, which would rake the channel just described, to the whole length of cannon shot. The southern point of Gwoan's Cove, called Yellow Hook, lies about due east from Robins reef, and nearly at right angles with the channel, it was therefore essential to find the true distance and depth of water in this direction, since this appears to be the place most spoken of for obstructing an enemy's passage. [He gives the measurements.]

"That the Corporation may have at one view, this distance and the several depths in an east and west direction, I have subjoined a section of the passage quite across from Robins' reef to the point above mentioned. After this representation, the Corporation will not think it necessary for me to give any opinion as to the practicability, expediency, cost or effect of obstructions in this place: their own judgments will decide these questions. It must be remembered, however, that in obstructing the channel in this place, there is nothing to prevent the enemy from possessing the Kil's channel, and totally blockading Newark Bay and the sound, thus cutting off all communication with Jersey below Paules Hook, while the whole anchorage at the quarantine ground is left open, where a fleet of any number or size may ride unmolested and obtain coercively every supply it might want. It will also be matter worthy of consideration, how far this fine harbour may or may not be injured by obstructing the present and opening other channels.

"While upon this business, I thought it best to ascertain the width of Henrick's reef at the Narrows, with more accuracy than could be done by trigonometrical observations, owing to the unsteady position of the buoy or boat, which I was obliged to make the apex of the triangle; . . . [He gives measurements and soundings.]

He discusses the strength of the current, and concludes "that if blocks were to be sunk in the Narrows two sides might be vertical, and if the ends were to be made like the sterlings of a bridge, with a batter or talus of three inches in one foot, their strength would resist the currents and every sort of agitation of the sea from any ordinary cause whatever." Discussing the size and construction of the blocks, he says that the cubical contents of each block will be 234,000 ft., "and by extending the chevaux de frize fifteen feet each way, obstructions of one hundred and ten feet wide might be made to extend from side to side at such distances as to leave ample passage for the water between them.

"Twenty eight of these obstructions, with intervals of eighty feet, would, at the ends of the cheveaux de frize, leave intervals of but fifty feet, and form a line quite across the channel . . . altho' each line of blocks might be half the width of the Narrows, the extremities might be an hundred yards distant from each other in the line of the current, this would be always a safe uninterrupted passage for our shipping, when not closed by a chain, and when closed would float along the current at both flood and ebb, and thereby meet with no resistence laterally, and as the floats would ride, each in the rear of the other, the longitudinal resistance would be small. An enemy might attempt to force the chain, would be obliged to check his way, and consequently his propelling force, by turning at right angles with the wind and tide, and should the tide resist one effort, he would be immediately thrown, by both wind and tide, with its broad side to the line of blocks, and remain at the mercy of the batteries. Now the whole of this defence, even at five cents the cubic foot, would be but three hundred and twenty seven thousand six hundred dollars, and the chain, which would answer for this purpose, is now lying in good order, at West point. . . . The channel near Robins' reef has on each side an immense expanse of water, and below it a body of soft mud. The channel in the Narrows, has on each side, hard rocks and high grounds, with a bottom that is worn down to its utmost depth, and there is probably nothing but rock remaining. [He develops further the plan, measurements, etc.]

"I do not mean in this new statement, to abandon the position I took in my former communication, relative to Mr Fulton's torpedoes [see Jl 29]. This gentleman, in the several communications I have had with him, appears to be fully possessed of the subject of his invention, upon principles which are all of them reducible to mathematical and experimental demonstration; and seeing, as I have seen, the effect of his Torpedoes, I cannot hesitate in recommending these engines as a very powerful auxiliary. A question of humanity has been raised relative to the use of these machines, which in its effect has rather an inhumane tendency. Let us, if we can, blow up a few marauding invaders, and the immorality and inhumanity of attacking defenceless towns, for the sake of plunder, would be checked, while human miseries would be lessened by rendering such attacks less frequent. Wars have in effect been less sanguinary since the invention of gunpowder; yet when it was first used, it must have had a treacherous appearance." Aug. 17

He explains the meaning of his first communication (see Jl 29 and Ag 4) in which he said that ships would always pass batteries, adding: "If we were to have batteries without gunboats and obstructions an enemy might pass. If we were to have obstructions without force to protect them, the enemy would leisurely remove the dangerous parts and go between the others. . . . although a reliance upon any one mode might be illusory, the whole combined would certainly protect the Narrows, and insure security and tranquillity to this opulent city.

". . . there must be a sufficiency of time, money, with a very good stock of patience, or their works will never do any good to the public, nor credit to themselves. If this harbour and bay were in possession of any of the belligerent powers of Europe, their Engineers would pronounce it to be perfectly defensible, but they would require a good fund of the three requisites before mentioned, money, time and patience.

"What then are we to do in case of a sudden unexpected attack? I answer that we must make use of the means we can, on short notice, command, send our gunboats in front with an ample collection of torpedoes to be placed in proper positions, put a gun or two on board each one of the North river Sloops, and go down upon the enemy like a swarm of bees. I would recommend however, that these auxiliary sloops should keep so far in the rear of the advanced guard, as not to impede their operations. Desperate cases must have desperate remedies; and this bold advance, with our wharves lined with cannon, might save the city. But this kind of defence should never be relied on, as a sure protection. By frequent repetition, it would be in effect more expensive than permanent batteries; and at every requisition the money so suddenly expended would be all lost; to say nothing of the loss occasioned by diverting our citizens from the daily pursuit of their business, and employment of their vessels. The enemy too, might perpetually harrass us by false alarms till tired of preparations, without using them, we should be caught, when we thought ourselves the most secure.

"As the Corporation have not directed my attention to any particular point, I was desirous of extending my examination down to Sandy Hook, but a violent storm drove me back, under the shelter of Coney island. I had here an opportunity of observing a fine land locked bay, called Gravesend bay, where the water was smooth, although there was a high sea without, and where the largest fleet that ever crossed the ocean could ride with perfect safety in four or five fathoms of water, while only a superior naval force could annoy it.

"Between the Narrows and the Hook there does not appear one single point above water except Coney island, from which a ship could be touched, and this is so much exposed to be attacked with success, or to be starved out that it cannot be thought a proper place for a garrison. It is merely a sand bank without vegetation and without fresh water, and even if it were formidable, ships could keep at too great a distance to suffer from its shot, whatever might be their number or power. Although I could not visit Sandy Hook, I have a tolerable knowledge of that point, having passed it, and examined very accurate charts. From my experience in the rivers, inlets, &c: on the coast of North and South Carolina, I am confident that no obstructions could be permanently placed on these moving sandbars at the margin of the ocean. Such ideas should in my opinion be abandoned as soon as conceived, and although I have seen a very elegant plan for fortifying this Hook at the expence of four millions of dollars, and a perpetual garrison of eight thousand men, I cannot hesitate to say, that if the plan were executed it would not in my opinion prevent an enemy's fleet from passing by, and occupying Gravesend Bay with very little injury."

The common council, to whom the letter is presented on this day, orders "that the Report of Col. Williams be printed for the use of the Board."—*M. C. C*, (1784–1831), IV: 531–39. The original (MS.) report is preserved in metal file No. 34, city clerk's record-room. See Ag 18.

1807 Aug. 17 The first public trial of Robert Fulton's steamboat is made; it sails from New York to Albany with about forty guests. Only one newspaper gives notice of this important happening. It says:

"Mr Fulton's ingenious Steam Boat, invented with a view to the navigation of the Mississippi from New Orleans upwards, sails to-day from the North River, near the State Prison to Albany. The velosity of the Steam Boat is calculated at four miles an hour; it is said that it will make a progress of two against the current of the Mississippi; and if so it will certainly be a very valuable acquisition to the commerce of the Western States."—*Am. Cit.*, Ag 17, 1807.

Fulton thus described his departure in a letter to an unidentified friend: "The moment arrived in which the word was to be given for the boat to move. My friends were in groups on the deck. There was anxiety mixed with fear among them. They were silent, sad and weary. I read in their looks nothing but disaster, and almost repented of my efforts. The signal was given and the boat moved on a short distance and then stopped and became immovable. To the silence of the preceding moment, now succeeded murmurs of discontent, and agitations, and whispers and shrugs. I could hear distinctly repeated—'I told you it was so; it is a foolish scheme; I wish we were well out of it.'

"I elevated myself upon a platform and addressed the assembly. I stated that I knew not what was the matter, but if they would be quiet and indulge me for half an hour, I would either go on or abandon the voyage for that time. This short respite was conceded without objection. I went below and examined the machinery, and discovered that the cause was a slight maladjustment of some of the work. In a short time it was obviated. The boat was again put in motion. She continued to move on. All were still incredulous. None seemed willing to trust the evidence of their own senses. We left the fair city of New York; we passed through the romantic and ever-varying scenery of the Highlands; we descried the clustering houses of Albany; we reached its shores,—and then, even then, when all seemed achieved, I was the victim of disappointment.

"Imagination superseded the influence of fact. It was then doubted if it could be done again, or, if done, it was doubted if it could be made of any great value."—Sutcliffe, *Robert Fulton and the 'Clermont,'* 202–4. Fulton gave additional information in his letter to Joel Barlow on Aug. 22 (*q. v.*).

H. Freeland, who viewed the boat from the shore, wrote in 1856: "It was in the early autumn of the year 1807, that a knot of villagers was gathered on a high bluff just opposite Poughkeepsie, on the west bank of the Hudson, attracted by the appearance of a strange dark-looking craft, which was slowly making its way up the river. . . .

"The strange-looking craft was the 'Clermont,' on her trial trip to Albany. . . . I well remember the scene, one so well fitted to impress a lasting picture upon the mind of a child accustomed to watch the vessels that passed up and down the river. . . .

"On her return trip, the curiosity she excited was scarcely less intense—the whole country talked of nothing but the sea-monster, belching forth fire and smoke. The fishermen became terrified, and rowed homewards, and they saw nothing but destruction devastating their fishing-grounds; whilst the wreaths of black vapour, and rushing noise of paddle-wheels, foaming with the stirred-up waters, produced great excitement amongst the boatmen. . . ."—Reigart, *Life of Robert Fulton*, 175–77.

M. Michaux, a distinguished French botanist who accompanied Livingston and Fulton on the return trip from Albany, wrote of it: "We had been three days at Albany when the arrival from New York of a vessel propelled by steam was announced. This boat, which was decked, was about 25 metres (82 feet) [evidently an error; the length was 150 feet] long and was commanded by the inventor, Mr. Robert Fulton. Many of the inhabitants of the city and strangers who were there at the time went to visit it. Every one made his remarks upon the advantages consequent upon the new means of navigation, but also upon the serious accidents which might result from the explosion of the boiler. The vessel was lying alongside the wharf; a placade announced its return to New York for the next day but one, the 20th of August, and that it would take passengers at the same price as the sailing vessels—three dollars.

"So great was the fear of the explosion of the boiler that no one, except my companion and myself, dared to take passage in it for New York. We quitted Albany on the 20th of August in the presence of a great number of spectators. Chancellor Livingston, whom we supposed to be one of the promoters of this way of navigating rivers, was the only stranger with us; he quitted the boat in the afternoon to go to his country residence which was upon the left bank of the river. From every point on the river whence the boat announced by the smoke of its chimney, could be seen, we saw the inhabitants collect; they waved their handkerchiefs and hurrahed for Fulton, whose passage they had probably noticed as he ascended the river. Aug. 17

"We arrived the next day between one and two o'clock at New York. We separated from Mr. Fulton after paying him the price of our passage. The day after our departure from Albany, and a few minutes after Chancellor Livingston had quitted us, Mr. Fulton expressed his surprise that notwithstanding the number of persons who were going to New York, only two Frenchmen had the courage to embark with him. . . ."—Sutcliffe, *op. cit.*, 228–32.

Fulton sent the "log" of his trip to the one paper which had announced his departure, and the editor, after printing it, remarked: "We congratulate Mr. Fulton and the country on his success in the Steam Boat, which cannot fail of being very advantageous. We understand that not the smallest inconvenience is felt in the boat either from heat or smoke."—*Am. Cit.*, Ag 22, 1807.

The boat had to be repaired and refitted before it was started as a packet (see Ag 29 and S 2).

Broadway, "the principal avenue of our City," is complained of, as being in "such a state of neglect and ruin" that no one can "drive through it after dark, but at the hazard of limbs and life," and "after a heavy rain the water is up to the horse's girth which renders it impossible to see where to guide," etc.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 17, 1807. "

Stagg & Anson having completed their contract "for regulating part of Broadway above Jones Street," the common council orders payment of the balance due them, $250.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 528, 539. See Ag 4. "

On this evening will be presented at the Vauxhall Theatre "a new grand allegorical pantomimic spectacle, interspersed with song, recitative and dancing, called Cinderella; Or, The Little Glass Slipper. Invented by Mr. Byrne, and performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, upwards of one hundred nights the two last seasons, to overflowing houses, and at the Theatres of Philadelphia and Charleston, with unbounded applause. . . ."—*Daily Adv.*, Ag 17, 1807. See, further, Jl 11, 1808. "

"A Friend of Commerce" writes a letter of protest against Col. Williams's plan of obstructing the Narrows. He fears the proposed permanent obstructions will increase the bar already existing between the point of Sandy Hook and Long Island. This would ruin the harbour of New York. When worms destroy the blocks and Chevaux de frize in a few years, the stones would remain "an everlasting monument of the folly of the projector."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 19, 1807. See also Ag 24. 18

Col. Jonathan Williams writes to Selah Strong an account of soundings he has made of the Channel from the southern point of Red Hook west and south.—From the original letter filed with the papers and plans presented by Dr. Mitchill in 1810 to the N. Y. H. S. The letter is printed in *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 544–45. 21

In republishing an essay from *Salmagundi* entitled "Plans for Defending our Harbour, By William Wizard, Esq.," the editor of the *Evening Post* says: "The following hits off admirably some of the late philosophical, economical plans which our philosophical and economical administration seem to be so intent on our adopting for the defence of our harbour," and adds that the author is "one who is a legitimate descendant from Rabelais, and a true member of the Butler, Swift, and Sterne family." "

"William Wizard" begins: "Surely never was a town more subject to mid-summer fancies and dog-day whim-whams than this most excellent of cities. . . . This summer every body has had full employment in planning fortifications for our harbour. Not a cobler or tailor in the city but has left his awl and his thimble, become an engineer outright, and aspired most magnanimously to the building of forts and destruction of navies!" He gives a humorous description of the torpedo experiments (see Jl 20), remarking that all that is needed for their success is "that the ships must come to anchor in a convenient place—watch must be asleep, or so complacent as not to disturb any boats paddling about them

1807 Aug. 21 —fair wind and tide—no moon-light—machines well-directed," and suggesting that the effect would be even more certain if the enemy would enter into the project "so that if the machine did not come to the ship, the ship would go to the machine." After detailing a discussion on this subject at Hoggs Tavern, he adds:

"By this time all the quid nuncs of the room had gathered around us, each pregnant with some mighty scheme for the salvation of his country. One pathetically lamented that we had no such men among us as the famous Tonjoursdort and Grossitout, who, when the celebrated Captain Tranchemont made war against the city of Kalacahabalaba, utterly discomfited the great Bigstaff, and blew up his whole army by sneezing. Another imparted a sage idea which seems to have occupied more heads than one—that is, that the best way of fortifying the harbour was to ruin it at once; choak the channel with rocks and blocks; strew it with chevaux-de-frises and torpedoes; and make it like a nursery-garden, full of men-traps and spring-guns. No vessel would then have the temerity to enter our harbour—we should not even dare to navigate it ourselves. Or if no cheaper way could be devised, Governor's-Island might be raised by levers and pulleys—floated with empty casks, &c. towed down to the Narrows, and dropped plump in the very mouth of the harbour! . . .

"A shrewd old gentleman who stood listening by with a mischievously equivocal look observed that the most effectual mode of repulsing a fleet from our ports would be to administer them a proclamation from time to time, till it operated.

"Unwilling to leave the company without demonstrating my patriotism and ingenuity I communicated a plan of defence, which in truth was suggested long since by that infallible oracle Mustapha. . . . He thought the most effectual mode would be to assemble all the slang-whangers, great and small, from all parts of the state, and marshal them at the battery, where they should be exposed, point blank, to the enemy, and form a tremendous body of scolding infantry. . . . They should be exhorted to fire away without pity or remorse, in sheets, half-sheets, columns, handbills or squibbs—great canon, little canon, pica, german text, stereotype—and to run their enemies through and through with sharp pointed italics. . . . If, continued Mustapha, you wish men to fight well and valiantly, they must be allowed those weapons that they have been used to handle. Your countrymen are notoriously adroit in the management of the tongue and pen, and conduct their battles by speeches or newspapers. . . .

"The sly old gentleman, I have before mentioned, was highly delighted with this plan, and proposed, as an improvement, that morters should be placed on the battery, which instead of throwing shells and such trifles, might be charged with newspapers, Tammany addresses, &c. by way of red-hot shot, which would undoubtedly be very potent in blowing up any powder magazine they might chance to come in contact with. . . .

"These are but two or three specimens of the nature and efficacy of the innumerable plans with which this city abounds. Every body seems charged to the muzzle with gun-powder; every eye flashes fire-works and torpedoes, and every corner is occupied by knots of inflammatory projectors, not one of whom but has some preposterous mode of destruction which he has proved to be infallible by a previous experiment in a tub of water. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 21, 1807. "Will Wizard" was the nom de plume of Washington Irving.—Wilson, *Mem. Hist. of N. Y.*, IV: 55 (footnote).

22 Robert Fulton writes from New York to Joel Barlow of Philadelphia: "My Steam Boat voyage to Albany and back has turned out rather more favourable than I had calculated. The distance from New-York to Albany is 150 miles; I ran it up in 32 hours and down in 30 hours. The latter is just five miles an hour. I had a light breeze against me the whole way going and coming, so that no use was made of my sails; and the voyage has been performed wholly by the power of the steam engine. . . . The power of propelling boats by steam is now fully proved. The morning I left New-York [see Ag 17] there was not perhaps thirty persons in the city who believed that the boat would ever move one mile an hour or be of the least utility. And while we were putting off from the wharf, which was crowded with specators, I heard a number of sarcastic remarks; . . . Having employed much time and money and zeal in accomplishing this work, it gives me, as it will you, great pleasure to see it so fully answer my expectations. . . . And although the prospect of personal emolument has been some inducement to me, yet I feel infinitely more pleasure in reflecting with you on the immense advantage that my country will derive from the invention. However, I will not admit that it is half so important as the Torpedo system of defence and attack; for out of this will grow the liberty of the seas. . . . But thousands of witnesses have now seen the steam boat in rapid movement, and they believe—but they have not seen a ship of war destroyed by a torpedo, and they do not believe— . . . But in case we have war, and the enemy's ships come into our waters, if the government will give me reasonable means of action, I will soon convince the world that we have surer and cheaper modes of defence than they are aware of."—*Republican Watch Tower*, S 4, 1807. Aug. 22 "

The Weekly Inspector (see Ag 30, 1806) is discontinued with the issue of this date.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 504.

24 The common council hears the following report of the committee on the subject of fortifying the harbour of New York and orders that it be printed for the use of the board: "The Committee that was appointed to carry into effect the resolutions of the Corporation dated the 13th of July last, offering to cede to the United States such part of the public ground as the Secretary at War may require for the purpose of erecting fortifications for the defense of this city—and also the resolution, dated the 4th of August, offering the aid of this Board, to the Executive of this state, to enable him more effectually to put in proper condition, for immediate service, the arms and ordinance belonging to the State, and to procure such military stores as the present exigencies may require—also to devise such other means of defence as may be in the power of this Board to execute: Report

"That the Secretary at War, with the other Commissioners of the United States, have determined, not only to enlarge and make durable, the works on Governor's island but are now about erecting a very strong and powerful marine battery, on the North-west point of that island, to extend on the reef, beyond low water mark, into the river. The works on Ellis island are to be extended, and the number of guns and weight of metal greatly increased. It is also determined by the general government to erect a strong fort, with two or three tiers of guns, to extend beyond the present battery, in front of the Flag staff; also to build a block in the North river, at the foot of Duane Street, of 100. feet square, and to erect a battery thereon. When these works are completed, it is understood they will be able to bring 120 guns to bear upon any point in the bay, between Bedlow's island and the city. The Commissioners have also fixed upon the old Potter's field, as a proper place to erect laboratories and arsenals for depositing and repairing arms and military stores. . . ."

The details of the system of blocks and chevaux de frise, as proposed by Col. Williams (see Jl 29 and Ag 17), are given and explained. The use of a chain or boom as part of this system of obstructions is one of its principal features. The objections to this plan of defending New York by submarine obstructions (see, *e. g.* Ag 18 and 24) are severally answered.

A calculation of the expense of making the obstructions and near-by forts is given, and suggestions are offered for raising the funds.

The closing paragraph of the report is significant of existing conditions of unpreparedness: "This is a work of great magnitude, and will take more than one year to complete it. The materials are not to be had in sufficient quantities at present, but we ought to make a beginning this year with what materials can be procured, and the works may probably be finished in the course of the next summer. If we should unfortunately be involved in a war, in consequence of the present dispute with England, it will most probably take place before any effectual system of defence can be completed, and we must submit to our unhappy situation. But if the storm should blow over, we ought not to desist from our determinations, to put the city in a state of defence; we cannot always promise ourselves an exemption from the calamities of war: on the 20th of June last, the country felt as secure and as confident of the continuation of peace, as it has felt for many years past; but from the events that have recently taken place, it is seen upon what an uncertain tenure the peace of nations depends. The advice of our immortal Washington ought therefore to be confided in 'that to preserve peace we ought always to be prepared for war.'" (Signed) "Selah Strong Jacob Mott John D. Miller."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 545–51. On Aug. 27, the report was again read, debated and adopted.—*Ibid.*, IV: 552. The original report (MS.)

1807 Ag 24 „ is preserved in metal file No. 34, city clerk's record-room. See, further, O 15.

Thomas Paine is another objector to Col. Williams's plan of obstructing the Narrows (see Ag 17 and 18). He says in a published letter: ". . . The plan of obstruction now proposed for New-York is by blocks, that is, solid bodies of stone or earth in the manner of wharves. This was first suggested by Selah Strong, chairman of the committee of the corporation, and in a publication by Mr Stevens of Hobuck, which contains many just observations on ships and batteries, he adopts the same unfortunate idea of obstructing by blocks. . . . And the editor of the New-York American Citizen, in introducing Mr Smith's piece in his paper of Saturday last, says, why not 'to make assurance doubly sure, to give us in fact protection, carry the obstruction of blocks or otherwise entirely across from Robin's Reef to Mud Flat.' This, most certainly, would prevent hostile ships coming to the city, and it is equally as certain it would prevent the tide coming up and lay the wharves at New York dry, and be the ruin of all the towns of the North River that depend for commerce on tide water. . . . If Selah Strong's project is adopted, New York is ruined, for the obstruction by blocks cannot afterwards be removed. . . . In projecting obstructions two things are absolutely necessary to be taken into view.—The one is, the least possible obstruction to the water up or down; the other is, that the obstruction be such as can be moved afterwards. Neither of these entered the mind of the projector of blocks. . . . If the channel between Robin's Reef and Mud Flat is not more than about 36 feet, it can be obstructed as the Delaware was, and the obstructions can be defended by gun boats and batteries, and the militia can defend the shore as the people of Norfolk have done; but for men to be always employing themselves on imaginary fortifications or sculking behind, or within obstructions like a turtle within his shell, lest the crowds should pick him, has a very cowardly appearance. It is not the spirit of 'the times that tried men's souls.'"—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 24, 1807, citing the *Public Adv.*

„ A report of the committee of repairs "on the dilapidated state of Oswego Market . . ., recommending that the eastern end of said Market be taken down," is read in common council and approved.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 541.

26 The subject of further fortifying the harbour of New York is still under consideration, and Albert Gallatin, secretary of the treasury, who is in the city, writes under this date to Pres. Jefferson: "There is such variety of opinions here on the subject of fortifications and those so much influenced by Federalism and local politics that it is difficult to unite even our friends in favor of one rational plan. I think, however, that I have succeeded in defeating the extravagant and inefficient plan of defending the Narrows which the corporation (this year Federal) intended to promote, either on their own bottom or probably in order to raise a clamor against government. Colonel Williams was unfortunately drawn in to favor the plan for which engineers, fond of displaying their talents have some predilections."—Adams, *Writings of Albert Gallatin*, I: 354. See Jl 25. (Marinus Willett was mayor at this time.)

28 The interior of the Park Theatre having been completely taken to pieces except the walls and the stage, and rebuilt under the direction of the architect, John Joseph Holland, the building is now called the "New Theatre." One newspaper thus described it:

"New-York may now boast of a Theatre which unites more of taste, grandeur, room, convenience and elegance than any one in the United States; several foreigners who have examined it have pronounced it superior to any one in Europe. We speak of the interior only, for its outside remains just as it was, a standing libel on the taste of the town.—The whole audience part of the house from the pit to the dome, has been pulled down; a new pit has been erected both wide & deep, and so well constructed, as to afford every person an uninterrupted view of the whole stage. The avenues to it are commodious, and it has a bar room and supper room annexed. Four new tiers of boxes take place of the former three tier, and the gallery, before too large, is lessened and improved. The boxes highly finished, painted, papered, and ornamented in the most costly style, are supported by eight airy pillars of about five inches diameter, reeded and silver lackered, with gilt capitals and base. From the top of every other pillar a branch projects from which is suspended a brilliant glass chandelier to light the lower tier, & in like manner patent lamps are provided for the upper tiers. The seats are covered with crimson, and between each box is to hang a festoon drapery of the same colour. Each of the dress boxes near the stage is to have a large oval mirror, disposed in such a manner as to reflect a view of the audience. There are four private boxes next the stage communicating with small private rooms, handsomely furnished. The boxes are supposed to contain 1292 seats; the lower tier 392, the second and third 360 each and the slip tier 160. The pit is supposed to contain about 500 and the gallery 600; total 2372. The massy columns which stood, on each side, between the audience and the stage have been removed and their place is now occupied by two fluted pilastres of complete Corinthian order with an inscription of Gnothi Seauton on the architrave. The architecture it is said, has been modelled after the celebrated front of the temple of Jupiter at Athens. The entrance to the boxes is through spacious lobbies, very well lighted; at the back of which, and in the front of the house, are two large, finished rooms, one over the other; the lower of which is to be handsomely furnished and is intended as a tea, coffee, confectionary and fruit room for ladies and the upper as a sort of bar room for gentlemen. . . . It is a structure that cannot fail to reflect immense credit on its architect, the celebrated Mr. Holland, from London."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 28, 1807. Aug. 28

Dunlap says: "As the Park theatre was originally constructed, and as it remained until the proscenium was remodelled by Mr. Holland, there were no pillars as props to the upper boxes: they were supported by timbers projecting from the walls, and appeared, with their tendons, self-balanced. Of course, there were no obstructions in front of the boxes, as is commonly the case; and however ornamental pillars so placed may be, that they impede the view of the spectator, and prevent his seeing more or less of the stage, is undeniable.

"Another peculiarity belonged to the boxes of this theatre, as first erected. There was a large box occupying the front of the second tier, and directly placed in front of the stage, capable of containing between two and three hundred persons, which was called 'The Shakespeare,' and was the resort of the critics, as the pit of the English theatres has been in former times.

"The remodelled building had none of the above peculiarities. It was a more splendid and more commodious theatre than that which it superseded."—Dunlap, *Hist. of the Am. Theatre* (1832), 343–44. The alterations were completed "in the short space of three months."—*Ibid.*, 342. See also *N. Y. Com. Adv.*, S 1, 1807. See S 9.

29 Robert Fulton writes to Chancellor Livingston: "On Saturday I wrote you that I arrived here on Friday at four o'clock, which made my voyage from Albany exactly thirty hours. We had a little wind on Friday morning, but no waves which produced any effect. I have been making every exertion to get off on Monday morning, but there has been much work to do—boarding all the sides, decking over the boiler and works, finishing each cabin with twelve berths to make them comfortable, and strengthening many parts of the iron work. So much to do, and the rain, which delays the caulkers will, I fear, not let me off till Wednesday morning. Then, however, the boat will be as complete as she can be made—all strong and in good order and the men well organized, and I hope, nothing to do but to run her for six weeks or two months. The first week, that is if she starts on Wednesday, she will make one trip to Albany and back. Every succeeding week she will run three trips—that is, two to Albany and one to New York, or two to New York and one to Albany, always having Sunday and four nights rest to the crew. By carrying for the usual price there can be no doubt but the steamboat will have the preference because of the certainty and agreeable movements. I have seen the captain of the fine sloop from Hudson. He says the average of his passages have been forty-eight hours. For the steamboat it would have been thirty certain. The persons who came down with me were so much pleased that they said were she established to run periodically they would never go in any thing else. I will have her registered and everything done which I can recollect. Every thing looks well and I have no doubt will be very productive."—Sutcliffe, *Robert Fulton and the 'Clermont,'* 236–38. See S 2.

30 On or about this day in August, Col. Williams wrote from Fort Columbus to Selah Strong, chairman of the committee on fortifying New York, saying that "the difficulty of fixing determinate lines on a watery surface" had delayed his application to Alderman Strong "for certain cessions of submarine and other territory to

Hærlem
Bloomingdale & New-York
STAGE.

THOMAS RICHARDSON & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have furnished themselves with a good substantial STAGE, excellent horses, and a very careful driver, and intend to run a Stage on this route every day in the week, (Sundays excepted). The Stage will start from MARRENER's Inn, at Hærlem, every morning at 8 o'clock, for New-York; and from BAKER's Porter-House, Wall-street, New-York, for Hærlem, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. This Stage will take the Hærlem road one day and Bloomingdale the next.

The Fare for each Passenger to or from Hærlem FIFTY CENTS.

SEATS in this Stage m[illegible]ken at the Bar of either of the above Houses.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 5, [illegible]

SOUTHWICK & HARDCASTLE, PRINTERS, No. 2, WALL-STREET.

BROADSIDE ADVERTISEMENT OF "HAERLEM BLOOMINGDALE & NEW-YORK STAGE;" DATED APRIL 5, 1806. SEE P. 1445.

1807 Aug. 30 the United States in conformity to the resolution of the Corporation of the 13th of July" (*q. v.*). He stated his proposals by measurements of the cession of water lots desired at the Battery, "with a right of egress and regress to and across the Battery to the main street." He also defined the grant desired near Rhinelander's wharf (on the North River). Here, "The Corporation may further restrict, if they please, that the Bridge to be made to connect the Fort with the shore shall have a draw in it sufficient for vessels to pass and repass."

He enclosed an extract of a letter from Gov. Tompkins, "by which it appears that the grant of Pottersfield must be made by this Corporation and I would propose to have the place designated by the existing fences in the open square behind the house and garden of that place at the angle of the intersecting roads now occupied. The Magazine, Arsenal, Laboratory, Workshops &c: &c: proposed to be built should not be exposed to any buildings near them on either side on account of the danger of Fire. I should therefore think it proper for the line to extend to the road on each side and so wide as to admit a large yard to be inclosed which may also serve for a deposit for various purposes. The metes and bounds of this may be ascertained by the City surveyor; and I will attend him. . . ."

The extracts from the letter from Gov. Tompkins, referred to, which is dated "New York. 25th July. 1807," are (1): "The land around the Bastion of the old Battery belongs to the Corporation of New York, together with the land on the Battery which will be necessary to answer the purposes of fortification."

(2) "The land at Pottersfield originally belonged to the Corporation. They granted it to the State for the use of an Arsenal, but as it has not been applied to that use by the State, and as by an act of the Legislature a lease which the Surveyor General had given of it was directed to be assigned to the Corporation and the rent which had been received in the mean time was ordered to be refunded to them, it is presumed the right of the State was relinquished and that the property revested in the Corporation. At any rate I think their title will be deemed adequate, and that you will have nothing to apprehend from any interference with you by the Agents of the State."

(3) "The resolution of the Corporation of the 13th inst. [*q. v.*] embraces the whole property belonging to them. It will therefore be necessary for you only to furnish them with the precise limits and boundaries of the land required to answer your objects and a conveyance will be forthwith executed therefor."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 567–68. See, further, S 14.

31 Roger Strong, alderman of the Fifth Ward, produces a commission, approved by the governor, as deputy-mayor, and takes the oath of office.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 553.

" The common council passes the following resolutions: "Resolved that eight Piers be sunk in the Channel opposite Oyster reef without delay. The First pier to be sunk Six hundred feet from said Reef and the other piers alternately three hundred feet distant from each other. That immediate notice be given in the public papers, that contracts will be received at the Comptroller's office until the 3d of September, the contracts to specify the number of Piers each contractor will engage to sink and the price per cubic foot. . . ." (The proposed dimensions of the piers are given.)

The resolution also provides for the city's borrowing $100,000 "of the Banks," but only $25,000 at one time; that it be deposited in the city treasury, and the treasurer be directed "to open an account under the head of Fortifications, and that the money so loaned be used solely for the purpose of fortifying this city."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 557–58. See, however, S 7 and 28. In its issue of Sept. 1, the editor of the *Eve. Post* commented unfavourably on the resolution.

" The common council resolves "that the Freedom of this City and the thanks of this Board be presented to Colonel Jonathan Williams for his prompt and judicious services rendered on the subject of protecting and fortifying the Port and Harbour of New York." The clerk of the board is directed to furnish him with a copy of the resolution.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 557, 559.

" The common council refers to the committee on fortifications a letter from John Stevens of Hoboken, "respecting the protection of the Harbour of New York by means of Chevaux de frize."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 554.

About this time, there was made a pen-and-ink drawing of a "Plan and Sections of a Chevaux de Frise for protecting a navigable channel against the entrance of ships of war." It is in three parts, a "Transverse section," "Plan," and "Section in the direction of the current." It is preserved with "Filed Papers, 1804–1808," in city clerk's record-room. Aug. 31

" The common council receives, and orders to be filed, a letter, dated Aug. 8, from Edward Telfair, chairman of the citizens of Savannah, Ga., to Mayor Willett, enclosing a copy of their resolutions and proceedings "relative to the late insult and daring outrage on the United States Frigate the Chesapeake by a British Ship of war in sight of our coast."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 554. The original letter with its enclosure (a printed broadside) is preserved in metal file No. 34, city clerk's record-room.

" The common council receives a letter from the supt. of the almshouse to the mayor, "stating the services and merits of Thomas Williams driver of the public Hearse, who formerly received a compensation for his services." The board orders "that he be allowed at the rate of Fifty Dollars a year, commencing from the 1st of January last."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 554.

" The common concil suspends the operation of the section of the public health law which prohibits the introduction of oysters into the city from June 1 to Sept. 30.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 557.

Sept. 1 The British frigate "Jason," having anchored inside Sandy Hook, sends a boat ashore there to ask for a pilot to take the frigate to New York. The published details of what followed show that all pilots avoided the frigate. One pilot-boat, the "Thorn," was followed by the frigate's small-boat. The lieutenant in charge of the latter on coming up to the former demanded an explanation, and said the captain had dispatches to deliver. The pilot replied that the dispatches might be taken to Governor's Island, or an officer might be sent down from New York to get them. The lieutenant then ordered his men to take possession of the "Thorn," and "one of his men actually took hold of the helm, but Mr. Mitchell [the pilot] knocked the man away from the helm, and declared his determination to oppose what force he had to any outrageous attempt to take possession of his vessel." After some abusive language from the British officer, he left the "Thorn" and proceeded to another pilot-boat, the "Ranger," at anchor near the frigate.—*Am. Cit.*, S 2; *Aurora*, S 8, citing *N. Y Pub. Adv.*, S 5, 1807.

Some correspondence having taken place between the commander of the frigate and the surveyor of the port, the frigate dropped down to Sandy Hook from the quarantine ground on Sept. 2, with a pilot on board.—*Am. Citizen*, S 4; *Aurora*, S 9, 1807. This was after the collector had published at the custom-house the following notice, dated Sept. 5:

"The President's Proclamation [of July 2, *q. v.*] having interdicted all communication and intercourse between the citizens of the United States and the ships of war of his Britannic majesty, all persons are hereby notified that the penalties incurred by a breach of the said proclamation will be rigidly enforced. David Gelston, Collector."—*Aurora*, S 9, 1807.

2 The first advertisement of Fulton's steamboat as a packet appears. It reads: "The North River Steam Boat Will leave Pauler's Hook Ferry on Friday the 4th of September, at 6 in the morning, and arrive at Albany, on Saturday, at 6 in the afternoon.

"Provisions, good berths and accommodations are provided.

"The charge to each passenger is as follows:

"To Newburgh	$3	time 14 hours
"To Poughkeepsie	4	17
"To Esopus	4½	20
"To Hudson	5	30
"To Albany	7	36

"For places, apply to Wm. Vandervoort, N° 48 Courtlandt-street on the corner of Greenwich-street. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*, S 2, 1807.

Judge John Q. Wilson, one of the passengers on the first packet trip, wrote the following account in 1856: "The writer of this article resided in New York, and was often in the shipyard when Mr. Fulton was building his first boat. She was a queer looking craft; and like every thing new, excited much attention, and not a little ridicule. When she was launched, and the steam engine placed in her that also was looked upon as a piece with the boat to float it. In those days the operations of the steam engine were but little known. A few had seen the one for raising the Manhattan water, but to the people at large the thing was a hidden mystery. Curiosity was now greatly excited. When it was announced in New York that the boat would start from the foot of Courtlandt street at 6½

1807 Sept. 2 o'clock on Friday morning, the 4th of September, and take passengers to Albany, there was a broad smile on every face as the inquiry was made if anybody would be foolhardy enough to go. A friend of the writer of this article, hearing he intended to venture, accosted him in the street: 'John, will thee risk thy life in such a concern? I tell thee she is the most fearful wild fowl living, and thy father ought to restrain thee.'

"When Friday morning came the wharves, piers, housetops, and every spot from which a sight could be obtained, were filled with spectators. There were twelve berths, and every one was taken. The fare was $7. All the machinery of the boat was fully exposed to view; the water and balance wheels were entirely uncovered. The peripheries were of cast-iron, some four inches or more square, and ran just clear of the water. The weight of both the water and balance-wheels was sustained by the shafts, which projected over the sides of the vessel. There were no outside guards. The forward part of the boat was covered by a deck, which afforded shelter for the men employed in navigating the boat. The after part was fitted up in a rough manner for passengers; the entrance into the cabin was from the stern, in front of the steersman, who worked a tiller, the same as in an ordinary sloop. Thick, black smoke issued from the chimney—steam hissed from every ill-fated valve and crevice of the engine. Fulton himself was there, his remarkably clear and sharp voice was heard above the hum of the multitude and noise of the engine. All his actions were confident and decided, unheeding the fearfulness of some and the doubts and sarcasms of others. . . . The time for the departure of the boat arrived; some of the machinery still required to be adjusted; there was a delay. Some of the passengers said, in Fulton's hearing, they feared the voyage would prove a failure. He replied:

"'Gentlemen, you need not be uneasy; you shall be in Albany before twelve o'clock to-morrow.'

"When everything was ready, the engine was started, and the boat moved steadily but slowly from the wharf. As she turned up the river and was fairly under way there arose such a huzza as ten thousand throats never gave before. The passengers returned the cheer, but Fulton stood erect upon the deck, his eye flashing with an unearthly brilliancy as he surveyed the crowd. . . . It was agreed that a kind of log-book should be kept. Gerrit H. Van Wagenen was designated to give the time, and the writer of this article to set it down. . . . As we passed West Point the whole garrison was out and cheered us. At Newburgh it seemed as if all Orange County had collected there; the whole side-hill city seemed animated with life. Every sail-boat and water craft was out; the ferry-boat from Fishkill was filled with ladies. Fulton was engaged in seeing a passenger landed, and did not observe the boat until she bore up alongside. The flapping of the sail arrested his attention, and as he turned, the waving of so many handkerchiefs and the smiles of bright and happy faces, struck him with surprise. He raised his hat and exclaimed, 'That is the finest sight we have seen yet.'"—Sutcliffe, *Robert Fulton and the 'Clermont,'* 246–52. The "log-book," signed by the passengers, was printed in the *Am. Cit.*, S 11, 1807. See S 23.

" "Mercator" contributes to one of the newspapers a plan for the defence of New York harbour. This is accompanied by diagrams and includes suggestions for blocks, batteries, chevaux-de-frize, etc. The expense is estimated at $1,000,000.—*Spectator*, S 2, 1807. "Mercator" was G. W. Chapman, as appears from a copy of the paper sent with letters to Dr. Mitchill by Chapman, and presented by Dr. Mitchill in 1810 to the N. Y. H. S.

3 One of our gunboats, coming into port, is fired upon within Sandy Hook by the British armed brig "Columbine," now within our waters in violation of the president's proclamation of July 2 (*q. v.*).—*Am. Cit.*, S 7, 1807.

4 The custom-house barge and a pilot-boat in the service of the custom-house go down to Sandy Hook "to watch the motions of the interdicted ships" (see S 1).—*Am. Cit.*, S 5, 1807.

5 A boat with a lieutenant and six men is sent from the British frigate "Jason," with dispatches for Col. Barclay, the British Consul at New York. "As soon as the boat had touched the shore, the six men ran away, and were pursued by the Lieutenant, who took out his pistols and threatened to fire on them if they did not stop and return to their duty. A mob immediately assembled, protected the men, abused the Lieutenant, and handled him very roughly; and something serious would have happened, if Captain Chauncy, of the U. S. Navy, had not been present, who by very great exertions protected him from their fury. The Lieutenant made a formal demand of the men." Whether they were given up or not does not appear.—*Columbian Centinel*, S 12, 1807. Sept. 5

The common council discharges the committee, appointed on July 13 (*q. v.*), "on the subject of protecting and fortifying the harbour of New York," and appoints Aldermen Mott, Ritter, and Miller, and Messrs. Bogardus and Depeyster "a committee to devise ways and means, by way of a loan from individuals or the Banks for the purpose of carrying into effect the Resolution of this Board adopted the 27th Ult° [see Ag 24] to protect and fortify the harbour of New York, and to report thereon."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 560. See, however, S 28. 7

The common council authorises the street commissioner to " accept proposals to deliver earth to the Collect Pond at 5 cents per load.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 560.

"The New Theatre [see Ag 28] will be opened this Evening for the first time, with a prelude written for the occasion, in which an appropriate address will be delivered by Mr Cooper; the pleasing comedy of the Country Girl, with the popular and splendid after-piece of Paul and Virginia. . . . The new house is commodious beyond the wish of accommodation, and is reconstructed and fitted up within, in a style . . . honourable to the intelligence of the manager, the acquirements of Mr Holland, the architect, and the task of Mr Crygier, the upholsterer. . . ."—*Republican Watch Tower*, S 11, 1807. 9

The common council hears read a communication from John S. Hunn, the street com'r, who reports "that he has this morning attended with Colonel Williams at Duane Street Basin to ascertain the quantity and position of the water right he wishes the Corporation to convey to the United States for fortifications at that place." He presents to the board Col. Williams's letter of "August" (see Ag 30), defining the grant desired. He continues: 14

"In order to preserve the wharves and basin as much as practicable the subscriber has pointed out the grounds to be occupied by the United States as portrayed on the sketch herewith presented [reproduced in the minutes with the report] . . . To this area Colonel Williams has given his consent giving him free egress and regress over the pier to a draw bridge leading to the works." He then describes the grounds with reference to the sketch or map, and asks whether he shall "direct the survey and maps for the cession to the United States to be made in conformity therewith." The board orders "that the Comptroller prepare a deed in conformity, on condition that the premises be applied by the United States for the sole purpose of erecting a Fortification for the defence of this city to be commenced forthwith."

The board also resolves "that the Street Commissioner cause the survey of the shores of this city, lately ordered to be made, to be completed and a plan thereof presented to this Board at its next meeting."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 564–568. The original report (MS.) is preserved in metal file No. 34, city clerk's record-room. See N 23. On Oct. 26 (*q. v.*), the proposed site at Duane St. was changed to the foot of Hubert St.

Jonas Humbert issues the following notice: "The Volunteers of the Tammanial War Band [see Jl 13] No I, who are already enrolled, and all others (members of Tam[m]any Society) who intend and have not yet signed the roll, are requested to attend at Head Quarters, Martlings, This Evening at 7 o'clock, on business relative to the band."—*Am. Cit.*, S 18, 1807. 18

In a communication to the common council, John S. Hunn, the street com'r, says "that he has been at the Old Potter's field with Colonel Williams to point out, more particularly, the ground intended to be ceded to the United States, and mentioned to him that a Street lying at right angles from Bloomingdale road to Albany Avenue cutting off an angle from the rear of the public grounds, was long since intended to be opened by conversations with General Bailey upon that subject, who owns the grounds adjoining thereto. Colonel Williams approved of the arrangement as the public ground would then be surrounded by spacious streets and the property in the vicinity be more protected from the explosion of a magazine in case such an accident should happen. And he requested the Street Commissioner to obtain from General Bailey his determination, and if possible to settle the streets previous to the cession." 21

He says further that Gen. Bailey is willing "to make a fair exchange of ground which will be cut by the aforesaid street," the choice of ground and valuation to be determined by referees. The

1807 Sept. 21 position of the proposed street is shown on a map or sketch which is reproduced in the minutes. This later became the site of Madison Square.

"The Street Commissioner also submits to the Board whether it would not be better to straighten, or make straighter, the north side of the old post road along the public grounds by bringing out the line as marked on said map . . ."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 571–73. See O 5, and N 16.

22 Isaac Riley publishes "a correct and elegantly engraved plan of the City of New York, with the recent and intended improvements—Drawn from official survey, by William Bridges, City Surveyor." It is for sale by Brisban & Brannon, "in sheets, mounted on rollers, or in cases for the packet."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 22, 1807. This must not be confounded with the well-known Bridges Map of 1811. See descrip. of Pl. 80-b, III: 543.

23 "The steam-boat being thoroughly repaired and precaution taken that injury shall not be done to her wheels in future, it is intended to run her as a packet for the remainder of the season. She will take her departure from New-York and Albany at 9 o'clock in the morning, and always perform said voyage in from 30 to 36 hours. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 23, 1807. See O 2.

28 The common council rescinds the resolution of Aug. 31, "providing for the sinking of eight piers in the channel opposite Oyster reef," and that of Sept. 7, "appointing a Committee of Ways and means for protecting and fortifying the harbour of New York."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 577.

" The city pays "John Pintard, to defray expences attending surveying the harbour," $254.67.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 578.

" Dennis Fulkerson starts running a "two-horse carriage" or "coachee" between Philadelphia and Paulus-Hook.—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, O 2, 1807.

Oct. 2 "Mr Fultons new invented Steam Boat which is fitted up in a neat stile for passengers, and is intended to run from New-York to Albany as a Packet [see S 2 and 23], left here this morning with ninety passengers, against a strong head wind. Notwithstanding which it was judged she moved through the water at the rate of six miles an hour. Yesterday she came in from Albany in 28 hours with 60 passengers. Quere would it not be well if she could contract with the Post-Master General to carry the mail from this [city] to Albany?"—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, O 2, 1807. See also *ibid.*, O 10 and N 19, 1807.

5 The common council adopts a plan and ordinance for regulating Art St., and appoints assessors.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 582, 588.

" A so-called "Fireproof warehouse" is the subject of an application of Robert Kinder & Co. to the common council, seeking permission to deposit hemp there.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 579.

12 "The commissioners appointed by the respective states of New-York [see Ap 3] and New Jersey [see N 2, 1806], to ascertain the boundary line between the two states, after being in session at Newark about nine days, have separated without coming to any determination but to disagree.—The commissioners of New Jersey presented a formal written claim to Staten-Island—to one half of the river at the Narrows—to Ellis's and Bedlow's Island, and to one half of the river as far as New-Jersey extends along its shores: This is quite as much of modesty as we could well expect from New-Jersey. It is hardly necessary to observe that our commissioners decided upon an adjournment when this trifling claim was offered."—*People's Friend & Daily Adv.*, O 12, 1807.

" Alderman Roger Strong offers the following resolution in the common council: "Whereas the important discovery of applying the powers of Steam Engines to the purposes of navigation, has, through the ingenuity of Messrs Robert R. Livingston and Robert Fulton been brought to a degree of perfection that perfectly demonstrates its practicability, which discovery is regarded by the Corporation of this city as likely to be productive of very great utility, therefore

"Resolved that the Freedom of this city be presented to Mr Fulton, the said Robert R. Livingston, being already a Freeman, thereof, as a mark of the high esteem and consideration this Board entertain for the invention." It is referred to a committee "to investigate the subject."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 593. Fulton did not receive the freedom of the city until Aug. 10, 1812 (*q. v.*).

15 The common council appoints Aldermen Selah Strong, Nicholas Fish, Jacob Mott, John D. Miller, and Roger Strong as a standing committee to be known as "The Committee of Defence." They shall "devise, take and pursue such measures as shall appear to the said Committee most fit and best calculated to carry the said report [of Aug. 24, *q. v.*] . . . into effect: always submitting, however, the acts, propositions and doings of the said Committee to this Board, for its approbation or rejection." Oct. 15

The board further resolves that this committee "do forthwith procure or cause to be copied or made a correct and ample Map or Chart of the harbour and part of New York and its adjacent waters, islands and headlands, and delineate and lay down thereon a representation of the plan of defence contemplated by the said report; to the end that the same, together with a statement and calculation of the expences necessary to make and complete the works or system of defence, proposed by the said Report, to be also made by the said Committee, may be, under the direction of this Board laid before His Excellency the President for the use of Congress."

The board orders that the committee prepare "a respectful Memorial to Congress on the subject of protecting this city and harbour."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 595. See O 16 and 26.

16 The new committee of defence (see O 15) holds its first meeting and appoints John Pintard clerk. It resolves "that the Chairman [Selah Strong] cause a copy of a Chart of the Harbour of New York as surveyed by Capt Isaac Chauncey and Mr Charles S. Loss, City Surveyor, in 1798, to be made forthwith, together with the plan of defence contemplated in the Report of the Committee of the Corporation of the 24th of August last [*q. v.*], together with an estimate of the expences necessary to make and complete the works or system of Defence proposed in said Report." Alderman Roger Strong is requested "to draft a memorial to Congress in compliance with said Resolution."—From the manuscript "Minutes of the Committee of Defence," in the archives of the N. Y. H. S. See O 22.

19 The common council refers to the building committee a communication from Gouverneur Morris (see Ap 3) "on the subject of providing monumental Stones to designate the Streets to be laid out by the Commissioners."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 596. See D 14; also O 19, 1809.

" Charles Whitlaw offers to the common council various ornamental trees, at stated prices, to line the streets. The original memorial or letter is now preserved in metal file No. 35, city clerk's record-room; *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 596.

" The street com'r reports to the common council that William Ray, the contractor, has completed "the road at Manhattan Ville, from Bloomingdale to Hudson river."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 597. The board pays $150 balance due on this contract (see Ag 4).—*Ibid.*, IV: 602.

" Expenses for 1807 for filling up the Collect Pond amount to $3,095.92.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 334, 351, 376, 442, 448, 499, 519, 552, 569, 574, 594, 601.

26 The committee of defence (see O 15) reports to the common council: "That Colonel Williams has met said Committee on the subject of changing the position for a Battery from Duane to Hubert Street, at the North river. That Col. Williams proposes that a cession be made of land under water, between the South line of Hubert Street and the North line of Laight Street, west of a line to be extended parallel to the permanent line as established by the Corporation, two hundred feet west of said permanent line, and from thence to extend into the North river so far as the lands under water of the Corporation extend: and that such cession be accepted in lieu and stead of the position contemplated at the foot of Duane Street: . . ." The report is approved.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 605–6. The original (MS.) report is preserved in metal file No. 34, city clerk's record-room. See S 14 for the Duane St. site. For map or sketch of the two sites, at Duane St. and at Hubert St., see *ibid.*, IV: 566.

" The committee of defence also reports: "That the Committee have procured a Copy of the Map or Chart of the Harbour of New York made by Capt Chauncey and Mr Loss and have caused to be delineated thereon the system of defence contemplated in the Report of the Committee of this Board of the 24th of August last [*q. v.*]: and have also drafted a memorial to Congress, and a letter to the Secretary at War to accompany said Map or Chart, in pursuance of the Resolution of the 15th instant." The original minutes (MS.) of the committee of defence, in the archives of the N. Y. H. S. cover these transactions under date of Oct. 22. The original (MS.) report of Oct. 26 is preserved in metal file No. 34, city clerk's record-room.

The draft of the memorial to congress is entered in full in the

1807 Oct. 26 minutes. It asks that "ample appropriations" may be made, and "efficacious measures" taken for the protection and defence of the city and harbour.

The draft of a letter to Henry Dearborn, secretary of war, to be sent by the mayor, is also entered in full. It is to be accompanied by certain maps, reports, and other papers of the common council on the subject of fortifications and defence (see Jl 29, Ag 17 and 24), including "An Estimate of the expences necessary to complete the system of Defence contemplated in said Report" (of Aug. 24, *q. v.*); and "A Map or Chart of the harbour of New York together with a profile or section of said plan." The secretary of war is requested in the letter to present the documents to the president, "to be disposed of by him as he may judge proper."

The board orders that the memorial be engrossed and the city seal affixed, and that the mayor be requested to forward it to congress. The draft of the letter to the secretary of war is confirmed, after a "division."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 606–8, 615. The petition was read in the house of representatives on Nov. 9 (*q. v.*), and referred.—*Annals of Cong.*, 10th cong., 1st sess., 817. For Dearborn's reply to the common council, see N 16.

" The common council passes a resolution that the street commissioner ascertain and report "the expediency of continuing the square called 'Hamilton Square' to the middle road, to be laid out when the lease of the ground expires."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 608. For later references to the subject, see *ibid.*, IV: 621, 647, 658; V: 45, 110, which show that the plan was approved on certain conditions of exchange of property held by private owners. See also L. M. R. K., III: 970; and Mr 29, 1867.

" On application of Leonard Bleecker, treasurer of the Free School Society, the common council pays him $4,000, "the amount of the Excise money appropriated by the Legislature for the benefit of that Corporation."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 603.

30 Another article appears on "Defence by Obstruction," closing with the statement that "It should not at this moment be forgotten that England has a large naval force on our coast."—*Am. Cit.*, O 30, 1807.

Nov. 2 The street commissioner informs the board "that during last Summer he attended several surveys with Mr Bridges and Mr A. Loss to ascertain the line of Broadway from the North of Leonard Street to the houses built by Mr Hattrick and Mr Thompson and after having consulted Mr Stillwell & Mr Charles Loss on the subject, it was agreed that the line on the West side of Broadway should be straight from the two points above mentioned and an accurate survey, under his inspection, was made accordingly, particularly designated [*sic*] the position of Buildings on that side of the Street." The regulation is ordered accordingly. It fixes "the true corner of Spring street."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 610–11.

" Fire hydrants are successfully tried. "The Committee of the Fire Department to whom was referred a Communication from the Engineers [see My 18] Report That having examined and seen the operations of the Hydrant at the corner of William and Liberty Street, They are of opinion that very great benefit and use may be derived from such in the speedy extinguishment of Fires, far more than by any other source yet made use of. And therefore would recommend that a Committee be appointed to confer with the Manhattan Company on this subject, and whether the privilege can be obtained for the water on reasonable terms. Then Your Committee further recommend that at least three of those Hydrants be ordered by this Board to such parts of this city as are most destitute of a supply of water; and that the Chief Engineer have the management of procuring, placing and superintending the said Hydrants under the direction of the Committee of the Fire department." The report is confirmed and the same committee appointed to confer with the Manhattan Co.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 614–15.

" The city clerk, John Pintard, reports to the common council that, since the board's resolution of May 18, he has indexed the minutes from Aug. 4, 1800, the point where Mr. White left off, to this date.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 615. He is allowed the same pay as Mr. White (see Ag 4), $200.—*Ibid.*, IV: 622.

5 Samuel Stillwell, on behalf of the Methodists of New York City, petitions Mayor Willett in regard to violences and insults committed by rowdies and crowds on Sunday against the Methodist churches, and especially the one in Second St.; a full description of such actions is given.—Original MS. in N. Y. H. S. (among Misc. MSS.).

9 Gurdon S. Mumford writes from the "House Representatives U. S.": "I received the Letter you did my Colleague & myself the honor of addressing us on the 29 ulti° covering a Memorial from the Corporation of the City of New York to the Senate & House Representatives of the United States, on the subject of providing a more effectual Defence for that Port and Harbor [see O 26]; I have availed myself of the first opportunity . . . to present this Day that memorial to this House, & have caused it to be referred to the Select Committee appointed on that part of the President's Message as relates to the Fortifying the Ports & Harbours of the United States, which Committee I am informed are progressing in their Report on the necessary appropriations for that purpose. . . ."—From the original letter, in metal file No. 34, city clerk's record-room. Nov. 9

Great Britain issues further orders in council extending her paper blockade to ports of France and her allies in all parts of the world.—Anderson, *Const. & Docs.*, 389–92. See D 17. 11

The steamboat leaves Cortland Street dock with 40 or 50 passengers. "She had not proceeded further than opposite the State Prison, before one of the axeltrees broke off short, and she was obliged to return."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 14, 1807. The boat was virtually rebuilt during the winter of 1807–8 (see N 20, 1807, and Ap 25, 1808). 13

The mayor presents to the common council a letter, dated Nov. 12, from Henry Dearborn, secretary of war, in response to his of Nov. 3 (see O 26). Dearborn says that the mayor's letter and its enclosures have been considered by the president, who requests the secretary to say "that there will be no indisposition on his part to the extension of the means of defence for the harbor and City of New York, as contemplated by the Corporation whenever a suitable cession of the bed of the harbor shall be made by the Legislature of the State, and the necessary funds are provided by Congress." Dearborn has written to Gov. Tompkins on the subject, indicating the expediency of such act of the legislature as the case requires.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 634–35. 16

The heirs of Anthony Lispenard having petitioned the common council for water lots opposite their property at the foot of Canal St. on the Hudson River, the board establishes a policy for making such grants in this locality.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 627–28. "

The common council appoints Aldermen Fish, Miller, and Van Zandt a committee to confer with Gov. Tompkins on the selection of "a site for erecting a Powder Magazine."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 635. See Je 15. "

The city cedes to the United States "Part of Old Potter's field as a site for a public Arsenal, and on that condition, otherwise to revert to the Corporation." The triangular piece of ground, in front of this, at the junction of the Post and Bloomingdale Roads, "is conditioned to be left open as a public Square, forever."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 580, 641. See Ag 30. See also Map of the Farms (1819–20), Pl. 86, Vol. III, showing ground plan of the arsenal or magazine afterwards constructed here. It later was developed into Madison Square.—L. M. R. K., III: 970. 17

The city also cedes to the United States the "Soil under Water at the Battery, for the purpose of Fortifications."—*Ibid.*, IV: 641. It was here that the south-west battery (the present Aquarium) was afterwards erected.—See Ja 5, S 30, 1807; O 9, 1808; D 17, 1811. See also L. M. R. K., III: 983; and *13th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1908), 86–90.

The city further cedes to the United States the "Soil under water in Hudson river between Hubert and Laight Streets, for the same purpose."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 641. See O 26. On this site, the "North Battery" or "Red Fort" was afterwards erected. See O 9, 1808; D 17, 1811; L. M. R. K., III: 945.

All of these grants were in accordance with the resolutions of the common council of Jan. 5, 1807 (*q. v.*); Sept. 14, 1807 (*q. v.*); and Oct. 26, 1807 (*q. v.*).

On this and the following day, the annual election for charter officers was held, and 13 Republicans and 5 Federalists were elected to the common council.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 641–43; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1854), 456. The Republicans having gained a majority, dismissals of Federalists from office were the "order of the day." See, *e.g.*, Ja 18, 1808. "

Robert Fulton in a letter to Chancellor Livingston gives his plans for enlarging the steamboat. He says: "It is now necessary to consider how to put our first boat in a complete state for 8 or 10 years—and when I reflect that the present one is so weak that she must have additional knees and timbers, new side timbers, deck 20

1807 Nov. 20 beams and deck, new windows and cabins altered, that she perhaps must be sheathed, her boiler taken out and a new one put in, her axels forged and Iron work strengthened with all this work the saving of the present hull is little consequence particularly as many of her Knees Bolts timbers and planks could enter into the construction of a new boat, my present opinion therefore is that we should build a new hull her knees and floor timbers to be of oak her bottom planks of 2 Inch oak her side planks two Inch oak for 3 feet high She to be 16 feet wide 150 feet long this will make her near twice as Stiff as at present and enable us to carry a much greater quantity of sail. . . ."—Sutcliffe, *Robert Fulton and the 'Clermont,'* 259–64, citing original letter in N. Y. H. S. It was finally determined to lengthen and alter the original hull, and the work was completed by April 25, 1808 (*q. v.*).

24 John Lambert, an English visitor, arrives in New York. He gives the following interesting description of the city: "About ten o'clock at night we arrived at New York; it was very dark, and as we sailed by the town, lighted lamps and windows sparkled everywhere, amidst the houses, in the streets, and along the water-side. The wharfs were crowded with shipping, whose tall masts mingled with the buildings, and together with the spires and cupolas of the churches, gave the city an appearance of magnificence, which the gloomy obscurity of the night served to increase. . . .

"The next morning we left the sloop, and took up our abode with a Quaker lady in Maiden-lane, to whom we were introduced by Mr. Lyman. Her boarders consisted mostly of young merchants of her own family, which was very respectable, and nearly related to some of the principal people in New York. . . .

"The day after our arrival, being the 25th of November, was the anniversary of the evacuation of New York by the British troops at the peace of 1783. The militia, or rather the volunteer corps, assembled from different parts of the city on the grand battery by the water-side, so called from a fort having been formerly built on the spot, though at present it is nothing more than a lawn for the recreation of the inhabitants, and for the purpose of military parade. The troops did not amount to 600, and were gaudily dressed in a variety of uniforms, every ward in the city having a different one: some of them with helmets appeared better suited to the theatre than the field. The general of the militia and his staff were dressed in the national uniform of blue, with buff facings. They also wore large gold epaulets and feathers, which altogether had a very showy appearance. Some gunboats were stationed off the battery, and fired several salutes in honour of the day, and the troops paraded through the streets leading to the water-side; but the crowd being very great, I did not think the ceremony worth the trouble of following them, and therefore returned home. I was afterwards told that they went through the forms practised on taking possession of the city, manœuvring and firing feux de joie, &c. as occurred on the evacuation of New York. One of the corps consisted wholly of Irishmen, dressed in light green jackets, white pantaloons, and helmets.

"New York is the first city of the United States for wealth, commerce, and population; as it also is the finest and most agreeable for its situation and buildings. It has neither the narrow and confined irregularity of Boston, nor the monotonous regularity of Philadelphia, but a happy medium between both. When the intended improvements are completed, it will be a very elegant and commodious town, and worthy of becoming the capital of the United States, for it seems that Washington is by no means calculated for a metropolitan city. New York has rapidly improved within the last twenty years; and land which then sold in that city for fifty dollars is now worth 1,500.

"The Broadway and Bowery Road are the two finest avenues in the city, and nearly of the same width as Oxford street in London. . . . It [Broadway] is upwards of two miles in length, though the pavement does not extend above a mile and a quarter: the remainder of the road consists of straggling houses, which are the commencement of new streets already planned out. The Bowery Road commences from Chatham-street, which branches off from the Broadway to the right, by the side of the Park. After proceeding about a mile and a half it joins the Broadway, and terminates the plan which is intended to be carried into effect for the enlargement of the city. Much of the intermediate spaces between these large streets, and from thence to the Hudson and East rivers, is yet unbuilt upon, or consists only of unfinished streets and detached buildings. [See Ap 3, 1807; 1808; Ap 1, 1811.]

"The houses in the Broadway are lofty and well built. They are constructed in the English style, and differ but little from those of London at the west end of the town; except that they are universally built of red brick. In the vicinity of the Battery, and for some distance up the Broadway, they are nearly all private houses, and occupied by the principal merchants and gentry of New York; after which the Broadway is lined with large commodious shops of every description, well stocked with European and India goods, and exhibiting as splendid and varied a show in their windows as can be met with in London. There are several extensive book stores, print-shops, music shops, jewellers, and silversmiths; hatters, linen-drapers, milliners, pastry-cooks, coach-makers, hotels, and coffee-houses. The street is well paved, and the foot-paths are chiefly bricked. In Robinson-street the pavement before one of the houses, and the steps of the door, are composed entirely of marble. Nov. 24

"The City Hotel is the most extensive building of that description in New York; and nearly resembles, in size and style of architecture, the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. The ground-floor of the hotel at New-York is, however, converted into shops, which have a very handsome appearance in the Broadway. Mechanic Hall is another large hotel at the corner of Robinson-street, in the Broadway. It was erected by the society of mechanics and tradesmen, who associated themselves for charitable purposes, under an act of the legislature in 1792. There are three churches in the Broadway: one of them called Grace Church, is a plain brick building, recently erected; the other two are St. Paul's and Trinity; both handsome structures, built with an intermixture of white and brown stone. The adjoining churchyards, which occupy a large space of ground, railed in from the street, and crowded with tombstones, are far from being agreeable spectacles in such a populous city. At the commencement of the Broadway, near the battery, stands the old Government-house, now converted into offices for the customs. Before it is a small lawn railed in, and in the centre is a stone pedestal, upon which formerly stood a leaden statue of George the Third. In the revolutionary war it was pulled down by the populace, and made into bullets.

"The City Hall, where the courts of justice are held, is situated in Wall-street, leading from the coffee-house slip by the water side into the Broadway. It is an old heavy building, and very inadequate to the present population and wealth of New York. A Court-house on a larger scale, and more worthy of the improved state of the city, is now building at the end of the Park, between the Broadway and Chatham-street, in a style of magnificence unequalled in many of the larger cities of Europe. The exterior consists wholly of fine marble, ornamented in a very neat and elegant style of architecture; and the whole is to be surmounted by a beautiful dome, which, when finished, will form a noble ornament to that part of the town, in which are also situated the Theatre, Mechanic Hall, and some of the best private houses in New York. The Park, though not remarkable for its size, is, however, of service, by displaying the surrounding buildings to greater advantage; and is also a relief to the confined appearance of the streets in general. It consists of about four acres planted with elms, planes, willows, and catalpas; and the surrounding foot-walk is encompassed by rows of poplars: the whole is inclosed by a wooden paling. Neither the Park nor the Battery is very much resorted to by the fashionable citizens of New York, as they have become too common. The genteel lounge is in the Broadway, from eleven to three o'clock, during which time it is as much crowded as the Bond-street of London: and the carriages, though not so numerous, are driven to and fro with as much velocity. The foot paths are planted with poplars, and afford an agreeable shade from the sun in summer. . . .

"The Theatre is on the south-east side of the Park, and is a large commodious building. The outside is in an unfinished state; but the interior is handsomely decorated, and fitted up in as good style as the London theatres, upon a scale suitable to the population of the city. It contains a large coffee-room, and good sized lobbies, and is reckoned to hold about 1,200 persons. The scenes are well painted and numerous; and the machinery, dresses, and decorations, are elegant, and appropriate to the performances, which consist of all the new pieces that come out on the London boards, and several of Shakspeare's best plays. The only fault is, that they are too much curtailed, by which they often lose their effect; and the performances are sometimes over by half past ten, though they do not begin at an earlier hour than in London. . . . The

1807 Nov. 24 Theatre has been built about ten years, and of course embraces every modern improvement. . . .

"New York has its Vauxhall and Ranelagh; but they are poor imitations of those near London. They are, however, pleasant places of recreation for the inhabitants. The Vauxhall garden is situated in the Bowery Road about two miles from the City Hall. It is a neat plantation, with gravel walks adorned with shrubs, trees, busts, and statues. In the centre is a large equestrian statue of General Washington. Light musical pieces, interludes, &c. are performed in a small theatre situate in one corner of the gardens: the audience sit in what are called the pit and boxes, in the open air. The orchestra is built among the trees, and a large apparatus is constructed for the display of fireworks. The theatrical corps of New York is chiefly engaged at Vauxhall during summer. The Ranelagh is a large hotel and garden, generally known by the name of Mount Pitt, situated by the water side, and commanding some extensive and beautiful views of the city and its environs.

"A great portion of the city, between the Broadway and the East river is very irregularly built; being the oldest part of the town, and of course less capable of those improvements which distinguish the more recent buildings. Nevertheless, it is the chief seat of business, and contains several spacious streets crowded with shops, stores, and warehouses of every description. The water side is lined with shipping which lie along the wharfs or in the small docks called slips, of which there are upwards of twelve towards the East river, besides numerous piers. The wharfs are large and commodious, and the warehouses, which are nearly all new buildings, are lofty and substantial. The merchants, ship-brokers, &c. have their offices in front on the ground floor of these warehouses. These ranges of buildings and wharfs extend from the Grand Battery, on both sides the town, up the Hudson and East rivers, and encompass the houses with shipping, whose forest of masts gives a stranger a lively idea of the immense trade which this city carries on with every part of the globe. New York appears to him the Tyre of the New World."

"When I arrived at New York in November, the port was filled with shipping and the wharfs were crowded with commodities of every description. Bales of cotton, wool, and merchandize; barrels of pot-ash, rice, flour, and salt provisions; hogsheads of sugar, chests of tea, puncheons of rum, and pipes of wine; boxes, cases, packs and packages of all sizes and denominations, were strewed upon the wharfs and landing-places, or upon the decks of the shipping. All was noise and bustle. The carters were driving in every direction; and the sailors and labourers upon the wharfs, and on board the vessels, were moving their ponderous burthens from place to place. The merchants and their clerks were busily engaged in their counting-houses, or upon the piers. The Tontine coffee-house was filled with underwriters, brokers, merchants, traders, and politicians; selling, purchasing, trafficking, or insuring; some reading, others eagerly inquiring the news. The steps and balcony of the coffee-house were crowded with people bidding, or listening to the several auctioneers, who had elevated themselves upon a hogshead of sugar, a puncheon of rum, or a bale of cotton. . . . The coffee-house slip, and the corners of Wall and Pearl-streets, were jammed up with carts, drays, and wheel-barrows; horses and men were huddled promiscuously together, leaving little or no room for passengers to pass. Such was the appearance of this part of the town when I arrived. Every thing was in motion; all was life, bustle and activity. The people were scampering in all directions to trade with each other, and to ship off their purchases for the European, Asian, African, and West Indian markets. Every thought, word, look, and action of the multitude seemed to be absorbed by commerce; the welkin rang with its busy hum, and all were eager in the pursuit of its riches.

"But on my return to New York the following April [1808], what a contrast was presented to my view! and how shall I describe the melancholy dejection that was painted upon the countenances of the people, who seemed to have taken leave of all their former gaiety and cheerfulness? The coffee-house slip, the wharfs and quays along South-street, presented no longer the bustle and activity that had prevailed there five months before. The port, indeed, was full of shipping; but they were dismantled and laid up. Their decks were cleared, their hatches fastened down, and scarcely a sailor was to be found on board. Not a box, bale, cask, barrel, or package, was to be seen upon the wharfs. Many of the counting houses were shut up, or advertised to be let; and the few solitary merchants, clerks, porters, and labourers, that were to be seen, were walking about with their hands in their pockets. Instead of sixty or a hundred carts that used to stand in the street for hire, scarcely a dozen appeared, and they were unemployed; a few coasting sloops, and schooners, which were clearing out for some of the ports in the United States, were all that remained of that immense business which was carried on a few months before. The coffee-house was almost empty . . . In fact, every thing presented a melancholy appearance. The streets near the water-side were almost deserted, the grass had begun to grow upon the wharfs, and the minds of the people were tortured by the vague and idle rumors that were set afloat upon the arrival of every letter from England or from the seat of government. . . . Nov. 24

"New York contains thirty-three places of worship, viz. nine episcopal churches, three Dutch churches, one French church, one Calvinist, one German Lutheran, one English Lutheran, three Baptist meetings, three Methodist meetings, one Moravian, six Presbyterian, one Independent, two Quakers', and one Jews' synagogue.

"Besides the public buildings which I have mentioned, there are numerous banks, insurance companies, commercial and charitable institutions, and literary establishments, &c. The new State prison is an establishment worthy of imitation in England. . . . This building is situated at Greenwich, about two miles from the City Hall, on the shore of the Hudson river. The space inclosed by the wall is about four acres, and the prison is governed by seven inspectors appointed by the State Council. . . .

"Of late years a board of health has been established at New York, under an act of the legislature, and a variety of regulations are enjoined, for the purpose of preventing the introduction of malignant fevers. A station is also assigned on Staten Island, where vessels perform quarantine. . . .

"There are five banks, and nine insurance companies: one of the latter is a branch of the Phœnix company of London. There is a chamber of commerce in New York, which has for its object the promotion and regulation of mercantile concerns; and is also a charitable institution for the support of the widows and children of its members. . . .

"The commerce of New York, before the embargo, was in a high state of prosperity and progressive improvement. The merchants traded with almost every part of the world. . . .The amount of tonnage belonging to the port of New York in 1806 was 183,671 tons. And the number of vessels in the harbour on the 25th of December 1807, when the embargo took place, was 537. The moneys collected in New York for the national treasury, on the imports and tonnage, have for several years amounted to one-fourth of the public revenue. In 1806 the sum collected was 6,500,-000 dollars, which after deducting the draw-backs left a nett revenue of 4,500,000 dollars; which was paid into the treasury of the United States as the proceeds of one year. In the year 1808, the whole of this immense sum had vanished! . . .

"Every day, except Sunday, is a market-day in New York. Meat is cut up and sold by the joint or in pieces, by the licensed butchers only, their agents, or servants. Each of these must sell at his own stall, and conclude his sales by one o'clock in the afternoon, between the 1st of May and the 1st of November, and two between the 1st of November and the 1st of May. . . . The manufactures of America are yet in an infant state; but in New York there are several excellent cabinet-makers, coach-makers, &c. who not only supply the country with household furniture and carriages, but also export very largely to the West Indies, and to foreign possessions on the continent of America. Their workmanship would be considered elegant and modern in London; and they have the advantage of procuring mahogany and other wood much cheaper than we. . . .

"There are thirty-one benevolent institutions in New York. The names of them are as follow: Tammany Society, Free School, Provident Society, Mutual Benefit Society, Benevolent Society, Albion Benevolent Society, Ladies' Society for the relief of poor widows with small children, Fire Department, New York Manufacturing Society, Society of Merchants and Tradesmen, the Dispensary, Lying-in Hospital, Sailor's Snug Harbour, Marine Society, Manumission Society, Kine-pock Institution, City Hospital, Alms House, House Carpenter's Society, Bellvue Hospital, Marine Hospital at Staten Island, Humane Society, Masonic Society containing thirteen lodges, German Society, Society of

1807 Nov. 24 Unitas Fratrum, First Protestant Episcopal Charity School, St. George's Society, St. Patrick's Society, St. Andrew's Society, the New England Society, the Cincinnati. Most of these institutions are mere benefit societies, resembling those which are so numerous in England . . .

"There are upwards of twenty news-papers published in New York, nearly half of which are daily papers; besides several weekly and monthly magazines or essays. . . . The booksellers and printers of New York are numerous, and in general men of property. Some of them have published very splendid editions of the Bible; and it was not a little gratifying to the American patriot to be told, that the paper, printing, engraving, and binding, were all of American manufacture. For several years past a literary fair has been held alternately at New York and Philadelphia. This annual meeting of booksellers has tended greatly to facilitate intercourse with each other, to circulate books throughout the United States, and to encourage and support the arts of printing and paper-making.

"A public library is established at New York, which consists of about ten thousand volumes, many of them rare and valuable books. The building which contains them is situated in Nassau-street, and the trustees are incorporated by an act of the legislature. There are also three or four public reading-rooms, and circulating libraries, which are supported by some of the principal booksellers, from the annual subscriptions of the inhabitants. There is a museum of natural curiosities in New York, but it contains nothing worthy of particular notice.

"It does not appear that the malignant or yellow fever made very great ravages among the inhabitants in 1805, the last time of its appearance in New York; for the deaths very little exceeded the preceding and subsequent years.

"In 1804 the deaths were 2,064

1805	2,352
1806	2,252

"Of the above number fifty-one were suicides; and according to the statement of Dr. Mitchill upwards of one-third of the deaths are occasioned by consumption and debility. . . .

"The malignant or yellow fever generally commences in the confined parts of the town, near the water-side, in the month of August or September. . . . As soon as this dreadful scourge makes its appearance in New York, the inhabitants shut up their shops, and fly from their houses into the country. Those who cannot go far, on account of business, remove to Greenwich, a small village situate on the border of the Hudson river, about two or three miles from town. Here the merchants and others have their offices, and carry on their concerns with little danger from the fever, which does not seem to be contagious beyond a certain distance. The banks and other public offices also remove their business to this place; and markets are regularly established for the supply of the inhabitants. Very few are left in the confined parts of the town except the poorer classes, and the negroes. The latter not being affected by the fever, are of great service at that dreadful crisis . . . Upwards of 26,000 people removed from the interior parts of the city, and from the streets near the water side, in 1805. . . .

". . . it appears that the population of New York has, in a period of twenty years from 1786 to 1805, more than tripled itself. . . . At this day it is equal to the whole number of inhabitants in the State of New York fifty years ago.

"If an estimate can be formed of the salubrity of the climate, and the healthiness of the inhabitants of a town, by the number of deaths, London must be reckoned to have the advantage of New York in these respects. The amount of deaths in the former city is about a fiftieth part of its population, while in New York it is at least one thirtieth; the number of deaths ranging between 2,500 and 3,000 per annum. I am, however, more inclined to attribute this great mortality to improper diet and mode of living than the insalubrity of the climate. The church-yards and vaults are also situate in the heart of the town, and crowded with the dead. If they are not prejudicial to the health of the people, they are at least very unsightly exhibitions. One would think there was a scarcity of land in America, by seeing such large pieces of ground in one of the finest streets of New York occupied by the dead. But even if no noxious effluvia were to arise . . . still the continual view of such a crowd of white and brown tomb-stones and monuments which is exhibited in the Broadway, must at the sickly season of the year tend very much to depress the spirits, when they should rather be cheered and enlivened. . . . There is a large burying-ground a short distance out of town; but the cemeteries in the city are still used at certain periods of the year. Nov. 24

"They bury their dead within twenty-four hours; a custom probably induced by the heat of the climate during the summer months. . . .

"Funerals at New York . . . are attended by a numerous assemblage of the friends and acquaintances of the deceased, who are invited by advertisements in the newspapers to attend their departed friend to the grave. On such occasions I have seen upwards of five hundred people, and the larger the number the more the deceased is supposed to be respected and valued. . . . The people attend for the most part in their ordinary dress. . . . The clergyman, physician, and chief mourners, wear white scarfs, which it is also the custom to wear on the following Sunday. . . .

"The Society of New York consists of three distinct classes. The first is composed of the constituted authorities and government officers; divines, lawyers, and physicians of eminence; the principal merchants and people of independent property. The second comprises the small merchants, retail dealers, clerks, subordinate officers of the government, and members of the three professions. The third consists of the inferior orders of the people. The first of these associate together in a style of elegance and splendour little inferior to Europeans. Their houses are furnished with every thing that is useful, agreeable, or ornamental; and many of them are fitted up in the tasteful magnificence of modern style. The dress of the gentlemen is plain, elegant, and fashionable, and corresponds in every respect with the English costume. The ladies in general seem more partial to the light, various, and dashing drapery of the Parisian belles, than to the elegant and becoming attire of our London beauties, who improve upon the French fashions. . . .

"The young ladies of New York are in general handsome, and almost universally fine genteel figures. . . . Fair complexions, regular features, and fine forms, seem to be the prevailing characteristics of the American fair sex. . . .

"Much has . . . been said of the deficiency of the polite and liberal accomplishments among both sexes in the United States. Whatever truth there may have formerly been in this statement, I do not think there is any foundation for it at present, at least in New York, where there appears to be a great thirst after knowledge. The riches that have flowed into that city, for the last twenty years, have brought with them a taste for the refinements of polished society, and though the inhabitants cannot yet boast of having reached the standard of European perfection, they are not wanting in the solid and rational parts of education; nor in many of those accomplishments which ornament and embellish private life. It has become the fashion in New York to attend lectures on moral philosophy, chemistry, mineralogy, botany, mechanics, &c.; and the ladies in particular have made considerable progress in those studies. . . . The majority of the merchants, however, still continue more partial to the rule of three, than a dissertation upon oxygen or metaphysics. . . . A grammar-school has recently been instituted at New York, for the instruction of youth, upon a similar plan to the great public schools in England. . . .

"Many of the young men . . . whose minds have not been wholly absorbed by pounds, shillings, and pence, have shown that they possess literary qualifications and talents, that would, if their time and fortune permitted, rank them among some of the distinguished authors of Europe. The most prominent of their late productions is the Salmagundi, published in monthly essays at New York. This little work has been deservedly a great favourite with the public, and bids fair to be handed down with honour to posterity. . . .

"Dancing is an amusement that the New York ladies are passionately fond of, and they are said to excel those of every other city in the Union. I visited the City Assembly, which is held at the City Hotel in the Broadway, and considered as the best in New York. It was the first night of the season, and there were not more than one hundred and fifty persons present. . . . The subscription is two dollars and a half for each night, and includes tea, coffee, and a cold collation. None but the first class of society can become subscribers to this assembly. Another has, however, been recently established, in which the genteel part of the second class are admitted, who were shut out from the City Assembly. . . .

1807 Nov. 24 "The style of living in New York is fashionable and splendid; many of the principal merchants and people of property have elegant equipages, and those who have none of their own may be accommodated with handsome carriages and horses at the livery stables; for there are no coach stands. The winter is passed in a round of entertainments and amusements; at the theatre, public assemblies, philosophical and experimental lectures, concerts, balls, tea- and card-parties, cariole excursions out of town, &c. . . . Parties to dinner and dances are frequently made in the winter season when the snow is on the ground. They proceed in carioles a few miles out of town to some hotel or tavern, where the entertainment is kept up to a late hour, and the parties return home by torch-light.

"Marriages are conducted in the most splendid style, and form an important part of the winter's entertainments. . . .

"The inhabitants of New York are not remarkable for early rising, and little business seems to be done before nine or ten o'clock. Most of the merchants and people in business dine about two o'clock; others who are less engaged, about three: but four o'clock is usually the fashionable hour for dining. The gentlemen are partial to the bottle, but not to excess. . . . The servants are mostly negroes or mulattoes, some free, and others slaves: but there are many white servants of both sexes; and they who expect to see a pure republican equality existing in America will find themselves greatly deceived.

"The embargo had a considerable effect upon the amusements of the people, and rendered the town gloomy and melancholy.

"New York abounds with religious sects of various denominations; but the episcopalians and presbyterians seem to be the most numerous, at least they have more places of worship than any of the others. The quakers form but a small community in this city, and even that is decreasing; for the young people do not appear much inclined to follow up the strict ceremonials of their parents in point of dress and manners. . . .

"There are several rich and respectable families of Jews in New York; and as they have equal rights with every other citizen in the United States, they suffer under no invidious distinctions. . . .

"There are about 4,000 negroes and people of colour in New York, 1,700 of whom are slaves. These people are mostly of the Methodist persuasion, and have a chapel or two of their own with preachers of their colour. . . .

"Christmas-day and other festivals are observed much in the same manner as in England; but in consequence of there being no established form of worship, as with us, the religious observance of those days is only recommended to the people, by a number of the clergy of different denominations, who assemble together and communicate their wishes to the common council, who make them known to the public. . . .

"New Year's Day is the most important of the whole year. . . . Many of the shops are shut up; and the presbyterians, and a few other religious dissenters, attend public worship. The mayor of the city, and others of the constituted authorities, advertise, two or three days before, that they will reciprocate the compliments of the season with the inhabitants at their house on New Year's Day. In consequence of this invitation, I accompanied a gentleman to the mayor's house in Water-street. . . . The room was crowded, and the gentlemen were coming in, going out, and taking refreshments at a large table spread out with cakes, wine, and punch. Having paid our respects to his worship, wished him the compliments of the season, a happy new year, and drank a glass of excellent punch, we took our leave. . . . New York, like the other large cities of the union, is a prey to the violent spirit of the two parties, who are known under the titles of federalists and democrats. . . . It was the violent spirit of party that occasioned the duel between General Hamilton and Colonel Burr. Hamilton fell regretted by all parties, and was particularly deplored by the citizens of New York, among whom he resided. Burr escaped, only to become odious in the sight of the whole nation. . . ."—Lambert, *Travels through Canada and the United States of North America, in the years* 1806, 1807, & 1808, II: 49–113; see also *Man. Com. Coun.* (1870), 847 *et seq.*

Dec. — Col. Jonathan Williams writes from Fort Columbus to Gov. Tompkins: "Sir, Previously to my quitting the works at this post for the Winter season, I conceived it to be my duty to lay before Your Excellency the necessary information relative to my operations in this harbour generally, in order that the requested legislative cessions may be fully commensurate with the objects proposed. Dec. —

"By the enclosed copy of my instructions, No. 1, you will perceive that my duties have been directed to the following points: 1st. Governor's Island, 2nd Bedlow's Island, 3rd, Ellis's Island, 4th, A place of deposit for military stores, near the battery of N. York, 5th Positions on the north river at the battery, & near Rhinelanders, 6th A Magazine, laboratory, &c. at Potter's field. The jurisdiction of the three first named points have been already ceded to the United States by the State of New York, under an act of the legislature passed 15th Feby. 1800 [*q.v.*], . . . it is not necessary therefore to trouble you with any observations relative to them as far as relates to jurisdiction.

"Ellis's island is private property, in part possessed by the United States, and in part by the heirs of the late Mr. Ellis; but even the site of the old battery has not been regularly ceded by the proprietor, although fully agreed to by him: the deed was prepared by consent of parties, but Mr. Ellis died before it was executed; the possession therefore is not legally confirmed. It seems that Mr. Ellis's property in this Island did not extend below high water mark, since I find by the minutes of the corporation that the land between low and high water mark has been ceded by that body to the state.

"The island above high water mark is doubtless the private property of the heirs of Mr. Ellis's estate; and I should, according to my instructions, have purchased it at any reasonable rate, if it had been possible to obtain a legal title. . . .

"I have purchased of Mr James W. Lent, (the lessee of the lot in the rear of the mansion, now used as a Custom House) the buildings which have been erected by him, and a transfer of his lease has been made with your approbation. . . .

"It being the intention of the government to build a case-mated tower battery, with several tiers of heavy metal at the point of the old battery, beyond the present flag staff, and the construction of this battery leaving only space for the military stores in actual service, it became necessary to have a deposit as near to it as possible, for this reason the purchase of Mr Lent's building was made. . . .

"The positions on the North river near the battery and near Laight Street (the latter being taken in lieu of the one proposed at Rheinlanders [wharf]) have been granted by the corporation to the extent of their rights [see N 17]: . . .

"The grant of Potter's-field has also been made by the corporation, and nothing remains for the State to do, except the cession of jurisdiction, which will doubtless be so formed as to place all the points in question, in one and the same predicament with these already ceded to the United States. . . .

"Hitherto I have confined myself to the plan of interior defence; but as my orders imply an intention to make additions 'farther in advance,' I have thought it might be agreeable to you, to have copies of my original report to the Secretary at War, when I surveyed part of this harbor in 1805. . . .

". . . I hope it will not be thought improper in me, to remark, that, as a defence, farther in advance, is evidently contemplated, it might much accelerate such objects, if the commissioners, to be appointed, were empowered to make other cessions on Staten and Long Island, and in the bed of the harbour between them, as the nature of the case may require."—Hastings, *Pub. Papers of Daniel D. Tompkins*, II: 29–30; *N. Y. Com. Adv.*, F 13, 1808.

John Pintard, city inspector, reports, in a tabulated statement, a census of the electors of the city and county of New York, and of the total number of inhabitants, which is 83,530, both free and slave, male and female. The Seventh Ward has the largest population, 19,487. The report includes the following table of population at different periods: 1

Periods	*Inhabitants*
1697	4,302
1756	15,000
1771	21,863
1786	23,614
1791	33,131
1801	60,489
1805	75,770
1807	83,530

The following comments are added: "By which it appears,

1807 Dec. 1 that our population has more than tripled from 1786 to 1805, a period of twenty years.

"Should the progress of increase continue at the rate of five per cent. per annum, the population of this city in 1855 will amount to 705,650, a rate exceeding the doubling of our number every twenty years, during the period of a century."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 649–52. *Cf.* 24, 1806.

5 In accordance with the senate resolution of March 6 (*q. v.*), John Stevens begins to publish in the newspapers a copy of the senate proceedings and the petition he intends to present to the next legislature (see F 2, 1808). The petition declares that Stevens "hath for some years past bestowed much attention on the subject of constructing bridges across the North and East rivers, that the plan of erecting floating bridges laid before the committee of the senate during the last sitting of the legislature, was predicated upon a presumption that permanent bridges across these rivers would require an expenditure of money far beyond any prospect of gain, at least for some years to come. . . . That your petitioner is now well satisfied that permanent bridges across said rivers may be so constructed as to admit of free passages for vessels of any burthen under the arches of the same. And that the capital necessary for erecting them will be so moderate as that the tolls to be collected thereon will probably neat to the stockholders seven or eight per cent. per annum at this present time. Your petitioner therefore respectfully prays that the legislature of this state will be pleased to grant him leave to present a bill for incorporating a company for the purpose of carrying into effect the objects above stated."—*Am. Cit.*, D 5, 1807; *Pub. Adv.*, D 7, 1807. Stevens's project met with much adverse criticism (see Ja 16, 27, 28, and F 6).

" Marble has been discovered at Sing Sing.—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, D 5, 1807. Stone from Sing Sing, cut by the convicts, was afterwards used in building construction in New York.

14 The common council appoints a new committee of defence for the ensuing year, with Alderman Nicholas Fish, chairman.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 662.

" The mayor presents to the common council a letter of Dec. 7 received from U. S. Senator Samuel L. Mitchill, enclosing "a further Report [dated D 3, and printed] of the Committee of the Senate relating to the Defence of the Sea ports and harbours of the United States." It is referred to committee of defence, and the report directed to be published.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 666. The original letter and printed report are in metal file No. 34, city clerk's record-room.

There is referred to the same committee a letter, addressed to the mayor, "dated Philad[a] the 7th inst. signed a Pilgrim, and inclosing a Pamphlet under the same signature on 'an improved mode of Defence against the Bucaneers of the Ocean.'"—*Ibid.*, IV: 666.

" The common council resolves "that the Road Committee be instructed to wait on the Commissioners appointed to lay out the city (see Ap 3), and represent the great necessity of opening a Street on the East river leading to Bellevue."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 671. Gouverneur Morris, one of the commissioners, informed the committee on Dec. 28 that, when the surveys were completed, by May or June next, one of the first objects of the commissioners would be "to open a more direct communication from the East part of the town to Bellevue."—*Ibid.*, IV: 683. See S 19, 1808.

" In a petition to the common council, Peter Williams, chairman of a committee of arrangements, "in behalf of the Africans and descendants of Africans," says: "With pleasure we learn, that by an act of the congress of the United States [see Mr 2], on the first day of January Next, the Importation of slaves, within the jurisdiction of the same, will be Totally suspended. It has been the impetuous and remorseless monster, By the gratification of whose insatiate appetite incalculable numbers Of our fellow men have been the unhappy victims. We therefore, The people of colour, conceive it an indespensible duty, compatible too With the distaste of humiliation and gratitude to return to the Almighty Dispenser of all things, & to our worthy benefactors our sincere acknowledgement, and consider it the most expressive method of commemorating the Day with general thanksgiving. Purposing to preserve in all our conduct The strictest decorum and veneration for the laws of the land, we Humbly solicit your protection from the probable anoyances of a tumultuous multitude, by granting us the privilege of employing a sufficient Number of officers for the preservation of peace."—From the original petition (MS.), in metal file No. 34, city clerk's record-room. Granted.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 663. See D 28. Dec. 14

" The common council refers to a committee a memorial of Stephen Stillwell, "respecting the discovery of a Coal mine, a Specimen of which was exhibited on the Fire in the Common Council Chamber, on his land situate in the town of Woodstock, County of Ulster in this State; requesting the patronage of the Corporation to enable him to explore the same."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 663–64. The committee report, on Dec. 21, contemplated the practicability of the city's taking shares in the enterprise of developing the mine. The report closes thus:

". . . it is certainly an object of the highest consequence and a duty imposed on this Board to encourage every plausible plan that may tend to produce a supply of an Article so essentially necessary for the comfort and existence of the citizens of this rapidly encreasing metropolis, as mineral Coal; especially when the resource can be found within the bosom of our own State, whereby our citizens will be relieved from the uncertain dependence on foreign supplies.

"The Augmentation of our population exceeds, annually, the growth of Forests for Fuel, and unless additional resources be explored, this essential article of existence must bear extremely oppressive, as indeed it does at present, on the poorer classes of Society." The board ordered that the report lie over for future consideration.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 675–76.

" Assessors for regulating Art St. report, among other things, that they are informed that "Bleecker Street was dug out at the expence of the public for the same purpose as Art Street to give vent to the water from Broadway." In the matter of cession of land for streets, and assessment for opening, the two streets differ. This the street commissioner explains.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 666–68. Regarding assessments for digging out Art St., see, further, *ibid.*, IV: 684, 707–8.

" A memorial of the Tammany Society "proposing to lease in perpetuity or on such other terms as may appear suitable, the angle of ground adjoining the Arsenal, and lying between Chatham Street and the Street proposed to be laid out thro' the ground as a continuation of Cross street" is referred to a committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 664.

" The common council receives and refers to the "Committee on Applications for Offices" numerous applications and petitions for offices in the city government.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 665–66, 675. For the creation of this standing committee, see *ibid.*, IV: 662; *cf.* D 24, 1804.

17 Following the British orders of Nov. 11 (*q. v.*), Napoleon issues his Milan decree declaring British dominions blockaded in all parts of the world.—Anderson, *Const. & Docs.*, 392–94.

21 Gurdon S. Mumford wrote from the house of representatives to Alderman Van Zandt on Dec. 23, that, on "Monday night [Dec. 21] about half past 11 o'clock After we had the most animated Debate I ever experienced, the Question for a general Embargo was taken 82 for, 44 against it, in my opinion we had no other alternative left, the Hostility of the Land & Sea Leviathan are much alike, let us see what effect this measure will have upon them, if they are determined we shall not remain in Peace, the American People will see we have done every thing in our power with honor to preserve it, and being thus convinced, they no doubt will display their wonted Patriotism in Defence of their Country's violated rights in case it should become necessary."—*Wynant Van Zandt Papers* (*MS.*). The Embargo Act was passed on Dec. 22 (*q. v.*).

" The common council resolves "that the Street now called Brannon Street, beginning at Thompson Street be known and be hereafter called Spring Street, and the Market now standing in said Street be known and be hereafter called Spring Street Market."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 677.

22 Congress passes the "Embargo Act" forbidding clearances to foreign ports and limiting the coasting-trade in the United States.—*Laws of U. S.*, 10th cong., chap. 5. This was supplemented by other acts on Jan. 8 and March 12, 1808.—*Ibid.*, 10th cong., chaps. 8 and 33. See also Winsor, VII: 340.

" One of the newspapers publishes a plan for the defence of New York which was drawn up by the late Baron Steuben. In this, Steuben states that any attempt to defend the city by batteries on Governor's Island, Powles Hook, and Manhattan Island, is fruit-

1807 Dec. 22 less, and only serves "to expose the city, in case of attack to inevitable ruin." Fortifications should be erected so as to prevent an enemy from entering and getting possession of the harbour. To this end he suggests that the bay from Sandy Hook to the Narrows be defended by floating batteries, frigates, and gun-boats, and that batteries and redoubts be concentrated on both sides of the Narrows, garrisoned with 1,200 men and supported by a camp on each side of 3,000 militia. Also, a cone surmounted by a battery and connected to the other fortifications by chains might be sunk in the middle of the channel for additional safety.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, D 22, 1807.

25 The common council unites with the clergy of the city in setting apart this day as one for "public and special thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God for his benevolent dispensations of Mercy to this city."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 673–74.

28 The common council refers to the committee of defence a communication from Maj.-Gen. Stevens "on the subject of the Artillery and Military Stores in this city, together with an Estimate by Brigadier General Morton of the expence of Camp equipage for the equipment of 1000. Men."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 681. The original letter (MS.) is preserved in metal file No. 34, city clerk's record-room.

" The common council receives a communication from a committee "appointed by the Africans and descendants of Africans in this city, 'to make arrangements for celebrating the period which puts a stop to the commerce of the Human Species,' returning their acknowledgments to the Corporation for the grant of Officers to preserve good order on the occasion [whom they asked for on Dec. 14, *q.v.*], and Soliciting the members to accept tickets of admission to the Oration which is to be delivered by an African descendant at the African Church in Church Street, corner of Leonard Street on Friday the 1st day of Jany next 10 o'clock. A. M."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 682.

" Abner Curtis, the mayor's first marshal, having informed the common council that the 50 constables and marshals of the city are "unfurnished with Staves of Office," the board orders that the superintendent of repairs "provide Staves to be painted and numbered; and to be delivered to the several Constables and Marshals correspondent with their respective numbers, who shall [be] responsible for the same and be individually subject to a penalty of One Dollar, if they appear with or use any other Staff than such as corresponds with their number."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 682.

" The street commissioner presents to the common council "a profile of Broadway from Art Street to the Bowery road for their inspection and consideration;" also the draft of an ordinance "to regulate the Street in a temporary manner." These are referred to the road committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 685–86. On Jan. 4, 1808, the board decided to begin at once on opening this part of Broadway, in accordance with the profile, in order to give employment to workmen at this "inclement season" and "to alleviate the evils which must result from a suspension of the ordinary avocations of the laborious part of the Community."—*Ibid.*, IV: 693–94.

" In a memorial to the common council, De Witt Clinton, president of the board of trustees of the N. Y. Public Free School, says that "they have in contemplation the erection of a building which may be adequate to the accommodation of 500 Scholars." They ask the board's co-operation to enable them to provide for the children of the almshouse. The board appoints a committee to confer with a committee of the trustees on the subject.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 680–81. See Ja 18, 1808.

" The common council appoints a committee "to confer with a Committee of the Manhattan Company respecting the expediency of an arrangement for the disposal of the waterworks to this Corporation."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 686. See Ja 18, 1808.

31 *The Daily Advertiser* (see Ag 4) is discontinued with the issue of this date, having been purchased by John J. Negrin who established *L'Oracle and Daily Advertiser* in its stead. *The People's Friend*, the semi-weekly edition of *The Daily Advertiser* is also discontinued.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 402, 473.

" Deaths numbering 2,312 occurred in the city in this year.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 498–502.

1808

— In this year, diplomatic relations between Spain and the U. S. were suspended because of internal troubles in Spain and disputes over the crown. They were resumed in 1815 (*q.v.*).—McMaster, *Hist. of People of U. S.*, IV: 373. 1808 —

John Randel, Jr., author of the well-known Randel Survey (Pl. 79, Vol. I), in 1864 wrote the following description of Manhattan Island, north of Canal St., as he remembered it during the period from 1808 to 1821: —

"In the years 1808, 1809, and 1810, whilst acting as Secretary and Surveyor to the 'Commissioners of Streets and Roads in the City of New York,' and also as their Chief Engineer, superintending and aiding in the surveys and maps of the assistants employed by them, I went almost daily from the city to our office, then in the country, at the northeast corner of Christopher and Herring streets, previous to performing field work with them in the suburbs of the city, and on distant parts of the Island; at which times, and subsequently, I obtained the following information.

"In going from the city to our office in 1808 and 1809, I generally crossed a ditch cut through Lispenard's salt meadow (now a culvert under Canal street) on a plank laid across it for a crossing-place, about midway between a stone bridge on Broadway, with a narrow embankment at each end, connecting it with the upland, and an excavation then being made at, and said to be for, the foundation of the present St. John's Church, on Varick Street.

"From this crossing-place I followed a well-beaten path, leading from the city to the then village of Greenwich, passing over open and partly fenced lots and fields, not at that time under cultivation, and remote from any dwelling-house, now remembered by me, except Col. Aaron Burr's former country seat, on elevated ground, called 'Richmond Hill,' which was then from about 100 to 150 yards west of this path, and was then occupied as a place of refreshment for gentlemen taking a drive from the city. Its site is now in Charlton street, between Varick and Macdougal streets. I continued along this main path to a branch path diverging from it to the east, south of Manetta water, (now Minetta street), which branch path I followed to Herring street, passing on my way there, from about 200 to 250 yards west, the country residence of Col. Richard Varick, on elevated ground east of Manetta water, called 'Tusculum,' the site of which is now 'Varick Place' on Sullivan street, between Bleecker and Houston streets. I entered the south end of Herring street, a short distance beyond Manetta water, and continued along the easterly side of that street to our office, at the northeast corner of it and Christopher street. I passed only three dwelling-houses on the easterly side of this street, and they were two story frame buildings, connected by fences, extending northerly to Christopher street, and southerly to about Jones street. There was no street opened eastward out of this part of Herring street, nor did I observe any opening in that fence for any such street. The middle building of those three on Herring street, all of which are yet standing, is the one hereinbefore described by me as the house occupied by a Mr. Ryder, with whom Thomas Paine and Madame Bonneville and her two sons resided to within a few weeks of his death, and now No. 293 Bleecker street. . . .

"The ditch over which I passed at the 'crossing-place' in going from the city to our office near Greenwich village, was cut through Lispenard's salt meadow, from Hudson's River, northeastward to and under the Stone Bridge on Broadway, and continued to the 'Collect' or 'Fresh Water Pond' East of Broadway; from which water, for the use of the city was taken to 'the Tea Water pump,' on Duane street, near the present missionary church at the 'Five Points.'

"This pump furnished water to the city, in addition to a scanty supply of tea and drinking water obtained from 'Knapp's Spring,' near the west end of Greenwich lane, and from other springs, from which it was brought to the city by carts, in hogsheads, and sold by the pailful.

"The Collect was at that time filled up by a collection of spare earth and rubbish &c, carted from the city, which being of greater specific gravity than the debris, or mud at the bottom of 'the Pond' or 'Collect' caused it to rise, and mix with the rubbish and stand out; forming a very offensive and irregular mound of several acres; which appeared to me, as seen from Broadway, between which and it there were no buildings, to be from 12 to 15 feet in height above the level of the tide, and of the water remaining in the Pond. It is now occupied by Centre street, southerly to near 'The Tombs' or 'Halls of Justice.'

1808 — "On Broadway, north of Lispenard's salt meadow (now Canal street) to 'Sailors' Snug Harbor,' a handsome brick building, called by that name, erected on elevated ground near the bend in Broadway at the present 10th street, and formerly the residence of Captain Randall, who bequeathed it to the Trustees of 'Sailors' Snug Harbor' together with his adjoining grounds, opposite to and also south of Grace Church to Art street and Greenwich lane; and from the Bowery road, westward, to Manetta water, there were only a few scattered buildings, except country residences which were built back from Broadway, with court yards and lawns of trees and shrubs in front of them. [The location of the Randell residence is shown on the Poppleton map of 1817, reproduced as a folded map in Haswell's *Reminiscences*.]

"Between Sailors' Snug Harbor (now 10th street) and Love lane (now 21st street) were a narrow causeway and perhaps from 6 to 8 frame dwelling-houses. This part of the present Broadway was at that time the 'Bloomingdale Road.' . . .

"The Bowery was at that time (1809) the principal road leading out of the city to Harlem and Manhattanville, and thence to Boston and Albany, and was settled, in part, to near North (now Houston) street. At this street the Commissioners' Plan for the streets and avenues commenced; north of it we encountered in our surveys extensive ancient and neglected hawthorn hedge-fences, then grown to saplings, extending along the east side of the Bowery, in front of the Stuyvesant estate, that were impassible without the aid of an axe; a short distance beyond which the Bowery road and the (then) Bloomingdale road formed a junction at the Commissioners' 16th street (now a point in Union Square, about 110 yards southwest of The Everett House), and formed an acute angle at that place, which, when further intersected by the streets crossing it, left so small an amount of ground for building purposes, that the Commissioners instructed me to lay out the ground, at the union of those streets and roads, for a public square, which, from that circumstance, they named Union Place.

"From this angle at 16th street, the Bloomingdale Road (more recently called Broadway) continued northward, through Manhattanville, to near the gate of the country residence of Dr. Samuel Bradhurst (now near 147th street at 9th avenue), where it formed a junction with the Kingsbridge Road, passing in its route from 16th street along the westerly side of the United States Magazine, opposite 25th street and 5th avenue, across 'The Parade' which the Commissioners set apart 'for military exercise, and also to assemble, in case of need, the force destined to defend the city.'

"This road thence crossed 57th street, 120 yards east of Bloomingdale Square, which extended from 53d to 57th street, and from 8th to 9th avenue . . .; it thence passed through Harsenville, from 68th to 72nd street, at 10th avenue, and crossed 79th street 167 yards west of 10th avenue, and 500 yards west of Manhattan Square, which extended from 77th to 81st street, and from 8th to 9th avenue . . .; thence crossed 96th street; west of 10th avenue and east of Striker's Bay, on Hudson River; thence crossed 117th street, 113 yards west of 11th avenue, and 200 yards west of the New York Hospital and Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane, and thence passed through the Barrier Gate, built across this road at the Manhattanville Pass during the war of 1812, at 123d street, 33 yards west of 11th avenue; the road then passed through Manhattanville, from 126th street at 11th avenue to 132d street, 100 yards east of 11th avenue . . .; thence passed 100 yards north of the country residence of the widow of Col. Alexander Hamilton, at 143d street, 80 yards east of 10th avenue; and thence to the junction of this road with the Kingsbridge Road, 10 yards east of 9th avenue, between 146th and 147th streets.

"'The Eastern Post Road' diverged northeasterly from the Bloomingdale Road, at 23d street and 5th avenue, and run by a circuitous route through the village of Harlem, from 118th to 125th street, west of 3d avenue to 'the Harlem Bridge' built over Harlem River, near 130th street and 3d avenue.

"This road, in its route from the Bloomingdale road at 23d street and 5th avenue, passed south of 'the United States Magazine' at 25th street, and 'The Old Pottersfield' at 26th street (both of which were included in 'The Parade,' and their sites are now covered by Madison square). It crossed the 4th avenue at the Middle road, near 29th street, and passed through the village of Kip's Bay, from 32d to 38th street, west of 3d avenue; it thence passed the 'Cross Road' to 'Burr's Corner' (on the Middle road, opposite the present Croton Reservoir) at 41st street, and the road to Turtle Bay on the East River, between 47th and 48th streets; thence crossed the 2d avenue at 52d street, and recrossing it between 62d and 63d streets, entered the present 3d avenue at the southeast corner of Hamilton Square, which . . . extended from 66th to 68th street, and from 3d to 5th avenue. . . . This road continued thence along the present 3d avenue, passing Harsen's Cross-road at 71st street, and east of Smith's Tavern, opposite 'Kissing Bridge' at 77th street, where the Commissioners held their office in 1809 and 1810. It crossed the division line between New York and Harlem Commons between 81st and 82nd streets, and continued along 3d avenue to near 83d street. At this place several branch roads diverged from it eastwardly to the following places on the East River near Hell Gate, to wit: Commodore Chauncey's, on the south side of 85th street; Hell Gate Ferry, at the foot of 86th street, opposite the north end of Blackwell's island; John Jacob Astor's, on the south side of 88th street; Oliver Gracie's, on the north side of 88th street;—Prime, on the north side of 89th street, and William Rhinelander, on the north side of 91st street. The three last named country seats were nearly opposite the following rocks at the entrance of Hell Gate, to wit: Hancock's Rock, 3 Gridiron Rocks, 4 Middle Reef Rocks, 2 Flood Rocks, and Mill Rock. The Pot Rock, in the middle of Hell Gate, was about 700 yards east of Mill Rock, and south of The Pot was Way's Reef Rock, and north of it was The Frying Pan, and Holmes' Rocks, and 3 Hogsback Rocks. During the war of 1812, a block house was built on Mill Rock, and opposite to it, at Hallet's Point, on Long Island shore, Fort Stevens was built; and on the high ground southeast of it a tower was erected, called Castle Bogardus. These fortifications were built to command Hell Gate Pass. 1808 —

"From the 3d avenue, near 83d street, this Eastern Post road diverged westerly, and crossed and recrossed the division line between New York and Harlem commons, and crossed 4th avenue near 85th street; thence passed over the southwestern corner of Observatory Place, and intersected the Middle Road at 90th street. This Observatory Place, or square for Reservoir, was laid out . . . from 89th to 94th street, and from 5th to 6th avenue. . . . From 90th street, this Eastern Post road continued along the Middle road to 92d street, and there diverged westerly, and passed between 5th and 6th avenues (where it was also called the 'Kingsbridge road'), through the Barrier gate, built across it during the war of 1812, at McGowan's Pass, at 107th street, about 116 yards east of 6th avenue; thence crossing a small bridge over the head of Benson's tide mill pond, near 109th street and 5th avenue, passed through the village of Harlem, at 116th to 125th street, near and west of Third avenue, to Harlem Bridge.

"During the war of 1812, the Barrier gate at McGowan's pass was connected with the Barrier gate at Manhattanville pass by the following military defences, which were extended across the Island, from Harlem River to Hudson River, to wit:

"Fortifications on Benson's point, near 3d avenue and 106th street; Fort Clinton, between 106th and 107th streets, and about 170 yards east of 6th avenue; Fort Fish, between 105th and 106th streets, and about 10 yards east of 6th avenue; a stone tower, about 14 yards south of 109th street and 7 yards west of 7th avenue; a stone tower, between 113th and 114th streets, and between 9th and 10th avenues; a stone tower, on the south side of 121st street, and about 110 yards east of 10th avenue; a stone tower, on the south side of 123d street, and about 54 yards east of 10th avenue; Fort Haight, at Manhattanville pass, about 20 yards north of 124th street, and 120 yards east of 11th avenue.

"'The Middle Road' diverged northward from 'the Eastern Post Road,' near 29th street and 4th avenue, and thence ascended 'Inklangbergh Hill' (now Murray's Hill), and connected with Manhattan (now 5th) avenue, at the present Croton Reservoir on 42d street, and continued along that avenue to its intersection with 'the Eastern Post Road' at 90th street; and thence continued on a straight line, along a (then) new road, called the 'The Middle' or 'Harlem Bridge Road,' to Harlem Bridge, at 130th street and 3d avenue.

"This road passed in its route from the Croton Reservoir at 42d street the following places, viz: along the east side of Dr. Hosack's 'Elgin (Botanic) Garden,' from 47th to 51st street; about 210 yards east of the Powder House, between 64th and 65th streets; along the west end of Hamilton Square, from 5th to 3d avenue and from 66th to 68th street; crossed 'the Harsen Cross Road' at 71st street; crossed the division line between New York and Harlem

1808 — commons at 87th street; reached the southwest corner of Observatory place at 89th street, and crossed that square to 94th street; thence crossed 'Harlem Marsh' square, which was laid out . . . from 106th to 109th street, and from 5th avenue eastward to Harlem River at 'Benson's Point.' . . . and thence passed through Harlem village from 116th to 125th street.

"'The Kingsbridge Road' commenced at the crossing of the Middle road by the Eastern Post road, at 90th to 92d street; and continued along the Eastern Post road through the Barrier gate, at McGowan's pass, to 'Harlem lane,' near 108th street, where it diverged eastwardly to Harlem; it thence continued along that lane over Harlem flat to Myer's corner, about 67 yards west of 8th avenue at 131st street—passing in its route along 'Harlem lane,' the residence of Valantine Nutter, in 6th avenue, between 109th and 110th streets; and thence passed 73 yards west of the southwest corner of 'Harlem square,' which was laid out . . . from 117th to 121st street, and from 6th to 7th avenue . . .; crossed the road leading from Manhattanville to Harlem at 125th street, between 8th and 9th avenues, and east of the Manhattanville Academy at 126th street and 10th avenue. From Myer's corner the Kingsbridge road continued northward, between 8th and 9th avenues, to its intersection with the Bloomingdale road at 9th avenue, between 146th and 147th streets; passing in its route from Myer's corner west of the country residence of Cadwallader D. Colden—who was Mayor of the city in the years 1818, 1819, and 1820—standing in 7th avenue, between 139th and 140th streets; passing Bussing's Point road 133 yards west of 8th avenue, between 132d and 144th streets; thence ascended Bradhurst hill west of a Revolutionary redoubt at 145th street, and connected with the Bloomingdale road 10 yards east of 9th avenue, between 146th and 147th streets; this Kingsbridge road thence passed the 10-mile stone . . .; thence passed 120 yards west of the residence of Madame Jumel, the widow of Stephen Jumel, and afterwards the widow of Col. Aaron Burr, standing 150 yards east of 10th avenue, between 160th and 161st streets. At 161st street the road passed east of and opposite to Mount Washington spring, at 11th avenue, and redoubts, &c., from 11th to 12th avenue; at 175th to 176th street the road passed 67 yards east of 12th avenue, and 900 yards east of a fort and redoubts on a point of rocks on Hudson's River, about 30 yards south of 176th street, and 200 yards west of 14th avenue. . . . At 183d street the road was 43 yards east of 12th avenue, and 343 yards east of Fort Washington, on 13th avenue. At 192d street the road was 33 yards west of 12th avenue, and 533 yards west of Fort George. At 196th street the road was 133 yards east of 13th avenue, and 233 yards east of Fort Tryon. At 206th street the road crossed the west side of 12th avenue, and was 730 yards east of Tubby Hook Point, on Hudson's River. . . . Between 208th and 209th streets this road was opposite the residence of Jacobus Dyckman, and 150 yards west of 11th avenue. From 213th to 217th street the road passed along the foot of the eastern slope of marble quarries. At 216th street the road was 33 yards west of 10th avenue, and 1,070 yards east of Cock Hill Fort, on high ground, between Spuyten Duyvel (Spiteing Devil) creek and Hudson's River. At 222d street the road crossed the Canal cut across New York Island from Harlem River to Spuyten Duyvel creek. At 226th street the road was 150 yards east of Fort Prince Charles, on 10th avenue, at the southerly side of that street. At 228th street and 10th avenue, where the most northerly monument on New York Island was placed by me, Kingsbridge road was about 34 yards east of that avenue; and McComb's mill, built over Harlem River, along the west side of Kingsbridge, was about 17 yards north of that most northerly monument.

"'The Harlem Road' passed from the village of Harlem over the Harlem Flat, north of 'Snake Hill,' on 5th avenue, from 121st to 123d street (now Mount Morris Square), and formed a junction with the Kingsbridge road at Myer's corner.

"The Bussing's Point road diverged eastwardly from the Kingsbridge road, between 143d and 144th streets, and intersected the 8th avenue at 145th street, and continued along it to near 149th street, and thence diverged northeastward, on a straight line, to McComb's Bridge and Dam across Harlem River, at 155th street, 20 yards west of 7th avenue.

"All the redoubts and forts from Bussing's Point road to Kingsbridge were built during the Revolutionary War, and consisted of embankments of earth, some of which remained standing, from 6 to 8 feet in height, and the outlines of the ruins of others remained pretty well defined upon the ground, when I surveyed them in the years 1819, 1820. 1808 —

"I obtained the names of those fortifications from Jacobus Dyckman, on the Kingsbridge road, and other old gentlemen in that neighborhood—some of whom informed me that they lived there when those fortifications were being built, during the Revolutionary war.

"The streets and avenues herein mentioned, although reported on the Plan filed by the Commissioners in 1811, for streets as far north as 155th street, and for 10th avenue thence to Harlem River near Kingsbridge, and all the streets and avenues north of 155th street were extended across the Island, and northward to Harlem River, on maps subsequently made by me and filed in the Street Commissioner's office. Yet many of the streets and avenues on New York Island were not defined upon the ground by monumental stones and iron bolts till as late as about the year 1818, and none of them were placed by me north of 155th street, except on 10th avenue to 228th street, near Kingsbridge; and the distances herein stated in yards were obtained from measurements made on those maps."—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1864), 847–56. See also *Hist. Mag.*, 2nd ser., II: 27.

In this year, William Cullen Bryant, when only 13 years of age, published at Boston his first book entitled *The Embargo, or Sketches of the Times; A Satire*, one of the first books by an American writer to achieve more than local fame. —

In this year, John Trumbull (see 1804) left New York for Europe, but returned in 1816 (*q. v.*). —

In about this year, Father Anthony Kohlmann, S. J., organized a Catholic college in a rented house in Mulberry St., opposite the site of St. Patrick's Cathedral. The school was known as "The New York Literary Institution."—U. S. Cath. Hist. Soc., *Hist. Records and Studies*, II: 432–33; *The College of St. Francis Xavier*, 3. The college later moved to Broadway, and finally was established opposite the Elgin Botanical Garden on Fifth Ave. (see Mr, 1810). On part of this property the present St. Patrick's Cathedral was built.—See Ag 15, 1858. —

Some time between this year and 1817, William Bridges made a survey of the Somerindyck farm. The original survey is preserved in tube No. 166 in the real estate bureau of the comptroller's office, Municipal Bldg. —

For view of the Baptist Church on Oliver (formerly Fayette) St., showing the buildings extending to Chatham St., 1808, see *Man. Com Coun.* (1863), 739. —

Continuing the record of official transactions and building operations in connection with the construction of the new city hall, the following events transpired in 1808; they have been summarized and, for convenient reference, placed in the Chronology at the beginning of the year, as was done under 1804 *et seq.* —

On April 11, 1808, McComb wrote to Alderman Mott, chairman of the build. com., an estimate of expense on a reduced scale, $23,300, which would enable them to raise the walls above the heads of the second storey windows, so that the building might be roofed the following season.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 8. On April 11, also, the build. com. was directed by the common council to confer with "the Masters and Mechanics" regarding reducing wages for "the ensuing season."—*Ibid.*, V: 94. On May 23, the stone-cutters asked an increase, and were allowed $1.25 a day.—*Ibid.*, V: 136. Johnson & Stevens having informed the common council on May 16 that they were bankrupt, the build. com. reported on June 27 that they found these contractors had had "no previous experience in estimating the expense of the work," and they recommended further purchases of marble at $3 per cubic foot to enable them to continue, with an advance payment of $1,000 on such security as was satisfactory to McComb.—*Ibid.*, V: 121, 182. On Dec. 5, the building committee reported that the hall had cost to date $247,163.38. "About two thirds of the walls have been carried up to the underside of the entablature, or within 3 feet 6 inches of the height to receive the roof on the wings."—*Ibid.*, V: 358–60.

As in previous years (*vide supra*), a list of warrants can be made, showing the several advances made by the common council for the use of the building committee. Valentine has made a summary of the building costs in *Man. Com. Coun.* (1853), 470.

On this day there were lying in the harbour 135 ships, 94 brigs, 92 schooners, 284 sloops, and 61 pettiaugers; total 666.—*L'Oracle*, Ja 5, 1808. Jan. 1

1808 Ja 1 Under the act of congress of March 2, 1807 (*q.v.*), the slave trade was to cease after this date. See D 14 and 28, 1807.

8 Congress makes a further appropriation of $1,000,000 for building and repairing harbour fortifications.—*Laws of U. S.*, 10th cong., chap. 6. For description of the fortifications, later in the year, see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1868), 879.

" A special meeting of the common council is called by Mayor Willett, who informs the members that he has done so "in consequence of a Notice published in the Daily Advertiser of this morning 'inviting the Seamen in the vicinity of this city to assemble in the Park tomorrow at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of enquiring of him what they are to do for their subsistence during the Winter.'" He desires to consult with the board "on the measures that might be proper to be adopted to prevent any unpleasant consequences." The board thereupon requests the mayor "to publish the following Notice in all the Daily papers and to circulate the same in Hand Bills:"

"The Mayor decidedly disapproves the mode of application recommended in a Morning paper, to be pursued by the Sailors of this port for relief.

"He informs the public that the Corporation will, on the present emergency, as they have done on former occasions, provide for the wants of every person, without distinction, who may be considered proper objects of relief.

"The Mayor cannot conclude this Notice, without exhorting all classes of Citizens to refrain from assembling in the mode as proposed, and especially dissuades the Sailors from meeting in the Park."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 699–700. The meeting was held, nevertheless. For the resolutions drawn up, see Ja 9, and for the board's further action, see Ja 11.

9 The following memorial is presented to Mayor Willett by seamen who assembled in the Park on this Saturday morning:

"Our situation is not only distressing, but truly alarming. The Embargo lately levied upon our shipping [see D 22, 1807] has not only destroyed all employment by Sea, but rendered it impossible to gain a subsistence by our labor on shore. Our humble petition, to you Sir, is to know how we are to act in this case, and to beg of you to provide some means for our subsistence during the winter, should not the embargo be immediately taken off. What has America to boast of but her Agriculture and Commerce? The destruction of one, will be the ruin of the other.

"The greatest part of the wages due us from our last voyages is already expended, and more, we are already indebted for our boarding. By what means shall we discharge these debts? Should we plunder, thieve or rob, the State prison will be our certain doom.

"In a handbill, this morning, You tried to dissuade us from our purpose, mentioning that provision was made for objects of pity. We are not objects of pity yet, but shall soon be, if there is not some method taken for our support. We are the most part hale, robust, hearty men, and would choose some kind of employment rather than the poor house for a livelyhood. We humbly beg therefore, you will provide some means for our subsistence, or the consequences may not only prove fatal to ourselves, but ruinous to the flourishing Commerce of America, as we shall be necessitated to go on board foreign vessels.

"Saturday Jan^{y} 9th 1808."

The sailors "quietly dispersed on being assured by his Honour that the Corporation would take their case into consideration." On Jan. 11, the mayor presented the memorial, as a report of his proceeding, to the common council.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 700–1.

11 Alderman John Bingham, chairman of the ways and means committee, reports to the common council: "That in order to provide for the Subsistence of the Seamen of this port, thrown out of employment in consequence of the existing embargo [see Ja 9], they have conferred with Captain Chauncey of the U^{d} States Navy who has consented to receive the Sailors in the Navy Yard, on condition of signing the Articles of the U^{d} States Navy, to continue in service, during their own pleasure, and perform duty agreeably to his orders, the Corporation agreeing to pay the amount of their maintenance, at the rate of twenty cents per ration for twenty four hours, which includes victuals, drink, fuel, candles and accommodation for lodging. Soap for washing to be an extra charge.

"The Committee recommend this arrangement to the Common Council, as thereby every Sailor in distress will be comfortably supported, and being removed from town, and subject to the orders and discipline of the Navy, no ill consequences can result to the peace of the city, from their tumultuous associations. This meritorious class of citizens, it is confidently presumed, will be perfectly satisfied with this plan for their immediate support. Whenever they can do better they will be at perfect liberty to leave the navy yard and work for themselves. Jan. 11

"Should the Common Council approve the measure, the Committee will arrange the details with Capt. Chauncey for the admission of the Seamen and charge of the rations.

"To provide for that class of citizens, who are capable of labouring and who are destitute of occupation, the Committee have directed the Street Commissioner to examine how many Carmen and hands to load carts can be advantageously employed to fill the collect, and the means of providing earth for the purpose: and to report Ordinances to compel proprietors of low grounds in the vicinity to co-operate with the Corporation.

"The Committee likewise contemplate the expediency of reducing Inclenberg hill on the Boston road, provided the frost shall not oppose insuperable obstacles.

"They will likewise direct the Street Commissioner to examine the situation of Streets and lots that may require to be regulated and raised in the vicinity of Corlaers Hook, and, if practicable and not too oppressive to the proprietors, to report ordinances for regulating and filling the same.

"These various objects may employ a considerable number of industrious persons at moderate wages, which may enable them to support their families without becoming a public burden.

"For the maintenance of that class of citizens for whom labour cannot be provided and who are incapable of labouring, the Committee propose to issue rations of Soup and meat, four times a week, in proportion to the number of their respective families, agreeably to the accompanying plan.

"To conduct this measure, with the greatest possible economy, the Committee are providing a Soup House in the Alms House, which will be compleated by Thursday next; in the mean time partial supplies are provided, adequate, it is presumed, to the present demand."

On the committee's recommendation, the board passes a resolution empowering the committee of ways and means "to adopt such measures for the support of the Seamen and labouring class of the community, thrown out of employment in consequence of the existing embargo, and of the indigent poor, by furnishing labour or means of subsistence, as in their judgment may appear most expedient; And that the said Committee keep a regular account of all expences incurred by them, in fulfilling their engagements, and report, weekly, progress of their proceedings to this Board."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 702–4, 713–15, 728, 737, 751.

" The common council refers to the committee of defence "A Letter from General Stevens to the Mayor, inclosing a plan of a Radeau or Floating battery, calculated for the defence of this harbour."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 702. The original letter is preserved in metal file No. 34, city clerk's record-room. The original drawing, in ink, dated Jan. 1, 1808, and endorsed "Plan of a Radeau by General Stevens, Refd to Comm. of Defence," is preserved in metal file lettered "Filed Papers, 1804–1808," city clerk's record-room. Without credit to Gen. Stevens, this drawing is reproduced in *Man. Com. Coun.* (1860), 590, appended to an account of Monsieur Du Buc's plan of defence (see Ap 25, My 16, 1808).

" The street commissioner presents to the common council "a deed from the Corporation of Trinity Church to this Corporation for sundry Streets through their grounds between North Moore and Christopher Streets, comprising

"1st Washington Street from Christopher Street Southerly to Hudson river.

2^{d} Greenwich Street, from Brannon Street northerly to the extent of their lands.

3^{d} Hudson Street, from North Moore Street to the Northerly side of Vestry Street 87. feet 6 inches in width.

4th Hudson Street, from the North side of Vestry Street, on both sides of Lispenards lands, as far as their land extends 65 feet in width.

5th Varick Street from North Moore Street to Vestry Street, 62½ feet in width.

6th Varick Street from Vestry Street on both sides of Lispenards

1808 Jan. 11 grounds, as far as their land extends, 65 feet wide, reserving as much as shall be covered by the steps of the Portico in front of St John's Church.

7th Beach Street, from Hudson Street to the eastern boundary of their land.

8th Laight Street, from Hudson Street to the eastern boundary of their land.

9th Vestry Street from Greenwich Street to the eastern boundary of their land.

10th Desbrosses Street, from Greenwich Street to Hudson Square.

11th Watts Street, from Greenwich Street to Hudson Square.

12th Van Dam
13th Charlton
14th King
15th Hammersley
16th Clarkson
17th Barrow
18th Morton
} Streets, each as far as their land extends from East to West.

19th Leroy Street from Hudson river to Hudson Street.

"Also

"Two Alleys each 25 feet in breadth, the one in the rear of St Johns Church yard, the other running from Beach to Laight Streets between Hudson and Greenwich Streets and reserving to themselves, during the several leases now in existence, the rents therefrom and the premises so leased and warranting only against themselves and such persons as may derive title under them, subsequent to the date of their said deed."

The street commissioner recommends that this deed of cession "be referred to the Committee appointed for the revision of Laws for their opinion of its legal construction." The board refers it to "the Attorney of the Board."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 709–10, 533–34.

" The common council orders "that Mr Lemaire prepare Frames for the portraits of Governors Lewis and Tompkins and of the present Mayor."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 711. On June 6, 1808, Lemaire was paid $225 "for frames for public pictures."—*Ibid.*, V: 163.

13 "Morgan's Patent Ways are in full operation, at Mr. John Stevens's wharf, Hobuck, and ready to receive vessels under one hundred and fifty tons."—*Am. Cit.*, Ja 13, 1808. See F 6.

16 "Citizen" writes to one of the newspapers: "Among the number of plans proposed to obstruct the navigation, and ruin the harbour of New-York, I have seen none that appears to me likely to be more ruinous in its consequences to this city than that of erecting bridges across the North and East rivers [see D 5, 1807]. This has been the topic for some time past, and many exertions have been made to gain it popularity I hope, however, that a plan of such moment to the public, will be studiously considered by the citizens at large, before they tender their support to a proposal which threatens such serious damage to this city."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Ja 16, 1808. See F 2.

18 The building committee (see My 26, 1803) makes the following report to the common council: "That they have reduced the daily pay of the Journeymen Stone cutters at work at the New City Hall, from 125 cents to One Dollar, and have now Twenty-five Journeymen employed in that business for the same sum, that they before paid Twenty.

"During the present exigency [see Ja 9 and 11], the Committee are of opinion, that the interests of the City would be promoted by employing an additional number of Journeymen Stone cutters at this reduced price. The workshops where they are employed can conveniently accommodate a larger number, and are made very comfortable by the means of stoves, and the Superintendants of the Building assure us, that they can do as great a days work as in the summer season. Should the Board sanction this measure, the Committee will only employ such additional Journeymen who have families, and from the present scarcity of employment, would become pensioners on the bounty of the Corporation. Thus a two-fold good would result, the employment of our citizens who are in distress, and their labour obtained at a reduction of 20 per cent from the usual rate of wages." The report is confirmed by the board.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 719.

" The committee, appointed to confer with a committee of the Free School (see D 28, 1807), reports "That the present buildings occupied by the State as an Arsenal is illy adapted for that purpose, not being sufficiently extensive to accommodate the Artillery and military implements belonging to the State. Jan. 18

"That it is therefore expedient to assign to the State other lands for that purpose either in or as the State shall elect: and that in such case the present building shall revert to the Corporation.

"That if the state shall assent to this arrangement, it will be expedient to grant the new building and suitable adjacent ground to the Trustees of the Free School, to be occupied as long as they use the same for the purposes of their Institution; and on the express condition that the said Trustees shall educate the children of the Alms House gratuitously.

"The Committee can confidently recommend this plan. It will accommodate the State in a more public and spacious Arsenal. It will accommodate the Corporation in the education of their poor children. It will accommodate the Trustees of the Free School with a convenient place for education; and it will redound to the honour of the Corporation and the general good of the Community, in the means it will afford for the diffusion of the blessings of knowledge among the necessitous: an object of the first importance, and which has hitherto been neglected in this city, particularly as it respects the poor children under the care of the Corporation." The board confirms the report, and orders that the same committee "report a proper site for an Arsenal, together with a map of the premises."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 717. See F 8.

The committee on the subject of purchasing the Manhattan water works (see D 28, 1807) makes a report to the common council in which they state "that in pursuance of their appointment they have conferred with a Committee of the Company, and find a proper disposition on their part to promote the views of the Corporation, but that no alienation of the said water works can take place without the sanction of the Legislature. "

"It has been generally understood and believed, that the right of supplying this city with pure and wholesome water, ought to be vested in the Corporation, as the constituted guardians of its prosperity. Previous to the institution of the Manhattan Company, this measure was recommended to the Corporation by a respectable and enlightened Committee, and although it unfortunately failed, yet it has commanded the attention of subsequent Boards, and there has been no diversity of opinion on the general expediency of being invested with the exclusive power; altho' there may have been at different periods variances in sentiment with regard to the mode and extent of executing it, and altho' obstacles from various sources have hitherto interfered to prevent the accomplishment of this desireable object, when your Committee consider the importance of this power, in supplying the citizens with good water for domestic purposes, in guarding against the ravages of fire and disease, in purifying the Streets, and in accommodating the public buildings, they can not but earnestly recommend to the Corporation, the most prompt and efficient measures for obtaining it.

"In 1804 [*q. v.*, Ag 6, 27, and O 29], the year after the prevalence of Yellow fever, the attention of the Corporation was pointedly drawn to this subject, with a view of preserving the public health, and it was at that period generally conceded that the Island of New York did not yield a supply sufficiently commensurate with the public exigencies, but that recourse must be had to the river Bronx or the Sawmill river in the county of Westchester, and that the water works of the Manhattan Company, and their right of supplying the city with water, ought to be procured in order to aid and promote this great object. The best mode of proceeding at present in the opinion of your Committee is, by an application to the Legislature for permission to purchase all the rights of the Manhattan Company in this respect and for power to pass all necessary Ordinances to protect and guard the rights vested in the Corporation in consequence of such purpose.

"The question, as to a suitable compensation to the Company will be open for future treaty and adjustment, and if they are unreasonable in their demands, the Corporation will not be bound to accede to them." Consideration of this report is postponed until the next meeting (see Ja 25), and it is resolved that the committee "examine and report to this Board at their next meeting, whether the said water works produce any and what annual revenue or any and what annual loss."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 715–16. For report on the Company's revenues, see Ja 25.

1808 Jan. 18 The common council resolves "that John Pintard, now City Inspector and Clerk to the Common Council, be dismissed from the several Offices holden by him, and he is hereby dismissed;" also that "Jacob Morton, now Comptroller," and "Richard Furman, now Superintendant of the Alms House," be dismissed from their respective offices, and that they are "hereby dismissed." The resolution is to lie over for consideration at the next meeting.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 725. On Feb. 15, the board voted to dismiss Morton and Furman.—*Ibid.*, V: 10, 11. On Feb. 22, the board voted to dismiss Pintard.—*Ibid.*, V: 10, 21. Garrit N. Bleecker and William Mooney were chosen in the places of Morton and Furman, and Pintard was requested to retain his position until his successor was appointed.—*Ibid.*, V: 10–11, 22, 24. The dismissals were the result of the Republicans gaining a majority in the common council (see N 17, 1807).

" The common council ordains "that it shall not be lawful for any person to plant any tree in any Street of this City, which is less than forty feet wide, to the southward and westward of Catharine Street and Fresh Water Pond. . . ."—*Laws of City of N. Y.* (1808), 27.

" By order of the common council, a warrant for $600 is issued in favour of Col. John Trumbull, on account, "for the portraits executing by him, for the Corporation."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 712. Trumbull's original petition (MS.), for an advance of $500 or $600, is preserved in metal file No. 33, city clerk's record-room. The portraits were delivered on or about April 25 (*q. v.*).

20 Secretary of War Dearborn sends to Vice-Pres. Clinton "a sketch of part of the harbor, and of the blocks, chains and chevaux-de-frize, proposed as an additional defence against the approach of hostile ships to the city of New York." He adds: "By this mode of defence the objection to the contemplated line of blocks is obviated, viz—such an obstruction to the course of the tide as might effect the navigation of the river. This system will not occupy more than from one fifth to one fourth of the bed of the harbour between Bedlow's Island and Long Island, and consequently cannot have any sensible effect on the course of the tide." Measurements and locations of the blocks and a description of the chevaux de frize are included. On Jan. 21, Clinton sent the sketch and description to Gov. Tompkins, saying: "There is nothing new in the project of chains. They have been long in use, and have been considered one of the best obstructions against the passage of ships, when protected by efficient batteries. The proposed chevaux-de-frize, is, as far as I know, on a new construction. . . ."—Hastings, *Pub. Papers of Daniel D. Tompkins*, II: 28–29.

25 The committee appointed to investigate the revenue from the Manhattan water works (see Ja 18) reports to the common council that "the Capital Stock expended, including real estate, (first Cost,)" is $23,466.47, the expense for "Reservoir, laying pipes &c^{a} &c^{a}" is $148,794.72; and the net revenue from May 1, 1807 to May 1, 1808 will be $10,061, "equal to 6¾ per cent on the Capital expended." The committee also reports "that the real estate belonging to the Waterworks have, in the opinion of the Committee, increased in value, since the term of purchase nearly 100. ℔ c^{t} and that the revenue has on an average for the last three years increased 10 ℔ c^{t} per annum." A motion, thereupon, to apply to the legislature for permission to purchase the water works is negatived by the casting vote of Mayor Willett.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 732–33. See, however, F 22. Commenting on this action, one of the newspapers says: "This proceeding has been represented in the Evening Post as originating from the Manhattan Company, for the advantage of its stockholders, and to the detriment of the city. It is to free the Bank as well as the Common Council from motives and conduct so unworthy, that this paper is written. Two years ago, the Common Council, unsolicited and of its own sheer motion, appointed a committee to apply to the Manhattan Company, to ascertain whether they would dispose of the water works, and if so upon what terms. The Bank appointed a committee to confer with that of the Corporation. The two committees conferred together, but without coming to any decision. Since that time till recently the business has slept. The committee of the Corporation, again unsolicited by and unknown to the Bank, as I am well informed and believe was lately renewed—applied to the Bank, for a statement of the income of the water works, with which they were furnished; and upon this statement the motion was made in the Common Council on Monday last. There has been no solicitude on the part of the Bank to transfer their right. The Manhattan Company has discovered nothing like avarice in their dealings with the Corporation. At all large fires, the city has had the benefit of the plugs without making the least compensation. The Bank has permitted the Corporation to erect three hydrants gratis. Instead of demanding of the Common Council 5000 dollars per ann. for the use of the water, which a respectable member of a late board declared they deserved, the Bank has neither claimed nor been paid a cent. And it has loaned to the Corporation one hundred thousand dollars at six per cent. while it has been paying to the board a dividend of nine upon that amount of stock. So that the Bank in fact gratuitously bestows on the board an annuity of $3000, besides extending to the city all the advantages of their expensive water works.—Surely for so many benefits the Manhattan Company deserves something better than misrepresentations of their motives and conduct. . . ."—*Am. Cit.*, F 1, 1808.

Jan. 25

26 In an address to the legislature Gov. Tompkins says in part: ". . . the late unprovoked and unprecedented attack upon the frigate Chespeake by a British vessel [see Je 22, 1807], the unwarrantable pretensions of Great Britain to arrest and bear away seamen from our ships upon the ocean, to intercept and destroy our lawful commerce with nations with whom she is at war, and the glaring infringements of the established principles of the law of nations, avowed and practised both by France and Great Britain, have seriously impaired the rights, wounded the honour and assailed the independence of our country.

"The events have diminished the hope of maintaining peace . . . and have produced the necessity of resorting to energetic measures. . . .

"Being thus circumstanced, it becomes our duty to be assiduous in providing for the welfare and security of the persons and property of the Citizens of this state. The appeal to the general government for an efficient and permanent fortification of the city of New York, has not failed to excite their serious attention to that subject. The plan which has been undertaken, the degree to which it has progressed, the operations contemplated to be pursued, and the measures to which your sanction is desired, will be communicated to you without delay.

"Although our anxiety is alive to the protection and safety of the city of N. York, and although our exertions to obtain complete security for that important capital should continue ardent and unceasing, we ought not, at the same time, to be unmindful of the exposed situation of our brethren upon the northern and western frontiers of our state. . . .

"The sum of three thousand dollars, granted for the purpose of erecting a powder magazine near the city of New-York [see Ap 3, 1807], has not been expended. The act contemplated a different scite from that on which the old magazine is situated, and the sum appropriated proved inadequate to the purchase of another eligible tract and the erection of a building. . . ."—*Assemb. Jour.*, 31st sess., 6–9.

" The legislature authorises the common council of New York City "to reserve all that part of the water adjacent to the wharves of said city, from the east side of Coenties' slip to the west side of Whitehall slip, for the sole accommodation of sloops and other market vessels using the trade of the said city from the 20th of March until the 20th of December in each and every year; and that during the time aforesaid, no registered or sea vessel shall be suffered to use the slips or wharves within the above described limits, without special permission."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1808) chap. 1.

27 "A Merchant" enters the controversy over the advantages and practicability of building bridges over the North and East rivers. He says: "The scheme of building on the North River I conceive to be entirely chimerical, and, if attempted, it would be proper that the constituted authorities should enquire whether it is not a plan of foreign projection, to aid in injuring the welfare of the city, by obstructing the navigation at a certain period. But the East River project being more practicable, and as the passage of vessels of importance will be injured, it demands the most serious investigation. The advantages will be small in comparison with the various disasters which will consequently happen. Two thirds of the provisions, &c. with which New York is supplied, is brought from the Hudson and through the Sound. The supply from Long Island is generally conveyed in boats from the various inlets, and the small proportion which is brought through Brooklyn, is easily transported by means of the ferries. Whence then the necessity of

1808 Jan. 27 a junction between Long Island and New York? . . . Let a candid man observe, the navigation of vessels during a flood and ebb tide, and a wind not entirely favourable, let him remark the various tackings which unavoidably take place, and then determine, whether, within the narrow compass of a bridge those manœuvres could be performed without great hazard of lives and property. To the vessels belonging to public service, the obstruction will be very material. Should our harbour be suddenly assailed, or the flotilla called upon on an emergency, the bridge would be of more injury than some of the enemy's ships. An inimical government could not by any intrigue adopt a more secure plan to interrupt the commercial importance of New York, than by forwarding the plan. . . . Better might chevaux de frises be sunk, than bridges erected, which, in case of accident, could not be so easily raised.

"Further, the general voice of the people of Long Island and New York are opposed to the measure, although it is by some supposed that the weight of personal interest may persuade the Legislature to sanction the plan. The model has been advertised for exhibition, but it is not yet visible. If the ingenious projector would employ his eminent talents in devising plans for the defence and welfare of New York, his abilities would be applied to a more beneficial object."—*Am. Cit.*, Ja 27, 1808. See also remarks of "Citizen" in *Pub. Adv.*, Ja 28, 1808.

" Regular trade routes are in operation for vessels, carrying cargoes and passengers, from New York to Boston, Savannah, Charleston, Richmond, Alexandria, and New Orleans.—*L'Oracle*, Ja 27, 1808.

Feb. 1 A committee (called the Wallabout committee) having been appointed by the Tammany Society to take measures for carrying into effect the long contemplated design of interring the remains of the Prison Ship martyrs, it makes a report in which the members state: "That the task committed to them is one of a nature the most solemn and impressive. The sufferings of our unfortunate countrymen on board the Jersey and other Prison-ships, is a theme on which the imaginations of the survivors will never cease to dwell and to which the commiserating eye of humanity will never cease to advert. . . .

"Your committee, therefore, feeling anxious that no time should be lost, beg leave to report in part, and respectfully to recommend:

"1st, That the Tammany Society or Columbian Order . . . do immediately proceed to the adoption of a plan for the purpose of interring with suitable rites and ceremonies the bones of our countrymen who perished on board the Jersey Prison-ship, now lying on the shores of the Wallabout.

"2nd, That as a part of this plan, a circular letter be prepared, containing a general invitation, as well to the friends and relations of those unfortunate persons, as to our fellow citizens at large, to forward such information as may be in their possession, or knowledge of the names, places of birth, age, rank and families of those persons. . . . This circular to be published by such of the editors of newspapers in the United States as may think proper to insert it, and to be sent to such persons as may be likely to afford particular information.

"3rd, That the different patriotic Societies and public bodies be invited to join in the arrangements, and to appoint committees to confer with the Committee of Tammany Society. And particularly that the reverend the Clergy, and all the Public Officers, Military and Civil, of the town of Brooklyn, the Corporation of the city of New-York, the different Military Corps, and all Officers of distinction that can conveniently be assembled, together with the citizens at large, be requested to unite on the occasion.

"4th, The Committee do particularly recommend, that an Orator be selected by the Society, for the purpose of addressing the assemblage which will be collected: the Society not to be confined in their choice to a member of their body.

"5th, That a monument, of American materials and workmanship, be erected, with suitable inscriptions, emblematical in its design and execution, and descriptive of the events we are about to commemorate.

"6th, That measures be immediately taken for defraying the expences incident to this serious and important undertaking." The report is confirmed.—*Account of the Interment of the remains of* 11,500 *Am. Seamen, Soldiers and Citizens, who fell Victims to the Cruelties of the British, on board their Prison Ships at the Wallabout during the Am. Rev.*, etc. (1808), 11–16. See F 11. Feb. 1

" On recommendation of the street commissioner, the common council passes the following resolution: "Resolved that the Street Commissioner take order forthwith, to ascertain by actual survey the heights of the surface of the several Streets between Canal and Art Streets and from Broadway to Varick Streets in order to fix a permanent regulation of the same; and that when the regulated lines are adopted, by the Common Council, at least one substantial markstone or Monument shall be placed at each intersection and at the angular points where he may think necessary, particularly to designate the several heights above high water mark: and that a map and field book of the said survey be made to elucidate the said regulated lines and the position and heights of the said Mark stones or Monuments."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 745–46.

" The canal committee reports to the common council that Thomas Duggan ought to be paid for the part of his land included in Canal St. and also that the grounds of other proprietors will be required for the street. The board thereupon directs the street commissioner to "apply to John Jay, Peter Jay Munro, the Rector and inhabitants of Trinity Church, Thomas Duggan, Walter Bowne, John McCamman, Lewis Lorton, the Heirs of Anthony Lispenard, and all other persons interested in any lands, through which Canal Street, when laid according to the existing resolutions of this Board, will run, and that he have power to treat, on behalf of this Board, with all such proprietors, for so much of their lands respectively, as may be required for the said Street."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 470, 581–82, 593, 638, 664, 739–40, 760. See also descrip. of Pl. 83-b, III: 559. For the commissioner's report, see F 15.

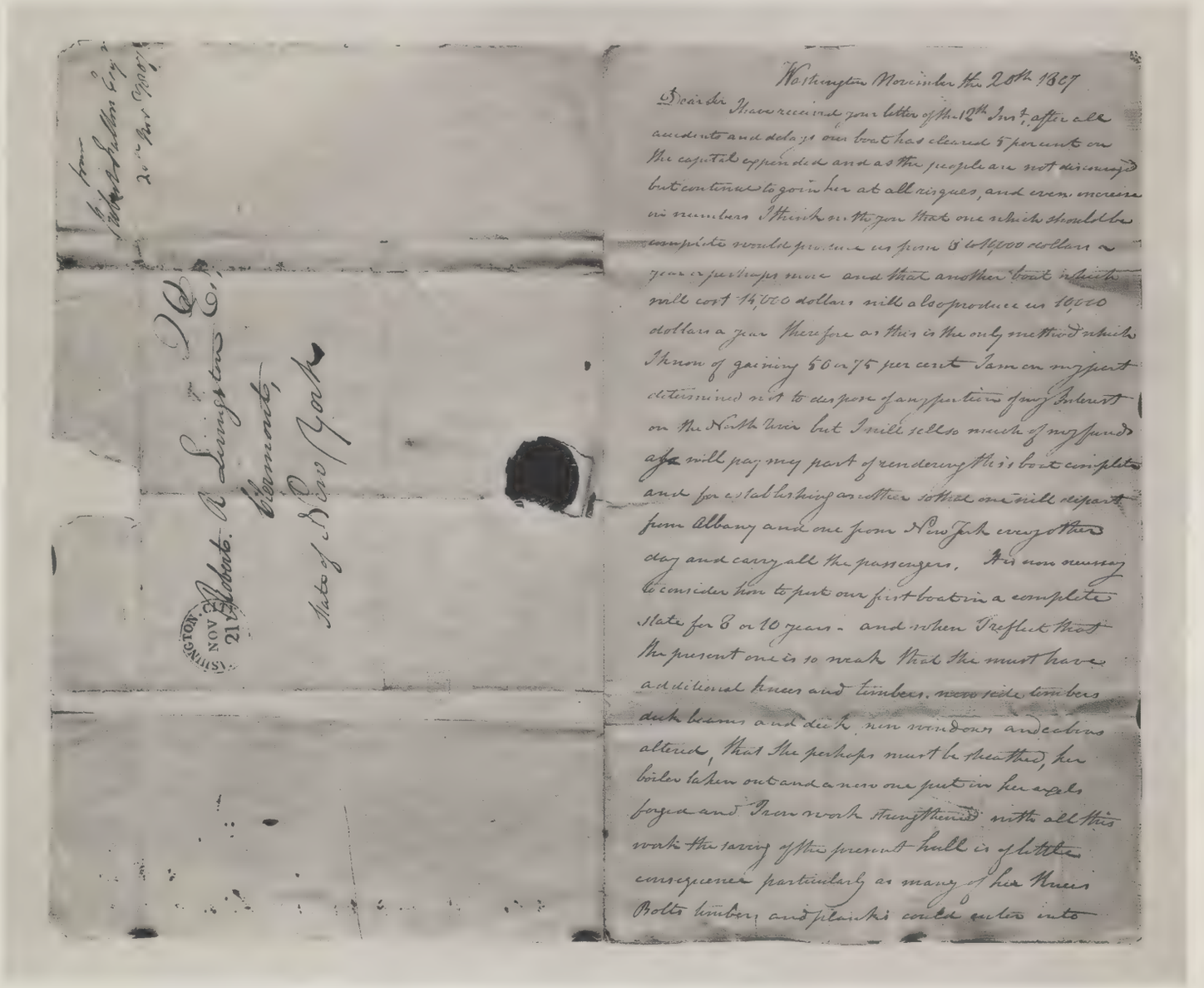
" The common council allows $2,000 to the ways and means committee (for use in relieving unemployment and consequent distress).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 735. For other allowances, see *ibid.*, IV: 762, etc.

2 A petition of John Stevens (see D 5, 1807) "praying for leave to present a bill for incorporating a company, for the purpose of erecting bridges across the North and East rivers, opposite the city of New-York," is read in the state senate and referred to a committee. —*Senate Jour.*, 31st sess., 26. The report being approved, a bill was introduced "to incorporate the New-York bridge company."—*Ibid.*, 31st sess., 33–34. On Feb. 12, the committee of the whole, to whom the bill had been referred, "reported progress, and asked and obtained leave to sit again."—*Ibid.*, 31st sess., 49. Thereafter, there is apparently no report on the bill. For further criticism of the plan, see F 6.

6 Another citizen writes to the press in opposition to John Stevens's plan for building bridges at New York (see D 5, 1807 and F 2, 1808). He says: "The erection of Bridges across the North and East Rivers having excited considerable interest among almost all classes of citizens, both in town and country, and as the hitherto unrivalled prosperity of New York may, with propriety, be attributed to the unobstructed situation of the harbor a great portion of deep reflection and deliberate enquiry should be exercised prior to commencing an undertaking, which would, in any way, injure the navigation, unless resorted to for the purpose of preventing the approach of an hostile force. . . . The navy-yard is established at the Wallabout. Our navy will be soon increased, both in size and number. Large vessels cannot, without danger, come through the Sound, and the main channel is through the Narrows. According to the intended plan, the bridge over the East river will be built on or near the spot where the last tackings are generally made to gain the navy-yard. . . . In fine, in a political, commercial, and general consideration, the consequences will be serious. Pause! fellow-citizens, and reflect before it is too late. . . ."—*Pub. Adv.*, F 6, 1808.

" "Morgan's Patent Ways" (see Ja 13), a device for "heaving up and repairing vessels of any size under 150 tons," now stationed at Hoboken "opposite the State Prison," are advertised with an engraving of the invention.—*Am. Cit.*, F 6, 1808.

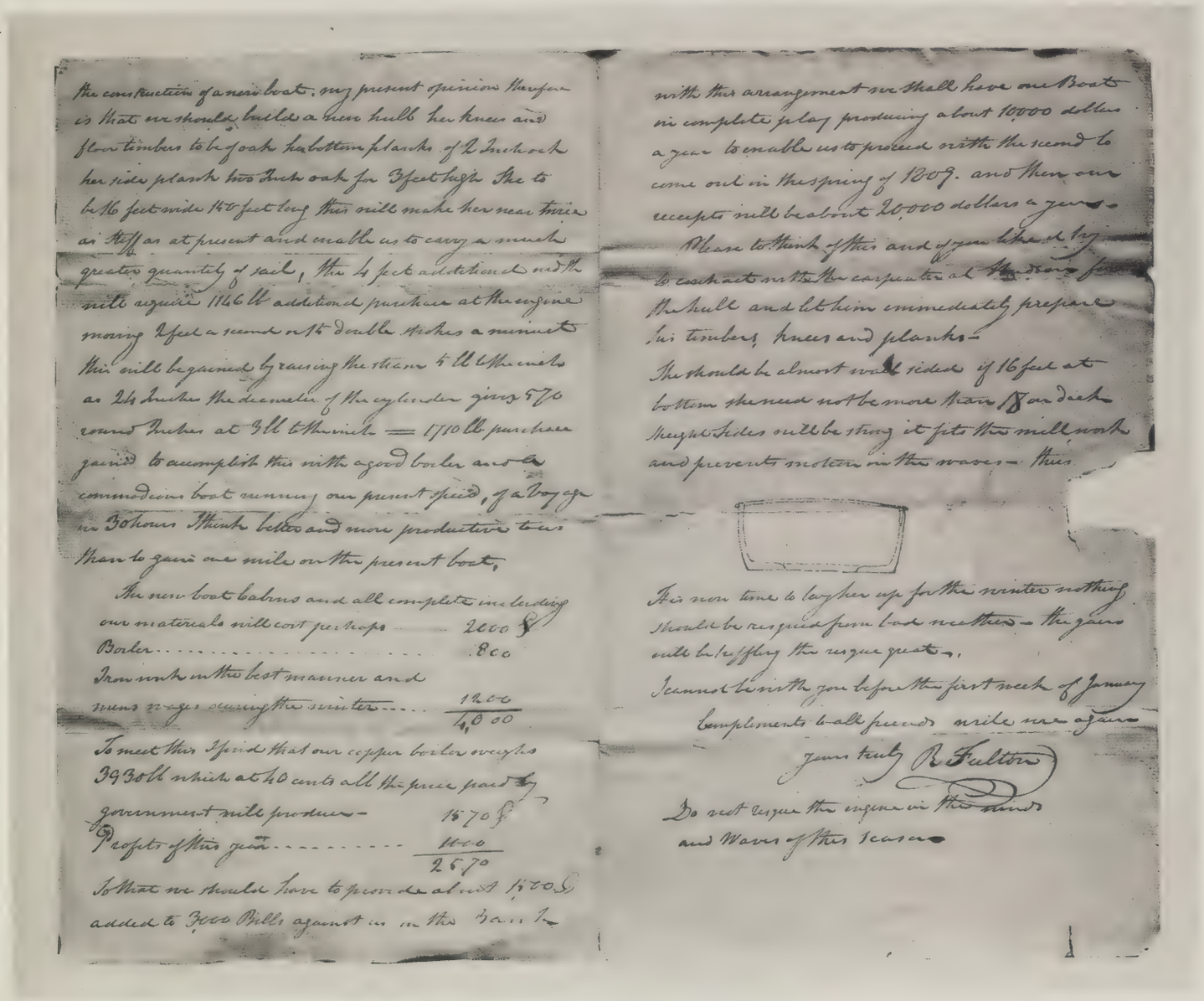
8 The common council approves a memorial to the legislature stating that the arsenal in the city (see Ja 18) is "far from being suitable for the purpose, as it is not sufficiently extensive to contain the military stores and implements which belong to them," and asking permission to grant the building to the "Trustees of the Free School" on condition that they educate the children in the almshouse. The board offers the state a corporation lot 210 ft. square, bounded by White, Elm, Sugar Loaf, and Collect Sts.,



Washington November the 20th 1807

Dear Sir I have received your letter of the 12th Inst. after all accidents and delays our boat has cleared 5 percent on the capital expended and as the people are not discouraged but continue to go in her at all risques, and even increase in numbers I think on the year that one which should be completed would produce us from 8 to 12000 dollars a year or perhaps more and that another boat which will cost 14,000 dollars will also produce us 10,000 dollars a year Therefore as this is the only method which I know of gaining 50 or 75 per cent I am on my part determined not to dispose of any portion of my interest on the North River but I will sell so much of my funds as will pay my part of rendering this boat complete and for establishing another so that one will depart from Albany and one from New York every other day and carry all the passengers. It is now necessary to consider how to put our first boat in a complete state for 8 or 10 years - and when I reflect that the present one is so weak that she must have additional knees and timbers, new side timbers deck beams and deck, new windows and cabins altered, that she perhaps must be sheathed, her boiler taken out and a new one put in her engals forged and her work strengthened with all this work the saving of the present hull is of little consequence particularly as many of her knees Bolts timbers and planks could not be put into

FIRST AND LAST PAGE OF LETTER FROM ROBERT FULTON TO CHANCELLOR LIVINGSTON DESCRIBING PLANS FOR REMODELLING THE "CLERMONT;" DATED NOV. 20, 1807. SEE PP. 1474–75.



The construction of a new boat, my present opinion therefore is that we should build a new hull her knees and floor timbers to be of oak her bottom planks of Live oak her side planks two thick oak for 3 feet high the to be 16 feet wide 110 feet long this will make her near twice as stiff as at present and enable us to carry a much greater quantity of sail, this 4 feet additional width will require 1866 lb additional purchase at the engine moving 2 feet a second or 14 double strokes a minute this will be gained by raising the steam 4 lb the inch as 24 inches the diameter of the cylinder gives 576 round inches at 3 lb to the inch = 1710 lb purchase gained to accomplish this with a good boiler and a commodious boat running our present speed, of a voyage in 30 hours I think better and more productive terms than to gain one mile on the present boat,

The new boat cabins and all complete including our materials will cost perhaps 2000 $
Boiler 800
Iron work in the best manner and
men wages during the winter 1200
4,000

To meet this I find that our copper boiler weighs 3930 lb which at 40 cents all the price paid by government will produce — 1570 $
Profits of this year 1100
2,670

So that we should have to provide about 1330 $ added to 3000 Bills against us in the Bank —

with this arrangement we shall have one Boat in complete play producing about 10,000 dollars a year to enable us to proceed with the second to come out in the spring of 1809. and then our receipts will be about 20,000 dollars a year —

Please to think of this and if you like it by
to contract with the carpenter at Hudson for
the hull and let him immediately prepare
his timbers, knees and planks —
The should be almost wall sided if 16 feet at
bottom the need not be more than 8 or deck
the wall sides will be strong it fits this mill work
and prevents motion in the waves — thus

It is now time to lay her up for the winter nothing
should be required from bad weather — the gears
will be left for the required —
I cannot be with you before the first week of January
Compliments to all friends write me again
yours truly R Fulton

Do not require the engine in the winds
and Waves of this season —

SECOND AND THIRD PAGE OF LETTER SHOWN ON PL. 62.

1808 Feb. 8 for the erection of a new arsenal, or the choice of two other lots between Elm and Collect Sts. The memorial is accompanied by a map (reproduced in the minutes) which shows the three lots. —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 752–54; *Assemb. Jour.*, 31st sess., 213–14. See Mr 19 and My 7.

" The common council refers to the committee of defence "A Plan for fortifying the Narrows," by William Bridges, city surveyor, which has been laid before the board.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 749.

11 In accordance with its report of Feb. 1 (*q. v.*), the Wallabout committee of the Tammany Society issues a circular relative to the projected interment of the remains of the Jersey Prison Ship victims. It says in part: "Various attempts have been made to accomplish this important and interesting object [see, *e. g.*, Ja 31, 1803, and D 10, 1804]. But individual exertions have hitherto proved incompetent; and the public sensibility, too much occupied by other considerations, has not as yet been sufficiently excited by the appeals that have been made to it. . . .

"The Society by which this Committee is appointed are encouraged to think . . . that their exertions to rescue from oblivion, and place on an imperishable basis, the memory of a large portion [Footnote says: "The number of American Prisoners who perished on board the Jersey Prison Ship is supposed to be about 11,500."] of those who perished in the revolutionary contest will meet with suitable countenance and support. . . .

"They have accordingly appointed this Committee, and invested them with powers to form a plan for the Interment of that portion of the Remains of our Countrymen now lying on the shores of Long Island. The Committee have procured from John Jackson, Esq. on whose farm they were deposited, and where they now lie, a Deed of a piece of ground, conspicuously and advantageously situated, being near the head of the Navy Yard, and which will not be affected by any regulations that may hereafter take place. He has already planted some trees of an appropriate description on the spot selected, and has given to the Society permission to inter the bones in such manner and with such solemnities as they may think proper. . . .

". . . the relatives and friends of those unfortunate persons, and also our fellow-citizens at large, are requested to forward immediately, either to Benjamin Romain, Esq. Grand Sachem of Tammany Society, John Jackson, Esq. or the Chairman of the Committee [Jacob Van Devoort], by mail, or other safe conveyance, such information as may be in their possession or knowledge of the Names, Places of Birth, Age, Rank and Families of those persons; together with such circumstances respecting each as may be interesting, and particularly such as relate to their situation and suffering on board the said ship. . . .

"A procession will take place composed of different Societies, Public Bodies, and the Citizens at large, and Military Honors will be paid on the occasion.—An Eulogium will be delivered to the assemblage by a suitable character, due notice of which will be given to the public." As "it is desirable that the monument contemplated to be erected, should exhibit a finished specimen of American taste and patriotism, and will consequently be expensive in its materials and workmanship," contributions are solicited to defray the cost which is estimated at about $10,000.—From original (which was enclosed in a letter to Pres. Jefferson) in Bixby Jefferson Collection. A printed copy of the letter was sent to the recorder on Feb. 24, and is now preserved in metal file No. 33, city clerk's record-room. It came before the common council on March 7 (*q.v.*).

12 "The American Academy of the Arts" is incorporated by act of the legislature.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1808), chap. 6. The society had been organized in 1802 (*q. v*, Je 30, O 27, and D 3) as the N. Y. Academy of Fine Arts.

15 A report is submitted by the street commissioner concerning "the Proprietors of ground required for Canal Street" (see F 1).

John Jay, Peter Jay Munro, and Dominick Lynch, who own all the ground "through which Canal Street will run on the East side of Broadway," offer to cede as much of their property as is needed for Canal St., as well as for Elm and Crosby Sts., on condition that they are released from all charge for opening Canal St. west of Broadway.

John Cameron owns a "two Story frame house and one lot of ground in Broadway at the corner of and upon the grounds required for Canal Street," the lot being 25 ft. on Broadway and 100 ft. along Canal St. For these premises he asks £8,500.

Thomas Duggan, for his plot bounded upon Broadway and running 100 ft. west, containing about 5,000 sq. ft., asks $2,000, and for two plots west, containing about 17,000 sq. ft., he asks $12,200 additional. Other owners of property west of Broadway were Walter Bowne, Trinity Church, heirs of Anthony Lispenard, etc. The report is ordered to lie for consideration.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 5–8. See also descrip. of Pl. 83-b, III: 561. See, further, Mr 7. Feb. 15

" The common council is informed that the "Labourers employed in taking Mud out of the Collect have, in the course of the last week, been totally discharged." The expenses for three weeks' work amounted to $576.55 besides the daily rations issued at the almshouse. On the same day, John Meghan is paid $54.24 for "carting earth to Collect St," and John Bingham is given $500 "to pay Carmen employed at the Collect."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 2, 11. See also *ibid.*, V: 40, 57.

19 "The First Troop of Flying Artillery, will meet To-morrow Evening, the 20th inst. at the Riding House in Magazine-street, at half past 3 o'clock P. M., mounted in Undress Uniform, with Caps and Sabres. Members, whose horses are not in Town, and cannot procure such, will attend on Foot."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, F 19, 1808.

22 De Witt Clinton is sworn in as mayor. He replaces Marinus Willett (see Mr 16, 1807).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 12. Clinton had been mayor from 1803 to 1807 (see O 29, 1803). He was succeeded by Jacob Radcliff in 1810 (*q. v.*, Mr 5).

" The common council approves a report of Street Commissioner Hunn which recommends that, before the grounds north of Canal St. between Broadway and Varick St. are regulated, profiles be made of the streets lately ceded by Trinity corporation north of Spring St., "otherwise errors may occur in fixing the lines for the course of the water, which it may be difficult afterwards to correct." Hunn adds that the "great extent of the low grounds, northwesterly of the dwelling late of Col. Burr [Richmond Hill], and which is intersected by Varick St., will make it necessary to be very particular with respect to the surveys in that vicinity, especially as it will be impracticable to convey the water the whole distance from the Bridge in Art Street, without the aid of a Subterraneous passage, or Canal," and advises that stones be placed, "designating the present as well as the intended heights." He also recommends that Clarkson St. be opened, as it will facilitate "the communication to the south side of Greenwich."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 18–20.

" By a vote of 11 to 5, the common council adopts a petition to the legislature stating that "various plans have been suggested at different times to furnish the said City with an abundant supply of water for the preservation of the public health and the prevention of fires. That in the adoption of proper measures to obtain this important object, it may be adviseable to obtain a transfer of the rights of the Manhattan Company in that respect.

"Your Memorialists therefore without considering themselves in the least compromitted [*sic*] to make the said purchase, and without intending to do so, unless the most favourable terms can be obtained, and unless the interests of the city shall require it, do hereby represent to the Legislature their desire that a Law, authorizing such transfer, may pass."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 22–24. The law was passed on March 25 (*q. v.*).

25 There is laid before the common council a report of "the implements, Small arms and Amunition for the defence of the State of New York." This includes warlike stores in hand and those required. It is referred to the committee of defence.—From the original list (MS.) in metal file No. 34, city clerk's record-room. See also *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 25.

" The common council resolves "that this Board, confiding in the solicitude of the Honourable the Legislature of this State to obtain sufficient protection for the port and city of New York, submit to their wisdom and discretion the propriety of making such cessions to the United States both of Soil and Jurisdiction as may be necessary to carry into effect this important object."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 25.

29 The road committee is authorised to cause as much earth to be removed from Art St. "between Broadway and the Bridge" (the bridge in Art St.—see F 22) as may be necessary to open the road to a width sufficient to allow two carriages to pass in safety.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 35.

" The street commissioner reports to the common council that

1808 Feb. 29 Trinity corporation is willing "to cede all the remainder of the ground required of them for Canal Street to the Corporation of New York upon the same conditions as has been proposed by Mr Jay and Mr Lynch: viz^t that they are not to be assessed for any ground further required for Canal Street, or for the removal of any buildings or obstruction therein."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 32. This was accepted on March 21.—*Ibid.*, V: 62. See D 14, 1809.

Mar. 3 The committee on the Collect Pond is authorised to adopt measures for the removal of mud from it.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 40. A week later, the attention of the "Dirt Committee" was called to the offensive black mud, "raised from the bottom of the Collect, by the pressure of the incumbent earth thrown into it to fill it up."—*Merc. Adv.*, Mr 10, 1808.

4 The Regents report to the legislature that the College of Physicians and Surgeons (see Mr 12, 1807) "has been duly organized, and professors and lecturers appointed, for teaching the various branches of medical education. . . .

"The Regents of the University being satisfied this institution is important to the welfare of the people of this state, respectfully recommend it to the patronage of the legislature."—*Assemb. Jour.*, 31st. sess., 186.

7 A "concourse of Labourers out of employment" assembles in the lobby of the city hall, and a committee from the body represents to the common council their distress and inability to support their families. The labourers are directed to meet the committee of ways and means (of the common council) at the almshouse on March 8. The board also appoints a committee "to confer with Captain Whyl-ley, Commandant at Fort Columbus, on the subject of employing as many labourers as possible on the public works at Governor's island."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 46. See Mr 14.

" The common council receives an application "from a Committee of Tammany Society, respecting the interment of the relics of American Seamen, who perished on board the Jersey Prison Ship, at the Wallabout during the revolutionary War, requesting the concurrence and co-operation of the Corporation." This is referred to a committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 42. The application was a copy of the circular letter of Feb. 11 (*q. v.*). For the committee's report, see Mr 28.

" The wooden drain on the west side of Broad St., which "has lain since the year 1790 when the pavement was taken up and altered from the old method of conveying the water through the centre of the Streets," is obstructed. The common council orders that it "be opened and repaired as far as it may be deemed, upon examination to require it; and if so rotten as to be irreparable, that a new drain be constructed of wood: but that if a majority of the proprietors, immediately interested, shall, in two weeks, signify their assent, that then, and in that case, the same shall be constructed and laid with brick."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 44–45. See also *ibid.*, V: 92–93.

" The collectors of the Second, Third, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Wards complain to the common council that it is very difficult to collect taxes in those wards, "owing to the entire stagnation of business, in consequence of the present situation of public affairs."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 42, 52–53.

" "A Memorial of Thomas Duggan and others, requesting that legal measures may be taken to remove the House of John McCammon, which encumbers Canal Street," is referred to a committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 42.

" William Bridges is removed from the office of city surveyor.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 46. For his reappointment, see April 10, 1809.

11 The state authorises the commissary of military stores to purchase one half acre of ground in New York City for the erection of the new powder magazine (see Ap 3, 1807, and Ja 26, 1808), and appropriates a further sum of $1,000 for the building.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1808), chap. 48.

14 Col. Hatch, of Boston, exhibits to the common council "a Model of a Floating Battery;" and it is referred to the committee of defence.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 58.

" Secretary of War Dearborn writes to Recorder Van Wyck that in accordance with Van Wyck's request he has given orders "to employ as great a number of labourers as can be conveniently employed to advantage at the different works in and about your city and harbor."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 58–59.

" A memorial of Archibald Gracie and others "praying the interposition of this Corporation to obtain from the Legislature a grant of part of the public ground attached to the government House for the purpose of extending Bridge Street from Whitehall Street to the Battery" is referred to a committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 50. See Mr. 21. Mar. 14

By act of the legislature, the Seventh Ward is divided into two parts, one of the parts to be hereafter designated as the Tenth Ward. The preamble states that the voting population of the Seventh Ward "greatly exceeds the number of electors of any of the other wards," and it has been "found impracticable to collect the votes . . . for representatives in the legislature of this state, or for members of the common council . . . within the periods for such purposes allowed by the law." The act further provides that in future elections the polls shall remain open "for the period of three days."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1808), chap. 49. See also *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 33, 35, 76. 18

The state having already been authorised by the legislature to deed to the United States certain parcels of land on Staten Island and Long Island for fortifications (*Laws of N. Y.*, 1807, chap. 51), the act is now extended to the lands covered by water, between Long and Staten Islands and below the south bounds of the city and county of New York; also to certain lands in the city and county of New York, and to lands covered by water therein; and the law authorises that Ellis or Oyster Island may be purchased or taken by law.—*Ibid.* (1808), chap. 51. "

On April 27, the sheriff of New York County published a notice that he was commanded by the court of chancery to inquire what loss would be sustained by the owners and tenants of Ellis or Oyster Island by taking this island for fortifications, and that he would execute the writ on May 14 next by taking possession.—*Public Adv.*, Ap 28, 1808. See also Gerard, *City Water Rights, Streets, and Real Estate*, 45. See My 16 and N 4.

The legislature passes an act empowering the governor to choose one of the three lots offered by the city for a new arsenal (see F 8), and appropriating $13,000 for the erection and equipment of the building.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1808), chap. 61. See also *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 76. 19

The common council adopts a memorial to the legislature asking that "no bill may be passed by which the insurance of Lottery Tickets shall receive the sanction of law."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 64. See also Mr 4, 1807. 21

The road committee gives orders for finishing the ends of the bridges on Manhattan Ave., near the powder house, and for reducing Inclenberg Hill on Boston Road.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 61. See also *ibid.*, V: 96. "

The committee on the petition for the extension of Bridge St. (see Mr 14) reports to the common council that "this arrangement will considerably improve the southern district of the city by adding to its beauty, convenience and health, and that as the Legislature are now about making a cession to the United States of the ground through which this Street must pass, a proper season presents to make the application." The committee urges, however, "that no considerations ought to interfere with the views or plans of the United States, and that the application for a reservation sufficient for this object should be made on condition only that a Sufficiency of ground will still remain for the United States, and that it will not interfere with the design or plan of the Chief Engineer." The report is referred to the counsel and attorney of the board with directions to prepare a draft of a memorial to the legislature.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 60–61. See Mr 28. "

The legislature authorises the president and directors of the Manhattan Co. to lease or sell their water-works to the city, and to retain their other rights and privileges for 30 years.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1808), chap. 88. See also *Com. Adv.*, Mr 22, 1808, and *L'Oracle*, Mr 30, 1808. The water-works, however, were not purchased by the city.—See Mr 28. 25

As Henry Remsen, Samuel M. Thomson, and others have represented that they and their associates "have become proprietors of the bridge built across Harlem river from Harlem to Morrissania, and of the lot of ground and dwelling-house adjoining thereto," the legislature incorporates them as "the Harlem bridge company."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1808), chap. 71. The bridge referred to was the Coles Bridge erected in 1796 (see Mr 24 and N 24, 1795). It was the first bridge built across the Harlem River at Third Ave. —L. M. R. K., III: 926. "

The senate and assembly pass the following joint resolution: "That the senators and representatives of this state, in the con- 26

1808 Mar. 26 gress of the United States, be requested to represent in the most earnest manner to the national government, the exposed situation of the port of New-York, and the urgent necessity, in the present menacing state of our exterior relations, of making and applying such appropriations of money as may be fully adequate to the protection of that important part of the state; and that they be further requested to represent the destitute condition of our seamen, the danger of their migrating to foreign countries for employment, and the imperious considerations of justice, humanity and policy which combine in favor of ameliorating the situation of that meritorious description of citizens, and of securing their services in defence of their country."—*Senate Jour.*, 31st sess., 207; *Assemb. Jour.*, 31st sess., 331.

28 The committee to which was referred the communication regarding the burial of the relics of the Jersey Prison Ship martyrs (see Mr 7) reports to the common council "That they have taken the subject of that communication into consideration and while it brings to their recollection an event which must awaken the sensibility of every American citizen, still it seems to have been reserved for the Tammany Society alone to have rescued from oblivion and place on an imperishable basis the memory of a large portion of our unfortunate but much lamented fellow citizens who perished defending the precious rights of our liberty and independence.

"Your Committee are therefore of an opinion that the interment of the bones of our unfortunate countrymen in the manner as proposed will be the means of transmitting to posterity an event which will be deeply engraved on the hearts of every American.

"Feeling on an occasion of this nature the importance of the communication [we] do highly approve of the laudable and patriotic measures adopted by Tammany Society, and do recommend that we give to an undertaking of this nature every encouragement that may be consistent with the duties of the Common Council." The board thereupon resolves that it does "highly approve of the patriotic measures taken by the Tammany Society or Columbian Order for interring the remains of the American Seamen, soldiers and Citizens who perished on board the Jersey Prison Ship during the revolutionary war with Great Britain, and that we will cheerfully cooperate with the said Society by all proper means in carrying the same into effect." A committee is appointed "for the purpose of conferring with the Tammany Society and forming general arrangements."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 70–71. See My 16.

" In accordance with the report of March 21 (*q. v.*), the common council adopts a petition to the legislature asking for a grant of land to enable it to continue Bridge St. "through the ground adjacent to the . . . Government House to the Battery." A draft of a bill for this purpose is also approved.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 71–72. The desired law was passed on April 8 (*q. v.*).

" De Witt Clinton writes to Henry Remsen, president of the Manhattan Co.: "I do not think it would be prudent to purchase real property in N York at present. I am inclined to believe that our foreign relations will render all property in that place insecure."—From original in N. Y. P. L.

" The street commissioner reports to the common council "that the walks in every part of the city have become so much broken, and in many places so dangerous to passengers, that very repeated applications are made to him to cause them to be repaired which he is unable to do, but in a very limited manner, as he has no person under him at present to perform that duty." Two men are transferred from the city inspector's to the street commissioner's department to perform the duties mentioned.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 73-74.

Apr. — For an account of conditions in New York at this time, due to the embargo, see Lambert's description under Nov. 24, 1807.

1 An act is passed by the legislature changing the name of "The Society for establishing a Free School in the City of New York" (see F 19, 1805) to the "Free School Society of New York."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1808), chap. 99.

4 Street Commissioner Hunn reports to the common council "that a very good Well has lately been discovered in Barley Street near Broadway in a dangerous situation which has been covered up some time in consequence of its being on the line of the Street and that an old building covers the north side of the wall of the Well, to which it answers as part of the foundation.

"That There are no Wells within a reasonable distance of this place, and it would be much to the convenience of the neighbourhood if it was made useful: in order to do which it will be only necessary for the Superintendant of repairs to lead it to the Curb in the usual way." The board thereupon directs the superintendent to "open said Well and fix a Pump."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 83–84. Apr. 4

Dr. Hosack presents a memorial to the legislature asking it to purchase his botanic garden and to give him in payment some of the public lands. This is referred to a committee.—*Assemb. Jour.*, 31st sess., 393. On April 7, the committee reported that it was too late in the session to give the matter "that deliberate attention which its importance justly merits," and recommended that Dr. Hosack resubmit his petition next session.—*Ibid.*, 31st sess., 414. See Mr 1, 1809. 5

The state appropriates $100,000 "to aid and expedite the defence of the city and port of New-York."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1808), chap. 131. 6

The corner-stone of the vault which is to contain the relics of the American prisoners who perished on board the Jersey prison-ship (see F 11) is laid on this day. A procession, consisting of U. S. marines, private citizens, committees of different societies, the Tammany Grand Sachem, "the Father of the Council," the orator of the day, the Wallabout committee, and a detachment of artillery, march from the old ferry at Brooklyn to the ground chosen. The stone bears the following inscription: "In the name of the spirits of the departed free—Sacred to the memory of that portion of American Seamen, Soldiers, and Citizens who perished on board the Prison Ships of the British at the Wallabout during the revolution. "

"This is the corner stone of the vault erected by the Tammany Society or Columbian Order, which is to contain their remains. The ground for which was bestowed by John Jackson—Nassau Island, Season of blossoms. Year of the discovery the 316th of the institution the 19th, and of American Independence the 32d." An oration is delivered by Joseph D. Fay.—*Am. Cit.*, Ap 5 and 12, 1808. See also *Account of the Interment of 11,500 Am. Seamen, Soldiers and Citizens, who fell victims of the cruelties of the British, on board their Prison Ships at the Wallabout during the Am. Rev.*, etc. (1808), 49–60, where the date is erroneously given as April 13. "

Pope Pius VII creates a Suffragan See at New York. This new diocese comprised the state of New York and the eastern part of New Jersey.—Farley, *Hist. of St. Patrick's Cathedral*, 49. See also *Catholic Encycl.*, XI: 21 *et seq.* 8

The legislature grants to the common council "so much of the public ground adjacent to the government house in the city of New-York, as shall be necessary to open and extend Bridge-street in continuation from its present limits to the battery," provided the extension of the street does not interfere with the plans of the federal government for defensive preparations.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1808), chap. 168. See Mr 14, 21 and 28, and My 2. "

"This afternoon at 4 o'clock will be launched from the Ship Yards at Hoboken, a beautiful Steam Boat, built by Mr John Floyd for Col. John Stevens. . . . Boats will be in readiness to convey passengers across from the Hoboken Ferry-House, No. 76 Vesey street. . . ."—*Am. Cit.*, Ap 9, 1808. 9

The legislature passes "An Act for the further Encouragement of Steam-Boats, on the Waters of this State," which extends the Fulton & Livingston monopoly of steam navigation on the Hudson five years for every additional boat they shall establish, provided the whole term of their privileges shall not exceed 30 years.—*Laws of N. Y.*, 1808, chap. 225. 11

The legislature authorises the comptroller to reserve the upper room of the government house for the use of the American Academy of Arts (see F 12).—*Laws of N. Y.* (1808), chap. 240 (§ 44). The apartments of the Academy in the government house were opened to visitors on Jan. 10, 1810 (*q. v.*) "

The legislature authorises the surveyor-general to sell $1,000 worth of state lands two years after the passage of this act, and to appropriate the money "towards the interment at the Wallabout on Long Island, of the relics of those American citizens, who perished in the Jersey prison ship during the revolutionary war, and towards the erection of a suitable monument, commemorating their merits and sufferings in the cause of their country."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1808), chap. 223. "

The common council orders a public stocks put up in the bridewell yard.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 94. "

A petition of Lois Keefe, "present keeper of the Flagstaff at "

1808 Apr. 11 the Battery," is presented to the common council, asking that she be "continued in her station, and offering, if required, an annual rent of $200 for the privilege." The petition is referred to the finance committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 87. See also *ibid.*, IV: 675; V: 77. On May 16, the common council granted the request, on condition that she pay $225 per annum, quarterly, for one year from May 1.—*Ibid.*, V: 127. See Ag 8.

" Under the heading "Removal" (meaning his removal from his "London Hotel," which, in 1807, he renamed the "Washington Hotel"—see Ja 29, 1806; Jl 3, 1807), Robt. Dyde announces "that he will in a short time open for Public entertainment," under the name of "Mount Vernon Hotel," the "noble, spacious elegant and healthy situated House on the Banks of the East River, near the 5 mile stone, on the Harlem Road, built by Col. Smith, and now the residence of Mr. Robertson."—*Am. Cit.*, Ap 11, 1808.

On June 27, Dyde advertised that the house was opened for guests. He made a feature of dinner parties. "Not exceeding three hundred, can be accommodated." "Gentlemen who wish to Board out of the city during the summer will find this a most delightful situation; there is fine fishing, shooting, salt water bathing, excellent stabling, and grass for their horses.

"The distance by water is not more than four miles. The docks are opposite the centre of Blackwell's island; boats can be easily procured at Fly-market, or New Ferry stairs. . . . Mr. Dyde is determined . . . to make use of no extortion, he earnestly entreats the public to give him encouragement . . .

"A quantity of fine Green Turtle of all sizes constantly on hand, fatting in a Crawl made for that purpose in the East River . . . Turtle Soup, every day during the season.

"Gentlemen arriving at this port for the benefit of their health are invited to a view of this beautiful situation."—*Pub. Adv.*, Je 27; *Am. Cit.*, Je 28, 1808. See, further, S 13.

14 Trinity vestry orders "that a proper Deed be executed, ceding the Portion of Canal Street" belonging to Trinity to the city, on condition that the church will not be assessed for any further ground needed for the street, or for the removal of any buildings or obstructions therein.—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*).

17 The Northwest Reformed Dutch Church on Sugar Loaf (Franklin) St. near West Broadway is dedicated.—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Ap 13, 1808. It remained there until 1854, when the congregation removed to 23d St. between 6th and 7th Aves.—Corwin's *Manual*, 1004. On May 23, 1870, the corner-stone of a new church was laid at the north-east corner of Madison Ave. and 57th St. This church was dedicated on Oct. 22, 1871.—*Exercises at Laying of Corner-Stone*, 1870; *Program of Dedication*, 1871. See also L. M. R. K., III: 936.

18 The common council orders a schoolmaster appointed for the almshouse.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 99. No record of such appointment has been found, and no payments to an almshouse schoolmaster appear in the minutes. The arrangements made by the city with the Free School Society (see Ja 18, F 8, Ag 8, 1808, and D 11, 1809) probably obviated the necessity of the appointment. Interest in the spiritual needs of the inmates of the almshouse is manifest at this same time. Rev. John Stanford, a clergyman of the Baptist persuasion who never presided over a parish in the city, preaches for the first time at the almshouse by invitation.—Sommers, *Memoir of John Stanford* (1835), 111. In June, 1813 (*q.v.*), he became chaplain of the city's humane and charitable institutions, and for nearly two decades thereafter served those institutions most advantageously.

" The common council orders the comptroller to "prepare a grant to the State of New York of the soil under water in front of the ground belonging to the State Prison."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 99.

20 "Mr. [Edward] Savage, proprietor of the Museum, we understand, is fitting up at a considerable expence the large building at the corner of Warren-street and Broadway, originally built for a Military Academy; where he intends to exhibit Philosophical, Astronomical, and Optical Experiments. It is probable he will remove the Museum to the same building. . . ."—*Merc. Adv.*, Ap 20, 1808. The building was named the "Lyceum."—*Ibid.*, My 14 and 19, 1808. See also My 26.

25 Fulton's steamboat (see N 20, 1807) leaves New York for Albany. "Since the last season, this boat has been lengthened 20 feet, her machinery renewed, and strengthened and her accommodations made not only elegant, but extremely comfortable. . . . this boat as she now stands, has cost the proprietors 80,000 dollars."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Ap 26, 1808. (Society Lib.) Richard Varick De Witt, in 1858, thus described the altered vessel: Apr. 25

"The old *North River*, as it was familiarly called, was an enlargement and reconstruction of the Clermont, the experimental vessel first built by Mr. Fulton.

"The hull must have been about 150 feet long and 18 wide and about 8 feet deep from the bow for 126 feet. Thence for 24 feet the stern was elevated above the main deck about three feet forming a quarter deck which covered the Ladies Cabin and the lobby between that cabin and the main or dining cabin. The descent into this lobby was by 3 or 4 steps in the centre of the vessel. The starboard corner of the lobby formed the captain's office, the larboard corner the passage into the dining cabin. In front of the Engine Room which occupied the waist of the Vessel, was a small front cabin, and between that and the bow a forecastle for the crew. The engine occupied the centre of the room leaving space on one side for a kitchen and on the other for a pantry and bar.

"The boat was rigged with a small mast passing up through the quarter deck carrying a boom and gaff main sail and a larger mast and top mast forward of the engine, carrying a fore-guard and square sail, over which was set a flying top sail. On a fire stay extending to a short bow-sprit, was a jib, and studding sails were at times carried from the yard, having booms projecting from the gunwale of the boat. The foremast was fitted between upright standards which rose from the keel to 6 feet above the deck, and the mast was pivoted between them so as to be lowered down upon the bowsprit during head winds.

"A pair of yawls, for the landing of passengers were hung on iron cranes on each side of the main deck aft, and the space where the wheel guards finish aft into the hull were shaped into steps, to facilitate the passage into and from the boats when in the water.

"The boiler was between the engine and main cabin, its top being covered with a slightly elevated deck. [Machinery described.]

"The steering was done by a wheel placed between the gallows frame and the smoke pipe . . .

"In the *Clermont* the fly wheels were hung outside of the hull and just in front of the water wheels . . ."—Sutcliffe, *Robert Fulton and the 'Clermont,'* 342–45, citing original in N. Y. H. S. See also *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 2, 1808.

" The mayor lays before the common council a communication from a M. Du Buc de Marentille "on the subject of protecting this harbour on principles entirely new, and which are applicable to the defence of any other port or harbour, for the disclosure of which he demands a compensation of $60,000 in case his plan should be adopted, otherwise no consideration to be paid." This is referred to the committee of defence.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 102. See also *Man. Com. Coun.* (1860), 589. For the committee's report, see My 16.

" A committee of the common council reports that, from Jan. 15 to April 16, the sum of $5,701 has been expended for improvements at the Collect.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 94, 103. See Je 6.

" Because of the "want of a sufficient Basin at the Corporation Dock, on the Hudson river," the common council orders that a pier be sunk from Richard Varick's wharf opposite Partition St., 236 feet into the river, "which, with an L. running northerly, as portrayed on the Map herewith presented, will make a spacious and desireable accommodation for Vessels using the trade of the Hudson."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 104–5.

" John Trumbull writes to Mayor Clinton that he "has finished and placed in the room formerly the Library in the [old] City hall, the pictures which He was directed to paint, of Governor Lewis, & Governor Tomkins [*sic*], (whole lengths at $500 each), & Gov. Stuyvesant and the late Mayor, (heads at $100 each) amounting to $1200.—of which Sum He rec^{d} on account in January last [see Ja 18] $600." He asks that the balance of $600 "be paid to him at this time."—From the original letter in metal file No. 33, city clerk's record-room. A warrant for $600 is accordingly issued.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 102. The portraits are now in the present city hall.—*Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City*, 6–8.

" The city establishes a public pound adjoining the corner of the Bowery and Gerard St., near the two-mile stone, which is enclosed by a fence.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 102–3.

1808 Apr. 27 A "Map Of the Ground and Improvements belonging to the State of New York on the South of the Government House Between Whitehall and State Streets" is made by John S. Hunn, street commissioner, and Amos Corning, city surveyor. It is reproduced as A. Pl. 3-a, Vol. III.

May 1 According to a published notice of April 26, Jas. Bryden takes possession of the Tontine Coffee House, which, his notice says, "shall be conducted on the European plan. . . . As soon as the House is put in complete repair for the reception of travellers, due notice will be given." His notice further states: "A regular daily list of all vessels, Entrances and Clearances: and a book will be kept for marine intelligence—boxes will be erected for the reception of letters, and due notice given eight or ten days, of all vessels sailing from the port, by whom owned, where bound, and what captain. Also, all the Commercial Papers in the Union will be taken and regularly filed; Lloyd's List, Bell's Weekly Messenger, Cobbett's Monthly Register is wrote for, exclusive of all the London papers, which he expects by the different packets for this port. In a short time he expects to form a correspondence with the different sea ports for marine intelligence—that neither pains nor expence shall be spared to make it one of the first Houses, for intelligence in the Union, by the Public's most obedient humble servant, James Bryden."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Ap 26, 1808; *Aurora* (Phila.), Ag 12, 1808. For his correspondence, preceding his occupancy, with the chairman of the committee managing the affairs of the Coffee House, see the volume (MS.) lettered *N. Y. Tontine Coffee House* (1789–1823), in the N. Y. H. S. On May 21, he announced his intention of opening the Coffee Room on May 23.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, My 21, 1808 (see *ibid.*, Ap 28, 1809; Ap 30, 1810); *L'Oracle*, My 23, 1808. Regarding the renewals of his lease, see the manuscript volume above cited. From the lease of Jan. 31, 1809, it appears that his rental was $2,800 a year; that "the large Room commonly called the Coffee Room" should be kept "for the use of the merchants and others;" that two certain rooms on the same floor should be used as insurance offices; that "the Long Room above stairs shall not be used for the purposes of Concerts or Balls." An "Observatory erected by Mr Bryden on the top of the House" shall be considered the property of the proprietors.—*Depeyster Papers (MS.)*, I: 47, in N. Y. H. S. See further, Ap 2, 1811.

2 Commissioners, appointed by the legislature to cede ground to the U. S. for fortifications, consent to convey to the common council a plot of ground in the rear of the government house, 48 ft. 8 in. broad, and running from Whitehall to State St., for the purpose of continuing Bridge St. to the Battery, and the board resolves that the street be so extended.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 111, 115. See Je 26, 1809.

" In order to extend Hamilton Square to Albany Ave. the common council agrees to purchase for $2,000 the lot owned by Philip Brasher and James Fairlie at the west end of Hamilton Square between Manhattan and Albany Aves.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 110.

" The street commissioner is directed to open Greenwich St. "as lately ceded by the Corporation of Trinity Church to this Board."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 113. See N 7.

6 The common council conveys to the U. S. the North Battery at the foot of Hubert St., "so long as the same should be used and applied to the defence and safety of the port of New York, and no longer."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 661–62. For the conveyance back to the city, see Mr 28 and Ap 23, 1831.

7 Gov. Tompkins writes to Mayor Clinton that, having inspected the lots offered by the city for an arsenal (see F 8 and Mr 19), he is "fearful that they will not be convenient for the purpose . . . unless the part now covered with water be filled up according to the regulation of Collect Street." He adds: "If to the lot bounded by Elm Street, Sugar Loaf Street and White Street, could be added the strip or piece of ground belonging to the Corporation in the block on the North easterly side of White Street, so that upon the Westerly part of the one the Arsenal might be erected, and the Westerly part of the other might be appropriated for an Arsenal Yard, and if both could be filled up to the permanent regulation of Collect Street, I presume the object of the Legislature may be accomplished." The common council, on May 9, decided to cede all the land requested.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 114–15. The modern boundaries of the block are Centre, Lafayette, Franklin, and White Sts.—L. M. R. K., III: 923. The corner-stone of the arsenal was laid on June 16 (*q.v.*).

May 9 In a petition to the common council, several inhabitants of Harlem state that the board "agreed and laid out a Road in the year 1806 from Hearlem Cove on the Hudson river, now Called Manhattenville to the Boston Post Road through Hearlem," and that, "in Consequence of the New Bridge now building from Hearlem to Millers or Great Barn Island in the East river," the petitioners cannot be supplied with fuel, etc. without great expense. As "the Proprietors of the ground through which this road is to run are willing to have it opened and cede the ground to the Corporation," they ask that the road be opened "from Kingsbridge road to Hearlem" and be made "passable."—From original petition (MS.) in metal file No. 33, city clerk's record-room. It is referred to the road committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 116. On May 16, the petitioners were given leave to withdraw the petition, because the common council cannot interfere with arrangements now under the authority of the commissioners for laying out roads beyond North St. (see Ap 3, 1807).—*Ibid.*, V: 127.

12 Gov. Tompkins, in a letter to Secretary of War Dearborn, says: "The fund appropriated for aiding in defence of the City and port of New York [see Ap 6] will be cheerfully expended in measures supplementary to those already commenced by the United States. . . .

"Supposing that the next position to which General Government will proceed after the works already commenced are completed, will be the narrows at and between Signal Hill and Hendrick's reef, I have addressed to Colonel Williams a letter on that subject which he will probably communicate to you. Should the commencement of any particular plan of operations at that place be contemplated by the General Government, or should a plan now be proposed which it would be acceptable to them to carry on after the State appropriation is exhausted thereon, I feel confident that in addition to the One hundred Thousand Dollars the citizens in the vicinity will render voluntary services of considerable value."—Hastings, *Pub. Papers of Daniel D. Tompkins*, II: 77–78.

13 "The fortifications at Governor's Island progress very rapidly. Between 4 and 500 men are kept constantly employed on the works. The genius of Col. Williams, united with the superior mechanical abilities of Messrs Hillard and Soyder, has rendered this fortification, in point of strength and elegance, equal to any perhaps in the world. They are at present employed in the erection of a circular tower, which, from its situation, will be of great advantage, in case of attack, being placed on a point of the Island, from whence it can command the Narrows, and in fact, the whole of the Channel. It will be completed in about three months. At Bedlow's Island, also, they have commenced the erection of a Star, which will be of great service, and the chains are forgeing, which is to be affixed to the blocks to be sunk in the Channel. When the works are all completed, the general complaint that our harbour is defenceless, will, we hope, cease, as whatever nature and art can furnish will be applied; it will be placed in a posture of defence superior to any in the United States."—*Columbian Centinel*, My 18, 1808.

16 Gov. Tompkins informs Secretary of War Dearborn that a sheriff and jury have fixed the value of Ellis Island (see Mr 18) at $10,000.—Hastings, *Pub. Papers of Daniel D. Tompkins*, II: 85–86.

" The committee on the communication of M. Du Buc de Marentille (see Ap 25) makes the following report: "That they have had an interview with Monsr Du Buc, and from a long conference with him are of opinion, that he is a man of education, talents and military experience: That he professes to have discovered means of defence which are not in use, and are at present unknown to any person but himself and one confidential friend, to whom he has imparted his discovery, and which, if adopted, would render this harbour completely secure against naval attack. That in addition to the advantage of affording complete security to the city, which his plan possesses over all other plans of defence which have been proposed, there would be an immense saving both of time and money; insomuch that the defence and security of the city may be rendered complete and effectual by the 1st day of November next: and the expense attending the same would not amount to one fourth part of the sum which would be required to complete either of the systems contemplated by the Corporation.

"He further proposes to make a full disclosure of his plan and means of defence to the Corporation allowing them fourteen days

1808 May 16 for considering and examining the same, and then to decide, whether they approve of any of the said means and determine to make use of it, or them, in any form or modification whatever, in which case he is to receive the sum of Sixty Thousand Dollars.

"Although the Committee are unable to form any precise opinion on the merits of a plan, the particulars of which have not been made known to them, yet they are impressed with a belief that the disclosure of the means contemplated by Mr Du Buc for the defence of this and other harbours of the United States, might be a public benefit, and perhaps of essential importance to the defence and security of this City, in case of War with any maritime nation. They do not however feel themselves authorized to advise the assumption by this Board, of so high responsibility as the payment of the sum in question, without indemnification from the Government of the United States, to whom it of right belongs, to direct and manage all measures relative to the public defence." The committee recommends and the common council adopts a resolution requesting Mayor Clinton to inform the federal government of the proposals and to express the city's willingness to enter into arrangements with Du Buc providing the United States will defray any expenses which may occur.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 125–26.

" The committee appointed on March 28 (*q.v.*) reports "That Wednesday the 25th inst [*q.v.*] have been selected for the purpose of depositing the remains of our unfortunate Countrymen, who perished on board the Jersey prison ship during the revolutionary war with Great Britain, in the Vault lately built for that purpose near the Wallabout, by that Society [Tammany]." Upon the recommendation of the committee it is resolved that "the Bells in this City be tolled on Wednesday the 25th inst. from 12 till two o'clock P. M.," and that "the Comptroller furnish as much powder as will be necessary for the military on that day."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 129–30. See My 23.

" An ordinance passes to pave Robinson St. between Church St. and the college yard, which has never been paved or properly dug out, and which has been built upon throughout, fenced in, and occupied for a cow yard and hog sty. On June 27, John Delamater and others remonstrated against the improvement, stating that the piece of ground situate in Chapel St. between Barclay and Murray Sts. was not a part of Robinson St., but was the property of the corporation of Columbia College.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 131, 180.

" The committee of ways and means reports that it expended $14,228.83½ "for relieving the wants of indigent and necessitous citizens in the course of the last winter."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 123, 124.

17 One "Mrs. Carney" opens a "Punch & Tea House," having the sign of the "Free Mason's Arms." It is "adjoining the premises of Peter Stuyvesant, Esq."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, My 17, 1808.

19 In a petition to the building committee for an increase in wages, the stone-cutters at work on the city hall say "that their wages have been formerly 10s. per day during the winter, and 12s. per day during the summer; but that during the last winter, their wages were reduced to 8s. per day." Owing to "the pressure and difficulty of the times," they "cheerfully submitted to this reduction of their wages; but as they do not apprehend that the same causes now exist, they are of opinion that they ought to be raised to their former standard." They now receive 9s. per day, "though the price of provisions is now fully as high as they were, about this time, last year." They plead the insufficiency of this sum to support their families. Masons employed by the committee "have now 10s. per day," although "the wages of Stone Cutters were formerly higher than the wages of the Masons." The wages "allowed to Stone cutters in the different shops in this city are now 12s. per day."—From the original petition (MS.), in metal file No. 27, city clerk's record-room.

20 Secretary of War Dearborn writes to De Witt Clinton: "Mr Du Buc [see Ap 25 and My 16] has made communication to the President of the United States and to this department relative to a system of defence: &c[a] The conditions on which Mr Du Buc proposed divulging his secret system of defense which were as well as I am able to recollect that he was to receive $50,000. with such additional sum as Congress might afterwards be pleased to grant; being of so unusual and extraordinary a nature, as to bar any further correspondence with him on the subject.

"If Mr Du Buc will state explicitly what his system of defence is, it can then be judged of, and if not approved, or if not considered of so much importance as to entitle him to such a sum as he may ultimately demand, I will agree on the part of the goverment of the United States, that no use shall be made of his proposed system or any communication relative thereto made public without his consent. The president of the United States could not consider himself authorized to enter into any agreement that would or might involve a payment of fifty or sixty thousand dollars, without being specially authorized by Congress." When this was read in common council on May 23, it was referred to the committee of defence.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 133–34. May 20

Upon the recommendation of the committee appointed to confer with the Tammany Society (see Mr 28 and My 16), the common council passes the following resolutions: "Resolved that this Board do recommend that the citizens do observe the same day [May 25, *q.v.*] in as respectful a manner as may be, consistent with their avocations, and that as far as may be convenient, they do unite in setting the same apart, to the commemoration of our brave but unfortunate countrymen, who perished on board of the British prison ships during the revolutionary war, and the interment of their remains. 23

"Resolved that it be recommended that the different Church bells and the bells on board the Ships in the harbour, be tolled seventeen minutes to commence at Sunrise on said day and also during the procession.

"Resolved that it be recommended that the colors of the different vessels in the port be hoisted, halfmast, during the said day.

"Resolved that this Board will attend the procession which is to take place on the said day.

"Resolved that the lessee of the public wharves and Slips and the Ferry Masters be and are hereby requested to cause all boats and vessels of every description, except ferry boats, to be removed from the Slips at the end of the Flymarket and Catherine Market." The committee is directed to "provide suitable accommodations for the passage of the Members of this Board to Brooklyne, on the day of the procession."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 137.

" Eight revolutionary soldiers arrive in New York from Connecticut "for the purpose of attending the interment of the remains of the martyrs at the Wallabout. They had themselves suffered the loathsome imprisonment and are among the surviving few who escaped the horrors of the British hulks."—*Pub. Adv.*, My 24, 1808. See My 24.

" David Joslin, "acting as Marshal for the preservation of the public peace on the Battery," addresses a memorial to the common council, "setting forth that many persons were in the practice of turning Cows upon the Battery, and dusting Carpets and drying clothes thereon, to the great annoyance of the public convenience;" whereupon it is resolved "that the persons entrusted with the care and keeping of the Park and Battery take proper measures to prevent Cows and other Animals from being in the same: and also that they prevent the spreading of clothes and dusting of Carpets therein, and that they immediately remove from those grounds any persons or Animals, intruding contrary thereto; and generally that they immediately remove any objects or persons which injure said grounds or are offensive to public order and decency therein."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 135. Joslin's original memorial is in metal file No. 17, city clerk's record-room.

" The common council directs the street commissioner to open "a Street Sixty feet in width parallel to and one hundred and seventy feet south of Spring Street, from Varick Street to Sullivan Street, through the grounds belonging to the Corporation of Trinity Church and the grounds belonging to Anthony Bowrowson."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 139–40. See D 19.

" The common council allows John J. Schuyler "to establish a Butchers stand at Greenwich in the vicinity of the State Prison."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 136.

24 Arrangements for the "Grand and Solemn Funeral Procession, which is to take place on Wednesday the 25th instant, at the interment of the remains of Eleven Thousand Five Hundred American Seamen, Soldiers and Citizens, who suffered martyrdom on board the Jersey and other British Prison-Ships, in the harbour of New-York, during the American Revolution," are published. The programme includes the following:

"1st. At break of day, a morning gun to be fired from the Battery—the Park—Fort Columbus—the flotilla—and at the

1808 May 24 Wallabout. The Revellie will be beat at all the military posts, and every preparation necessary to carry the grand design into complete effect, will commence, under the direction and superintendence of proper officers previously appointed.

"2d. At sunrise, the flags of all nations to be hoisted half mast, (except the British) on all public places, all military posts, all ships and other vessels, public and private, and wherever they can be displayed. Thirteen minute guns will be fired from each of the posts, &c. &c. during which time all the bells in the city and on board the ships, will join in solemn toll for seventeen minutes.

"At eight o'clock, the citizens, the military and public bodies of all descriptions and orders, will assemble in the Park and its vicinity, in the following order, (the military under the sole direction of Gens. Morton and Steddiford) the citizens and societies, under the controul and direction of Garret Sickles, the Grand Marshal of the day, and 12 sub. do. all distinguished by blue sashes and feathers, except the Grand Marshal, whose sash will be blue relieved with crimson and black." In the procession are to march a trumpeter, heralds, cavalry, artillery, bands of music, Cincinnati, clergy, Wallabout committee, Tammany Society with 13 coffins containing the bones, sailors, civil officers of Brooklyn, Kings County, and New York City, the governor, lieutenant-governor, members of congress and of the state legislature, diplomatic representatives, the Mechanic Society, "Ship-writes," the Hibernian Provident Society, coopers, masons, tailors, hatters, Supreme Concord Society, Freemasons, and the Grand Lodge of the state. These are to be accompanied by banners and floats. The line of march, it is said, will be "From the Park down Broadway to Beaver-street—down Beaver-street to Broad-street—up Broad-street to Wall-street—down Wall-street to Pearl-street—and up Pearl-street to the place of embarkation."—*Am. Cit.*, My 24, 1808. See My 25.

Regarding the probable origin of the exaggerated report that 11,500 men perished on the "Jersey," see Ap 25, 1783. See also Dandridge, *Am. Prisoners of the Rev.*, 46, 90, 243, 247–48, 273, 324; Banks, *David Sproat and Naval Prisoners in the War of the Rev.* (1909); and *Man. Com. Coun.* (1851), 417–18.

25 Because of unfavourable weather the burial of the prison ship martyrs is postponed until May 26 (*q. v.*)—*Pub. Adv.*, My 25, 1808; *L'Oracle*, My 26, 1808.

26 The remains of the prison ship martyrs are interred at the Wallabout "with a grandeur superior to any thing witnessed in this city since the national rejoicings on the adoption of the federal constitution." One of the newspapers says: "The day was one of devotion. Business was suspended.—The Procession, formed at the Park, agreeably to arrangements previously published [see My 24], moved through the streets to the places of embarkation. The concourse of spectators in the streets, the houses and upon the house tops, was immense. It seemed as if every man, woman and child in the city, was anxious to view this scene of national piety. The wharves and places of embarkation were so thronged as seemingly to menace personal safety, and yet in the passage to and from Brooklyn of many thousand persons, no accident happened—so admirably were the arrangements made and executed. At Brooklyn, twenty Ladies dressed in white with black crape vails joined the procession and added interest to the scene. Arrived at the tomb, the Rev. Mr. Williston delivered an appropriate Prayer in a strain of unusual eloquence. He was followed by Dr. De Witt, the Orator of the day, in an address finely composed and delivered amid the enthusiastic plaudits of the surrounding spectators. When the sepulchral rites were performed, the procession returned to the Park in this city, where it was dismissed."—*Am. Cit.*, My 28, 1808. See also *Pub. Adv.*, My 27 and 28, 1808; *An Account of the Interment of the Remains of* 11,500 *American Seamen, Soldiers and Citizens, who fell victims to the cruelties of the British on board their prison ships at the Wallabout, during the Am. Rev.* (1808). About 20 hogsheads of bones had been collected to be interred in the vault.—*Ibid.* See Ja 9, 1823.

" A "curious exhibition of natural and pleasing Philosophy, Deception and Moralities" is to be held this evening at the "Lyceum, Corner of Broadway and Warren-street" (see Ap 20). The performance will conclude with "the celebrated Spectreology," and the Jersey Prison Ship, the martyrs' monument, and the British evacuation of New York will be shown.—*Am. Cit.*, My 26, 1808. The building on Broadway and Warren St. was at this period also called the "Warren street Theatre" and the "Lyceum Theatre."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Jl 19, 1808; *L'Oracle*, Jl 30, 1808. See also Ja 16, 1809. May 26

As the "dispersed situation of the property belonging to the Corporation, and the very imperfect information . . . of the sites and boundaries thereof, have caused frequent inconveniences," the common council authorises the street commissioner and the comptroller "to procure suitable registers or Field books wherein to insert Maps and descriptions of all the lands, plots of ground Wharves, Docks and Slips and Ferries belonging to the Corporation, whether under lease or otherwise, designating their boundaries and such other circumstances attending them, as may give a full view of all the Corporate estate." The street commissioner is empowered also "to procure a Map and description of all the property bounded by water within the jurisdiction of this Board, South of the line of the Commissioners designating such parts as are now occupied by docks or wharves, and for which no grant has been obtained."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 149–50. 30

A committee of the common council sells to the governor lots 102 and 103, of the Common Lands, bounded on Manhattan Ave., to be used by the state for a powder-magazine.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 144; see also Goerck's Map of the Common Lands, 1796, in real estate bureau of the comptroller's office, and another in the bureau of topography, borough president's office. See Jl 25. "

"An application of Joseph Mangin, late City Surveyor, to be appointed one of the Surveyors for the island," is referred to the committee on applications for office.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 143. There is no report by this committee recorded; Mangin's name does not appear in the City Directory as a city surveyor from 1805 to 1809, inclusive, but from 1810 to 1818 it again appears so designated. "

The street commissioner is directed to open Hudson St. from Charlton (formerly Hetty) St. to Christopher St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 147, 233. "

Pepin & Breschard open a circus, for the display of horsemanship and other performances, at the corner of Broadway and Magazine (now Pearl) St.—*L'Oracle*, My 28, 30, 31, and Je 2, 1808. For full account of the performers and their enterprise, see Greenwood, *The Circus* (1909), 104–6. 31

The location was immediately changed to the corner of Broadway and Anthony (now Worth) St., one block above, where the first performance was advertised to take place on June 2.—*Com. Adv.*, Je 1, 1808. These first performances were held in the open air, but, on July 1, the proprietors advertised that they had "erected a covering for the Circus, and that the performances will in future take place in the evenings by illumination."—*L'Oracle*, Jl 1, 1808. Greenwood describes this circus as "a new wooden octagonal building," occupying five lots, "on the northerly side of Catharine, or Anthony, street, just west of Broadway."—*The Circus* (1909), 105. It was previously on the east side of Broadway.—*Ibid.* See also *L'Oracle*, Jl 4; *Daily Adv.*, O 11, 1808; and see, further, Ag 11, 1809.

The committee on the filling of the Collect is directed "to discontinue, until the further direction of this Board, the filling of the same from and after the 11th instant."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 162. See also *ibid.*, V: 179. See, further, Je 27. June 6

Robert Fulton writes to Charles Wilson Peale: "My steam boat is now in complete operation [see Ap 25], and works much to my satisfaction, making the voyages from or to New York or Albany, 160 miles, on an average in 35 hours. She has three excellent Cabins, or rather rooms, containing 54 births, with kitchen, larder, pantry, Bar, and steward's room. Passengers have been encouraging . . ."—Sutcliffe, *Robert Fulton and the 'Clermont,'* 268–69. See also *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 2, 1808. 11

A model of Wadsworth's steamboat, a new invention, is on exhibition at the Phoenix Coffee House. The engine is 4 horse-power, weighs 3 tons, and cost $2,500. The boat will go six miles an hour against the wind and the ordinary current of the North River. It is stated that Fulton's boat, with a 21-horse-power engine, of 15 to 20 tons, and costing $15,000, will only go two miles an hour.—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Je 11, 1808. "

The common council passes a resolution directing the street commissioner to cause a "foot way to be laid across that part of Marketfield Street which leads from the intersection of Broadway to the Gate of the Battery."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 172. 13

1808 June 16 The corner-stone of the state arsenal (see My 7) is laid.—*Diary of De Witt Clinton (MS.)*, in N. Y. H. S.; *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 165. The building, when erected, occupied the block bounded by Centre, Lafayette, Franklin, and White Sts.—L. M. R. K., III: 923.

17 An organ of "domestick manufacture," made by John Geib & Son, organ-builders, of New York, and costing $5,000, is in St. George's Chapel. It has three "sets of Keys." A writer explains the superiority of this firm's products over organs from London.—*Repertory*, Je 17, 1808.

20 Upon a report of the committee of defence, the common council requests Mayor Clinton to inform the secretary of war that the board, "anxious to obtain security and protection for the City against the hostile attacks of any maritime power, are disposed to avail themselves of such discoveries and improvements in the art or science of fortifications as may tend to ensure that object." The corporation also resolves to guarantee to M. Du Buc de Marentille "the sum demanded by him, viz. $60,000. on condition that he make known to them or such agent or Committee as shall be appointed for that purpose, the particulars of his proposed plan of defence for the harbour of New York, consisting of means of defence not in use, with liberty to publish the same; and on condition that the same be adopted and put in force by the Government of the United States for this city and harbour, with the assent of the Common Council, within the term of Five Years."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 167–69, 174. Secretary Dearborn answered the mayor's letter on June 29.—*Ibid.*, V: 193–94. Regarding De Marentille's plan, see further N 7.

23 An act of parliament permits the importation into Great Britain of merchandise of American growth and manufacture.—*Annals of N. Am.*, 505.

27 Abraham Alstin informs the common council "that the soil taken out of the Collect is a species of Turf or peat and capable of being converted into fuel."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 180. On July 18, the board ordered its committee to prepare the soil for this use.—*Ibid.*, V: 211. See N 14.

" "A Memorial of Garrit H. Van Wagenen and others setting forth that the proprietors of the Lutheran burial ground were about enclosing the same whereby the communication from Carmine Street, through Clarkson Street to Greenwich Street would be interrupted" is referred by the common council to a committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 181.

" The common council orders that "the diameter of all wells hereafter to be made, be not less than six feet; and that said wells shall contain not less than three feet depth of water."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 185.

July 4 A new form of pictorial and hydraulic exhibition is introduced at "Columbia Garden, opposite the Battery," representing various scenes. Transparent painting, a peculiar art of the period (see 1807), is another special feature.—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.* (in Society Lib.), Jl 1, 1808.

" The "Royal Tiger Nero," at the "Corlear's Hook Circus," is to be let loose "to a large Wild Bull, and immediately after a large Wild Bear."—*Am. Cit.*, Jl 1, 1808. See also *L'Oracle*, Jl 2, 1808.

8 The scarcity of water in the Manhattan Company's pipes is the subject of a complaint in one of the newspapers.—*Com. Adv.*, Jl 8, 1808. See also Ag 25, 1808; and My 9, 1809.

11 The "Summer Theatre, at Vauxhall" is advertised to open on this day with a comedy and a farce. "The Boxes being now under tight covering, and the Pit partly enclosed with canvass, the performances will not be put off on any account whatever."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Jl 11, 1808; and see the *Pub. Adv.*, Ag 17, 1808. See, further, Ag 30.

18 Street Commissioner Hunn brings to the attention of the common council "several growing evils now in full practice in the city, in opposition to the direct orders of the Corporation." These include the obstruction of the streets by the erection of posts for awnings, the uneven raising of gutters and the consequent interruption to the flow of water, and the extension of steps farther into the streets than the law allows.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 208–10.

25 "The Corporation are respectfully informed that the persons employed in digging the foundation of the Magazine in the Old Potter's Field, daily dig up coffins and dead bodies which are disposed of in the most indecent and disrespectful manner. Those who have friends interred there sensibly feel the indignity and request that they may be buried in a more suitable way."—*L'Oracle*, Jl 25, 1808.

July 25 The common council makes arrangements with the N. Y. Hospital for the reception into that institution of the maniacs and lunatics now in the almshouse.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 211, 216.

" 26 The trustees of the First Presbyterian Church appoint a committee to prepare and present to the common council a memorial stating that the church possesses "Deeds which convey to them a lot of ground bounded in Wall Street & running from King's Hotel to the Federal Hall," 24 ft. and 2 in., front and rear, and 100 ft. deep.—*Proceedings of the Trustees (MS.)*, Vol. II. The memorial was presented to the common council on Aug. 8.—See N 14.

" 27 Gov. Tompkins makes a report to Secretary of War Dearborn concerning soundings that have been taken in upper New York Bay.—Hastings, *Pub. Papers of Daniel D. Tompkins*, II: 102–4.

Aug. 8 The arsenal at the corner of Chatham St. and Tryon Row, erected in 1798, is conveyed by the city to the Free School Society.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 106, 111, 200–2, 227–28; *City Grants*, Liber E: 498. The arsenal was demolished, and the first school building erected by the Free School Society was built on its foundation (see Ag 28 and D 11, 1809). The *Man. Com. Coun.* (1866), 604, is in error in referring to this as Free School No. 2.

" The common council receives a petition from Lois Keefe (see Ap 11), "lessee of the Flagstaff at the Battery, setting forth her distressed situation and praying an abatement or modification of the terms." The petition is referred to the finance committee which reported on Aug. 29 that, when they recommended renting the Flagstaff to Mrs. Keefe for $225, they had done so because she was a widow, although they had received offers of $250 a year and upwards; that, as they were informed at the time that with attention $800 or $1,000 yearly could be made, they therefore recommended that her petition be refused.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 225, 242. See also descrip. of Pl. 59, I: 435.

" There are 238 wells and pumps in the city exclusive of the cistern pumps in the almshouse, jail, and city hall.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 232–33. On Feb. 13, 1809, the number of pumps had increased to 249.—*Ibid.*, V: 433.

23 A "most superb Poll, ornamented with a very elegant cap, dedicated to American Liberty," is to be erected by the Republicans on this day "near the upper end of Crosby street, in the Eighth Ward of this city."—*Pub. Adv.*, Ag 20, 1808.

25 The soap and candle factory and the dwelling of Edward Watkeys in Nassau St. are destroyed by fire, his wife, daughter, and three black children being burned to death. The fire also consumes "Thorburn's Seed and Plant House; Mr. Brook's large Paint Shop, the second floor occupied as a School Room by the Rev. Mr. Barry; the Brick School House, belonging to the Presbyterian Church; a School House lately occupied by G. Baron," and several other buildings. "The roof of the City [Society] Library was several times on fire."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Ag 26, 1808; *Am. Citizen*, Ag 26, 1808; *Proc. of Trustees of First Presby. Ch. (MS.)*, Vol. II. Another paper commenting on the fire said: "Every exertion was used by the firemen and citizens to check the fury of the flames, but their efforts were for a considerable time of no avail, owing to the scarcity of water. In fact, until a supply was procured from the floating engine at the Fly Market slip, there could not be said to be any thing done. The pitiful nature of the Manhattan [Company's] regulations has been lately glaringly displayed. It is a public abuse which calls loudly for redress, and we hope, the late alarming circumstances and the injustice sustained by our fellow citizens on such occasions will induce the Corporation of the City to adopt measures to remedy the evil."—*L'Oracle*, Ag 26, 1808. Donations were later solicited throughout the wards of the city, and more than $4,500 was raised for Edward Watkeys and the other sufferers by the fire.—*Ibid.*, Ag 27, 29, S 2, 3, 17, and O 15, 1808.

30 Fire destroys the distillery and other buildings at Delacroix's Vauxhall Garden in the Bowery.—*L'Oracle*, Ag 31, 1808; *Pub. Adv.*, S 1, 1808. A notice was published on Sept. 3 that this fire, having deprived the Messrs Delacroix "of almost every article necessary to a continuance of their business," the garden would "be reopened one night only for the benefit of the proprietors," on Sept. 5.—*Pub. Adv.*, S 3 and 5, 1808. Delacroix' spectacular exhibitions were revived here on July 4, 1809 (*Am. Cit.*, Jl 3, 1809),

1808 and again a year later. A more extensive fire destroyed the entire
Ag 30 premises on Dec. 27, 1833 (*q. v.*).

31 The "Republican Greens" are to parade at Bunker Hill (the Bayard place).—*Pub. Adv.*, Ag 31, 1808.

Sept. The common council directs the superintendent of repairs to
5 "cause the high ground in Pottersfield to be drawn into the valley and levelled in such manner as to render the same more suitable for the purposes of a Cemetery."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 255.

" The common council agrees that a ferry be established between Manhattanville and New Jersey, and that it be leased to Thomas Magrath for 10 years, the rent to be $10 per annum for the first half of the term and $20 per annum for the residue.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 134, 251.

8 "The Street Commissioners deem it expedient to inform the public that the following persons are the only regular surveyors of this city, and that no other person or persons are authorized to give the lines of streets for the purposes of building; or to take any other surveys whatever. Samuel Stilwell, Bowery, near the Bull's Head. Charles Loss, Hudson street, near the corner of Charlton street. Amos Farning, Greenwich street, near Hubert street. Benjamin Taylor, New Bath, near Battery. Evrit Bancher, Hudson street, facing Duane street park. The street commissioner's ex-officio, at his office City Hall. The public are further informed that no building can be erected, fronting on any street of this city, unless the lot shall have been first surveyed, by one of the persons above mentioned under the penalty of fifty dollars for each offence—That no lot will be considered as surveyed agreeably to the law, until a certificate thereof, from one of the said surveyors, is deposited in this office, as evidence of such survey."—*Pub. Adv.*, S 8, 1808.

10 "The Managers anxious to merit a continuance of the extraordinary patronage with which the Theatre was honored during the last season, have spared no pains and expence to re-embellish the internal part of the Theatre. . . . The whole has been repainted. . . . The custom of standing on the seats in the Pit is highly indecorous, and the managers earnestly request that it may not be renewed. . . ."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, S 10, 1808. This was the Park Theatre. The "Audience part of the Theatre" was also "entirely newly painted and decorated" in 1809.—*Ibid.*, Ag 15, 1809.

12 "The Street Commissioner being directed by the Board to enquire of the proprietors of ground required for opening Canal Street, whether they would wait five years for such sum as might be awarded to them by a Jury to be impanneled for that purpose," reports what various owners reply. John Jay, Peter Jay Munro, Dominick Lynch, and Trinity Church have already consented to cede the street on condition that they will not be taxed for opening any part of it, and the board has agreed to this. "Walter Bowne, Thomas Duggan, John McCamman, James Neilson and the Heirs of Anthony Lispenard are the only persons having claims against said Street which remain to be adjusted; the former awards taking in all the other proprietors." The commissioner reports the reply of each of these.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 212, 263, 273. See D 12.

13 Under the heading "Mount Vernon Races," Robt. Dyde, proprietor of the Mount Vernon Hotel (see Ap 11), says, in a published announcement, that "having made round his Hotel a race course of an exact mile, which is allowed by judges to be excellent, respectfully acquaints his friends and the public that the races will commence on Wednesday the 21st of the present month, and the two following days—the winning horse on each day to be entitled to a handsome purse." A list of the races and rules follows.—*Pub. Adv.*, S 13, 1808. Races were again held in October. —*Am. Cit.*, O 17, 21, 1808.

Dyde also announces "that Major Warner's squadron of Cavalry, attended by the Flying Artillery, will be reviewed in his spacious meadow, in front of the Hotel, on Monday next, 19th instant, when refreshments of every kind can be furnished, and parties can be accommodated with dinners, &c."—*Pub. Adv.*, S 13, 1808. Some time prior to Nov. 29, a review was held there by Gen. Morton. On this occasion, Dyde was subject to severe criticism for serving poor food.—*Am. Cit.*, D 1 and 2, 1808; *Boston Gaz.*, D 10, 1808.

De Voe's newspaper index (at N. Y. H. S.) makes no reference to Dyde or the hotel in 1809 or 1810. In 1811, a notice of a fox hunt refers to (what is probably the same place) "Bellevue, late Dyde's Hotel."—*Columbian*, F 5, 1811. *Cf.* Jl 18, 1811. For a much later reference, see Mr, 1821. Sept. 13

The Republicans of New York City hold a meeting at Martling's 15
tavern and adopt the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That this meeting continues to repose full confidence in the patriotism and wisdom of the President and of the Republican Majority in both houses of the Congress of the United States.

"Resolved, That in our opinion the Embargo is a prudent, just, and politic measure . . . —that a repeal of the same, under existing circumstances, would probably involve us in the calamities of War; and, that it is therefore the duty of every faithful citizen to afford the Administration his firm and decided support.

"Resolved, That the present opposition to the Measures of the Administration, merits the severest reprehension of every true friend to the National Independence and Commercial Rights of the United States; particularly as such opposition may encourage foreigners to persist in withholding from us our just rights, and stimulate them to acts of future hostility and aggression.

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare and report a respectful Address to our Republican fellow-citizens of the United States. . . .

"Resolved, That this meeting do approve of the Nomination made by a majority of our Republican Representatives in Congress, of James Madison as a candidate for the office of President, and Geo. Clinton for the office of Vice President of the United States.

"Resolved, That a general meeting of our republican fellow citizens, be convened at this place on Tuesday evening next, the 20th inst. [*q. v.*]."—*Address of the Republicans of N. Y. to their Republican Fellow-citizens of the U. S.* (N. Y., 1808), 3–4.

Joseph Woodworth publishes a notice that he now occupies " "That well known Tavern formerly kept by William Marriner, situate in Hearlem." He calls it the "Sign of the Golden Ball."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, S 15, 1808; and see *Pub. Adv.*, Je 3, 1809. Marriner's Tavern, built by Capt. Benson, stood on the west side of the Kingsbridge Road, opposite the Church Farm.—Riker, *Hist. of Harlem*, 613; L. M. R. K., III: 979.

The common council passes the following resolutions: "Re- 19
solved that whenever the Commissioners for laying out Streets &c. [see Ap 3, 1807] find that in making any survey they shall be obliged to cut trees or to do any other damage more than which is the mere necessary consequence of entering and surveying on the lands, they be requested to confer with the owners of such lands and to have the lines run by amicable arrangements in the presence of such owner or of some persons appointed to assess the damage if any, or otherwise to have such damages amicably assessed the said Commissioners, in their discretion, first reporting the case to this Board where they shall apprehend the damages will be considerable, and in all cases reporting the assessments of damages as soon as made

"Resolved that in all such cases of damages amicably assessed this Board will provide for the payment thereof till further order be taken thereon.

"Resolved that in all cases where the owners shall refuse at all to suffer the necessary obstructions to be cleared away the Commissioners be requested to report the nature and circumstances of the case with the probable amount of the damage to this Board." —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 270. See O 10.

The common council authorises the payment of $80 to James " Hardie "for his services in transcribing the Manuscript laws of the Corporation, reading the proof sheets and making an Index to the last edition of the laws."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 270.

In accordance with the resolution of Sept. 15 (*q. v.*), a meeting 20
of Republicans is held at Martling's and an address to the Republicans of the United States is adopted. This reviews the history of the war in Europe, the various decrees interfering with American commerce, and the attacks upon American ships, including the "Chesapeake Affair." It urges support of the administration, stating that "upon the preservation of the general republican party, under Providence, the liberties and happiness of these United States depend."—*Address of Republicans of N. Y. to their Republican Fellow-Citizens of the U. S.* (N. Y., 1808).

"John Marras, Painter of Portraits in Miniature, . . . has 24
the honour of inviting the Lovers of the Fine Arts to come and see his collection of Paintings in Miniature, copied by himself from

1808 S 24 the most famous paintings in Italy. The advertiser lives in Broadway No. 159."—*Weekly Museum*, O 1, 1808.

26 Turtle soup was one of the famous viands of the time in New York. It was advertised on this day by Edw. Bardin, for example, to "be cooked to-morrow at the Phoenix Coffee House."—*Pub. Adv.*, S 26, 1808.

Various published notices of meetings, business transactions, etc., which occurred at this tavern, and at the Merchants' Coffee House which preceded it on the same site, were copied from contemporary newspapers by John Austin Stevens in two octavo handbooks (MS.), now preserved in the N. Y. H. S.

Oct. 9 U. S. Senator Sam'l L. Mitchill writes to Judge Ambrose Spencer a description of the fortifications undertaken by the war department for the defence of New York. "In the beginning of April last a sentiment was expressed in an answer to the concurrent resolutions of our state legislature, by myself and my colleague, Gen. Smith, that out of the money appropriated by congress for the general defence, New York should largely participate . . . Gen. Dearborn has directed a great deal of work to be done. A foundation is laid for much more. . . . The chief engineer, who planned these fortifications, and who actually superintends their construction, is Col. J[onathan] Williams, . . . director of the military academy at West Point, and president of the American Military Philosophical Society." His talents "in projecting the works, have been very ably seconded by capt. Whiley in carrying them into operation. . . ." John McComb was said to be one of the architects of Castle Garden.—See My 25, 1853. The plan of this battery has also been attributed to Lieut. Jos. G. Totten.—Guernsey, *N. Y. City & Vicinity during the War of* 1812–15, I: 68–69. Dr. Mitchill continues: "I shall describe them as they appeared on my last visit to them a few days ago . . .

"I. Governor's Island.

"1. Fort Columbus is now finished excepting one barrack just ready to be covered, and the opening in the covert way opposite the gate, purposely left for the conveyance of materials. It consists of four bastions, three curtains and an attached casemated ravelin with two retired flanks, the whole capable of mounting 97 guns, and might without inconvenience bring half its force at one instant against any passing ship, while it completely commands the East river . . .

"2. At a point of the island extending westward to the very edge of the channel a permanent foundation of solid masonry has been placed on a bed of rocks, which till now much endangered the navigation at the entrance of the East river as this point was totally submerged except at very low water; on this foundation is erecting a castle, being 3-6 of a circle of 400 feet in diameter, which is designed to be casemated with bomb proof arches, and to cover two tier of heavy metal . . ." This account of "the Castle" closes with the statement that "within its walls is an inexhaustible well of the finest water, from which all the shipping of New York might be watered with ease."

"II. Bedlow's Island.

"The front wall of the mortar battery which commands all the channel and anchoring ground to the full distance that a shell can be sent, is nearly up to the intended height; the form given to this front is irregular, on account of the position of the island, and the irregular shape of its bank. . . . This battery will be on the level of the ditch of a star front in its rear, which not only will command it, but will command and protect Ellis's island. The excavations for this work are made, and the mason work will be carried on at the opening of the spring, in the mean time the work will go on until the severity of the winter puts a stop to it.

"III. Ellis's or Oyster Island.

"The old wooden parapet is taken down at Ellis's island, and the platform for a gun battery is completed, there only remains to wall up the parapet, when it will be ready to receive its cannon.

"IV. City of New York.

"1. A foundation is preparing by encompassing with a polygon of blocks a space of two hundred feet diameter in a S. W. direction off the flag staff of the old battery, the blocks will form seven sides of an octagon, two sides on the town side being made into one, the blocks are nearly all sunk, and they will be worked up above high water mark before winter, so as to be perfectly safe from the ice; within the space that will be enclosed, a foundation will be laid, and castle erected similar to that of Governor's island already described." (This is the present Castle Garden. For the beginning of this defensive work, see Je 5, 1807.) "2. Off Hubert Street a foundation is already laid for a circular battery of about twenty guns in one tier . . . [See also Ja 6, 1809.] Oct. 9

"V. The height of Red Hook and the Narrows may be contemplated as scites for fortifications, to be erected as soon as arrangements can be made. I might easily prolong my communication, by informing you of the laboratory magazine and arsenal, now building under the direction of col. Williams, at the place where the Kingsbridge and Bloomingdale roads separate, about two miles and a half from the city hall. . . ."—*Aurora* (Phila.), O 21, 1808, citing the *N. Y. Merc. Adv.*; also *N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, O 19, 1808; *Assemb. Jour.* (1808), 32d sess., 43–44.

Robert R. Livingston applies to the common council "for the assignment of a birth in one of the public Slips for the accomodation of the Steam Boat plying between this City and Albany."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 278. On Oct. 17, the board decided that it would be inexpedient "to grant an exclusive privilege for any vessel to lie at the public wharves."—*Ibid.*, V: 289. See Mr 13, 1809. 10

The common council resolves that a committee be appointed "to confer with the Commissioners for laying out Streets &c[a] [see Ap 3, 1807] on laying out the bounds of the lots on the Middle road."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 285. See O 17. "

The common council orders that a block 30 feet square with an L 30 feet long and 15 feet broad at the top "be sunk forty five feet from the north end of the Pier at the lower end of Vesey Street, and that a Bridge be built Forty five feet long and Thirty feet wide to connect with said Pier and Block and be built solid in the centre down to what is generally computed below the lowest tide of low water mark."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 41–42, 266, 278–79. On Oct. 13, the street commissioner advertised for proposals for doing the work.—*Pub. Adv.*, O 14, 1808. The proposal of Halsey and Westervelt was accepted by the common council on Oct. 17.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 290. See N 14. "

Assessments for paving at the Fly Market, South St. from Wall St. to Burling Slip, Catharine St. from Bedlow to Cherry, and Rynder St. and the intersection of Hester are confirmed by the common council and collectors appointed.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 281. "

The common council passes an ordinance for laying the curb and paving the carriage-way of Jay St. from Greenwich to Washington.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 283. The assessment was approved on May 8, 1809.—*Ibid.*, V: 538. See also *ibid.*, V: 570–71, 607, 645, 652. "

John Pintard is directed "to provide Indexes for such of the Minutes of the Common Council as have not heretofore been indexed."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 285. See S 18, 1809. "

As the names of the members of the several fire engine companies are by law to be reported to the common council in November, City Inspector Pintard suggests that certain blanks be printed and furnished to the companies so that the returns may be uniform. He has made "a rough Register of the whole Fire department," and proposes "that a Book be provided to record the same, whereby ready access can at all times be had as well to ascertain the members of the respective Companies, as to furnish certificates in evidence that such persons are exempted, agreeably to Law from serving in the Militia or on Juries." The report is confirmed.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 284–85. "

John Murray, at the age of 70, dies "at his seat, at Murray Hill."—*Daily Adv.*, O 12, 1808. 11

New York is "again disgraced by the public whipping of five culprits. The disgusting scene was attended by a large number of both sexes . . ."—*Daily Adv.*, O 15, 1808. 14

The trustees of Columbia College direct their clerk "to insert in one or more of the daily Papers printed in this City the following Advertisement: The Board of Trustees of Columbia College finding it to be commonly reported and believed that Students may be admitted into the College with less qualifications than are prescribed by the Statutes; and wishing to arrest the progress of an opinion injurious to the Reputation of the Seminary, and of which the effects may be fatal to the solid education of many Youth; do hereby inform the Public that no part of the said Qualifications can be dispensed with, and that no Student will hereafter be admitted who shall not be well prepared in all the parts thereof."—*Hist. of Columbia Univ.*, 1754–1904, 87. 15

1808 Oct. 17 By a vote of 8 to 7, the common council resolves that a committee be appointed "with power to settle . . . by compromise or reference all demands made in consequence of damage, not wantonly or unnecessarily committed by the Surveyors or others employed under the Commissioners now surveying this island: and that the same Committee be instructed to report amendments to be proposed to the Honorable Legislature of this State to the Law under which the said Commissioners act."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 290. See O 24.

" The common council receives an invitation from Capt. John Mc Lean, commissary of military stores, "to attend the ceremonial of depositing the State Artillery and Military Stores in the New Arsenal tomorrow at 11 o'clock A.M."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 288.

19 John Stevens issues proposals for commencing a line of steamboats from New York to New Brunswick, and from Trenton to Philadelphia. He says: "The application of steam to propelling vessels has been the favourite object of the subscriber for upwards of twenty years past. . . . That the public may feel proper confidence in the competency of the subscriber to carry into effect the objects embraced in these proposals, he begs leave to state the performance of a Steam Boat he has built with a view to the navigation of the North River, in a voyage he made to Perth Amboy. . . . Were his individual funds adequate to the completion of the object of the proposals, it would . . . be his interest to retain the whole in his hands. But he is induced by another consideration to make the following proposals. He wishes to engage as many of his fellow citizens as possible to embark in the undertaking, in order that they may feel a warm interest in the promotion of an object of so great public utility." Stevens engages to build, before May 1, 1809, "a vessel of 100 feet keel, and 15 feet beam, of the best materials, which shall possess every convenience and accommodation requisite for a passage boat between New-York and New Brunswick, on board of which he will place a steam engine, which shall give her a velocity of at least five miles an hour, but probably much more." There are to be 1,000 shares in the enterprise at $75 each and Stevens "will warrant the payment of 8 per cent per annum in half yearly payments to any and every subscriber who will release to him one half of the neat revenue on each share exceeding 8 per cent per annum."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, O 20, 1808. See O 27.

21 Col. Jonathan Williams sends to Gov. Tompkins a comprehensive plan for defences at the Narrows.—Hastings, *Pub. Papers of Daniel D. Tompkins*, II: 138–45.

24 Simeon De Witt reports to the common council that the commissioners for laying out streets, etc. (see Ap 3, 1807) have finished their work for this season, and requests a warrant for $191.27 to discharge the accounts of persons employed by them and for incidental expenses. The warrant is immediately issued.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 292. See O 19, 1809.

" The common council assents to Gov. Tompkins' petition for selling a gore of land at the Battery, bounded by Pearl, Bridge, and State Sts. and by Mr. Gracie's land on the south; and of another gore of land fronting on Whitehall St. and running to a point on the south side of Bridge St. By the cession of ground near the Battery to the United States for an arsenal, and to the city for the extension of Bridge St., these gores had been isolated from the rest of the public land. The proceeds from the sale are to help pay for the arsenal.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 292–93.

" The street commissioner presents to the common council a deed of cession from Anthony L. Bleecker and Mary, his wife, for all the streets running through their property on the west side of Broadway, namely, Bleecker, Houston, Mercer, Wooster, Green, Lawrence, Thompson, and Sullivan Sts. The only condition of the grant is the regulating of part of Bleecker St., which is already accomplished and paid for by the city. The deed is referred to the counsel for his approbation.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 298. It was accepted on Oct. 31, and ordered to be filed in the comptroller's office.—*Ibid.*, V: 300.

" Assessments for filling Varick St. from Provost to North Moore St. and for paving Provost St. from Hudson to Chapel are confirmed by the common council and a collector appointed.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 298.

27 "We understand that the Subscription for one hundred shares in Mr Steven's 'New-York and New Brunswick Steam Boat,' [see O 19] was opened at New-Brunswick on Tuesday last [Oct. 25], and that upwards of fifty shares were subscribed for during the course of the day. The remaining shares, it is expected, have, before this time, been subscribed for. The Subscription for one hundred and fifty shares will, agreeably to proposals, open at 12 o'clock tomorrow, at the Tontine Coffee House. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, O 27, 1808. See N 1. Oct. 27

" "A Friend to useful Institutions and Justice" addresses to John Stevens through the press a series of questions regarding his proposal to establish steamboats to New Brunswick and Philadelphia (see O 19). These include queries regarding his patents, the probable conflict with the privileges granted to Livingston and Fulton, the possibility of navigation by night, etc.—*Am. Cit.*, O 27, 1808. Stevens answered on Oct. 28, that he had obtained a patent for the boiler he intended to use, that his boat would "in no wise interfere with Mr Fulton's or Livingston's inventions," that "Gentlemen of the highest respectability at New Brunswick give it as their opinion, that the boat may be run at any time backward and forward that necessity may require," etc.—*Ibid.*, O 28, 1808. See N 1.

31 An assessment for filling sunken lots in Broadway between Broome and Spring Sts. is approved by the common council and a collector appointed.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 304.

Nov. 1 "Mr Fulton has commenced a second Boat for passengers to and from New York and Albany; she is on a larger scale than the one in operation, and is to start in May next, so that one will leave New-York and one Albany every third day. Under Mr Fulton's patent Mr John R. Livingston is building a Steam Boat to run between New York and New brunswick, to start in April. Two are in contemplation under Mr Fulton's patent, to act as ferry boats between N. York and Paulas Hook. They are to be constructed so that carriages, horses, etc. etc. can drive in at one end and out at the other with the facility they enter on a bridge. . . . By Mr Steven's proposals [see O 19] he has in contemplation a line of Steam Boats from New-York to New-Brunswick, and from Trenton to Philadelphia, in which he calculates profit of 33 1-3 per cent, and offers in warrant 8 per cent—but how can he do this with Mr John R. Livingston's boat for a rival, which will carry at least half the passengers? There is also a rumor about town that Mr Steven's boat is so near an imitation of Mr Fulton's leading principles as to encroach materially on his patent; and he will contest Mr Steven's right to use such principles. Indeed it is somewhat curious that Mr Stevens should give his attention to Steam-Boats for 20 years and never produce anything which could give a clear view of success, until near two years after Mr Fulton's boat had been running as a public packet, and her mechanism had been exposed to every artist who chose to examine it. We sincerely wish an honest success to every useful enterprise; but there is no property more sacred than that produced by the mind; and none which our laws should guard with greater care."—*Am. Cit.*, N 1, 1808. See D 2.

4 In a message to the senate Gov. Tompkins says: "The title of Ellis's or Oyster Island, in the Bay of New-York, has been obtained by a course of proceedings in the Court of Chancery [see Mr 18 and My 16] . . . and a conveyance of the title of the people of this State to the United States, was thereupon executed. . . .

"The accounts of disbursements under the act for the defence of the Northern and Western frontiers, and also under the act for erecting a State Arsenal in the city of New York [see Mr 19], are also hereunto annexed. Two of the blocks or lots of ground offered by the Corporation in exchange for the old Arsenal [see F 9] have been obtained; the building erected is calculated to accommodate all the ordnance arms and Military stores in the city of New York . . . to erect the workshops and gun houses, &c., I beg leave to recommend the sale of two small gores of land belonging to the state, in the vicinity of the government house, in the city of New York. In consequence of a cession . . . of a part of the public ground to the United States, for an Arsenal, and of another part to the Corporation of New-York, for the extension of Bridge Street [see Ap 8], those two gores have been separated from the land of the State, connected with the government house, and are almost useless for public purposes.

"The quantity of ground to be procured for a powder magazine, was limited to an half acre [see Mr 11]. Upon enquiry, and after earnest endeavors to accomplish the requisite purchase, it was ascertained that individuals to whom the purpose to which

1808 Nov. 4 the ground was intended to be applied, was disclosed, would not dispose of that quantity without an extravagant consideration. An application was therefore made to the Corporation of New-York, who were so liberal as to enable me to purchase the leasehold estate, and their reversionary interest in a lot of land, containing, by estimation, ten acres, inclusive of streets, for two thousand five hundred dollars. The lot is nearly square, and is bounded on the sides by streets opened, and to be opened."—*Senate Jour.*, 32nd sess., 14.

6 The Cedar St. Presbyterian Church is opened for worship.—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, N 7, 1808. The cost of the ground and the edifice was between $40,000 and $50,000. By the sale of pews, this amount was raised in a few hours, completely relieving the church of debt—the first instance of the kind in New York.—*Ibid.*; Miller, *Memoir of Rev. John Rodgers*, 271, 419; Goodrich, *Picture of N. Y.*, 220. The building was demolished in 1834 (*q. v.*, Ja 8). See also L. M. R. K., III: 930.

7 The committee of defence reports that M. Du Buc de Marentille (see My 20) has offered to allow the city one year within which to ascertain the efficacy of his plan for securing New York from naval attack, on condition that if the plan is adopted for the city he is to receive $120,000, and if it is adopted for any port other than New York, he shall have $60,000. The common council orders that the report "lie for consideration."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 309–10. See My 8, 1809.

" The common council directs the street commissioner to open Greenwich St. from Charlton to Christopher St., agreeable to the cession made by Trinity Church.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 304–5, 310. See Je 19, 1809.

" Jacob Wilkins is granted permission to build a pier in the centre of his property on the Hudson River at Cortlandt St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 308. See also *ibid.*, V: 332–33, 342. See Mr 27, 1809.

" An L has been made at the end of the Jay St. pier.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 313.

8 James Madison and George Clinton, candidates of the Democratic-Republicans, are elected president and vice-president, defeating Chas. C. Pinckney and Rufus King, Federalists.—McKee, *National Conventions and Platforms*, 12-14.

10 Upon reading a petition from Ezra Weeks and others, desirous to establish a fire company in the vicinity of St. John's Church, Trinity vestry orders "that a Corner of the Cemetry [*sic*] of that Church be appropriated for an Engine House."—*Trin. Min.*

12 There is a circus at Corlear's Hook; here "the wonderful exploits of The Learned Bear" are shown.—*Pub. Adv.*, N 12, 1808.

14 The corporation of the First Presbyterian Church, on Aug. 8 (see Jl 26), presented a memorial to the common council setting forth a claim to the whole of Nassau St. between the old city hall and the property of Charles Gardner in Wall St., occupied by David King, and to part of the ground on which the west end of the city hall stands. The corporation counsel and street commissioner to whom the memorial was referred now submit a report, containing descriptive passages from deeds, on which the memorialists found their claim. The counsel and street commissioner indicate an error in a map by Adolphus Loss, one of the present city surveyors, which the memorialists exhibit; and they present a plan of the ground which they believe correct, as it is drawn from the Lyne Survey of "about 1730," and from the Marschalck Survey of 1755. They also state "that in a map of the City made by Bernard Ratzen in 1767, and dedicated by him to Sir Henry Moore, then Governor of the Colony of New York (and supposed to be the most correct plan ever published), Nassau Street and the City Hall are laid down agreeably to Marschalck's Plan, and the ground claimed by the memorialists clearly marked out and distinguished from the existing streets." They also show, by a deed conveying one of these lots in 1746, that Nassau St., under the name of Kip St., existed through to Wall St. "at least as far back as the year 1718, when the division of those lots took place" (between Abraham Depeyster and Samuel Bayard).

In this report, the counsel and street commissioner also review the history of both the city hall on Wall St., and that at Coenties Slip, to ascertain the time when each was founded (for which, see Chronology); and they add: "The site of the Hall [on Wall St.] as originally built evidently comprehended the extent of its present Front in Wall Street, and the addition for the accommodation of Congress in 1789, was made in the rear, as is plainly visible and easily distinguished from the east and west walls of the old work." The report is referred to a committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 224, 321–31; see, further, *ibid.*, V: 569–70. The original report (MS.), with ground-plan attached, showing city hall site and surrounding ground to the north and west, is preserved in metal file No. 38, city clerk's record-room (wrapped with the committee's report of Je 5, 1809, at which time the subject came before the common council and was laid over). Nov. 14

" The business of "making turf at the Collect" (for fuel), by order of the common council, is completed. Payments on this account amount to $331.97.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 238, 242, 247, 275, 316, 334. It was begun in July.—See Je 27.

" The street commissioner reports that "the Contractors for sinking the Block and Bridge at the foot of Vesey Street [see O 10], have sunk the Blocks and are entitled to the payment of their first installment, amounting to $740." A warrant for the amount is issued.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 331. The second instalment was paid on Dec. 12.—*Ibid.*, V: 366. The third was paid on Jan. 16, 1809.—*Ibid.*, V: 399. On March 13, when all the work was "nearly completed," they received $500 more.—*Ibid.*, V: 475.

" The common council directs the street commissioner to see that the contractors complete without delay the digging out and opening of Mulberry St. from Broome to Grand St. and from Hester to Grand.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 308, 318–19.

" The paupers in the almshouse number 841.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 316. *Cf.* Ja 16, 1809.

21 The common council appoints a committee "to enquire and report whether it would not be more conducive to the public interest to farm out the Streets and Manure in this city than to continue the present system under a Superintendant."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 338. On Nov. 28, the committee reported that a greater revenue would be obtained by farming out.—*Ibid.*, V: 342–43. See also *ibid.*, V: 428.

28 Mayor Clinton presents to the common council a letter from Archibald McIntyre, state comptroller, enclosing the following statement of quit rents due from the city:

"12 Years on Charter granted to the City of N York 27. April 1686. at One Beaver Skin (16/)P an . .	$24.00
"12 Years 6. Months on royal Charter granted 15th Janʸ 1730. @ 30/. pʳ an	46.87
"12 Years 9. Months on Patent granted to the City of N York for land on Nassau Island 19th April 1708. @ 5/ pʳ An	7.98
	78.85
"Commutation, First mentioned grant	$24.
Second	45.
Third	7.50
	76.50
	$155.35"

The statement is referred to the city comptroller.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 339–40. As the commutation proposed "will (if paid) be a discharge from future demands," Comptroller Bleecker recommended, on Dec. 12, that a warrant be issued for the full amount, which was approved.—*Ibid.*, V: 367. See also *ibid.*, V: 425–27. The original report of the comptroller is in metal file No. 27, city clerk's record-room.

" The street commissioner is directed to take immediate measures for opening Collect St. from Magazine to Anthony St., for conveying the water of Magazine St. through Collect St. to the Collect, and for opening a ditch from Little Water St. "so as to prevent any stagnant water lying in the vicinity."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 342. On Feb. 20, 1809, he reported that he had obtained a deed of session for Brooks St. which thus became a part of Collect St.—*Ibid.*, V: 439. See also *ibid.*, V: 554.

Dec. 2 John Stevens, in a letter addressed "To the Public," criticizes the attempt being made by Livingston and Fulton to secure a monopoly of the navigation by steam of the Delaware (see N 1) in addition to their monopoly of the Hudson. He declares that last winter they told him his plans for steam navigation would interfere with their "claim under a patent from the United States," but that the superintendent of the patent office has informed him that Fulton has no patent. Stevens then continues: "I purpose employing my present boat as early in the spring as the season will admit (probably by the middle of February) as a passage boat between New York and Brunswick, and, if she performs well (of which

1808 Dec. 2 there cannot be a doubt) I shall immediately begin a boat to ply between Trenton and Philadelphia, and also one to ply between Philadelphia and Newcastle. . . . The public will certainly acquit me of the charge of being an interloper, when it can be proved incontestibly that I have been 20 years engaged in this pursuit—that 17 years ago I obtained a patent for a steam-boat—that my time and attention has been ever since almost exclusively occupied by this subject—that my present patent for a boiler was obtained four years previous to the state law granting to R. R. L. and R. F. an exclusive right of navigating its waters by Steam Boats—that for five or six years past I have every season had one or more steam-boats moving on the Hudson river, whereas these gentlemen commenced their operation only last year. All I can say, at present, against the heavy charge of plagerism is, that the whole of the machinery of my steam engine is totally different from theirs, and is manifestly a great improvement, being much more simple; comprized in much less than half the space, and not more than half the weight, although its power will probably be more than double that of their engine. . . ."—*Am. Cit.*, D 3, 1808. For other remarks on the controversy between Stevens and Fulton & Livingston, see *ibid.*, D 7, 13, and 15, 1808.

5 Having met on Dec. 2 and 3 to consider a contested election in the Sixth Ward, the common council, by a vote of 11 to 6, decides that the canvass of the votes is illegal and void, because the inspectors canvassed the greater part of them separately "and not jointly as by law required," they permitted the interference of persons not inspectors, and "the Estimate of Votes was, in point of fact, incorrect." A new election is ordered. Thos. Addis Emmet was counsel for the plaintiffs and Tunis Wortman for the defendants. —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 342, 345–57, 361.

12 As "the pressure of the times, added to the approaching inclemency of the season, occasions such numerous applications for relief as to put it out of the power of the [almshouse] Commissioners to afford it without aid," the commissioners suggest to the common council "the propriety of opening a house to issue donations." The matter is referred to a committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 364.

" A memorial from E. Ny de Neville "on the subject of a contemplated establishment as an Assylum for aged and infirm French Emigrants in this city" is referred to the commissioners of the almshouse.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 364.

" John Jay and "numerous other proprietors of lots fronting upon Canal Street and in the vicinity thereof," present a memorial to the common council "setting forth that there are upwards of three thousand lots fronting upon said Street and in the vicinity thereof which cannot now be improved or used owing to the present State of said Street. That the cellars round the Collect have water in them, some of which have been filled with earth, And that some of the cellars of houses in Chapel Street are also rendered useless in consequence of being overflown with water. That the various plans for regulating Canal Street have proved very prejudicial to the petitioners: and that any one plan however imperfect would prove less prejudicial than the frequent fluctuations that have hitherto taken place in relation to this and the adjacent Streets." The petitioners ask that the common council apply to the legislature "to appoint Commissioners to lay out, regulate and open Canal Street and that the plan and regulation of such Commissioners may be declared conclusive and permanent." The memorial, "together with an application of Thomas Duggan that the remainder of Canal Street may be opened," is referred to the canal committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 365. See Ja 18, 1809.

" The expenses in 1808 for filling up the Collect Pond amounted to $6,814.04.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 24, 48, 58, 66, 75, 86, 94, 114, 120, 141, 155, 163, 186, 371.

19 Trinity Church having offered to cede to the city a street 50 feet in width called Clark St., in preference to a continuation of Dominick St. through the land of Anthony Bowrowson, the common council agrees to accept the cession and orders that the resolution of May 23 (*q.v.*) for the opening of the other street be rescinded.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 336–37, 376.

" The common council directs the street commissioner to "take immediate steps to obtain a cession of all the Streets in the Village of Greenwich of the persons whose right it is to grant the same, Provided such cession can be obtained without expense to this board."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 380.

21 Grace Church (see Mr 18, 1806), at the south-west corner of Broadway and Rector St., is consecrated.—*Daily Adv.*, D 24, 1808. For a contemporary description and view of the edifice, see Dix, *Hist. of Trinity Parish*, II: 323; *Churchman's Mag.*, Jan. and Feb., 1809. See also Pls. 81-b and 101-a, Vol. III, and L. M. R. K., III: 933. Dec. 21

28 The commissioners of fortifications, Col. Williams, and other officials lay the foundation-stone of "a formidable work on the Beach near Signal Hill, at Staten Island, which will mount about thirty heavy cannon." A salute of 17 guns is fired, and the work is named Fort Richmond "in compliment to the county in which it is situated."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, D 31, 1808; *Pub. Adv.*, D 31, 1808.

31 There were 2,014 deaths in New York in this year.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 498–502.

" The annual revenue of the city in 1808 amounted to $57,830.65½. —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 405–7.

1809

— During 1809–1812, while there was great dissatisfaction in the north because of the embargo and non-intercourse acts, the British government, acting through Lord Liverpool and Sir James H. Craig, attempted to lure New England from its fealty to the Union. A New England combination was first suggested by Harrison Gray Otis in 1808.—Winsor, VII: 320–21, and authorities there cited.

— St. Paul's Chapel as it appeared at about this time, with its immediate surroundings, is shown in Vol. III, A. Pl. 12-a.

— For view of buildings in the Park in 1809, showing the city hall, bridewell, engine-house, and school, see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1860), 480.

— In this year, a public house stood on the corner of Broadway and Grand St., conducted by Abraham Davis. It was afterwards called the Broadway House; and, in 1844, was the headquarters of the Whigs.—See descrip. of Pl. 140, III: 708; also 1830; and *Cat.*, Soc. of Iconophiles (1908), 62, 65.

— In this year, Charles Loss surveyed the corporation lots in the vicinity of East Broadway. The original is filed in real estate bureau, comptroller's office, as Map No. 155.

— In this year, assessments were made for opening Walker St. from Broadway to Beach St., and filling in lots on Spring St., between Broadway and Greenwich St.—*Index. to Assess. Rolls*, Vol. I.

— In this year, the first volume of the *Collections of the N. Y. Hist. Soc.* was published.

— The original reports of the board of health for 1809 are now preserved in metal file 29, city clerk's record-room.

— Early in this year, the "chain bridge" over the Schuylkill was finished.—Scharf & Westcott, *Hist. of Phila.*, I: 541–42.

— On Feb. 6, 1809, McComb estimated that $68,065 would be needed to carry on the work to Dec. 1 (*M. C. C.*, 1784–1831, V: 414); and on Feb. 20, a committee of the common council was appointed to consider the propriety of applying to the legislature to grant a lottery for the purpose of raising money towards completing the building, and to report the draft of a memorial and bill on the subject.—*Ibid.*, V: 440. On Feb. 27, this memorial was recorded in the minutes, stating the desire to cover and enclose the city hall during the ensuing season, "but owing to the pressure of the times and the embarrassed state of their finances, as well as from the great expense of the said building and other causes, they are seriously apprehensive that they will find themselves under the necessity of stopping the progress of the said Building," etc.; they therefore asked authority to raise $100,000 by lotteries.—*Ibid.*, V: 445–46. The memorial was read in the assembly on March 10 and referred to a committee. On March 20, the committee reported favourably and a bill for the purpose was introduced. This was committed to the whole house on March 21, after which there is no further reference to it in the minutes of the session.—*Assemb. Jour.*, 32d sess., 283, 350, 355–432. See also De Witt Clinton's letter reproduced in *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: opp. p. 444.

On Aug. 28, John H. Sickles, treas. of the com., reported that the contract of Johnson & Stevens for the delivery of marble was fulfilled.—*Ibid.*, V: 649. On Dec. 4, McComb reported: "The walls of the wings have been ready these three months to receive the Roof, nearly all the Steps of the principal stairs are laid and the remainder complete to lay—the Stone Cutters will be able to finish the cornice and to prepare part of the stone for

1809 — the Attic Story this winter, the Stone for the inside over the grand Stairs and for the Balustrade may be got ready in the course of the Season and laid so that we may indulge the pleasing idea of seeing nearly the whole of the outside work Completed the next season."—*Ibid.*, V: 767–69. By Dec. 9, the cost of the hall was $273,916.—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, D 9, 1809. On Dec. 26, the committee reported that $50,000 would be required to complete the roof and cover it with copper.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 792.

Jan. 1 The Lancastrian or monitorial system of education is introduced in the school of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church (see Mr 19, 1773).—Dunshee, *Hist. of School of the Coll. Ref. Dutch Ch. in City of N. Y.*, 70.

4 A new line of daily stages, on the east side of the Hudson, is to be started on this day between New York and Albany. They will leave the former place at 6 o'clock and the latter at 4 o'clock every morning and "run through in three days." The fare is $10.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Ja 3, 1809.

5 The election inspectors having petitioned for compensation, the common council resolves that "the honour of the appointment was a full equivalent for the time occupied, and that every good citizen ought, when required, to execute so important and respectable a trust, cheerfully and gratuitously."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 336, 365, 390.

" The common council resolves that the footwalks in Greenwich St. south of Beaver Lane be paved.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 382, 391.

6 Pres. Jefferson, in a message to the house of representatives, says: "Fort-Jay, on Governor's Island, with the whole of its buildings, was demolished in 1806, except the walled counters-carp, the gate, tallie-porte, magazine and two barracks; all the rest was removed as rubbish, to give place for a work composed of durable materials. On the site of the old fort; a new one, (Fort Columbus) has been erected, of the same shape on three of its sides as the former, with the addition of fourteen feet on each side; on the north side a ravelin has been added, with two retired casemated flanks; the new fort, with two new brick barracks, is now nearly Completed, and has fifty cannon mounted.

"On a point of rocks, at the western extremity of Governor's Island, a circular Castle, of durable mason work, to be connected with Fort Columbus, by a zig zag covered defile, has been commenced and completed to the second floor, and is now ready to receive its first tier of guns, which are mounted and ready to be placed. . . .

"On Bedlow's Island, a mortar battery, commanding all the anchoring ground between Red hook and the quarantine, and affording a protection to Ellis's Island, has been commenced, and the front wall carried up to the intended height. . . .

"On Ellis, or Oyster Island, advantageously situated for defending the entrance of the North River, an open barbette battery for heavy ordnance, on one platform, had been ordered to be erected, and is now nearly completed. The platform is ready for guns, and the carriages mostly finished: the barracks within the old fort on this island, have, by some alterations, been made habitable. In addition to the works already described, a battery in North River, two hundred feet without the permanent line of the city, off Hubert-street, has been commenced. The foundation is of stone, and has been carried up to high water mark, in which situation it will remain till spring—this battery is connected with Hubert-street, by a bridge 200 feet long and 30 wide.

"Preparations have also been made for erecting a heavy battery, on a stone foundation, with a superstructure of solid mason work, at the south west point of the city. The point selected has a complete command, from the whole range of North River on one side, to the complete width of East River on the other. . . . [See also O 9, 1808.]

"Connected with the plan of defence for the harbor and city of New York, the United States have purchased a house and yard in the rear of the Custom House for the deposit and safe keeping of heavy artillery, on travelling carriages, and all kinds of military stores, except powder. Since the purchase a brick wall of nine feet in height has been erected round the yard.

"The United States have also obtained, at about two miles distance from the city, a site, containing nearly two acres, which has been enclosed with a wall nine feet high, and on which have been erected an arsenal, laboratory and large powder magazine, from which the smaller deposits in the batteries can be supplied with amunition. Jan. 6

"At Sag Harbour, on Long Island, a small battery with a magazine and barrack, has been ordered to be erected . . . but from the want of a sufficient number of engineers to superintend the numerous works contemplated for the defence of our ports and harbours, nothing more has been done than to survey this harbor, and select a proper site for the battery."—*N. Y. Assemb. Jour.*, 32nd sess., 44–45.

Congress passes an act "to enforce and make more effectual" the embargo act (see D 22, 1807). This is called "the Enforcing Act."—*Laws of U. S.*, 10th cong., chap. 72; *Annals of N. Am.*, 506. See Ja 11. 9

A news item reads: "The New Embargo [see Ja 9]—although this oppressive and odious law has not yet reached us, yet it is understood that Orders grounded upon it have been received at the Custom house, and that measures pursuant to those orders have this morning commenced their operation. Several seizures of boats with produce which were crossing the North River, have been made. The Ferry Boats have been prohibited from taking sailors, or any kind of provisions, even a piece of beef, over to the City of Jersey—and several boats with armed men are stationed in the North River to intercept the communication between the two shores.—Nor is this all. It is also stated that the keys of a suspected store, the property of ———, one of the first Merchants of our city, have already been demanded. Such, we are informed, are the iron-handed measures already pursued under the 'new order of things.'"—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Ja 11, 1809. 11

There are 1,050 paupers in the almshouse.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 396. 16

The "Amateur Theatre" is to be opened this evening at the Lyceum, corner of Broadway and Warren St. (see My 26, 1808). —*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Ja 13, 1809. See also *Pub. Adv.*, Ja 26, 1809. On March 25, the "Theatre of Arts" was here.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Mr 25, 1809. See S 19. "

A petition of Stuart Ludlam "to be appointed to regulate and affix numbers on tin plates to the several houses throughout this city, at the rate of nine pence each house," is referred to the committee of repairs.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 395. See F 27. "

The common council adopts a memorial to the legislature asking permission to raise $130,000 by tax to defray the expenses of the city and county for the ensuing year.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 399–400. "

The committee of defence is directed to prepare memorials to congress and the state legislature "representing the insufficient State of the Defence of this City and harbour, and requesting further appropriations towards this object."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 400–1. "

The common council adopts a memorial to the legislature asking that commissioners be appointed for laying out and regulating Canal St. (see D 12, 1808), and that the act of April 3, 1807 (*q. v.*) regarding streets and roads, and the act of April 3, 1801 (*q. v.*) regarding buildings, wharves, and slips be amended. Drafts of the desired laws are also approved and ordered to be forwarded to Mayor Clinton, now at Albany.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 402–3. The law relating to Canal St. was passed on March 24 (*q. v.*). 18

The street commissioner is ordered to present to the board a map of all the corporation grounds at the Collect.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 411. On Aug. 14, the finance committee was directed by the board to report a plan to sell the corporation's lots adjacent to the Collect.—*Ibid.*, V: 631. 23

The common council approves the draft of a bill to be presented to the legislature "authorising the employment of certain convicts in this city and county."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831); V: 404. The law was passed by the state on Feb. 10.—*Ibid.*, V: 455. "

The citizens of the First, Second, and Fifth Wards of New York City protest to congress against the "Enforcing Act" (see Ja 9). —*Annals of Cong.*, 10th cong., 2nd sess., 1240. See F 6. 31

The citizens of the Third and Eighth Wards present memorials to congress complaining about the Enforcing Act.—*Annals of Cong.*, 10th cong., 2nd sess., 1375. The petition from the Third Ward declares the act unconstitutional on thirteen specified counts, and adds: "The city of New York receives its supplies of provisions and necessaries by boats and water craft. By this act, those vessels must have a general or special permission, which the col- Feb. 6

1809 Feb. 6 lectors may refuse, for certain reasons, and the President may direct them to refuse without any reason whatever. We presume New York is the only city on earth, where, according to a public and formal law, the people may be starved at the mere will of a single individual. . . .

"Remote as we are from the seat of the General Government, we well know that Congress and the Executive have been assailed and deceived by interested individuals and intriguers for office. Such persons are seeking a momentary profit in measures which may ruin their country. . . . It cannot long be concealed, that, in this and the neighboring States, the act has excited a spirit which is rapidly uniting all real friends of the country in a common sentiment of disapprobation. . . . We solemnly forwarn our Government of the dangers which may ensue from an attempt to array its powers against the rights of the citizens or to enforce an act which can never be executed against the will of a free people." An immediate repeal is requested.—*Ibid.*, 10th cong., 2nd sess., 1777–80.

" Capt. Whiley, commandant at Fort Columbus, having reported to the common council "that the convicts sentenced to hard labour on the Fortifications were destitute of shoes and pantaloons and consequently incapable, at this inclement season, of performing any service on the public works, and requesting that said Articles may be immediately supplied," the board directs the almshouse commissioners to comply with the requisition.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 412.

" There are in the city 35 fire-engine companies, one floating-engine company, and two hook-and-ladder companies. The men in the fire department, including engineers, fire wardens, fire-engine men, and hook-and-ladder men, number 927, an increase of 58 during the year.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 421–22.

10 The New York Historical Society is incorporated.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1809), chap. 26. The act of incorporation was renewed on Feb. 10, 1826.—*Ibid.* (1826), chap. 41. The society had been organized in 1804 (*q. v.*, N 20).

11 Robert Fulton receives a patent from the U. S. government for his discoveries and inventions in connection with steamboats. Fulton's specification and drawings of various parts of the machinery are published in Dickinson, *Robert Fulton, Engineer and Artist*, 289–312.

13 The proprietors of Hamilton Square petition the common council "that the ground reserved at that place, may be appropriated for the purpose of erecting an Episcopal Church." This is referred to the comptroller and the street commissioner.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 425. See Mr 6.

" A large number of citizens having petitioned the common council to raise a special tax for the purpose of relieving "the poor and labouring classes of the community," and to appoint a number of citizens to distribute the money, the board resolves that it is inexpedient to take such measures, as "the public distress at the present moment is greatly mitigated by the formation of a number of Associations for benevolent purposes," and the appointment of impartial citizens "is superseded by the praiseworthy attention of the Commissioners of the Alms House, whose exertions at this period merit the highest thanks of this Board, and of the Citizens at large."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 413–14, 429–30.

" The common council receives a presentment from "the grand inquest of the city and county" complaining that "the great number of Pawnbrokers and the unrestrained manner in which they conduct themselves, have become a source of serious and alarming mischief." The insurance of lottery tickets is also considered "a source of great and incalculable depravity . . . inasmuch as it introduces a system of the most pernicious and extensive gambling." The presentment is ordered to be published.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 427.

" The common council accepts an invitation from Thos. Pope "to view a model of his patent Bridge."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 425. See also Je 26.

14 John Hardcastle begins to issue an anti-Jeffersonian weekly called *Spirit of '76*. The only issue located is that of March 28, 1809.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 498.

17 The legislature passes an act authorising the First Presbyterian Church in New York City to separate into "two or more distinct and separate corporations," and to divide its property among the corporations thus formed.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1809), chap. 39. This resulted in the separation, on April 12, of the Wall St. and Brick churches.—*22nd Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1917), 660.

Feb. 17 The annual report of the governors of the New York Hospital estimates the cost of the asylum for lunatics (see F 3, 1807) at $56,300. The building is thus described: "It is ninety feet long, sixty-five feet wide at the wings, and forty feet wide in the centre; there are four stories, including the basement and sub-basement . . . There are sixty-one cells and apartments, of different dimensions, in which about seventy patients may be accomodated according to their various conditions and circumstances in life. The asylum was opened for the reception of patients on the fifteenth of July last."—*Senate Jour.* (1809), 112; descrip. of Pl. 88, III: 571. The appropriation made in the act of March 23, 1810 (*q. v.*), was probably intended to help defray the expense of this building. Another addition to the hospital was made much later (see F 2, 1841).

" A weekly paper of octavo size, printed on Sunday and called *The Observer*, is begun. The first few issues were without imprint, but with the issue of March 19, 1809, the name of William Elliot appeared as publisher. The paper was suspended with the issue of Aug. 6, 1809 (*q. v.*).—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 472. *Cf.* Early Newspapers, II: 426.

20 The governor, with the advice of the council, having reappointed De Witt Clinton as mayor, his commission is read and published with the usual formalities.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 435.

" In a report of munitions kept in different parts of the state, John McLean, commissary of military stores says in part: "The magazine [see N 4, 1808] is completed, with the exception of copper locks and hinges for the inner doors, and the same is inclosed in a wall of masonry ten feet in height. A dwelling house for the keeper, a well of excellent water, and a convenient stone and gravel road from the public street to the magazine, are also finished."—*Assemb. Jour.*, 32d sess., 222; L. M. R. K., III: 923.

" The common council directs Mayor Clinton to present to the state "the Brass Standard Yard Measure belonging to this Board," in order that it may be made the legal state standard.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 435–36. The measure, together with a complete set of weights, was imported from England in 1803.—*Ibid.*, V: 449–51.

24 John Howard Payne (later the author of "Home Sweet Home"—see My 8, 1823), at the age of 16, makes his first appearance as an actor in New York, at the Park Theatre. He plays Young Norval in Douglas.—Kobbé, *Famous Am. Songs*, 11–12; Hanson, *Early Life of John Howard Payne*, 121.

27 Ald. Mesier presents to the common council a letter from Robert Fulton to John R. Livingston "proposing as a means of defence for this harbour, that this Corporation should provide 20 Torpedoes, for the purpose of blowing up Ships of War, together with 2 Boats and crews for exercising them." The expense is estimated at $2,800. Each boat is to have "6 oars, 1 Harpoonman, 1 Coxswain, 8 men to each Boat, total 16 men, who sh[d] be active intelligent young men, all of whom would be taught the harpoon and use of the torpedos, and in case of service, could command a boat and direct her attack." The communication is referred to the committee of defence.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 443–44. The original Fulton letter is preserved in metal file No. 38, city clerk's record-room.

" The common council resolves "that the Superintendant of repairs under the direction of the Committee of repairs, cause the several Houses in this City to be accurately numbered, and that he be authorized, by and with the consent of said Committee, to employ such Assistance, at the expense of this Board, as may be requisite to discharge said duty."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 452.

" The street commissioner is directed to prepare "A Map of all the vacant ground belonging to the Corporation, on Broadway, Elm Street, and the Streets adjacent to the Collect, and on Chatham Street adjoining the Arsenal."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 452.

Mar. 1 A memorial of David Hosack "praying the legislature to purchase his botanic garden, near the said city, on the terms therein mentioned," is read in the assembly and referred to a committee.—*Assemb. Jour.*, 32d sess., 236. On March 2, the committee reported "That the memorialist about eight years ago being professor of botany in Columbia college, purchased twenty acres of land, and established a botanical garden, in the vicinity of New-York at his own expense; and with a laudable view of afford-

1809 Mar. 1 ing to the students under his charge an ample opportunity of improvement by the inspection of various medicinal and other plants, a knowledge of which is intimately connected with the science of medicine; he has, at great expense imported from different parts of the world, a great variety of plants; for the preservation of those coming from a milder climate, he has been under the necessity of erecting, on a large and extensive scale, both green and hot houses, and to employ several persons of skill in attending to their cultivation; he has likewise collected a variety of plants from different parts of the United States, useful in agriculture, as well as medicine, so arranged as to afford an opportunity of making many useful experiments; the whole is in good order; the ground well selected and valuable. The Medical Society of the city and county of New York, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Faculty of Physic in Columbia college, and the Governors of the New-York Hospital all approve of the establishment, express their opinion of its importance and public utility, and recommend its purchase by the state, as the only means of protecting and supporting it, as it is too extensive and expensive to be supported from the funds of any individual. . . .

"The legislature of this state, with a spirit and zeal worthy an enlightened and patriotic people, have on many occasions fostered, encouraged and protected the education of our youth; and certainly no branch of learning is more important, and more peculiarly entitled to national patronage, than the science of preserving life and health. Your committee state, with pleasure, that this is the first establishment of the kind ever attempted in the United States, but that unless patronized by the government, its utility to the state will be entirely lost. . . .

"Your committee conceive that the terms of sale are liberal, and that no material loss can be sustained, but that the land will probably increase in value equal to the interest of the purchase money: and your committee are therefore of opinion that the prayer of the memorialist ought to be granted. . . ." The report being approved, a bill was introduced "for promoting medical science in the state of New-York."—*Ibid.*, 32nd sess., 244–45. After much discussion the bill was finally rejected by the house on March 14.—*Ibid.*, 32nd sess., 246, 252–53, 254, 283, 292–96, 309, 310–11. See also *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Mr 24 and 25, 1809. See O 2, and N 6.

" The common council issues a remonstrance to the legislature declaring that a bill entitled "An Act granting relief in certain cases to the inhabitants of New York, and to the inhabitants of the town of Brooklyn and Bushwick in Kings County," now before the legislature, contravenes the charter of the city, particularly those sections which "grant and appoint the compass [,] precincts, circuits, bounds, liberties and jurisdictions of the said city," and which give the common council control of the docks and ferries and the revenue arising therefrom. The board also suggests "that it would be impolitic and inexpedient to pass such an Act, while the Controversy between this State and the State of New Jersey respecting the Charter rights of this city remains unsettled," and asks "whether it is not novel and unprecedented for them [the legislature] to interfere with the rights of a Corporate body in any point touching their pecuniary emoluments, unless upon petition or with the assent of the Corporation."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 453–55.

" Congress passes a law debarring French and British ships from American ports and forbidding all commercial intercourse with them, until the decrees affecting U. S. commerce are repealed.—*Laws of U. S.*, 10th cong., chap. 91. See, however, Ap 19.

4 James Madison and George Clinton are inaugurated as president and vice-president respectively. At the inauguration ball in the evening, Madison wore a suit of American-made woolen, from the wool of Merino sheep.—McMaster, *Hist. of People of U. S.*, III: 336–37; *Columbian Cent.* (Boston), Mr 18, 1809.

6 The comptroller and the street commissioner having reported favourably upon the petition of the proprietors of Hamilton Square (see F 13), the common council appoints three of the aldermen "to associate with three persons to be appointed by the proprietors of Hamilton Square to confer and agree with the inhabitants in that vicinity disposed to build an Episcopal Church upon the Ground there reserved for a Church and Academy, or with a Committee of them touching the Area necessary for said Church; having due respect to the quantity of ground necessary to be reserved for an Academy." The board consents to convey the ground agreed upon on condition that the church be completed within two years from May 1, 1809.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 464–65. See Ap 13, My 11, and Je 5. Mar. 6

" As "the Ringing the Bells in this city, as soon after the breaking out of any Fire, is of the utmost importance to the safety and interests of the inhabitants," the common council directs the committee on the fire department to "use all diligence in making the necessary enquiries and report whether some means cannot be devised to have the Bells of this city rung, in cases of Fire, in a more systematic manner."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 465.

" News is published here of Henry Clay being wounded by Humphrey Marshall in a duel.—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Mr 6, 1809.

13 The whole number of lamps in the city, public and private, is reported as follows:

Ward	*Public Lamps*	*Private Lamps*
1st	263	54
2d	177	8
3d	167	25
4th	138	4
5th	176	2
6th	135	2
7th	164	2
8th	161	2
9th	2	2
10th	173	2
	1,556	97
		1,556
		Total 1,653

—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 476. On March 20, the total number was given as 1,670.—*Ibid.*, V: 483. On March 13, also, a committee reported to the common council that the poor light given by the public lamps "is owing to the Oil being mixed, half summer and half winter, and the coldness of the nights." Jacob Cholwell, who had charge of the lamps, acknowledged that this was the case because, "if he did not use half Winter and half Summer Oil, he must be ruined, as he cannot light the Lamps at the contract price without sustaining a great loss."—*Ibid.*, V: 471–72.

" The common council orders "that the Stage and post for whipping Criminals be removed from the Front of the Bridewell to the Yard thereof remote from Broadway, and that on the days, and between the hours appointed for whipping, the Yard gate of the Bridewell be opened for the admission of persons willing to be presented."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 476–77.

20 The common council orders the streets known as Duane, Barley, and Colden Sts. to be called Duane St. from Rose St. to Hudson River, and that the streets distinguished as Bayard and Fisher Sts. be called Bayard from Division St. westward. The superintendent of repairs is directed to number the houses in these streets.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 479.

" It is recommended by the street commissioner, in the common council, that the bridge over Bestaver's Killetje at Greenwich St. being a nuisance should be removed.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 483, 490. The original MS. is in metal file No. 36, city clerk's record-room. No immediate action was taken but this small stone arch seems to have been removed soon afterward. The stream which the bridge crossed was a branch of the Minetta Water. The bridge was built sometime early in the nineteenth century and is shown on one of Bancker's surveys, entitled "New Course of Greenwich Road," filed in box G-H, folder G, in MSS. Div., N. Y. P. L. On this map appears the "continuation of Greenwich Street," and "Skinner Road" (the later Christopher St.). It was "Surveyed & Del. March 24 & 25 [probably 1809]. B. Taylor." Taylor also made, in 1795, a map of Sir Peter Warren's land. See also L. M. R. K., III: 925, and Pl. 175, Vol. III (block 598, landmark No. 1).

" The common council passes "An Ordinance to provide for the Sweeping and cleaning of the Streets in the City of New York."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 483–84.

24 By a vote of 26 to one, the state senate adopts a complimentary address to ex-Pres. Jefferson upon his "voluntary retirement to the shades of private life," expressing its respect for his "exalted character," its gratitude for his public services, and its best wishes for his personal happiness. "Like your great predecessor, the immortal Washington," the address continues, "you have evinced to the world, by the whole tenor of your political life, and more especially

1809 Mar. 24 by your magnanimous determination to retire from office, after having faithfully served the republic, that your only ambition was to promote the principles of our republican institutions. Examples of such disinterested and distinguished patriotism are rarely found in the history of nations. They add a lustre to the American name and character."—*Senate Jour.*, 32d sess., 186–87. The assembly agreed to the address on the same day by a vote of 53 to 40.—*Assemb. Jour.*, 32d sess., 386–89.

" Simeon De Witt, Gouverneur Morris, and John Rutherford are appointed commissioners for laying out Canal St., "which shall run from the place commonly called the Collect to Hudson's river, and shall be of such width and so laid out as that the same may contain a canal for the reception and discharge of the waste water of the adjacent parts of said city." The powers and duties given to the commissioners are to be discharged within two years.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1809), chap. 103. All three commissioners resigned, and others had to be appointed (see Je 26, Jl 24, and Ag 14). The work was completed in 1810 (*q. v.*, Jl 2). See also descrip. of Pl. 83-b, III: 560–62.

" The legislature passes a law authorising the Cedar Street Presbyterian Church and Grace Church respectively to hold real and personal estate of an annual value or income not exceeding $5,000.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1809), chap. 97.

27 An act of the legislature authorises the governor to procure a new seal, to be denominated "the great seal of the state of New York," the description of which, in writing, shall be deposited and recorded in the office of the secretary of state.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1809), chap. 141. It is reproduced and described by Wilde in *The Civic Ancestry of N. Y. City and State*, Pl. 24, and p. 62.

" Jacob Wilkins petitions the common council "for permission to build a Pier in Hudson river, in front of his property on West Street, South of Cortland Slip, for the accommodation of Mess^rs^ Livingston & Fulton's North river Steam Boat." The subject is referred to the comptroller and the street commissioner.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 485. On April 3, they made the following report:

"That the principal inducement for M^r^ Wilkins to make this application at this time arises from the solicitation of Mess^rs^ Livingston & Fulton who are desirous of obtaining an insulated situation for their Steam boat which is to ply from this City to Albany.

"That from the construction of the Steam Boat the undersigned are persuaded she would suffer considerable injury and frequently be rendered unfit for service if she was obliged in common with other Vessels, to be interfered with in coming in or going out: and that therefore it is of the utmost importance to the Success of the proprietors of that invention, to prepare a special place for her moorings.

"The undersigned are informed that M^r^ Edward Bardin who owns the water right adjoining M^r^ Wilkins on the South, has consented that the pier petitioned for by M^r^ Wilkins shall be erected in such manner, as that the centre line of the pier shall be along their division line and consequently that the Basin to be formed by these two Piers, will be of sufficient extent, being about 80 feet, to accommodate other vessels in case the Steam Boat should cease to use it.

"The undersigned further report that they are informed, that by the present practice of the Harbour Master, any Wharf or pier being unoccupied, is liable to be filled by vessels desirous of mooring thereto: in which case it would be defeating the object of the proprietors of the Steam boat, who wish an exclusive right to use the waters between the two aforesaid piers. How far the Board are authorized to grant such priviledge, is for themselves to judge; But the undersigned are of opinion that if any arrangement can be made with the Harbour Master to prevent an incroachment of the priviledge in this particular case, and the Board should permit M^r^ Wilkins and M^r^ Bardin to carry out the pier, that it will tend much to the advantage of the Corporation, inasmuch as it will increase the trade near their ferry at Cortland Street, and render a facility of communication from thence to the seat of the government of this State, never before equalled, and thereby also perform a real service to the community.

"The Comptroller and Street Commissioner are therefore of opinion that the board ought to grant the petition of M^r^ Wilkins, upon the condition however that the said pier be carried out 30 feet wide and upon the line as aforesaid, and upon the further condition that M^r^ Wilkins forthwith enter into a written agreement with the Street Commissioners and Comptroller for the completion of the previous pier within one Year, as heretofore directed by the Board and which he confesses his willingness to do." The report is confirmed.—*Ibid.*, V: 496–98. The original MS. report is in metal-file No. 36, city clerk's record-room. Mar. 27

" It is resolved by the common council to open Hudson St. from the grounds of John Jacob Astor to Christopher St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 489, 490. The resolution was repassed on May 29.—*Ibid.*, V: 564.

29 The legislature passes an act to organize the militia of this state.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1809), chap. 165.

" The state comptroller is authorised to lease the government house for a term not exceeding five years.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1809), chap. 164 (§ 43).

Apr. 3 The city is given letters patent, signed by Gov. Tompkins on Dec. 26, 1807, from the commissioners of the land office of the state, conveying to it the lands covered by water along the easterly shore of the Hudson River within the city, from low-water mark and running 400 ft. into the river from Bestavers Killetje or river to the distance of four miles to the north; also the same along the westerly side of East River from the north side of Corlears Hook, to a distance of two miles northward.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 491–92.

" The commissioners of the almshouse and bridewell report to the common council that, between Jan. 6 and March 31, they issued 76,019 rations and 1,799½ loads of wood to "the Out door poor," expending for these, for the relief of the sick, and for assistants, the sum of $12,785.95. They add: "In submitting this Report, the Commissioners cannot omit the opportunity it affords of calling the attention of the Board and their Fellow Citizens to an imposition daily practised and which reflects disgrace on our city: It is Street begging. The numerous benevolent Societies and their exertions for the relief of the poor this winter, are too well known to need recapitulation: Yet it is a lamentable fact that our Streets swarm with beggars, and would lead to the conclusion, especially with Strangers, that the poor are but illy provided for; whereas it is a truth, within our knowledge, that many who have been regularly supplied at the Alms House with Food, Fuel and other necessaries, have applied and obtained supplies from other humane institutions. Not content with practising these impositions they have been found in the act of Street begging; we therefore humbly conceive that for the credit of the city, these paupers should be discountenanced, especially when it is considered, that all the indigent can, by application, be relieved through the public channel." The report is ordered published.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 494–95.

" The common council resolves "that a Public pound be erected in the Town of Harlem," and appoints George C. Duryee as keeper.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 495.

" It is ordered in common council that the street now called Lombard St. be called Lombardy St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 494. This later became Monroe St.—L. M. R. K., III: 1004.

" The common council orders that Little Water St. be named Anthony St., and regarded as a continuation of said Anthony St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 494. Later, its name was restored to it, but it was subsequently called Mission Place. See My 16, 1855; 1867.

" Stephen Ludlam and Caspar Krapff are appointed city surveyors.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 504.

5 Thomas Hodgkinson's patronage outgrows his Shakespeare Tavern, at No. 17 Fair (Fulton) St. (see Ap 5, 1806), and he moves into the larger house at the south-west corner of Fair (Fulton) and Nassau Sts., nearly opposite his old establishment.—*Pub. Adv.*, Ap 6, 1809. Thereafter, the Shakespeare Tavern at this new address was a centre of club and social life for many years, and the scene of many notable events.—See N 24, 1779; L. M. R. K., III: 980; Bayles' *Old Taverns of N. Y.*, 428–31; and see, further, Ag 25, 1824, and 1836.

6 Up to this time, three of the four Presbyterian churches,—the Old First Church on Wall St., the Brick Church on Beekman St., and the Rutgers St. Church, were a collegiate charge, united under one board of trustees and one bench of elders. Each minister was equally connected with all the congregations. The formation of the Cedar St. Church, in 1808 (*q. v.*, N 6), as an independent pastoral charge led to the separation of the three united ones at this time.—Miller, *Memoir of Rev. John Rodgers*, 272–73. On May 2, the trustees ordered that deeds be made out to the separate

1809 Ap 6 boards of trustees of the "Brick Church" and "Church in Rutgers Street" respectively.—*Proc. of the Trustees* (*MS.*), Vol. II.

10 The frigate "Constitution" is being prepared for service at New York.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap. 10, 1809.

" The street commissioner reports to the common council "That he has caused the soundings in Hudson river to be taken opposite Marketfield Street, . . . to determine upon the distance the West line of West Street, called the permanent line, ought to be extended into the river." The board passes a resolution providing that it shall run a straight line from a point 70 ft. west of the north-west corner of the brick house of Jacob Wilkins, at the south-west corner of Cortlandt and West Sts., to a point 250 ft. westerly from the south-west corner of the brick store of John Kearney, at the corner of Marketfield and Washington Sts. It is ordered that West St. be surveyed and marked out accordingly; as a greater extension into the river would interfere with the range of the guns of the intended Crown Battery opposite the flagstaff. A map of the shore, prepared by Mr. Mangin, accompanies the street commissioner's report on this subject.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831) V: 510–11.

" The street commissioner proposes a plan of regulating the streets around Hudson Square, including Hudson, Laight, Beach, and Varick Sts., and this is approved by the common council.—From the original MS. in metal file No. 36, city clerk's record-room; *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 511–12. See also My 1.

" "A Well Wisher to the Community at large" having written to Mayor Clinton, "representing N° 5 Murray Street, a place of public entertainment, as most infamously conducted and tending, by means of its abandoned allurements, to seduce and ruin the Youth of this city," the common council orders that the communication be referred to the grand jury.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 505–6.

" William Bridges is re-appointed a city surveyor.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 506, 513. See Mr 7, 1808.

" The blocks and bridges for the ferry stairs at Vesey St. have been completed.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 512.

17 A memorial from sundry inhabitants "stating that a number of Houses are kept for the purpose of receiving Rope Iron & other articles thereby encouraging children, apprentices and others to bring stolen property, highly injurious to the Morals of the community," is presented to the common council and ordered "to lie for further consideration."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 515–16.

" The common council passes an ordinance that Bowery Lane be paved from Grand to North St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 470, 517.

19 As the British minister has signified that the orders in council will be withdrawn as respects the United States on June 10, Pres. Madison by proclamation announces the cessation after that day of the non-intercourse act with Great Britain and her dependencies (see Mr 1).—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Ap 22, 1809. See Ap 22 and 24.

22 The "Glorious News" of the renewal of intercourse with Great Britain (see Ap 19) having been received at New York, the general committee of Federal Republicans holds a meeting and recommends "to all Ship owners and masters of vessels to display their colours on Monday next [April 24, *q.v.*] in honor of the late signal Triumph of Federal Policy. . . .

"All persons having charge of the bells in the different churches, are requested to cause them to be rung from 12 to 1 o'clock in the same day.

"And it is ordered, that a committee wait upon the Commandant of Artillery, and request that he will cause a federal salute to be fired at sun-rise, noon, and sunset, on the same glorious occasion."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Ap 22 and 24, 1809.

24 This is "a day of rejoicing with the friends of peace and free trade with England throughout our city." The colours in the harbour are displayed, bells are rung, and salutes are fired by the forts, the frigate "Constitution," the British packets, etc. "Mutual felicitations were exchanged among our patriotic citizens, and the joys of the heart lighted up a smile on every countenance." At noon the Federal Republicans met at "the Circus, in Anthony Street," and adopted resolutions congratulating their fellow citizens on the defeat of the "ruinous policy of the administration" and ascribing it to the "distinguished exertions of the minority in Congress and to the manly and independent conduct of the people of the Northern and Eastern States." In the evening the city was illuminated.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Ap 24, 1809; *N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Ap 24 and 25, 1809; *N. Y. Spectator*, Ap 24, 1809; *Diary of De Witt Clinton* (*MS.*) in N. Y. H. S.; broadside, Emmet Coll., item No. 11336; *Columbian Cent.* (Boston), Ap 29, 1809.

Apr. 24

May 1 The common council directs the comptroller to advertise for proposals for lighting the public lamps for one year. The contractor is to keep the lamps clean and in good repair and to see that they are "regularly lighted every night at or before sunset & . . . kept clearly burning till sunrise next morning excepting the nights of the full moon, and three night next & immediately preceding from the 1st of November to the 1st April with the addition of one night after the full moon from the first of April to the first of November." The "Signal Lamps," also, are to be lighted "every night from Sunset to daylight," and the contractor is to furnish the lamp oil for the almshouse, bridewell, jail, public watch houses, and the lamps at Brooklyn Ferry. The board also orders that the superintendent of repairs "have without delay all the Public Lamps numbered in progressive order, each ward to be kept distinct," and that the captains of the watch report any which are not kept burning during the night.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 522–25. On May 8, the contract for the lamp lighting was granted to Isaac Auld, who agreed to do it for $9.20 per lamp.—*Ibid.*, V: 540.

" Dr. Nicholas Romaine, president of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, petitions the common council "that Doctor Mitchell the present Lecturer might be permitted to read his Lectures in some room in the City Hall until the House of the said College could be prepared for that purpose," and the request is granted.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 522.

" The common council directs that a road, "sufficient for the passage of carriages of burthen," be opened through the ground between Hamilton Square and Manhattan Ave.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 525–26.

" The open space or gore formed by the intersection of George (Market), Cheapside (Hamilton), and Lombard Sts., is reserved forever as a park for the use of the public.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 526–27. See also *ibid.*, V: 561–62, 592. This became Lombardy or Bedlow Park.—L. M. R. K., III: 970. The board's action was the result of a memorial received from residents in the neighbourhood, "remonstrating against the erection of a Brew House, at the intersection of George & Lombard Streets," and "praying the interrerence of the Board to prevent the evil apprehended, by purchasing the said ground for Public use." Preparations were already under way, by authority of Col. Henry Rutgers, to erect the brewery "in the triangular space formed by the intersection of George, Cheapside, and Lombard Streets."—*M. C. C.* (*supra*).

" Following a report of the street commissioner, the common council appoints a committee "to make such regulations as they shall judge proper for the ornament of the [Hudson] square and the convenience of the Public."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 528–29.

" The street commissioner presents to the common council a deed of cession from Abijah Hammond and Catherine, his wife, of all the streets running through their property at Greenwich, and it is ordered to be recorded and filed.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 529.

" The common council resolves "that the Square in front of the new Watch House be known & distinguished by the name of Haymarket."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 530.

4 The ship "America" is launched "from Manhattan Island, Corlaer's Hook."—*N. Y. Com. Ad.*, My 3, 1809.

8 The committee of defence, in a statement to the common council, reviews the negotiations with M. Du Buc de Marentille regarding his plan for the defence of New York (see My 16, 20; N 7, 1808), and reports that he now proposes to reveal the plan to the corporation immediately, on condition that if it is accepted by the federal government, the city shall pay him $60,000, and if it is rejected, he shall receive a signed agreement from the secretary of war that none of the means proposed by him "shall be used in case of war." The board thereupon directs the mayor to communicate the new proposal to the president to learn whether the government is willing to make such a declaration and whether it will repay to the city the $60,000 "in case said plan should be adopted for any other port or harbor of the United States than that of New York."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 533–36. A letter on the subject was received from Wm. Eustis, secretary of war, on June 26, and referred to the committee of defence.—*Ibid.*, V: 589.

1809 May 8 The common council agrees that a "Company of Hook & Ladder men," consisting of 10 men, one large and one small ladder, and one large and one small hook, be established in Greenwich Village. —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 536. The names of the members of the company were reported on May 15.—*Ibid.*, V: 547.

" The common council directs the street commissioner to have Cross St. opened between Water St. and Magazine St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 540.

9 "A Citizen" writes to one of the papers: "The Manhattan Water Works, which was originally intended as one of the greatest advantages of the city, has now become one of its greatest vexations. It is a general complaint, at the lower part of the town at least, that they can get no water, and indeed not without cause, for, as for myself, I have applied almost daily for four months past, without being rewarded with a single drop. The company's clerk, however, is punctual in calling for their fees, at the moment they are due. . . . but I am not very well satisfied at paying $10 a year for a thing of no value . . . and if a remedy is not soon found, I shall have my pipe cut off . . . and be obliged once more to rely upon our pumps, and I am confident my neighbors will all follow my example." In printing this letter, the editor of the paper says: "We publish the following communication on this subject, and add our own protest against the evil of which the writer here complains.—The complaint is indeed universal.—We know of no family which is regularly supplied with Manhattan water . . . the Manhattan Company are a gross imposition, a flagrant fraud, upon the inhabitants of New York. . . . Were it not for the fraudulent trick of the intriguing Burr, the City would have erected works which would have afforded a constant and sufficient supply of water to the inhabitants. But, by the most dishonorable management, the monopoly of this indispensable article was thrown into the hands of a private company: and our citizens are compelled to pay ex-horbitantly, and are still left to suffer for the want of 'pure and wholesome water.' Let the company fulfil their contract in supplying us with such water, or let them relinquish the Charter of their institution, which, by this neglect, they have long since justly forfeited."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, My 9, 1809. See My 22.

" A fire, commencing in a cluster of wooden buildings in Chatham St., between Tryon Row and Duane St., destroys between 20 and 30 wooden buildings,—nearly the entire block.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 9, 1809.

11 Trinity vestry takes "into Consideration the Petition relative to a Church upon Hamilton Square" and resolves "to grant [aid] for that Purpose" (St. James Church).—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). See Je 5.

15 The common council grants the Brick Church permission to extend vaults under the sidewalks around the church.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 532, 544. See Je 26.

" The superintendent of the almshouse reports that there are 892 paupers in the almshouse, 35 "Lunatics in Maniac Asylum New York Hospital," and 190 "Children at Nurse out of the House," making a total of 1,117.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 548.

" The common council resolves that the street commissioner "procure a survey of that part of the Village of Greenwich which is not already procured and fix on the necessary elevations that the same may be regulated and also that he Report a profile of Hammond Street for the regulation thereof."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 549.

" The common council resolves "that the Basin erected at the end of Coenties Slip be hereafter known and distinguished by the name of the Old Albany Basin."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 549.

" The expenses in 1809 for filling the Collect Pond amounted to $40.90.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 477, 531, 550.

22 The common council orders the "immediate removal of a Watch Box from the Corner of Pearl & Pine Streets as it was much complained of by the neighborhood," and also directs the superintendent of repairs to remove "all the Watch Boxes to their usual place of Deposits for the Summer season as soon as convenient."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 552.

" The common council passes an ordinance for paving Broadway from Marketfield to Beaver St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 553. On June 5, the street commissioner represented that the contemplated improvement in Broadway opposite the government house could not be effected under this ordinance, as one of the assessors was an interested party; he therefore presented a substitute.—*Ibid.*, V: 571. May 22

" The common council agrees to lay the walks in Broadway with flagstones. On June 5, it was ordered that the curbstone of Broadway be laid, and the sidewalk be filled with gravel from the point where the pavement is already laid northward to Art St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 553, 566, 575–76.

" The common council authorises the superintendent of repairs "to purchase a Horse for his use when attending to the duties of his office."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 555.

" John Fellows, superintendent of the Manhattan water works, announces that "A partial temporary embargo having involuntarily been laid upon the Manhattan water, I am happy in stating to the public that the causes are discovered, and partly removed. . . . Many of the lateral pipes leading to the houses, and perhaps some of the main conduits, were closed by the inclemency of last winter; at the return of mild weather it was expected the frequent opening of fire plugs would have removed all obstructions. But it is found expedient to take up some of the conduits which will be done as soon as possible. A considerable stoppage has already been removed. . . . An improvement will also be made which will convey an unusual quantity of water into the south east part of the city, where the complaints chiefly exist. . . . The repairs of lateral pipes has for some time past been intrusted to one person . . .; but sickness and other causes have occasioned neglect in this branch. Four plumbers are now engaged in this business and will in a few days answer all demands already made . . ." —*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, My 22, 1809. See My 31.

29 Sundry debtors "confined on the Limits in this City" petition the common council that said limits may be extended "to include the Bear market, the Brick Presbyterian Church, and the Pier at the bottom of Murray Street." The petition is referred to a committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 557. It was granted on June 12.—*Ibid.*, V: 576–77.

" The common council orders that a pier be run out on the east side of Old Slip 250 feet into the river, that two piers be sunk at Peck Slip, "one on the South or West side, the other to be constructed with the bulk head on the East side" to extend 250 feet into the river, "and that two piers be also built between Fly Market and Burling Slip."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 557–58. See also *ibid.*, V: 567, 579, 580, 584–85, 618.

" The common council gives to the First Presbyterian Church "the Engine House now standing on their burial gound." The board also permits the church "to extend their line of Vaults under the street in Wall Street from their present Easterly line to the Lot of Charles Gardner."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 558.

" The common council approves an agreement with Jacob Wilkins "for a Pier at Courtlandt Street."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 560.

" The common council agrees that Sugar Loaf (Franklin) St. be extended to Provost St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 560–61.

31 John Fellows, superintendent of the Manhattan water works announces: "The pump beam of the Water Work, unfortunately broke yesterday. It will be repaired as soon as possible; but several days are unavoidably requisite for that purpose."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, My 31, 1809. See Je 16.

June 5 The committee appointed on March 6 (*q. v.*) to decide upon the ground for an Episcopal church and academy at Hamilton Square reports that all parties concerned have agreed "that a plot of one hundred feet on Hoffman Street by one hundred and twenty five feet along Hamilton avenue should be sett off for the church with the exception of a five foot alley round the intended academy as pourtrayed upon the annexed plan and that the residue of the ground should be used for the said academy." The members of the committee also report that they went with the street commissioner and Charles Loss, city surveyor, and "staked out the ground for the Church at the Corner of Hoffman Street & Hamilton Avenue." The common council approves the report.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 569. The original report, and accompanying map, are preserved in metal file No. 38, city clerk's record-room. St. James's Church was erected on this property, which was on the site of the present s. w. corner of Lexington Ave. and 69th St. —L. M. R. K., III: 933. See 1870.

" The common council passes an ordinance providing for the employment of the convicts of the city prison at work on the public highways and authorising the committee of roads "to

1809 repair the Powder House for the accommodation of the said
Je 5 Convicts."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 565. See Je 12.

" It is resolved that Elizabeth St., Mott St., and Mulberry St. (see My 8) be run agreeably to a map made by Casimir T. Goerck, and designated on a copy of a map made by Charles Loss of the property of Edward Livingston, dated 1805, by red lines and numbers, and that said map be filed and dated this day. It is also resolved that Mulberry St. be opened in the aforesaid direction to Great Jones St. without delay, and that the street commissioner apply to the several proprietors for a deed of cession.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 534, 570.

8 The corner-stone of the first St. Patrick's Cathedral (the first Catholic church in the U. S. dedicated to Ireland's patron saint) is laid on Mott St. between Broadway and the Bowery Rd.—*Com. Adv.*, Je 9, 1809. The building was finished and dedicated May 4, 1815, the architect being Joseph F. Mangin.—*Eve. Post*, My 8, 1815. Shortly thereafter the original building, 120 ft. long and 80 ft. wide, was extended 36 ft. more in length, so that it reached from Mott to Mulberry St.—Greenleaf, 335–36; *Eccles. Records*, III: 1452. It burned on Oct. 6, 1866, being at the time the oldest Catholic church in the city. (The parish of St. Peter's was older [1785], but its second St. Peter's church—the present one—was not built until 1836). St. Patrick's was rebuilt and was re-dedicated March 7, 1868.—Farley, *Hist. of St. Patrick's Cathedral*, 53, 62, 101. See also Shea, *Hist. of the Catholic Ch. in U. S.* (1886); L. M. R. K., III: 936; and descrip. of Pl. 75, I: 467.

" The "Phoenix," the first steamboat to ply upon the ocean, left New York on this date, and arrived at Philadelphia on June 17. An oil painting of this steamboat is in "Stevens Castle" at Hoboken, N. J.—Bullock, in *Jour. of Amer. Hist.* (1907), Vol. I, No. 2, second quarter, 261–83. The "Phœnix" was built by John Cox Stevens of Hoboken in 1806, and was "intended to ply as a passenger boat between New Brunswick and New York. But the monopoly held by Fulton and Livingston prevented the vessel entering the waters subject to the jurisdiction of New York State, and Stevens, sending her by sea to the Delaware, ran her between Philadelphia and Trenton."—McMaster, *Hist. of People of U. S.*, III: 491, citing *U. S. Gaz.*, Jl 6, 1809.

" Thomas Paine dies in New York City.—*Pub. Adv.*, Je 9, 1809. He was buried at New Rochelle on June 9.—*Republican Watch-Tower*, Je 13, 1809. See also *Com. Adv.*, Je 30, 1809. In 1864, John Randel, Jr., at the request of David T. Valentine, prepared a series of three maps, showing the situation of Paine's residences, —namely, that in which he boarded until May, 1809, on the east side of Herring (later called Bleecker) St., between Burrows (Grove) and Raisin (Barrow) Sts., and that in which he died, on the north side of Burrows (No. 59 Grove) St., mid-way between Herring (Bleecker) and 4th St. The third map shows the alterations in streets which caused the removal of the house in which he died. Accompanying the maps is a letter to Valentine explaining the maps and landmarks. See reproductions of these in *Man. Com. Coun.* (1864), 841–46.

" "A Friend to order and improvement" addresses an open letter to the city corporation complaining about the "shameful abuses which are committed by throwing dirt, stones and all kinds of rubbish into the streets." He says in part: "Masons and Carpenters act as though they were proprietors of the streets; they are not content to put their lime, mortar, stone, bricks and scantling, in the smallest possible space, but they occupy the whole width of this street [Greenwich] except barely sufficient for one carriage to pass. . . . Livery stable keepers, Coach makers stock, and carmen's carts are so numerous in many streets that it is at times impossible to pass. . . . I have been informed that the dirt of this city is sold for 6000 dollars a year; . . . There is a barbarous argument frequently urged that hogs are good scavengers and should be suffered to range the streets. What would we say of a dirty housekeeper who kept a hog in the kitchen to eat up the filth? . . . The streets are public property; no individual should be permitted to exhibit any of his goods or wares projecting more than one foot from the front of his house. Everyone should keep a dirt box or barrel, to be emptied in the carts at stated hours. . . . No dirt of any kind should be thrown in the streets. . . . All hogs found in the streets should be driven to the poor house. . . ."—*Republican Watch-Tower*, Je 13, 1809.

10 Jacob Frank and George White begin to publish a semi-weekly edition of the *Public Advertiser*. The new paper is called *The New York Journal*.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 452–53. June 10

The old powder house, which is to be appropriated as a dwelling for the convicts sentenced to work on the public works (see Je 5), is partitioned off into nine bed-rooms; and it is recommended to the common council by the road committee that the prisoners be employed to complete the bridge near the powder-house road. —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 574–75. On July 24, B. Hoghland was paid $125.54 for "work at P. House Jail."—*Ibid.*, V: 621. On Nov. 6, James Blackledge received $436.47 "for services at Powder House Prison."—*Ibid.*, V: 739. 12

The street commissioner is directed to "procure a Survey and fix the Ascent & descent of all those Streets lying between Broadway & Bowery Road to the north of Prince Street & Southward of Great Jones Street."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 579. "

John Fellows publishes the following notice: "Those who are supplied with water by the Manhattan Company, are informed that the works are in complete repair, and will be put in operation this day. . . . I am ordered by the Directors to spare no reasonable expence for this purpose. The whole Machine has undergone a complete repair; a new boiler of uncommon magnitude is fitting up, and a new range of pipe laying from the reservoire for the purpose of conveying a greater quantity of water into the city in a given time. There are now no impediments to contend with but the poplar roots, which insinuate themselves into the joints of the logs, and in some instances completely impede the course of the water. This difficulty will receive every possible attention."—*Pub. Adv.*, Je 16, 1809. See Je 30. 16

The common council grants the petition of Isaac Clason and others which asked "that Charlotte Slip might be completed, & for that purpose that a Wharf might be run out on the West side of said Slip from a lot now or late the property of John Grant and extending so far as to form a safe & convenient Basin for the reception of vessels."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 583. 19

The common council agrees that Chambers St. be extended to Chatham St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 584. See, however, O 30. "

The common council directs the street commissioner to "take immediate measures for opening Greenwich Street from the present pavement to Christopher Street."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 586. See Jl 24. "

The common council resolves "that in future no permission be granted to build any vault for interment of the Dead under any of the Streets of this City."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 595. Such permission was last given on May 15 (*q. v.*). 26

The common council agrees that the intersection of Beach, Walker, and Chapel (West Broadway) Sts. be "converted to a Park."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 590. This became Beach Street Park.—L. M. R. K., III: 968, 996. "

A letter from Thos. Pope (see F 13) "requesting the Board to visit a Model of a Bridge which he had constructed consisting of one Arch only & which might be thrown over the widest rivers" is referred to the city inspector.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 589. See also 1811. "

Bridge St. is ordered opened from Whitehall St. to State St.—*M. C C.* (1784–1831), V: 592–93. See 1658, 1693; F 11, and My 2, 1808. "

John Beete advertises that he "has opened a large and convenient house (situated in Greenwich, between Hammond and Bank streets) as a Tavern and Boarding House," which he calls the "Greenwich Hotel." The Greenwich stage runs from the city hall to this house five times a day.—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Je 28, 1809. 28

Independence Day is celebrated by about 2,000 members of the Washington Benevolent Society, who parade from the "College green" to the south-east corner of Reade St. and Broadway, where the president lays the corner-stone of Washington Hall, "under a salute of thirteen guns, and music from the bands." They then proceeded to the "North Church," and listened to the Declaration of Independence and an oration by Mr. Verplanck, after which they marched "to the Rope Walks, beyond Orchard street, where they sat down to a plenteously provided dinner."—*Columbian Centinel* (Boston), Jl 8, 1809. July 4

The architect of Washington Hall was John McComb.—See his original designs in the N. Y. H. S. It became the headquarters of the Federal Party, and later a hotel.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1865), 568–71. It was finished in 1812, (*q. v.*, D 28). See also L. M. R. K.,

1809 III: 986, for its later history, where, however, the location is
July erroneously given as on the "N. E. cor. Broadway and Reade St.;"
4 this should read the s. e. cor. of these streets.

10 It is ordered that Varick St. be regulated; that Broome St. be paved; that Walker and Chambers Sts. be opened according to given specifications for the purchase of the land; that lots on Grand St. (where "hills" exist between Elizabeth and Ryder Sts.) be reduced; and that Bancker St. be widened.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 605–10, 614, 624.

" The common council resolves "that all Licenses granted for building Vaults under the Street adjoining any Church, be rescinded, except so far as to completing the same where Contracts have been made, or the ground opened in consequence of such license heretofore granted."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 611–12.

12 "Hamilton Grange" (see Ap 8, 1805) is offered for sale, lease, or exchange.—*Am. Cit.*, Jl 12, 1809.

17 Elisha Boudinot and others present a memorial to the common council stating "that they have agreed to form themselves into a Company for the purpose of establishing Steam-boats as ferry boats across the Hudson river, between the City of New York and the City of Jersey formerly called Paules Hook and for that purpose that it is necessary for them to procure a lease for the right of ferriage and praying a Lease from the Corporation for their right for the term of twenty one years on such conditions as they shall judge just, reasonable and promotive of the Public good." This is referred to a committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 613. The original petition (MS.)—a long one, giving full particulars—is preserved in metal file No. 38, city clerk's record-room. For the committee's report, see S 22.

" It is resolved by the council that "it be respectfully intimated to Colonel Williams Command of the Corps of Engineers of the U. States that in the opinion of this Board it would greatly contribute to the safety of persons navigating this Harbor if Lamps were placed upon the Castle now erecting on Governors Island, on the Works erecting at the Western side of the Battery and at the end of Hubert Street on the Hudson River."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 617.

" It is ordered that South St. be continued eastward until it intersects Front St. near James Slip; and that Front St., from thence to Corlears Hook, be called South St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 614.

" The common council orders that Duane St. be paved from Washington St. to the Hudson River, and that Greenwich St. be paved to Hammersley St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 603, 604, 615, 619, 620.

" The lamp committee is authorised "to erect one or more Lamps in the Walks on the Battery."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 617.

24 The common council directs the superintendent of repairs to "take immediate measures and remove the fences and lay open Greenwich Street to the Southward of Christopher Street."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 621. See O 30.

" It is ordered by the council that the lamps in the yard of Columbia College be lighted at the public expense.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 621.

" Gouverneur Morris and Simeon De Witt having recently resigned as commissioners for laying out Canal St., the common council appoints James Fairlie and Samuel Russell in their places. —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 589, 601, 620. See Ag 14.

28 John Fellows announces: "The real cause which had deprived a portion of the city of its usual supply of water, is now fully ascertained; and the false reports respecting the deficiency in the quantity raised, will no longer gain credit with those who pay the least regard to candor. The pipes in Pine and Wall streets, at their junction to Broadway pipes were completely stopped by Poplar roots. Pipes in Tryon row and South street, were in a similar condition. . . . The water is, however, now conveyed through every street containing conduits. . . . By means of a more capacious boiler and several new conduits, a greater quantity of water than formerly can be thrown into the city in a given time. The fountains in Courtland street and Peck slip, are again opened for the supply of shipping; and also the fountain at the engine for the same purpose, as well as to furnish families not supplied with conduits. . . ."—*Pub. Adv.*, Jl 29, 1809. See also *Com. Adv.*, Je 30, 1809.

29 Thomas Hardcastle begins to print a weekly paper entitled *Washington Republican; or, True American.* The last issue located is that of Jan. 13, 1810.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 503.

July 31 The common council accepts an invitation from the president and professors of Columbia to "join the procession from the College Green to the North Dutch Church & to attend the Annual Commencement to be held on Wednesday the 2d of August next." It is ordered that a chain be extended across the streets adjacent to the North Church during the commencement exercises to prevent the passage of carts.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 625.

" A petition is received "from persons residing on, and near Manhattan Island, stating the unhealthiness of the Marsh, & praying that said Marsh & Lots adjoining North Street might be filled up." It is referred to the alderman and assistant of the Tenth Ward, and the street commissioner.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 622. Regarding the "Manhattan Island" here referred to, see L. M. R. K., III: 966. Thos. F. De Voe, writing as late as 1862, said he remembered this piece of land, or knoll, between Houston and 3d Sts. Lewis St. ran about through the centre of it.—*Market Book*, 524. See also Poppleton's Plan of 1817.

" The common council appoints a committee "to devise a mode of impounding Cattle that trespass on the Battery."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 625.

Aug. 1 As the board of health has represented that "a pestilential or infectious disease doth prevail in the village of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings," Mayor Clinton by proclamation prohibits all intercourse between New York and Brooklyn, and orders that no one who, within 14 days, has been in the latter place shall enter this city.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Ag 4, 1809. A copy of this proclamation was sold with the library of the late Geo. H. Moore, by Bangs & Co., N. Y., May 10, 1893.

6 Publication of *The Observer* (see F 17) is suspended with the issue of this date. More than a year later the paper was revived with the same title, but of quarto size.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 472; Early Newspapers, II: 426.

7 Thomas Brown, chief engineer, on behalf of the engineers and firemen, publicly thanks John F. Randolph, "proprietor of the old Tea Water pump (revived) for the ready and prompt assistance he has afforded them in the several late fires in Chatham-street." Brown says that "but for the aid furnished from his pump, the progress of the flames must have been more considerable."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 7, 1809.

8 A number of citizens meet at the North Dutch Church and organize the "Anti-Duelling Association of New York." They promise not to vote for anyone who has ever sent, accepted, or carried a challenge to fight a duel, and adopt an address to the "Electors of the State of New York" setting forth the objects of their organization and urging others to join.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Ag 15, 1809.

9 Pres. Madison recalls his proclamation of April 19 (*q.v.*) because Great Britain has refused to ratify the agreement made by the British minister that the orders in council would be withdrawn on June 10.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Ag 12, 1809; *Annals of N. Am.*, 507.

14 The trustees of the Free School Society petition the common council for some assistance "towards completing the School House now erecting." This is referred to a committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 626. For the committee's report, see Ag 28.

" A law is passed by the common council to erect a pound in the almshouse yard.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 628.

" As the sum of $6,179 has been granted for taking property for opening Collect St., the common council orders that the amount be assessed upon those benefitted.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 639–40.

" The common council designates the almshouse "as an Asylum for lost children, where it is requested they may be immediately sent, that parents & guardians may know where to apply for information."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 641.

" James Fairlie (see Jl 24) and John Rutherford (see My 24) resign as commissioners for laying out Canal St., and William H. Ireland and Daniel J. Ebbets are appointed instead.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 640.

15 A map of part of the Bowery Road, pointing out precisely the places for the true lines of said road according to a former survey made in 1793, bears this date.—See the original (map No. 146), in bureau of topography, borough president's office, Municipal B'ld'g.

21 John Pintard, secretary of the N. Y. Hist. Soc., invites the common council to be present at the "Second Centenary Anniversary of the discovery of this part of America by Henry Hudson,"

1809 Aug. 21 and requests the use of the front court-room for the meeting of the society on this occasion. The invitation is accepted, and the request granted. The date of the event is given as Sept. 4, 1809 [*q.v.*]. Rev. Samuel Miller is expected to deliver an oration.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 644.

" The common council directs the street commissioner "to have the Street in front of the Albany Basin commonly called Swartwouts Basin immediately paved according to the original design."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 647. The paving was finished by Nov. 27.—*Ibid.*, V: 761.

" The common council resolves "that the Watch Committee be directed to place a Watchman at the door of the House in which the Governor resides when in this City."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 647.

28 There are 120 children in the African Free School.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 649.

" An ordinance is passed in common council to regulate Fourth St. from Division to Pump (Canal) St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 651. Fourth St. here mentioned is the present Allen St. See 1817; L. M. R. K., III: 1000; Pl. 175, Vol. III.

" The committee on the petition of the Free School Society (see Ag 14) makes the following report: "That a considerable sum of money has been expended by the memorialists in repairing & fitting up the Old Arsenal [see Ag 8, 1808] for the reception & accommodation of the school; that in the appropriation of their funds to this object, every attention appears to have been paid to œconomy & a faithful application of their means, consistent with due regard to beauty of architecture and convenient distribution of apartments: that their resources are now exhausted and the building unfinished; that they are reduced to the necessity of asking assistance from the liberality of this Board, or of seeing the work entirely suspended: that the sum of $1500 would enable them to complete the building and the rent of the lower part of the House added to the annual allowance of the Legislature will defray all future expences of the school.

"Under these circumstances, the Committee impressed with a high sense of the usefulness of the free school institution, & feeling it incumbent on the Common Council as Guardians of the poor and unprotected to extend its patronage so far as to enable the Memorialists to complete their building, recommend that they be authorized to borrow the sum of $1500. for the purpose of completing the School House, & that this Board will guarantee the payment of said sum, within Seven Years, with legal interest annually." The report is confirmed.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 649–50. The new school was opened on D 11 (*q.v.*).

" The common council passes ordinances "for laying Walks & Curb Stone on Water Street on the north side of Cherry Street from Montgomery Street to Corlaers Hook & for laying Walks & Curb on the north side of Cherry street from Rutgers to Gouverneurs Street," also for carrying out a pier on the east side of Beekman Slip.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 652.

" The common council resolves "that no person be allowed to keep a Lime House in any of the Public Streets of this City longer than three months—and that no lime house be permitted to remain in any Street between the first day of November and the first day of April in any year under the penalty of Twenty five Dollars for every twenty four hours it shall so remain."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 654.

Sept. — The first railroad tracks ever laid down in America were placed at this time in a large yard in Philadelphia by Thos. Leiper, the projector, and satisfactory experiments were made.—Scharf & Westcott, *Hist. of Phila.*, I: 544. *Cf.* an article entitled "Finding our oldest railway," in *N. Y. Times*, F 22, 1925.

4 The bi-centenary of "the discovery of this part of America by Captain Henry Hudson" is celebrated by the New York Historical Society (see Ag 21). Rev. Dr. Samuel Miller delivers a commemorative address to the society, the governor, mayor, city corporation, etc., at the city hall. At 4 o'clock a dinner is given at the City Hotel.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 6, 1809; Kelby, *Hist. of the N. Y. H. S.*, 18. Dr. Miller's address is printed in N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1809), 17–40.

" The common council orders that the owners of water lots on the East River between Peck Slip and the pier belonging to Peter Schermerhorn and Ebenezer Stevens shall sink a "good & substantial" bulkhead on the south line of South St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 656–57.

Sept. 4 The common council appoints a committee "to procure from Augustus Van Cortlandt Esq[r] a Cession of his right to the ground between Broadway & the Collect where the old water works formerly stood."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 657. See S 11.

" The common council passes the following resolution: "Whereas Andrew I. M[c]Laughlin has been at considerable expence in making [in July] a Pavilion at the Flag Staff on the Battery for the accommodation of the Public Resolved therefore that the said Andrew I. M[c]Laughlin shall be permitted to use & occupy the same for the term of three years free of expence unless the same shall be previously required by the United States for the purposes of Fortifications." On the same day, the superintendent of repairs reports that the flagstaff is "in a decayed state & dangerous to the inhabitants," and the corporation orders him to take measures "for repairing the same, or for erecting a new one as he shall judge most adviseable."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 623, 634, 656; descrip. of Pl. 59, I: 435. See S 11.

6 Lieut. (later Commodore) Thomas Macdonough leaves the frigate "Essex" in New York harbour, detached by the government for other service.—R. Macdonough, *Life of Commodore Thomas Macdonough*, 91–92.

9 The Academy of Arts invites the Historical Society to occupy a room in the government house. The invitation was promptly accepted, and on Sept. 15 the first meeting there was held. The north-west room in the second storey of the building was appropriated to the use of the society, and the books, which had been previously kept in the city library, were removed to the same place.—Kelby, *The N. Y. Hist. Soc.*, 1804–1904, 22.

11 The superintendent of repairs informs the board that he understands "that the Ground at present occupied by the Flag Staff at the Battery would probably be used by the United States on the completion of the works now erecting near that place." This representation is referred to a committee "with authority for them to select a scite whereon to erect a Flag Staff on the Battery."—*M. C. C.* (1874–1831), V: 661. The federal government was at this time erecting Castle Clinton, and the "flagstaff" was directly in line with the causeway.—Descrip. of Pl. 59, I: 435. See S 18.

" Deeds from Augustus Van Cortlandt (see S 4) are presented to the common council, releasing to the city the land "situate lying & being in the sixth Ward of the said City of New York being bounded & described as follows viz On the West by Broadway on the North by Ground belonging to John Jay Esq[r] on the East by ground formerly belonging to the Widow Barclay and Southerly by ground formerly belonging to me the said Augustus Van Courtlandt containing one acre and three quarters." The board orders that they be "acknowledged & recorded."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 663–64.

" The common council receives a petition from the trustees of the African Free School, "requesting that as the School House now occupied by the New York Free School will soon be vacant that it may then be applied to their use." The application is referred to a committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 661. On Oct. 2, the trustees of the "Economical School" also petitioned for the use of the school-house.—*Ibid.*, V: 679. For the board's answer, see *ibid.*, V: 697. See, further, N 27.

" The common council directs the street commissioner to prepare an ordinance for regulating Hudson Square and laying the curb stone "around the fence."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 662.

" The common council passes an ordinance opening Albany Ave. through the Inclenbergh lots.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 662–63. See also *ibid.*, VI: 357–63.

" The common council orders that Washington St. be opened from Provost to North Moore St. and from Provost to Jay St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 664.

15 The N. Y. Hist. Soc. publishes an "Address" to the public in the form of a handbill, soliciting donations of manuscripts, books, pamphlets, and other records to form the basis of the society's collections. A descriptive list of such historical materials is included in the statement. This circular, signed by John Pintard, recording secretary, is reproduced in Jas. Grant Wilson's address on *John Pintard*, delivered before the society Dec. 3, 1901, and pub'd in 1902. It contains the following inscription: "The cause of truth is interesting to all men, and those who possess the means, however small, of preventing error, or of elucidating obscure facts, will confer a benefit on mankind by communicating them to the world." The society was organised on Nov. 20, 1804 (*q. v.*).

1809 Sept. 18 John Pintard informs the common council that, agreeably to their order (see O 10, 1808), he has indexed volumes 8, 9, 10, and 11 of the council minutes. A committee is appointed to determine his compensation.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 667. See N 30.

" A committee of the common council reports that the permanent regulation of Cherry St. from Rutgers to Gouverneur St. cannot be made until the board determines "on the line of the River whether South Street shall extend in front of this portion of said Street or not," and in order to do this it is necessary to have soundings taken and a profile made. The "situation of this part of our River" is thus described: "the Burl Rock reef runs out in front of this part of the City from four to five hundred feet and at low tide it is nearly bare, & very dangerous to our Coasting vessels, it is believed that this Reef must be covered by a large Pier or be docked over it to secure a sufficient depth of water in front of the City."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 665, 668–69.

" The board agrees upon the permanent lines of Front and South Sts. between Whitehall and Broad Sts.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 669.

" Andrew I. McLaughlin (its keeper—See S4) asks the common council "to be permitted to erect a Booth in the vicinity of the Flag Staff on the Battery during the rebuilding of the same." His petition is referred to a committee. On the same day the committee appointed on Sept. 11 (*q.v.*) reports that "they have viewed the Battery for the purpose of ascertaining a proper scite for a new Flag Staff & building appurtenant & recommend that the same be erected within the scite of the former Bastion near the South point of the Battery." This report is approved and a committee is appointed "to prepare a Plan for the same."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 666, 671; descrip. of Pl. 59, I: 435. See O 19.

19 A published notice mentions the "Columbian Theatre," at the corner of Broadway and Warren St. (see Ja 16).—*Pub. Adv.*, S 19, 1809. See N 28.

21 "Justice" addresses the following open letter to the city corporation: "It is said that Broadway is to be dug down, at the juncture of Spring street, four feet: should this be done all the ground between Broadway and the Bowery road, in that vicinity, must be dug down likewise. This part of the city has already been sunk, on an average, about six feet deep, and the proprietors have been assessed several thousand dollars to pay for their property being thus injured. In some instances houses have been undermined and fallen down.—The consequent repair of houses injured and digging out the superfluous earth left upon the lots, will cost, probably, upwards of one hundred thousand dollars. A second digging down will, of course, involve a repetition of injury to the buildings repaired and erected, and leave more earth to be removed from the lots, at the expence of the sufferers, who are, in general, persons that have obtained their lots by hard industry and who are not able to bear such enormous expences, and the ruin of their property."—*Am. Cit.*, S 21, 1809.

22 The committee to which was referred the application of Elias Boudinot and others to run steamboats between New York and Paulus Hook (see Jl 17) makes the following report: "That from the Insular situation of this City they conceive it the duty of the Corporation to patronize every scheme calculated to facilitate the intercourse with the surrounding Country: And as the insecurity & delay of the present ferry establishment has long been a subject of complaint and as the safety & utility of the Steam Boat project has been so satisfactorily proven, they are induced to recommend some arrangement being immediately formed with these Gentlemen.

"As far as the Committee are informed no unwillingness to give a liberal consideration for the Lease exists. The Plan herewith submitted has been scientifically explained & the Committee are satisfied with the demonstrations given of the utility & entire practicability of the design: But as the expense will unquestionably be considerable & as your Committee are not sufficiently informed of the views of the applicants in the detail [,] they would now recommend appointing a Committee to confer, fix and settle the Covenants, conditions and such other agreements as necessarily appertain to this subject, with such correspondent Committee as may be for this purpose appointed by the Company, whose report shall be subject to the Control of this Board." The board approved the report on Oct. 2 and authorised the same committee to carry out the recommendation.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 681–82. Three more aldermen were added to the committee on Oct. 19.—*Ibid.*, V: 702. See N 6.

Sept. 22 A communication from John Pintard recommending "that 25 the Crossing Stones which had been placed lately in several of the Streets should be put under the care of the Superintendant of Repairs & also suggesting the propriety of prohibiting the passing of carriages by churches on the Sabbath during the time of divine service" is referred to a committee. A letter from Robert Fulton "on the subject of supplying the City with a sufficient quantity of pure Water & also on the enforcing of the laws for keeping the Streets clean & free from obstruction" is referred to the same committee—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 673. On Oct. 2, it reported that that part of Pintard's communication respecting the cross-walks deserved the particular attention of the board and that a resolution ought to be passed accordingly, but that "the Corporation have no power to take any measures" regarding the other suggestion. The report was confirmed.—*Ibid.*, V: 680. On Dec. 4, the committee reported that "entertaining the highest respect for the talents & information of Mr Fulton, they consider him entitled to the gratitude of the Public for the offer of his services without compensation in the improvement of our Police," and they suggested "that this Board ought not to neglect the opportunity of availing itself of services which may be so beneficial to the City." The report was ordered to lie for consideration.—*Ibid.*, V: 763.

" The board agrees to lend the Historical Society "such tables as shall not be immediately wanted by the Com: Council." It also directs the superintendent of repairs to make "an Inventory of such furniture as is now in the [City] Hall & not in use & Report the same."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 674. See O 19.

" A ferry is established from the foot of Walnut St. across the East River to Jackson St. on Long Island.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 675. See also L. M. R. K., III: 943.

Oct. 2 The Medical Society of New York decides to address a circular letter to the county societies throughout the state urging them to unite in a petition to the legislature that Dr. Hosack's "Botanic Garden" be purchased "for the benefit of the Medical Schools of this city."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, N 11, 1809. See Ja 15, 1810.

9 The common council adopts regulations for the sale of the Collect lots, the sale to begin on Nov. 1 (*q.v.*) at the city hall. The committee on the sale is directed to "select such of the Lots as are reserved and which they shall judge suitable for the Economical and the African Schools" (see S 11).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 689–90. On Nov. 20, Mary Jones was paid $13 for "printing 1,000 Handbills & 200 conditions of sale of Collect Lots."—*Ibid.*, V: 753. See N 6.

19 Jacob P. Roome, superintendent of repairs, reports to the common council "That agreably to the order . . . of Sept 25. 1809 [*q.v.*] he has examined the old furniture which was in the dark room of the City Hall and found eleven old circular mahogany tables—Six of the best are removed to the Government House by John Pintard Esqr for the use of the Historical Society until wanted by the Corporation.

"The following is the furniture now in the Hall & not fit for use.

"Five circular tables broken, twenty eight mahogany chairs broken, five pair of brass andirons broken two old Grates one Compting House Desk & frame three old franklin Stoves, thirty four Stone Cutters hammers, one lot of old iron.

"The Superintendant recommends the above old articles to be disposed of in some way so as to clear the rooms of the incumbrances." The board thereupon orders that the furniture be sold at public auction.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 697. The original report (MS.) is preserved in metal file No. 38, city clerk's record-room.

" The committee on the petition of Andrew I. McLaughlin recommends to the common council "that the new Flag Staff be erected on the scite proposed by the former Committee [see S 18]; that it be constructed in the same . . . manner as the former flagstaff except that the Columns be new & turned & somewhat higher than they were before, and that it be raised in such a manner as to admit of two Steps so that if the Common Council should at a future period think it necessary to have it floored it may be done." The committee also suggests that "so much of the old materials as can be used to advantage be applied to the construction of the new flag staff," and that the superintendent of

1809 repairs be directed "to proceed in this business without delay."
Oct. A plan of the "intended flag staff" accompanies the report. By
19 a vote of 11 to 4 the report is approved.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 698. The new flagstaff was begun on Oct. 23 (*q.v.*).

" The common council passes an ordinance for regulating the streets around Hudson Square.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 701–2.

" The common council agrees to lend the commissioners of the almshouse "the Sedan Chairs belonging to the Corporation."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 694.

" The common council passes an ordinance to prevent the running at large of hogs, pigs, etc. without rings in their noses.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 692.

23 The building of the "new Flag Staff [see O 19] and its enclosure, on the southerly point of the Battery" is begun. "Its dimensions, in height and circumference, are to be similar to the one lately demolished; but the new one will possess more conveniences for the Subscribers to the Spy-Glasses, as every accommodation that they could wish, will be erected."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, O 25, 1809. The new flagstaff appears on the Commissioners' Map of 1811 (Pl. 79, Vol. I). See also descrip. of Pl. 59, I: 435, and L. M. R. K., III: 962. This was the second flagstaff erected on the Battery; the first had been built about 1790 (*q.v.*). See also Halsey, *Pictures of Early New York on Dark Blue Staffordshire Pottery*, 105–6.

26 Contoit's "New York Garden," on Broadway, next to the corner of Robinson Street, and directly opposite the Park, containing in length about 119 feet, and in front and rear 37½ feet, is advertised for sale.—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, O 26, 1809; *cf.* Bayles, *Old Taverns*, 453. See Ap 18, 1810.

27 John Jay and Peter Jay Munro, on the one part, and the city of New York, on the other part, sign an agreement "that the Alley already laid out through the Ground of Messrs White Morris & others between Sugar Loaf [Franklin] Street and White Street parallel with Broadway and twenty five feet wide shall be continued through the land of the said Corporation and of the said John Jay & Peter Jay Munro to Canal Street, and further that no dwelling Houses shall ever be built fronting upon the said Alley, and that the ground of the said Alley shall be ceded to and accepted by the said Corporation." The agreement was approved by the common council on Oct. 30.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 707. This is Cortlandt Alley.—See Pl. 175, Vol. III.

30 A committee of the common council reports that in investigating the accounts of Wm. Mooney, late superintendent of the almshouse, "an alarming increase has been discovered in the late expences of the Alms House Establishment." The expenses for the year ending July 31, 1809, greatly exceeded those of any other year and were nearly double those of 1804, and the progressive increase in expenditure "in most cases greatly exceeds the ratio of the number of Paupers." Comparing the articles consumed in 1804 and 1809, the committee observes "with regret, that the greatest increase has taken place in the consumption of those articles which are used as the gratifications of luxury or intemperance, while the use of some articles which might contribute to the comfort of the sick or feeble has been diminished or discontinued.

"The quantity of Rum consumed in the latter year is more than double that in the former, that of Gin is six times & of Brandy five times as much as in the former year." . . .

The committee also submits a "Statement of the number of Paupers & the expence of the Alms House from the Year 1803 to July 31st 1809," and a "Comparative Statement of Articles consumed." The common council orders "that the said Report be entered at length on the Minutes and that it lay for further consideration."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 714–27. See also *ibid.*, V: 732, 752.

" A committee reports to the common council "That in opening Greenwich Street thro' the Nursery nothing farther has been done than cutting down the trees, & that unless the numerous small stumps are grubbed or ploughed out, and the rubbish removed it will be impossible for Carriages to pass in safety." The board thereupon orders that this work be done.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 711.

" The street commissioner reports to the common council that A. L. Bleecker has consented to cede Bleecker St. from Broadway to the Bowery Road to the city, gratis, "reserving to himself the right of compensation for any other streets that the Corporation may direct to be run through his gound subject to the usual assessment." The matter is referred to a committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 708. See N 6. Oct. 30

" Because of the enormous expense involved, the common council resolves "that it is inexpedient to extend Chamber Street in Chatham Street" (see Je 19).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 709–10.

" The common council orders that Lispenard St. be extended to Broadway, agreeably to a map submitted by a committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 712.

" The common council passes an ordinance "for regulating that part of Bridge Street lately opened between Whitehall & State streets."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 712.

" The common council directs the street commissioner to take immediate measures for opening Crosby St. to Bleecker St. and "for causing the Waters to be conveyed or drained off from the Bowery road between North St & Romaine Street."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 727.

Nov. An English merchant visiting New York writes in his diary:
1 "At six we went to the theater, in the boxes, and saw the play of 'The Merchant of Venice' and 'The Children in the Wood.' The house is nearly the size of Haymarket, very neatly fitted up. There are three tiers of boxes, and but one gallery. It is observable that no female is ever seen in the pit here, for what reason I could not learn. The house was tolerable full. There are separate porter, punch, and coffee rooms for the use of visitors. The latter is carpeted and fitted with sofas and every requisite accommodation. The scenery is tolerable good, and pretty well managed; and as far as I can judge the acting is not to be found fault with. A Mr. Twaits and a Mrs. Mason are the leading characters here at present, and we had two or three songs from a Mrs. Poe, which in my mind was middling. The performance was over about eleven o'clock."—"Extracts from the Diary of an English Merchant who visited America in 1809," in *Munsey's Mag.*, XL: 203–4.

" The so-called "Collect lots" are offered for sale. "Conditions of sale of the Lots of Ground belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York, fronting on Broad-Way, Elm, Collect, White, Sugar loaf, Leonard and Anthony-Streets, in the Sixth ward of the said City; to be sold at public Auction at the City Hall, on Wednesday the First of November 1809, at 12 o'clock," are printed as a circular or broadside, one of which is now preserved in metal file labelled "Filed Papers, 1804–1808," in city clerk's record-room. See also O 9 and N 6.

" Charles Holt begins the daily publication of *The Columbian.* —Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 387. On Dec. 16, Holt started a semi-weekly edition of his paper "for the Country."—*Ibid.*

2 "The streets of New York are spacious, tolerably paved and lighted. The footpaths are chiefly paved with brick, though some are flagged. The principal streets—Broadway, Greenwich, etc.—are upward of a mile long. Indeed, the town is planned out near nine miles, and the buildings are increasing very fast. The houses which are chiefly of brick, are lofty and very neatly built. Almost every one is painted on the bricks, which gives them a very lively appearance. There are also some very neat, and indeed handsome, houses belonging to the citizens a short distance out of town. There are very few public buildings that attract the attention of a traveler, with the exception of one now erecting on apparently a large scale, of brick, but faced and with all the ornaments, pillars, etc., to be composed of white Marble. It is, I believe, intended for State offices [the present city hall.]"

The old federal hall "is now appropriated for a court of justice. The Hall of Congress is now the Court of Chancery.

". . . In Beekman Street is a small Episcopalian chapel, at present remarkable for bearing as a vane the crown and scepter, said to be the only remains of royalty in the State. [St. George's Chapel.]

"The custom of planting trees—in general, Lombardy poplars, on each side of the streets adds very much to their appearance, and is universally practised. Some few years since, the magistrates, during the continuance of a pestilential fever, ordered them to be cut down, but were but partially obeyed. It is now considered that they add to the health of the place by the waving of their branches creating an air during the extreme heat of the summer months.

"In the center of a small area [Bowling Green], before the custom-house—formerly the government house . . . —still stands a stone pedestal on which there was once a statue of his

1809 present majesty, cut in lead, which during the Revolutionary War
Nov. was taken down and converted into bullets."—"Extracts from the
2 Diary of an English Merchant who visited America in 1809," in *Munsey's Mag.*, XL: 204–5.

6 Dr. David Hosack presents a petition to the common council "stating that he intended to make an application to the Legislature at the next Session soliciting them to purchase the Botanic Garden in order that the same may be connected with the Medical Schools of this City. That Previous to this application he was desirous of freeing the Ground from the Quit Rent which is now paid to the Corporation. That having been necessarily led to very great and unexpected expences in the improvement of those Grounds and those being for purposes of Public utility he hoped the Board would freely relinquish to him the Quit Rent, but if they supposed a pecuniary compensation from him was proper, he begged they would ascertain what that should be." The petition is referred to a committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 732–33, 766.

" The common council receives a petition from Daniel French stating that he has made "great improvement in the construction and use of Steam Engines," for which improvement he has obtained a patent, that "the improvement may be applied to Boats for the purposes of ferrying across rivers and upon a Plan infinitely cheaper than any yet in use," that his machinery "is nearly ready for Exhibition and Experiment," and that when it is completed he would like to lease the Paulus Hook Ferry. He therefore asks the board to defer granting a lease for that ferry. At the same meeting a petition is also received from Elisha Morrill and Levi Kendell stating that they have obtained a patent for an invention which they believe "more powerful in its application to the working of any kind of machinery than any hitherto discovered," and that they understand a lease is to be given for the establishment of steamboats on the Paulus Hook Ferry, and believe their invention to be "Superior to all other discoveries." They ask the board to make an investigation. Both petitions are referred to the committee which is considering the application of Elias Boudinot and others on the same subject (see S 22).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 731. See D 11.

" The finance committee reports that, in accordance with resolutions of the board (see O 9 and N 1), 21 lots of ground "on Broad Way, White Street and Elm Street in the vicinity of the Collect" have been sold for $25,520.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 733–34. On Dec. 26, deeds for some of these Collect lots were ordered to be sealed and delivered.—*Ibid.*, V: 795.

" The common council agrees to accept A. L. Bleecker's cession of Bleecker St. (see O 30) and directs the street commissioner to treat with him for the opening of Crosby and Mott Sts. to Bleecker St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 734–35.

" The common council agrees to a report of a committee for establishing a watch in Greenwich Village without additional expense to the city, except for a foreman, a room, and fuel.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 735.

" The common council authorises the watch committee "to purchase the House at the corner of Beach Street & Chapple St lately owned by William J Waldron to be applied to the purpose of a Watch House."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 739.

" The common council accepts the offer of Samuel Burling to furnish as many poplar trees of a suitable size as may be necessary to line Broadway from Leonard to Art St. on both sides, provided the corporation will remove them at their own expense.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 738–39; *Man. Com. Coun.*, (1865), 615.

" The common council receives a conveyance from Peter Goelet "for his Rights on the Easterly side of the Pier on the West side of the Exchange Slip," and orders that it be filed in the comptroller's office.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 737

7 The English merchant who is visiting New York (see N 1 and 2), takes a trip with a friend to the state prison. This is "about two miles out of town . . . at Greenwich." He observes: "The punishment of death in this State, as each State is governed by its own laws, is never inflicted but in case of murder.

"We were very much gratified with this place, as the greatest order, cleanliness, and regularity is observed throughout. Every prisoner, if a mechanic, is obliged to work a daily task allotted him, and whatever he can earn further he is permitted to appropriate to himself. Those who have not been bred to any trade are permitted to make choice of one, or otherwise are set to pick oakum. There is at present a German count employed in this way for forgery. There are separate workshops for each craft, Nov.
among which are blacksmiths and nail-makers, shoemakers, 7
tailors, coopers, weavers, turners, spinning, toy-makers, etc. The building is of brick, and apparently well arranged to promote the health of its inhabitants, of whom there is at present about eight hundred. It is surrounded with a wall, on which, at proper distances, are placed sentinels.

"There are very few females, whose employ is to wash and mend the linen. One of the keepers attends strangers through the different workshops, and is not permitted to take any fee. No one is allowed to converse with a prisoner without having first obtained the consent of the head keeper."—"Extracts from the Diary of an English Merchant who visited America in 1809," in *Munsey's Mag.*, XL: 205.

"A Spectator" writes to one of the papers: "Having lately "
heard much conversation . . . about certain bridges which they propose to build over Harlem River . . . it may not be amiss to turn public attention a little that way, so that when the Legislature meet, there be no lack of information. . . . One question, shall not, by me at least, be meddled with; viz. whether the rights of those who own the present bridge, extend by construction up and down the river, beyond the limits specified in the grant under which they hold. . . . If they do it would be a cruel tyranny to deprive them of their property.—By the bye, if they have the privilege of constructing that grant to suit themselves, it is to be wished they would extend their right down to Hell-Gate, and cause a grievous nuisance to be removed, which in the form of a bridge, over which, very few do pass, and under which, scarce any one can pass. . . . Before it was erected large ships of war could come up almost to Haerlem Church, and vessels of twenty feet draught, could come up and lie safely before that village. At present a common river sloop cannot get through the bridge, even if the draw were attended, which it is not. Indeed some say it cannot be raised. . . .

". . . if the proprietors above mentioned, have no reasonable objection, that a bridge should be erected at the expence of this city, at Devoe's Point, the cost will, if properly done, be little. . . .

"The reasons why a bridge at this place would be useful, are these—first, the road to the Albany Turnpike will be shorter and better than the present road by King's Bridge . . . ; secondly, the distance to this bridge not being more than 9 miles and a half, and the distance from thence to Williams's Bridge over the Bronks, not being much more than 4 miles and a half, if a fair allowance be made for some few windings, . . . the distance from this city to the last mentioned bridge, will not exceed . . . 14 miles and a half. Lastly, the people of the town of Westchester would reach Devoe's Point, by a direct road from Lydig's Mills.

". . . a great cry will be raised against the present proposal. . . . , it is directly against the interests of several rich and great men, who live along the sound, and who will see with no small concern, a shorter and better communication opened with the eastern States than at present exists. . . . To go no further, is it not a shame that hay should be selling at from seven to ten shillings per hundred, when by opening a short and easy communication to the heart of West-Chester County it would, be reduced to five or six, thereby alleviating the expence of cartage, stabling, carriage hire, and the like in the city, and putting cash into the pockets of many midling farmers in that County, who might then enter into competition with those, who, under present circumstances, have a kind of monopoly?"—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, N 7, 1809. See N 30.

"The Grand Panorama, exhibiting a view of the city of New 8
York and the adjacent country is opened every day (Sundays excepted) from 9 o'clock in the morning till 6 in the evening." It is at the corner of Broadway and Leonard St.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, N 8, 1809. For detailed description of the panorama, see Ap 21 and My 29, 1810.

A committee reports to the common council that they have 20
examined, "with considerable satisfaction and pleasure," the index made by John Pintard to volumes 8, 9, 10, and 11 of the council minutes (see S 18), and that they "approve of the Style and manner of his performance as admirably calculated to render a reference to the subject, they contain easy and perspicuous." A payment of $228, "being at the moderate rate of 3 Dollars p^{r} day," is recommended. The committee also observes "that from the changeable character of the Board a want of knowledge

1809 Nov. 20 relative to antecedent transactions must frequently occur in New Members; and that consequently a luminous and copious Index to the Minutes from the conclusion of the Revolutionary War up to the present time would be requisite if not indispensably necessary. To acquire without such a guide, the history of subjects on which . . . the Board may be called to Act, will require great Sacrifice of time and Labor. And should the contentions of party (which is not improbable) entirely change the Members, how can business progress, or how can an acquaintance with the circumstances of previous Measures be had, except by a refference to preceding Acts of the Board." To complete the index for the period mentioned, only six volumes have to be done, and the committee recommends that Pintard be engaged to do these and be paid $300 when finished. The report is confirmed.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 751–52.

" As the commissioners appointed to lay out Canal St. have "judged it for the Public Interest to alter the direction of said Street, from the one formerly Contemplated, and by so doing there will be left a strip of Ground on the North East side of said Street, formerly purchased by the Corporation and which will not now be required for the use of said Street," the common council authorises them to sell or exchange this strip of land, "provided that it be done on such terms that the Corporation shall receive therefor at least the full amount at which it was valued when taken for Canal Street clear of any abatements or incumbrances whatever."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 750–51.

21 In the city election held on this and the two following days, the Federalists elected 15 of the 20 members of the common council. —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 755–56; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1854), 458–59. The Republicans (or Democrats) were greatly disappointed at the result.—*Conn. Courant* (Hartford), My 9, 1810.

25 "On Saturday [Nov. 25] last the North River Steam Boat left this city with near 100 pasengers. At Red Hook, the river was covered with ice . . . , through which she broke a passage for 18 miles to Athens opposite Hudson, where the passengers landed. The Boat immediately returned, and on Tuesday [Nov. 28] arrived safe in New-York. As this is the first steam boat that ever navigated with success . . . we should not be surprised if at some future day medalions, urns, and ornaments were carved out of her old timbers; for her worth certainly merits such marks of distinction as much as the famed mulberry tree of Shakespeare. . . . She made her first voyage to Albany

"In July, 1807, and that year run 24 trips
In 1808 55 do
In 1809 66 do

Total 145 Trips of 160 miles

Each equal 23,200 miles by the power of steam. The Car of Neptune commenced her voyages in September, and has run 17 trips equal 2,620 miles, total 25,920 miles. During the winter those boats are to receive an interior and exterior finish which in the spring will render them a more elegant and commodious means of travelling then any other country can boast of."—*Pub. Adv.*, D 1, 1809. Concerning the "Car of Neptune," in 1810, see Fulton's MS. account-book, at N. Y. H. S.

26 A "boat of a singular construction" is employed in carrying passengers between New York and Brooklyn, on the east river. "It is 20 feet in length and is sculled by two vertical wheels of four arms, inserted obliquely, (like the arms of a windmill) into a shaft on each side of the stern of the boat, and moved by wheels turned by cranks with a man to each. The advantages of this invention are, (allowing that no velocity can be added without augmenting force) that the motion of the paddles or sculls is uniform and incessant, and therefore superior to the regular starts of an oar, and all the room occupied by the oars in rowing is saved to the boat. The improvements, it is presumed, is the subject of a patent, and the inventor is Mr A. G. D. Tuttill of this city."—*Independent Chron.*, N 26, 1809.

27 The trustees of the "Economical French and English Schools" present a petition to the common council "stating that as they found that the Corporation could not conveniently grant them a Building for the purposes of their Schools, they requested that they would be pleased to grant them a Lot of Ground on which they might erect a School House." The petition is referred to a committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 754. See S 11.

Nov. 27 The inhabitants of the "upper end of Broad Way," in a petition to the common council, state that "by the late attempt to regulate that part of the City they were put to extreme inconvenience and peril and praying that they might be permitted to fill up the trenches dug for laying Curb Stone or that the Board would take some measure to relieve them." Measures for relief are ordered. —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 755.

" The laying of curb-stones in the Bowery to the two-mile stone is finished. Gosman & McComb are paid $600 for the work.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 759, 762.

" The street commissioner presents to the common council a deed from Richard Amos and wife "for the Streets runing through his property near the State Prison, which is presented gratis but upon the condition that the old building he has now erected the Corner of which will be in greenwich Street shall not be removed by any act of the Corporation for the ensuing five Years." The board agrees to accept the cession and directs the commissioner to survey the streets and place the necessary corner-stones. The road committee is also ordered "to consider of the propriety of opening Hudson Street through the Grounds of Richard Amos."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 760.

28 The Columbian Theatre (see S 19) is now called the Washington Theatre.—*Merc. Adv.*, N 28, 1809.

30 "Another Spectator" replies as follows to the communication of Nov. 7 (*q. v.*): "The law, under authority of which the Harlem Bridge was built, passed in March 1790 [*q. v.*]; one clause of which is in the words following, to wit 'that it shall not be lawful for any person or persons whatsoever, to erect or cause to be erected, any other bridge over or across the said Harlem River to Morrissanie.' The North boundary line of the Morrissania patent, runs down to the Harlaem river at Crab island, about three quarters of a mile north of Devoes Point, and thence Southerly to the sound of East River.—Although the law authorising this bridge to be built, passed 1790, the public did not reap any benefit from it, until 1796, when the right was assigned to John B. Coles [see Mr 24 and N 24, 1795], who built it in that year. The same law made it incumbent upon the towns of West Chester and East Chester, to make a road from the bridge when erected, to East Chester, a distance of about eight miles, but this duty those towns totally omitted to perform; thus was the owner of the bridge, betrayed into the awkward situation, of having a toll bridge without a road to come to it . . . 'A Spectator', the writer who has called forth these remarks, seems to think, that it would be of great importance to this city, that a Bridge should be erected by the Corporation at Devoe's Point . . . —all the saving that can possibly arise to both citizen and farmer upon hay, will be 1 cent per hundred weight . . . and finally, that at this time the public convenience does not require any other bridge across Harlem river to the Southward of Crab Island, and that if their convenience should at any time require such, they ought not to be erected, until the right of the Harlem Bridge Company was purchased at a fair price."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, N 30, 1809. See F 14, 1810.

Dec. 4 Washington Irving's so-called "Knickerbocker History" appears. It is advertised thus: "This day is published by Inskeep and Bradford, 128 Broadway, A History of New-York, In 2 vols. duodecimo, price 3 dollars; containing an account of its discovery and settlements, with its internal policy, manners, customs, wars, &c. while under the Dutch government, furnishing many curious and interesting particulars never before published, and which are gathered from various manuscripts and other authenticated sources, the whole being interspersed with philosophical speculations and moral precepts.

"This work was found in the Chamber of Mr. Deidrich Knickerbocker, the old gentleman whose sudden and mysterious disappearance has been noticed. It is published in order to discharge certain debts he has left behind."—*Com. Adv.*, D 4, 1809. See also Wilson's *Mem. Hist. of N. Y.*, IV: 56–57. For the origin of the word "Knickerbocker," see *18th Ann. Report*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1913), 208–10. Irving states in the preface to later editions of the work that Dr. Mitchill's *Picture of N. Y.* (see My 2, 1807) moved him to write this extravagant burlesque. See also Lamb's *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 529.

In 1848, Irving wrote, from Sunnyside, an "apology" for his history, explaining that he and his brother Peter had commenced it as a parody on Dr. Mitchill's *Picture of N. Y.*, but that after Peter went to Europe, he had altered it to a comic history of the

1809 Dec. 4 Dutch period and had not felt he was committing "any grievous historical sin in helping out the few facts I could collect in this remote and forgotten region with figments of my own brain, or in giving characteristic attributes to the few names connected with it which I might dig up from oblivion." He added: ". . . my presumptuous trespasses into this sacred, though neglected, region of history have met with deserved rebuke from men of soberer minds. It is too late, however, to recall the shaft thus rashly launched. . . .

"I will say this in further apology for my work: that if it has taken an unwarrantable liberty with our early provincial history, it has at least turned attention to that history and provoked research. It is only since this work appeared that the forgotten archives of the province have been rummaged, and the facts and personages of the olden time rescued from the dust of oblivion and elevated into whatever importance they may actually possess. . . ."—Irving's *Hist. of N. Y.* (1849), xi–xiv. The original MS. of the "Apology" is in the MSS. Div. of the N. Y. Pub. Lib.

" The common council accepts a deed from Wm. W. Gilbert and Betsey, his wife, for Cozine and Gilbert Sts. and orders that it be recorded and filed.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 765.

" The common council directs that Peck Slip be filled up to the south line of Front St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 766.

" The common council authorises the mayor to offer a reward of $300 for information concerning the persons who, on Nov. 30, attempted to set fire "to the range of wooden Buildings in front Street between Crane Wharf and Beekman Slip."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 766.

" The common council appoints a committee "to enquire into and make a Statement of all the monies oweing by this Board shewing the present amount thereof and the annual interest payable thereon, the persons respectively to whom the same are owing, and also shewing the amount which will become due in consequence of Contracts already made. Also shewing the times when the several debts due by the Board were contracted and the amount due on the first Mondy of December in each year." The committee is also to "enquire into and State the encrease of the revenue of this Board for each year and the Amount of Public property disposed of and that the enquiry of the Committee relate back seven Years from this day, and that they be authorised to examine the necessary papers and documents belonging to this Board."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 772–73. See also *ibid.*, V: 786.

9 The annual report of the building committee, now published, shows that the new city hall has already cost $273,916. "Perhaps in two years from the present time, this elegant and stupendous Hall will be entirely completed."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, D 9, 1809.

11 Free School No. 1, erected at Chatham St. and Tryon Row on the site of the old arsenal, is opened, and the children are removed to the new building, the first erected by the Free School Society. De Witt Clinton, president of the society, makes a long address, in which he reviews the organization of the society and its incorporation (see F 19 and Ap 9, 1805), the establishment of the common school fund (see Ap 2, 1805), the opening of the first free school (see My 19, 1806), the adoption of the Lancastrian system of education (see My 4, 1807), the grant from the legislature (see F 27, 1807), the opening of the school next to the almshouse (see My 1, 1807), the change in the name of the society (see Ap 1, 1808), and the gift of land by Col. Henry Rutgers (see Ap 12, 1807). Regarding the new building, he says: "The Corporation also presented the ground of this edifice, on which was an arsenal [see Ag 8, 1808], to the Society, on condition of their educating the children of the Alms House gratuitously; and also the sum of fifteen hundred dollars to aid in the completion of this building" (see Ag 28, 1809).—*Com. Adv.*, D 16, 1809; L. M. R. K., III: 940. In their fifth annual report in May, 1810, the trustees of the society described the new school as "a brick edifice, 120 feet in length by 40 in breadth."—*Ibid.*, My 9, 1810.

" John Stevens informs the common council that "he has been for a considerable time engaged in endeavors to apply the force of Steam to Navigation and claims to be the first in this Country who made efforts for that desirable end." As he is also "the propr[i]etor of the right of Ferrying from Hoboken to New York," he remonstrates against the petitions of the persons who have applied for the exclusive right of steam ferriage to the Jersey shore and asks the board to consider "his rights and claims to that privilege." This and all other memorials on the subject are referred to Aldermen Bingham, Mesier, and Carpenter.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 776. See also *N. Y. Times*, F 22, 1925. See, further, My 17, 1810.

Dec. 11

" The street commissioner is directed "to deposit in the office of his Department all Maps, Charts, Books, Plans, Diagrams, Profiles, Contracts, Accounts, papers and vouchers appertaining to Streets Roads Wharves Piers & Slip or in any way relating to this City and County and file an account thereof with the Clerk of this Board," and to present at the next meeting "a full and accurate statement of the Concerns of his Office specifying particularly the Ordinances passed and not yet acted upon, the various jobs on hand, the Contracts finished and not settled for, the Sums due on the several assessments with a Statement of the accounts of the several Collectors, the Bonds issued in relation to Streets with the time when and object for which they were given together with such other information in his possession as may be necessary to a distinct and accurate information of the Situation of the concerns of his Department." A committee is also appointed "to examine and consider the State and condition of the Department of Street Commissioner."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 779–80. The street commissioner's report was presented on Dec. 18 and referred to a committee.—*Ibid.*, V: 785.

" The common council resolves "that a Counsel to this Board is not required and therefore that the office of Counsellor be and the same is hereby abolished."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 780.

14 The corporation of Trinity Church grants to the corporation of the city that part of Canal St. belonging to Trinity Church.—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). On Jan. 11, 1810, a notice relating to land wanted for public use for a canal was read, and "M[r] Harison requested to attend to the Business, . . ."—*Ibid.*

" Trinity vestry appoints a committee "to provide a Bell and Clock for S[t] John's Church in this City."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). On Aug. 8, 1811, the bell and clock, procured by Wm. Bayard, were ordered paid for.—*Ibid.*

18 The common council passes "A Law For appointing Commissioners of the Alms House and Bridewell and vesting them with sufficient powers for the better governing and regulating these institutions," and appoints three commissioners.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 786–87. The ordinance was amended on Jan. 29, 1810.—*Ibid.*, VI: 53.

" The common council passes the following resolutions: "Resolved, that for the future it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of this Board, immediately after the Minutes are read of the last Meeting to deliver to the President a paper exhibiting

"1[st] the Balance of Money in the Treasury.

"2[nd] A List of all the Accounts &c audited by him stating to whom due or by whom asked for, amount of each demand and for what services &[c] the demands are made. In order that the Warrants may if the Board think proper be issued accordingly.

"Resolved that all applications for money shall come through the Comptrollers office in order that the same may be laid before the Board for their consideration."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 785–86.

26 A committee of the Humane Society makes a report on the results of its inquiries into the number of tavern licenses, the manner of granting them, their effect upon the community, "and the other sources of vice and misery in this city;" also regarding its visit to the bridewell. To correct the evils complained of, the committee suggests "the propriety of applying to the Legislature for an act, so to enhance the expense of obtaining licenses, to retail spirituous liquors in the city of New-York, as to diminish the number of applicants for them."

On Dec. 27, the society addressed an appeal to the charitable societies of the city severally to appoint committees to meet each other at the N. Y. Free School on Jan. 10 next, to consider the evils and devise a system to remedy them. The report of the committee and the call for this meeting were published in a pamphlet (1810). See one of these in the N. Y. P. L.

" There are 35 engine companies with 847 engine-men, one floating engine, three hook-and-ladder companies with 46 men, seven engineers, and 55 fire-wardens in the city of New York.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 791–92. See also *ibid.*, VI: 234.

" The piers between Burling Slip and Fly Market are finished.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 794.

" The common council resolves "that the Convicts employed

1809 D 26 on the Public Roads be returned to the Bridewell."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 795.

" The comptroller presents to the common council Richard L. Degroot's account for $1,089.30 "for taking down the old and raising the new Flag Staff [see O 23] at the Battery," and it is referred to the committee on the fire department.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 792. See Mr 26, 1810.

" The street commissioner presents to the common council a letter from the commissioners for laying out Canal St., requesting information as to the "points from which the Water will ultimately run into Canal Street, through the Streets which are not yet regulated between the Bowry Road and Hudson River," with his observations thereon. The board resolves that it is inexpedient "to interfere in the premises."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 794.

1810

— In the beginning of this year, Robert Fulton published at New York a pamphlet entitled *Torpedo War, and Submarine Explosions.* In this he reviewed his torpedo experiments in England and at New York (see Jl 15 and 20, 1807), and pointed out the advantages and practicability of this mode of warfare as a means of defence for the harbours of the United States. The work included six plates, accompanied by detailed descriptions, showing different kinds of torpedoes and various methods of attack. Fulton estimated that the six "most important and vulnerable Ports" (New York being one) could be fitted out with a sufficient number of torpedoes for $531,000.—See copy of pamphlet in N. Y. P. L. The whole of *Torpedo War* was republished in the *Aurora Gen. Adv.* (Phila.), F 7, 9, 12, 14, 17, 22, 24, and 27, 1810, and the plates and their descriptions appeared in the *Pub. Adv.*, Mr 15, 17, 20, 22, 26, and 28, 1810. On Feb. 9, Fulton sent several copies of his pamphlet to the members of the house of representatives, and offered to lecture before them upon the subject; but, according to a private letter from Washington, the Federal party opposed this, and "The house, contrary to every reasonable expectation decided against hearing Mr Fulton, which decision is one of the most unprincipled that ever took place in any enlightened body." —*Aurora Gen. Adv.*, Mr 6 and 9, 1810. Fulton, however, did deliver a public lecture on torpedoes at Long's Hotel, Washington. —*Ibid.*, F 28 and Mr 3, 1810.

— In this year, the population of Manhattan Island was 96,373. —*13th U. S. Census Bulletin* (1910). See also the *Repertory*, D 7, 1810. According to a census taken by order of the common council, there were only 94,760 people in the city and county.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 701–2.

— Between 1810 and 1812, Poppleton and Bridges made a series of 17 maps showing the shore of the Hudson River from the Battery to 75th St., and during 1810–14 they surveyed the shore of the East River from the Battery to 26th St. The original maps are filed in the bureau of topography, borough president's office. See also descrip. of Pl. 86, III: 565.

— In this year, a plan of the lots on the west side of Broadway between Vesey and Barclay Sts. was made, showing those belonging to Rutherford, Axtell, Rufus King, Roosevelt, and Harrison. —From original in Bancker Coll. (box B-F, folder "Broadway"), N. Y. P. L.

— In this year, the heirs of Capt. Archibald Kennedy conveyed the house at No. 1 Broadway to Nathaniel Prime.—L. M. R. K., III: 950; descrip. of Pl. 98, III: 590. It subsequently became the Washington Hotel (see 1848).

— Assessments are made for regulating Hudson St. and Hudson Sq.; Lombardy Park; Spring St. and paving it from Broadway to Bowery; Morton St. from Washington St. to Trinity Church grounds; and Greenwich St. from Charlton St. to Great Kiln Road; also opening Walker St. from Varick St. to Chapel St., and Bridge St. from Whitehall to State St. (and the following year for paving it).—Comptroller's *Index to Assessment Rolls*, Vol. I.

— In this year, a park at Bloomingdale was developed.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 312, 356.

— "The Old Circus," formerly called the Olympic Theatre, and later Tattersalls, at 442 Broadway, dates from this year.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1865), 635.

— The original reports of the board of health for 1810–1812 are now preserved in metal file No. 29, city clerk's record-room.

— In this year, Bogart's Artillery, New York, was organized.—Chas. S. Clark in the *N. Y. Eve. Post*, F 26, 1916.

1810 — In this year, Thomas Gimbrede "was engraving some excellent portraits in the stipple manner for the New York publishers, John Low and William Durell." In 1816, he had an office at 201 Broadway.—Stauffer, *Am. Engravers on Copper & Steel*, I: 100. See 1814.

— In this year, the so-called "Economical School" was incorporated for the education of the children of French emigrants resident in this city. In 1825, its income was inadequate for its support, and the school was closed.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 354-55. See, further, Jl 16.

— In a letter to "Mr. Macomb," dated Sept. 10, 1810, Dr. Samuel L. Mitchill suggested that the following inscription be placed upon the city hall: "Jus Libertasque." In publishing the letter on Sept. 20, the editor of the *Com. Adv.* proposed an amendment, as follows: "Jus et Libertas," or "Justitia et Libertas," or "Justitia Libertatis Parens et Conservator." Dr. Mitchill gave his reasons for his choice of the Latin words.

On Sept. 17, 1810, the building committee, in response to an order from the board, presented "a report on the subject of the City Hall, accompanied w^h a detailed statement from M^r John M'Comb jun^r the architect, of the progress and present state of that building, of the sums annually expended thereon from its foundation in 1803 and an estimate of the additional sum, that will be requisite for the current year," and the common council resolved to raise money on its bonds to meet the present season's expenses for the hall.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 325, 339, 341. But the comptroller reported, on Sept. 24, that he was unable to borrow $20,000 on application to several banks and insurance companies.—*Ibid.*, VI: 344. The money was eventually secured from the Manhattan Bank.—*Ibid.*, VI: 349, 357. The build. com. informed the board on Nov. 12 that the copper for the roof had arrived, its cost being £2,425:13:9; but, the season being so far advanced, the com. proposed leaving the building this winter with "a good shingle covering," and "lay the Copper in the spring. The Committee is happy to find, that after giving directions to the architect, to go on, in finishing off a Common Council room, a room for the Mayor's office clerk's office and the comptroller's office, which are all progressing, the amount of monies received [*sic*] does not materially exceed the sum of $50,000 appropriated to put the new City Hall under cover with copper." The finance committee and comptroller were directed to "purchase bills of exchange for payment of the same."—*Ibid.*, VI: 389.

Jan. 2 Congress approves the conduct of Pres. Madison in refusing to receive any further communications from Francis J. Jackson, the British minister, because of his "insolent and affronting" expressions regarding the United States government.—*Laws of U. S.*, 11th cong., 2nd sess., 208–9.

" The street commissioner informs the board that the sum of $544.74 has been expended "in obtaining the Triangular piece of ground, at the intersection of George [Market], Lombardy [Monroe] and Cheapside [Hamilton] Streets."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 7. The site, developed in this year (*ibid.*, 147, 212, 319, 349), later became Lombardy or Bedlow Park.—L. M. R. K., III: 970.

" The common council decides to borrow $3,570.34 at six per cent. in order to pay Daniel Woolsey and Walter Allen for making piers between Fly Market Slip and Burling Slip. The piers have been completed "in a workmanlike manner."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 5–6.

" The common council pays Thomas Scott $553.10 for paving the Albany Basin.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 6.

3 "E. Sargeant, corner of Wall street and Broadway, has for sale The Picture of New York; Or the Travellers Guide through the commercial Metropolis of the United States—Not by Mr. Knickerbocker, but by a gentleman now residing in this city. Price one dollar."—*N. Y. Spectator*, Ja 3, 1810.

8 Mayor Clinton informs the common council that, "having seen a publication in the News papers by Rob^t Dyde Innkeeper, stating that there would be a masked ball at Mount Vernon hotel, on the night of the 16th instant, he had directed the first Marshal of the City to write to Robert Dyde & inform him, that the intended ball was viewed by the Magistracy, as calculated to promote disorder and licentiousness; that the said letter was delivered, and that M^r Dyde's reply was, that it was his intention to hold the ball as advertised." The matter is referred to the committee on laws and ordinances.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 16. See Ja 15.

1810 Jan. 8 The trustees of the City Dispensary ask the common council to increase its subscription to the institution because their funds are "in a low state." The petition is referred to the committee of charity.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 10. On Jan. 29, the board agreed to subscribe $125 a year in future instead of $25.—*Ibid.*, VI: 51.

" The common council passes "A Law for establishing the assize and regulating the Inspection of Bread." This provides that all bread shall bear the baker's initials and be made from "good & wholesome flour or meal," according to the assize published weekly in the newspapers. The city is to be divided into three districts, and an inspector for each district is to be appointed, at an annual salary of $400, who shall daily inspect and weigh the bread baked in his district to see whether it conforms to the regulations. Penalties are provided for infringements of the law.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 11–15.

10 A news item, headed "The Tortoise. Defence of our Harbor and City," reads: "Of all the plans suggested for this great end, one which has not yet been published seems deserving of particular attention. It is the invention of counsellor Sampson. . . . It is nothing more than a large scow, which may be made of the commonest materials, and is to carry a battery of 20 or 30 cannon of 42 lbs. calibre. It is so flat that the troops who embark in it can march on board, and proceed with a rising tide in the course of two hours towards its destination. It is so low that the shot from a ship of war can seldom . . . strike it. It may occasionally use sails, but at all times be put in motion by paddles or wheels inserted in a groove in a central line from stem to stern, which can be worked by the hands employed to fight the enemy. It is in form of a tortoise-shell . . . it is . . . shot proof. Every shot from it, if tolerably directed, take effect upon a ship, owing to the height of her sides. . . . It can move in silence and unperceived in the night. . . . The comparative expense will be much as a single button is to a suit of clothes. . . ."—*Columbian*, Ja 10, 1810.

" The apartments of the "Academy of Arts" in the government house are opened to visitors (see Ap 11, 1808).—*Columbian*, Ja 10, 1810.

15 The common council passes "A Law for the further regulation of Taverns & Boarding houses, in the City of New York." This prohibits, under penalty, all masked balls in taverns and boarding houses, as they are "of immoral and pernicious tendency, subversive of all just and honourable discrimination of character, and calculated to encourage the profligate, seduce the youth of both sexes and promote licentiousness & disorder." All persons "found masqued or otherwise disguised" are to be brought before the magistrates and fined. On the same day, Robert Dyde informed the board that the masquerade planned to be held at his house (see Ja 8) would not take place.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 23–25.

" A deputation from the Medical Society (see O 2, 1809) appears before the common council with a petition to the legislature "soliciting them to purchase the Botanic garden of Dr David Hosack, that the same may be annexed to the medical institutions of the state; in which application the Society requested the concurrence of this Board." By a vote of 15 to 2, the corporation resolves "that the Common Council fully coinciding with the medical society of this city in their opinion of the important benefits, resulting to the medical profession in particular and to the cause of science in general from the Botanical establishment of Dr Hosack & being persuaded, that the patronage of the legislature will redound to the public advantage & to the honour of the state, do most cordially and most respectfully unite with the medical Society in their application on that subject."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 25. See F 8.

" The canal committee presents to the common council an account of the money expended and owed by the board in connection with Canal St. and which is to be assessed upon the persons benefitted. It amounts to $58,405.22.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 29–30.

" "The Street Commissioner presented an assessment for the regulating and partially paving Broadway from Leonard Street to Art Street; which was confirmed & Lewis Angevine appointed Collector."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 29.

" The city inspector presents to the common council a "Comparative Statement of the number of deaths in this city for the years 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808 and 1809, with their ages, diseases &c." A comparison of this with the mortality statistics of foreign countries shows that "the city of New York is not only more healthy than any of the great & even moderately sized cities of Europe, but that it may also vie in this respect with several of the States & kingdoms of that continent taking the towns & country together." The inspector concludes: "Bills of mortality, in this city are as yet only in their infancy. Some important deductions may, however, be drawn from them even in their present state; and if the Common Council should continue to enforce accurate returns of deaths, they will, no doubt, in the course of some years, acquire a much greater degree of perfection & may become incalculably useful not only to medical professors; but also for various other useful purposes."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), V: 31–40. Jan. 15

" The comptroller presents to the common council the account of Thomas Smith "for a new vane to the new flag Staff amounting to $62.94" and a warrant is issued for the payment thereof.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 28.

" The watch committee is directed to station some watchmen "at Potter's Field."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 31.

19 Col. Williams sends Gov. Tompkins a description of "the present state of the defence of this harbor." He says:

"1. The battery off Laight and Hubert Street is ready to receive its guns, and is capable of mounting 16 guns of the heaviest metal.

"2. Fort Columbus on Governor's Island is finished, and capable of mounting one hundred and four guns, of which upwards of fifty are already on the ramparts. This is a regularly enclosed work of masonry, with ditch, counterscarp, covertway and glacis, capable of resisting a large siege.

"3. Two tier of platforms in the castle at west point of Governor's Island are finished, each being capable of receiving 26 guns, on a lower platform, eleven French 36 pounders, are already mounted. . . . The whole force of this castle when completed may be stated at 100 Guns, including the terrace on the top.

"4. At Ellis's island there are eight 32 pounders, and the platform is capable of mounting twenty.

"5. At Bedlow's island the mortar battery may be ready to receive eight or ten mortars as soon as they can be mounted, but the main work, which is calculated to mount forty guns, is about one half done: it will be completed in the course of the next summer.

"6. Also in the course of next summer the first tier of a castle off the old Battery will be completed, and mount thirty of the heaviest pieces.

"7. There are in the arsenal, between State and Wall Streets 24 pieces of heavy artillery ready mounted on travelling carriages.

"For a description of the works at the Narrows, I beg leave to refer to the annexed copy of a letter I wrote to the commissioners on fortifications by their request. . . ."—Hastings, *Pub. Papers of Daniel D. Tompkins*, II: 250–52.

22 Robt. Fulton prepares an estimate of the expense of a steam ferry-boat for one year. For facsimile of the original, see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1869), 832.

" Three members are added to the committee on the fire department "for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency & propriety of procuring the several fire Insurance companies of this city to bear a proportion of the expences of the fire department."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 44.

29 The common council directs the street commissioner "to cause a survey of the ground belonging to the Board called the Collect, to ascertain the quantity of earth requisite to fill it up and to report the same at the next meeting."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 54. See F 7.

" John R. Murray and others petition the common council "that the line within which buildings of stone or brick are to be erected may be extended so as to include Broadway, Greenwich & Washington Streets and the streets running from Broadway to Hudson river, viz Vesey, Bowery, Robinson, Murray, Warren, Chamber, Reed & Duane Streets." The committee to whom the petition was referred reported on Feb. 5 that "for the present, a further extension of the fire line for building ought not to take place," and the report was approved.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 47, 56.

" Jacob Morton is paid $350 "for deeds & maps for Hamilton Square."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 55.

F 3 At "a meeting of several persons claiming a right in the Harlaem

1810 Feb. 3 Commons, at the house of John Doughty, at Manhattan Ville" a petition to the legislature and the draft of a bill are adopted. The petition states in part: "That the Harlaem Commons consists of upwards of two hundred acres, and lies wholly unoccupied and waste, in consequence of doubts existing whether a division thereof can be made without an act of the legislature.

"And whereas we the subscribers are convinced that a partition of the said commons, by authority of the legislature, so as to vest in each proprietor his first and equal share, to hold the same in severalty, will greatly promote the interest of all the said proprietors, and be of essential advantage to the public, . . . We do, respectfully pray, that the legislature will be pleased to pass the bill which we beg leave to submit with this our petition. . . ." —*Columbian*, F 8, 1810. See Mr 19.

5 The committee on laws and ordinances, having been directed on Jan. 29 "to enquire into the necessity and expediency of an application to the legislature respecting the compensation to the Mayor of this city for his official services," reports to the common council that "they are satisfied that the revenues and emoluments of the Mayorality have become so great as to make the compensation of the Mayor already extravagant; and when they consider, that these revenues & emoluments are principally derived from the fees & profits of the Mayor as the Clerk of the Market and from the grants of licences and other sources, which must increase with the population of the city and that the said office of Clerk of the Market is held by the Mayor under the charter and that other parts of his revenue are received under the charter or under Laws of the State. They are satisfied also of the propriety of an application to the Legislature on the subject." The board thereupon adopts a petition and a draft of a law granting all the fees to which the mayor has heretofore been entitled, except those received as "Judge of the Court of Common Pleas called the Mayor's Court," to the city and allowing the mayor, instead, a salary not more than $7,000 nor less than $5,500, the exact amount to be determined from time to time by the common council. The petition and bill are ordered to be engrossed, sealed, and forwarded to Albany.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 45–46, 54, 60–64. The law was passed by the legislature on March 14.—*Ibid.*, VI: 118. See also *ibid.*, VI: 144–46.

" Mathew Clarkson and William Few, in behalf of sundry charitable societies, recommend that the prison for solitary confinement authorised by the legislature in 1802 (*q.v.*, Mr 30) be built, because the promiscuous confinement of suspected and convicted criminals is "highly unfriendly to the morals of those, who were not already depraved." They also consider the great increase of tavern licences "a great evil" and suggest that the mode of granting such licences be revised.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 55.

" The common council adopts a petition to the legislature and the draft of a law permitting the city to raise, by tax, the sum of $125,000 to defray expenses for the current year.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 57–60. The law was passed on March 10.—*Ibid.*, VI: 118.

7 The street commissioner reports to the common council that he has "caused a survey to be made and the soundings taken of the Collect [see Ja 29], in order to ascertain the quantity yet to be filled, a sketch whereof and the calculation is herewith presented. The soundings were made as deep as a reed pole could be made to penetrate, and the calculation made to a horizontal line, one foot, above the present surface of the ice." The calculation shows that 26,400 loads of earth are needed. The commissioner is thereupon directed "to report generally on the expediency and propriety of filling up the Collect."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 66. See F 12.

" The common council grants to the trustees of the African Free School two lots on William St. (Nos. 107 and 161), on condition that a school building be erected within a limited time, and that the property never be appropriated to any other use.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 47–48, 66–67. See Ap 5.

" A committee reports to the common council that the only thing in the way of opening North St. from First to Orchard Sts. is a rope walk now in the possession of Burnell Brown, and it recommends that the street be opened "across the said rope walk & the incumbrances removed." The report is confirmed.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 68–69.

" The title of "President of Common Council" is affixed to the name of the mayor, in the minutes.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 65.

Feb. 8 "The memorial of the medical society of the city of New-York, praying that provision may be made for the purchase of the botanical garden of Dr. David Hosack [see O 2, 1809, and Ja 15, 1811], together with the recommendation of the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city of New-York; the governors of the New-York hospital, the medical society of the state of New York, and the certificate of Brockholst Livingston, Benjamin Moore, and others, inhabitants of the state; and the memorial and petition of Delos White, and others, students, attending the medical schools in the city of New-York to the same effect," are read in the state senate and referred to a committee.—*Senate Jour.*, 33d sess., 32. The committee reported favourably on Feb. 12.—See printed broadside in metal file No. 38, city clerk's record-room. An act for the purpose was passed by the legislature on March 12 (*q.v.*).

12 Daniel French (see N 6, 1809) petitions the common council for a "lease of Powles Hook ferry, where he would employ boats moved by steam, on a plan of his own invention." The petition is referred to the committee which is considering the other steamboat petitions.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 70–71. See F 26.

" The street commissioner reports that he has "taken a general view of the Collect [see F 7] & found, that the mud has risen near to the surface of the water." He is "therefore inclined to believe it would not be expedient to make a contract for filling the same. At the same time he believes, it ought to be filled as soon as practicable." The common council thereupon directs him to contract for 10,000 loads of earth.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 75. On March 12, he reported that the 10,000 loads "had been carted into the Collect," and recommended "that the like number be ordered to be filled into it," which was confirmed.—*Ibid.*, VI: 109. See Ap 4.

14 "Five several petitions of freeholders and inhabitants of the counties of New-York and Westchester, praying that a law may be passed authorising certain inhabitants at their own expense, to erect a free bridge over Haerlem river at Devoe's point" (see N 7 and 30, 1809), are read in the assembly and referred to the attorney-general. The bridge is to extend from Devoe's Point in Westchester to Bussing's Point "on the Island of New York." The petitioners state that it "will facilitate the intercourse from Westchester with the city of New-York, by a more convenient and shorter route, than any now in use."—*Assemb. Jour.*, 33d sess., 81, 180. On Feb. 23, Robert Bogardus and others, "freeholders of property adjoining the Haerlem river, in the ninth ward of the city of New-York," remonstrated against "the passing of an act authorizing the erection of a bridge at or near Devoe's point," because they were "apprehensive that the navigation of the said Haerlem river will be injured and their private property below Devoe's point deteriorated by the erection of the proposed bridge at that point." This, too, was referred to the attorney-general. —*Ibid.*, 33d sess., 125, 180. The directors of the Harlem Bridge Company, on Feb. 28, also presented a remonstrance against the original petitions, stating that the new bridge would interfere with their rights. They asked "that a declaratory act may be passed prohibiting any other bridge being built across the said river within two miles" of their bridge. This also was submitted to the attorney-general.—*Ibid.*, 33d sess., 152, 180. For the attorney-general's report on the subject, see Mr 3.

17 "The Committee appointed by Tammany Society or Columbian Order, for the purpose of purchasing ground and erecting a building for the accommodation of said Society, and of republicans generally, give notice to the subscribers of the loan for said purposes, that the first instalment of two dollars on each share will be called for between the first and tenth of March next. . . ." —*Columbian*, F 21, 1810. See O 29.

19 The city acquires from Wm. I. Waldron the land now comprised in Beach St. Park, at West Broadway and Beach St.—Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate* (1914), citing *Liber Deeds*, LXXXVI: 169. See also L. M. R. K., III: 968.

" Abijah Brainard is paid $3,000 "for Curb Stone for B. Way." —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831); VI: 76, 85.

" The common council resolves that on Washington's birthday "the National flag be displayed at the Battery & a salute be fired at sun rise, at noon & at sun sett."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 84, 230.

22 On the occasion of the anniversary of the Washingtonian Society, Peter Augustus Jay delivers the oration. Writing to his

1810 Feb. 22 father, John Jay, on the following day, the younger man describes the celebration as being the occasion of much exultation among the federalists. He adds: "The Society walked in procession and amounted to more than two thousand. Many Gentlemen kept aloof, but it was one of the most respectable assemblages of people that I have ever seen. It consisted of substantial Shop keepers and Mechanics, of Men of the middling Class, and of a considerable Number of old Revolutionary officers and Soldiers. Almost all of them possess Influence and can bring to the poll other votes besides their own."—*Corresp. and Pub. Papers of John Jay*, IV: 326.

" The First Presbyterian Church, on Wall St., advertises for proposals to be submitted by masons and carpenters, "for erecting a church on the scite of the present . . . one . . ."—*Pub. Adv.*, F 22, 1810. See, further, Mr 21.

23 Because "many difficulties attend the upholding of the Lutheran religion among us," and "inasmuch as the Doctrine and Government of the Episcopal Church is so nearly allied to the Lutheran, and also on account of the present embarrassment of the finances," the congregation of the English Lutheran Church on the corner of Mott and Park Sts. resolves that "its present form of worship and Goverment be dissolved after Tuesday, the 13th day of March next, and that this Church do from that day forward become a parish of the Protestant Episcopal Church."—*Hist. of Church of Zion and St. Timothy*, 11. On March 13, the congregation elected wardens and vestrymen, and incorporated the church as the "Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of Zion Church in the City of New York."—*Ibid.*, 12–15. See Mr 22.

26 In a letter to Judge Peters, John Jay says: "Our political sky still continues to grow more and more dark and threatening. Whether the clouds will quietly disperse and disappear, or whether they portend a storm, is uncertain. The present tempestuous state of the world does not encourage us to expect a long season of uninterrupted fair weather. If peace has been and is in our power, it would be mortifying to be involved in war unnecessarily." —*Corresp. and Pub. Papers of John Jay*, IV: 328.

" The committee on the fire department reports to the common council regarding "Aquidneck Coal," that they have "given it as fair a trial as their conveniences would admit, and do find, that in a cabin stove (or what is called a large Grate Franklin Stove) which will hold near half a bushel of coals, and may be kindled with two quarts of Virginia or Scotch Coal, the Rhode Island or Aquidneck coal to be put on, when the other is well on fire will burn five hours and, if mended and one half peck added, will warm a room 16 or 20 feet square the whole day, and at night, one third of the coal will remain unburnt." The committee recommends "one fire place in the Alms House (the Committee room) to be prepared for burning said coal, as they think it will be a saving to the public," and the report is confirmed.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 90.

" A committee, chosen by the owners and occupants of the houses and lots in the vicinity of Canal St. at a meeting held at "Liberty Hall in the fifth ward" on Feb. 17, complains to the common council that those proprietors are "much agitated and alarmed, at the heavy assessment that must be proportioned and levied on them, according to the limited Principles under which the Commissioners . . . deem themselves bound to Act." The committee has been appointed to confer with the board "in order to point out the most eligible mode for an application to the Legislature, so as to extend the powers of the Commissioners . . . as that they may be enabled to assess a proportion of this heavy and burdensome assessment on the Citizens at large, still calculating upon the greatest part to be apportioned, as nearly as may be, upon the Proprietors intended to be benefited thereby, according to the advantage which each shall be deemed to acquire."

The petitioners remind the board that their "Proceedings for years past, with respect to this Collect or Fresh Water Pond and contemplated Canal and Tunnel," have "been directed to the completion of the whole Plan, and must therefore have viewed the same as a matter in which the whole City were materially interested, and of course bound to subscribe to." The petitioners also point out that "many of the Inhabitants in that neighbourhood are poor People and utterly unable to pay such assessment as would unavoidably fall upon them according to the present system of the Commissioners." Lastly, they observe that it would be very unjust to compel them "to pay for the purchase of the soil through which this street at present passes," because "the Proprietors of the property readily offered to cede the land, if the Canal had been allowed to pass through the streets already laid out," but, as it was deemed that "a straight and wide street would be more ornamental and dignified to the City at large, as well as it would tend more to the general health from the state of the low and sunken grounds; It certainly is therefore but reasonable that the Citizens at large should contribute a proportion of the expense for this very desirable object, and more especially as the Situation of these grounds have required uncommonly extensive operations. . . ."—From the original petition in metal file No. 40, city clerk's record-room. The petition is referred to the canal committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 87. On March 12, the committee reported favourably, and suggested that application be made for a lottery, "the proceeds of which to be applied towards defraying part of the expense of Canal Street, and thereby mitigate the assessment aforesaid." The report was confirmed.—*Ibid.*, VI: 107. See also *ibid.*, VI: 190–93. See My 28. Feb. 26

Benjamin Waldron petitions for "permission to run out Fike [*sic*] nets at Bellevue Dock."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 86. On March 12, the common council resolved it was inexpedient to grant the petition because "the right of the Corporation to make said grant is by no means clear," as "the navigation of the East river would necessarily be somewhat obstructed thereby and lastly because the consideration proposed by the petitioner is too inconsiderable to induce the interference of this Board in the premises."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 104–5. "

Daniel French (see F 12) invites the common council "to attend to morrow at 2 o'clock to see the operation of his Steam Boat to Courtlandt Street wharf."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 89. "

Sundry inhabitants of the Eighth Ward petition the common council "that a bridge might be erected over a Brook, at the corner of David & Henry Street, and that a lamp might be placed there." The matter is referred to the alderman and assistant of the ward "with authority to comply with the prayer of the petition."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 86. "

Christian E. Zoeller and John M. Cooper are appointed city surveyors.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 86. "

Father Anthony Kohlmann, S. J., buys the land now bounded by Fourth and Fifth Aves., 50th and 51st Sts., directly opposite the Elgin Botanical Garden, as a new site for the Catholic college (see 1808). The school was closed in 1813–14.—Farley, *Hist. of St. Patrick's Cathedral*, 61, 111. See My 1. For Father Kohlmann's description of the college, see S 14; also 1814. Mar. —

The attorney-general makes a report regarding the proposed bridge across Harlem River at Devoe's Point (see F 14). He states that it "does not interfere with the legal rights vested in the Haerlem bridge company," but adds that "as a road from the proposed bridge at Devoe's point, to New York, will be indispensible to render the said bridge useful; and as by the charter of the corporation of New-York the expense of laying out, opening, making and keeping in repair such road, and probably the expense of sustaining the proposed bridge, will devolve on the said corporation [common council], it is worthy of the consideration of the honorable the legislature, whether it would be reasonable to impose those burdens on the said corporation, without their consent." This report and the various petitions are referred to a "select committee."—*Assemb. Jour.*, 33d sess., 180–81. On March 12, the committee advised that the petition for the bridge at Devoe's Point, and the petition of the Harlem Bridge Co. for a declaratory act (see F 14), ought to be rejected, and this report was approved by the assembly.—*Ibid.*, 33d sess., 237. 3

Jacob Radcliff enters upon his duties as mayor, in the place of De Witt Clinton (see F 22, 1808).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 93. 5

The common council directs the street commissioner to have "the Public ground fronting on Chatham Street between the building occupied by the New York Free School and the Jail" and "the ground near the New arsenal and Albany Avenue belonging to this Corporation" surveyed and apportioned into lots.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 96. "

A petition from sundry inhabitants of Peck Slip "that said slip may be filled up, so as that Front Street may be carried across it," and two remonstrances against the petition are referred to a committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 94. "

The committee on the flagstaff and Battery make the following report: "That they consider the proper keeping of so elegant and public a walk among the first objects of attention and are "

1810 Mar. persuaded that every care and expence bestowed in this respect will, with the highest approbation, be noticed by the Citizens.

5 Your Committee, therefore, recommend that the Flag Staff be rented to some discreet and proper person for such sum and under such conditions as to protect the walks, grass and trees from injury and to remove therefrom every nuisance as may seem meet." The report is approved.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 100–1.

" Permission is given to carry the Manhattan water pipes "through the public grounds at the Battery to the Fort erecting at that place by the United States."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 96.

" The common council passes a new ordinance for opening Walker St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 100.

8 Trinity vestry orders that the committee of leases "dispose at public Auction of the Lots of Ground near the State Prison belonging to this corporation, supposed to be nine in Number."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*).

9 Stephen Jumel purchases from Leonard Parkinson part of the Roger Morris property for $9,927.50. The deed was recorded on June 25, 1810.—*Liber Deeds*, LXXXVIII: 79–92. On April 28, Jumel bought an additional tract for $10,000.—*Ibid.* LXXXVIII: 86; L. M. R. K., III: 951. See also Pl. 167-a and its descrip., III: 848–49.

" The name of the "Society of the Hospital in the City of New York, in America" is changed to "The Society of the New-York Hospital."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1810), chap. 44.

12 The legislature passes "An Act for promoting Medical Science in the state of New York," which provides for the purchase by the state of Dr. Hosack's Botanic Garden. The commissioners of the land office are to appraise the garden, exclusive of the plants and shrubs, and the attorney-general is to search Hosack's title and secure from him a deed for the whole property. If both the appraisement and the deed are satisfactory, five commissioners named in the act are authorised to raise the money by lottery provided that the lottery shall not start before all others heretofore authorised shall have been drawn. The garden is to be under the supervision of the Regents and to be maintained, without future charge to the state, "for the benefit of the Medical schools of this state."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1810), chap. 50. For the report of the appraisers, see Je 5.

" Henry Aldworth having found, as he believes, "a mine, on his land, at Newton Long Island, containing Coal," but being prevented from digging "by the water in the Pitt," petitions the common council for the use of one of the fire-engines for a few days. The board authorises the committee on the fire department to grant the request.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 102.

" Uzel W. Freeman is appointed a city surveyor.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 110.

15 John McComb, Jr., opens an account-book of mason work done at the Lower Battery.—See the original MS. vol. at the N. Y. H. S.

16 The corporation and overseers of Harvard College accept an amendment to the charter of the college admitting laymen to the board of overseers.—"Hist. and Customs of Harvard Univ.," by Wm. Roscoe Thayer, in *Universities and Their Sons* (1898), 78–79.

19 Two petitions from the proprietors of Harlem commons asking for the partition thereof (see F 3) are read in the state senate. A bill for the purpose is introduced, read twice, and referred to a committee of the whole.—*Senate Jour.*, 33d sess., 111. The bill was passed by the senate on March 22.—*Ibid.*, 33d sess., 119, 121. On the same day, it was read in the assembly.—*Assemb. Jour.*, 33d sess., 291. It was read a second time and committed to the whole house on March 23.—*Ibid.*, 33d sess., 295. On March 26, certain "freeholders and inhabitants of the township of Haerlem" asked that the Commons be not partitioned.—*Ibid.*, 33d sess., 313. For the final action of the assembly on the subject, see Ap 5.

" As "some improvement in lighting this populous city is of great importance, to the public," the common council authorises Alexander Andrews to import 900 newly invented burners and reflectors with which to make trial on the city lamps.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 115–16.

21 The corner-stone of the new Presbyterian Church in Wall St. (see F 22) is laid.—*N. Y. Spectator*, Mr 24, 1810. The building was opened for worship on Aug. 11, 1811 (*q.v.*). The new edifice was built on the site of the first one, which was erected in 1719 (*q.v.*), and enlarged in 1748 (*q.v.*). It was of brown stone, having the front ornamented with columns of the same stone, in "demi-relief," and with Corinthian capitals. The spire was ornamented with columns to correspond, and was surmounted by a cupola and gilt vane. There were private vaults in the ground surrounding it, and the yard was enclosed with a handsome iron railing.—Goodrich, *Picture of N. Y.* (1828), 219; Greenleaf, 134. See also L. M. R. K., III: 931; and Pls. 105 and 111, Vol. III. The building stood until 1834 (*q.v.*, S 13), when it was destroyed by fire. For an interesting history of the First Presbyterian Church, see Dr. Hall's article in *22nd Ann. Report*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1917), 567–667. Mar. 21

" John Scudder, proprietor, informs the public "that the New American Museum, No. 21, Chatham-street, is now open . . . and will continue open every day in the week."—*Columbian*, Mr 21, 1810. See also *ibid.*, Je 12 and Jl 11, 1810, and descrip. of Pl. 95-b, III: 584. See also My 5.

22 Zion Church (see F 23) is consecrated according to the rites and ceremonies of the Protestant Episcopal Church.—*Hist. of Church of Zion and St. Timothy*, 16. See also L. M. R. K., III: 934.

23 In retaliation for the act of March 1, 1809 (*q.v.*), Napoleon issues the Rambouillet decree, declaring that "all vessels navigating under the flag of the United States, or possessed in whole or in part by any citizen or subject of that power, which, dating from May 20, 1809, may have entered or shall enter into the ports of our Empire, our colonies or the countries occupied by our armies, shall be seized, and the products of the sales shall be deposited in the surplus fund."—Anderson, *Const. & Docs.*, etc., 396–97.

" "An Act for the further support of the New-York Hospital," passed by the legislature, provides that "there shall be paid to the treasurer of the New-York Hospital . . . out of the monies arising from the duties on goods sold at auction in the city of New-York," $3,500 a year—*Laws of N. Y.* (1810), chap. 88. This provision was repealed by the fifth section of "An Act respecting navigable communications, between the great Western and Northern Lakes, and the Atlantic Ocean," passed April 15, 1817.—*Account of N. Y. Hospital* (1820), 50–51.

27 The common council orders "that for the preservation of the grass in the park, the Committee, to whom the same was given in charge, be requested to prevent the assembling of the military in the park until the further orders of the Board."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 130.

" The common council resolves that Washington St. be opened from Jay to Hubert St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 123–24.

" Edmund Harris requests the common council for permission "to have an oyster stand in front of the City Hall," but the board orders "that the petitioner have leave to withdraw his petition."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 120.

28 In their annual report to the legislature, the Regents say: "The college of physicians and surgeons, considering its infancy, is in a highly respectable condition, . . . A house, with a lot of ground, in Magazine-street, has been purchased, and suitable lecture rooms fitted up in it for the college. . . ."—*Assemb. Jour.*, 33d sess., 332–33. See 1813.

30 The legislature grants $4,000 to the Free School Society for the erection of "suitable accommodations for the instruction of poor children."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1810), chap. 110. See also *Com. Adv.*, My 9, 1810.

" Congress passes "An Act making an appropriation for the purpose of trying the practical use of the Torpedo or sub-marine explosion."—*Acts of Cong.*, 1st sess. of 11th cong., chap. 38.

31 The common council passes a new "Law for the due observance of the Lord's Day called Sunday."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 133–36. On April 16, Hector Scott and Divie Bethune remonstrated against "the indecent practice of persons bathing in the day time, in the river near their dwellings," and suggested that this law be amended "so that no person shall bathe within a line commencing at and including the dock built by John Townsend on the Hudson River." The request was agreed to.—*Ibid.*, VI: 167. The address of Townsend, a merchant, was 47 Warren St.—*City Direc.*

" The common council leases to Gilbert Dean "the building at the Flag Staff on the Battery" for one year beginning April 1, 1810, at an annual rent of $500. In the agreement signed by him Dean promises that he will "take the charge of and well & faithfully attend to the grounds and premises South and West of State

1810 Mar. 31 Street and that part of Whitehall Street, which leads from the Broadway to Hudson's river, belonging to the Mayor, Aldermen & Commonalty called the Battery; will keep the same and the public walks free and clear from all nuisances and filth; will use my utmost endeavours to prevent all trespasses thereon, and in all things as far as in me lies, preserve the same, and all the grass, walks and fences thereon from all injury or damage whatsoever;" also that he "will not, at any time, during the said term, sell or expose to sale any wine, brandy, rum, strong waters, ale or any other sort of exciseable or strong liquors (except beer) in or at the said buildings at the Flag staff or at or upon any part of the said grounds of premises called the Battery;" and moreover that he will use his "utmost endeavours to . . . prevent all riots and disorderly conduct on any part of the said premises. . . ."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 136–37.

Apr. 2 The legislature passes a law to amend the ferry act of April 2, 1801 (*q.v.*). This fixes the rates to be charged for carrying specified articles, and makes the following additional regulations: "That the owner or keeper of every ferry boat shall have his name painted with white letters three inches in length on a black ground on the outside of the stern of his boat, and the words ferry boat in the like manner on the inside of the stern of every boat. . . .

". . . That the ferry masters or owners of the ferry boats shall at all times in the months of May, June, July, August and September in every year, have their boats ready for the transportation of passengers and goods, from half an hour before sunrise in every morning to nine o'clock in the evening, and in all the other months of the year from sunrise to eight o'clock in the same evening; and that no passenger shall be detained more than five minutes. . . . Provided, the wind, weather or ice do not render the crossing of the river difficult or very dangerous.

". . . That the ferry masters or keepers of the ferries shall have the rates of all the articles enumerated in this act, and the act hereby amended, together with the fines and penalties of said act, printed on a large sheet of paper, and always keep those rates up in a conspicuous place in the ferry houses at the ferries. . .

". . . That a sufficient number of barges shall at all times be kept at the ferries for the transportation of passengers, and that the ferry masters shall not suffer any baggage or lumber whereof any passenger shall be incommoded to be put on board. . .

". . . That the ferry masters shall constantly keep in their employ not less than two men to row in every barge, and two men in every horse boat or large boat. . . .

". . . That every barge employed in the said ferries shall not be less than twenty-two feet in length, nor less than seven feet in breadth; and that the ferry masters or their agents shall not admit more than eighteen passengers on board of any one of those barges at one time. . . .

". . . That this act shall take effect from the first Monday in August next.

". . . That the harbor masters of the city of New-York, for the time being, shall be the persons who shall at all times on the complaint of any person determine whether the boats are in the order and condition in which ferry boats ought to be kept." Penalties for infringement of rules are included.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1810), chap. 119; *Am. Cit.*, Ag 8, 1810.

4 The street commissioner and the comptroller report to the common council "that the ground in the vicinity of the Collect was filled . . . sufficiently to admit being disposed of," and the board thereupon directs the commissioner to cause "a quantity not exceeding ten thousand lots of earth to be carted upon the same and the ground to be forthwith levelled."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 142. See Jl 30.

" The clerk of the common council is directed to procure "a suitable desk for the Mayor's Office and Common Council Chamber, and the silver oar (or badge) appertaining to the Mayor as Water Bailiff of this city."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 147.

5 The legislature enacts that "all the waters of this state, in the bay of New-York, and the southward thereof, and not comprehended in the city and county of New-York, or in any other county, shall be and are hereby annexed to the said city and county, and shall compose part of the same: Provided always, That the said waters shall not be subject to any ordinance or by-law of the common council of the city of New-York, nor shall any thing in this act contained, affect the rights of free fishing as now existing, or any private right or privilege in any respect whatever." —*Laws of N. Y.* (1810), chap. 151. See also Gerard, *City Water Rights, Streets, and Real Estate*, 42.

Apr. 5 The assembly passes a resolution granting permission to the proprietors of Harlem Commons (see F 3 and Mr 19) "to present a bill for the partition of the said commons, to either branch of the legislature at their next session; provided such proprietors shall give public notice of their intention to present such bill, in two of the public newspapers, printed in the city of New York, six weeks successively, prior to the presenting of such bill."—*Assemb. Jour.*, 33d sess., 396–97. The senate concurs in the resolution on the same day.—*Senate Jour.*, 33d sess., 183.

" The legislature grants $1,500 to the trustees of the African Free School for the erection of a school building.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1810), chap. 192. See F 7.

8 An example of "Expeditious Travelling" at this time is that of a man who left New York at 5 A.M. on this day and arrived in Philadelphia at 3 P.M. "We are arriving to a style and celerity of travelling which brings, as it were, the two cities of Philadelphia and New York very near to each other."—*Com. Adv.*, Ap 11, 1810.

9 The common council passes an ordinance providing for the better cleansing of the streets. The city is divided into two districts for the purpose, and two superintendents are chosen whose duty it is to hire scavengers to clean the public grounds and cart away all dirt in the streets. Householders and the persons in charge of churches, schools, etc. are required to clean before their doors twice weekly and to pile the dirt in the middle of the street whence it shall be removed by the scavengers. Snow and ice are to be cleared away immediately after the storm, and ashes are to be sprinkled on the streets so that pedestrians may walk with safety. The kind of carts to be used in clearing the streets is prescribed in detail and penalties for offences are provided.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 132–33, 158–64. See also *ibid.*, VI: 184–85.

16 The common council orders that Mulberry St. be regulated.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 171, 222. See Ag 23, 1786.

" The common council passes an ordinance for paving the streets around Hudson Square.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 117, 171.

" The common council directs the superintendent of repairs to place bells on the Duane Street, Catharine Street, and Corlaers Hook markets.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 154, 170.

18 John H. Contoit announces that he has "removed the New-York Garden to that pleasant part of Broadway, No. 355, between Leonard and Sugar Loaf [Franklin]-streets," on the west side of Broadway. He serves all kinds of ice-cream and other refreshments.—*Merc. Adv.*, Ap 18, 1810; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1865), 544, 600. For earlier locations, see O 26, 1809.

21 "The Panorama of the city of New-York [see N 8, 1809], which has so much excited the attention and approbation of the public, will this evening, for the first time, be exhibited by Candle Light, and so continue during the summer season. This painting forms an entire circle. The spectator standing in the centre, views it from an eminence of 165 feet above the level of Broadway, near St Paul's Church. It is 25 feet in height, and 136 feet in circumference, and is on a larger scale than has ever been seen in the United States, and equal to any now exhibiting in Europe." —*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Ap 21, 1810. *Cf.* the description of May 29.

23 The common council agrees that Morton St. be opened, because "it would be a public convenience . . . particularly to the inhabitants of the village of Greenwich."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 176.

27 An advertisement reads: "To commence on Tuesday next [May 1], Steam Boat Rariton, Will sail every morning at 6 o'clock precisely from the north side of the battery for Elizabethtown Point, Perth and South Amboy, (Thursdays excepted) and return again the same evening, leaving South Amboy at one, Perth Amboy, (Brighton) at two, and Elizabethtown Point at or about five o'clock on the days of her sailing. Stages are furnished to meet Passengers for Philadelphia at each of the above places. . . . Breakfast, Dinner, and Tea, on board as usual."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 27, 1810. See Jl 26.

28 Congress passes "An Act to establish Post Roads." These roads, throughout all the states, are described in the act. Those in and near N. Y. City are:

"From Jersey city, by New York, Harlaem and New Rochelle, to Rye." *Cf.* Randel's description, 1808.

1810 Apr. 28 "From New York city, by Brooklyn, Jamaica, Hemstead, Merrick, South Oyster Bay, South Huntington, Islip, Patchogue, Fireplace, Morriches, Westhampton, Southampton and Bridgehampton, to Sag Harbor."

"From New York, by Kingsbridge, Yonkers, Greensburg, Mount-pleasant, Peekskill, . . . to Youngstown or Niagara." —*Acts of Cong.*, 1st sess. of 11th cong., chap. 48.

May 1 Congress excludes French and English war-ships from American waters.—*Laws of U. S.*, 11th cong., chap. 56.

" Congress passes an act appropriating $666.66, with interest from March 1, 1792, to compensate P. C. L'Enfant "for his services in laying out the plan of the city of Washington."—*Acts of Cong.*, 1st sess. of 11th cong., chap. 63.

" "The New-York Literary Institution, opposite to the Botanic Gardens [see Mr], is now opened."—*Com. Adv.*, My 1, 1810. See, further, S 14.

5 "A Visitor" writes to one of the newspapers concerning the "American Museum," saying: "This recent establishment in Chatham-Street, opposite the New-York Free-School, promises to become an honour to this City. The selection, preservation and arrangement of the various subjects of Natural History, do infinite credit to the taste, skill and judgment, of Mr. Scudder, the proprietor. . . . Most of the subjects are secured in elegant glass cases, the appropriate arrangement of which, together with the extreme neatness and propriety of the apartment, greatly enhance the gratification of the spectator.

"The object which most attracts our notice is a white Arctic Bear, in the highest preservation, a sight of which, alone, is worth more than the whole charge, (a quarter of a dollar) of admission. . . . Parents will find this Museum an instructive school to teach their children to behold and admire the marvelous works of creation. . . ."—*Com. Adv.*, My 5, 1810. See also *ibid.*, O 15, 1810, and My 15, 1812.

7 Dr. Hosack petitions the common council to release him from the payment of his quit rent of 16 bushels of wheat per annum on his botanic garden so that he may convey it to the state free from all incumbrances.—Hosack, *Statement of Facts relative to the Estab. and Prog. of the Elgin Botanic Garden* (1811), 41–42; *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 186. On May 21, the board decided that his request be granted on condition that he pay the city $285.71, the value of the wheat.—*Ibid.*, VI: 203.

" The common council passes an ordinance imposing a $5 fine upon any one who shall wilfully cut down, break, remove, destroy, or in any way damage any tree in the public streets of the city without the consent of the alderman and assistant of the ward.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 188.

8 A New Yorker complains in one of the newspapers of the "gay young men" who ride and drive through the streets at a reckless pace and endanger the lives of other citizens. "So great is the danger of taking an afternoon's airing in any carriage, that many invalids . . . are frightened at the hazard they encounter . . . on the common highway."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, My 8, 1810. See Je 4.

9 "At no period, for a great number of years past, have the citizens of New-York witnessed such numerous and extensive evidences of the increase of wealth and prosperity in the city as at the present. At no time within our recollection have we seen so many improvements in streets and buildings progressing. Almost every street in the city is lumbered with the rubbish of old and wooden houses pulled down to make room for more valuable and permanent edifices of brick. New streets are opened; old streets are extended, paved and ornamented with trees; churches and other public buildings are erecting; and the whole face of the city exhibits the appearance of active business and growing population, riches and great prosperity. Who can consider these circumstances, notwithstanding the hacknied complaints of hard times, commercial depression, and universal calamity, without feeling a glow of patriotic satisfaction, and grateful consciousness of the superiority of our situation over that of the unfortunate and oppressed nations of Europe!"—*Columbian*, My 9, 1810. See My 23.

17 "About twelve months ago, our citizens were much flattered with the prospect of having a safe and commodious passage across the North River by means of Steam Ferry Boats; a company of gentlemen actually subscribed to the amount of sixty thousand dollars, to complete the establishment; . . . but the last elections for members, of the corporation gave a federal majority, since May which time, delays and embarrassments have been presented to 17 every advance on the part of the subscribers . . . finally the feds . . . rejected the whole plan. Thus are the citizens doomed for the present to risk their lives and suffer the inconveniences of one of the worst ferries in the United States."—*Columbian*, My 17, 1810.

Street Commissioner Stilwell is granted leave of absence for 21 a few days in order that he may go to Philadelphia and examine some "hydraulical improvements" there and make "such drafts as might be useful to this city."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 202.

"An Old Man" writes to one of the newspapers: ". . . to in- 23 dulge in the exercise of walking, induced me two weeks since, to determine to go through every street in this city. I have hobbled through all the principal streets. As far as I went, my astonishment was continually excited at the great improvements that were going on—I counted 432 houses and stores that were began this spring, and now going up; and from inquiries of Master Carpenters and Masons, who had ascertained nearly the whole number of new buildings that were now in a state of forwardness, I was informed that the number was between six and seven hundred. It will be fair to suppose that there are not less than 600. The buildings upon an average will not cost less than 5000 dollars each (exclusive of the City and Washington Halls) amounting to the enormous sum of three millions of dollars besides 3 millions more for the ground. It is probable that at least ten masons and carpenters are employed on each house, making a total of 6000 mechanics, besides labourers, now in employ at these two branches of business, When I contrast this state of things with the situation of New York on my arrival, I am almost inclined to believe that in a trance I have been insensibly thrown upon some other parts of the globe. . . .

"It is said that the new City Hall will cost upwards of half a million, and Washington Hall nearly one hundred thousand dollars. Beside the above there are several Churches building in the city and suburbs."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, My 24, 1810.

The commissioners for laying out Canal St. inform the com- 28 mon council that "the amount of the verdicts of the juries for ground & buildings wanted for Canal Street was $102,901 55/100 which verdicts were confirmed by the court on the 2d day of March last, excepting the verdict in favour of the heirs of Anthony Lispenard, amounting to $8798 30/100, which was confirmed on the 28th April."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 209, 213–16, 219, 233. See Jl 2.

An advertisement reads: "Illumination of the City of New 29 York. Panorama, No. 350, and 352, Broadway, Will be elegantly illuminated every evening till further notice; every public building and every house with the surrounding country for ten miles is correctly delineated—it is exhibited in a building erected for the purpose, 186 feet in circumference [*cf.* Ap 21], and 35 high, the spectators view the whole city according to scale, 170 feet above the level of Broadway, at St. Paul's Church, from which situation they see at one view St. Paul's Church, St. Peter's do. College, Windmill at Hoboken, Hoboken Ferry, Hamilton's Monument, St. John's Church, Greenwich do. Hospital, Bridewell, New City Hall, Jail, Ball Ally, Brick Meeting, Mount Pitt, Third Presbyterian Church, Rhinelander's Sugar House, Belvidere, Navy Yard at the Wallabout, Mr. Odell's House, St. George's Chapel, Brooklyn, North Dutch Church, First Baptist Church, Christ Church, Buttermilk Channel, Associate Scotch Presbyterian Church, Fourth Presbyterian Church, German Luth. Church, Highlands of Neversink through the Narrows, Old Dutch Church, Middle Dutch do. French Church St. Espirit, New Crown Battery, Governor's Island, Federal Hall, Quarantine Ground, Staten Island, N. Y. City Library, Custom House, First Presbyterian Church, Grace Church, Trinity Church, City Hotel, Gibbet Island, Ellis's Island, Mouth of the Kilns, Communipau, Shakespear's Gallery, Broadway, Park, Mechanick Hall, Commercial Coffee House, Livingston's Mill, North River, City of Jersey, Paules Hook, Bergen Church, Refining Company's Sugar House, Lutheran Church Frankfort Street, North and East Rivers, &c.

"This Panorama is 3000 feet larger than the battle of Lodi, or Alexandria, and equal to any [in] Europe."—*Com. Adv.*, My 29, 1810. See also *Columbian*, O 16, 1810.

The common council passes the following resolution: "Re-

1810 June 4 solved, that the ground in front of the United States arsenal be levelled and regulated under the direction of the Road Committee, and that they be authorised to dispose of the old building remaining thereon and to have so much of the ground inclosed by an ornamental fence and planted with trees, as they may think proper."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 229.

" The common council resolves to present a "regimental colour or standard" to the Third Regt. of Artillery, having already made presentations to the First and Second Regts. The committee recommending the action calls attention to the fact that "the artillery Corps . . . have peculiar claims to the patronage of the Common Council, in as much as their contemplated services are more local and in case of maritime or naval attack, would be more important to the defence and security of the City than any other corps."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 220.

" The common council passes "A law to regulate the driving of horses, carts & carriages in the City of New York," south of Grand and Vesey Sts. This provides that no person shall ride or drive a horse "on a canter or gallop" or faster than "a slow trot or pace, not exceeding at any time the rate of five miles per hour;" that horses shall not be driven tandem "otherwise than on a walk;" that all wagons, carriages, etc. shall slow up to a walk in turning corners and while passing churches during services on Sunday; that after June 20, all drays shall be numbered, and be driven only on a walk; and that no timber, planks, or poles, longer than 35 ft., shall be carried in the carts. Fines are to be imposed for infringement of these regulations.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 223–25. See also *N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Je 7, 1810.

" The common council directs the superintendent of repairs to cause "a gate to be erected in front of Bridge Street leading to the battery" and "to cause the shed on the Battery erected by Andrew M'Laughlin to be forthwith removed."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 229.

" The common council passes a law "to prevent the vending or exposing for sale tin plate ware in any of the public streets or slips in the city of New York."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 226–27.

5 The appraisers appointed under the act of March 12 (*q. v.*) report that "having viewed the botanic garden belonging to David Hosack, commonly called Elgin, with the appurtenances, situate in the ninth ward of the city of New-York, containing, according to a survey therof upon oath, nineteen acres, three roods and thirty eight perches. And taking into consideration the delay of payment resulting from the mode adopted by the legislature (which we consider as equivalent, upon an average, to a delay of five years and a half)," they estimate the value of the property at $103,137.—Hosack, *Statement of Facts relative to the Estab. and Prog. of the Elgin Botanic Garden* (1811), 42–43. See also the letter of June 6 from Dr. Hosack to Abraham Van Vechter, in Emmet Coll., No. 11180. This estimate was regarded as excessive (see Je 11). See also Je 11, S 24.

11 The salary of Mayor Jacob Radcliff is fixed at $7,000 per annum.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 236. See F 5.

" "A memorial from Elias Boudinot and others proposing to lease the ferry from this city to New Jersey and establishing thereon steam boats" is read in common council and referred to the steamboat and ferry committees.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 231. Another communication from the same people on the same subject was received on July 23.—*Ibid.*, VI: 289. They had also petitioned in 1809 (*q. v.*, Jl 17).

" In a communication to the press regarding the recent appraisement of Dr. Hosack's botanic garden (see Je 5), "T" says: "How the appraisers could estimate the botanic garden at this sum, particularly as the plants, by law, are to form no part of the estimation, is really inexplicable. That it is greatly overrated must be evident to any person at all acquainted with the value of property in the vicinage of the garden. And this fact will show it incontestibly, that the public ground on which the powder-house is erected, which is two lots only above Dr. Hosack's, together with the expence of clearing the land, building the magazine, stable, house, and the appendages, which are all surrounded by a high wall, cost the state, when completely finished, $7,500 only; and this lot contains ten acres.

". . . if a botanic garden be necessary to the state, one may be established in the neighborhood of the city, which would answer every public purpose, for, at the utmost, one fourth of the above appraisement. . . . (For purchase and sale, see L.M.R.K., III: 946.)

"One hundred and three thousand dollars would be sufficient to establish six extensive charity schools or to found a university. It would be sufficient to turnpike the whole island of New-York. It would purchase 10,000 stand of arms for the militia, or nearly complete the fortification of our harbour. It is more than the university at Schenectady cost, and is within a trifle of the expence of building the capital at Albany. . . ."—*Columbian*, Je 11, 1810. See Je 13. June 11

The "New York Museum," at 166 Greenwich St., cor. of Dey St., was one of the attractions of this period.—*Columbian*, Je 11, Jl 3, 1810. "

In answer to various complaints that the appraisement of the botanic garden is excessive, one of the newspapers says: "The valuation of $103,000 payable at the distance of five years and a half will not give more than the value of about 69000 dollars. This is the circumstance which makes the valuation appear high, when it is not so in fact. The state could not intend that Doctor Hosack should sell this property at a cash price, wait five years, without interest for the money, and make a present of the plants into the bargain. Money will double itself in about 11 years, it is clear therefore from arithmetic that the amount of the valuation is less than 69000 dollars, which is a sum no person would deem excessive. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 13, 1810. See S 24. 13

The common council resolves "that a census be taken of the persons residing in the city of New York and qualified and of sufficient ability and understanding to serve on juries in the several courts mentioned in the act entitled 'An act for regulating trials of Juries and the returning able & sufficient jurors' passed the 31st March 1801; and that two fit and discreet persons be appointed in each ward of the said city to take the census in such ward accordingly." The census is to be completed in 60 days. The last one was taken in 1806.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 240–42. See also *ibid.*, VI: 256. 18

The common council agrees that piers be built in the Corporation Dock and the Duane Street basin and that a basin be made at the foot of Spring St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 243, 245. "

Sundry inhabitants petition the common council "that the pavement of Broadway may be continued to the Art Bridge." The matter is referred to the road committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 237. Probably the stone-arch bridge is meant.—L. M. R. K., III: 926. "

Daniel Insley opens a "New and elegant Columbian Garden" at No. 307 Broadway.—*Pub. Adv.*, Je 19, 1810. See, further, Jl 10, 1812. 19

Inhabitants of the Ninth Ward complain to the board that the hill near Harlem Heights is so steep as to be unsafe for travelers.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 250. 25

John Pintard informs the common council that he has forwarded "the indexes of their minutes agreeably to the report of their Committee of the 20th November last [*q. v.*]," and requests payment therefor. He was paid $300 on July 2.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 250, 271. "

The common council receives a communication from Samuel Russel, William H. Ireland, and Daniel J. Ebbets, commissioners for laying out Canal St., in which they state that they have "laid out the said Canal Street—beginning at the East side of Collect St eighty six feet. North and East from where Pump Street is reputed to meet Collect Street and two hundred and seventeen feet, South & West from where Hester Street is reputed to meet Collect Street, and running from thence a straight course, One hundred feet in width, throughout in the direction of North forty two degrees West, until it meets the Hudson River beyond West Street, so that the North East line of said street strikes the centre of the Post, on the South West corner of Lorton's Dock, being four thousand two hundred and thirty five feet in length on the North East side and four thousand two hundred & eighty seven feet one inch and an half inch, on the South west side of said street and they have caused monumental stones to be placed at the corner of the principal intersecting streets with the elevations above high water marked on the same, and have likewise, caused maps to be made of the said street on which are marked the distances from one intersecting street to another, with the angles at such intersections with Canal Street, with such explanatory notes, as are deemed necessary, accompanied with profiles of the same, on which are marked the elevations from High Water at the intersecting streets with Canal street, with such field notes and elucidations as the nature of the case was deemed to require and July 2

1810 July 2 the Commissioners have also made and compleated according to their best judgment a just and equitable assessment of all the expence for laying out & opening the said Canal Street . . . and the Commissioners have caused a copy of the same to be filed of [on] record in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York together with a map and profiles of the said street. . . . The Commissioners have also in pursuance of the said act, caused notice to be given by advertisement in five of the Public Papers printed in the City of New York and by hand bills to all persons interested in the said assessment to state their complaints or objections in writing to the Commissioners within the period of one calender month from the date hereof. . . ." The common council orders "that the map and profiles be filed with the Comptroller."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 262–63. See also *Columbian*, Jl 5, 1810. The duplicate profile, dated June 25, 1810, sent to the common council is now (1926) filed in the topographical bureau, borough president's office, as map No. 195. See Jl 23 and Ag 20.

" Petitions from a number of inhabitants complaining of the "indecent practice of swimming at the Battery and at Courtland Street ferry" are received by the common council and referred to the city inspector, "with directions to him to select and report a suitable place on the North & also one on the East River, where the inhabitants may bathe."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 264. On July 16, a law was passed imposing a five dollar fine for bathing "in the waters of the East or Hudson rivers adjacent to any ferry stairs or to the Battery."—*Ibid.*, VI: 286.

" The common council passes "A law to prevent disorderly assemblies of persons in the City of New York." It states that "Whereas by the constitution & laws of this state, the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession & worship, without discrimination or preference, shall for ever be allowed within this state to all mankind, provided that the liberty of conscience thereby granted shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness or justify practices inconsistent with peace and good order; And whereas the practice of assembling together persons of all descriptions and characters in the park and other public places in this city has been introduced and carried to an extent, which is inconsistent with the preservation of peace and good order; And tends to licentiousness and to degrade and bring into contempt and ridicule all religious worship: And whereas those places and the public streets of this city are wholly unfit for religious assemblies, and are, by law appropriated to other purposes," the board orders "that no assembly or assemblies of persons shall be permitted, under the pretence of public worship in the park on the battery, or in any of the public markets or streets of the said city, or in any other place in the said city laid out and appropriated for the common use and benefit of the citizens." Fines are to be imposed for infringements of the law.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 268–69. The law was amended on Aug. 6.—*Ibid.*, VI: 306–7.

" The pay of the city watch is increased to 87½ cents per night and that of the captains and assistants raised "in the same ratio."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 270.

4 The Independence Day celebration is "more splendid than any . . . before witnessed in this city." Salutes are fired and bells rung at sunrise, noon, and sunset, and the ships in the harbour display their colours all day. The "uniform corp" assembled on the Battery at 7 o'clock and after a review, paraded through State, Whitehall, Beaver, Broad, Wall, Pearl, and Beekman Sts., down Broadway, and by way of Partition and Greenwich Sts. back to the Battery where they were dismissed after firing a salute. The Washington Benevolent Society assembled on the "College-Green" at 10 o'clock, at 12 they were joined by the Hamilton Society, and both, accompanied by banners and bands of music moved in elaborate procession through Robinson St. to Broadway, round Bowling Green, through Beaver, Broad, Wall, Pearl, Magazine, and Anthony Sts. to the circus. Here the Declaration was read, music played, and an oration delivered by Joseph Warren Brackett. The procession then marched back to the college green where it disbanded. In the evening several dinners were held.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Jl 5 and 6, 1810. Delacroix' spectacle, this year, was called "American Independence."—*Columbian*, Jl 3, and 10, 1810.

John Melish (see Ag 4, 1806), who is again in New York, writes that this "anniversary of independence was celebrated with great splendor, and was equally attended to by both the political parties. The federal procession consisted principally of the Washington and Hamilton Societies, in number 700 or 800; that of the republicans was composed of the Tammany Society, Manhattan Society, and the different trades' societies in the city. The processions were conducted respectively to different churches, where, after prayer, the declaration of independence was read, and an oration delivered; accompanied with several pieces of appropriate vocal and instrumental music. July 4

"An outward display of great festivity was exhibited all over the city, by firing guns, ringing bells, with military and other processions; and the evening was spent generally in a social manner, by different societies and private circles. In every party, they had a regular series of 17 toasts, one for each state, and a number of volunteer toasts from the company. These toasts were very sentimental, and may be considered as a very good barometer for discovering the particular political opinions of the party."—Melish, *Travels in the United States of America*, etc., I: 384.

The corner-stone of the Spring Street Presbyterian Church was to be laid on this day.—*Columbian*, Jl 5; *Pub. Adv.*, Jl 6, 1810. Greenleaf erroneously states that the stone was laid in April.—*Hist. of the Churches*, 142. 9

The common council agrees that Stone St. at its intersection with the west side of Broad St. be widened.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 285, 290. 10

The trustees of the "Economical school" petition the common council for the grant of "a lot of ground whereon to erect a school house."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 284. On July 23, the committee on the subject reported "that having attended to the mode of instruction in said school, and having witnessed the improvement of the pupils, they are of opinion, that the institution is admirably calculated to be of extensive utility; and from the circumstance of teaching a foreign as well as the language of this country must be beneficial not only to emigrants children; but also to those of our own citizens. The respectable character of the Trustees and the indefatigable philanthropy of Monsieur Neufville its principal conductor excites a confidence, that any grant made by this Board will be properly applied and extensively promote the wishes and views of the friends of literature. The legislature at their last session not only incorporated this school; but also evidenced their opinion of its good tendency by a liberal grant of money; and should this Board further aid it with a site for a school room, it will then progress rapidly. By instructing (as is promised) in the higher branches of education, such paupers as may in their course, through our free school, give proof of talents, we will not only extend this branch of the charitable fund; but create an important addition to the charitable institutions of our city." The committee therefore recommended that lots Nos. 24 and 25 on the south-east side of Augustus St. be granted to the trustees, "on condition, that said lots be occupied exclusively for the use of said school, and that when they shall cease to be so occupied, they shall revert and become again the property of this Board; And also on the further condition that the trustees of said Economical school shall always receive and educate such paupers from our present free school as may in the opinion of the Trustees thereof be proper objects for the higher branches of education as taught in said economical school." The report of the committee was at first confirmed by the common council, but upon reconsideration it was negatived.—*Ibid.*, VI: 292–94. See also *ibid.*, VI: 296–97. See also 1810, *supra.* 16

The common council resolves "that it shall and may be lawful for any of the Auctioneers Using Chatham Square for the sale of all horses and other animals to Canter or Gallop any horse or horses offered for sale at the said place provided that Cantering or Galloping shall only be within the limits of the Curb-Stone around said Square."—From original MS. in metal file No. 39, city clerk's record-room. This paper is endorsed: "Resolution authorising Horses to be cantered &c at Lombardy Park." See also *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 286. "

The common council votes to grant a petition of "the inhabitants of Harsenville at Bloomingdale" that a fire engine may be established at that place.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 283. On July 30, the board decided to lend the petitioners "fire engine No. 31 now out of use."—*Ibid.*, VI: 297. "

"Now that St Paul's Church is undergoing repair, a good opportunity is presented of ornamenting the Monument of Mont- 20

1810 July 20 gomery, by substituting a marble urn for the wooden sun-bleached thing that now degrades the beautiful porphory column it surmounts. The original urn, it is understood, was lost shortly after it was brought from France, and for the sake of economy the present one was set up."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 20, 1810; *Com. Adv.*, Jl 21, 1810.

23 "Equity" addresses the following communication "To the Public:" "I have noticed with regret, the conduct of certain individuals, who under a plea of being unfairly dealt with, are exciting a deal of noise and clamor, in order to arraign the motives and conduct of the three Commissioners, who were appointed by an Act of the Legislature at their session in the year 1808 [error for 1809, *q. v.* Mr 24], for the purpose of laying out a certain street known by the name of Canal Street. It is well known that a large tract of land, probably including not less than one hundred and fifty acres, and generally known by the name of the Collect and Swamps, was situated in the centre of our city. In order to render this tract habitable, and to cut off a source from whence originated pestilence and fevers, it became necessary to fill up this receptacle for filth, and at the same time, to open a Canal for carrying the waters which might be collected not only from its surface, but likewise from that of at least one hundred and fifty acres of high ground, which could have no other outlet. The Commissioners have proceeded upon their business, and discharged their duties with faithfulness to themselves, and with the strictest impartiality towards every person concerned. Yet, what is the result? Why truly, a number of Proprietors of Lots situated on the adjoining hills and high grounds, have raised a mighty clamor and even held a public meeting of those interested, in order to denounce and protest against the Assessment, which has called upon them to contribute a small proportion towards the expences of opening the Canal street. . . . The gentlemen who are endeavouring to excite clamours against the Commissioners for performing their duties, ought first to have inquired what has been the custom on similar occasions, before they ventured to publish at every corner, that they have been shamefully imposed upon, by being included in the assessment for Canal street. The result . . . would have informed them, that in the assessment made for the sewer in Gouverneur's alley, the owners of lots in Water and Front Streets, . . . were included in the assessment, . . . that for the opening of Cross-street, the proprietor of lots in Chamber, Reed and Mulberry Streets, had likewise to contribute. . . ."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Jl 23, 1810. *Cf.* Ja 2, 1811.

" A deed from the city to the Brick Church for lot No. 21 in Augustus St. is ordered to be executed and delivered.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 294.

" Rosewell Graves is appointed a city surveyor.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 289.

26 "The following boats and routes are already established, on the system we understand, of Messrs Fulton and Livingston's patent:

Phenix, from Philadelphia to Bordentown
Rariton, from Amboy to New York.
North River Steam Boat, Car of Neptune } from New-York to Albany
One on Lake Champlain and
One on the St. Lawrence from Montreal to Quebec."

—*Columbian*, Jl 26, 1810.

30 The trustees of Columbia College adopt an address to the public in which they state that "their funds having been greatly impaired by the Revolutionary War, and by the loss of large landed property in the State of Vermont," they are obliged to resort to the liberality of public-spirited individuals, and add: "In making their appeal to the citizens of New York, they feel a confidence of success proportioned to the value of the object, and the justly famed munificence of the City. As the College is immediately intended for the benefit of the Youth of our own City and its vicinity; and as no application has been made to private bounty on its behalf, for more than fifty years, the Trustees indulge a hope that they shall be amply supported by their fellow-citizens, in their efforts to render Columbia College a seat of learning every way worthy of the commercial Metropolis of the United States."—*Hist. of Columbia Univ.*, 1754–1904, 92–93.

" The common council directs the street commissioner to "contract for 30,000 loads of dirt for filling in the Collect."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 300.

Aug. 5 France announces the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees; this is to take effect after Nov. 1.—*Annals of N. Am.*, 509. See N 2.

6 The trustees of Columbia College grant as much of the college grounds as will be necessary to make Murray St., opposite thereto, as wide as it is between Church St. and Broadway. The ground is to remain part of the street. The city corporation is to take down the stone wall, which now supports the college ground on Murray St., and after digging the ground away, is to erect as good a stone wall along the south side of the street, and on it shall erect a new board fence, of the height of the present fence and painted in the same way.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 305–6, 322, 330.

" The common council directs that the basin at Canal St., "measuring from what is called Lorton's Dock, be 284½ feet, that 30 feet be reserved on the South side for a street on the side of the basin, and that the grantees of the land adjoining shall make and keep in repair the said thirty feet street."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 303.

8 The funeral of Lieut. Gov. John Broome is held in New York, his place of residence.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 8; *N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Ag 9, 1810.

13 The engineers of the fire department write to the common council regarding the danger "of ringing all the Bells at the same time on days of public rejoicing; for should a Fire break out at that time, it would probably make great progress before the alarm could be spread and the Firemen assembled at their different Engines." They explain that, on the Fourth of July last, "while all the Bells were Ringing in the Evening, that the Wood work in front of the Theatre at the Park, whereon the lamps were fixed for the Illumination, accidentally took fire, and had it been a Wooden Building, the whole must have been envelop'd in flames before any alarm could have been given. . . ." They recommend that certain bells be reserved, and not rung at the same time on days of rejoicing, and propose "that the Fire Bell at the City Hall, Goal Bell, Watch House Bells and such Bells on Markets, and other places as are intended for alarm Bells (only) would be most suitable to answer the above purpose." The committee to whom this was referred reported on Oct. 5 in favour of the proposal, and advised that an ordinance be passed allowing these bells to be rung only in case of fire; and that the ringing of other bells in the city be regulated on days of rejoicing by commencing at a certain hour and continuing a certain limited time. Consideration of the report was postponed.—From the original memorial and report, in metal file No. 41, city clerk's record-room; *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 310, 363.

14 The steeple of St. George's Chapel is being improved. It is suggested that the church authorities shall cause "the removal of the British Crown from the top of the same, and in its place substitute some emblem more congenial with the spirit of our city, the feeling of our citizens, and the principles of our Government."—*Pub. Adv.*, Ag 14, 1810. It was soon removed.—*Ibid.*, Ag 18, 1810.

20 The commissioners for laying out Canal St. write to the common council that, having advertised the assessment for the street (see Jl 2) and considered all objections thereto, they revised and adjusted the assessment and now present to the board a corrected copy. The assessment amounts to $159,267.21, and includes "all damages assessed or payments agreed to be made for lands together with the compensation and expence of the Commissioners and of the persons employed by them and of all . . . costs of legal proceedings . . . and all other expences incurred." On Aug. 22, the board ordered that the papers be filed.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 313–14.

22 The superintendent of repairs reports that there are 1,687 public lamps in the city.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 316.

27 The common council resolves that the heirs of Anthony Lispenard be directed "to erect the bulkhead to enclose their ground adjoining the basin at the outlet of Canal Street."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 322.

" The committee on the fire department is authorised to have "the house over the floating engine" extended 30 feet if deemed necessary.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 324.

" The expenses in 1810 for filling the Collect Pond amounted to $1,578.29.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 93, 118, 164, 261, 324.

S 10 The common council directs the recorder "to examine the laws

1810 Sept. 10 passed at the last session of the legislature of this state, to ascertain whether the time of the Commissioners for laying out this island is prolonged, or when the time of their reporting to this Board does actually expire."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 336. See, further, N 29.

14 Rev. Anthony Kohlmann, S. J., writes from New York to a priest in London: "The [Catholic] College is in the centre not of Long Island but of the Island of New York, the most delightful and most healthy spot of the whole island, at a distance of four small miles from the city, and of half a mile from the East and North rivers, both of which are seen from the house; situated between two roads which are very much frequented, opposite to the botanic gardens, which belong to the State. It has adjacent to it a beautiful lawn, garden, orchard, etc. . . . Every one thinks that, if the reputation of the house be kept up, it will in a short time rivalize any college in this country. I expect we shall have thirty boarders for the beginning of next month.

"This city will always be the first city in America on account of its advantageous situation for commerce. From the West Indies parents will send their children to this port in preference to any other. The professors of the State's or Columbia College have sent us these two years past a kind invitation to accompany, at what they call the annual commencement, the procession of students from the college to some or other church, where speeches are delivered and degrees conferred; they had never paid that attention to the Catholic clergy before. . . .

"Be pleased to let me know what a good electrifying machine, a machine pneumatica or air pump, a good telescope, and a machine for surveying, and the most essential instruments for navigation would come to. Such a like apparatus would strike the American people more than anything else. We have the finest set of globes in America, which cost us $160."—U. S. Cath. Hist. Soc., *Hist. Records and Studies*, I: 72–73.

17 A petition from John Stevens "for a lease of Hoboken ferry to be conducted by Steam Boats" is referred to the steamboat and ferry committees.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 337. On Oct. 15, Stevens wrote to the board stating the terms on which he would take a lease.—*Ibid.*, VI: 368. See N 5.

" The corporation directs that a block in the form of an L be sunk at the end of the new pier at the Albany basin.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 341.

" The road committee is directed "to cause a sufficient quantity of manure to be laid upon the Park at the junction of the Bloomingdale & Boston roads & to have the same neatly sodded & ornamented with trees."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 341.

24 The comptroller having reported that the Mechanics Bank is willing to lend the city $20,000 for the work on the city hall, providing an account is opened with the bank, the common council resolves that it is "inexpedient to open an account with the Mechanics Bank for the purpose of procuring a loan therefrom, inasmuch as an account opened with that would change the deposits from the Manhattan Bank, in which last mentioned bank the Corporation is a large stockholder."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 344–45.

" Upon the request of the commissioners of the land office, the appraisers of Dr. Hosack's botanical garden report that, exclusive of any allowance for the delay of payment (see Je 5), they estimate the value at $74,268.75. On Oct. 12, Hosack agreed to accept this sum.—Hosack, *Statement of Facts relative to the . . . Elgin Botanic Garden* (1811), 46–48. See O 3 and 6.

" The common council resolves that Roosevelt St. "be continued, opened and regulated from Water Street to Front Street, the full width of the ground purchased for that purpose, and that the same be paved without delay."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 345.

25 "Business along our streets and docks is now unusually brisk, and the warehouses and stores begin to be crowded with European and India Goods. The importations this Season are like to be larger than for many years past, and are arriving in time. No less than five ships arrived here yesterday from the single port of Liverpool; most of them loaded with crates and dry goods, and many more are daily expected; so that country dealers will find no difficulty in supplying themselves with every article necessary for their stores on reasonable terms."—*Repertory*, S 25, 1810.

Oct. 3 A Mr. "B.," in a letter to a friend in Albany, describes a visit he made to the Hosack Botanic Garden. After expatiating on the splendid place he expected to see because of the valuation put on it by the appraisers, he says: "My sensations were indescribable, tumbled as I was in a moment from the very acme of ardent expectation into the deep Trophonian abyss of disappointment. I do not know whether to vent my execrations, or my laughter. There never was in the world, such a piece of downright imposture as this Botanic Garden, & as it is dignifiedly called Elgin. . . . Take away from it the 'Orangerie' or Green-house, which stands at the remote end of it, and it looks more like one of those large pasture-grounds near Albany, in which the western drovers refresh their cattle. . . . It is a lot of twenty acres, with no other buildings on it but the green-house just mentioned, which has two small wings, and two other buildings of about twelve feet square, fancifully called porter's lodges (because there are no porters in them) one of which is placed at each gate. There is a small culinary garden on the western side, laid out in the common way in Squares; and the east of the grounds are in grass. No fruit whatever is to be found here; no large trees to furnish a retreat from the meridian sun; no little porticos; no knolls; nor in fine is there any thing which tends to embellish or diversify the grounds. Bating the green-house, which is like those generally found in private gardens, the tout ensemble of this celebrated Elgin, has, as already observed, the air of a common pasture ground. . . . we visited the interior of the greenhouse. There we found orange and lemon trees, geraniums, two or three coffee and pine apple plants, and all those little *quelques choses* which are usually to be seen in the gardens of private gentlemen, but nothing whatever of national importance. Such, my, friend, is what is absurdly called the botanic garden. . . ."—*Columbian*, O 3, 1810. For a refutation of these statements, see *ibid.*, O 15, 1810. See also O 6. Oct. 3

5 A committee of the common council reports that the people who bought Inclenbergh lots in 1806 are much dissatisfied because the streets communicating with them, and particularly Albany Ave., have not been opened. The board thereupon resolves "that lawful interest be allowed to the several purchasers of the said lots on the sums paid by them respectively on their paying to this Board the balances due by them, which interest to be computed from one year after the respective payments. Provided such balances be paid on or before the first day of May next: and also ordered, that the several streets laid down or designated on the map of the lots be opened without delay."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 355, 357–62. See O 15.

6 "A Member of the Legislature" writes to Editor Holt: "The letter published in your paper on the subject of the Botanic Garden [see O 3] afforded me infinite gratification . . . I am one of the persons who voted for the law whimsically entitled 'an act for promoting the medical science in the State of New-York,' which ought properly to have been called 'an act for the relief of doctor Hosack,' and know the sentiments of the gentlemen who, like myself, voted the bill. I have, therefore, no hesitation in declaring that the appraisement made by the persons appointed by the land office ought not to be sanctioned, Because it never was contemplated by the most zealous friends of the Botanic garden, that so large a sum as that returned by the appraisers should be appropriated to that purpose: And because, the appraisement, such as it is, is not just. There was undoubtedly too much intrigue and management out-doors, at the time this bill was on the tapis. But the very persons who were so active in furthering the success of the garden, to my certain knowledge represented the probable price which the state would have to pay for the garden [as] about $30,000. . . . Every person acquainted with the value of land on this island, must know and feel this truth. . . . Lands in the neighborhood of the garden never have been as high at any one period as they are rated in the appraisement . . . everyone knows that lands on this island have been retrograding in price, and that they can be purchased one third cheaper now than three years ago. But here has been the error of the appraisers. When they were making the valuation, doct. Hosack, as I am credibly informed, sent them a statement of the prices at which lots at the cross-roads, at Murray's-hill and at Hamilton Square, had previously been sold. Now these three places are unquestionably the most eligible spots on the island in every respect whatever. . . . But here is a fact which will put this matter beyond the possibility of a doubt, namely, that the lot directly opposite Hosack's garden, containing twenty-five acres five in fee, and twenty leasehold; together with all the improvements on it, which may safely be valued at twelve thousand dollars, sold last March to Mr. Andrew Morris of this

1810 O 6 city, for seventeen thousand dollars only. . . ."—*Columbian*, O 6, 1810. See O 17 and 22.

15 The common council directs the street commissioner to carry into effect its resolution to open the streets communicating with the lots at Inclenbergh (see O 5), particularly Albany Ave.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 371. Albany Ave. "ran from 26th Street, between 5th and Madison Avenues, northwesterly, crossing 5th Avenue, between 29th and 30th Streets to the corner of 6th Avenue and 42nd Street; then northerly on the present line of the 6th Avenue and 93d Street."—Post, *Old Streets*, 3.

" Wm. Torrey is paid $91.25 "for turnstiles for the Park & Battery &c."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 372.

" The street commissioner is ordered to have Peck Slip filled in to Front St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 370.

21 Cadwallader D. Colden, the district attorney, writes to Dr. Hosack: "The law under which the Commissioners of the land Office have referred to me the affair of the Botanic Garden makes it my duty to examine your title to the 'lands comprising the Botanic Garden commonly called Elgin' and if I shall find the title perfect and the lands free from all incumbrances I am to receive a deed from you to the people of the State. I have no hesitation in saying that the title you have exhibited to me is perfect as to all the lands conveyed to you by the corporation but I find that in the Garden, and making part of it, are certain portions of land which are described in your deed from the Corporation and on the Map therein referred to as laid out for Streets. To these streets your deed does not give you a title. Whatever may have been the view of the Gentlemen who appraised this property, whether they took into consideration this circumstance or not and altho' I believe that the lands are more valuable with streets running thro' them than they would otherwise be, yet the Act in question does not leave me at liberty to make any other enquiry than whether you can Convey a good title to all the lands within the lines of the Garden. And this I think you can not do until you have obtained a grant of the streets.

"Probably the Corporation considering the Public advantage that the Garden would be, when in the hands of the State, how long it will be before it can be necessary to open streets in that quarter, and that when opened they would enhance the value of the Lands to the State, might be induced to make you a grant of the reserved lands to enable you to make to the State a Complete Title to the whole Garden. The moment this is done it will give me great pleasure to execute the duty which the law requires of me.

"I am Dear Sir with great respect & esteem your obed^{t} humble serv^{t}. Cadwallader D. Colden."

—From the original letter, in metal file No. 38, city clerk's record-room. See O 22

22 Dr. David Hosack presents a memorial to the common council stating "that an appraisement having been made, agreeably to a late act of the legislature, of the Botanic garden for the purchase of the same . . . he had represented, that in the deed from the Corporation for those grounds, certain reservations had been made for the purpose of streets, by which reservation in the opinion of the . . . attorney the memorialist could not make out a perfect title for those grounds to the state. As, therefore, this purchase on the behalf of the state was made for valuable public purposes, the memorialist solicited the board to make a grant to him of these reservations to enable him to make a perfect title to the state." This is referred to a committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 373. The petition was adversely criticised in the newspapers (see N 5 and 6). For the board's decision, see D 24. See also N 3.

" The corner-stone of the second free school is laid at 114–122 Henry St. by Col. Rutgers, the donor of the ground (see Ap 12, 1807). John Vanderbilt, one of the trustees of the institution, delivers an address.—*Com. Adv.*, O 22, 1810; *Am. Cit.*, O 31, 1810. The school became known as "the old Seventh Ward School." Its site has been used for a school from 1810 to the present time; Grammar School No. 2 is now there.—L. M. R. K., III: 941. See also *Pub. Adv.*, My 16, 1810.

" The common council resolves "that the Superintendant of repairs, at the time of his repairing the wharf at the outlet of Canal Street be directed to cause piles to be driven sufficient to protect the North part of the basin from the ice."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 376.

Oct. 27 A correspondent writes to one of the papers: "Several pieces have lately appeared in the Columbian respecting the Botanic Garden. . . . I am ready to believe the Garden to be worth double the appraisement, and wishing well to the owner, should be willing he should keep it at that price. But as the doctor is ready to part with it for public good, and as there is a great pressure on the public to take it far under its real value, there is certainly no hazard in the purchase, especially as it is to be paid for in a lottery to be drawn six years hence. . . ."—*Columbian*, O 27, 1810. See N 3.

29 Tammany Hall's building committee petitions the common council, stating that they have purchased the south corner of Frankfort and Nassau Sts., whereon they propose to erect a building for the purposes of the institution, and they ask permission to use the triangular spot of ground formerly occupied by the kine pock establishment to deposit materials for the building. The petition is granted.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 379.

Nov. 2 The French government having promised to repeal its decrees on Nov. 1 (see Ag 5), Pres. Madison proclaims the cessation of the exclusion of French warships from American ports (see My 1).—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, N 5, 1810.

3 The "proprietors of land adjacent to and in the vicinity of the Botanic Garden" subscribe to a certificate giving their assent (so far as they are concerned) to the cession of the garden to the state. This is done because the common council has "expressed some hesitations" to make the cession of land reserved for streets, "lest it might injure the rights of individuals in the neighbourhood."—From the original certificate (MS.), in metal file No. 38, city clerk's record-room. See N 5.

5 "A communication of John Stevens on the subject of the steam boats" is referred to the steamboat committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 383. See D 10.

" "Hyacinthus" addresses the following communication to the press: "The Botanic Garden sticks by the way, the district attorney to whom the matter was by law referred having raised a very *silly* objection, to wit *that Dr. Hosack has not title to the whole of his garden*, the corporation having reserved certain streets of sixty feet width through the same. And, will you believe, gentle reader, that the doctor has presented a petition to the corporation, praying them to give him (not to sell him!) the public streets and highways, in which every citizen has a common estate [see O 22]! And all this 'for promoting medical science in the state of New York, and *for other purposes*.' . . . The public streets within the enclosure of the Botanic Garden, constitute, by estimation one fourth of the whole ground, or five acres. The land has been valued by the appraisers, at the rate of 2500 dollars per acre, exclusive of all improvements, Ergo, the value of the streets without improvements is 12500 dollars. Surely the grave and reverend fathers of our faithful city of Gotham, will not hesitate to give away 12,500 dollars 'for the promotion of medical science in the State of New York.' . . . The only argument urged in favour of *giving* to doctor Hosack the streets, is this, that commissioners have been appointed to lay out the city anew. To this it may be answered, that the commissioners may continue the same streets which have been granted by the corporation, and may take into consideration, the fact of honest purchasers having bought and made improvements according to those streets. . . ."—*Columbian*, N 5, 1810. See N 6 and D 24.

6 "Motherwort" writes from "Haerlem Heights" to one of the newspapers about Dr. Hosack's petition "praying a gratuitous cession of the streets intersecting the Botanic Garden" (see O 22). He says in part:

"Now it appears to me, Mr. Editor, that a compliance with the prayer of that petition, will be neither more nor less than a present to an individual of the above sum [$12,000] to be reimbursed at no distant period, by a tax on the proprietors of adjoining land. For, after the state has been made to pay $12,000 for these streets, it is not to be expected that they will be opened gratis whenever the convenience of the other proprietors of common lands may require. . . . If the corporation are determined at all events to make Doctor Hosack a donation to the above amount, it will be more equitable to make the appropriation directly out of the city Treasury, so that the money given away may be refunded by a general tax, and not by a partial assessment on a particular district. . . ."—*Pub. Adv.*, N 12, 1810. See D 24.

16 The *Republican Watch-Tower* (see Mr 8, 1800) is discontinued.

1810 N 16 It was succeeded by the *Morning Star* on Nov. 27.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 467, 486.

17 "We congratulate the lovers of dramatic representations, on the arrival of the late reinforcements to our theatrical corps. Mr Cooke the celebrated Covent Garden tragedian and Messrs McFarlan, Smalley and Doige comedians, arrived last evening in the Columbia from Liverpool . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 17, 1810. See N 21.

19 With the issue of this date the *American Citizen* was discontinued. It was succeeded by the *New York Morning Post* (see N 20).—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 379.

" "Whereas James Hardie has, at his leisure moments, indexed the 21st volume of the minutes of this board, and whereas it is desirable to have the residue volumes of minutes indexed," the common council appoints a committee to inspect the work done by Hardie and to report whether the other volumes should be done by him.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 397.

20 Garret C. Tunison begins to publish the *New-York Morning Post*. Joseph Osborn is editor. This was really a continuation of the *American Citizen* (see N 19), although having a new title and new volume numbering.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 467. See N 27, 1810 and Ag 20, 1812.

21 George Frederick Cooke (see N 17), the famous English actor, makes his first appearance in America, at the Park Theatre in the character of Richard the Third. The occasion was notable in the theatrical annals of New York. Mr Cooke writing about it in his personal memoirs said: "My appearance throughout the play and at the conclusion exceeded my utmost expectations. It was said to be the greatest house ever known in America. It was a resemblance of the audiences at Drury Lane when Mrs. Siddons first appeared there."—Dunlap, *Memoirs of George Fred. Cooke Esq.* (London, 1813), II: 160. See also *N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 21, 1810. Cooke died in New York on Sept. 26, 1812 (*q.v.*).

23 An item of New York news reads: "The coal recently brought to this city from the mines of Lewis Hepburn and Abijah Smith, which were discovered about 2 years since on the banks of the Susquehannah river, is apparently of a superior quality to any of the European coal hitherto imported into this country. The sample of the cargo furnished for the use of the city hotel and for other domestic uses in this city has excited the surprise and admiration of all the gentlemen who have been to see it burn . . . it can be dug, brought to this city and afforded here for ten or twelve dollars a chaldron."—*Aurora Gen. Adv.*, N 23, 1810. This is probably the first use of domestic coal in New York City. Regarding the coal mines here mentioned, see also *ibid.*, N 26, D 5 and 6, 1810. See also *Mag. Am. Hist.*, V: 452.

26 An invitation list is prepared for the city's celebration on this day. From this date until 1831, similar check-lists of names of persons invited to Corporation functions were prepared, and are now preserved with "Filed Papers, Miscellaneous, 1810 to 1831," city clerk's record-room.

29 Gouverneur Morris writes to Mayor Radcliff: "I am directed to inform you, that the Commissioners for laying out the Manhattan Island [see Ap 3, 1807] have completed their work so far forth as depends on them; but much is yet to be done on the ground. It would be useless to detail the causes, which have delayed their operations. The unpropitious weather for the last and preceding season is not the least. So much, however, is accomplished, that with tolerable success in the operations now going on, it will be practicable, to make within the time fixed by the Statute a report complying substantially, if not literally with the law, shewing all the streets to be laid out and specially designating those, on which monuments have not been placed. These streets may hereafter, without the superintendance of Commissioners be accurately traced by a skilful, practical man, possessed of suitable instruments. It is, however, proper to remark, that in order to establish points, which have been ascertained by measurements already made, the course of operations commenced this year ought to be continued next year by the surveyor now employed, after which, the work may be conducted in such manner as the corporation may deem most expedient.

"That they may the better be able to form a judgment, I am directed to state, that only one surveyor can be employed in what remains, and that the commissioners have been under the necessity of directing the construction of particular instruments in order, that he might attain to that degree of accuracy, requisite in a work of this sort, where the difference of an inch may afterwards be a source of contention. There are, however, measured and to be measured with this extreme precision upwards of five hundred & fifty thousand feet, that is to say upwards of one hundred miles. A work so extensive, although enjoined by the statute was not, perhaps, contemplated, when it was proposed. To place and take the elevation above high water mark of about three thousand five hundred monuments will also require a little time. Yet all this must be done to comply literally with the provision of the Statute in relation to so much only of the island, as may, in the opinion of the Commissioners, become part of the city in the course of ages. If the whole were embraced, the labour would of course be increased with a proportionate increase of expence. Nov. 29

"They have directed estimates to be laid before them and find, that to complete the work will require (exclusive of the compensation allowed to them & the expence of making maps) a sum of seventeen thousand dollars, to which must be added six thousand dollars more, if the monuments be made of marble; and it has been found by experience, that those of common free stone are daily defaced by men, who, in cultivating their fields, do not perceive them until the mischief is done. Sixteen hundred dollars are needful now to pay what is done and compleat the field operations of this season." The communication was laid before the common council on Dec. 3 and referred to a committee. A warrant for $1,600 was, however, immediately issued.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 405–6. See D 10.

The common council resolves that Mayor Radcliff be requested to sit for a portrait to be painted for the board.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 404. Radcliff's portrait was painted by Trumbull in 1816 and now hangs in the city hall.—*Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to City*, 12. Dec. 1

The fort erected on Governor's Island is named "Castle Williams," under a salute of 17 guns. On this occasion Col. Williams, who designed and executed the work, gave a dinner to the mayor and corporation of the city and some of the military and naval officers.—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, D 3, 1810. Castle Williams presents 104 pieces of cannon to an enemy, 26 of which are 42-pounders in the water tier, 26 are 32s on the lower tier, 20 are 18s on the third tier, and 50-pound Columbiads on her upper.—*Columbian Cent.* (Boston), D 18, 1810; *Boston Gaz.*, D 17, 1810. "

The salary of superintendents of streets is fixed at $800 a year.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 404. "

The Euterpean Society, "proposing to give a benefit for the relief of the Sufferers by the late fire in Charleston South Carolina," sends the common council 50 tickets for disposal, and the board orders that they be deposited with the clerk "for such persons, as may chuse to purchase them."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 403. "

"This evening . . . will be open at the Museum, No. 166 Greenwich-street, a Panorama of the City of Rome. . . . The Museum has undergone considerable repairs, with new additions. There is now exhibited in seven rooms, upwards of 15,000 articles. No machine in the United States traces profiles more correct than the one just added to the Museum. . . ."—*Columbian*, D 3, 1810. *Cf.* Je 25, 1803. 3

The N. Y. Hist. Soc. celebrates the festival of St. Nicholas in the north court-room in the city hall. An oration is delivered by Hugh Williamson. At 4 o'clock, a dinner was held at the Washington Hotel.—*Com. Adv.*, D 11, 12, 1810; *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 398. This was the first celebration of the kind held by this society. 6

The committee to whom was referred the letter from Gouverneur Morris (see N 29) reports to the common council "that they have had a conference with Mr Randall the principal surveyor of the Commissioner from which together with Mr Morriss's letter it appears that some arrangement and provision on the part of this Board will be necessary to give effect to their Plans and opperations that although from the above communication the Commissioners entertain the Idea of making their report within the time limited by law yet much will remain to be done on the ground in measuring and delineating the Streets and avenues in placing and taking the elevation above high water mark of many monuments &c 10

"The Committee from their present view of the subject are of opinion that a contract for finishing the surveys placing monuments and completeing the work marked out by the Commissioners would be proper still however they think it would be adviseable before any definitive step be taken by the Corporation to have a

1810 Dec. 10 conference with the Commissioners themselves or some one of them to know more precisely their views and opinions on the subject." The report is confirmed, and the same committee is directed to confer with the commissioners.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 425–26. See D 17.

" The steamboat committee makes the following report:

"1st we have agreed to lease the Hoboken Ferry to Mr John Stevens with its appurtenances and privileges as now held and enjoyed, from and immediately after the expiration of the present Lease and for and during the Term of Fourteen years for the rent or sum of three hundred and fifty dollars for the first year and to increase annually during the said term in such a ratio as would double the rent of the first year in twenty years

"2d One Steam boat (to be built on such construction as Mr Stevens may Judge best but of Capacity and dimentions sufficient to transport Horse Chairs and passengers) must be placed on said Ferry and kept there plying within Two Years from and after the commencement of the said Term under the Penalty of forfeiting the said Lease And to render the ferry still more accomodating it is further agreed that in four years after the commencement of the said Term another Steam Boat of such improved construction and dimentions as experience may dictate and of equal Capacity at least, with the aforesaid Boat, shall be placed on said Ferry and kept there plying as a ferry boat

"3d such accommodations as may be deemed fit and necessary for the steam Boats on this side of the River shall from time to time be made by the Corporation and in the interim between the commencement of the Term and the readiness of the steam Boats the Ferry must be kept on the present establishment or on one equally accomodating . . ." The report is confirmed.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 427–28. See, further, Ap 1, 1811.

" The common council decides to employ the *Columbian* as one of the newspapers for printing its laws and ordinances.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 454.

12 A New York news item states: "We learn with great pleasure, that our city corporation have at length concluded a contract for the permanent employment of Mr Fulton's steam boats at the Powles Hook ferry. The contract is said to be upon terms highly advantageous to the public. . . . we are informed that provision is made for allowing market waggons to pass at a low toll; and we are told the boats will start every half hour by the clock, . . . It is also stated that the boats intended are of such size, and construction, that passengers may remain in their carriages, and drive in and out with perfect safety and convenience; and each boat will receive eight or ten waggons or carriages at a trip. If our informant is correct, we presume that this ferry, so long the terror of travellers and the disgrace of the city, will as soon as the boats can be built, become one of the safest and most expeditious in the union. . . ." —*Aurora Gen. Adv.* (Phila.), D 17, 1810; *Boston Gaz.*, D 17, 1810. On April 15, 1811 (*q. v.*), the lease of the Paulus Hook Ferry was ordered to be executed. For the beginning of the application of steam to ferry-boats, see Ag 10, 1812.

13 On the application of the Free School Soc., Trinity vestry appropriates two lots of ground on the west side of the city, on which to build a school. On Jan. 14, 1811, they appropriated another lot. —*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*).

15 Edward Gillespy begins the publication of a newspaper devoted to Irish interests called *The Shamrock; or, Hibernian Chronicle.*—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 492; Early Newspapers, II: 428. See Je 3, 1813.

17 The committee, directed on Dec. 10 (*q. v.*) to confer with the commissioners for laying out the streets, roads, etc., reports that they have consulted with Gouverneur Morris and John Randel, the surveyor, and are confirmed in their opinion that after the commissioners have made their report, much will still have to be done to complete the work. "The avenue and intersecting lines not having yet been measured and designated by monuments, so as to give a finish and precision to the work, to provide for this, the Commissioners advise, that Mr Randell, the surveyor employed by them, be continued by the Corporation to complete the surveys and measurments already begun in conformity to their plans to place the necessary monuments &c." There are about 605,000 feet still to be measured, and the probable expense will be $13,000. The commissioners also suggest that such parts of the act of April 3, 1807 (*q. v.*), as may be necessary to protect the surveyors and agents be renewed, and that the common council purchase, at an expense of about $1,000, "certain instruments of peculiar construction" for the use of the surveyor. The "cost of the monuments and the transportation of them to the ground, where they are to be placed, . . . will probably amount to $4000 making a total expense, now to be incurred of about $17,000 or $18,000." The board directs the committee "to contract with Mr Randell for performing and perfecting the surveys and measurements, placing the monuments and all other things necessary in relation to the subject," but the contract is not to go into effect unless "the report of the Commissioners with their maps and field notes be actually filed in the Clerk's office, according to law, prior to the third day of April next."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 435–37. See also *ibid.*, VI: 446. See, further, D 24 and 31. Dec. 17

A New York merchant writes to a friend at Genesee: "It is with great satisfaction I inform thee, that the commissioners who explored the country from the Hudson to Erie, to ascertain the most proper route for a contemplated canal, will make a favorable report to the legislature at the commencement of their next session; and a more important subject will never be discussed by any deliberative body in the United States, as it respects the internal improvement of our country."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, F 1, 1811. 22

William Bridges addresses the following petition to the common council: "Understanding that it is contemplated by your Honbl Body to complete the Survey & Laying out of the Island by having Permanent mark Stones placed at the Intersections on each of the Principal Avenues upon the Commissioners filing their Map by the time limited 24

"The Subscriber one of Your City Surveyors having been engaged by the said Commissioners for running out a considerable Number of the said Avenues & Cross Lines and likewise of ascertaining the Levels of them & nearly every other Intersecting Line that has been run by their direction and having a general local knowledge of the Island together with a permanent residence in the vicinity where the Business is to be done enables him to offer his Services to Your Honble Body to execute the work with accuracy & Dispatch for a Sum not exceeding nine Thousand Dollars & respectfully requests that he may be engaged to perform the same."—From the original petition in metal file No. 41, city clerk's record-room. The petition is ordered to lie on the table.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 446–47.

Upon the request of Gouverneur Morris, the common council directs that John Randel "be furnished with any maps deposited in the offices of the Comptroller or Street Commissioner, which may be necessary in his opinion, to finish the map he is now preparing, he giving receipts & rendering himself responsible for replacing them in their respective offices."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 439. See also *infra.* "

Ald. Hardenbrook makes the following motion in common council: "Resolved, that the Committee, to whom was referred the subject of the Commissioners touching the laying out of streets and roads in the city of New York be requested to report to this Board, at their next meeting, how far the Commissioners will have their map completed, and touching all the sections of the law appointing said Commissioners and how far their map will extend over the island, and whether they will or will not give the said elevations generally." No action is taken on the motion.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 446–47. See Mr 22, 1811. "

The common council decides to grant to Dr. Hosack (see O 22) the land in his Botanic Garden reserved for streets, on condition that he convey to the city in exchange "lot 84 containing five acres more or less as designated on the map of the Common Lands represented now to be held by the said Dr Hosack."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 425, 442–43. Hosack agreed to the exchange.—*Ibid.*, VI, 452; *Statement of Facts relative to the Estab. and Prog. of the Elgin Botanic Garden* (1811), 52. "

Supplementing his work on the Commissioners' Map, a contract is entered into between a committee of the corporation and John Randel, Jr., under which he is to measure accurately all the avenues and their continuations across the public places laid out by the commissioners; also the lines at right angles to those avenues, across the island at convenient distances, and to place where practicable at every intersection made by the avenues and streets such monuments as the corporation shall procure, or iron bolts in rocks where the placing of monuments would be impracticable; and also to take the elevation of all the said monuments above high-water mark, and measure the distance of such buildings as may be 31

1810 Dec. 31 prescribed to him by the corporation from the nearest monument. —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IX: 44–45.

Randel was engaged in this survey during the next seven years. By Nov. 9, 1812 (*q. v.*), he had nearly completed the measurements of all the avenues as far north as 79th St. At that time the common council decided to have him make his report of progress and completion of the work by a map or maps.—*Ibid.*, VII: 297–99. In 1814, the board made an extra allowance to Randel, who, it was reported by the committee on surveys, "being more ambitious of accuracy than of profit, was induced (notwithstanding said contract did not require it) at considerable encrease of trouble and expense, to set them [the monuments] one foot deeper, and to fix them at the bottom as correct as the top . . . so that the angular point might be preserved as long as a piece of the monument remained." He also made every effort "to improve his Instruments." —*Ibid.*, VII: 782–83. The work was completed early in 1817.

Randel was obliged to measure and re-transit 160,160 feet on account of the displacing of pegs before the monuments were set, and he voluntarily re-measured an extensive section of the ground to prove the accuracy of his work.—*Ibid.*, VIII: 745; IX: 45, 131–32. See, further, Ag 12, 1817.

" Joseph Mangin is paid $6.12 for "taking profile of a mud machine."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 448.

1811

— In this year, John Jacob Astor founded the American fur trade at Astoria, on the Columbia River, Ore.—Winsor, VII: 558.

— In this year, the *Literary Miscellany* was established.—North, *Hist. & Present Condition of the Newspaper and Periodical Press*, 117.

— In this year, a booklet entitled *Description of the View of New York, as exhibited by the Grand Panorama, at the corner of Broadway and Leonard Street* appeared. It contained a brief account of all the principal landmarks in the city. The date of the handbook is determined from the description of the unfinished city hall.

— Thomas Pope, in a treatise on bridge architecture, published in this year, refers to "the sorry taste of the unskilled builders of the present day," but mentions several buildings in New York as proof that it is an error to conclude "that we are wholly destitute, in this part of the world, of those specimens, that bespeak a better knowledge and more refined taste in the science of architecture." The first, he states, "that justly claim our notice, is the New-York Free School, which for boldness of feature, and general chasteness of design, may vie with any of the productions of modern times." The Bank of Pennsylvania (in Philadelphia), and the "Gothic part of Trinity Church in this city," are noticed, and he adds: "there are some excellencies in the new Grecian structure called Grace Church." But "The Spire of the Brick Meeting, is, without exception, the greatest ornament of New-York, in the distant view; and make[s] some amends for the too conspicuous and squat phenomena of the Theatre, and other public edifices, which, at a much smaller expense than that which has been lavished upon them, an appearance might have been produced, that would have contributed to the elegance and grandeur of this our commercial metropolis."—*A Treatise on Bridge Architecture*, by Thomas Pope (1811), xxvi–xxx:

The book contains a history of various bridges erected in different parts of the world from an early period, a detailed description of the author's "Flying Pendent Lever Bridge," some general remarks on timber and other materials, and a description of the author's "Patent Bar Arch, for buildings." Pope made a model of his Flying Pendent Lever Bridge "to illustrate a Bridge suitable to span the East River at New-York, with a single arc, the chord of which would be 1800 feet, the Altitude or versed sine 223 feet . . ."—*Ibid.* The model of Pope's bridge was exhibited in Philadelphia in Feb., 1812.—*Aurora Gen. Adv.* (Phila.), F 10 and 14, 1812.

— About 1811, "All that was romantic in scenery and prepossessing in cultivated grounds immediately above Canal Street was quickly doomed. The city was on the march, and every form of hill and dale and pleasant valley must be sacrificed. From the Bayard mansion, on the summit of the high point of land between Grand Street and Broome, the views . . . embraced a curious variety of suggestive scenes. The valley of Canal Street at its foot had been transformed into a busy thoroughfare, . . . and over the roofs and foliage of the new street the City Hospital could be seen, and then the city itself in outline, its smoke and spires reaching into the sky; to the southwest the handsome country-seat of Leonard Lispenard was plainly visible, crowning a beautiful eminence near St. John's Church; to the north of west appeared, above the intervening fields and glens, the green woods which surrounded Richmond Hill; to the north and north-east a half-dozen villas, including those of the Stuyvesants, met the eye in peculiar fellowship with intermediate dwellings of every description scattered along the neighborhood of the Bowery road; while in the distance the Hudson and East Rivers, the magnificent bay, and the shores and heights beyond, completed as fair a prospect as could be found on either continent. 1811 —

"The enemy, with its armor of pickaxes, stood back appalled at the strong, firm, bold front which the Bayard Hill presented. It seemed invincible. But the assault was finally made, the citadel yielded, and the inhabitants fled. As for the real-estate owners, they were solaced by the rise of property. Fortunes grew while dwellings, stables, flower-gardens, fruit-orchards, grassy lawns, summer-houses, lovers' walks, and finely shaded private avenues tumbled promiscuously into the mass of worthless ruins—and posterity was enriched."—Lamb, *Hist. of the City of N. Y.*, II: 569–71.

In this connection, Mrs. Lamb reproduces an "etching by John P. Emmet," through the courtesy of his son, Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, entitled "Corporation Improvements." This humorous sketch, showing the condition of Broadway during the levelling of Bayard's Hill was made, Mrs. Lamb says, "from near the corner of White Street and Broadway, looking toward Canal Street." —*Ibid.*, 570. The original drawing was sold with the Emmet collection on April 13, 1921.

"The city records afford picturesque glimpses of the details of the labor. Streets were pushed through a block or two in length one year and allowed to rest the next. Springs and rivulets impeded progress and were finally choked into subordination to the laws, and buried without ceremony. Litigations arose involving the rights and privileges of citizens, and questioning the vast extent and complexity of powers assumed by the corporation. The investigation of land-titles was troublesome, and the settlement and collection of assessments upon individual property attended with an incalculable amount of hinderance and vexation." —*Ibid.*

— In this year was published *An account of the New-York Hospital*. It contains an engraved frontispiece entitled "View of the New-York Hospital," drawn by John R. Murray and engraved by Leney; also a ground-plan, from designs of J. H. Eddy, engraved by C. Rollinson. The view is reproduced and described as Pl. 88, Vol. III.

— In this year, Dr. John W. Francis was the first graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. For a sketch of his career in his profession and in literature, as well as in the social life of New York, see Lossing's *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 432–34.

— In this year, Michael Paff opened, at 208 Broadway, a gallery for the sale of paintings. In 1812, he moved to 221 Broadway (later a part of the site of the Astor House) and subsequently made other moves, returning, in 1820, to 221 Broadway, where he remained until 1834.—Howe, *Hist. of Met. Museum of Art*, 79–80; descrip. of Pl. 108, III: 611. See also Blunt, *Stranger's Guide* (1817), 137–38.

— In this year, John H. Eddy made a "Map of the Country thirty Miles round the City of New York." It was engraved by Peter Maverick and issued in 1812. It is reproduced as Pl. 82, Vol. III.

This date is found upon a pen-and-ink elevation of the Murray St. Church, evidently drawn by John McComb, Jr.; it is reproduced in Vol. III, A. Pl. 11-b.

— In this year, assessments were made for improving Beach St. with curb and gutter along Hudson Sq. and "Leight" St. with curb and gutter between Varick and Hudson Sts., and for regulating it from Greenwich to Hudson St.; also for regulating and paving Pearl St. between Elm and Chatham Sts.; regulating Grand St. from Goerck St. to Dock St.; regulating and paving Beekman St.; paving Marketfield St. from Broadway to Greenwich St.; opening Washington St. between Barclay and Hubert Sts.; and opening Collect St. between Magazine and Anthony Sts.—*Index to Assess. Rolls*. Vol. I.

— The year 1811 saw the city hall occupied, but not finished. On March 18, an application for painting the building was received

1811 — by the common council from a firm of painters and referred to the build. com.—*Ibid.*, VI: 521. On July 1, the board agreed to meet on the Fourth of July at 12 o'clock at the hall (*ibid.*, VI: 649); and, on July 15, it was resolved that on "the [second] Monday in [August] next" the common council would meet there for public business, in the room intended for the mayor's office, the old furniture to be used until the council chamber should be completed; and that the comptroller and street commissioner be directed to move their offices to the apartments intended for them. The committee on arrangements presented a bill for $375 for the expenses of a dinner on the Fourth of July, and a warrant was ordered to be issued to pay it.—*Ibid.*, VI: 655, 656. The first regular meeting was held in the hall, as arranged, on Aug. 12, at four p. m.—*Ibid.*, VI: 672.

On Sept. 2, the board passed a resolution that the build. com. "be requested to designate the rooms in the New City Hall for the several offices of the Corporation and of the State" and to make report (*ibid.*, VI: 695); and on Sept. 30, a committee was appointed to procure suitable furniture for the common council chamber (*ibid.*, V: 721).

On Oct. 14, McComb reported that 126 workmen were employed—48 carpenters, 16 masons, 30 laborers, 25 stone-cutters, and 8 stone- and wood-carvers—whose weekly wages were $925; that the stone balustrade and chimney tops would be finished in a few days; that they were waiting for the capitals and statue to complete the cupola, the other part being nearly done; that all the west wing with the housekeeper's apartments would be finished in the fall; and that the interior of the east wing was likely to be "under scratch coat" before winter set in, so that the carpenters might put up and complete the woodwork in the course of the winter. The roof was complete, the window sashes nearly all done and glazed, and might be put in, and the building secured from the weather, in about three weeks.—*Ibid.*, VI: 731. On Oct. 21, the chancellor and justices of the supreme court were to be invited to visit the hall for their opinion "as to the room most suitable to be finished for the accommodation of that Court."—*Ibid.*, VI: 737. On Nov. 27, the board being informed that "a set of Tapestry" had been recently imported, the committee appointed to furnish the common council chamber was authorised to buy the set if deemed suitable.—*Ibid.*, VI: 767–68.

Jan. 1 "Since Steam Boats are no more the rage," and as "going by steam is out of date," John Puffer advertises the establishment of a new line of stages between New York and Albany along the east side of the Hudson.—*N. Y. Morning Post*, Ja 1, 1911.

2 The following illuminating description of the work on Canal St. appears: ". . . The draining and filling up of the marshes usually called the Collect and Lispenard's Meadows, and the levelling and regulating the adjacent grounds, has always been a subject of much speculation and concern. Various plans have at different times been proposed, and much embarrassment and difficulty have continually arisen. Finally however, after having abandoned the idea of a navigable canal, after levelling most of the surrounding eminences, lowering one street and raising another, then again elevating the former and reducing the latter, until perplexity and confusion have gained a complete ascendency, it has been determined as a desperate resort, to make an experiment with a Sewer or paved channel above ground, extending from the Collect to the North river. The meadows in the meantime having been filled up, or rather covered with sand for the purpose of making streets and building lots, it was natural to imagine, that without a canal, these new made grounds would not be very eligible situations; and it no doubt appeared obvious that if a street one hundred feet wide could be laid out across these meadows so as to afford a spacious way on each side of this canal, the property would not diminish in value on that account. . . . The purchase of the ground then for the street and canal became the first object of attention, and application was made by the corporation to the Legislature for power to purchase accordingly, and to impose an assessment in order to raise the requisite sum. This was accordingly granted, and authority was given to three commissioners [see Mr 24, 1809] to procure a valuation of the ground required and then to impose an assessment for the amount, in the words of the act, on all the owners and occupants of houses, lots and lands intended to be benefitted by the regulation in proportion to the advantage which they might respectively be deemed to acquire. The purchase of this ground for the street was accordingly effected at the expence of about one hundred and sixty Thousand dollars; and the next question was, by what rule or standard is the principle contained in the Act to be applied, in order to apportion this assessment, or in other words, who are the persons to be benefited by the regulation? To solve this question, the Commissioners above mentioned, (with upright motives no doubt, however erroneous their views and incorrect their information,) devise and adopt the following rule, viz. That all those grounds from which the water runs, so as to find its way to this intended street and Sewer, must be exclusively taxed to defray the expence of purchasing the street. To carry this rule into operation, persons are employed to make a survey of the neighbouring grounds, and to ascertain the points from which water may be found to flow and steal its way to these meadows. These Surveyors, pursuing the sagacious scheme of the late famous Street Commissioner, whose notable and profound skill in the business of street making they no doubt much admired, go diligently to work, and after torturing as it were the surface of the ground, in order to force the water to take a direction to Canal-street, but which after all, a great proportion of it will never be able to reach, they furnish a map, comprehending ground between Chamber street on one side, and Amity Lane on the other. This map the Commissioners presuming to be correct, they accordingly adopt, and make the basis of the assessment, of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, which is now so much the subject of just and serious complaint." —*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 2, 1811; descrip. of Pl. 83-b, III: 561. See F 26 and Jl 23, 1810, and O 8, 1811. Jan. 2

5 At a "numerous and respectable meeting" held at the Tontine Coffee House, a memorial to congress is adopted asking that the charter of the First Bank of the U. S. be renewed.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 8, 1811. See Ja 24.

14 Upon the petition of the inhabitants residing in the vicinity of the U. S. arsenal, the common council agrees to lend them "engine N° 10 with its leader . . . Provided that they procure a suitable building to shelter the same and be responsible for its safe keeping and that they shall return it when desired by the Common Council."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 464–65.

23 An editorial reads: "We are informed that Daniel French, (Machinist and Engineer) of this city, has invented a very useful improvement in the art of weaving. The machinery is very simple in its construction, and cheap to build, and may be moved with the hand, water, or any other convenient power. Mr. French has one of these machines in operation, at his works in the village of Greenwich. . . . This machine is constructed to weave several pieces at once of narrow stuffs such as webbing and narrow cloths of various kinds, and will be a valuable acquisition to our infant manufactories. We understand some of his machines are already engaged for the state prison, to be used by the criminals. Would not this be a valuable acquisition to this city, by being introduced into the Alms-house or other convenient places, where many of the infirm and children, would be able to earn a living, and diminish the burden on community?"—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 23, 1811.

24 The renewal of the charter of the First Bank of the United States is indefinitely postponed in the house of representatives by a vote of 65 to 54. In the senate it was lost by the casting vote of Vice-Pres. Clinton on Feb. 20.—Sumner, *Hist. of Banking in the U. S.*, 48–54. See Mr 4.

25 A negro and a Dutchman, convicted of murder, are executed on a gallows erected in the neighbourhood of Richmond Hill.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 25, 1811.

28 Street Commissioner Stilwell, reporting on the petition of A. Arden for compensation for damages, "said to have been sustained by a canal dug by direction of Doctor Browne thro' a lot of ground belonging to the petitioner on the West side of Elizabeth Street, between Hester and Grand Streets," thus describes the topography of this part of the city:

". . . previous to any regulation of Streets and lots in the neighbourhood of the lot in question, when the surface of the earth was in a state of nature, there was a pond of water between Bowery Road and Elizabeth Street at the foot of Bunker's Hill on the South side. And when a greater quantity of water ran into the pond than could be contained therein, it found vent thro' this lot, passing off in a Westerly direction and obliquely across the lots and streets to the Collect Meadow, crossing Hester Street near the intersection of Orange Street. This was the natural state of the ground as long as the oldest inhabitants can remember.

"In 1803 Bowery road was regulated and dug down about 4

1811 Jan. 28 feet at the intersection of Grand Street, which made it lower than the outlet above mentioned and caused the water to pond in the road. The next year, Grand Street was dug out from Bowery to Elizabeth Street, and being not yet dug through the hill, the inhabitants were greatly annoyed by the standing water. To remove as far as possible, the cause of complaint, Doctor Browne ordered a ditch or canal to be dug from Grand Street along Elizabeth Street about 155 feet, which brought it to the lowest ground being at the said lot of Miss Arden. . . ."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 475–76.

Feb. 4 The common council authorises its clerk "to purchase for the use of this Board the Statute Laws of the Several States of the Union."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 484.

5 Because of the illness of George III and his inability to exercise the royal authority, George Augustus Frederick, Prince of Wales, is appointed regent by act of parliament.—Robertson, *Select Statutes, Cases, and Documents to illustrate Eng. Const. Hist.*, 171–82. The king died on Jan. 29, 1820 (*q. v.*).

6 De Witt Clinton is appointed mayor. He took the oaths of office on Feb. 12.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 495. Clinton succeeded Jacob Radcliff, who had served since March 5, 1810 (*q. v.*). He held the office until March 6, 1815 (*q. v.*).

11 As "great and serious evils," such as long delays, imprisonment of innocent persons for want of bail, escape of necessary witnesses, etc., are caused by the fact that the court of general sessions is held only six times a year, for two weeks at a time, the common council adopts a petition to the legislature with the draft of a bill for the establishment of an "Inferior Court of Sessions of the peace in and for the City and County of New York," which is to consist of three judges, to sit daily, and either with or without a jury to "try and determine according to law upon all indictments or informations to be brought before the said court for every pettit larceny, assault and battery, unaccompanied with no other charge, and disorderly house keepers committed within the said city."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 481–83, 492–93.

13 A committee of the legislature in reporting on a petition for the incorporation of the City Bank of New York, says: "The city of New-York contains the greatest number of inhabitants of any city in the United States, and is the capital of the state . . . that the tonnage of the port of New-York is more than double that of Philadelphia, and nearly three to one to that of Baltimore, and that in exports and imports the city of New-York exceeds the above-named places in a greater proportion than in her tonnage; and it may fairly be stated, that New-York pays one third to one fourth of all the imports of the United States, and at the present time, the present actual bank capital of Philadelphia and Baltimore exceeds that of New-York about two million of dollars, which must necessarily give them greater facility in transacting their mercantile business than what is experienced in New-York, and which place, under the above mentioned existing circumstances, is entitled to a larger banking capital than either Philadelphia or Baltimore, both of which are rivals to New-York . . ."—*Assemb. Jour.*, 34th sess., 68–69. The bank, however, was not chartered until June 16, 1812 (*q. v.*).

14 Henry Brevoort writes a lively letter to Washington Irving describing some of the theatrical events of the season. George Frederick Cooke, the English actor, was most in the public eye then and interest was divided between his stage performances at the Park Theatre and his bacchanalian performances at the inns, coffee houses, and some less savory resorts of the town. Mr. Brevoort tells that "Old Cooke gave a dinner, at Hodgkinson's, a few days ago to the fag ends of the Company . . . The first part of the feast I understand was conducted with great harmony, jocundity &c, but about the time the third bottle ascended their perècraniums, the spirit of dire confusion and fierce debate took full possession of them. 'God save the King' was drunk standing by all that would and all that could stand except the Manager who had not loyalty enough to rise from the chair; straightways all was noise and uproar & the spirit of party raged furiously." Then, so the letter says, all the members of company plunged into an all-around fight, until "at length the Mighty Cooke, began to brandish his potent arm, swearing, that, if this was the way his guests chose to honour his feast, he would . . . make one among them."—Hellman, *Letters of Henry Brevoort to Washington Irving* (N. Y., 1916), I: 11–16.

15 "A reading room has lately been established in this city, in front of the City Hotel, by Mr. John Howard Payne, better known perhaps, by the appellation of the American Roscious. This reading room as his prospectus informs us, is designed to be, a general depository of Newspapers, Magazines and Pamphlests, and will be found to contain every newspaper and magazine published in New-York, Charleston, Washington, Baltimore and Boston, all preserved and filed in due order; besides such of the principal European miscellanies as may be judged most worthy of selection. Such an institution if well conducted, must furnish our citizens with the best and certainly the cheapest means of making them well acquainted with all the interesting topics of the day, and will gratify strangers from abroad with the earliest intelligence from their homes. . . . The terms are but $10 a year, for which the subscriber is entitled at all hours of the day from 9 in the morning until 10 at night, to the perusal of more than forty newspapers, besides numberless pamphlets, magazines and miscellaneous works, both European and American. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, F 15, 1811.

Feb. 15

18 The common council resolves to apply to the legislature for permission to raise $120,000 by tax to defray the expenses of the city and county for the current year.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 498–500. The memorial was adopted on Feb. 25.—*Ibid.*, VI: 504–5.

" A committee appointed "to take into consideration the propriety of making an application to the Legislature respecting the Government house" (*M. C. C.*, 1784–1831, VI: 492) reports to the common council "That in their opinion the Style and appearance of the Government house, from its being so conspicuously situated and presenting especially to Foreigners so prominent a feature of the pride and taste of our City, must always be an object of solicitude and concern to this Board. And as public Bodies are frequently characterized by their public buildings, So this Board will, by all who are unacquainted with this property, be charged with having shamefully permitted decay and ruin to deface and destroy this Edifice.

"We therefore recommend that a respectful memorial be presented to the Legislature, representing the ruinous condition of the Government house, how neglected and disgraceful every object connected therewith appears, how essentially the reputation and interest of both State and City is injured thereby, and praying that measures to repair the same may be adopted."—From the original report, in metal file No. 44, city clerk's record-room. The board agrees to this, and the committee is required to draft and report such memorial.—From clerk's endorsement on above report; *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 496. The memorial was submitted to the board by the committee on March 4.—See report of committee of that date in same file; *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 511–12. See also *ibid.*, VI: 525.

21 A committee appointed "to enquire and report what grounds can be procured for the permanent establishment of the Alms House and Bridewell and other public buildings of the city," reports to the common council that Great Barn Island, consisting of about 130 acres, can be purchased for $850 per acre, that 15 acres belonging to Martin Hoffman on the East River can be bought for $18,000, that Randall's Island, of 150 acres, can be purchased for $500 per acre, that 28 acres at Bloomingdale, near the five-mile stone, with a frontage of 200 ft. on Hudson River, can be bought for $30,000, and that "a parcel of land near Greenwich, having a front on Hudson River belonging to Samuel Boyd Esquire may be purchased." Motions to purchase Great Barn Island or Randall's Island having been negatived, the board directs the committee "to ascertain upon what terms the grounds belonging to Martin Hoffman or Mr Seaman can be purchased."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 501–2. On March 4, the corporation decided to buy Hoffman's land for $17,500, on condition that the title be cleared from certain claims.—*Ibid.*, VI: 513. At a special meeting on March 8, the committee reported that the ground could not be freed from the claims, so "no further proceedings were had upon the subject."—*Ibid.*, VI: 514.

24 Robert Fulton assures the public that "although the [torpedo] experiments have hitherto been very imperfect, in consequence of being limited to 1500 dollars, and not having one man practised to the use of the engines, yet I have every reason to be satisfied with the rapid progress of this infant art, to a state of important utility. Since the experiments, I have made several improvements on the anchored or permanent torpedoes, and combinations for harbor defence, which has satisfied many gentlemen at Washing-

1811 Feb. 24 ton, that with such engines in the hands of men organized and practised in the use of them, it is impossible for an enemy to enter a port where these shall be placed, or used with the usual courage and skill of nautical men. . . . I have not had any reason to abandon my first opinion of the final effect of sub-marine explosions. . . ."—*Aurora Gen. Adv.*, F 27, 1811.

27 A public meeting is held at Martling's Tavern at which resolutions are passed and a memorial to the legislature is adopted "praying sundry alterations in the Charter of the city, making the office of Mayor elective &c." On March 4, a committee consisting of John Bingham, James Townsend, and Benjamin Romaine, requested the concurrence of the common council therein, but consideration of the proposal was postponed.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 510, 518.

Mar. 3 Congress appropriates $131,046.30 for "completing the fortifications commenced for the security of the ports, towns and harbors of the United States."—*Laws of U. S.*, 11th. cong., chap. 110.

4 Not having been renewed (see Ja 24), the charter of the First Bank of the U. S. expires.—McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, III: 379. See Je 16, 1812 and Ap 10, 1816.

11 The legislature, at the request of the Harlem Bridge Co., appoints three commissioners "to explore the tract of country between the Harlem river and the Bronx river, as far up as Williams's bridge, and within two miles thereof, for the purpose of ascertaining and reporting to the legislature, whether any other bridge across Harlem river than what is already built, and whether any and what new or other roads than those already made in the tract of country above described, are required for public convenience."—*Assemb. Jour.* (1811), 242–43.

" The common council grants $200 "for the relief of French refugees from St Domingo and the island of Cuba."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 516, 525.

12 In a preface to a second, enlarged edition of *Hortus Elginensis: or a Catalogue of Plants, Indigenous and Exotic, Cultivated in the Elgin Botanic Garden*, Dr. Hosack states: "The greater part of the ground is at present in a state of promising cultivation, arranged in a manner the best adapted to the different kinds of vegetables, and planted agreeably to the most approved style of ornamental gardening. Since that time, an extensive conservatory, for the more hardy green house plants, and two spacious hot houses, . . . the whole exhibiting a front of one hundred and eighty feet, have been erected. . . . The whole establishment is surrounded by a belt of forest trees and shrubs, both native and exotic, and these again are enclosed by a stone wall, two and an half feet in thickness, and seven feet in height. . . . For information upon this subject the reader is referred to a production entitled, '*A statement of Facts relative to the Establishment and Progress of the Elgin Botanic Garden, and the subsequent disposal of the same to the State of New York*,' just published."

16 Sometime before this date the stone bridge on Broadway was widened, for a petition of Thomas Duggan drawn up on this day and presented to the common council on March 18 complains: "The subscriber has been assessed $25 for widening the Bridge in Broadway he thinks it unreasonable that the four Corner lots Should pay for said bridge that is as usefull to those ten miles of [off], besides it is a great Damage to him, as the water is now stopt and no geting at the old bridge to take away the dirt, there has been Gentlemen wanted to hire his house but when the [they] see the water green the [they] say the [they] would not live there. If your honourable Board thinks he ought to pay it he prays that he may have time intill the 2d of June when he expects to receive money from the Corporation and that you will please to Allow your Controler to Except his order for sd Assessment and his tax intill than some of your Board knows he has lost 50000$ by the alterations of Canal Street which has almost ruined him."—From the original petition, with the report of the street commissioner attached, in metal file No. 44, city clerk's record-room. The time for paying the assessment was extended to June 2.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 531.

18 The common council adopts a memorial to the legislature and a draft of a bill for authority to regulate the chimney sweeping department, because "no responsibility being attached to the poor little sweeps or to their cruel taskmasters, the business, at present, is executed carelessly."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 524. The act was passed by the legislature.—*Ibid.*, VI: 357–38.

22 Final report is made by Gouverneur Morris, Simeon De Witt, and John Rutherford, the commissioners appointed by legislative enactment of April 3, 1807, to lay out the streets, roads, and public squares of New York City lying between the Hudson River and the East River and north of Fitzroy Road, Greenwich Lane, Astor Place, and Houston St. It was printed by Bridges, to accompany his map (see N 16), in a small volume entitled, *Map of the City of N. Y. and Island of Manhattan*. See Ap 1. Mar. 22

" The legislature passes a law to encourage manufacturing. "Any five or more persons who shall be desirous to form a company for the purpose of manufacturing woolen, cotton, or linen goods, or for the purpose of making glass, or for the purpose of making from ore bar-iron, anchors, mill-irons, steel, nail-rods, hoop-iron and iron-mongery, sheet-copper, sheet-lead, shot, white lead and red lead," may, on filing the proper certificates, be erected into a corporate body for the term of 20 years.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1811), chap. 67. Under this act the "Eagle Manufacturing Company" was incorporated, Ap 26, 1813 (*q. v.*).

25 Sophia Usher, the widow of George Usher, "the inventor of the distillation and preparation of mineral waters," asks permission of the common council to sell the waters "in the vestibule of the City Hall."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 528. On April 1, the committee to whom the petition was referred reported favourably and added that they had selected "a suitable place for the Lady in the vestibule, where the Honourable the Corporation, the Courts and our Fellow Citizens generally may be supplied with her most excellent waters." The report was confirmed.—*Ibid.*, VI: 537. On April 15, Sheldon Usher remonstrated against the grant, stating that he was "the original distiller of said waters," but the board decided that he "have leave to withdraw his petition."—*Ibid.*, VI: 551. See also *Pub. Adv.*, Jl 9, and *N. Y. Morning Post*, Ag 21, 1811. See Mr 6, 1820.

30 The legislature again votes money to erect a new school, and also an additional annuity of $500 for the Free School Society.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1811), chap. 84. An account of the origin and progress of this society was published in *The Am. Med. & Phil. Reg.* (1814), Vol. 14.

Apr. — The first Sunday School in New York City is said to have been established at this time by some Quakers, "for the teaching of adult coloured women."—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1858), 630. *Cf.* 1816.

1 The Randel Survey or Commissioners' Map, drawn in triplicate by John Randel, Jr., from surveys made by him for the commissioners who were appointed under the act of April 3, 1807 (*q. v.*), is finished, and is filed as required by that act,—one "in the office of the Secretary of State, to remain of record," the second "in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, to remain of record," and the third (the one reproduced here as Pl. 79, Vol. I) "to belong to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York." At the present time (1925), the first of these copies is still in the office of the secretary of state, Albany; the second, which was originally filed on March 30, 1811, as shown by the certificate on the map itself, is kept in the record-room of the clerk of the county of New York (Room 3, 8th floor, Hall of Records); and the third, originally filed April 1, 1811, is preserved in the bureau of topography, borough president's office, Municipal Building. See also *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 538, 560–61.

The improvements devised by the commissioners of 1807, as shown by their map and the report which accompanied it, included a symmetrical rectangular plan, with avenues 100 ft. wide and most of the streets 60 ft. wide. Such avenues as could be extended to the village of Harlem were numbered west from First Ave. to Twelfth Ave.; and east of First Ave. were four short avenues designated A, B, C, D, respectively. The cross streets were laid out as far north as 155th St. Ground for a public market (Market Place), 3,000 by 800 ft., was reserved between 10th and 7th Sts., First Ave. and East River; and for a Parade, 1,350 by 1,000 yds., between 23d and 34th Sts., Third and Seventh Aves. The other public places projected on the map were: Harlem Marsh, between Fifth Ave. and East River, 106th and 109th Sts. (about 67 acres); Harlem Sq., between Sixth and Seventh Aves., 117th and 121st Sts. (20 acres); Hamilton Square, between Third and Fifth Aves., 66th and 68th Sts. (18 acres); Observatory Sq., between Fourth and Fifth Aves., 89th and 94th Sts. (26 acres); Bloomingdale Sq., between Eighth and Ninth Aves., 53d and 57th Sts. (20 acres); Manhattan Sq., between Eighth and Ninth Aves., 77th and 81st Sts.; and Union Place, an "irregular trapezium" formed by the junction of the Bloomingdale and Bowery Roads.

1811 Apr. 1 In laying out the streets and avenues the commissioners preserved certain old roads already shown on the Goerck Map of the Common Lands (1796), such as Albany Ave. or West Road, Middle Road, and East Road. Thus, West Road was widened 40 ft. on the west side, making it 100 ft. wide, and was named Sixth Ave.; Middle Road which was 100 ft. wide was called Fifth Ave.; East Road was widened 40 ft. on the east side, making it 100 ft. wide, and was called Fourth Ave., and the other avenues were run parallel to these. The streets as laid out by these commissioners superseded the old roads; and the ground of the old roads was later conveyed to private buyers wherever not required for the new streets,—as, for example, the release of several old streets to James Lenox, Sept. 2, 1858 (*City Grants*, Liber 76, p. 243).—From remarks on Holmes' Map of the Common Lands (1874).

The commissioners' report, together with the act of April 3, 1807 (*q.v.*), and a list of references to public buildings, churches, etc., was published (with some slight modifications) in 1811, in a 54-page pamphlet accompanying the so-called Bridges Map (see N 16, 1811).—Descrip. of Pl. 79, I: 471–73.

A supplementary act of the legislature was passed on April 9, 1811, "respecting Streets in the City of New York" (*Laws of N. Y.*, 1811, chap. 146), which provided "that it shall and may be lawful for such persons as shall be appointed for that purpose by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York in Common Council convened, to enter upon the lands of private persons and to run out streets and fix the boundaries thereof, and to erect monuments designating such streets and boundaries, according to the maps and plan of the said Commissioners, and generally the said persons shall be invested with power to do all such matters as may be necessary to carry the said plan into execution: Provided that the provisions contained in the 17th section of the act entitled 'an act respecting streets in the City of New York' shall be and hereby are extended and applied to the proceedings authorized by this section." And about one year after the filing of the Commissioners' Map, another act was passed, June 16, 1812, "relative to the opening, laying out and forming, and extending, and otherwise improving streets, avenues, squares, and public places in the City of New York" (*ibid.*, 1812, chap. 174), which repealed sections IX, X, XI, of the act of April 3, 1807, and authorised certain debts to be funded. Again, on April 9, 1813, a revised law was passed making provision for street openings (*ibid.*, 1813, chap. 86), and the substance of these acts was incorporated later in the act of 1815 (*ibid.*, 1815, chap. 92), "relative to Public Squares and Places in the City of New York." For the various amendments to the act of April 9, 1813, see Gerard, 135–36.

On Oct. 26, 1812, the common council of the city adopted a resolution thanking Gouverneur Morris and John Rutherford for performing gratuitously "the arduous duties of Commissioners for laying out the Streets of the City;" and each of them was presented with a handsomely coloured and mounted map of the city (doubtless the Bridges Map).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 287.

The act of 1807 required that the commissioners should "erect suitable and durable monuments at the most conspicuous angles . . . and upon the shores of the North and East rivers, to be noted on said maps." Their map and report show that they did as required; but on Dec. 31, 1810 (*q.v.*), John Randel, Jr. was engaged by the common council to erect monuments at the intersections of all the streets and avenues, and in the course of the next seven years he was occupied with this work.

Although the plan of the future city was to be "final and conclusive," many changes have been made in it by authority of the legislature. The principal acts modifying it are listed by Gerard, pp. 99–104. For Randel's own testimony in regard to his appointment and work, see 1808; *Hist. Mag.*, 2nd ser., III: 166 *et seq.*; and descrip. of Pl. 80-b, III: 548.

"The map and plan of the Commissioners," says James Kent, "laid out the highways on the island upon so magnificent a scale, and with so bold a hand, and with such prophetic views, in respect to the future growth and extension of the city, that it will form an everlasting monument of the stability and wisdom of the measure." —Kent, *Charters*, 144. As a matter of fact it destroyed most of the natural beauty and interest of the island which, but for the commission of 1807, might have possessed the charm and variety of London.

" The law passed on April 5, 1810, requiring all deeds of land in the city of New York to be recorded, commences operation.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Mr 26 and 28, 1811.

Apr. 1 A lease to John Stevens of "the ferry at Hoboken to be navigated by Steam Boats" is ordered to be executed, and the steamboat committee is directed to report "what alterations are necessary to be made on this side the river to accommodate the Steam Boats." —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 537. See S 18.

2 Washington Irving writes from Washington to his friend Henry Brevoort of his arriving in that city after "a very expeditious journey of fifty-two hours from New York," having been "extremely fortunate in meeting with no delays." He tells us that at the moment of his arrival in Philadelphia "the packet was about starting from Newcastle so that we were in full sail in about twenty minutes. . . . The next morning at half-past six we arrived at Baltimore, breakfasted and set off at eight in an extra stage, and reached Washington about half-past four in the afternoon."—*Life and Letters of Washington Irving* by Pierre M. Irving (N. Y., 1862), I: 276.

" During the year ending on this day, three members of the board of directors of the N. Y. Tontine Coffee House Assn. died (Gulian Verplanck, Wm. Laight, and John Broome). This left only two surviving members (John Watts and John Delafield). In conformity with the constitution of the association—that, whenever the trustees, in whom the fee-simple of the Coffee House was vested, should be reduced to less than three, then five others should be elected, and the property conveyed to them—the two survivors now transfer their trust to Richard Varick, Matthew Clarkson, Francis B. Winthrop, John B. Coles, and Gulian Ludlow. At this time the Tontine Coffee House was at the height of its commercial activity as a merchants' exchange. It had operated as such since its opening in 1793 (*q.v.*), and the demolition of the old exchange on Broad St. in 1799 (*q.v.*); and so continued until the merchants' exchange was opened on the south side of Wall St. in 1827 (L. M. R. K., III: 924, 925, 981).—Stone, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, 321–22.

At this time, the operation of the Tontine Coffee House was in the hands of Jas. Bryden, who had leased the house on Jan. 31, 1809. He was followed by Edw. Bardin (April 3, 1812), Ebenezer Storer (Feb. 15, 1817), and Bethuel Bunker (May 2, 1823). As usual in these early days, the coffee-house was frequently referred to by the name of its proprietor. The provisions of their leases, in the case of this coffee-house, were about the same. The building was painted inside and out for Bardin, and an "orchestra" erected in "the Long Room on the second floor." —See the original papers in vol. lettered *N. Y. Tontine Coffee House*, in N. Y. H. S. See also *Com. Adv.*, My 3, 1817. See, further, My 20, 1815.

3 The legislature passes a law providing that one third of the assessment for Canal St. shall be borne by New York City at large and two thirds by the property benefitted.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1811), chap. 108. See also petition in metal file No. 43, city clerk's record-room; *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 692, 728; *N. Y. Eve. Post*, O 7, 1811.

8 The legislature appropriates $34,500 for the support of the state prison, and orders that it be applied to "erecting a building for the female convicts; and to extend the yard of the southwest wing one hundred and six feet towards the Hudson river, and one hundred and nineteen feet along said river, and to erect such docks and improvements as will be necessary to support the same." —*Laws of N. Y.* (1811), chap. 173. A south-east view of the state prison, made in 1814, is reproduced in *Man. Com. Coun.* (1853), 461. See Ap 12, 1820.

" "Whereas a communication by means of a canal navigation between the great lakes and Hudson's river will encourage agriculture, promote commerce and manufactures, facilitate a free and general intercourse between different parts of the United States, and tend to the aggrandizement and prosperity of the country, and consolidate and strengthen the union," Gouverneur Morris, Stephen Van Rensselaer, De Witt Clinton, Simeon De Witt, Wm. North, Thos. Eddy, Peter B. Porter, Robert R. Livingston, and Robert Fulton, are appointed commissioners "for the consideration of all matters relating to the said inland navigation," and $15,000 is appropriated for their use in carrying it into effect.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1811), chap. 188. See also *ibid.* (1812), chap. 231, and *Man. Com. Coun.* (1858), 621–23. See Ap 17, 1816.

" Wm. Bridges petitions the common council "for the copy right of the map filed by the Commissioners of Streets and roads

1811 [see Ap 1] offering to have the same engraved and to furnish the
Apr. corporation free of expense [blank] copies of the same." The
8 petition is referred to a committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 540. On April 29, the board directed the committee to "give exclusive permission to Mr Bridges to make a copy of said map, on condition that he furnished to this board 60 copies free from expense, it being understood that he make compensation to Mr Randell for certain memoranda and explanations respecting said map which at the request of the Committee, the said Mr Randell is to furnish."—*Ibid.*, VI: 575. See My 13.

" The common council passes "A Law to prevent gambling in the Streets and public grounds in the City of New York."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 546–47.

15 A lease to the Paulus Hook Company of the Paulus Hook ferry, "to be conducted by Steam Boats," is ordered to be executed.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 554. On May 10, Robert Fulton was "directing the building of the boat, and constructing the machinery."—*Pub. Adv.*, My 10, 1811. See also *Man. Com. Coun.* (1866), 736–37. See, further, Je 30, 1812.

20 James S. Kip and others, heirs of Samuel Kip, convey to the city 6 acres, 1 rod, 28 perches, "adjacent to the estate of the Corporation at Bellevue." The location in the present plan of the city is on the East River in the neighbourhood of 26th St. The land is to be used for a new almshouse.—*Liber Deeds*, XVII: 176 (New York); *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 557, 561–63, 572. See Ap 1, 1793; Ap 19, 1798; L. M. R. K., III: 953 ("Bellevue Hospital"); Pl. 176, Vol. III. See, further, Ap 29 and My 25.

22 The common council resolves "that Maiden Lane be opened on the South West side thereof from Broadway to Nassau St. agreeably to the plan exhibited to this Board, which was to make that part of the street forty two feet nine inches wide."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 564, 575. See My 6.

29 The common council appoints a committee "to select the proper scite for an Alms House on the ground belonging to the Corporation at Bellevue" (see Ap 20), and authorises them "to procure a suitable plan for the building or buildings to be erected and to give a reasonable compensation for the same, not exceeding one hundred dollars: and to take all such measures as shall be consistent with a proper regard to oeconomy, to facilitate the erection of such buildings and the completion of such improvements, as shall be necessary and proper for the Alms House establishment at that place." The finance committee is directed "to report an estimate of the probable expense of such buildings and improvements and the best manner of raising the requisite sums of money to meet the payments for the same."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 572–73.

" The common council changes the name of Magazine St. to Pearl St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 574.

May De Witt Clinton's entry states: "Moved to Richmond Hill"
1 (from Newtown).—From MS. diaries of De Witt Clinton, in N. Y. H. S.; and see L. M. R. K., III: 951.

4 Various persons petition the common council for opening Third Ave. The petition states, in part: ". . . This Avenue commencing at the Bowery road near the dwelling house of Mangle Minthorne Esquire, and running on a direct line thro' Rose-Hill farm and Kips-bay farm, strikes the Old Boston post road at or near the four mile stone, and your Petitioners respectfully represent that by opening the same to the said last mentioned place, the distance from the Compact parts of the City East and South of Broadway to Rose-Hill farm the grounds above it on the shore of the East River [see *N. Y. Morn. Post*, Ja 31, 1811; *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 20, 1812; L. M. R. K., III: 951] will be shortened nearly one mile. Your Petitioners further represent that the Avenue in question passes for the most part over high firm ground and interferes very little with improvements so that it will not require any very great expence to open and regulate the same as a public road.

"Your Petitioners further represent that at present there is no great street or avenue to the City nearer to the East River than the Bowery and that from the Junction of Broadway and the Bowery to the Junction of the Bloomingdale and Boston roads all the passing and repassing is necessarily confined to one street and is frequently so thronged as to become difficult and dangerous to the Citizens and Travellers, whereas the avenue in question will take its share of the travelling which will be divided between it, the Broadway and Bowery to the obvious advancement of the usefulness and safety of them all.

"Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable Body will May
be pleased to cause the necessary steps to be taken for opening 4
the said street called the Third Avenue from the Bowery road to the four mile stone on the Boston post road. . . ." Among the signers are Bert. Peter Cruger, H. M. N. Cruger, Daniel D. Tompkins, Fran. Bayard Winthrop, Samuel Kip, John Y. Van Tuyl, Thomas Buchanan, Mangle Minthorne, Corns Kip, David Dunham, Thomas C. Pearsall, George Waite, and John Gilston.—From the original MS. with "Filed Papers, 1810–1814," city clerk's record-room.

On May 4, the board referred the petition to the road committee and street commissioner.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 577. The committee's report, on May 13, was at first unfavourable. It says, in part: "That the public convenience, as well as the particular accommodation of the petitioners, make it desirable, that a street or avenue should be opened between the Bowery road and the east river.

"That from an examination of the Map, and a knowledge of the ground, it appears, that the 2nd Avenue is preferable to the 3d in many respects, as well as in relation to the public, as to many of the petitioners, some of whom have so expressed themselves.

"The Committee therefore recommend that legal measures be immediately taken for opening the 2 nd Avenue from its commencement at first street to its intersection of the old post road between the four & five mile stones."—From the original report, filed with petition. The report was read, and further consideration postponed.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 586.

On May 20 (*q. v.*), the report was amended by inserting the words "and 3rd Avenue" after the words "2nd Avenue" in the last paragraph, and was agreed to by the board.—*Ibid.*, VI: 597. The added words were also interlined in the original MS. report.

The common council orders that the Oswego Market be re- 6
moved in order that Maiden Lane may be widened to 50 feet.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 550, 580. On Oct. 7, an ordinance was passed for widening the street.—*Ibid.*, VI: 725, 732. See My 20.

"It is much to be regretted that some attention is not paid to 7
the repairing the pavements of the sidewalks of our city. Broadway, Wall-street, and a few more excepted, the most shameful neglect prevails in this particular. In some places the roots of the poplars loosen the bricks, and the hogs amuse themselves with snouting them up, in order to devour the roots; which, to be sure, has a very rural and picturesque effect in a populous city. In other places, the bricks are so worn away, that the foot passenger, in the evening, is continually stumbling; and strangers are apt to mutter a curse against our excellent police, for not having these things in better order. . . .

"There are many obstructions in the side walks, which, if practicable, ought to be removed; such, for instance, as steps and cellar-doors. By contracting these, many of our narrow streets might be much improved, both in appearance and convenience."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 7, 1811. Another complaint against obstructions in the streets appeared in *ibid.*, My 11, 1811.

The 22d anniversary of the Tammany Society falling on Sun- 13
day, it is celebrated on Monday, and the corner-stone of the first Tammany Hall or "Great Wigwam" erected by the society is laid on the south-east corner of Nassau and Frankfort Sts. (see L. M. R. K., III: 939). Addresses are made by Clarkson Crolius, grand sachem, and Alphus Sherman. In the afternoon the society had dinner at Martling's Tavern, where they were "honored with the attendance of maj. Paulding, one of the surviving captors of maj. Andre . . . and several other survivors of the revolution." The Manhattan Society also joined in the celebration, and the Tammany men who were confined in the debtor's prison commemorated the day there. Joseph Delacroix held a special exhibition of fireworks at Vauxhall Garden in honour of the occasion.—*Columbian*, My 10, 16, 17, and 18; *N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 11; *Pub. Adv.*, My 11 and 15, 1811. Ineffectual attempts to build a Tammany Hall had been made in 1792 (*q. v.*, Ja 18, 27, and Mr 8) and 1802 (*q. v.*, D 9), and the success in 1811 was due to Col. Rutgers and others, through whose efforts the sum of $28,000 was subscribed.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1865), 869.

The corner-stone of this first Tammany Hall has been preserved by the society, and bears the following inscription: "Tammany Society or Columbian Order. Founded by William Mooney in 1786 [see Ap 30, 1787]. Organized under a Constitution and

1811 Laws in 1789 [*q. v.*, Mr 9 and Ag 10]. William Mooney 1st Grand
May Sachem. New York May 12th 1789."—Kilroe, *Saint Tammany*,
13 119. For brief history of the building, see *21st Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1916), 153–54; and descrip. of Pl. 163, III: 846. See Ja 6 and My 12, 1812.

" The common council directs its clerk to lend to Wm. Bridges "the map of the Commissioners of Streets & roads [see Ap 1] to enable him to complete the copy of the same" (see Ap 8).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 587.

" Proposals are advertised for publishing the Bridges Map.—*Pub. Adv.*, My 13; *Columbian*, My 16, 1811. The map is reproduced and described as Pl. 80-b, Vol. III. See also N 16.

16 An engagement takes place off the coast, between the U. S. frigate "President" and H. M. S. "Little Belt," in which the latter is greatly damaged, and 32 Englishmen and one American are hurt. Each commander accused the other of firing first.—McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, III: 403–5. For the diplomatic correspondence regarding the affair, see *N. Y. Spectator*, N 16 and 20, 1811. See May 23.

19 On this Sunday morning a fire breaks out in Chatham St., destroying almost 100 wooden buildings in the vicinity. The steeple of the Brick Meeting House and the cupola of the jail catch fire, but both are saved, the former by a sailor and the latter by one of the prisoners. St. Paul's Chapel, St. George's, and the Scotch church in Cedar St. are also threatened, but not burned.—*Columbian*, My 20, 21, and 23; *Pub. Adv.*, My 20 and 22; and *N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 21, 1811. See also *Man. Com. Coun.* (1866), 598; and Wilson, *Mem. Hist. N. Y.*, III: 208. On Aug. 5, the common council decided to pay $40 to the man who extinguished the fire on the jail.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 670, 676. See also *ibid.*, VI: 591, 595, 596, 601, 610, 618.

20 The common council resolves "that the market committee be authorized to remove the present Oswego market house [see My 6] into Vesey Street below Washington Street and to erect such part of it there, as they may think proper."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 596. De Voe says: "no doubt the old 'Old Swaga' market's sound bones and ribs were left in the present Washington Market" (see Je 1).—De Voe, *Market Book*, 340.

" The road committee and street commissioner are directed to take necessary steps toward opening Second and Third Aves. from their commencement at First St. to their intersection with the Old Post Road between the fourth and fifth mile-stones.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 597. See Je 3.

23 News of the "President"-"Little Belt" engagement (see My 16) reaches New York.—*N. Y. Spectator*, My 25, 1811.

25 The common council meets at Bellevue and decides upon the site for the new almshouse which is to be erected on the land purchased from the heirs of Samuel Kip (see Ap 20).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 572, 599. On May 27, the plan for the building was adopted.—*Ibid.*, VI: 606. The corner-stone was laid on July 29 (*q. v.*).

27 The common council passes a law imposing a tax upon all owners of dogs of three dollars for each dog, and prohibiting the running at large of all dogs.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 596–97, 603–5. The law was amended on June 10.—*Ibid.*, VI: 625.

" Sundry inhabitants petition the common council "that a road might be opened from Harsin ville to the North River," and the subject is referred to the road committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 601. On June 17, the common council agreed to accept a cession of the ground from Jacob Harsen and Wm. S. Cock, and to open the road accordingly.—*Ibid.*, VI: 629.

29 The corner-stone of the Third Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church is laid in Murray St. in the rear of Columbia College.—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, My 30, 1811; *N. Y. Spectator*, Je 1, 1811. See also *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 388. The church was completed in 1812, and, as Dr. John M. Mason officiated there until 1821, it became well known as "Dr. Mason's Church." It was this edifice which, in 1842 (*q. v.*), was taken down and rebuilt on the north side of 8th St. fronting Lafayette Pl.—Greenleaf, 207–9; L. M. R. K., III: 932. The appearance of the "Murray St. Church" (as it was also called), as it was 20 years after its erection, is seen in an engraved view published in the *N. Y. Mirror*, VII, opp. p. 289. It ceased to be used by the Presbyterians on Sept. 20, 1846 (*q. v.*).

June The common council resolves to extend Hudson St. to meet
3 Eighth Ave.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), 612. On Sept. 16, the committee on the subject presented a map drawn in June by Wm. Bridges, city surveyor, on which was delineated the course which in their opinion the street ought to take. It was resolved that the street be continued in the direction of and agreeably to the dotted line marked on this map, and that the map be filed in the office of the street commissioner.—*Ibid.*, VI: 706–7. June 3

" The common council requests the Bellevue committee "to direct Mr Randell to run out the lines of the Second & Third Avenues [see My 20] and also such of the Cross Streets, as they shall deem necessary for the convenience of the Public buildings about to be erected at Bellevue." It also appoints a "General Superintending Committee," whose duty it shall be from time to time "to direct & instruct Mr Randell in running out the lines & fixing the monuments of the several streets on the island agreeably to the map of the Commissioners of Streets and roads."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 619.

10 The street commissioner is directed to report "a plan of piers for the accommodation of the Steam Ferry Boats at Paulus hook with an estimate of the probable expense of the same."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 625. He reported on June 24 a "plan proposed by Mr Fulton" accompanied by a drawing to illustrate the intended improvements. This was referred to the steam ferry-boat committee.—*Ibid.*, VI: 638–39; original report in metal file No. 44, city clerk's record-room. The essential parts of Fulton's plan were adopted by the common council on July 1.—Original report in same file; *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 647–48.

" The common council authorises the Bellevue committee "to use the huts erected on those grounds for work shops or in any other way they shall judge advisable."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 625.

" The common council agrees to extend Chambers St. to Chatham St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 606, 625.

13 It is resolved by the Trinity Corporation "that from the Circumstances and Situation of the Congregation associated with Trinity Church it has become expedient that the connection between Trinity Church and St George's & St Paul's Chapels be dissolved, and that the said Chapels be endowed and Established as separate Churches in like manner as Grace Church has been established."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). See N 4.

17 A committee appointed to consider what improvements might be made in the fire department reports "That the principal difficulty in extinguishing fires is to procure a sufficient supply of water, at an early period. In the central parts of the city, the pumps and cisterns, which are principally relied on are soon exhausted and before a line composed of engines & leaders can be formed to the rivers, the fires may & often do get to a great height." The board thereupon agrees to the following resolutions recommended by the committee:

"1st Resolved, that two reservoirs of stone sufficient to contain two hundred hogsheads each be built & placed at or near each wing of the New City Hall to be supplied from the roof thereof: & that the water be used for no other purpose than the extinguishment of fires

"2d Resolved, that it be recommended to the different religious societies in the city to cause to be built a reservoir for water, at or near their respective places of worship, to be supplied with water from their respective places of worship, and that the water be used only at fires

"3d That a new supply engine be built under the direction of the Committee on the fire department."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 631–32.

21 The British frigate "Melampus" fires upon the pilot boat "Brothers" off Sandy Hook.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 1, 1811.

24 The common council directs the street commissioner to contract for 15,000 loads of earth "to be deposited in such parts of the collect where it is most wanted," and resolves that "three temporary bridges be erected over the ditch [in Collect St.], in such places as will be most convenient to the citizens."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 625, 640.

" The common council pays Wm. Hoghland $100 "for a plan of New Alms House at Bellevue."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 632–33, 641.

" The common council authorises John Randel, Jr. to "cause the South side of North Street to be surveyed," and to "ascertain and fix the lines of the street, from which the avenues take their direction."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 641. See Ag 10, 1812.

The Commissioners appointed by joint resolutions of the Honorable Senate and Assembly of the State of New York of the 13th & 15th March 1810 to explore the rout of an inland navigation from Hudsons river to Lake Ontario and Lake Erie beg leave to —

Report —

That they have examined the country as critically as time and circumstances would permit, and caused surveys to be made for their better information —

They beg leave to observe on the present navigation by the Mohawk River, Wood Creek, Oneida Lake, and the Oswego River, which extends from Schenectady to Lake Ontario (saving only a portage at the falls within twelve miles of Oswego) that experience has long since exploded in Europe the idea of using the beds of Rivers for internal navigation, where Canals are practicable — The reasoning on that subject applies with greater force in America. For in the navigation of Rivers reliance must be had principally on the labour of Men, whereas along Canals, the force employed is generally that of Horses — But the labour of Men is dearer and the subsistance of Horses cheaper in America than in Europe —

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE COMMISSION WHICH SURVEYED THE ROUTE OF THE ERIE CANAL; MADE TO THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE IN FEB., 1811. SEE ADDENDA, VOL. VI.

1811 June 28 Robert Fulton writes to Joel Barlow: "My time is now occupied in building North River and Steam ferry boats, and in an interesting lawsuit to crush 22 Pirates who have clubbed their purses and copied my boats and have actually started my own Inventions in opposition to me by running one trip to Albany: her machinery gave way in the first voyage and she is now repairing, which will detain her I presume until we obtain an Injunction to stop her. A more infamous and outrageous attack upon mental property has not disgraced America."—Dickinson, *Robert Fulton, Engineer and Artist*, 248–49.

July 1 The common council agrees that, "on their adjournment, they would adjourn to meet on the 4th instant at the New City Hall at 12 o'clock."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 649. See Jl 15.

4 "The Triumph of America" is the title of Delacroix's spectacular display of fireworks, etc. this year at Vauxhall.—*Columbian*, Jl 3, 1811. It proved to be his last performance.—See Jl 31.

5 Venezuela declares its independence of Spain.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 28, 1811.

6 "The inhabitants of the southern part of our city have not had a pitcher of Manhattan water for the last five or six days. The extreme heat of the weather, and the parching drowth which at present afflicts the city, have made this unaccountable deprivation doubly afflicting. We are informed that the northern parts of the town have been amply supplied; how then does it happen that the southern parts are entirely neglected? There must be an unpardonable fault somewhere. The citizens pay a high price for the necessary article of water, and to be deprived of it when it is most wanted is not only extremely vexatious, but it actually endangers the health of the people. . . ."—*Com. Adv.*, Jl 6, 1811. See Ap 11, 1812.

13 Mr. Palmer, "who directs the Diving Bell, on board the gunboats, now in Hurl-Gate, and who has been for some months past, without avail, endeavouring to obtain a part of the wrecked British frigate Huzza, which sank there during the revolution," (see N 23, 1780), succeeds in getting up her rudder. "The quantity of copper which is on it, together with the chains and bolts, will be of considerable value. . . ."—*Columbian*, Jl 16, 1811. See, further, Jl 18, 1818.

15 The common council resolves "that on the Second Monday of August next, the Common Council will meet for public business, at the New City Hall in the room intended for the Mayor's office; that the old furniture be used, until the Council Chamber is completed and that the Comptroller & Street Commissioner be also directed to remove their respective offices to the appartments intended for them."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 655. See Ag 5.

18 Under the heading "Military Hall," Robt. Dyde "respectfully informs military gentlemen his ground is now well laid out, and is perhaps the best that can be found so near the city for troops to exercise and parade on.—He has likewise built a Target Bank for Riflemen to practice at, upon the same plan as those in Hyde Park, London." The ground is "Little more than a mile up the Broadway, on the left-hand side."—*N. Y. Morning Post*, Jl 18, 1811. There was a sham battle here on Aug. 16.—*Ibid.*, Ag 16; *Columbian*, Ag 17, 1811. See also *Morning Post*, Ag 31, 1811.

22 The common council appoints a committee "to take into consideration how far it would be proper to fill up the Collect and whether it would not be expedient to leave some of the Springs or fountains of it open & report thereon to the Board."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 660.

26 Col. Irenée Amelot de la Croix, formerly "Chief de-Brigade in the French service," establishes in New York a school of military instruction, with a view to forming a "Battalion of Independent Cadets." His published notice says that "the system introduced by Baron Steuben into this country, and all other systems of the old school, were good in former times, but must now be totally reformed, to enable America to cope, in case of necessity, with the wonderful improvements in the science of war, invented of late years."—*N. Y. Morn. Post*, Jl 26, 1811. His "Military Room" was in Tryon Row.—*Aurora*, O 3, 1811. He gave a tournament at the Circus, with award of prizes, for the military exercises, fencing, etc., of his pupils.—*N. Y. Morn. Post*, O 17, 1811; see also *ibid.*, O 22, 24, 29, and N 2, 1811.

29 The corner-stone of the new almshouse (see My 25) is laid under the south-east corner of the chapel wing.—Goodrich, *Picture of N. Y.* (1828), 96; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1859), 577; *Address of Dr. Francis*, N. Y. H. S. pamphlet (1857), 189. See also *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 665–66. For progress of the building operations see *ibid.*, VI: 765–66, and the original Bellevue committee report (Nov. 27), with "Filed Papers, 1810–1814," city clerk's record-room. This is the beginning of Bellevue, later Bellevue Hospital, called so because six acres of the tract acquired by the city had belonged to Lindley Murray and were called by him Bellevue Place. See Ap 1, 1793; Ap 19, 1798; Ap 20, 1811; L. M. R. K., III: 953; Pl. 176, Vol. III. The almshouse, penitentiary, etc., were ready for occupancy on April 22, 1816 (*q.v.*). July 29

" The common council orders that Chatham Square be enclosed with a fence, and the sale of horses and carriages by auction is hereafter prohibited in the square, the horse market being removed to the ground near the arsenal at Anthony St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 663, 674; *Pub. Adv.*, Ag 1, 1811. See also 1819.

31 Jos. Delacroix, "desirous of retiring from business, offers for sale 14 1–2 years Lease of that handsome, profitable and well known establishment [Vauxhall Garden]. The new building is calculated for business in winter as well as in summer, and is to be valued and paid for at the end of the lease." He will "dispose of his Distillery separately, with a large assorted stock of Cordials . . ."—*N. Y. Morn. Post*, Jl 31, 1811. The ad. ran through the issues to Aug. 17, inclusive.—*Ibid.*, *passim*. On Aug. 22, Nicholas C. Bachia, the "artist" who designed the fireworks at Vauxhall, advertised an exhibition there for his own benefit.—*Columbian*, Ag 22, 1811.

Aug. 3 The *Mercantile Advertiser* publishes a communication from "Spectator" concerning the Pitt statue, entitled "An Overture in favour of the Fine Arts." This statue of marble, the writer says, "once stood at the intersection of Wall street and William street [see Je 25, 1770], and was surrounded by an iron railing. On the sides of the pedestal were inscriptions [see S 7, 1770] expressive of the considerations leading a grateful people to such a high mark of their regard. The friend of the Colonists in that awful struggle, was represented in the Roman Toga, without the covering of a hat, and with a scroll in the left hand. The form was tall and majestic, and the robe fell gracefully round the body and limbs. He looked like a person of senatorial rank, addressing the dignified body to which he belonged. During the Revolution this noble figure was deprived of its head [see N 30, 1777] and hands. In this mutilated condition it was removed—by the municipality [see Jl 16, 1788], and deposited for safety in one of the public yards. Judge, now, of my surprise, when on viewing the magnificent City Hall, now erecting, I saw, this morning, this famous statue to Pitt, placed, in its headless and handless condition, as a prop to support one of the sheds under which the stone cutters work! I could, however, fully discover the sculptor's skill in finishing the trunk, the lower limbs and drapery, which are, as yet, in tolerably good preservation. I could read below the rest of the right hand the words 'Articuli Magnae Chartae Libertatum'—Articles of the Great Charter of our Liberties. And I discovered beneath the inscription a medallion, representing in bass relief, justice in a sitting posture, with her sword and truncheon. . . . It immediately ocurred to me, that there was an association of gentlemen to whom this decaying semblance of a truly great man would be acceptable:—I mean the Academy of Fine Arts. As an individual, I wish they would apply for it. Or if they should not, I hope the Corporation of the city will make them an offer of it [see Aug. 12]. For I own to you, Messrs Editors, it hurts my feelings, both as a whig and an amateur, to see this finely wrought piece of Marble so disfigured and dishonored. I sincerely hope it may be removed from the work-house to the Gallery."—*Merc. Adv.*, Ag 3, 1811. See Ag 12.

5 "The Board agreed to meet at the New City Hall and that part of the former resolution [see Jl 15], which directed the removal of the several offices was suspended till the further order of the Board."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 671. See Ag 12.

8 Trinity vestry orders "that the Treasurer be directed to pay to Mr William Bayard the Cost of a Bell and Clock procured by him under the authority of the Vestry for the use of St Johns Church."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*).

11 The new First Presbyterian Church on Wall St. is opened for worship.—Miller, *Memoir of Rev. John Rogers*, 275. See also summary under Mr 21, 1810.

12 In accordance with its resolution (see Jl 15 and Ag 5), the

1811 Aug. 12 common council holds its first regular meeting "in the New City Hall, in the room designated for the Mayor's office."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 672.

" The statue of William Pitt (see Jl 16, 1788) is presented to the Academy of Fine Arts by the common council. "Though, at present, in a very mutilated state," it is deemed worthy of preservation, "on account of its excellent workmanship [see Ag 3]."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 675–76. The statue was in the same custody in 1827 (*N. Y. Daily Adv.*, Jl 25, 1827), and continued to be, probably, until 1841 (*q.v.*), when the society was dissolved. For the next mention of the statue, see 1843.

13 "The Managers of the New-York [Park] Theatre have pleasure in announcing to the public, that, during the vacation, the internal part of the Theatre has been painted in a style of splendour and ornament far surpassing what has been before exhibited in this city. The lobies have been altered so as to present an entirely new appearance, and to afford very considerable comfort and accommodation to the ladies visiting the Theatre. The Managers trust that the arrangements they have made for lighting the house, will not only answer the purpose of display, but that the theatre will be kept perfectly clean and free from smoke. The front of the house still retains its unique appearance.

". . . The Theatre will be opened on Monday, September 2d."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 13, 1811. The theatre was again redecorated in 1816 (*q.v.*, Ag 26 and S 3).

14 "A French picaroon privateer full of men, came into Sandy-Hook last night, and is skulking about in our bays and creeks, no doubt in search of plunder. . . . After the repeated and outrageous robberies that have been committed by these freebooters upon American vessels, and sometimes in our own waters, it behoves defenceless merchantmen, who are about sailing, to be on their guard."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 14, 1811.

15 With the issue of this date, the title of the *Public Advertiser* (daily) is changed to *American Patriot, and Public Advertiser.*—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 483; Early Newspapers, II: 427. See Ap 20, 1812.

19 An "old obtrusive building" is removed "from the scite at the head of Agustus-street, near the alms house," and there is thus formed "a beautiful space, which is already decorated with every requisite for a growing park."—*Am. Patriot*, Ag 19, 1811.

" The common council authorises the street commissioner and superintendent of repairs "to cause the Old Canal in Canal Street to be kept open, if they judge it proper."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 682. See also *ibid.*, VI: 707.

21 "Thanks are certainly due to the proprietors who keep the Flag-Staff on the Battery, for their assiduity to render it a pleasant place of innocent amusement during these warm summer evenings. Many thousands of Gentlemen and Ladies resorted to the Battery last evening, and were highly delighted by the performance of an excellent Band of Martial Music, accompanied with fire-works. A number of rockets were set out from the Flag-Staff, and by a gentle breeze from S. E. were carried in a direction across the North River, and produced the most pleasing effect."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 21, 1811. See also Janvier, *In Old N. Y.*, 239. See, further, Ap 1, 1812.

28 The British letter-of-marque "Tottenham" is brought into New York Harbour as a prize by the French privateer "Duke of Dantzic."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 28 and 29, 1811.

Sept. 2 The common council resolves "that the Building Committee be requested to designate the rooms in the New City Hall for the several offices of the Corporation and of the State and report thereon to the Board."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 696.

5 The Manhattan Society celebrates its first anniversary. After forming in line in front of their "Great Wigwam" in the Bowery, the society parades down the Bowery and Chatham St. to the Park, around the Park, up Broadway, down Chamber St. and up Greenwich St. to the State Prison. After visiting the prison, the procession moved along Sandy Hill and Stuyvesant St. to "Brandy-muley Point." Here James Elliot delivered an address, and after a sham battle, the society dined and drank toasts.—*Pub. Adv.*, S 10, 1811.

9 Two English frigates (one the "Guerrière") and a brig are cruising off New York Harbour. "Their declared purpose is to keep a look out for the French privateers which swarm on the American coasts and take shelter and refit in our harbours."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 9, 1811.

Sept. 9 "A Watchman" writes to one of the papers: "This harbor is intended to be defended by several strong, and I believe well constructed, batteries and towers—two or three of them are nearly completed, and have their guns mounted; and I presume, if manned, would present such a powerful barrier to an enemy approaching the city, as to dispose them to advance with great caution. But alas! the improvidence of our government has never been more clearly discovered, than it has respecting these works—the Water Battery at Staten Island, called Richmond, when all the guns are mounted, is some distance from any dwelling, and is left without any guard; what is then to prevent one of the British frigates, now lying at the Hook, from sending up one or two well armed boats with muffled oars, at night, and spiking up all the guns? The same might be done at Castle Williams, and even at the works at the foot of Duane street. It is astonishing to see with what apathy our government appear to behold our present critical situation, whilst our enemy is using every exertion to place her provinces, bordering on us, in the best possible state of defence—her troops are assembling on our frontiers, and her ships are blockading our harbors. . . . The most important work in the harbor is in the most incomplete state, and might with the greatest ease be possessed by an enemy."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 12, 1811.

13 Benjamin Waldron advertises that he has erected "a large Target in a field adjoining his garden, situated in Stuyvesant-street, near the two mile stone, Bowery. Any number of gentlemen, civil or military, may have the use of this Field and Target gratis: likewise he can furnish them with Liquors. . . ." Waldron's place is called the "Sign of the Noah's Ark."—*Com. Adv.*, S 13, 1811.

18 An advertisement reads: "Hoboken Steamboat.—Mr. Godwin respectfully acquaints the citizens of New York and the public at large, that he has commenced running a steamboat on the Hoboken Ferry, of large and convenient size, and capable of affording accommodation in a very extensive degree. The boat moves with uncommon speed and facility, and starts from the usual ferry stairs, at the Corporation wharf, foot of Vesey Street, New York, where passage may be taken at any hour of the day."—*Columbian*, S 18, 1811. This was "the first announcement of a steam ferry boat."—Stone, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, 355. On Sept. 30, the common council accepted an invitation from John Stevens to inspect the new steamboat, and on Oct. 14 the members who "crossed the river in the Hoboken Steam ferry boat" expressed "their approbation of the same."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 714, 723, 731. See also De Voe, *Market Book*, 194. See Je 7, 1813.

27 A New Yorker, in a communication to one of the papers, describes an experiment he performed, "in the rear of Mr. Lispenard's house," to illustrate a "new method of blowing rocks with powder."—*Repertory* (Boston), O 22, 1811 (in the archives of the Am. Institute, N. Y.).

30 A New Yorker writes to one of the papers that, although Philadelphia is "allowed to be nearly the same size as New York," it employs only about 40 watchmen who also act as lamplighters and receive about $10,000 a year, whereas New York has 150 men employed as watchmen only, and pays them from $45,000 to $50,000 per annum.—*Merc. Adv.*, S 30, 1811.

" The common council appoints a committee "to procure suitable furniture for the Common Council Chamber in the New City Hall."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 721.

Oct. 2 The "new fort erected on the lower point of Staten Island, at the Narrows" is opened "under the designation of Fort Hudson."—*Aurora Gen. Adv.* (Phila.), O 7, 1811.

7 Mayor Clinton informs the common council that "a dangerous fever" prevails in the bridewell and some of the sick have been sent to the marine hospital on Staten Island. He adds that it is necessary to cleanse and ventilate the bridewell, and the corporation authorises the board of health to take measures "for remedying the evils complained of and for the preservation of the health of the city."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 722.

14 The common council directs the street commissioner to open "the ancient drain through what are called Lispenards meadows to the Hudson River."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 732.

16 "The deputation of the seven Indian Chiefs of the Ottoway Tribe, under the direction of Dr. Le Baron, have arrived here from Washington, having settled a treaty with the United States—they leave this [city] on Wednesday [Oct. 18]. We understand they

1811 O 16 will attend the Theatre to night, dressed in their national costume." —*N. Y. Eve. Post*, O 16, 1811.

17 The 1st, 2d, and 3d Regiments of Gen. Morton's brigade and the troop of horse artillery are reviewed on the Battery by Gov. Tompkins and Gen. Stevens. "Their firings and evolutions were performed in a style that reflected the highest honour on both officers and men."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, O 18, 1811.

28 The common council passes the following resolution: "Whereas it has been represented to the Common Council that sundry persons owners & proprietors of Great Barn Island under a pretence of having power from the Legislature of the State of New York to erect a Bridge across Haerlem river & to keep the same in repair, have in part filled up the Channel with Stone and are now actually engaged in extending such nuisance & which it is apprehended will greatly increase the Current of the East river & injure the navigation thereof, for prevention of which Resolved that his Honor the Mayor be authorized & requested to cause such coercive measures to be taken as he may deem proper & sufficient to prevent the Channel of Haerlem river from being further obstructed except so far as may be actually necessary for the purpose of repairing the said Bridge."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 737, 741. See also *ibid.*, VI: 750.

" A general committee of surveys is requested to take charge of the stone monuments marking the streets on the island, and see that they are not injured.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 741.

Nov. 4 The vestry of Trinity Church approves a report which prescribes terms for the separation of the congregation of St. George's Chapel, which will become incorporated as "the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestrymen of St. George's Church in The City of New York."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). See N 23.

" Gunning in the neighbourhood of Greenwich Village is complained of.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 743.

" "It having been represented to the Board that a very considerable number of the Maps of the City remain unsold," it is referred to the comptroller and clerk of the board "to sell them to the best advantage" that they can.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 744. The Goerck-Mangin Map (see Pl. 70, Vol. I) is the one referred to.

" Amos Corning, city surveyor, makes a plan of a proposed sewer from Pearl St. through Collect and Canal Sts.—See original (map No. 155), in bureau of topography, borough president's office, Municipal Bldg. Another plan, filed in the same place as map No. 161, shows a sewer in Canal St. between Collect St. and the Hudson River. This is endorsed "Built 1811" and "Canal Street ditch."

7 Gen. William H. Harrison defeats the Indians at Tippecanoe.—*Winsor*, VII: 375–76, 454.

13 Free School No. 2, in Henry St., is opened to pupils.—*Com. Adv.*, My 6, 1812. See also L. M. R. K., III: 941.

16 William Bridges publishes an engraving of the Randel Survey (or Commissioners' Map), bearing copyright date of Nov. 16, 1811. It is reproduced and described as Pl. 80-b, Vol. III. The steps which led to the making of this map appear in the following brief history of his connection with the city as surveyor. He was appointed city surveyor May 19, 1806 (*q. v.*). His map-making began at this early period. Four years prior to the publication of the so-called Bridges Map, an advertisement appeared in the *Eve. Post* of Sept. 22, 1807 (*q. v.*), announcing: "This day is published by Isaac Riley and for sale by Brisban and Brannan, City Hotel, Broadway, a plan of the City of New York, with the recent and intended improvements.—Drawn from official survey, by William Bridges, City Surveyer. Either in sheets, mounted on rollers, or in cases for the pocket." On March 7, 1808 (*q. v.*), for reasons not stated in the minutes, he was dismissed from office. One year later, April 10, 1809 (*q. v.*), he petitioned the common council for reappointment, and the petition was granted.

On Dec. 24, 1810 (*q. v.*), Bridges stated in a communication to the board the terms on which he was "willing to fix permanent marked stones," and his letter was ordered to "lie on the table." On the 31st, however, John Randel, Jr., being the successful one to enter into a contract with the board to do this work of setting up monuments at the intersection of streets as laid out by the Commissioners' Map (see D 17 and 31, 1810), undertook its execution.

Bridges now arranged to act as publisher of the Commissioners' Map. On April 8, 1811 (*q. v.*), he petitioned the common council for the copyright of the map filed by the commissioners of streets and roads, offering to have it engraved, and to furnish the corporation with free copies. The petition was referred to the committee to whom the Commissioners' Map had been referred: Alderman Fish, Mr. Hardenbrook, and Mr. Jones. This committee, on April 29, reported favourably on the petition, and the board ordered "that they give exclusive permission to Mr. Bridges to make a copy of said Map, on condition that he furnish to this Board 60 copies free of expense, it being understood that he make compensation to Mr. Randel for certain memoranda and explanations respecting said Map," which at the request of the committee Mr. Randel was to furnish. On May 13 (*q. v.*), Mr. Bridges wrote to the common council requesting the loan of the Commissioners' Map to enable him to complete the copy of it, on which he was now engaged; and it was ordered that the clerk of the board lend it to him. On the same day there appeared in the *Public Advertiser* an advertisement entitled "Proposals for publishing," which was an announcement of his intention of placing his issue of the map on sale, "with the Field Notes and remarks, annexed to the said Map." Nov. 16

The Bridges Map was sold by subscription, the list of subscribers being printed at the end of Bridges' book, which accompanied it. This book also contains the laws of April 3, 1807, and of March 24, 1809 (regarding the duties of the commissioners), the commissioners' remarks (which originally accompanied the Commissioners' Map), and a list of references to the public buildings, churches, etc.

A year after the Bridges Map was issued, Mr. Bridges found that his privilege to reproduce the Commissioners' Map was not an exclusive one as he supposed. To use his own words, as stated in the minutes, he believed that the right to publish the map was to be "exclusively his property;" for he wrote to the common council, on Nov. 23, 1812, "that at the time the Corporation gave to him the right to print the Map of the City and Island furnished by the Commissioners of Streets and Roads, it was understood that the same was to be exclusively his property; that as a consideration therefor he agreed to furnish to the Common Council sixty maps; but that it had been discovered that as the Map was a public record exclusive privilege to publish it could not be given to him." He asked the common council, therefore, to say what number of maps he ought to furnish under such view of the case; and the subject was referred to the committee of surveys with authority to settle the matter with him as they should consider just and equitable.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 305. The committee reported on Jan. 4, 1813 (*q. v.*), that on information it was evident "that Mr. Bridges commenced his operations for publishing the Map under an erroneous construction of the resolution of the Board. His impression was that an exclusive right was conveyed to him, by virtue of the resolution, and when too late convinced of his mistake, he was compelled, to prevent competition, so to reduce the price," and they added that, "unless the Corporation grants him some indulgence, he must inevitably be a sufferer." The committee recommended "that, upon his producing certificates to the Comptroller of having delivered forty Maps completely mounted, and furnished in the best style, to the Board and its members," the comptroller be directed to pay him therefor as follows: $9 per map for 30 maps, and $15.50 per map for 10 maps, he to be entitled to receive back again all unmounted sheets already delivered. The minutes of Nov. 1 and 29 state that the city gave copies of the map of the city (probably the Bridges Map) to the commissioners and the purveyor of the almshouse, and to certain former members of the common council, other copies having been already given out.

John Melish (see Ag 4, 1806 and Je 30, 1810), quoting from "A Brief Topographical and Statistical Manuel," which he saw during a tour of New York State, gives a table of statistics about the different counties. This table shows that New York County has a population of 96,373, two post-offices, three looms, nine tan works, eleven distilleries, fifteen breweries, five hat factories, and two carding-machines.—*Travels in the U. S.* etc., II: 427. 21

"Penn" writes to one of the papers in praise of the "New-York African Free-School, which is kept in a building in Cliff-street, which, altho' not sufficiently commodious for its object, yet above one hundred children of the African race, are enjoying here, the advantages of education. . . ."—*Com. Adv.*, N 22, 1811. 22

The first meeting of the vestry of St. George's Church, as a separate corporate body, is held.—Anstice, *Hist. of St. George's Church*, 54. 23

The common council approves the draft of a letter from Mayor Clinton to the governor of New Jersey "on the subject of Aliens 27

1811 N 27 landing in that State to evade the Municipal regulations of this State."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 760–62.

" As a "set of Tapestry" has been recently imported into the city "which would be highly ornamental in furnishing some of the apartments in the New City Hall," the common council authorizes the committee on the furnishing of the common council chamber "to purchase the said set of Tapestry for account of this Board if in their opinion suitable."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 767–68.

Dec. — In this month, Geo. and Robert Waite began to publish a weekly of quarto size called the *New York Weekly Messenger*. The last issue located is that of Oct. 2, 1813.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 506.

7 A correspondent suggests that a subscription be opened in New York for erecting a statue of Washington.—*Columbian*, D 7, 1811. Several earlier attempts had failed (see D 15, 1802, and Ja 20, 1806), and nothing was done at this time. The matter was revived in 1821 (*q.v.*, O 1). See also F 4, 1812.

9 Five years ago "it was considered impracticable to make a useful steam boat, and Livingston and Fulton were universally ridiculed for the attempt," but now there are 13 steamboats in the U. S.—*Aurora Gen. Adv.* (Phila.), D 9, 1811.

10 "Aquedneck Rhode Island Coal" is for sale at the "Coal yards of March & Van Tassel, near the bottom of Warren street, and Prince and Waterbury, a few doors above Peck-slip in Water-street."—*N. Y. Morning Post*, D 10, 1811. On Dec. 28, directions were given for setting the coal on fire.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, D 28, 1811.

11 Gov. Tompkins writes from Albany to Alderman Peter Mesier: "It is very certain that it will not be advantageous to the state to repair the Government House in New York, and it is equally true that without very extensive repair it will soon be a reproach to the city. The corporation did once, I think, offer the state 50,000 Dollars for it, which was thought, by the Surveyor General and others here, to be an inadequate price, and indeed the amount for which some gores near Mr. Gracie's sold, evinced that the price offered by the corporation was far below the real value of the Government House and Ground. My own opinion is that £25,000 equal to $62,500 would be a proposition to which the Legislature would accede, and in case that offer shall be made I shall use my influence to induce them to accept it. It appears to me the first thing necessary to be done on your part is to have an accurate survey made of the Ground. The next thing will be to procure a Resolution of the corporation 'reciting the ruinous and disreputable appearance of the Buildings and fences.'—The provisions of the act which prevents the state from appropriating the ground to any other than public uses [see Mr 16, 1790], and the objects of the corporation in wishing to have it retained for public uses &c., and then resolving that they will give such a price in stock or money or securities for money to be applied to the purchase of Ground and the erecting a Government House at Albany or to such other publick object as the Legislature may direct. Upon my being furnished with an official copy of such Resolution with a survey annexed, I will make it the subject of a special message and doubt not that a bargain will be immediately closed."—*Pub. Papers of Daniel D. Tompkins*, II: 382–83. The letter was laid before the common council on Dec. 30 and referred to a committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 792. See My 26, 1812.

12 Peter R. Maverick, the engraver, dies at No. 73 Liberty St.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, D 13, 1811.

15 Four or five buildings on Broadway, beginning at the corner of Warren St., are destroyed by fire.—*N. Y. Spectator*, D 18, 1811. "A Citizen" writing on Dec. 16 praised the "activity and zeal displayed by the firemen." He added: "They have brought their system to a great degree of perfection; . . . The leathern hose which they now employ have entirely superceded the necessity of the ranks which formerly required the exertions of all the citizens, so that at present few more persons are necessary than immediately connected with the fire companies. . . ."—*Com. Adv.*, D 19, 1811.

17 The completed fortifications at New York are described in a report to congress, made by order of the president. Briefly, these consist of:

Fort Columbus on Governor's Island, consisting of an enclosed work of masonry, comprehending four bastions and a ravelin; a brick magazine; brick barracks; and a furnace for heating balls red hot. Dec. 17

Castle Williams, a fortress on a projecting point of Governor's Island, with a bomb-proof covering, and two stone magazines; another stone magazine on that island, a brick arsenal, a wooden gun-house, and wooden barracks.

A star fort of masonry on Bedlow's Island, having a stone magazine; with barracks of brick, and a brick arsenal.

A circular battery of masonry on Ellis Island, opposite Fort Columbus, with barracks of stone and wood.

A circular battery of stone at the south-western extremity of the city (the present Castle Garden), having 28 heavy cannon mounted; two magazines and cisterns, and barracks. See L. M. R. K., III: 983.

North Battery, about a mile up the Hudson, a semi-circular work of stone, having a stone magazine, and a furnace for heating shot.—See L. M. R. K., III: 945.

A brick arsenal near the custom-house (formerly the government house), and a three-storey brick magazine.—See L. M. R. K., III: 924.

An arsenal near the junction of the Harlem branch (Eastern Post Road) and the Bloomingdale branch of the Bowery Road (see Pls. 175 and 176, Vol. III), together with a magazine, and a laboratory, all of stone and brick, and enclosed with a high wall. See L. M. R. K., III: 924.—*Am. State Papers, Docs. of Congress* (1832), 309–10; and the same reprinted in *Man. Com. Coun.* (1868), 882–83.

" . . . The militia of the city and county consist of ten regiments of infantry, one battalion of riflemen, one squadron of cavalry, three regiments of artillery, one company of flying do. and one company of veteran volunteers. The field-pieces are of brass in complete order for service, and well provided with amunition. 19

"Exclusive of these, the heavy iron pieces, mounted on travelling carriages, and the small arms and accoutrements, in the arsenal, under commissary M' Lean, are numerous and in perfect readiness, but to what amount we are not precisely informed.

"The fortifications belonging to the United States, exclusive of the forts of the Narrows, and immediately attached to the city, are as follows, and could be strengthened by almost any number of cannon at the shortest notice.

City Battery.		28 thirty-two pounders
North do.		16 do.
On Bedlow's Island.		30 twenty-fours.
On Ellis's do.		14 thirty-twos.
At Castle Williams,		26 forty-twos,
		26 thirty-twos,
	and	50 fifties
Fort Columbus		43 twenty-fours
	and	57 eighteens, besides Field Pieces
	Total	290"

—*Columbian*, D 19, 1811.

"Those citizens who are in the habit of walking or riding out to Corlaer's Hook or Manhattan Island, are informed, that now, by order of the corporation, both Broome and Grand-streets are opening, which make their passage extremely dangerous, particularly at night. Travellers may at least save much trouble, and perhaps life, by keeping the Bowery as far up as Delancy-street, before they cross—or, by keeping Cherry-street; both of which routes are perfectly safe, and but little farther than the dangerous passages above mentioned."—*Columbian*, D 20, 1811. 20

The common council pays $8 for "Cartage to bridge in Broadway."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 795. This probably was the stone bridge at Canal St.; and we may fairly assume that now it was filled in and covered up.—See descrip. of Pl. 83-b, III: 559, 562. See also Mr 16, Ag 19, and N 4, 1811. 30

The expenses in 1811 for filling the Collect Pond amounted to $2,191.18.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 472, 534, 555, 565, 599, 742, 795. "

1812

In this year, life insurance was introduced in the U. S. by the incorporation of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance upon Lives.—Winsor, *Mem. Hist. of Boston*, IV: 187. For the first life insurance company in New York City, see Mr 9, 1830. —

1812 In this year, Columbus, Ohio, was founded.—Winsor, VII: 547.

— In this year, the military company called the "New York Hussars" was organized.—Chas. S. Clark, in *Eve. Post*, F 26, 1916.

— In this year, Asher B. Durand was apprenticed to Peter Maverick, and, in 1817, he became his partner under the firm name of Maverick & Durand. His reputation as an engraver was established by his large plate of Trumbull's "Declaration of Independence," and, according to Stauffer, "his portrait work has never been surpassed in excellence by an American engraver." In 1836, he abandoned engraving, and soon became famous as a landscape painter.—Stauffer, *Am. Engravers on Copper and Steel*, I: 72; Dunlap, *Hist. of the Arts of Design* (Goodspeed ed.), III: 60–65.

— A water-colour drawing, bearing the inscription "Collect Ground Arsenal & Stone Bridge Garden Militia Drilling View from the East Side of Orange & Pump St. N. Y. 1812, No. 23. [signed] Wm. Chappel," is one of a set of 29 water-colour drawings of New York street scenes, etc., drawn by Wm. Chappel. It is reproduced and described in Vol. III, A. Pl. 14-a. The original set consisting of 29 drawings (of which two have been lost) is owned by Edw. W. C. Arnold, Esq.

— In this year, the North Battery was referred to as "Fort Nonsense" by the *Com. Adv.*, Jl 8, 1831; and see *ibid.*, Jl 13 and 16, 1831.

— At the beginning of 1812, all the departments of the city government had not yet removed into the new city hall, for on March 23 it was ordered "that the several offices attached to the Corporation be removed to the new City Hall in the first week of April next."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 80. On May 5, it was dedicated by the order "that the Building fronting the Park, lately erected for that purpose by the Corporation shall be the City Hall of the City of New York and that this Resolution shall be deemed to take effect from the 4^{t} Ins^{t}."—*Ibid.*, VII: 131.

On May 11, the common council ordered that a warrant be issued in favour of the treasurer of the finance committee for $8,000 out of the first moneys received on account of the sale of the old city hall.—*Ibid.*, VII: 141. The old hall on Wall St. was sold May 15 (*Com. Adv.*), and immediately demolished (*M. C. C.*, 1784–1831, VII: 146–47, 177).

The running expenses of the new hall began with an order on May 25 that Mr. Skaats, the keeper of the building, be directed to provide fuel, and when necessary to have fires made in the common council chamber, and in the several courts and offices,—the supreme court, the oyer and terminer, sessions, mayor's court, mayor's office, street commissioner's office, jury rooms, comptroller's office, and the watch. Persons occupying the building were "requested to see the Fires carefully extinguished before they quit their offices for the day."—*Ibid.*, VII: 155. By June 25, the expenses of the build. com. were retrenched, "so as to accommodate them as far as practicable to that economy demanded by the exigencies of the Times keeping at the same time in view the necessity of not depriving too many of the Workmen of employment."—*Ibid.*, VII: 184–85. For a record of carpenter's time in the course of the construction of the building, see My 30, 1803.

McComb's last account-book of his financial transactions, audited by the build. com., runs from July 22, 1812, to May 1, 1815; it is on file in the present Hall of Records, "No. 367." Some of the interesting items of payments are:

1812, Sept. 17—No. 84—"By John Dixey for cutting the figure of Justice &^{c}—$310." (Regarding Dixey's work, see Dunlap's *Hist. of the Arts of Design*, Goodspeed ed., 1918, p. 390–91.)

1812, Nov. 2 —No. 141—"By Norris & Kain for two marble chimney pieces—$500."

1813, Mar. 12—No. 240—"By Peter Devoe ball^{e} full for cutting 8 urns—$140."

1813, Apr. 30 —No. 266—"By Alex^{r} Macomb for 2 Busts—$36."

1813, May —No. 293—"By Paulus Hedl ballence in full for Stair Railing—$1194.68."

1813, Aug. 2 —No. 356—"By Henry Hedl for five Iron Gates in front, etc.—$1069.03."

1813, Aug. 23—No. 368—"By W^{m} Green for three window Blinds for the Governor's Room—$128.93."

1813, Aug. 23 (?)—No. 369—"By Alex^{r} Willey for Lettering—$3.50."

1813, Aug. 30 (?)—No. 373—"By Jn^{o} Cugier (?) for Painting & Gilding six Window Cornices for Mayors Court Room—$30." 1812 —

1813, Sept. 5—No. 475—"By Charles Catten for Modle for the City Arms—$100."

1813, Oct. 7—No. 934—"By Ward & Talman in full for Iron Castings for the principal Stairs—$309.31."

1813, Oct. 22—No. 399—"By Ja^{s} B. Durand for 11 pieces of moreens for furnishing Supreme Court Room—$297."

1813, Nov. 15—No. 406—"By Donald Malcolm for 141 Yards Carpet and 82 Yd^{s} Binding for Supreme Court—$272.07."

1814, Feb. 28—No. 430—"By Jn^{o} Dixey for 10 Window ornaments—$130."

The national debt amounts to $45,035,123.70.—*Am. State Papers*, IX: 23. Jan. 1

"We are authorised to state, for the satisfaction of those who frequent the [Park] Theatre, that there are now six doors, which open from the avenue that leads directly from the boxes into the street. Two of those doors have been recently made. These openings are such as to preclude all possibility of the audience being prevented from retiring in case of accident."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 2, 1812. See also *Com. Adv.*, Ja 8, 1812. 2

A New Yorker writes to a correspondent in Boston: "Business is now brisk here. The late arrivals from England have bro't large orders for wheat, flaxseed, ashes, &c. Ashes have taken a start, from 88 to 130 dols. per ton, and the article of logwood has risen from 40 to 80 dols. per ton, bought up for the Russian markets. 4

"Our shipments to France are also very numerous; 40 vessels have gone the last month—we now only need the permission of Congress to import from England, and our Commerce will once more flourish."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 13, 1812.

A motion that the common council adjourn to meet at the old city hall is lost by a vote of 5 to 15, and the board then resolves to hold its next meeting at the almshouse.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 798–99. See Ja 17. 6

Announcement is made that "Sealed proposals will be received till the 22d. inst. for renting for the term of one, or three years, from the first of May next, the whole of the building called Tammany Hall [see My 13, 1811], excepting the offices fronting on Nassau-street, and the Lodge Room in the attic story, and reserving to the Society the use of the large room in the second story, on each Monday evening, on the 12th day of May, on the 4th day of July, and on the 25th day of November, in every year. . . ."—*Columbian*, Ja 6, 1812. See My 12 and Jl 14. "

A correspondent, criticizing a pamphlet on the New York police, suggests certain reforms, one being that the city watch instead of sitting in "snug boxes" should be provided with warm caps and coats and keep in constant motion.—*N. Y. Morn. Post*, Ja 8, 1812. 8

"A Copy of the certificate of the Incorporation of S^{t} George's Church in the City of New York as a seperate church," is presented and read at a meeting of Trinity vestry.—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). 9

"An application was presented to the board from the Fire Company belonging to Engine Number 24, asking permission to erect an Engine House in the burial Grounds of Trinity Church. Thereupon ordered that the said Company be permitted, . . . to erect an Engine House . . . at the Corner formed by the Intersection of Broad Way and Rector Street. . . ." This was found to be impossible because of the graves, and it was ordered that it be placed in St. Paul's churchyard.—*Ibid.*

President Madison communicates to congress a letter from the British minister to the secretary of state and the secretary's answer, adding: "The continued evidence afforded by this correspondence of the hostile policy of the British Government against our national rights, strengthens the considerations recommending and urging the preparation of adequate means for maintaining them."—*Annals of Cong.*, 12th cong., 1st sess., 795. 16

The common council receives a petition from the proprietors of the lots in Hamilton Square, stating that, when they bought these lots (see 1807) they were to be of a certain size, and bounded by certain streets of a certain width, a certain square being reserved for the sole and private use of the purchasers and future owners of the lots; that the Commissioners' Map changes this plan, the size and position of their lots in reference to the streets being different, and that a public square is laid out on the premises, instead of a private one. They demand return of the purchase 17

1812 Jan. 17 money. The council refers the petition to a committee, together with others previously presented to the board (Sept. 2, 1811) on the subject of ground reserved in the Commissioners' Map for a "Parade" and a square called Union Place.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 2–3. See F 17, 1812 and D 6, 1813.

" The common council orders an ordinance drafted for licensing sweeps and protecting the boys employed by them. The matter was brought to the attention of the board by the Manumission Society.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 4.

" The common council votes that when they adjourn it be to meet at the new city hall.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 6. At the board meeting in the new city hall, three days later, the danger of having fires therein, on account of the unfinished condition of the building and the presence of much combustible material, was discussed. As a matter of precaution, it was moved that the next meeting be held in the old city hall, but this was negatived.—*Ibid.*, VII: 10–11.

27 It becomes possible for the common council to allow the number of fire buckets, which each house must keep, to be reduced, but it is not considered best to do away with them altogether. Reasons for the reduction are given in the following extracts from a committee report: "That not withstanding great facility in conveying water for the extinguishment of fires has been experienced by the application of Leaders from one engine to another, yet your Committee are of opinion cases may occur still in the interior of the City, where by a speady collection of Buckets the fire might be extinguished ere the line by Engines & leaders could be formed, . . . perhaps it would be adviseable with a view to relieve the Citizens of this burthen as far as practicable to permit the number of Buckets . . . to be kept in each house to be reduced not more than one third."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 14.

Feb. 4 In a letter to Assemblyman Abraham Van Vechten, Gov. Tompkins writes: "Arsenals have been built at the following places, New York, Albany, Elizabeth Town Essex County, Plattsburgh, Rome, Watertown, Onondaga, Canandaigua and one preparing at Batavia. We have an excellent Powder Magazine on York Island, a beautiful & substantial Bomb proof Magazine near the Fortifications at the Narrows, and a new and capacious one near this City. . . .

". . . The works at the Narrows have been completed for one hundred & ten Guns. But there is no provision for manning the works or for guarding them against injury by mischievous persons of the neighbourhood or by the most inconsiderable number of an Enemy or intended enemy. Power ought to be given to apply to the United States to garrison the works, and in case of their refusal, to place a detachment of Militia, there . . . Possession of the Fortifications & Ground appurtenant at the Narrows ought to be declared to be in the Governor or some other Public Officer, to simplify the Remedy for the numberless tresspasses which are committed upon it. . . ."—*Pub. Papers of Daniel D. Tompkins*, II: 459–67.

" An advertisement reads: "To the admirers of the fine arts, is offered for exhibition, at No. 190 William-street, specimens of elegant writings, poetry, and paintings executed on a plan of a Monument of the Illustrious Washington, the only thing of the kind ever done in America. The plan represents a marble monument fifteen feet high, the pedestal is 8 feet, on the front of which is an appropriate inscription in writing inscribed to the memory of the American Fabius, by Doctor Isaac Ball, of this city.—The sides consist of the figures of Faith, Fame, and the Goddess of Liberty, recording the deeds of her hero.—Also, the Genius of America, weeping over the grave of the departed hero with appropriate verses, composed by a lady in this city, much admired for her poetical productions.

"The pyramid consists of a full length portrait of the friend and father of his country, holding in his hand his farewell address of the 17th of September, 1796. The whole executed with the pen, by Mr. George Thresher, professor of penmanship of this city."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, F 4, 1812.

6 Congress authorises the president "to accept and organize certain Volunteer and Military Corps," and appropriates $1,000,000 to defray the expenses thereof.—*Annals of Cong.*, 12th cong., 1st sess., 2235–37.

10 The "very considerable increase of the city of New York" causes the common council to draft a bill to be presented to the legislature providing for the extension of the limits within which "Dwelling Houses, Store Houses, and other buildings are required to be constructed with Stone or Brick." The new fire limits are to cover the section "lying to the northward of the point of the Battery and included between the said point of the Battery and a line beginning upon the East River opposite Montgomery Street, thence through Montgomery Street to Cherry Street, thence down Cherry Street to Roosevelt Street thence thro' Roosevelt Street to Chatham Street, thence down Chatham Street to Chambers Street & thence thro' Chambers Street to Broadway, thence up Broadway to Canal Street thence commencing again at Chambers Street & running to Hudsons River including also the Lots of Ground on the Northerly & Easterly sides of the said Streets . . . & including also the lots of ground fronting on both sides of the Broadway between Chamber Street & Canal Street."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 24–25. The law was passed by the legislature on June 1.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1812), chap. 72. Feb. 10

" The common council agrees that Hudson or Bear Market be demolished and that a new market (Washington) be erected on the site of the old Corporation Basin. This had been contemplated as early as July 1, 1805 (*q. v.*), but was not carried out at that time because the leases of some of the lots proposed to be used or sold had a long time to run. These leases, however, will expire on May 1, 1813.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 29–31. For the exact location of the new market see Je 1.

17 The committee appointed to consider the proposal to reduce the size of some of the public squares, as laid down on the Commissioners' Map, reports as follows: 1, "Grand Parade," which contains 270 to 280 acres, may be reduced to one-half of its present size or less and still be large enough for a parade ground. 2, "Union Place," which is at the angle formed by the junction of the Bowery Road and Broadway, should be "discontinued," and it is argued that this will render the continuance of Broadway beyond "Union Place," as laid down in the said map, altogether unnecessary; whereas it would be necessary (should Broadway be extended in the manner laid down upon the map) to take a very considerable quantity of valuable ground, and several expensive buildings; and the discontinuance of Union Place would relieve the corporation from "very heavy and unnecessary expense." "Hamilton Square," having been settled and agreed upon by the corporation before the act for the appointment of the commissioners was passed (see Mr 30, 1807), it is recommended that in other respects the original plan be carried out and that, to remove all doubts, application be made to the legislature for confirmation of the plan. All of these three provisions were separately passed by vote of the common council on March 2. It was also voted that the application to the legislature should embrace an application for power to reduce or discontinue at the discretion of the corporation the Market Place bounding on the East River, as laid down by the commissioners.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 40–43, 56–57, 61–62, 68–69. See Ja 17, 1812, and D 6, 1813.

19 "A petition to the legislature is now handing about this city (rather secretly) to obtain for the benefit of a few individuals and to the injury of the manufacturing interests of the state, an exclusive privilege of lighting cities and manufactures with Gas for 14 years . . . it is to be hoped, that the legislature will be on the alert, and not grant an exclusive right to what has long been known in Europe, and used with great benefit, in most of the large establishments for manufactures in England."—*Columbian*, F 19, 1812. A gas company was not chartered in New York until March 26, 1823 (*q. v.*).

" Communications printed in a newspaper of this day, and on Feb. 21, 26, and March 2, show that inhabitants of Harlem find Ward's Bridge over the Harlem River (see F 20, 1807) a nuisance; they desire its removal by act of the legislature, and if another one is built that it be one "of arches or piles."—*Columbian*, F 19, 21, 26; Mr 2, 1812.

24 John Stevens addresses to the canal commissioners a memoir recommending that a railway be constructed between Lake Erie and Albany in place of the Erie Canal. The commissioners reported adversely on the project, considering it too expensive and too impracticable. In May, Stevens published his correspondence with the commissioners under the title *Documents tending to prove the superior advantages of Rail-Ways and Steam-Carriages over Canal Navigation* (N. Y., 1812). This was the first book printed in America on the subject of railroads. There is a copy in N. Y. P. L.

1812 Mar. 2 The common council agrees to the following resolution: "That the Street Commissioner and Comptroller lay before the Board at the next meeting a Map of the Collect Lots belonging to the Corporation . . . Also, a Map of the Inclenberg property laid out into suitable lots agreably to the new regulation of Streets & Avenues—Likewise of such portions of Common Lands as are not already disposed of; together with a Map of Brooklyn lots near the Old Ferry. And also a description of the lots of ground corner of Pearl & State Streets near the Battery occupied by John S. Delamater, the ground on Chatham Street adjoining the Free School, and the ground at the Old City Hall." It is also ordered that a report be made as to the most suitable time and manner for the sale of above property, together with other scattering lots.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 54–55.

9 President Madison lays before congress certain documents proving that, "at a recent period, whilst the United States, notwithstanding the wrongs sustained by them, ceased not to observe the laws of peace and neutrality towards Great Britain, and in the midst of amicable professions and negotiations on the part of the British Government, through its public Minister here, a secret agent of that Government was employed in certain States, more especially at the seat of Government in Massachusetts, in fomenting disaffection to the constituted authorities of the nation, and in intrigues with the disaffected, for the purpose of bringing about resistance to the laws, and eventually, in concert with a British force, of destroying the Union, and forming the eastern part thereof into a political connexion with Great Britain."—*Annals of Cong.*, 12th cong., 1st sess., 165.

" The common council orders that the clerk of the board procure a book in which to enter ordinances when passed. This shall be considered the "Book of Record of the Ordinances and Laws of the Corporation of the City of New York."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 58.

12 At a meeting of Trinity vestry, "Mr Barrow on behalf of the Committee of leases" presents "a plan of the new burial Ground in Hudson Street, . . ."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*).

At the same meeting, the vestry resolves to supply St. John's Chapel with an organ.—*Ibid.* In the latter part of 1813, the organ was captured by the British ship "Plantagenet" off Sandy Hook. It was ransomed for $2,000, and was brought up to the city on Dec. 11.—*Com. Adv.*, D 11, 1813. Regarding St. John's, see also *14th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1909), 72–80.

13 The "Register's Office in and for the City and County of New York" is established by act of the legislature.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1812), chap. 27. See My 1.

14 A petition to the legislature seeks permission to erect a telegraph on "that part of York Island reserved in the map of the comrs . . . as an observatory and grand reservoir." The advantages of the situation are described.—From the original MS., in metal file No. 47, city clerk's record-room. The subject is not entered in the *M. C. C.*

16 The common council receives from the corporation counsel "a Deed from Samuel Verplanck for the right of Way to the East side of the Lot at the Old City Hall." The board directs that it be recorded and filed in the comptroller's office.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 68.

18 In accordance with the report of the committee on amendments to the "Laws for the suppression of Vice and Immorality," the common council orders a bill prepared for presentment to the legislature. Some of the "evil practices" on Sunday referred to for correction are the "Grocery and Fruit Stores, Public Gardens and Taverns, kept open for the reception of Company and Customers; Hackney Coaches, & other carriages; and Horse riding for pleasure, Barbers Shops open, marketing for Fish and Meat, Skating[,] Ball playing, and other plays by Boys and Men, and even Horse-racing. . . . that an Editor and his Patrons can be found hardy enough to print and support a Sunday Newspaper, is a reflexion, at which the mind of morality cannot but recoil." Drunkenness, gambling, cockfighting, shuffle-board, billiards, brothels, houses of seduction, and the use by children of "odious imprecations and obscene language" are other vices which cry for betterment.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 71–76.

On March 30, an appeal to the public was made when a resolution was agreed to respectfully requesting the clergy of the city, as far as this measure may coincide with their sentiments, "to inculcate in their hearers, the propriety and public importance of desisting from and discountenancing the practise of purchasing and selling groceries or other articles on the first day of the Week called Sunday—And also to solicit parents and others to use their influence in suppressing and opposing the prevailing vices of the day." The report of the committee was also ordered printed in the newspapers employed by the corporation.—*Ibid.*, VII: 93. See Je 8. Mar. 18

Hon. Samuel L. Mitchill sends a communication to the recorder, which is read in the council meeting, urging that the city be placed "in a state of defence," by reason of "the present aspect of public affairs." It is ordered referred to the committee of defence.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 77. 23

It is agreed by the board that the "several Offices attached to the Corporation be removed to the New City Hall in the first Week of April next."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 80. "

The common council decides to sell in fee at auction at the old city hall on Wednesday, the 15th of April at 12 o'clock, the old city hall, the lots on which it stands, and the adjacent lots, upon condition that the building be delivered to the purchaser on the first day of May next, that he cause the same to be removed by the first day of July next, and that possession of the lots be delivered to the purchaser by the first day of July next. "

It is also directed that in the conditions of sale of the old city hall a reservation be made of such parts of the building as might be useful in other buildings now being erected by the corporation if such reservations would not injure the sale of the property.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 80–81. Advertisements of the intended sale appeared in *N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Mr 26; *Columbian*, Mr 27; *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Mr 31, 1812. Because of the proposed widening of Nassau St., the finance committee was authorised, on April 6 (*q. v.*) to postpone the sale of the ground where the old city hall stands.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 101. On April 20 (*q. v.*), the sale of the ground on which the old city hall stands was postponed for a fortnight from the 22nd on account of a bill pending in congress, authorising the purchase of the ground as a site for a custom-house.—*Ibid.*, VII: 117. A further postponement was made May 5, when the old city hall, the lots on which it stood, and those adjacent were ordered sold at auction on the 13th (*q. v.*), unless proposals for the purchase of the same were made to the finance committee previous to the next meeting of the board.—*Ibid.*, VII: 131–32; *Columbian*, My 6, 1812.

Gov. Tompkins resorts to the extraordinary expedient of using his constitutional authority to prorogue the legislature rather than allow it to pass, by corrupt means, the bill to charter the Bank of America. The bank was to be in New York City.—*N. Y. Spectator*, Ap 4, 1812; Hammond, *Hist. of Political Parties in the State of N. Y.*, I: 309; Wilson, *Mem. Hist. N. Y.*, III: 211–12. See Je 2. 27

In a letter (to some one not named in the letter itself) Robt. Fulton defines his right to be considered the real inventor of the steamboat. The principal part of the letter reads: 28

"New York, March 28, 1812.

"Dear Sir:

". . . I have always informed you that on the discovery of the power, proportions and velocities of the parts of the machinery depended the success of steamboats, and that I was the first who discovered, or what is commonly called, invented them, and proved their truth by practice.

"In developing the laws of nature as connected with steamboats lies the merit of my invention. There is perhaps some merit in making a good combination of machinery and the application of principles, but the man who thinks he has invented steamboats, useful steamboats such as I have built, merely because he has thought of boats, steam engines and wheels, or paddles, or chains, or oars combined, is totally mistaken. He might as well say he could have written a poem like the Columbiad because he knew all the letters and had some thoughts on versification.

"Without first discovering the principles, no man could have made a useful steamboat, one to run 4½ or 5 miles an hour, but by chance.

"No one has ever given any rule, no one ever attained 4½ or 5 miles an hour, and hence I say no one before me invented steamboats, but all failed.

"And now I have invented them, and driven them by steam six miles an hour.

"Not more than three persons, myself included, know the principles.

"The man who cannot now tell the power necessary to drive a

1812 Mar. 28 given boat 10 miles an hour in still water, could not have told the power necessary to drive her 5 miles an hour, until he had seen the powers in my boats, and now that he sees the powers and can copy them, he cannot divide them and tell where they are lost, or well applied, or why so much power is applied.

"Hence I can prove that before my success there was no experiment, no patent, nothing written or printed which gave any idea of a successful steamboat or hope of success, and for this reason considered impracticable. Any common mechanician, by almost any application of steam, can make a boat go 3 miles an hour; 4 require good works; 4½ or 5, a knowledge of principles. Your boat, you say, is 120 feet long, 15 beam to draw two feet of water, to which you are giving a 40 horse power to go 10 miles an hour, to win your bet of Mr. Gwin. You will, I know, be astonished when I tell you that 160 horse power is required to drive her 10 miles an hour. An engine of this power could not be put in the boat. It is therefore impracticable. I tell you this fact because I know the science. You will, of course, not request me to let you into my secret until all acknowledge that in this subject I am first, and my claims to priority be substantiated by law.

"Yours respectfully,

"R. Fulton."

—From printed copy of the letter in *The Collector* (pub. by Walter R. Benjamin), XXXII: No. 5 (March, 1919). The original is owned by Mr. Cortlandt Palmer. See also Cat. of Fulton MSS. and documents sold at Anderson's, April 26–27, 1921, by order of Mrs. A. T. Sutcliffe, items 143, 144, 159, and 165.

30 Because "odium" attaches to them as inhabitants of Bedlow Street, "owing to the disorderly Conduct of some of their neighbors," and this has caused a depreciation in the value of their property, these inhabitants petition the common council to change the name of the street.—From the original petition (MS.), in metal file No. 47, city clerk's record-room. The name is changed to Bancker St. accordingly, and the proper change made in the "Direction boards."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 91. Later, it became Madison St.—L. M. R. K., III: 993, 1005.

Apr. 1 "A writer under the signature of 'A Citizen,' in the Mercantile Advertiser, calls the attention of the public to the Old City Hall, which is advertised to be sold at Auction on the 15th inst. He recommends that it be purchased for the purpose of Converting [it] into an Exchange, for the accommodation of the Merchants, and others. Now we would suggest to this writer the impropriety of the measure.—The Hall is considered in its present situation as a very great nuisance, as it projects about thirty feet into Wall-street, and almost stops up the entrance into Nassau-street. The Corporation has done well in ordering its removal, as it will tend to beautify the handsomest street in the City. If a company could be formed to purchase the Lots which are to be sold at the same time, for the purpose of building an Exchange, we shall heartily approve of it."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Ap 1, 1812. The old city hall was sold on May 13 (*q.v.*).

" "The Proprietors of the Flag Staff respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of this city who may visit this delightful and healthy retreat, which for prospect and salubrious air has not its equal in any city of the union, that every exertion has been made by them to provide a choice assortment of fruit and refreshments in order to render the walk a still greater source of comfort and accommodation to the citizens."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 1, 1812. On April 2, they announced that "the subscription Book for the Spy Glass" was ready for signatures.—*N. Y. Morn. Post*, Ap 2, 1812. See also Janvier, *In Old N. Y.*, 239.

" The Tammany Soc. is issuing shares, of $10 each, in a subscription loan, bearing 7 per cent interest from May 1. For facsimile of one of the certificates, see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1858), opp. p. 373.

2 The "afflictive intelligence" that congress intends to pass another embargo act reaches New York.—*N. Y. Spectator*, Ap 4, 1812. The act was passed on April 4 (*q.v.*). On April 7 it was stated: "Since the News of the projected Embargo reached this city . . . Seventy Vessels have cleared from our Custom House for foreign ports . . . all of them are beyond the Hook. . . .

"These vessels probably contain more than twenty thousand tons of surplus American produce."—*Ibid.*, Ap 8, 1812. Another New York paper said that, "had the city been enveloped in flames. property could not have been moved off with greater expedition, From the morning of the 2d of April until the evening of the 4th forty-eight vessels cleared from the port of New York."—Guernsey, *N. Y. City & Vicinity during the War of* 1812–15, I: 16.

Apr. 2

4 An embargo for 90 days is laid on all ships and vessels in American ports.—*Laws of U. S.*, 12th cong., chap. 49. See Ap 2.

" Gov. Tompkins writes to William Irving: "There are two things which weigh upon my mind in relation to the Southern District. The one is the dread which I entertain of having Federal Senators returned at the next election in consequence of the schisms which appear to prevail about the right of nominations; and the other is my anxiety to have the City of New York regain its Republican character & send a Republican representation to the Assembly. The eyes of our friends in every part of the State are directed to New York, and their universal wish and prayer is that the spirit of discord may be charmed down or be merged in the importance of the present crisis."—*Pub. Papers of Daniel D. Tompkins*, II: 523–24.

6 An ordinance presented to the common council for building a bulkhead across and filling in Cortlandt St. slip is passed and assessors are appointed.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 99.

" Arrangements are made by the common council for widening Nassau St. 22 ft. on the east side between Wall and Cedar Sts. The committee recommending this action reports: "The Application for widening Nassau Street presents in the opinion of your Committee a case of as much importance as can perhaps arise in relation to improving Streets. The present arrangement of that part of the Town is confined, inconvenient and dangerous, and as the Corporation when making a disposition of the ground on which the old City Hall stands can comparatively with little expense remove these difficulties and render this street both elegant and commodious. . . . This Street when properly arranged will open from the Exchange Slip through the center of the Town and parallel with Broad Way a spacious and elegant communication to the New City Hall. It is the only street which presents similar advantages, and if improved from time to time as circumstances warrant will for convenience be estimated among our principal streets."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 100–1. See also *ibid.*, VII: 351.

" It is resolved by the common council "That the street commissioner cause the ditch from Lispenard's Meadows to Hudson river to be cleared out, and that the superintendant of Repairs be directed to have the Drain across Greenwich enlarged to a capacity sufficient to carry off the waters that run into said meadows."—From original MS. of the resolution, in metal file No. 39, city clerk's record-room; *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 102. See Je 19.

9 A Washington editorial says: "That an important crisis has arrived in the U. States is seen by every one: that it has been unavoidable is equally certain: and that it may be made to terminate with honor and advantage to Republican government, cannot admit of doubt. . . .

"G. Britain took the lead in the career of violence and injustice. Every stage of the present war has been marked by some act which evinced the distinguished hostility of her government to this country. She has impressed our seamen from on board our own vessels, and held them in long and oppressive bondage. She has intercepted our lawful trade with nations with whom we were at peace. She has violated our jurisdiction; insulted us on our coast and in our harbors, and finally usurped the absolute dominion of the sea, forbidding our commerce with all nations with whom it does not suit her to allow it, and allowing it to none with whom she is not herself permitted to trade. . . .

"France has exhibited, in her conduct towards neutral powers, the counterpart to this disgusting picture; . . . If she has done less harm at sea, it was because her means were inferior to those of her rival. She declared the British Islands and all the British dominions in a state of blockade, when she had not a single ship on the ocean: . . . By her Rambouillet, her Bayonne and other decrees, she has seized and confiscated all the vessels of the U. States and their cargoes that were in port. . . .

". . . this crisis . . . has been forced on us by the voice of the whole American people, who, deeply incensed at these wrongs, have called on their government for redress."—*National Intelligencer* (Wash.), Ap 9, 1812. In the next issue, the editor reviews incidents since 1806 leading up to the present crisis.—*Ibid.*, Ap 11, 1812. The *Intelligencer* also contains current reports

1812 of the transactions of congress and other national affairs in Washington. For the declaration of war, see June 18.

Ap 9

11 Announcement is made from the Manhattan Water Works that "The supply of Water will be discontinued for fifteen days, on account of fixing a new Engine which will insure a constant supply in future—a proper deduction will be made on the next payment."—*Com. Adv.*, Ap 11, 1812. See Ap 25.

12 James Bryden advertises that he has leased "that large and elegant Mansion House at Greenwich, about two miles from the city on the North River, belonging to William Bayard, esq. . . . The House will be opened about the middle of May."—*Columbian*, Ap 12, 1812.

14 "More like war.—The Governor of New York (says the Albany Gazette), by an instruction from the President of the United States, has ordered out 1600 of the militia of this state, to garrison our northern and western frontiers. . . ."—*National Intelligencer*, Ap 14, 1812. For current comments on the war, drawn from editorials and the local news reports appearing in newspapers of other cities throughout the country, see the columns of the *Intelligencer* from day to day.

" The frigates "President" and "Essex" leave their anchorage in the North River and proceed to the Watering Place. As they pass, they fire seven shot at Castle Williams "for the purpose of trying her strength," and five balls hit the castle and the other two strike the foundation. The balls do much less injury than was anticipated. "The walls of Castle Williams are nine feet thick, and we may conclude from this experiment upon them while yet in a green state, that no apprehension need be entertained of their being battered down."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 15, 1812.

17 A meeting is called for April 20, at the Tontine Coffee House, of persons "who have goods or other property in England or her Colonies, and are desirous to import the same," the object being to draw up and present a memorial to congress in relation to the embargo.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Ap 17, 1812.

18 Announcement is made that the "Mayor's Office Is removed to the South-West Corner Room, on the first floor in the New City-Hall."—*Columbian*, Ap 18, 1812.

20 George Clinton, vice-president of the U. S. and first governor of New York State after the Revolution, dies at Washington.—*N. Y. Spectator*, Ap 25, 1812. See Ap 24 and 25.

" The "Theatre Pittoresque et Mechanique," nearly opposite the hospital, burns down.—Columbian, My 1, 1812.

" The title of the *American Patriot, and Public Advertiser* is changed back to *Public Advertiser* (see Ag 15, 1811). The paper was discontinued with the issue of Feb. 24, 1813.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 483.

" "It appearing desirable for the Mercantile Interest of this City to have a Custom-House in a part more convenient for Business than the present, and it being probable that the corporation will be willing to dispose of the Scite of the Old City Hall for that object, a meeting of the Merchants is invited at the Tontine Coffee House, this day at 12 o'clock, to consider on the most fair mode of carrying such a measure into operation. . . ."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Ap 20, 1812.

A petition to the common council, with the name of John Jacob Astor heading the subscribers, is prepared, requesting that body to postpone "for a fortnight" the sale of the old city hall property. The reason offered is that "a bill is now before Congress authorising the purchase of the ground on which the Old City Hall now stands for the purpose of erecting thereon a Custom House."—Original petition in city clerk's record-room; *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 117. For the sale of the property at auction, see My 13. Its purchase from private parties after a new building had displaced old "Federal Hall" was finally consummated on D 2, 1816 (*q.v.*).

" The common council agrees to a recommendation that $225 be granted the "French Committee of Charity" for aid in administering their work. They relieve about ninety paupers annually.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 113–14.

" Anthony L. Bleecker's offer to cede Bleecker St. extending from Broadway to Bowery Lane, on condition that it be left as a public street, is accepted.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 108, 117.

24 Upon learning of the death of Vice-Pres. George Clinton, the common council immediately adopts resolutions of sorrow and appoints a committee "to devise and report a Plan for such public demonstration of regret and sorrow as in their opinion this late national bereeavement requires."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 121. The arrangements were agreed to on May 11.—*Ibid.*, VII: 138–39. The ceremonies took place on May 19 (*q.v.*).

Apr. 24

General orders issued from headquarters in New York City direct the officers of the militia to "wear crape on the left arm for the term of thirty days" as a testimony of respect to the late George Clinton.—*Pub. Papers of Daniel D. Tompkins*, I: 321–22.

25

" A newspaper editorial reads: "We have received several communications, complaining bitterly of the want of water; stating that the Charter of the Manhattan Company ought to be dissolved, in consequence of the continued violation of the contract for several years past; and inviting all aggrieved citizens to meet on Monday Evening next at 8 o'clock at Kent's Hotel in Broad-street. The object of the Meeting is to prepare a statement of facts, in the form of a Petition, to be laid before the Legislature at the session in May."—*Com. Adv.*, Ap 14 and 25, 1812. See also Jl 6, 1811, and My 5, 1812.

27 The common council permits the managers of the "State Lottery" to use a room in the old city hall on Wall St. until the building is sold.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 122. This was the last recorded use to which the building was put; as the city offices had already been removed to the new city hall.—See Ag 12, S 2, *et seq.* 1811, and summary under My 26, 1803. It was sold on May 13 (*q.v.*).

May 1 The office of "Register of Deeds" (see Mr 13) opens in the city hall.—Donegan, *Office of the Register. Three Years' Report*, 1918–20, 46. The fact that the office is shown on Pl. 75, Vol. I, indicates that the designations were added to the plan at a considerably later period than its drawing in 1803.

5 "A Stockholder" writes to one of the papers: "It is high time that there was some steps taken to compel the Manhattan Company to supply this city with good and wholesome water. Agreeably to their charter the Recorder is duly to see that the company does supply the inhabitants with water.—The water works are farmed out to a contractor. For five weeks we have received no water, and the collectors call and insult the inhabitants for not giving them the money for water which they do not receive. It is abominable indeed for the city to be thus trifled with and abused by the company."—*Com. Adv.*, My 5, 1812. See Ap 25 and O 28.

" The new city hall is dedicated, and the common council passes the following resolution: "Resolved and it is hereby declared that the Building fronting the Park lately erected for that purpose by the Corporation shall be the City Hall of the City of New York and that this Resolution shall be deemed to take effect from the 4th Inst."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 131. The original draft of the resolution is in metal file No. 39, city clerk's record-room. For items regarding the building of the new city hall, see Mr 24, 1800, and My 26, 1803 with cross-references there given.

" The common council orders that the superfluous furniture of the old city hall be sold at auction, under the direction of the finance committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 132.

11 The common council, in response to a petition of April 27, appropriates $200 to Charles Gobert to enable him to complete models of machines which he conceives will be useful for blowing up ships in the harbour.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 140.

12 "Instead of that alacrity with which every man in the United States was to turn out, as a volunteer, to fight Great Britain, as triumphantly foretold by the administration prints, we hear of nothing but lamentations and dissatisfaction from every militia man who has been so fortunate as to draw a prize, as it is called, by which he becomes liable to be called on any moment to join the detachment of thirteen thousand men that make up the quota of this State."—*Hist. Mag.* (1864), 147, citing *N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 12, 1812.

" The "new and commodious building erected by the Society of Tammany, at the corner of Nassau and Frankfort-streets, opposite the Park" (see My 13, 1811, and Ja 6, 1812), is taken possession of "in a formal and appropriate manner, by the Society, which celebrated their 23d annual festival in the spacious hall provided for that purpose in the building. The building committee . . . delivered the keys to the grand sachem, and the insignia and banners of the order were deposited in their new premises, denominated the Great Wigwam No. 1. The society formed at the old wigwam and marched in grand parade round and through the park to their new quarters. . . ."—*Columbian*, My 15, 1812. See Jl 14.

13 The old city hall building is sold (see Ap 1 and 20) at auction

1812 May 13 for $425, and one of the lots on which it stands for $9,500. The sale of the remaining lots is postponed (see Ja 18, 1813). The building is in a dilapidated condition.—*Com. Adv.*, My 14; *N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, My 14; *Merc. Adv.*, My 15, 1812. The hall was removed by Aug. 10, 1812 (*q.v.*). The one lot sold was purchased by Joel Post and John B. Lawrence.—*Liber Deeds*, CI: 410. See also descrip. of Frontispiece I, III: 539, in which, however, the statement that the lots were sold "on April 15th" is without foundation, and a wrong date of issue of the *Gazette and General Advertiser* is cited—it should be May 14 (as above), not March 26.

16 G. Douglas begins to publish a weekly of octavo size called *The Western Star, and Harp of Erin*. Although devoted chiefly to Irish interests, it contained a considerable amount of current news. It was discontinued with the issue of May 1, 1813.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 513.

18 A "Roman Museum" is advertised at the "Commercial Building, No. 28 Park, next door to the Theatre." It is under the direction of Louis Chiappi, a native of Rome.—*N. Y. Morn. Post*, My 18, 1812. See also *Columbian*, Jl 9 and S 10, 1812.

" The council orders that a footwalk on the south side of Marketfield St. along the Battery be paved with stone lately taken from the old city hall.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 146–47.

" The use of convict labour at this time is illustrated by the following resolution of the board: "Resolved that Mr Hazard be instructed to employ the Convicts in Bridewell in constructing matting to cover that part of the floor of the Court of Sessions occupied by the Audience & that a Committee be appointed to superintend the making of the same, and that some cheap material be provided as carpeting for that part of the said room which is occupied by the Court & the Gentlemen of the Bar."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 147. For earlier employment of the bridewell inmates, see *ibid.*, O 5, 1785; D 3, 1788.

" The common council resolves that the board appoint a street inspector, whose duty it shall be, together with the deputy street commissioners, to see that the ordinance regarding the removal of filth and dirt from the streets be observed as well by the contractors as by the citizens at large. Samuel Green was appointed inspector.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 149.

19 In accordance with the plans of the common council (see Ap 24), a public demonstration of respect to the memory of the late George Clinton is held in New York. A procession composed of city, state, and national officials, clergy of all denominations, various societies, foreign consuls, military and naval officers, private citizens, etc. assembles in the Park and marches to the Presbyterian church in Wall St., where Gouverneur Morris delivers a funeral discourse. "The bells of the different churches were tolled, and minute-guns fired at Fort Columbus and the battery, while the procession moved 'its slow length along:' the colors of the different public buildings, the vessels in the harbor, and forts in the vicinity, were hoisted half-mast: the citizens and military bore the usual testimonials of grief, the standards shrouded in crape, and the musical instruments and arms in mourning: the stores and shops were closed, and business suspended: and an immense concourse of citizens witnessed the sensibility felt by a bereaved community on the loss of one of its brightest and worthiest pillars and ornaments. An address adapted to the occasion was also delivered at Tammany-Hall, by Mr. Jonas Humbert."—*Columbian*, My 16 and 20, 1812. On June 1, Morris presented to the common council a copy of his oration, and it was accepted with thanks and ordered to be printed. The thanks of the board were also conveyed to Rev. Doctor Romeyn "for his pious & eloquent discharge of the religious services."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 158–59.

21 The legislature, in the interest of the state's prison, authorises the appointment of a chaplain who may be allowed annually not exceeding $250 for performing divine service for the benefit and reformation of the "convicts."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1812), 376. Rev. John Stanford (see Ap 18, 1808) was appointed to this office by the board of inspectors and "continued as the able and indefatigable minister of Christ in that institution until its removal from this city to Sing-Sing in 1828."—Sommers, *Memoir of John Stanford*, 163. Mr. Stanford was wont to speak of the prisoners as "his Greenwich Congregation."—Stanford, *Aged Christian's Companion*, introd., xv. For his connection with the city institutions, see Je, 1813.

" "We are happy to learn that a society has been established in this city, having for its tutelary patron the immortal George Clinton. . . . We hope this infant institution will prove a germ, which, by its expansion and growth, will assist to counteract, and, in some measure, extinguish the baneful effects of the Washington and Hamilton societies. . . ."—*Columbian*, My 21, 1812. See also *ibid.*, My 27 and Jl 9, 1812.

May 21

22 The "Olympic Theatre," formerly the "Circus" (corner Broadway and Anthony St.), is opened to the public, by Dwyer and McKenzie, with Sheridan's "Rivals."—*Columbian*, My 13 and 22, 1812. On Nov. 3, 1813, it reopened as the Commonwealth Theatre.—*Ibid.*, N 2 and 4, 1813. For further history of this theatre or circus, see Greenwood, *The Circus* (1909), 108, and Wilson, *Mem. Hist. of N. Y.*, IV: 477. See also Je 5, 1812.

23 Gov. Tompkins sends a special message to the legislature, saying in part: "The colonel of engineers is authorized to erect an additional battery on the North river, in New-York, to prevent an enemy from anchoring above and under cover of the state-prison, and annoying the north part of the city with shells; and on account of the prominent position of the public wharf at the prison, and the turn in the shore of the river a small distance above, that wharf has been selected as the most eligible site for the proposed battery. Legislative provision will however be requisite to authorise the occupation by the United States of a part of the state-prison wharf for the above purpose. . . ."—*Assemb. Jour.* 35th sess., 341–42. The agent and inspectors of the state prison remonstrated against the building of a battery on the prison wharf, and permission for the U. S. to do so was refused in the assembly on June 2, "by a strong vote." Gov. Tompkins informed Col. Williams, on June 3, that he would therefore have to choose "some other site for the proposed fortification."—*Pub. Papers of Daniel D. Tompkins*, II: 616–17.

25 The common council agrees that whenever the United States shall erect a battery or fortification on Corlaers hook for the defense of the harbour it will grant "so much of the water right in front thereof" as the engineer shall deem requisite and "so much of the Streets terminating on said grounds as shall be necessary for the Continuity of said works."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 153.

" The common council orders "that Mr Skaats, the Keeper of the City Hall, be directed to provide Fuel and when necessary to have Fires made in the Common Council Chamber and in the following Courts and Offices only

In The Court of Chancery
The Supreme Court
The Sittings
The Oyer & Terminer & Sessions
The Mayors Court
The Mayors Office
The Street Commissioners Office
The City Inspectors Office
The Jury Rooms for the above Courts
Fuel for Watch
The Comptrollers Office

"And that all persons occupying Offices in the City Hall be requested to see the Fires carefully extinguished before they quit their offices for the day."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 155. The numbers of the rooms occupied by the various public offices are given in Longworth's *N. Y. City Directory* (1812–13), 38–39, and some of those here mentioned are shown on Pl. 75, Vol. I.

" The common council resolves that hand bells shall be provided for the deputy clerks of the several markets, who shall "ring the same in the said markets, one quarter of an hour previous to the time directed by the ordinance for the Butchers to leave the Market." The time for leaving their stalls is fixed "at 2 O'Clock P. M. each day throughout the years."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 155.

" Between this date and Oct. 26, the common council paid $599.51 for draining the Collect and filling in the ground in that vicinity.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 157, 199, 217, 238, 265, 287. Further payments were made in 1813 (*q.v.*, Je 7).

26 The legislature authorises the state comptroller to sell (and convey in fee simple) the government house and adjoining grounds to the city, for a sum not less than $50,000, and to receive a 10-years' bond of the city in payment, with interest at six per cent.; provided the city shall not sell the grounds "for the erection of private buildings or other individual purposes."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 230; Trask, *Bowling Green* (1898), 58 *et seq.* See Mr 8, 1813; and L. M. R. K. III: 974.

1812 May 29 Mrs. Fulton gives a "splendid entertainment" on board the steamboat "Paragon," at which Col. Barclay and the commander of H. M. S. "Bramble" are guests. "The fineness of the day induced them to take an excursion up the East River as far as the city extends, back through Butter Milk Channel, down to Staten Island and back to the city. . . . When the Paragon was passing the Bramble a salute of 18 guns was fired from the latter. During the excursion, the company was entertained by a band of music, which, with a profusion of good things, rendered the whole truly convivial."—*Com. Adv.*, My 30, 1812. The "Paragon" is shown in *Man. Com. Coun.* (1852), 438; it is described by Lieut. Hall in his *Travels in Canada and the U. S. in* 1816 *and* 1817 (London, 1818), 20–21.

Summer Charles Redheffer causes much excitement in Philadelphia by announcing that he has invented a machine for perpetual motion. The city council and the state legislature became much interested in the reputed discovery, but the machine was finally proved to be a fraud.—Scharf & Westcott, *Hist. of Phila.*, I: 561–62.

June — Thomas M'Kean writes to John Adams from Philadelphia: "Our venerable friend Clinton has gone before us [see Ap 20]. So has the illustrious Washington, eleven years ago. I remain the only surviving member of the first American [Stamp Act] Congress, held in the City of New York in October 1765; and but three more, of whom you are one, remain alive of the second, held in this city in September, 1774." The two others were Jefferson, and Charles Carroll of Annapolis.—Trevelyan, *The Am. Revolution*, Part III, 15 (footnote).

— There were four arsenals in the city at this time: (1) the state arsenal, a three-storey brick building, erected in 1808, at the corner of Elm and Franklin Sts.; (2) the U. S. arsenal on Bridge St. back of the government house near South Battery, authorised to be built by the laws of 1808 (chap. 9); (3) the U. S. magazine and arsenal at the foot of West Twelfth St.; and (4) the U. S. arsenal on the Parade (now Madison Sq.), at the junction of the Old Boston Road and the Middle Road.—Guernsey, *N. Y. City & its Vicinity during the War of* 1812–15, 66–67; Wilson, *Mem. Hist. of N. Y.*, III: 254.

1 Pres. Madison sends a confidential war message to congress, in which he says in part: "British cruisers have been in the continued practice of violating the American flag on the great highway of nations, and of seizing . . . persons sailing under it. . . .

"Against this crying enormity, which Great Britain would be so prompt to avenge if committed against herself, the United States have in vain exhausted remonstrances and expostulations. . . .

"British cruisers have been in the practice also of violating the rights and the peace of our coasts. They hover over and harass our entering and departing commerce. To the most insulting pretentions they have added the most lawless proceedings in our very harbors; and have wantonly spilt American blood within the sanctuary of our territorial jurisdiction. . . .

"Under pretended blockades, without the presence of an adequate force, and sometimes without the practicability of applying one, our commerce has been plundered in every sea; the great staples of our country have been cut off from their legitimate markets; and a destructive blow aimed at our agricultural and maritime interests. . . .

"Not content with these occasional expedients for laying waste our neutral trade, the Cabinet of Britain resorted, at length, to the sweeping system of blockades, under the name of Orders in Council; which has been moulded and managed, as might best suit its political views, its commercial jealousies, or the avidity of British cruizers. . . .

"Anxious to make every experiment short of the last resort of injured nations, the United States have withheld from Great Britain, under successive modifications, the benefits of a free intercourse with her market, the loss of which could not but outweigh the profits accruing from her restrictions of our commerce with other nations. And to entitle these experiments to the more favorable consideration, they were so framed as to enable her to place her adversary under the exclusive operation of them. To these appeals her Government has been equally inflexible, as if willing to make sacrifices of every sort, rather than yield to the claims of justice, or renounce the errors of a false pride. . . .

" "In reviewing the conduct of Great Britain toward the United States our attention is necessarily drawn to the warfare, just renewed by the savages, on one of our extensive frontiers; a warfare which is known to spare neither age nor sex, and to be distinguished by features peculiarly shocking to humanity. It is difficult to account for the activity and combinations which have been for some time developing themselves among tribes in constant intercourse with British traders and garrisons, without connecting their hostility with that influence. . . .

"Such is the spectacle of injuries and indignities which have been heaped on our country; and such the crisis which its unexampled forbearance and conciliatory efforts have not been able to avert. . . .

"We behold, in fine, on the side of Great Britain, a state of war against the United States; and on the side of the United States, a state of peace towards Great Britain.

"Whether the United States shall continue passive under these progressive usurpations, and these accumulating wrongs, or, opposing force to force in defence of their national rights, shall commit a just cause into the hands of the Almighty Disposer of events, avoiding all connexions which might entangle it in the contests or views of other Powers, and preserving a constant readiness to concur in an honorable re-establishment of peace and friendship, is a solemn question, which the Constitution wisely confides to the Legislative Department of the Government. . . ." —Macdonald, *Select Docs. illustrative of the Hist. of the U. S.*, 1776–1861, 183–91. The U. S. declared war on Great Britain on June 18 (*q. v.*).

" The common council agrees that the new market which is to take the place of the Hudson Market (see F 10) be erected on the square bounded by Washington, West, Partition, and Vesey Sts. —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 163–64. The new market became Washington Market.—De Voe, *Market Book*, 327, 407. See also *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 358, 366–67.

2 The Bank of America is incorporated by act of the legislature. —*Laws of N. Y.* (1812), chap. 78. "The charter of the Bank of America, in 1812, was an occasion of bribery and corruption. John Martin, a preacher and sub-agent of the bank, was convicted of attempting to bribe members of the Legislature, and was sentenced to confinement in the State prison. There was a Legislative investigation and a great political scandal."—Sumner, *Hist. of Banking in U. S.*, 43. The bank began business in this year at the n. w. corner of Wall and William Sts.—L. M. R. K., III: 924. See also Mr 27 and Je 29.

" The "New York Circus," just completed, "on the lot where the Boston Panerama was lately exhibited" (*Merc. Adv.*, My 28, 1812), at the corner of Broadway and White St., nearly opposite 405 Broadway, gives its opening performance.—*Columbian*, Je 2 and 3, 1812. The proprietors are Cayetano, Codet, Menial & Redon.—*Merc. Adv.*, *op. cit.* See also Greenwood, *The Circus* (1909), 106.

5 "The town is likely to be the spectator of ingenious rivalships between the managers of the Old Park Theatre and of the New Olympic Theatre [see My 22] . . . One carries on the war with an 'Elephant at great expense;' the other, in addition to its 'real horses,' with a 'whale' that dances a hornpipe. . . ."—*Columbian*, Je 5, 1812.

8 The legislature passes an act prohibiting on Sunday all wilful disturbance, plays, shows, horse-racing, gambling, and the sale of liquor within one mile of any place of public worship.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1812), chap. 84. See Mr 18.

" Brig.-Gen. Bloomfield is placed in command of all the troops in the city and harbour of New York.—*Com. Adv.*, Je 24, 1812. This was Brig-Gen. Joseph Bloomfield, of New Jersey.

12 The legislature authorises the governor to employ a guard of artillery "to guard the fortifications and other public works at the Narrows, near the city of New-York," to establish "a telegraph, observatory and signal poles on the said public ground, as he may deem most conducive to the interests of this state, and to the safety of the city and harbor of New-York," and to equip at state expense "a boat or barge, in the harbor of New-York, for the use of the state." It also approriates $25,000 for completing the fortifications on Staten Island.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1812), chap. 139.

15 While the bill for the declaration of war against Great Britain is being considered by the senate, a petition is presented to that body, signed by most of the large mercantile houses of New York

1812 June 15 City and by many of its wealthy and influential citizens, praying that the embargo, which, on April 4 (*q.v.*), had been laid for 90 days on American shipping, be continued, and urging that non-importation laws would produce all the benefits of war, while preventing its calamities.—Guernsey, *N. Y. City & Vicinity during the War of* 1812–15, I: 17; Wilson, *Mem. Hist. of N. Y.*, III: 234–35. See Je 18.

" After visiting the bridewell, the jail, and the Collect, the grand jury makes certain suggestions to the common council regarding improvements in sanitation. Two rooms in the bridewell, one containing 61 white females; and one, 36 black females, are too crowded, and more room is recommended.

With regard to the Collect, they "find much to complain of; besides great quantities of stagnant water it seems to be made the common place of deposit for dead animals & filth of all kinds, where they are left to corrupt the air and endanger the health of the City; besides all this, the Cellars in the neighborhood & particularly in the lower end of Orange Street are filled with water, w^ch^ from its appearance has been in them some time, for all which reasons they present the said Collect as a public nuisance to the city."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 168–69. June 15

On June 22, the common council agreed upon recommendations for remedying the evils at the Collect, both in the public and private lots. It was decided that the cellars in Little Water St. and Orange St. should be filled.—*Ibid.*, VII: 178.

" The common council requests that a warrant be issued to John Youle for four box stoves for the city hall.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 175.

16 The City Bank of New York is incorporated.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1812), chap. 175. This bank was organized to replace the First Bank of the U. S., whose charter expired in 1811 (*q.v.*, Mr 4).—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 18, 1921. See Je 23.

CHAPTER V

A.—THE WAR OF 1812

1812–1815

B.—PERIOD OF INVENTION, PROSPERITY, AND PROGRESS

1815–1841

CHAPTER V

A.—THE WAR OF 1812

1812–1815

1812 June 18 FOLLOWING his war message of June 1 (*q.v.*) and subsequent discussion in congress (see Je 15), President Madison signs an act "declaring War between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof and the United States of America and their territories"—*Laws of U. S.*, 12th. cong., chap. 102. The war was caused chiefly by Great Britain's impressment of American seamen, her orders in council, and her paper blockades. On June 19, Madison issued a proclamation announcing the declaration of war.—Winsor, VII: 276, 342, 370, 420, 482; VIII: 143, 179, 414. News of the proclamation reached New York on June 20 (*q. v.*).

" The literature on the War of 1812 is very considerable. A descriptive bibliography of a large part of this material, published prior to 1889, is found in Winsor's *Narrative and Critical History of America*, VII: 420–37, and (works by Canadian writers), VIII: 179. The subject is treated topographically by Lossing in his *Field Book of the War of* 1812.

A brief summary of the principal events of the War of 1812, and important local history connected with the completion of the Commissioners' Map of the city on March 22, 1811 (*q.v.*), as well as the expansion of the city and general progress which followed these events, is contained in Chapter V, Vol. III, of the ICONOGRAPHY.

19 The legislature appoints Cornelius Howard, of Baltimore, Eli Whitney, of New Haven, and Robert Fulton, of New York City to be commissioners "to ascertain the best Method of conveying off the Waters from the Collect and Lispenard's Meadow, in the City of New-York."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1812), chap. 212; descrip. of Pl. 83-b, III: 562. Cornelius Howard resigned as commissioner on Sept. 12, and Thomas Poppleton, of Baltimore, was appointed in his place.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 258. Poppleton's journal and other manuscripts relating to the work of the commissioners are in N. Y. P. L. (N. Y. City MSS., box K-L). For extracts in the Chronology, see O 7, 15, N 25, and D 3. The report of their work was drawn up on Feb. 15, 1813 (*q.v.*).

" Gouverneur Morris makes a trip from New York to Albany in one of the new steamboats of Robert Fulton, and describes his experiences. He says that, embarking in the steamboat on June 19 a few minutes before five in the afternoon, he reached Albany at midnight on the following day. The return trip was made on June 22 and 23, with some delay from engine trouble. He was pleased with the journey, writing: "Thus in five days and an hour I have dined in New York, gone to Albany, spent two complete days there, and returned. . . . The price of a passenger is $7—a servant half as much."—*Diary and Letters of Gouverneur Morris* (N. Y., 1888), II: 533–34.

20 News of the declaration of war against Great Britain (see Je 18) arrives in New York, and Gen. Bloomfield announces it to the troops.—*Com. Adv.*, Je 20; *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 20, 1812; Wilson, *Mem. Hist. of N. Y.*, III: 237–38. See Je 22 and 24.

21 A midshipman on board the U. S. sloop-of-war "Hornet," in the port of New York, writes in his diary: "This morning the declaration of war by the United States against Great Britain was read. . . . At ten o'clock A. M. Commodore Rodgers hove out the signal to weigh; never was anchor to the cathead sooner, nor topsail sheeted to the masthead with more dispatch, than upon the present occasion. The smallest boy on board seemed anxious to meet what is now looked upon as the common tyrant of the ocean, for they had heard the woful tales of the older tars. . . . When the ship was under way, Capt. Lawrence had the crew called to their quarters, and told them if there were any amongst them who were disaffected, or one that had not rather sink than surrender to the enemy, with gun for gun, that he should be, immediately and uninjured, landed and sent back in the pilot boat. The reply was, fore and aft, 'Not one.' "—Guernsey, *N. Y. City & Vicinity during the War of* 1812–15. I: 3–4. The fleet which sailed from New York on this day under the command of Commodore Rodgers consisted of the "President," the "United States," the "Congress," the "Argus," and the "Hornet."—McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, IV: 70; Chauncey, *Letter-Book* (1809–1812), 200, in N. Y. H. S. Guernsey, *op. cit.*, I: 4, says the departure of these ships "was the first 'letting slip the dogs of war' against Gt. Britain in the war of 1812." June 21

About 80 of the "finest recruits yet received at this rendezvous," enlisted at Hudson, arrive at Governor's Island.—*Com. Adv.*, Je 24, 1812. "

The common council refers to the committee of defence the "General Orders" of Gen. Bloomfield, dated June 20 (*q.v.*), announcing that war is declared by the United States against Great Britain. The orders were forwarded to the council by Maj. Gen. Ebenezer Stevens.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 179–80. 22

One hundred men from the detached artillery of the city take charge of the "north fort (near Duane street) with orders to exercise the cannon &c. for one month."—*N. Y. Spectator*, Je 24, 1812. "

Capt. John M'Lean issues the following notice: "The Veteran Corps of Artillery is requested to assemble at the new Arsenal, the 25th inst. precisely at 9 o'clock in the morning, to take their station on the North Battery, where the first shot was received from the Asia at the commencement of our bloody, yet glorious contest, with their trans-atlantic oppressors the British; and I trust you will show by your punctuality and prompt attendance, that the flame of seventy six is not entirely extinguished by the frost of time. You will appear with military hat and side-arms. The above request only extends to New-York, Westchester, Kings, and Richmond." —*Columbian*, Je 22, 1812. The Veteran Corps was the first organization to volunteer in New York during the War of 1812.—Wilson, *Mem. Hist. City of N. Y.*, III: 254. "

Great Britain revokes her orders in council.—Winsor, VII: 276. 23

The directors of the City Bank (see Je 16) purchase the "United States Branch Banking House, with its appendages, in this city." The sale price is said to be $100,000.—*Com. Adv.*, Je 24, 1812. The bank was at 52 Wall St.—L. M. R. K., III: 924. "

A general meeting called by the Republican (or Democratic) party is held in the Park. Col. Henry Rutgers and Marinus Willett having been chosen chairman and secretary respectively, the declaration of war and the president's proclamation are read, and resolutions are adopted reviewing Great Britain's repeated violations of our national rights, declaring the federal government justified "in its appeal to arms," and pledging in support of the United States "our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."—*N. Y. Spectator*, Je 27, 1812. See also *Man. Com. Coun.* (1855), 475. 24

The committee of defence, in accordance with directions from the common council, reports the following suggestions for improving the defences of the city: that a representation be made to the general government suggesting "the propriety of erecting a Castle or other strong Fortification on Hendrick's Reef and a line of old vessels or Hulks to be anchored at convenient distances from each other across the channel at the Narrows from Hendricks Reef to Fort Richmond on the Staten Island shore to be united by a chain which is already prepared. . . . also a Line of Block Ships in the rear of the chain in the nature of strong floating Batteries. 25

"As the Castle cannot be erected for a considerable time the Committee are of opinion that a representation be in like manner

1812 June 25 made to our State Government urging the erection at the Expense of the State of a Battery near Denyses on the Long Island Shore."

It is also recommended that the common council take immediate measures to make two floating batteries to be manned by volunteers.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 182–83.

" The common council grants the request of Col. Fleet for the loan of three watch-boxes for the use of the detachment of the "N Y S Artillery," now stationed in the north battery.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 182.

" The following resolution is agreed to by the common council: "Resolved that the committee of defence be directed to take measures for procuring a Copy of the Signals to be used at the Telegraph at the Narrows also a good Glass and the necessary Utensils and fixtures to give the same Signals from the Cupola of the City Hall." —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 183.

" The common council agrees that the following "Badge of Office" shall be immediately adopted and worn by marshals and constables: "a white Wand one foot long and one Inch in Diameter with the Arms of the City painted thereon and the word Marshal, Constable, High Constable or First Marshal as the case may be written thereon in large letters underneath the Arms, said Wand to be made of some hard and strong Wood such as lignum vita and to be worn in a side Pocket, in the coat."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 183. This, apparently, is the origin of the policeman's "billy" survival of the old English "staves of office."

27 Samuel Woodworth & Co. begin the publication of a weekly paper of quarto size called *The War*. The paper was suspended with the issue of Sept. 6, 1814, but in order to complete the record of the war, it was revived in Feb. 1817, and three additional issues were printed.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 502.

29 A "riotous collection of people" assembles in James St. and tries to pull down one of the houses there. The disorder is quelled by the police.—*N. Y. Morn. Post*, Jl 1, 1812. The common council, meeting on this day, agrees to several regulations for preventing and suppressing riots.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 188–89. On July 6, it thanked the several persons who helped to preserve "the peace of the city" on this occasion.—*Ibid.*, VII: 192. Five of the rioters were convicted and sentenced to a year's imprisonment.—*Columbian*, Ag 1, 1812.

" John M'Lean addresses the following communication to the common council and the commissioners of fortifications: "I would suggest to your consideration, the utility of erecting two Bomb Batteries, one near Rhinelander's wharf, the other near the L. at Whitehall dock; the battery near Rhinelander's wharf, to consist of 2 ten inch mortars, making up the Hudson, and 3 thirteen inch do. to bear across the river and down the Channel; the one at Whitehall to be composed of 2 or 3 ten inch mortars, to rake across Buttermilk Channel, and towards the Navy-yard, with 3 thirteen inch do. bearing down the Bay, and across the Channel towards Bedlow's Island. I trust by an experiment, that I shall be able to convince you Gentlemen, of the essential benefit which must obviously result from such fortifications, inasmuch as their annoyance to all floating batteries, has been sufficiently ascertained and proven. I shall hold myself ready to exhibit to you Gentlemen, any practical proof thereof."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Je 29, 1812.

" The finance committee of the common council reports regarding the offer made June 22 by Archibald Gracie and William Bayard, in behalf of the Bank of America, for the three remaining lots on which the old city hall stood. The bank directors offer $25,000, but the committee considers $30,000 in cash no more than an adequate price and advises that the lots be offered for that sum. —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 177, 184. See F 8, 1813.

" The common council passes the following resolution as a war measure: "Resolved that the Building and Bellevue Committees be requested to retrench the Expenses of the Buildings under their care so as to accomodate them as far as practicable to that Œconomy demanded by the exigencies of the Times keeping at the same time in view the necessity of not depriving too many of the Workmen of Employment."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 184–85.

30 "Commissions for Privateers were received at the custom-house this morning, and several vessels fitting out on private speculation will be dispatched immediately. The Paul Jones, capt. John Hazard, is expected to be the first out, and sail on Wednesday [July 1]."—*Com. Adv.*, Je 30, 1812.

" "Preparations for telegraphic communications between the Narrows and the Navy-Yard are making with all practicable expedition, by Captain Chauncey and the officers of government. A mast and Yard were yesterday erected on Signal Hill, at Staten-Island, and the whole line will be completed immediately."—*Com. Adv.*, Je 30, 1812. June 30

" "We understand, and it is with pleasure we inform the public, that the large and commodious Steam-Boat, which has been for some time erecting in this city by Mr. Fulton as a Ferry Boat to ply between this city and the city of Jersey [see Ap 15, 1811], will be in full operation on Thursday next [July 2]; that from the experiments already made, she will answer the expectations of the public, and will not on an average be more than from fifteen to eighteen minutes in crossing. She is so large and convenient, that carriages of all descriptions may drive in and out of her as if on a bridge.

"The crossing of the North River has been such an obstacle to the communication with this city, that it is a matter of real congratulation to the public that their difficulties are removed. The most timid may now cross without fear. No expence in the erection of the boat has been spared to render her both safe and complete, and it is confidently hoped that she will not only give universal satisfaction to the public, but be an honor to Mr. Fulton, the inventor.

"As the fare of a market wagon loaded, will be but fifty cents, there is no doubt but our markets will be better supplied than ever they have been."—*Com. Adv.*, Je 30, 1812. For a description of the new ferry-boat, see *Columbian*, Jl 20, 1812; De Voe, *Market Book*, 195–96. See also Jl 25.

Capt. David Porter of the U. S. S. "Essex" sails from New York on a cruise against the British. The motto on his flag is "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights."—McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, IV: 70, 77–79; Lossing, *Pict. Field Book of the War of* 1812, 439. See Mr 28, 1814. July 2

The thirty-sixth anniversary of American independence is observed with "unusual splendor." The celebration includes a review of the militia by Maj.-Gen. Stevens and Brig.-Gen. Bloomfield, a parade on the Battery, and an address by John Anthon before the Washington and Hamilton Societies at Washington Hall.—*N. Y. Spectator*, Jl 8, 1812. See also Wilson, *Mem. Hist. of N. Y.*, III: 255. 4

Gen. Jacob Morton presents to "the Corporation of the City of New York" a porcelain punch-bowl, as appears from an inscription on the bowl itself, there being apparently no other official record of the event. It is also stated on the bowl that it was made by "Syngchong" in Canton, and painted by "Fungmanhi." It shows in colours and gold the seal of the U. S., the seal of the city, and sea scenes including ship building. On the inside is a view of New York copied from the first state of the engraving published by Birch in 1803 (Pl. 76). One of the inscriptions is "Drink deep. You will preserve the City and encourage Canals." The bowl was deposited in the Metropolitan Museum in Sept., 1912, after having been previously kept in the governor's room of the city hall.—*Bulletin*, Metropolitan Museum of Art, VII: No. 9 (Sept., 1912). "

The common council requests the mayor to forward a copy of the following report to the president of the United States: "That tho' they [the committee of defence] have not been advised of any direct communication having been made from the Executive of the United States on the subject of their last Report to the Common Council respecting the defence of this City, yet they have been informed that instructions have been this day received directing additional works to be made on this Island at Corlears Hook & on the North River. 6

"While your Committee are of opinion that the interior line of defence of this Harbor has been projected with skill and executed with ability, and may in the last Resort be of importance, Yet they are decidedly of opinion that the protection and defence of the City ought not to rest upon them, but should be placed on strong & efficient Works at the Narrows where the attacks of an invading Naval Force may be resisted and repelled without involving the necessary or probable damage, if not destruction of the City they are intended to protect.

"They would therefore beg leave to report as their Opinion that the Executive of the United States should be earnestly solicited to carry into effect the remaining part of the plan of defence heretofore proposed by Colonel Williams of the Corps of Engineers

200.

Navy yard New York
20 June 1812

Sir,

You will immediately proceed with the U. S. Gunboat under your command to join the U. S. F. President and upon joining her you will immediately report yourself to Commodore Rodgers from whom you will receive your orders. —

respectfully
Isaac Chauncey

Lt Allen
Benj Pindar,
Commdg No 104.

Navy yard New York
21 June 1812

Sir

The President United States Congress Hornet Argus all went to sea this afternoon at 1 o'clock, and a fleet are just informed me that the Belvidera was seen at 12 o'clock a short distance in the Offing; therefore I hope to see her in at the yard as a prize by Tuesday. —

I have the honor to be
respectfully Sir your Ob. Sert
Isaac Chauncey

The Hon.
Jno Hamilton
Secretary of the Navy —
Washington.

Navy Yard New York
22 June 1812

Sir,

The Essex has been completely called inside and out both sides home out her copper all repaired, a false keel put on her, & is now with all her Ballast on board, and is now ready with her water casks stowed. yesterday (Sunday) we took all her masts out, & by 12 o'clock to day her main mast mizen have been altered for a foremast and stepped. Her main and mizen masts will be completed by Thursday, and I think by Saturday next that she will be completely ready for sea. Nineteen gun boats will go down to day ready to co-operate with the Ships or Forts. — I have

PAGE FROM MS. LETTER-BOOK OF CAPT. ISAAC CHAUNCEY REPORTING TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY THE DEPARTURE OF THE FLEET FROM NEW YORK, JUNE 21, 1812. SEE P. 1549.

1812 July 6 and that measures might be taken for immediately commencing Works at the East side of the Narrows in comformity with said plan, and opposite to the works erected by this State."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 197–98. See Jl 17.

" "Resolved that the Tables of the Common Council Chamber be numbered agreably to the Wards of the City, beginning on the right hand of the President

"That each Member have a Desk to himself and that the Members be seated by Wards at the Table."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 198.

" The common council requests that a warrant for $409 be issued to H. Lannuier for mahogany chairs for the common council.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 199.

" Trinity vestry orders "that the Committee of repairs be authorized to provide and put up chains across the Streets in front and on each side of S[t] Paul's Chapel to be kept up during the time of divine Service—pursuant to the ordinance of the City Corporation."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*); descrip. of Pl. 81-a, III: 550.

9 Pres. Madison, by proclamation, recommends that the third Thursday in August be set apart as a day of "public humiliation and prayer."—*Niles' Weekly Reg.*, II: 321.

" "The Corporation Loan of 600,000 dollars at six per cent. was filled up yesterday [July 9]."—*Com. Adv.*, Jl 10, 1812.

" "One of 76" suggests the following method of defending New York from attack: "On every wharf, or on as many as may be thought necessary, let there be erected a covered way, capable of receiving bales of cotton, of which we have plenty. This could be done in a very little time, and at little expense; under which our large cannon would range, and our men be less exposed to the enemy's fire. This would make a chain of defence on each side of the city, on the North and East Rivers, which would be the means of defeating a formidable enemy. We should have a range of covered batteries, simple in their construction and powerful in their effect. Should the enemy approach the city, the money from the different banks could be carried into the interior in a few hours, by putting our cartmen in a state of requisition for that purpose."—*Columbian*, Jl 9, 1812. See also Addenda.

10 Daniel Insley (see Je 19, 1810) publishes a notice, which has above it a wood-cut view of his "Columbia Garden," showing a band stand, walk, wall, trees, etc., which, he says in his notice, "has been considerably enlarged, and is now laid out in complete order. . . .

"Ice creams of various kinds, including pine apple, strawberry, raspberry, &c. will be furnished in their respective seasons equal to any in America.

"One side of the Garden contains an apartment newly built, in which gentlemen can be accommodated with different sorts of Relishes[!]. . . ." Ice is also offered for sale.—*N. Y. Morn. Post*, Jl 10, 1812.

12 Gen. Wm. Hull invades Canada.—McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, III: 557–58. This may be said to begin the land activities of the War of 1812. A swift summary of the progress of the war shows the following outstanding events:

"The forces actually available on the American side when the war began consisted of a small squadron of very fine frigates and sloops in an efficient state. Twenty-two was the extreme limit of the naval force the States were able to commission. The paper strength of the army was 35,000, but the service was voluntary and unpopular, while there was an almost total want of trained and experienced officers. The available strength was a bare third of the nominal. . . . On the British side, the naval force in American waters under Sir John Borlase Warren, who took up the general command on the 26th of September 1812, consisted of ninety-seven vessels in all, of which eleven were of the line and thirty-four were frigates. . . . The total number of British troops present in Canada in July 1812 was officially stated to be 5004, consisting in part of Canadians."—*Encyclopædia Britannica*, Vol. I.

Hostilities began on the Canadian frontier shortly after the declaration of war. The British general, Sir Isaac Brock, seized Mackinac at the head of Lake Huron on July 17, and then drove Hull back and forced him to surrender at Detroit on Aug. 16 (*q. v.*). Brock then transferred himself to the western end of Lake Erie where Gen. Henry Dearborn was attempting invasion. Brock fell in action on Oct. 13, while repulsing Dearborn's subordinate, Van Rensselaer. The discontent of New England with the war both hampered the American generals and also aided the British, who drew their supplies to a great extent from U. S. territory. July 12

The year 1813 opened inauspiciously for the Americans by a defeat at Frenchtown, Mich., on Jan. 22 (*q. v.*). In April (*q. v.*, 27), they took York (now Toronto) and repelled a seige of Fort Meigs (see Ap 28), and in May they captured Fort George, and Gen. Brown repulsed a British attack on Sackett's Harbour. Harrison was successful on the Thames on Oct. 5 (*q. v.*). On the lakes, Chauncey gained little advantage over Sir James Yeo on Ontario, but Perry completely defeated the British on Lake Erie (see S 10). The Creek Indians also started hostilities in this year, massacring a number of Americans at Fort Mims, Ala., on Aug. 30 (*q. v.*). Four expeditions were set on foot to attack these hostile Indians, and during a campaign in Alabama from Oct. to Dec. were generally successful, especially that from West Tennessee under Gen. Jackson.

By 1814, most of the incompetent American generals had been replaced by real soldiers. On the Niagara frontier, Gen. Brown took Fort Erie, won at Chippewa (see Jl 5) and Lundy's Lane (see Jl 25), and repelled a British seige of Fort Erie (see Ag 15). These gains, however, were lost by Gen. George Izard in the autumn.

Great Britain, after the abdication of Napoleon, sent detachments of veteran troops to America, and invasions were planned from Canada and at points on the seaboard. The first of these armies of invasion, numbering about 12,000 men under Sir George Prevost, started from Montreal early in September. The British fleet on Lake Champlain, however, was defeated by Commodore Macdonough, and the land forces by Gen. Macomb, on Sept. 11 (*q. v.*), and Prevost retreated to Canada.

The second army of invasion was commanded by Gen. Robert Ross and had for its objective point, the Chesapeake. Accompanied by a powerful fleet under Sir Alexander Cochrane and Sir George Cockburn, it made innumerable attacks of a destructive character on the docks and harbours, destroying stores and capturing vessels and merchandise. During the most famous of these raids, it defeated the Americans at Bladensburg, marched on to Washington, and burned most of the public buildings there (see Ag 24). A subsequent attack on Baltimore, in which Gen. Ross was killed, was a failure (see S 13). In December, the British undertook the invasion of Louisiana with a large fleet and 10,000 troops commanded by Sir Edward Pakenham. After several minor engagements, the final attack was made at New Orleans on Jan. 8, 1815 (*q. v.*) and was repelled by Gen. Andrew Jackson.—Winsor, VII: 376–404.

Meanwhile, a treaty of peace had been signed at Ghent (see Ag 8 and D 24, 1814), news of which arrived at New York on Feb. 11, 1815 (*q. v.*).

" The British minister, Mr. Foster, and the British consul, Col. Barclay, embark on board the "Colibri" to sail for England.—*Com. Adv.*, Jl 11, 1812.

13 "We understand Mr. Daschkoff, the Russian Minister, has arrived in this city with his suite, on a tour to the eastward."—*Com. Adv.*, Jl 13, 1812.

" The common council receives a letter from John H. Eddy asking for aid in his preparation of a chart of the harbour of New York "exhibiting every part of the coast with a delineation of the various Ship & Boat channels, with the soundings." It is referred to the committee of defence with authority to grant such aid as they may deem proper.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 200.

14 "David Barnum, late of the city of Philadelphia, has opened a Public House at Tammany Hall [see My 12], corner of Nassau and Frankfort-street, opposite the New City-Hall. . . . The building being new, neat, and elegant situated in front of the Park, on high ground, in the centre of the city, renders Tammany Hall as pleasant, airy and healthy, as a country village. . . ."—*Columbian*, Jl 14, 1812. See My 10, 1813.

17 Letters from the sec. of war and from Gov. Tompkins are of such a nature as to leave the common council very uneasy as regards the defences of the city. Alderman Fish, chairman of the committee of defence, and Pierre C. Van Wyck, recorder, are appointed to "repair forthwith to the seat of the Gen[l] Government & to represent to the President of the U S the sentiments of the Com[n] Council on the unfortified situation of this Port."

The common council authorises the commissioners of fortification to purchase land, not exceeding five acres, on which to erect works on the east side of the narrows as a means of defence. As

1812 July 17 the state legislature has not authorised such purchase the board takes the responsibility and trusts for reimbursement by the state.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 205–6. These efforts of the corporation for the defence of the harbour were praised by the *Com. Adv.*, Jl 21, 1812.

" An advertisement reads: "Ursuline Convent, Under the direction of the Rev. Anth. Kohlmann, near the 6 mile stone, on the Bloomingdale Road.

"The object of this establishment (now opened) is to afford to Young Ladies of all denominations, the . . . important advantage of a polite and virtuous education . . ."—*Columbian*, Jl 17, 1812. The convent was incorporated on March 5, 1814 (*q.v.*).

20 "Among the preparations by our indefatigable commissary-general M'Lean, for the exclusive use of this city and harbor, are five 18 pounders, eight 12 do. and five 9s, mounted on travelling carriages, with harness, apparatus and ammunition complete; with 1,000 muskets and accoutrements of the best quality and in the best order, and 18,000 rounds of fixed ammunition (besides 450 casks of loose powder); the whole ready for service at a moment's notice . . ."—*Columbian*, Jl 20, 1812.

" "Christian Bergh and others" are permitted to build at their expense a market-house on the ground called "Gouverneurs Slip."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VI: 473; VII: 212. This was the beginning of Gouverneur Market.—L. M. R. K., III: 959. The common council later appropriated $137.95 to cover a deficiency in the private contributions, "without enquiring into the propriety of erecting public Markets by subscription."—*Ibid.*, VII: 416. The market was ready for occupation in less than six weeks, and was the smallest in the city at that time.—De Voe, *Market Book*, 404.

" The common council authorises payments of $2,521.37 for furniture for the common council chamber, and $300 for "gilding cornices Stars Canopy," presumably within the new city hall. The bills thus paid were those of H. Andrew, "Upholsterers Bill furniture Common Council Chamber" ($2,002.03); Wm. Mandeville, for "Tables Desks &c Do" ($519.34); and John Crigier for the gilding.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 213

25 One of the newspapers says in regard to "Fulton's Paulus-Hook Steam Ferry Boat" (see Je 30): "This is the 7th day since she commenced her regular passages, in which time she has surpassed the utmost extent of public expectation. The Paulus Hook Ferry has ever been one of the most inconvenient and difficult in the United States: in head winds and a strong tide, it has often required three hours to make the passage, and in a calm it has been next to impossible to get over such a boat as would be able to take in a Horse and Carriage. . . . It was a preventative to social intercourse between this city and Philadelphia: happily a work of art, has removed all those difficulties by means of a floating-bridge on each side of the river—Carriages and Horses are driven on to the deck of the steam boat without the persons alighting, and with all the safety and facility which a bridge gives: she can take in at one time 6 carriages, with their horses, and 300 passengers; with such a load she can pass the river in a calm [in] 14 minutes, in a strong tide in 20. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 25, 1812.

The following day (July 26), "the Paulus Hook Steam Ferry Boat crossed the River 25 times, and carried upwards of 1500 persons, besides horses, gigs and carriages; she had 300 persons on board at one time. This invention, opening a safe, rapid and agreeable communication with Jersey we submit to the consideration of the inhabitants of that City, whether it would not be good policy in them to clean and improve one of the most neglected towns in the United States. . . ."—*Ibid.*, Jl 27, 1812. See also *N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, S 14, 1812.

27 "Mr Greame, we are informed, is about to open, in Broadway, what he calls a Stadium, for the accommodation of those who wish to exhibit extraordinary feats of Horsemanship, Military Tactics, Gunnery, Fortification, civil or military Mechanics, or any new inventions, or interesting objects, that cannot be displayed to advantage within the confined space of a covered building."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Jl 27, 1812. See Ap 24.

" The common council orders the superintendent of repairs to put up "direction Boards" in the city streets wherever necessary.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 217.

28 John Jay writes to Peter Van Schaack: "No event that is highly interesting to our country can be viewed with indifference by good citizens; and there are certain occasions when it is not only their right, but also their duty, to express their sentiments relative to public measures. July 28

"As the war has been constitutionally declared, the people are evidently bound to support it in the manner which constitutional laws do or shall prescribe.

"In my opinion, the declaration of war was neither necessary, nor expedient, nor seasonable; and I think that they who entertain this opinion do well in expressing it, both individually and collectively, on this very singular and important occasion."—*Corresp. and Pub. Papers of John Jay*, IV: 360–61.

The common council orders that the clerk employ a suitable person "to Index such of the Minutes of the Common Council as are not indexed and to cause the papers which were in his office previous to his appointment to be examined and duly arranged."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 218. Aug. 3

In a petition to the common council, Cadwallader D. Colden, in behalf of "the Steam Boat Ferry Company," says: "That after a variety of accidents and disappointments which have produced great delay and expences, Your Memorialists have been enabled to complete a Steam Ferry boat, which has been some time in operation on the Ferry leased by your Memorialists of your Honorable Body. Your Memorialists are happy to be able to state that the boat above mentioned exceeds the most sanguine expectations with respect to her performance—making her passages on an average in less than twenty minutes, and being capable of transporting with the utmost safety and convenience in the roughest weather a burthen heretofore unthought of for any vessel employed as a ferry boat—This establishment your Memorialists believe will be of incalculable advantage to the City. It's success will have an influence on all parts of the world—It will form an epocha in the history of the arts, and can not fail to be highly honorable to the genius of our Country. It is but justice to our fellow Citizen Mr Robert Fulton to say that this success has been owing to his extraordinary ingenuity and perseverance. "

". . . As this is the first steam boat ever built for the purpose to which she is applied, your Memorialists were desirous to see her in operation, and to have the advantage of some experience before they proceeded with their second boat, so that they might avoid any errors or inconveniences which might be found in her construction. And they were in hopes that they might do this and yet have both boats in operation within the time limited by their contract: But owing to several casualties, and disappointments by workmen employed by your Memorialists, the time of completing the first boat has been protracted—beyond all calculation. Your Memorialists are confident that it would be of advantage to the public as well as to themselves, to delay building the second boat till further trial can be made of the one now running, that it may be seen how she will perform in all weathers and particularly in the Winter season, whereby your Memorialists may be enabled to improve on her construction if it should be seen that improvement is practicable.

"The work for the second boat is in forwardness, and she may be completed by the next Spring."

Colden follows this introduction with a request "that the time limited by their contract for building a second boat may be extended to the first of June next;" and that "some place for shelter for passengers in bad weather while they are waiting and while the ferriage is collecting," may be erected by the company to "serve as a ferry house, near the floating bridge."

He says the company intends "so to regulate the ferriage as that they presume a number of market waggons would be induced to cross—But an objection to their doing so at present is that no place is assigned for them when they are in the city."

He asks "whether it would not be of great public benefit to fix a stand for Market Waggons in some convenient place," adding:

"The preservation of the ferry Steam boat is a matter in which the Citizens generally have a deep interest as well as your Memorialists. At the same time the machinery of a steam boat is easily damaged, and a mischievous person might in a few minutes do an injury which it would require a length of time to repair. Nothing would be so likely to prevent an occurrence of this nature as putting the boat in some measure under the protection of the City Watch. Your Memorialists hope that you will be pleased to order that the watch shall pay some attention to the boat."—From the original petition (MS.), signed by Colden, now preserved in metal file No. 47, city clerk's record-room. "

1812 Aug. 3 The board extends the time, as requested, to June 1. It refers the subject of a stand for wagons, and erecting ferry-houses to the market committee; and, for a watchman, to the watch committee. —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 219.

" The common council resolves that a standing committee of police, to consist of three persons, shall be appointed with power to report such measures as they deem proper for "promoting the Police of the City and to act in concert with the Magistrates for that important object." It is also resolved that in each ward a company of not more than 100 citizens be organized under the direction of the police magistrates and the police committee as an "extraordinary City Watch," and $500 is appropriated to be placed at the disposition of the committee of police for the detection of offenders.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 221.

6 Gov. Tompkins writes to the commissioners of fortifications regarding fortifications at the Narrows, etc., including the decision that "One or two furnaces for heating shot for Fort Hudson ought to be erected without delay."—*Pub. Papers of Daniel D. Tompkins*, III: 54–56.

10 "The defence of the harbor progresses with great rapidity—breast-works are erecting on two sides—the battery is in such forwardness that already about 20 guns are mounted. . . ."—*Pub. Adv.*, Ag 10, 1812.

" Ephraim Jennings informs the common council that "the contract he entered into for the removal of the old City Hall" has been complied with on his part, and asks that his bond be cancelled. The board grants his request.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 224; descrip. of Pl. 166, III: 848.

" By the common council it is "Resolved, in consideration of the high sense entertained by the Corporation of the City of New York, of the important & beneficial Services rendered to the United States in general and more particularly to the interests and accomodation of this City, by his invention and improvements in Steam Boat navigation, that the freedom of this City be presented to Robert Fulton Esq^r."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 227. See D 7.

" "The Steam Ferry boat Company," with which Robert Fulton is associated, invites the city officials "to Witness the opperations of their Steam Boat across the Hudson to Pawles Hook on friday next."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 227.

" The common council confirms a report which John Randel, Jr. has submitted in conformity to the resolution of June 24, 1811 (*q. v.*). In this, Randel states: "That he has measured North St. from the Bowery Lane to Lewis Street. That the Streets coming into North St from the south are so irregular as to make it impracticable to obtain their points of intersection with North Street by ranges with any degree of precission.

"That the distance between the Westerly sides of First Street and Lewis Street as measured by him and reduced to horizontal measure of a medium temperature is 4161.385/1000 feet

"The Street Commissioner certifies the distance between these points to be filed in his office as 4150 feet this leaves an excess of 11 385/1000 feet." He suggests that this be divided among the streets in proportion to their width.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 227–28.

" It is resolved by the common council that Third Ave. be opened throughout as designated on the map of the commissioners of streets and roads.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 228. See also *ibid.*, VII: 216.

15 New Yorkers are "highly gratified . . .by a display of military talents and skill in gunnery" on this day, when Gen. Morton's brigade, the "Veteran Corps," the brigade at the West Battery, and the men at Castle Williams, practise shooting, by firing from different points at a hulk anchored for the purpose "in the Bay about 1000 yards from the shore, and equidistant from Castle Williams and the Battery." The firing continued for about two hours, and finally the hulk was ignited, either "by the red hot shot fired by Col. Curtenius' regiment, and which were heated in a travelling forge attached to the brigade, or by the shot from Castle Williams."—*Columbian*, Ag 16, 1812. See also "Communication" in *ibid.*, Ag 18, 1812.

16 Gen. William Hull surrenders Detroit to a force of Canadians and Indians under Gen. Brock.—Winsor, VII: 384, 429. See also *N. Y. Spectator*, S 5, 1812.

17 The common council accepts the invitation of the "New York Manufacturing Society" to attend the ceremony of laying the foundation corner-stone of their manufactory at Greenwich.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 229. Aug. 17

The "friends of Liberty, Peace and Commerce" (Federal Republicans) hold a meeting at Washington Hall and adopt numerous resolutions to the effect that the "war lately declared by a slender majority of Congress, is unwise," and that they fear "the American people will, under the name and form of an alliance, be submitted to the will and power of the French emperor." They propose that representatives be chosen in the various counties and that these correspond and co-operate with one another and with the "friends of peace" in other states in pursuing "such constitutional measures as may secure our Independence, and preserve our union; both of which are endangered by the present war."—*Com. Adv.*, Ag 19, 1812. 18

Capt. Isaac Hull in the U. S. frigate "Constitution" destroys the British ship "Guerrière" off Halifax and captures her officers and crew.—Mc Master, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.* IV: 73–76. News of the encounter reached New York on Sept. 2 (*q. v.*). 19

"One of the handsomest stand of colours ever made in this city (painted by the ingenious Mr. Vanderpool) has been presented by adjutant William Ward, of the 10th regiment, commanded by col. Delamontagnie, to Capt. Hartell, of the flank company detached from that regiment, as a compliment for the prompt and unanimous tender of their Services, by that company, in defence of their Country."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Ag 20, 1812. 20

Mr. Greame advertises that the "use of the Stadium [see Jl 27], which has been prepared in Broadway, near the Liberty Pole, and which is very spacious, susceptible of great convenience, may be had on reasonable terms."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Ag 24, 1812. 24

"The Rendezvous of the New-York United Volunteers, commanded by Capt. M' Kinley, for the United States service, is held at Mr. John Gilman's No. 406 Broadway, where those patriotic citizens who have already signed the Roll, are requested to attend at any time from 10 o'clock A. M. until 4 P. M. in order to be prepared to march when called upon to obtain redress for the insulted and injured rights of our country. . . ."—*Pub. Adv.*, Ag 29, 1812. 29

New York receives the "Melancholy News" of the surrender of Detroit (on Ag 16, *q. v.*).—*Com. Adv.*, Ag 31 and S 1, 1812. 31

"This morning the uniform companies of militia, directed by the order of his excellency the commander in chief, of the 19th ult. to repair to this city for the defence of the harbour for three months, having arrived from their respective districts, were received by the military of this city in a manner Suitable to the occasion. Sept. 1

"The detached companies from the country paraded at the arsenal at 9 o'clock. The brigade of artillery of this city, the horse under major Warner and infantry greens under major M' Clure, were paraded in Broadway to receive them; the line of the united corps extending from above Leonard-street to St Paul's church. . . . After which the detachment from the country marched in front of the line to the battery, and proceeded to the southwest fort, where they embarked on board the vessels (in which they had arrived) and proceeded to Staten-Island, the place of their destination. . . ."—*Columbian*, S 1, 1812. The militia came from Albany, Hudson, Athens, Catskill, Poughkeepsie, and Newburgh.—*Pub. Papers of Daniel D. Tompkins*, I: 390–91.

News of Capt. Hull's victory over the "Guerrière" is published in New York and characterized as an event "which will endear him to his countrymen and immortalize his name."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 2; *N. Y. Spectator*, S 5, 1812. See S 7. 2

Capt. Isaac Hull, of the American frigate "Constitution" (see Ag 19), is voted the freedom of the city in a gold box with an appropriate inscription. On Sept. 14, he was requested to sit for his portrait.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 247–48, 253–54. The original MSS. of these resolutions are in metal file No. 39, city clerk's record-room. The gold box cost $325.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 293. The portrait was painted by Jarvis and deposited in 1815 in the picture gallery of the city hall. It cost $400.—*Cat. of Works of Art*, etc., p. 9; *Journal B*, 112, comptroller's office. The freedom was formally presented to Hull on Dec. 28(*q. v.*). 7

"We understand, that in addition to 13 fine companies of uniformed artillery and infantry which Gov. Tompkins brought with him down the Hudson, and which are stationed at Forts Tompkins, Richmond, and Hudson, for the defence of N. York; the following troops are ordered to rendezvous and be encamped for the same service on the 15th inst. viz.: "

1812 Sept. 7 "Gen. Morton's Brigade of uniformed artillery, consisting of Curtenius, Scitcher, Fleet, and Harsin's regiments.

"Colonel Van Beuren's and col. Mape's regiments of infantry, Captain Stryker's company of Riflemen and Captain Piersey's troop of cavalry.

"One company artillery—one of infantry, and one troop of cavalry, are also called into service in Suffolk county for the defence of the East End of Long Island. The whole militia of Suffolk and Queen's counties will be reserved and held in readiness for the last mentioned service.

"We likewise understand that Gen. Hopkins's brigade of infantry, immediately north of the Highlands, have not yet been called out, for which reason it is presumed they are to be retained as a corps de reserve, to march towards the southern and northern frontier, as may be rendered expedient by circumstances.

"The detached regiments of artillery, cavalry, light infantry, and rifle-men, have not yet been put in requisition; but we are informed, that the officers of these corps are in daily expectation of receiving similar orders."—*Pub. Adv.*, S 7; *Com. Adv.*, S 9, 1812. See also *Pub. Papers of Daniel D. Tompkins*, I: 393–94.

" The common council agrees that a light four-wheel carriage be obtained to convey the thousand feet of hose which on June 29 the board authorised to be made; and that a company of 12 men, to be known as the "Hose Company," be organized to take charge of the hose and carriage.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 245.

14 Napoleon enters Moscow.—Hazen, *Modern European Hist.*, 235–36.

15 What may be called "The First National Nominating Convention" holds its sessions, in New York City, during this and the two days following. Seventy Federalist delegates from eleven states are gathered, all keenly opposed to "Mr. Madison's war;" most prominent among these is Rufus King, who "attends with reluctance." De Witt Clinton is chosen as the nominee for president despite Mr. King's opposition; Jared Ingersoll of Pennsylvania is nominated for vice-president.—*Life & Corr. of Rufus King*, V: 276–81; Murdock, "The First National Nominating Convention," in *Am. Hist. Review*, I: 680–83. "No convention was ever assembled from more pure and patriotic motives," says one of the delegates, "nor any whose members were more worthy and respectable, as men and citizens."—Sullivan, *Familiar Letters on Public Characters* (1847), 349. This was "a highly interesting meeting, as being the first convention of the same sort as those which now present presidential candidates. The meeting was strictly private, and no report of its proceedings was published in any newspaper." —Stanwood, *Hist. of the Presidency* (1898), 101. Clinton received 89 electoral votes against 128 for Madison.—*Ibid.*, 104.

" "The Drafted Militia, of this city and of Westchester crossed the East river this morning, and proceeded to the encampment at Bath.

"The Artillery were reviewed on the Battery; but for want of sufficient camp equipage they are not to pitch their tents until Saturday. They will then take their station on the North river about two miles above the city."—*Com. Adv.*, S 15, 1812.

22 "The sloop of war John Adams now lying at the Navy Yard, N. York is to be dismantled, and used as a prison ship, during the war.—This vessel was originally a frigate; was cut down to a sloop of war, and was afterwards built upon. After the last alterations she was found so unwieldy, as to be unfit for service. . . ."—*Repertory*, S 22, 1812.

23 Jas. Jay writes from New York to Jas. Monroe suggesting the use of invisible writing in securing information concerning the enemy's posts; also regarding an embassy to England to see if peace can be secured.—See the original with the Monroe papers, in the N. Y. P. L.

25 The inhabitants of Brooklyn publish their thanks to New York firemen who aided in putting out a fire which threatened to destroy a large part of the town.—*Columbian*, S 25, 30, 1812.

26 George Frederick Cooke, the English actor, dies in New York. He had been in America for two years (see N 21, 1810), achieving great professional success, which however was constantly interrupted by spells of drunken debauchery. Dr. David Hosack, who attended him during his last illness, afterward wrote to his biographer: "His case . . . adds another lamented example to the long catalogue of those who have prematurely fallen the victims of intemperance." At the time of his death he had been for several months living at Mechanics Hall, on the north-west corner of Broadway and Robinson St. (afterward Park Place). He was buried in the burying-ground of St. Paul's Church, Sept. 27, 1812. —Dunlap, *Memoirs of George Fred. Cooke Esq.* (1813), II: 334–49; *N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 26, 1812. See Pl. 90, Vol. III. Sept. 26

Oct. 5 A memorial is presented to the common council signed by committees representing the New York Society Library, The Academy of Arts, and the New York Historical Society, and also by "several highly respectable Citizens of the City," asking for a building in which may be centered the various activities of the before mentioned organizations. The particular subjects which they should wish to include in said Institution would be, "1st a Museum of Natural History. 2d an Academy of Fine Arts 3 Means of Instruction in useful and liberal Sciences such as Chemistry Mechanical Philosophy Agriculture and Botany. 4th a Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce. 5 An extensive public Library 6 an Historical Society. 7 An Atheneum or public reading room."

The specific request contained in the memorial was that the common council permit the establishment of an "Institution for the promotion of arts an[d] sciences in this City to be called the 'New York Institution for the promotion of arts and sciences' and to appropriate so much of the present Alms House as may be needful for its compleat accommodation together with such further provision for its perfect establishment as may hereafter appear to be necessary."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 269–70. See Je 13, 1815.

" In a petition (dated Oct. 4) to the common council, Robert Fulton says: "The practicability and, I hope, usefulness, of steam ferry boats being proved in the Paulus hook experiment, I feel a desire to establish a similar communication between this City and Brooklyn. Although the navigation of steam ferry boats on the East river may involve some difficulties which do not occur on the Hudson, yet I have no doubt they may be overcome; And if your honorable body are disposed to show a like liberal patronage to that manifested towards the Steam ferry already established, I shall use my utmost exertions that the result shall be satisfactory to you Gentlemen as patrons of the useful arts.

"I beg leave therefore to propose taking a lease of the ferry from the Fly market to Brooklyn; Should this proposal meet your approbation I shall be happy to confer with such committee as you may think proper to appoint for that purpose."—From the original petition (MS.), signed by Fulton, preserved in metal file No. 47, city clerk's record-room. The board refers it to a committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 270. See N 30 and D 4.

" The common council orders that Greenwich Market be built on a site offered by Trinity Church for market purposes, 50 feet wide, along the south side of Christopher St., extending from Greenwich St. to Washington St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 211, 273–74. The land was ceded by Trinity on Nov. 2.—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). This is the second market to be called Greenwich Market, the name having been officially assigned in 1800 (*q. v.*, O 27) to the Spring Street Market. The new market was finished in 1813, and enlarged in 1819.—De Voe, *Market Book*, 399, 401.

7 "Public Law Library.—The Corporation of the city of New-York having assigned a room in the new City Hall, for the purpose of keeping a Law Library, for the use of the Common Council, the other officers of the Hall, and the judges and lawyers who attend courts; accordingly a well chosen variety of authors, both in the common and civil law, have been supplied by Gould, Banks and Gould, law booksellers of this city, under whose care the library is now kept—It is this day opened for use. The books cannot be taken out of the Hall, but may be consulted in the library room, or taken into any of the courts gratis. . . . The room is in the northwest corner of the Hall, on the same floor with the mayor's and recorder's office."—*Columbian*, O 7, 1812.

" Thos. Poppleton arrives in New York from Baltimore to enter upon his duties as one of the commissioners for ascertaining the best method of draining the Collect and Lispenard's Meadows (see Je 19). On Oct. 8, he was introduced to Robert Fulton, and on Oct. 12 he was presented to the mayor and some of the corporation.—Poppleton's *Journal* (*MS.*) in N. Y. P. L. (N. Y. City MSS., box K-L). See O 15.

12 The common council approves of the street commissioner's map for improving the part of the city between Montgomery and Corlears Sts. south of Water St. It shows the present extent of the docks and wharves and the depth of water to a line 400 ft. south of Water St. The street commissioner has drawn thereon with pencil lines "Front Street 50 feet wide—140 feet from Water

1812 Oct. 12 Street and South Street 70 feet wide 140 feet from Front Street, making in all 400 feet from Water Street."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 278.

" The corporation of Trinity Church is permitted to "enclose" the Old Greenwich Road from Morton St. to the state prison in accordance with the terms of an agreement made when Trinity Church ceded new Greenwich St to the corporation.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 272, 278–79.

15 By the middle of October, only four months after the declaration of war, 26 privateers had left the port of New York. In all, 52 privateers from New York served in the war.—Coggeshall, *Hist. of Am. Privateers and Letters of Marque*, 1812–14, 3–4; Appendix, 453–59. See also Maclay, *Hist. of Am. Privateers;* and *Man. Com. Coun.* (1870), 883–84.

" Poppleton (see O 7) begins a survey of the Collect. On Oct. 16, the three commissioners (see Je 19) met at Fulton's house and agreed that "the Survey & Levels should be compleated before entering further upon the Business." Poppleton was busy with the survey until the middle of November.—Poppleton's *Journal* (*MS.*) in N. Y. P. L. (N. Y. City MSS., box K-L). See, further, N 25.

18 The British sloop "Frolic" is taken by the American ship "Wasp" under the command of Capt. Jacob Jones.—McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, IV: 80–81. The original signal-book of the British squadron, in which are inscribed the names of the British ships, including the "Frolic," is owned by the N. Y. H. S. See N 30.

24 The American Antiquarian Society is incorporated by act of the legislature of Massachusetts.—A. A. S. *Proc.* (1812–49), 3–5. The first meeting of the society was held at Boston on Nov. 19.—*Ibid.*, 6–8. Worcester was chosen as the site of the library as this city was at a safe distance from the seaboard.—*Ibid.*, 18.

25 In a sharp action off the Azores, Commodore Stephen Decatur in the "United States" captures the British frigate "Macedonian," killing 43 and wounding 61 of her crew.—McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, IV: 81–82. See D 16 and 17

26 The common council agrees to open Tenth Ave. "from its intersection with the Bloomingdale Road at Harsenville, to its intersection with the fifteenth Street."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 286. For the location of Harsenville, see L. M. R. K., III: 987.

" A vote of thanks of the common council is passed to Gouverneur Morris and John Rutherford, who "have performed gratuitously the arduous duties of Commissioners for laying out the Streets of the City." It is also resolved: "that the copies of the Map of the City filed on record in the Secretary's Office be handsomely colored and mounted and that each of said Commissioners be presented with one."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 287.

28 Announcement is made from the office of the "Manhattan Water Works" that "The distribution of water will be stopped tomorrow morning, at 7 o'clock, to clean the Reservoir, and connect a new Reservoir with the old one."—*Com. Adv.*, O 28, 1812.

Nov. 3 James Madison and Elbridge Gerry, Republicans, are elected president and vice-president over their Federalist opponents, De Witt Clinton and Jared Ingersoll.—Mc Kee, *National Conventions and Platforms*, 14–16.

9 The committee of surveys recommends to the board that the surveys of John Randel, Jr. (see D 31, 1810) will be best reported by "a Map or Maps protracted on a Scale sufficiently large to exhibit accurately the Hills Valleys Rocks Houses. Creeks &c," in order "to render the same a useful and valuable document by which the future regulation of Streets and avenues may with facility be made and giving a profile of the elevations of all the avenues and cross lines." The common council thereupon authorises the committee to make arrangements with Randel for the map.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 297–98. Though Randel proceeded with his surveys, his written contract for the map is dated 1818 (*q.v.*, Ja 26).

25 Evacuation Day is celebrated with the usual parades. Also, the 3d Regiment of N. Y. State Artillery takes possession of the "new fort at Greenwich, called Fort Gansevoort," and in the evening the officers dine with Gov. Tompkins, Gens. Armstrong and Morton, and Adj.-Gen. Paulding at Mechanic Hall. The fort was named after the late Brig.-Gen. Gansevoort.—*Merc. Adv.*, N 27, 1812; Wilson, *Mem. Hist. of N. Y.*, III: 257. It was near the intersection of Little W. 12th St. and Tenth Ave. and was commonly called the "White Fort."—L. M. R. K., III: 944; Guernsey, *N. Y. & its Vicinity during the War of* 1812–15, I: 175–76. There is a view of Fort Gansevoort in Emmet Coll., No. 11361.

Nov. 25 The commissioners for draining the Collect and Lispenard's Meadows resolve "to employ the following Day in accurate observations on the tide in both North & East Rivers at the same instant of time—to ascertain if any, & what difference, either in time or height of the Tide in those Rivers."—Poppleton's *Journal* (*MS.*) in N. Y. P. L. (N. Y. City MSS., box K-L). Wm. Bridges made the observations on the North River and Poppleton those on the East River.—*Ibid.* See, further, D 3.

30 The freedom of the city and an "elegant sword" are voted to Capt. Jacob Jones, late of the U. S. sloop-of-war "Wasp," for his capture of the British warship "Frolic" (see O 18), and thanks are rendered to his brave officers and crew.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 317. The original MS. of the resolution is in metal file No. 39, city clerk's record-room. On March 15, 1813, the corporation paid $35 to G. Thresher for "painting Diploma for Capt Jones of the U S Wasp," and on April 3, 1815, $250 was paid for the sword. —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 408; VIII: 178; *Journal B*, 3, comptroller's office. The presentation of the freedom and the sword took place on April 6, 1815 (*q.v.*).

" "A Communication from Eli Whitney, Robert Fulton and Thos. H. Poppleton, Commissioners upon Canal Street was read and referred to the Street Commissioner and Canal Committee."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 312. The letter was drawn up on Nov. 27.—Poppleton's *Journal* (MS.), *op. cit.*

" Robert Fulton writes a letter to a special committee of the common council again offering to rent the Brooklyn Ferry (see O 5) and "to run a steam Boat calculated for carriages from Beakman Slip; and another for passengers and freight from the fly market." —Original letter in city clerk's record-room; *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 317. See D 4.

Dec. 2 An advertisement reads: "Those Young Men who wish to take an active part in the protection of their country, will have a good chance of volunteering their services for the defence of the City and Harbour of New York, as Artillerist, for the term of One Year, at the rate of Fifteen Dollars per month, Victuals and Cloathes found, as likewise a Musket and Belts, which will be given them at the expiration of a year—The Rendezvous will be opened at Wilkie's Tavern, Cherry-street, between Roosevelt and Pearl-sts. this evening, from 6 until 10 o'clock, when the names of their Officers will be made known."—*Com. Adv.*, D 2, 1812.

3 Poppleton (see O 15 and N 25) writes: "This day we reviewd the general Mass of Ideas Sketches &c &c which at our several meetings had been roughly thrown together in a Common stock; after selecting what we considered most desirable, arranging or combining them into System & altering & improving thereon we unanimously decided on the plan which appeared to us under all circumstances the best to be adopted.—M^{r} F. & M^{r} Whitney undertook to manage the Report & T. P. to proceed with the necessary drawings which are to accompany & explain said report." —Poppleton's *Journal* (*MS.*) in N. Y. P. L. (N. Y. City MSS., box K-L). Poppleton was engaged on the drawings until Jan. 29. He made the plans and cross sections, and Fulton made the perspective drawings. The réport was signed on Feb. 15, 1813 (*q.v.*).

4 The following report of the committee of finance indicates good management of the city's finances: "The Committee of Finance have the honor to inform the Board, that in such high credit does the Corporation stand at present with their fellow Citizens That the Loan ordered on Monday last to be opened for one hundred thousand Dollars at Six per C^{t} per Ann^{n} was subscribed for and filled up in less than five Minutes on Tuesday Morning."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 322.

" The common council agrees to lease the Brooklyn (Fulton) Ferry to Robert Fulton and William Cutting at the rate of $4,500 per annum, steamboats to be placed on the ferry.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 270, 309, 317, 322. The lease was ordered to be executed by the corporation on Feb. 1, 1813.—*Ibid.*, VII: 361. The terms were altered on May 17, 1813.—*Ibid.*, 436, 445, 468, 499. See D 3, 1813.

7 News reaches New York of the victory of the "United States" over the "Macedonian."—*Com. Adv.*, D 7, 1812. See D 16.

" Having been voted the freedom of the city (see Ag 10), Robert Fulton appears before the common council and takes the oath prescribed by law.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 323.

14 Permission is given to an agent of the U. S. to erect a temporary building for a guard and store-house adjacent to Fort Gansevoort on the North River.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 328.

1812 Dec. 15 An advertisement issued from the "Stadium-Broadway," reads: "The running of Mr. Mackenzie's new Carriage, without horses, and now exhibited at this place, is at a rate of five miles per hour, its common speed; but it may be driven at the rate of eight miles; and if the course was rectilinear, it would run at the rate of ten miles per hour. . . . The use of the Stadium, which is very spacious, and susceptible of great convenience, may be had for an observatory, for the display of Military Mechanics, models of new inventions, or any interesting and respectable objects, that cannot be displayed to advantage in a covered building, Apply to Mr. Greame, at the Stadium."—*Columbian*, D 15, 1812. Mackenzie's carriage was apparently the first American automobile. The Stadium was on the north-east corner of Broadway and Prince St., later the site of Niblo's Garden.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1865), 631; L. M. R. K., III: 985.

" A new daily paper, edited by Henry Wheaton and published by Geo. White, is issued under the title of *The National Advocate*.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 469. See also *Annals of N. Am.*, 521.

16 "The Frigate United States, Commodore Decatur, and her Prize, the Macedonian [see O 25], are at anchor just above Hurl Gate, waiting for wind and tide."—*Com. Adv.*, D 16, 1812. See D 17.

17 Upon receiving an official account of the action between the "United States" and the "Macedonian," the common council votes the freedom of the city in a gold box and the honour of a portrait to Commodore Decatur, and offers its thanks to his officers and crew. The board also decides to give a public dinner to Decatur, Hull, and Jones (see D 29), and another to the officers and crew of the "United States" (see Ja 7, 1813). In addition, it resolves "that on the arrival of the Frigate United States and her prize in this port the national Flag be displayed on the City Hall. That Brig^{dr} Gen^{l} Morton be requested to cause a national salute to be fired by a Detachment from his Brigade. That the Vessels in the Harbour hoist their colors Mast high and that the Bells in the City be rung for one hour on the occasion."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 333–34. The original MS. of these resolutions is in metal file No. 39, city clerk's record-room. Decatur did not actually receive the freedom until Nov. 4, 1814 (*q. v.*). His portrait was painted by Thomas Sully in 1814, and cost $500.—*Cat. of the Works of Art Belonging to the City of N. Y.*, 8; *Journal B*, comptroller's office, 64.

18 A general meeting of merchants and other citizens, "without distinction of party," is held at the Tontine Coffee House, and resolutions are adopted praising the "Gallantry, Skill and Patriotism" of Commodore Decatur and Capts. Hull and Jones. A committee of 15 is chosen to unite with the corporation (see D 17) in honouring these heroes.—*Com. Adv.*, D 19, 1812. See D 29.

21 "The situation of the Lots whereon the old City Hall stood having been represented in a situation offensive and inconvenient to the neighbourhood, it was referred to the St Commissioner City Inspector and Superintendant of Repairs to cause the Lots owned by the Corporation and by Individuals to be enclosed with a Fence and the Street paved."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 337.

26 The British foreign office announces that "the necessary measures have been taken, by the command of his Royal Highness, for the blockade of the ports and harbors of the Chesapeake and of the river Delaware, in the United States of America; and that from this time all the measures authorised by the Law of Nations will be adopted and executed, with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade."—*Com. Adv.*, Mr 1, 1813. See My 26, 1813.

28 In accordance with the resolution of Sept. 7 (*q. v.*), the freedom of the city, "enclosed in a superb golden box," is formally presented to Capt. Isaac Hull.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 340–41; *N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, D 29, 1812. The original MS. of the mayor's address to Hull is preserved in metal file No. 48, city clerk's record-room.

" "Washington Hall [see Jl 4, 1809]. This elegant and spacious Building, situated in Broadway, corner of Reed-street, is now nearly completed; and will be Let or Leased from the first of May next, or Sooner if required. It is well calculated for a splendid Hotel, having forty-one Rooms, thirty-two of which are supplied with fire places. . . ."—*Com. Adv.*, D 28, 1812. The first entertainment at Washington Hall took place on May 4, 1813 (*q. v.*).

29 Capt. William Bainbridge in the U. S. frigate "Constitution" destroys the British frigate "Java" off the coast of Brazil, killing 48 and wounding 102.—Mc Master, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, IV: 84–86. News reached New York on Feb. 18, 1813 (*q. v.*).

Dec. 29 A public dinner is held at the City Hotel in honour of Commodore Decatur and Capts. Hull and Jones.—*National Advocate*, D 31, 1812; MS. diary of De Witt Clinton, in N. Y. H. S. Washington Irving, writing to his brother Peter, thus described the occasion: "It was the most splendid entertainment of the kind I ever witnessed. The City Assembly Room was decorated in a very tasteful manner with the colors and flags of the Macedonian. Five rows of tables were laid out lengthways in the room, and a table across the top of the room, elevated above the rest, where the gallant heroes were seated, in company with several of our highest civil and military officers. Upwards of four hundred citizens of both parties sat down to the dinner, which was really sumptuous. The room was decorated with transparencies representing the battles, &c. The tables were ornamented with various naval trophies, and the whole entertainment went off with a soul and spirit which I never before witnessed. I never in my life before felt the national feeling so strongly aroused, for I never before saw in this country so true a cause for national triumph."—*Life and Letters of Washington Irving*, by Pierre M. Irving (N. Y., 1862), I: 292–93. The corporation paid $200 for the transparencies.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 347. See also *Com. Adv.*, D 30 and 31, 1812.

31 An elaborate ball is held at the City Assembly rooms in honour of the commanders and officers of the victorious frigates. The decorations include flags, mottoes, and transparencies. One of the latter, made by J. J. Holland, is a large painting divided into three compartments, one representing the action between the "Guerrière" and the "Constitution," another depicting the capture of the "Macedonian," and the third showing the defeat of the "Frolic" by the "Wasp." The ball on the whole, it was said, "for splendor of decorations, and brilliancy of company has never been equalled in this country on any public occasion."—*National Advocate*, Je 4, 1813. See also Guernsey, *N. Y. City & Vicinity during the War of* 1812–15, I: 158–59.

" The original petitions, orders, and other documents on file in the city clerk's record-room are so voluminous that it has proved impractical, for the purposes of this Chronology, to examine them thoroughly beyond 1812. The extracts already quoted from this source indicate the important character of the material as a contribution to our knowledge of the city's history.

1813

— In this year, the firm of D. & G. Bruce established at New York the first stereotype foundry in the U. S.—Bishop, *Hist. of Am. Manufactures*, I: 214.

— In this year, the Naval Militia, the Sea Fencibles, Mc Clure's Riflemen, the Republican Greens, and the Eleventh Artillery, were organized in New York.—Chas. S. Clark, in *Eve. Post*, F 26, 1916.

— "In 1813 there was a distinct church and congregation formed in Garden street, and the Middle and North Churches remained under the charge of the original corporate Church, now [1856] familiarly termed the Collegiate."—De Witt's *Discourse* (1857), 49.

— In this year, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, having previously occupied temporary quarters (see Mr 12, 1807), built its own building on the north side of Barclay St., west of Broadway.—Francis, *Hist. Sketch of the Origin*, etc. *of the College* (1813), with illustration showing façade of new building; Goodrich, *Picture of N. Y.* (1828), 288–89. In 1836, it removed to 67 Crosby St.—Colton, *A Summary Historical* (1836). See, further, L. M. R. K., III: 940.

— In this year, assessments were levied for opening Fair St., and for paving Broadway between Leonard and Canal Sts.—*Index to Assess. Rolls*, Vol. I.

— In this year, "a few individuals, desiring to add to the value of their property west of Lumber Street, conceived a plan of putting a street through the northern portion of Trinity churchyard. Favorable action on their selfish scheme was taken by the Common Council, and nothing but a thorough and vigorous protest from the authorities of this [Trinity] Parish and many influential citizens prevented the desecration of ground which for nearly one hundred and fifty years had been used as a burial-place. The part of the churchyard which it was proposed thus sacrilegiously to invade, was that in which many of the soldiers and officers of the American Army, . . . were buried. . . ."

"In 1832 the project was renewed. Though meeting with ap-

1813 proval from a portion of the daily press, it was resented by the more
— thoughtful as an indignity and a misuse of private property."—Dix, *Hist. of Trinity Church*, IV: 156–57. See S 25, 1832.

— In 1813, improvements were still being made in the city hall. The common council ordered, on March 8, that chairs be furnished for the grand jury room (*M.C.C.*, 1784-1831, VII: 398); on May 10, that window blinds be put up "in the room appropriated as an office to His Exc^y the Governor of the State" (*ibid.*, VII: 463); and on Oct. 4, that the supreme court room be "suitably furnished" (*ibid.*, VII: 578). See, further, 1814.

Jan. Washington Irving writes: "This war has completely changed
— the face of things. You would scarcely recognize our old peaceful city. Nothing is talked of but armies, navies, battles, etc. . . .

"Had not the miserable accounts from our frontiers dampened in some measure the public zeal I believe half of our young men would have been military mad."—Guernsey, *N. Y. City & its Vicinity during the War of* 1812–15, II: 39.

4 The increasing practice of taking ignorant, poor, and unwary persons to prison for the purpose of obtaining fees is noted with disapprobation by the common council.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 345–46.

" The Commissioners' Map (or Randel Survey) is a public record, and the common council has decided that an exclusive right to publish it cannot be given. The board, nevertheless, orders 40 of the engraved maps made by Wm. Bridges.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 305, 345. See also summary under N 16, 1811.

7 About 400 of the "gallant Seamen belonging to the frigate United States . . . very neatly dressed in sailor's habit," land at New Market Ferry and march in procession to the City Hotel in Broadway where a dinner is held in their honour by the common council.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 348; *National Advocate*, Ja 9, 1813.

9 The front of the theatre is to be "Brilliantly Illuminated" and a large transparency shown in honour of Commodore Perry's proposed visit.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 9, 1813. See F 18, 1815.

18 The common council agrees to the proposal to offer at auction at the Tontine Coffee House, Jan. 28, 3 lots of ground at the site of the old city hall fronting on Wall St. (See F 8).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 355.

19 A newspaper report reads: "Our Port Blockaded.—A British 74 gun ship and two or three smaller vessels are off the Hook, and within a few miles of the Light House. This squadron captured yesterday 5 vessels—three of them inward and two outward bound. . . .

"Several of the vessels which sailed from our port yesterday, on discovering the British squadron near the Hook, very prudently returned."—*Com. Adv.*, Ja 19, 1813. The British squadron was commanded by Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren.—*N. Y. Spectator*, Ja 20, 23, 27, 1813. See also Wilson, *Mem. Hist. of N. Y.*, III: 271.

22 At Frenchtown on the River Raisin in south-eastern Michigan, the Americans under Gen. Winchester are defeated by the British under Gen. Proctor. Proctor took all the prisoners who could walk and marched off to Malden, leaving the wounded at Frenchtown where they were massacred by the Indians.—McMaster *Hist. of People of U. S.*, IV: 21–25.

Feb. De Witt Clinton is reappointed mayor of New York.—*Com.*
8 *Adv.*, F 11, 1813.

" The common council adopts a memorial asking the legislature "to pass a law, vesting in certain discreet commissioners, the sum of 250 000 Dollars, to be expended by them in the ereection of such works and the procuring of such provisions and munitions of war, as in their judgment, and the judgment of such discreet and scientific men as they may consult, may be calculated most readily to protect the Port and Harbour of New-York from attack, and to prevent the immense property contained in this City, and the lives of its citizens from being destroyed."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 368–70. One of these memorials, printed, is preserved in metal file No. 48, city clerk's record-room. See also *Life & Correspondence of Rufus King*, V: 306. See, further, Mr 15, 29, Ap 13 and later dates.

" The price received for the lots at the site of the old city hall on Wall St. as shown by the comptroller's report is $25,000.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 367. See Ja 18.

15 The commissioners, appointed by the act of June 19, 1812 (*q.v.*), "to ascertain the best method of conveying off the waters from the collect and Lispenards Meadows in the City of New York," Feb. 15 report as follows:

"That we have taken an accurate survey and delineated a correct topographical plan of the district comprehending the Collect, Lispenards Meadows and the adjacent lands, and are unanimous in the opinion, that Canall Street may be so constructed as to afford ample means of conveying off all the waters which, under any circumstances, may collect from said district.

"It has formerly been proposed to cut a Canal across the Island, from the North to the East River, which should answer the double purpose of taking off the water from the streets of the City and admitting Boats and Vessels to deposit their Cargoes on its Banks. Those who advocated this proposition entertained an opinion that at certain times of the tide the water was several feet higher on one side of the Island, than on the other; which they alledged would produce a strong current thro' the proposed Canal and keep it clear of all sediment—By an attentive observation of the attitude of the tide on both sides of the Island, at the same time, during its rise and fall, we find there is no material difference—Hence it appears, that the cause which was supposed would keep the Canal clear of sediment and filth, does not exist.

"A more recent proposition, is a Canal beginning at the North River and terminating in a Bason at the Collect, with a lock at the North River, where it commences: In this case, if the water in the canal is brought on a level with the water in the Bason, it will require the banks of the Canal to be raised so high as to prevent the water flowing from the adjacent grounds into it, and thus defeat one of its primary objects. If there are two locks, one at the North River and one at the Bason, in dry weather, Engines would be required to supply them, and it would also be difficult to dispose of the Surplus Water, by which the Canal and Bason would be overflowed in heavy rains. There are other serious objections to this proposition, one of which is the necessity of having nearly twenty Bridges across the Canal, within the distance of about four thousand feet.

"It has likewise been proposed in building Canal Street, to form an open passage in its center, of an uniform descent from the head of the Collect to the North River, to receive only the water from the streets—It is believed, this passage would be liable to obstruction by snow and ice in Winter, and that in Summer, its contents exposed to the action of the Sun, would render the atmosphere in the vicinity disagreeable—it would be a great blemish to the aspect of the street and is liable to the objection of numerous Bridges, before mentioned.

"A considerable part of the District in question, is a Glade of low ground, extending across the Island, which will in a short time, be covered with Buildings and must in a few Years, be embraced in the very heart of the City; hence it becomes a consideration of incalculable importance that a plan should be adopted, which will effectually prevent an accumulation of filth and stagnant waters, generating noxious exalations. Should this section of the City be overspread with temporary, indifferent and irregular buildings of all shapes and dimensions promiscuously Located as caprice or circumstances may dictate, it is greatly to be apprehended that it would become such a prolific source of Contagion and disease as often to render a large portion of the City uninhabitable. That it will be so filled up is certain, unless prevented by some positive regulation.

"Whatever may be the origin of that deplorable malady which has more than once depopulated this City, all parties will agree in the fact, that it is in the atmosphere of such a place as above described, that it becomes most contagious.

"We have bestowed much attention upon the subject referred to our consideration, and submit the following as the best plan, which we have been able to devise—viz^t

"That a tunnel or covered Sewer, of an Eliptical form, be laid along the Center of Canal Street, from the North River to Broadway —The horizontal diameter of the tunnel to be sixteen feet, and the vertical diameter eight feet.—said tunnel to continue uniformly diminishing from Broad Way to the head of Collect Street—That the bottom of the tunnel be placed on a level with low water mark, at the North river and three feet above low water mark, at Broadway:—That for the purpose of promoting a free circulation of air through the tunnel, eliptical apertures or openings, six feet long and four feet wide, be left in the roof of the tunnel—one in the space of every hundred feet, throughout its whole length. Each opening

1813 Feb. 15 to be covered with a trellis work of Cast Iron, rising eighteen inches above the pavement, and terminating in a suitable Spire for Supporting a Lamp:—By this method, a large volume of tide water extending itself up to Broad Way, will be admitted into the tunnel, every twelve hours, which will drive out an equal volume of air, and thus the tunnel will be ventilated twice in twenty four hours."

[Advantages of this plan are mentioned. It is also proposed to have this part of town restricted to uniform and attractive buildings, to make it more inviting, having the depth of all cellars limited to prevent water accumulating in them and not flowing off.]

"More fully to illustrate our ideas in this particular, we have caused a perspective drawing of a part of a street, built in the manner we propose, to be made and placed among the exhibits, accompanying this report."

[It is stated property values will increase, both in this locality and elsewhere.]

"It appears to us there are many considerations, which forcibly recommend the continuance of Canal Street, from the North River to Broad way, as at present laid out. This street being an hundred feet wide and running nearly in a North west and southeast direction, affords an excellent inlet for ventilating the City; at the same time it is itself finely ventilated, by numerous cross streets." [They suggest that the direction of Collect St. and part of Canal St. be varied] "so as to make this avenue lead, in a direct line from the junction of Canal Street and Broadway, to the junction of Pearl and Chatham Streets, corresponding in width throughout with Canal Street. . . . Being a leading avenue, it would of course become a street of business, and thus it would not only derive support from its own importance, but greatly enhance the value of the whole district thro' which it passes.

"Viewing New York as preeminently designated by nature to be the point where the streams of Commerce meet, and from whence they again diverge in foreign enterprise, and believing it destined to become the great emporium of North America, we cannot but regard whatever may contribute to the Salability, convenience or embellishment of the City as of incalculable importance, both to its present and future Citizens, and to the inhabitants of this and the neighbouring States. If that portion of the City, which is the subject of this report, is suffered to be built up, in an irregular, huddled, promiscuous and confused manner, it will entail a curse upon the City and posterity. . . .

"We have delineated a plan of the ground to which this subject immediately relates, together with profiles, sections and drawings, accompanied with estimates and explanations, by which the method we have adopted, is more specifically exhibited. . . .

"*A List of drawings referred to in the preceding report*

No. 1 A plan of the District from whence the water flows into the proposed Tunnel.

No. 2 & 3 Plans of the Tunnel, under Canal and Collect Streets and Culverts from the Cross streets

No. 4 A profile of the situation and dimensions of the proposed tunnel, and also its position as respects the present surface of the ground.

No. 5 A Longitudinal section of the Tunnel, Street, air wells for ventilating it &c When finished.

No. 6 A perspective view of part of a proposed street, having uniform Buildings, with Colonades in front.

No. 7 A transverse section of a House in the range of Buildings exhibited in N° 6, showing how cellars may be obtained, by raising the street.

No. 8 A plan of the City and South end of York Island, on which the proposed variation of Collect Street and a part of Canal Street is shown by a red line."

—From the original report (maps &c missing) in metal file No. 48, city clerk's record-room; descrip. of Pl. 83-b, III: 562. See also *Man. Com. Coun.* (1860), 564; and *Cat. of Maps & Surveys in Office of Sec. of State*, 32. See F 23 and Mr 8.

18 The news of the naval victory of the U. S. frigate "Constitution" over the British frigate "Java," off Brazil, on Dec. 29, 1812 (*q.v.*), reaches New York. Lieut. Ludlow of the former ship passes through New York "on his way to the seat of Government" and gives a detailed statement of the encounter.—*Com. Adv.*, F 18, 1813. The official account of the engagement rendered by Commodore Bainbridge to the sec'y of the navy appears in *ibid.*, F 24, 1813.

22 Washington's birthday is observed with literary exercises by two different organizations, the "Washington Benevolent Society" and the "Hamilton Society."—*Com. Adv.*, F 23, 1813. The common council gave orders that "Flags in the Harbour be hoisted and a national salute under the direction of the Gen[l] of Artillery be fired at noon."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 377; *Com. Adv.*, F 20, 1813. Advertised for exhibit on this day at 126 Broadway are the "Superb Panoramic Paintings of the late engagement between the frigates Constitution and Guerriere [see Ag 19, 1812], comprised in three elegant views of five hundred feet."—*Ibid.*, F 22, 1813. Feb. 22

The common council grants deeds for the lots on which the old city hall stood (see Ja 18 and F 8); one to George Griswold, one to Garrit Storm, and one to Thomas Kirk, James Eastburn, and John Downes.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 377. See also *ibid.*, VII: 371. Kirk, Eastburn, and Downes also purchased the lot sold on May 13, 1812 (*q.v.*), to Joel Post and John Lawrence. On their two lots they erected a substantial building of three storeys, which in 1816 (*q.v.*, D 2) was sold to the U. S. government for a custom-house. See also F 11, 1814. 23

The street commissioner presents to the common council the plan of the commissioners appointed to ascertain the best method of draining Lispenard's Meadows and the Collect (see F 15). He also presents a plan "that will not cost more than one third of that proposed by the Commissioners and can be kept clean at less than one fifth of the Expense and if constructed in the manner which is contemplated no water would stand or remain in it and could be kept perfec[t]ly clean. The Maps and profiles now exhibited are imperfect Sketches, but with a little explanation may shew the intention." The several plans are referred to the canal committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 380; descrip. of Pl. 83-b, III: 562. See Mr 1. "

Capt. James Lawrence in the U. S. frigate "Hornet" destroys the British ship "Peacock" off Brazil.—Winsor, VII: 381–82, 457. See Mr 29. 24

Russia offers to mediate between Great Britain and the United States. The United States accepted the offer and appointed John Quincy Adams, Albert Gallatin, and James A. Bayard as commissioners; Great Britain, however, declined.—Winsor, VII: 483. Mar. —

Com. Bainbridge is voted the freedom of the city in a gold box, and is asked to sit for his portrait, for his services in destroying the British frigate "Java" (see D 29, 1812).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 391, 483, 484. The freedom was formally presented on Dec. 8 (*q.v.*). The portrait was painted by Jarvis in 1814, and cost $250. —*Cat. of the Works of Art*, etc., 9; *Journal B*, 76, comptroller's office. 1

Robert Macomb presents a memorial to the common council stating that he intends to petition the legislature for permission "to build a Bridge & Dam from Bussings point to Devoux point in Westchester," and asking the approval of the board, "as he proposes to fix a moderate Toll . . . and is willing to devote one half to the use of the poor of this City." The matter is referred to the road committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 384. The committee reported favourably on March 8, but as they understood that an application of a similar nature was pending in the legislature and as they did not know how far the rights of third persons might be involved, they recommended that the corporation take no specific action, which was approved.—*Ibid.*, VII: 397. The original MS. report is preserved in metal file No. 48, city clerk's record-room. See, further, Ap 8. "

The Canal St. committee reports to the common council that the street commissioners' plan for draining Lispenard's Meadows (see F 23), although it "is not without its objections," is preferable to that of the commissioners (see F 15). The objections to the commissioners' plan include: the "extreme difficulty of securing proper Foundations for the proposed Tunnel;" the "want of sufficient descent to carry off the sediment;" the "impracticability of cleansing the Tunnel or the lateral conduits;" the "impossibility that an eliptical Tunnel of the dimensions proposed, which at flood Tide must be nearly full of tide water, . . . would be able to carry off the torrents of water which must seek their way into it, in the rainy Seasons;" the "quantities of mephitical or noxious airs which are always generated and condensed in Sewers under ground and which must be continually extricating thro' the air wells proposed to be made, especially during the rising of the Tide;" and the "enormous expense of constructing it, the extreme difficulty of repairing it." The common council approves the report and directs that a memorial be sent to the legislature asking it to reject the plan of the commissioners.— "

1813 Mar. 1 *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 388–90. The original report of the canal committee is in metal file No. 48, city clerk's record-room. See, further, Mr 14, 1814.

" Thomas H. Poppleton is appointed a city surveyor.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 392.

3 The *Boston Daily Advertiser*, the first daily paper in Boston, begins, published by W. W. Clapp and edited by Horatio Bigelow. In 1814, Nathan Hale (nephew of the patriot) became editor, and his conspicuous ability made the *Advertiser* one of the leading newspapers in the country.—Winsor, *Mem. Hist. of Boston*, III: 627; Stuart, *Life of Capt. Nathan Hale*, 198.

4 Pres. Madison's second term begins.—Winsor, VII: 276. See also *Com. Adv.*, Mr 8, 1812.

6 Wm. Bridges and Thos. Poppleton announce "that they have opened a suite of offices at the New-York City Library in Nassau-street, as an Architectural, Estate Agency, and General Land Surveying Office. . . .

"Counties, cities private estates, or any tract of land accurately surveyed and drawn. Plans correctly copied, reduced or enlarged. Maps prepared for sale lots, &c.

"Estates valued, bought and sold on commission.

"Trigonometrical Surveys, and sections of Sea Coast, Harbors, Rivers, for purposes of pilotage or improvement of the navigation. Levels taken, and country explored for Canals, Acqueducts, or other Engineering purposes."—*Com. Adv.*, Mr 6, 1813.

8 The committee on the purchase of government house (offered by the state comptroller for $50,000—see My 26, 1812) reports in favour of the purchase, but not under the conditions proposed by the state. The report adds: "It is certain the present situation of the House and Grounds is a Disgrace to our City, and unfortunately that disgrace is generally attached to the Corporation, instead of the actual proprietors."—From the original report, in metal file No. 48, city clerk's record-room; *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 400–1. See Ap 13.

" Payments of $763.64 to Thomas Poppleton, $180 to Eli Whitney, and $153 to Robert Fulton are made, for their services as commissioners under the act of June 19, 1812 (*q.v.*).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 380, 386, 401.

12 Common schools having been established by the legislature for the state of New York outside of the city of New York, by chap. 242 of the laws of 1812, the provisions of this act are now extended to the city, under special regulations. The common council is authorised to appoint annually for the city five "commissioners of school money," whose duty it shall be to distribute school moneys to the Free School Society, Orphans Asylum Society, Economical School Society, African Free School, and to other such religious societies in the city "as now support or hereafter shall establish charity schools," such distribution to be made "in proportion to the average number of children between the ages of four and fifteen years, taught there in the year preceding such distribution, free of expense." Any such school must have been in session for at least nine months the preceding year, and the money must be used solely for "wages of the teachers."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1813), chap. 52. See also *ibid.* (1814), chap. 192, and *ibid.* (1815), chap. 252. See, further, N 19, 1824. The Free School Society, in 1815, received $3,708.14 as its share in the first apportionment. See Vol. III, p. 639 (footnote).

15 Gov. Tompkins sends to the assembly the following message regarding the protection of New York City: "Fort Columbus, Castle Williams and a fort to guard the pass at Buttermilk channal, (all upon Governor's Island) are completed and equipped, with everything needful for action. The battery on the Southwest point of New York Island, the battery at the foot of Hubert and Laight Street; fort Gansevoort and the works on Ellis's and Bedlow's Islands are likewise furnished and equipped, excepting however Fort Gansevoort, the guns of which are not mounted, but they will be so in a short time.

"The foundation of an extensive work on Hendrick's reef opposite to the State fortifications at the Narrows, is laid, and I am assured that it will progress the moment the state of the weather will justify the commencement of the mason's work. . . .

"A work has also been begun at Sandy Hook. These together with the fortifications on the westerly side of the Narrows, erected by this State, and those at the navy yard, at the Wallabout, are the only sites which are occupied, either with batteries, or with works in a State of forwardness.

"An Arsenal has been built by the United States on the high ground of New Jersey, north west of Harsimus, and equi-distant from Hoboeken and Paulus's hook; and they possess a magazine, laboratory arsenal &c. in & near the City of New York. . . . Mar. 15

"It is probable that 3000 troops in actual service, are now stationed in and about the harbour of New York. . . . That number is, however, in my opinion, very inadequate to render that important city secure. . . .

"Preparatory to an estimate of the forces which may be sufficient for the harbour of New York, it will be proper to mention the points, which, in addition to the present fortifications may be occupied to great advantage.

"I. A battery upon the block which has been sunk opposite the Navy Yard, on the mud bank or Island formed between the East River, and the Channel of the Wallabout Bay, would be a great protection to the easterly side of the city; such a work it is probable will be erected by the navy department.

"II. An open excavated battery of position on the high bank of the Long Island shore, between the house of Jeremiah Johnson and Williamsburgh would be very powerful and commanding.

"III. A similar work will be required on the westerly side of the river, at or near Corlear's Hook.

"IV. A Battery of 8 or 10 Columbiads at some proper place on the shore of the East River between Throggs Neck and Blackwell's Island, is necessary to guard against the approach of vessels from the sound.

"V. Works at Hoeboeken and Paulus's hook should also be occupied.

"VI. A Bomb battery for 5 or 6 ten inch mortars, at or near the Quarantine ground, will be essential to prevent vessels from laying in that anchorage, to repair damage, or to waite for a favorable wind or tide.

"VII. Redoubts, each containing a block house, upon the high ground of Long Island, southwest of Brooklyn, which commands Redhook, Governor's Island, and the City, and also upon the eminence in the rear of the fortifications on Staten Island will be of great importance. . . ." If these latter defences are built and properly manned, Tompkins estimates that the forces at New York, "with the seamen, mariners & fencibles in the harbour," will amount to at least 12,500 men.—*Pub. Papers of Daniel D. Tompkins*, III: 282–90.

Col. George Izard is on his way to New York to take command of the city and harbour.—*N. Y. Spectator*, Mr 24, 1813. 19

New York is alarmed by a signal from the telegraph on Staten Island that a squadron, supposedly British, is approaching the harbour. The forts are immediately manned and the gunboats ordered to sail to the Narrows, but the fleet proves to be a number of friendly merchant ships.—*N. Y. Spectator*, Mr 24, 1813. See also Wilson, *Mem. Hist. of N. Y.*, III: 272. 20

The "Hornet," Capt. Lawrence, arrives at New York, bringing the news of her encounter with the "Peacock" (see F 24).—*Com. Adv.*, Mr 25, 1813. 25

Long Island Sound is blockaded by three British ships.—*Com. Adv.*, Mr 26, 1813. The Sound was still blockaded on April 12.—*Ibid.*, Ap 12, 1813. 26

"The Corporation have granted permission to Col. Izard to erect a temporary breast work around the Battery. The work, we understand, is to be commenced without delay; and, when it is finished, heavy cannon are to be stationed, at short intervals, along the whole line."—*N. Y. Spectator*, Mr 27, 1813. "

Robert Fulton enters into an agreement with James Weldon to fit up two whale-boats with torpedoes, to attack and sink British vessels; all moneys paid by the U. S. government to be divided according to stipulated terms.—From the original document, sold by Henkels, Phila. (item No. 188), Oct. 22, 1919. See also Cat. of Fulton MSS. and documents, sold at Anderson's, April 26–27, 1921, by order of Mrs. A. T. Sutcliffe, items 140, 174, and 175. See Ap 27. "

The freedom of the city and a piece of plate are voted to Capt. James Lawrence for capturing and destroying the British sloop-of-war "Peacock" with the American sloop-of-war "Hornet" (see F 24), and a public dinner is planned for the "gallant crew"—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 418–19, 583–85. The corporation paid G. Thresher $70 for "Execu^{g} Freedom City for Com^{dr} Bainbridge & Capt^{n} Lawrence."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 544; *Journal B*, 20 comptroller's office. 29

1813 Mar. 29 The ferry committee reports favourably on the petition (*M.C.C.*, 1784–1831, VII: 365) that a ferry be established at Spring St. Basin to "Harsimus Hoboken and Wehawk," to which recommendation the common council agrees.—*Ibid.*, VII: 417. See L. M. R. K., III: 943.

" On account of the delay of the state legislature regarding provisions for defences of this city and harbour, the common council resolves that the comptroller be authorised to borrow, from time to time from the city banks, money not to exceed $100,000, to be used at the discretion of the committee of defence. It is hoped that the state will later reimburse the city for such expenditure.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 420–21. See Ap 5.

Apr. 5 It is enacted by the state legislature "that the mayor, recorder and aldermen of the city of New-York shall . . . perform all the duties enjoined . . . on the supervisors of the respective counties of the state."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1813), II: 519. There was no distinct board of supervisors for the county of New York until Ap 15, 1857 (*q. v.*).

" The common council agrees to the following recommendations of the committee of defence: 1, That the necessary wages for manning 15 of the unused gunboats now lying in the harbour be paid by the common council, and that authority be given to open a rendezvous for the purpose of engaging and organizing the necessary number of men, who shall be engaged to serve for three months (see My 24);

2, That the corps of 120 cartmen, enlisted in September last to move the 20 or 30 pieces of heavy ordnance now stationed at the United States arsenal to such positions as may be requisite, be called into practice twice a week to accustom the horses to that particular kind of draft, and the drivers to their duties.

These recommendations are made in view of the present prospect of an appropriation by the legislature for the purpose of the defence of this city.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831,) VII: 426–27.

8 Robert Macomb (see Mr 1) is authorised by the legislature to build a dam across the Harlem River, from Bussing's Point in the Ninth Ward to Devoe's Point in Westchester, having a gate or lock in the centre. The rights of John B. Coles and the Harlem Bridge Co. are not disturbed, as the dam is required by the act of the legislature to be built above the bridge authorised to be built by the Harlem Bridge Co.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1813), chap. 148. On April 19, Macomb informed the common council of the passage of the act, and asked that he be permitted "to build said Dam forthwith agreably to said act; and that the City surveyor may be ordered to locate the same so as to conform as nearly as possible with the Plan of the City." The matter was referred to the committee on surveys.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 435. See Je 21. See also *ibid.*, VII: 384, 397.

9 The legislature passes "An Act to reduce several Laws, relating particularly to the City of New-York, into one Act."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1813), chap. 86 (36th sess.) This act was published in this year by the common council as a separate volume. There is a copy in the N. Y. P. L.

" To further encourage manufacturing (see Mar. 22, 1811), the state legislature incorporates "The Commission Company" to aid manufacturing companies, as well as private individuals engaged in domestic manufactures, in "disposing of articles solely of American manufacture," and "to make loans thereon when deposited for sale." The business and transactions of the company were "limited to the city of New-York."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1813), chap. 150.

" The legislature authorises the common council to make public wells and pumps in any of the streets, the expense thereof to be "estimated and assessed among all the owners or occupants of the houses and lots of ground intended to be benefited thereby." Overseers of the wells and pumps in the several wards are to be appointed annually by the mayor, recorder, and aldermen; such overseers to render quarterly accounts.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1813), II: 425–27. See Ja 31, 1817.

" "Yesterday afternoon [April 9], alarm guns were fired on Staten Island and echoed from our City Batteries. Some of the Pilots, who came up from the Hook last evening, state, as the ground of the alarm, that the Acasta frigate was in sight of the Light House."—*Com. Adv.*, Ap 10, 1813.

" In the two schools established by the Free School Society 925 pupils are enrolled, divided thus among religious denominations:

"Presbyterians	279	Methodists	130	Apr.
Episcopalians	205	Dutch	33	9
Baptists	142	Associate Reformed	16	
Roman Catholic	20	From the Alm's-House of what religion unknown	100	
			925"	

—"Annual Report Free School Society" in *Com. Adv.*, My 6, 1813.

The Anthony St. Theatre, on Anthony St. (now Worth St.), near Broadway, is opened.—Brown, I: 82. 12

It is ordered that Washington St., from Morton St. to the state prison, be opened and rendered passable.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 433. "

The legislature appropriates $22,000 "for the purpose of erecting a redoubt or protecting work on Signal Hill, near the Narrows on Staten Island."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1813), chap. 203. 13

The legislature repeals the proviso in the act of May 26, 1812 (*q. v.*), concerning the sale of the government house and grounds.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1813), chap. 203. See Ap 19. "

Fulton writes from New York to Secretary of the Navy Jones, outlining plans for the destruction of British boats by means of his torpedo invention, and accompanying them here and there with pen-and-ink sketches.—Cat. of Fulton MSS. and documents, sold at Andersons, Ap. 26–27, 1921, by order of Mrs. A. T. Sutcliffe, item 166. See also *ibid.*, items 168 and 178. See Mr 26 and Ap 27. 19

The comptroller presents a report to the common council containing suggestions for gradually paying the city's debt, the establishment of a sinking fund being one of the chief ones.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 437–40. On July 2 (*q. v.*), the board agreed to a recommendation that a law be framed to establish a sinking fund. "

The common council orders that a new brick house be erected for Engine No. 11 at Old Slip near the old site, and that another brick house be built for Engine No. 9 at the head of the drain in Broad St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 440–41. "

The common council resolves "that the Finance Committee and Comptroller be directed to effect the purchase of the Government House in this City agreably to the Terms of the act in that case made and provided at the last session of the Legislature" (see Ap 13).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 442. "

The "Eagle Manufacturing Co." is incorporated (one of the earliest industrial organizations in New York), for the purpose of making cotton, woolen, and linen goods.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1813), 568; *ibid.* (1817), chap. 61. This company was reported, in 1818, to have "erected an extensive building at Greenwich, where they have a great number of people employed." Having neglected to provide by-laws, for the election of directors for the second year, this company ceased to be a corporate body; but this was remedied by an application to the legislature, which revived the charter on Feb. 28, 1817, for 20 years from its original date.—Blunt, *Strangers' Guide* (1818), 161–62; *Laws of N. Y.* (1817), chap. 61. Until 1923, when it was torn down, a frame house stood at 11 Christopher St., one of a row of houses formerly occupied by Scotch weavers.—Peterson, *Landmarks of New York*, 61. *Cf.* 1822. 26

About 1,600 Americans under Gens. Pike and Dearborn assault and capture York (Toronto), the capital of Upper Canada.—McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, IV: 43–44. 27

An agreement is signed by Robert Fulton and Elijah Mix under which the former turns over to the latter two torpedoes with their igniting locks to be used in destroying British vessels of war. Fulton is to receive one-third of all bounties and Mix and his men two-thirds.—Cat. of Fulton MSS. and documents, sold at Anderson's April 26–27, 1921, by order of Mrs. A. T. Sutcliffe, item 169. "

Col. Proctor with a force of British and Indians invests Fort Meigs (in north-western Ohio near Lake Erie), commanded by Gen. Harrison, and begins a seige which lasted until May 9. The timely arrival of Gen. Clay with a body of Kentucky volunteers compelled Proctor to retire. He made another unsuccessful attempt to take the fort in July.—Winsor, VII: 387, 431. See also McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, IV: 25–27. 28

Publication of a monthly paper, entitled *The Booksellers' Advertiser, and Spirit of the Literary World*, and devoted exclusively to advertisements, is begun by Charles Wiley.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 385. May —

1813 My 3 The British under Admiral Cockburn burn Havre de Grace, Md.—McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, IV: 124–25.

4 The common council gives a "Splendid Naval Dinner" at Washington Hall (see D 28, 1812) to Capt. Lawrence of the "Hornet" and his crew, this being the first entertainment held at the hall. The petty officers, seamen, and marines dine in the ball room, and Lawrence and his officers with the corporation, the judges of the courts, Col. Swift, etc., in one of the dining-rooms on the first floor. Both rooms are decorated with paintings, by Holland, descriptive of the various American naval victories and complimentary to the commanders who achieved them. In the evening the company visited the Park Theatre, which was "brilliantly illuminated" in their honour.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 5, 1813; Guernsey, *N. Y. City & Vicinity during the War of* 1812–15, I: 208–9. One of the printed invitations to the dinner is preserved in metal file No. 39, city clerk's record-room. On May 10, the corporation paid $517 for this entertainment.—*Journal B*, p. 10, comptroller's office. In less than one month, Lawrence was killed in an engagement at sea.—See Je 1.

10 Martling & Cozzens announce that they have moved to "Tammany Hall, near the Park and New City Hall," where they have opened "a house of public entertainment."—*National Advocate*, My 10, 1813.

" The common council orders that First Ave. between 10th and 25th St. be opened and directs the proper officers to carry the same into effect.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 458. On Nov. 1, the attorney was directed to open the avenue from 10th to North St. as it would afford a short and direct route to Bellevue.—*Ibid.*, VII: 596–97.

" The common council grants two lots at the corner of Elm and Leonard Sts. to the Mechanics Society for the purpose of a free school for the education of children of poor mechanics.

The board also agrees to aid the trustees of the African School by remitting to them rent which must be paid on unexpired leases on the lots in William St. nearly opposite Harmony Hall, where a school for 400 pupils is to be built. The trustees are to be given a lease on these lots on the terms and conditions specified in a report agreed to in the common council, Feb. 7, 1810.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 461–62.

" The common council orders that the road committee take measures for placing milestones at proper places on the island. The measurements are to start at city hall.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 463. Regarding the milestones on Manhattan, see *18th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1913), 90–91; *21st Ann. Rep.* (1916), 221–22; *23d Ann. Rep.* (1918), 240–46; also L. M. R. K., III: 960–61.

13 The "Macedonian" and the "United States" are anchored at the Hook "in full view of the enemy."—*Com. Adv.*, My 12 and 14, 1813.

14 "The Telegraph on Staten Island displayed, at 12 o'clock this day, four black and two white balls, indicating the approach of four ships of the line and two frigates. One of the ships of the line was, we understand, near the bar."—*Com. Adv.*, My 14, 1813.

" An editorial on the "State of our city" declares: "General Izard, by permission of the corporation, ordered the beautiful walk of our Battery fronting on the water, to be broken up, just sufficiently to present a shapeless mass and ruin the promenade, and there he has left it. He has no money we believe to go any further. Three regiments of volunteers raised for the defence of the city, have been discharged. And we feel authorised to ask the question if the General has not received express orders from Washington, that in no event is he to call out the militia at the expence of the General government? They want their money to lay out for purposes of more consequence to themselves, in the western district. Lastly, the flotilla has been ordered out of service all excepting 15 boats. The corporation, however, have requested Com. Lewis to retain them until they can receive an answer from Washington to their letter entreating that they may not be discharged, but be left for the defence of the city; which request was complied with, on condition that the corporation would themselves engage to pay them out of their own funds, if government should persist in discharging them. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 14, 1813. These statements were contradicted by the *National Advocate*, which said: "It is untrue, that General Izard has left the battery a shapeless mass, after breaking it up by permission of the corporation. On the contrary, the work has been delayed by unfavorable circumstances, the effect of which have now ceased, and it will be immediately completed, and the cannon mounted. It is untrue that he has no money to go further. It is untrue that the three regiments of volunteers raised for the defence of the city have been discharged. On the contrary, there are several thousands now in service for its defence. And we are authorized to answer the question put in the Post, by saying that the General has not received orders from Washington, not to call out the militia at the expense of the United States' government. On the contrary, there is now a large body of Jersey militia in the pay of the government, and stationed at different important posts. . . ."—*National Advocate*, My 15, 1813. See, however, *N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 18, 1813. May 14

Nine deserters from the "Acasta" frigate arrive in New York via Elizabethtown. "They informed us, that the crew of the Acasta were almost in a state of mutiny . . . and that the frigate had not more than six days supply of water—her crew consisted of about 300 men. These seamen further state, that the Valiant 74, has about 700 men, and mounts 92 guns—that they could see our frigates every day and intended to attempt to destroy them in the course of a few evenings, with their Rocket Arrows."—*Com. Adv.*, My 18, 1813. Besides the "Acasta" and the "Valiant," another 74 gun ship and three more British frigates were off the Hook, and two ships of war were "off Broad Sound."—*Ibid.*, My 17, 1813. 15

The first lieutenant of the "Acasta" frigate informed an incoming ship on May 17 that "the Port of New-York would be considered in a state of rigorous blockade after the 19th inst."—*Com. Adv.*, My 19, 1813. See My 26. 19

The common council confirms the report of the comptroller which recommends the establishment of proportionable quit-rents for grants of water lots. "It is proposed to have a maximum & a minimum Rate; the Maximum to be the highest sum for grants in the most valuable and highly improved parts of the City. The Minimum the lowest sum for which grants in any of the Districts herein after proposed shall be made, and that an additional quit rent be paid every seven Years, on the minimum rate, until it becomes by improvement equally valuable with any other, (or nearly so) and then to pay the maximum rate." 24

In estimating the rates to be paid the following matters are taken into consideration: ". . . it [would not] be proper to have the same rates on the North and East rivers, because property is not so valuable or productive now, and probably never will be on the former as on the latter, it being much more hazardous for Vessels to lie at Wharves in the winter at the North, than the East side.

"The difference however would not be so great as might at first be imagined, because the docking out and making of Bulk heads on the Hudson, (where the water is generally shoal) is much less expensive than on the East, where the Water is in most places very deep." It is therefore proposed that the maximum rate per foot on the East River be fifty cents more than on the North River. For the purpose of fixing the minimum rates and the amounts of increase proportionably the East River from the Battery to North St. is divided into five districts and the North River is divided into three.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 476–80. See also *ibid.*, VII: 501.

Regarding the action of the common council with reference to manning 15 gunboats (see Ap 5), the secretary of the navy having reported that the department could not order the boats into service unless the corporation would pay and maintain the men, the board therefore agrees "to man & vitual 15 Gunboats for the space of three months."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 480. "

The "United States" and the "Macedonian" sail from New York.—*Com. Adv.*, My 25, 1813. 25

Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, by proclamation from Bermuda, announces to all neutral powers that there is a "most strict and rigorous Blockade of the ports and Harbours of New York, Charleston, Port Royal, Savannah, and the River Mississippi in the United States of America."—*Com. Adv.*, Jl 6, 1813. See N 16. 26

The "beautiful Steam Boat Fulton" is launched from Brown's ship-yards. "We understand she is intended to run between New-York and New-Haven as a packet boat."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 29, 1813; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1866), 733, 734. See N 26. 29

John Jay, writing to Noah Webster, says: "It is not improbable 31

1813 May 31 that doubts prevail respecting the design and tendency of the work you have in hand. The literary productions of Britain and America being interesting to each other, many are of opinion, and I concur in it, that the English language and its orthography should be the same in both countries. Apprehensions have been entertained that your dictionary would tend to impair that sameness; and those apprehensions may, to a certain degree, have had an unfavourable influence."—*Corresp. and Pub. Papers of John Jay*, IV: 373.

" A memorial is sent to Washington urging the government to take immediate further steps to protect New York Harbour against attack. Among the facts related in the memorial are these: "that hostile Ships of War are at this moment cruising within 25 Miles of this City and that with a favorable Wind Ships of the line can come up to our Wharves in two hours, from the Ocean . . .;" also that "the number of Men stationed in the different Forts is totally inadequate, and no call has been made upon the Militia to supply the deficiency: . . . that the important works on Hendricks Reef on the adjoining heights of Long Island at Sandy Hook, at the Battery on this Island, & at Fort Ganzevoort are in a very imperfect state—and the pass to this City by the Sound is entirely undefended and it is now well understood that a Ship of the line can approach us in that d[i]rection with very inconsiderable risk as to the Navigation. . . ."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 486–87. The original draft of this memorial is in metal file No. 48, city clerk's record-room.

" The common council agrees that Avenue A shall be opened from the northerly side of North St. to the East River.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 487.

" Alderman Mesier, from the market committee, reports to the common council that Washington Market (see Je 1, 1812) is not "in a state to receive the Butchers," and it is thereupon ordered that the committee make "temporary arrangements for the Butchers near the Old Hudson Market."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 488. Washington Market was "fully established" before the close of the year.—De Voe, *Market Book*, 407.

June — During this month, Rev. John Stanford, chaplain of the state prison (see My 21, 1812), became chaplain also of several municipal institutions, the bridewell, Magdalen house, orphan asylum, debtors' prison, penitentiary, lunatic asylum, marine hospital, and city hospital.—Sommers, *Memoir of John Stanford*, 112.

1 The American frigate "Chesapeake" is captured by the British ship "Shannon" off Halifax. Capt. James Lawrence and Lieut. Augustus Ludlow of the former are mortally wounded during the engagement.—McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, IV: 91–95. See Je 4 and Ag 28.

3 "We understand that the late conduct of the Indians on our frontiers has been such as to have induced their red brethren of this city [the Tammany Society] to come to a determination to dissolve the connection between them. The accounts of the very ill-behaviour of the great chief Walk-in-the-water, are so bad, that his near name sake here, Water-Lot, has come to a formal determination, of which he gave notice at the last meeting, to abjure the Society, unless they would immediately express their decided disapprobation of the British allies, by discarding the custom of painting & wearing bear skins on the 4th of July. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 3, 1813. See Je 24 and 30.

4 News of the engagement between the "Chesapeake" and the "Shannon" (see Je 1) reaches New York.—*N. Y. Spectator*, Je 5 and 9, 1813.

5 *The Shamrock; or, Hibernian Chronicle* (see D 15, 1810) is suspended with the issue of this date. It was revived on June 18, 1814.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 492–93; Early Newspapers II: 428.

7 Robert Fulton writes to Cadwallader Colden: "You will have the goodness to immediately take the necessary measures for obtaining an injunction to stop the Steam ferry boat which runs from the Bear Market to Hoboken."—Cat. of Fulton MSS. and documents, sold at Anderson's, April 26–27, 1921, by order of Mrs. A. T. Sutcliffe, item 173. On Aug. 2, John Stevens informed the common council that he had been prohibited by Fulton from running steamboats at Hoboken Ferry, and asked that horse boats might be considered an adequate substitute.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 533.

" Three payments made by the common council between this date and Aug. 9 for filling in Collect lots total $486.48.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 496, 511, 544. See My 25, 1812, and My 30, 1814. June 7

Daniel W. Crocker announces that "Washington Hall, No. 282 Broad-way, New York, Is now opened for the accommodation of the Public, as a Hotel . . . the rooms are spacious and airy, and the bed-rooms (in a building separate from the Hotel) are neat, convenient and retired, with one bed in each room. In the vicinity of Washington Hall are, the City Hall, and the New York, Manhattan, Washington, and Salt-Water-Baths. The Coffee-Room, in which the Daily Papers will be kept, and which will be open to the Public, fronts, as well as the Dining-Room, on Broadway. In the second story of the Hall is the most elegant and spacious Assembly-Room in the City, perhaps in the United States. . . ."—*Com. Adv.*, Je 12, 1813. 12

The common council refers to a committee on surveys a remonstrance of John B. Coles against "a Bridge & Dam across Harlaem River about to be erected by Rob[t] MacComb Esq[r]" (see Ap 8).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 497. On Aug. 9, Robert Morris, "proprietor of lands in the County of Westchester in the vicinity of Devoes Point," presented a memorial stating "that the exclusive priviledges granted by the Legislature to John B. Coles for his Bridge across Haerlem River have been injurious to the Petitioner and to the owners of land in that neighbourhood," and urging the common council to approve the proposal of McComb.—*Ibid.*, VII: 539. See also *ibid.*, VII: 547. See, further, S 20. 21

An editorial reads: "The Fourth of July is approaching, when it is customary for the Tammany, and some other societies in this city, to wear bucks-tails in their hats, dress themselves like savages, and imitate the manners of the red men of the woods.—These exhibitions, at all times ridiculous and absurd, will, after the cruelties which have been committed by the Tammany-men of the wilderness, be little short of criminal,—we hope, therefore, never to see our city again disgraced by them."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 24, 1813. See Je 3 and 30. 24

An unsuccessful attempt is made by private individuals to blow up the British fleet off New London.—*Com. Adv.*, Je 28, 29, and 30, 1813. See also Guernsey, *N. Y. City & Vicinity during the War of* 1812–15, I: 279–81. 25

The Tammany Society announces its preparations for the celebration of Independence Day, and a postscript to the notice states: "Members will be furnished with badges to be worn on the occasion, at the Society room, as provided under the new arrangement."—*National Advocate*, Je 30, 1813. Commenting on this, the *Evening Post* (see Je 3 and 24) says: "It always gives us pleasure to see the birthday of our liberty noticed by proper demonstrations of joy and gratitude: But what gives us the most satisfaction is to observe by the above mentioned notification that the Tammany Society are about to abandon their savage habits; and intend to celebrate the day with decency and decorum. In the notification we find none of the unmeaning jargon, which has so long disgraced the advertisements of the society;—no Sachem, Winskinski, season of flowers or fruits—no Panther tribe—Bear tribe—Raccoon nor Skunk tribe. From the N. B. it appears that the dresses and badges of the members are also to undergo a change; and we hope under 'the new regulation' mentioned, the use of the ridiculous cars, loaded with ferocious animals, Indian canoes etc. will be laid aside. On the whole we think there is now reason to hope our homespun Savages may in time become civilized, and that in future we shall hear no more of Indian tribes in our cities—it is quite enough to suffer their cruelties and depredations in the wilderness."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 30, 1813. See Jl 5 and Ag 9. 30

The common council agrees to the recommendation that a sinking fund be established for the gradual extinction of the city debt (see Ap 19): such fund is to be controlled by the mayor, the recorder, the city treasurer, and the chairman of the finance committee, who shall be denominated "The Commissioners of the sinking Fund for the redemption of the City Stock," a majority of whom shall at any time be empowered to act. The fund is to be composed of moneys received for commutation of quit rents; for water lot grants issued prior to 1804; for licences of hackney coaches, pawn brokers, and street vaults; for market fees hereafter received; for 25% of the net proceeds of all sales of real estate belonging to the public; for any surplus arising from sale of the government house; and for money from such other sources as July 2

1813 July 2 the corporation may hereafter think appropriate to use for such purpose. It is recommended that the fund be invested in city stock, in bank stock, or in United States stock but preferably in city stock. It is also recommended that some portion of the $97,593.22 now in the treasury be transferred to the fund. The counsel of the board is to frame a law providing for the establishment of the sinking fund.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 509–11.

3 The blockading squadron off the Hook now consists of one 74, one frigate, one brig-of-war, and one or two tenders.—*Com. Adv.*, Jl 3, 1813.

" Christopher Colles announces to the subscribers to his "Telegraph" and the public in general that "he has completed two of these important instruments, one at the top of the Custom-House, and another at Governor's-Island, which are now daily in rehearsal and actual operation—he has asked several questions, and received back direct and speedy answers. He proposes, on Friday next, the 9th inst. . . . to exhibit a number of accurate and conclusive experiments, by which they may plainly discover the superiority and many singular advantages of this mode of construction; it is of small expense, perfectly accurate, and capable of conveying any unexpected intelligence which can be written, with a celerity exceeding common belief, and also that it can convey registered pre-concerted sentences, orders or other intelligence with equal celerity, and at the same time, with perfect accuracy and privacy."—*Columbian*, Jl 3, 1813. On July 21, he added that he had made "an experiment of 164 letters, from the top of the custom-house to Governor's-Island, in the presence of some respectable gentlemen, which experiment was accomplished in 20 minutes, at the rate of 8 letters to a minute, whereas it appears by the Encyclopœdia Britannica, vol. 18th, page 336, that the French exhibit only 3 in a minute." Experiments were to be repeated on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays from 4 until 6.—*Ibid.*, Jl 21, 1813. See also *ibid.*, Jl 27, 1813. See, further, Jl 26.

5 The anniversary of American independence falling on Sunday, it is celebrated on the 5th "in the customary style."—*Com. Adv.*, Jl 6, 1813. The Tammany Society appears, but with reduced numbers, and all Indian display is discarded.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 6, 1813. See also Wilson, *Mem. Hist. of N. Y.*, III: 274.

12 President Madison informs congress of the repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees.—Winsor, VII: 522.

" John McComb, Jr., is appointed street commissioner in place of Samuel Stilwell, resigned.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 518. On June 22, 1817, he began to keep an account-book to show payments made to cartmen, etc., its last date of entry being Oct. 17, 1821. It is owned by the N. Y. Hist. Soc.

19 A bond for the purchase of the government house and adjacent grounds (see Ap 12) is presented to the common council and ordered to be paid.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 525. See Jl 26.

26 "C. Collis" (Christopher Colles) petitions the common council for funds to construct his "telegraph." The petition is referred to the committee of defence, with a grant of $100.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 526.

" Comptroller Mercein reports to the common council that he has received a deed for the government house and grounds, and that he has forwarded to Albany the bond for the same (see Jl 19). As the bond draws six per cent interest, he suggests that a considerable saving may be made to the city by paying part of it now. A warrant for $20,000 is thereupon ordered to be issued.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 529. See Ag 2.

" The common council requests the street commissioner to report a plan for the general regulation of the village of Greenwich.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 529. See Mr 3, 1817.

" The common council resolves that Nassau St. be altered by running the westerly line thereof from the southerly corner of the lot of ground belonging to John W. McComb to Wall St. "in a course parallel to the westerly line of Eastburn, Kirk & Downe's Lot; and that the Street Commissioner take possession of the lot fronting on Wall Street which will be formed by the alteration for the purposes of a watch and engine house."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 532.

Aug. 2 The British, under Col. Proctor, attack Fort Stephenson (in northern Ohio, on the Sandusky River), but are repulsed with great gallantry by Maj. Croghan and a small garrison.—Winsor, VII: 387; McMaster, *Hist. of People of U. S.*, IV: 27–28.

" The comptroller reports to the common council that "the purchase of the Government [House] has been made and completed in conformity to instructions received from the Board," adding that "the whole property is under lease to the Academy of Arts for one year from the first day of May next ensuing, at the rate of $1,750 dolls. per annum." The report has principally to do with the improvements proposed on the property. It is contemplated to commence improvements in May next (1814). "A speedy decision on the latter subject may be important to the Custom house department, as it may require some time to procure a place sufficiently commodious for that establishment." Among the comments made on this subject is this: ". . . the removal of the Government house will afford an opportunity (never again to recur) of filling in that part of the Ground at present bare at low water mark, as the ground, rubbish and stone (of which the new bulk head could be formed) that could be collected there, would certainly be sufficient for the purpose."—From the original report, in metal file No. 47, city clerk's record-room. See S 6 and D 31. Aug. 2

" The common council receives from Trinity corporation "a cession of the Streets belonging to Trinity Church between North Moore and Christopher."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 533. See Ag 30, 1802.

9 The matter of using gas for the city lamps is reported upon by the watch and lamp committee, who have had an interview with Ward & Tallman, and are convinced that gas is superior to oil for lighting, but find the terms of the above-named men inexpedient for the board to accept. The committee suggests that an experiment be tried by using gas in the lamps in front of city hall or some other suitable place.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 541–42. See S 20.

" New public and private constitutions are adopted by the "Society of Tammany or Columbian Order." These are practically identical with those of 1789 (*q.v.*, Ag 10), except that the Indian designations of "sachems," "Grand Sachem," and "tribes" are replaced respectively by "Councellors," "President," and "Sections." The reasons for the change are given as the "innumerable unprop[i]tious circumstances caused, on our frontier borders."—From photostats (made from originals in Tammany Hall) in MSS. Div., N. Y. P. L. See N 10, 1817.

14 The American brig "Argus," after a successful voyage in the Irish Sea in which many prizes were taken and destroyed, is captured in those waters by the English brig "Pelican."—Winsor, VII: 387, 457.

23 By resolution of the common council, the name of Robinson St. (which runs from Broadway to the College Green) is changed to Park Place; Lower Robinson St. is changed to Robinson St.; and Bowery Lane is changed to The Bowery. The superintendent of repairs is directed to change the "sign boards" accordingly.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 549.

" The *Daily Express* succeeds *The Statesman*, which was the successor of the *New-York Morning Post* (see N 20, 1810).—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 404, 499.

27 A shark nine feet long is caught in Fly Market Slip. "It required several men, with the aid of ropes, to raise it out of the water. We understand, that it is to be presented, by the person who caught it, to Mr. Scudder, the industrious and enterprizing Proprietor of the American Museum."—*Com. Adv.*, Ag 27, 1813.

28 The mayor (De Witt Clinton) appoints a committee to arrange for a tribute and funeral honours to the late Capt. Lawrence and Lieut. Ludlow, who fell in the recent engagement of the U. S. frigate "Chesapeake" with the British frigate "Shannon."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 551. Details were agreed upon on Sept. 14.—*Ibid.*, VII: 558–60; *Com. Adv.*, S 15, 1813. The funeral ceremonies took place on Sept. 16 (*q.v.*).

30 Over 500 Americans are massacred by the Creek Indians at Fort Mims, above the junction of the Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers.—McMaster, *Hist. of People of U. S.*, IV: 162–63.

Sept. 2 "We understand, that the recruiting service for the 41st U. States Regiment will commence in this city early in next week, under the superintendance of Col. Robert Bogardus, who is to command the Regiment when raised. This Regiment is to be stationed here during the war, and is to be employed solely in defending our city and harbor."—*Com. Adv.*, S 2, 1813.

5 The American brig "Enterprise" captures the English brig "Boxer" near Portland, Me.—Winsor, VII: 387, 458.

6 As the purchase of the grounds in the rear of the government house property will be "attended with incalculable advantages," Comptroller Mercein is authorised to open negotiations with the

1813 U. S. for that purpose.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 556. See Ja 24, 1814.

S 6

8 "A British Squadron, consisting of four Vessels of war, are now in the Sound, capturing all the Coasters they can find. . . . At sun set last evening, two of the vessels had proceeded . . . as far as Captain's Island, a distance of only thirty miles from this city; and had captured seven Coasters which had sailed from the city yesterday morning. . . ."—*Com. Adv.*, S 8, 1813.

" The mayor and common council pay a visit to Spermaceti Cove below Sandy Hook to review the flotilla of gunboats stationed there under Commodore Wm. Lewis and to inspect the fortifications. The gunboats, drawn up in a crescent and gaily decorated, salute the magistrates, and the troops go through their manœuvres, after which the visitors go to Fort Gates. While the review was in progress, news came that some British ships were approaching the city by way of the Sound. The flotilla immediately set sail, passed through Hell Gate during the night, and about noon on the 9th anchored in Hempstead Bay. One British frigate approached within 3 miles of the gunboats and fired 30 or 40 shots which were returned, but the range was too long for the guns to be effective. The enemy then stood to the eastward, and the flotilla returned to Sandy Hook. This encounter caused considerable commotion and anxiety in the city and its vicinity for several days.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 8 and 9, 1813; Guernsey, *N. Y. City & Vicinity during the War of* 1812–15, I: 297–300; Wilson, *Mem. Hist. of N. Y.*, III: 275.

10 The British fleet on Lake Erie, consisting of two ships, two brigs, one schooner, and one sloop, surrenders to the American squadron under Commodore Oliver Perry, after a sharp conflict. —*Com. Adv.*, S 24, 1813; McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, IV: 35–38. See S 24.

11 "Yesterday the British frigate Statira and an armed schr. were cruising off the Hook; and this morning the telegraph exhibits signals for three hostile ships of war."—*Com. Adv.*, S 11, 1813.

14 The common council, in adopting its committee's recommendations for a public testimonial of respect to the remains of Capt. Lawrence and Lieut. Ludlow (see Je 1), adopts a resolution that the sum of $1,000 "be granted to each of the two Children of Capt^n^ Lawrence and be vested in the Commissioners of the sinking Fund of the Corporation . . . in case of the death of both, the Sums to revert to the Common Council to be hereafter applied to reward such Naval merit as the Common Council shall determine."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 558. See also *ibid.*, XVII: 181–82, 259–60.

16 The funeral obsequies of Capt. James Lawrence and Lieut. Augustus C. Ludlow take place in accordance with the plans of the common council (see Ag 28). A newspaper thus describes the ceremonies: "The corpses were brought from the Navy Yard in barges, each rowed by 14 seamen dressed in white. These barges were accompanied by several others filled with naval officers and marines. They passed around the Battery and Fort, exhibiting a very solemn and interesting spectacle; and landed at the dock at the foot of Greenwich street. The Procession then formed . . . and moved up Greenwich st. and Chamber st. down Broadway, along the front of the City Hall, down Chatham st. and Broadway to Trinity Church. The funeral service was performed by Bishop Hobart. During the procession, which consumed about three hours, the bells were tolled and minute guns were fired from the Navy-Yard and from the Battery; and the colors of the public and private vessels in port were displayed at half mast."—*Com. Adv.*, S 16, 1813. The bodies were buried in the south-west corner of the Trinity Church burying-ground.—Lossing, *Pictorial Field-Book of the War of* 1812, 712–13. See Ap 2, 1825.

20 The common council accepts an invitation of Mr. Gennings to view an exhibition of his gas-light in front of the bridewell.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 561.

" Samuel M. Thompson, Theodosius Fowler, and John B. Coles, in behalf of themselves and other proprietors of Harlem Bridge, present a petition to the common council "stating that they mean to apply to the Legislature for permission to build a Bridge across Haerlem River from Bussings Point to Devoes Point . . . and praying the Common Council would signify their approbation of said Law." The matter is referred to the committee on surveys and the committee on laws and ordinances. —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 562. On recommendation of the committee, the act was approved by the council on Nov. 1.—*Ibid.* VII: 595. The original MS. report of the committee is preserved in metal file No. 48, city clerk's record-room.

Sept. 20

" The common council resolves "that this Board do consent that Robert MaComb build a Dam across Harlaem River from Bussings Point to Devoes Point conformably to the act of the Legislature passed in his favor [see Ap 8] and his petition for such consent: the location of such Dam and the Terms of the grant to be under the direction of the Street Commissioner and Comptroller of this Board. That this Board do consent to the building of a Bridge between the above mentioned Points by the Harlaem Bridge Company provided the Toll to be taken at the same do not exceed one half of the Toll allowed to be taken at the present Harlaem Bridge and that this Board do recommend to the Legislature to pass a Law authorizing that Company to build said Bridge."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 564–65. In 1814, the Harlem Bridge Co. applied to the legislature for permission to build the bridge between Bussings Pt. and Devoes Pt., but no such law was passed. —*Ibid.*, IX: 82–83. Macomb, however, proceeded to build his dam, which was finished by Dec. 21, 1815 (*q. v.*). See also O 18, 1813, and Ja 10, 1814.

" The names of the following streets in the Eighth Ward are changed: Charlotte St. is changed to Pike St.; Catharine to Factory St.; Columbia to Burrows St.; William to Asylum St., and George to Market St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 566–67.

24 News of Perry's victory (see S 10) reaches New York, and a federal salute is fired from Castle Williams and the bells of Trinity Church are chimed in honour of the "splendid achievement."—*Com. Adv.*, S 24, and 25 1813. See also Guernsey, *N. Y. City & its Vicinity during the War of* 1812–15, I: 318.

27 Gen. W. H. Harrison, with 6,500 men, invades Canada from Detroit.—McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, IV: 38–39. See O 5.

" The U. S. sloop-of-war "Peacock" is launched from the shipyard of Messrs. Adam and Noah Brown at Corlear's Hook.—*Com. Adv.*, S 27, 1813.

Oct. 4 The common council votes the freedom of the city in a gold box and the honour of a portrait to Commodore Oliver H. Perry in recognition of his victory on Lake Erie (see S 10), and presents its thanks to his "gallant Officers and Crew."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 577–78. Mayor Clinton's letter to Perry, of Oct. 10, is preserved in metal file No. 45, city clerk's record-room. The freedom was not actually conferred until Oct. 24, 1814 (*q. v.*). The portrait was painted by Jarvis in 1816.—*Cat. of Works of Art*, etc., p. 11; *Journal B*, 132, comptroller's office. See also O 10, 1813.

" The name of Henry St., in the Eighth Ward, is changed to Perry St., in honour of Commodore Oliver H. Perry, of the U. S. squadron on Lake Erie.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 578.

5 The British and Indians under Gen. Proctor are disastrously defeated in the battle of the Thames by the Americans under Harrison and Johnson. Tecumseh, the leader of the Indians, is killed. This battle utterly crushed the right division of the British army in Upper Canada and put an end to the Indian confederacy in the North-west.—McMaster, *Hist. of People of U. S.*, IV: 39–41.

8 Gov. Tompkins writes from New York to Secretary of War Armstrong: "I arrived at this place on Sunday and on Tuesday morning went round Staten Island, and examined the only practical landing place of an enemy; after which I visited the Flotilla at Spermaceti Cove. The Block house on the beach, the work at the Hook and the fortifications on each side of the Narrows and returned to town last night. They are all in good order, excepting at the Hook where I was disappointed in finding a want of that cleanliness and order, and above all, that alertness in the officers, which is indispensible at that important out-post. There is not to exceed 250 men exclusive of the crew of the flotilla fit for duty at either of the posts and that number is utterly inadequate to the defence of either of them. Indeed you are so well acquainted with my opinion of the insufficiency of the number of men now in service on this frontier, and with my firm belief of an attempt upon the harbour or City this fall, that I need only repeat my readiness to order out troops from the margin of the Hudson to meet the expected emergency, the moment you will make a requisition for them."—*Pub. Papers of Daniel D. Tompkins*, III: 394–95.

14 Fulton records: "The dry dock finished at the steamboat works In Jersey City on the 14 October on that day at One Oclock the Original North River steamboat ["Clermont"] entered for the first time and I believe is the first Vessel that has been on a dry

1813 O 14 dock in the United States."—From the original MS. account-book, in the N. Y. Hist. Soc.

16 On Oct. 16–18, Napoleon is disastrously defeated in the three days' battle of Leipsic, or the "Battle of the Nations."—Hazen, *Modern European Hist.*, 238–39.

18 The common council approves the report of a committee which recommends that Robert Macomb's dam and bridge "ought to commence at the end of the 7th avenue, presuming the avenue will be continued for about 150 Feet from the present Shore. This will enable Mr MaComb to lay the dam at, or nearly at right angles with the Current, commencing at Bussings point a little to the Westward of the Westerly side of the 7th Avenue crossing the River to a small Island, at Devoes point forming an angle with the 7th Avenue of about 22 Degrees."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 584–85. The original MS. report is filed in metal file No. 48, city clerk's record-room. See Ja 10, 1814.

21 By a vote of 12 to 5, the common council refuses to agree to resolutions granting an "elegant sword" and the freedom of the city to Maj.-Gen. William Henry Harrison.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 589–90. See also Guernsey, *N. Y. City & Vicinity during the War of* 1812–15, I: 360–61.

23 In honour of the victories of Perry on Lake Erie and of Gen. Harrison in Canada, the new city hall, Tammany Hall, Washington Hall, Mechanic Hall, the theatre, the City Hotel, and many private residences are illuminated from seven until ten in the evening. A newspaper says: "The appearance of the City Hall was beautiful and sublime. Many of the windows exhibited very appropriate and elegant transparencies, representing the two hostile fleets on Lake Erie; the dying exclamation of the gallant Lawrence, 'Don't give up the ship!' in large letters; and a number of others. A full band of music was placed in the gallery of the portico, and the minds of the spectators were agreeably diverted with the popular airs peculiar to our country.

"In the front of Tammany Hall was a most superb painting, exhibiting a full length likeness of General Harrison, and the figures of several Indian warriors, of whom the chief was on his knees before the General suing for peace; offering at the same time a squaw with a papoose on her back as hostages for their fidelity. It also represented the two hostile fleets, with the brave Perry in the act of going in his boat from the Lawrence to the Niagara.

"The Theatre was also brilliantly illuminated, and was decorated with several transparencies suited to the joyful occasion; amongst them were a view of the engagement between the Hornet and the Peacock; and the expressive sentence of Perry in his brief letter to General Harrison, 'We have met the enemy, and they are ours.' "—*Com. Adv.*, O 25, 1813; *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 589. This was the first time the new city hall was illuminated.

25 A New York lady, writing to her sister about conditions in the city, says in part: "The times are very hard. Money almost an impossibility. The necessaries of life are very high. Brown sugar $25.00 per cwt., Hyson tea, 17 shillings per lb. . . . We are obliged to use beans steeped in hot molasses. Many are living upon black butter-pears, apples and quinces stewed together.

"The Brick Meeting has been newly painted, with the addition of a mahogany pulpit and balustrade. They have placed in the church two of those new-fashioned Russian stoves. The first Sunday they were used the church was so full of steam they were obliged to open the windows. . . . It is high time this cruel war was at an end. . . . Many have been made widows and orphans through the cruel realities of this war. Provisions dear, the necessaries of life so high that the poverty in the city is great. . . ."—23*d Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1918), 596–97.

Nov. 1 By a unanimous vote of the common council, it is agreed to request Col. Jonathan Williams "to sit for his likeness to be preserved in the Gallery, of portraits belonging to the City." Such action is taken in consideration of his services in preparing and executing plans of defence for the port of New York.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 597. His reply, dated Nov. 3, is preserved in metal file No. 48, city clerk's record-room.

" The committee on surveys reports to the common council regarding John Randel, Jr.'s accounts in connection with the board's contract with him of Dec. 31, 1810 (*q.v.*). The account of "measurements of avenues & cross lines" is correct. There is a balance due Randel of $3,696.36, and the board orders that the comptroller report a warrant for $2,696.36.

Nov. 1 The "setting of Monumental stones at the intersections made by the avenues and Streets," as provided for by the contract, has progressed so far that "by the middle of next may it will in all probability be compleated."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 595–96. See, further, Ag 12, 1817.

3 That part of Gen. Morton's brigade which is stationed in the city parades on the Battery is reviewed by Gen. Dearborn preparatory to firing at the hulk of a small vessel prepared as a target. The hulk "was anchored opposite the Battery, in a range with the quarantine ground, about 1000 yards distant. The firing commenced on the right, and was continued in regular succession from right to left for an hour and a half, during which time both masts were carried away, the sides of the vessel were much splintered and the hull bored through in several places. At the eighty eighth shot she sunk. . . ."—*Com. Adv.*, N 4, 1813.

7 A map, bearing this date, shows Rutgers' estate, from Division St. to East River, and from Oliver to Montgomery St.—See original (map No. 168) in bureau of topography, borough president's office, Municipal Bldg.

8 Between this date and March 27, 1814, General Jackson defeated the Creek Indians in Alabama, as follows: Nov. 8, in the battle of Talladega; Nov. 29, battle of Autosse; Jan. 22, 1814, battle of Emuckfaw; Mar. 27, at Horse-shoe.—McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, IV: 163–71.

15 A meeting of Republican electors of the Fifth Ward is held at Liberty Hall, and resolutions are adopted recognizing the justice of the present war against Great Britain and praising the administration's prosecution of it. In addition, it is "Resolved, That the proceedings of the corporation in relation to the achievements of the navy and army have been insidious in the extreme, and calculated to produce dissention and jealousy with men who are united 'heart and hand' for their country's good.

"Resolved, That under the terms republicans and federalists, we formerly contended with each other on matters of minor importance; when in fact we were 'all republicans, all federalists.' Now we can no longer recognize our opponents as federalists; but under the specious mask of peace men, we discern the real foe—the worst of enemy.

"Resolved that the management of the corporate concerns of this great city, have been too long in the hands of this peace faction, and that the character of this great emporium of the United States and the best interests of the union, require that republicans should resume its government."—*Merc. Adv.*, N 17, 1813; Guernsey, *N. Y. City & Vicinity during the War of* 1812–15, I: 362–63.

16 Admiral Warren proclaims Long Island Sound in a state of blockade.—*Com. Adv.*, D 9 and 13, 1813. This "put a stop to privateers from New York City. Up to this time she had sent out more privateers than had any other port. More than one hundred vessels of this kind had been fitted out at the port of New York, carrying many guns and nearly five thousand armed men."—Guernsey, *N. Y. City & Vicinity during the War of* 1812–15, I: 394–95. For the earlier extent of the blockade, see D 26, 1812, and May 26, 1813. See also Ap 25, 1814.

" The managers of the Park Theatre announce that they "have been at great expense in the erecting of Russian Stoves, to obviate the inconvenience hitherto experienced by the audience in cold and tempestuous weather; and they feel warranted in assuring the public, that the inside of the Theatre will be perfectly warm and comfortable."—*Merc. Adv.*, N 16, 1813.

20 Holland declares its independence of France.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, F 4, 1814. See F 3, 1814. It is restored to the house of Orange, and Belgium is annexed to its dominions.—*Haydn's Dict. of Dates*, 479. On Dec. 6, the Prince of Orange was proclaimed sovereign prince of the United Netherlands.—*Ibid.*

25 Fraunces Tavern (now kept by Rudolphus Kent) is again the scene of an Evacuation Day celebration. The Veteran Corps of Artillery holds its anniversary dinner here. For many years (see Jl 4, 1804), this tavern received but little public notice.—Drowne, *A Sketch of Fraunces Tavern* (1919), 19. See, further, 1832.

26 Robert Fulton writes from New York to John Livingston: "The Sound boat which is called the 'Fulton' [see My 29] is completely finished, the handsomest thing in the world. On Saturday last I started her against the 'Paragon' in a race to Newburgh, 60 miles, and beat her about 9 miles. I then met the 'Car' ["Car of Neptune"] run with her to New York, and beat her about

1813 Nov. 26 10 miles. We ran to Newburgh and back again, 120 miles on the whole, in 15 hours and a half."—Catalogue of Fulton MSS. and documents, sold at Andersons, April 26–27, 1921, by order of Mrs. A. T. Sutcliffe, item 185

28 Maj.-Gen. William Henry Harrison, in command of the Army of the North-west, arrives in New York with his suite.—*Columbian*, N 29, 1813.

Dec. 3 The corporation counsel presents to the board a "lease to Messrs Cutting & Fulton of the ferry from this city to Brooklyn; which embraces the provisions of the former lease to those Gentlemen [see D 4, 1812], and the alterations made therein by the articles of agreement of the 14th June last." The New York landing is to be at Burling Slip, and a steam ferry-boat is to be in operation by May 1, 1814. The lease is ordered to be executed. —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 468, 499, 615–16, 618–19. See D 27.

6 As Hamilton Square has been made a public instead of a private park, the common council resolves that reconveyance of the lots there be accepted from the purchasers, and that the purchase money be returned to them with interest at six per cent from the date of filing the Commissioners' Map (April 1, 1811). —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 632–33. The following month, Jan. 10, 1814, it was resolved to permit the proprietors to occupy the square free of rent (after re-conveying their lots to the corporation), during the pleasure of the council.—*Ibid.*, VII: 664. See also Ja 17, 1812, 1867, and 1869.

8 In accordance with its resolution of March 1 (*q.v.*), the common council confers the freedom of the city on Commodore William Bainbridge.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 636–37. In the evening a "Splendid" dinner was held in his honour at Washington Hall. Nearly 300 people were present.—*Com. Adv.*, D 9, 1813.

12 On the approach of the British, Gen. McClure abandons Fort George, Canada, after burning the town of Newark.—Ingersoll, *Hist. Sketch of the Second War between the U. S. and Gt. Brit.*, I: 310–11. See D 19.

13 Comptroller Mercein informs the common council "that all the subscribers to the Signal Poles excep[t] A Gracie & Sons—Wm Renwick & James Scott—have declined paying for the ensuing year commencing on the First day of November last, and assign as a reason therefor that the total stagnation of trade and consequent disuse of signals; and they further represent that the agents of the United States have prohibited the hoisting of private Signals altogether." As the "Establishment it is presumed was created to subserve commercial purposes & not with a view to derive any emolument therefrom," the comptroller recommends that it be discontinued for the present, "to be revived whenever the purpose for which it was originally designed can be carried into effect," and this is approved by the board.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 639–40. The original MS. report is in metal file No. 47, city clerk's record-room.

" A catalogue of the library (see Ap 13, 1807) of the New York Historical Society, prepared by Rev. Dr. Timothy Alden, is printed. "This catalogue shows that the library consisted at that time of 4,265 titles of books and pamphlets; 234 volumes of United States documents; 130 titles of American newspapers; 134 maps and charts; 30 miscellaneous views; 119 almanacs; a portion of 'Sterling Papers,' with 48 separate manuscripts; 16 manuscript volumes of the House of Commons, 1650–76; several portraits in oil, and 38 engraved portraits—quite a collection brought together in the nine years of the existence of the Society."—Kelby, *The N. Y. Hist. Soc.*, 1804–1904, 25–26.

17 Congress lays an embargo on all ships in the ports of the U. S. —*Laws of U. S.*, 13th cong., chap. 60. See also Guernsey, *N. Y. City & Vicinity during the War of 1812–15*, I: 409. The act was repealed on April 14, 1814 (*q.v.*).

19 The British take possession of Fort Niagara, and, in retaliation for the burning of Newark (see D 12), burn Youngstown, Lewiston, Manchester, and the Indian village Tuscarora.—Davis, *An Authentic Hist. of the Late War between the U. S. and Gt. Brit.* (N. Y., 1836), 127–29.

27 The common council decides that the Brooklyn Ferry shall be established at Beekman Slip instead of Burling Slip, and orders that the lease for the ferry (see D 3) be changed accordingly.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 647–49, 710, 720; L. M. R. K., III: 942, under "Fulton Ferry." See Mr 4, 1814.

30 The British burn Black Rock and Buffalo.—McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, IV: 54.

Dec. 31 Col. Jonathan Williams writes from Philadelphia to the clerk of the common council that Mr. Sully's portrait of him (Williams) is ready for shipment to New York. He suggests that it be sent by stage. He reiterates thanks to the board.—From the original letter, in metal file No. 45, city clerk's record-room. A payment of $102 to Mr. Sully for this portrait was ordered on Jan. 10, 1814. —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 665. The portrait is now in the hall of records.—*Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City*, 8.

" The city borrows $20,000 at 6% per annum from the Mechanics Bank in partial payment of the government house.—*Journal B*, 46, comptroller's office.

1814

— In this year, the Republican or Anti-Federalist party began to call itself the Democratic party.—Winsor, VII: 278.

— In this year, the "Trojan Greens" (Tenth New York) were organized.—Chas. S. Clark in *Eve. Post*, F 26, 1916. See Ag 26.

— In this year, a ferry-boat, driven by horse-power, was built and put on the ferry from New York to Brooklyn. Credit for this invention is given to Moses Rogers.—McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, IV: 403. See also *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 676.

— The New York Literary Institution, opposite the Elgin Botanical Garden (see My 1, 1810), having been closed in 1813, the Trappist monks occupied the buildings in this year and conducted an orphan asylum there. They left New York in the autumn, and their work disappeared with them.—Farley, *Hist. of St. Patrick's Cathedral*, 111.

— At this time, there were two bridges across Harlem River; Kingsbridge, near the head of the island on the post-road to Albany, not a toll bridge; and Coles's Bridge, at Harlem Village on the post-road to Boston, a toll bridge.—N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1821), 333.

— In this year, Wm. Niblo, who later became the well-known landlord on Broadway, opened the Bank Coffee House in the Fred'k Philipse house (see 1783), at the s. w. cor. of Pine and William Sts., in the rear of the Bank of New York. It became popular. For brief sketch of its history, see L. M. R. K., III: 976; Bayles, *Old Taverns*, 455; Haswell, *Reminiscences*, 114, 124, 230; Duer, *N. Y. As It Was during the latter part of the Last Century* (1849), 9–10. See 1828.

— The year 1814 is the last, in this Chronology, in which a summary of the year's transactions regarding the city hall is inserted at the beginning of the year, instead of being given in detail on the respective days mentioned in the summary. The entry below, under 1814, will be found to embrace cross-references to transactions of later years.

The *Day Book* of the building committee, dated 1802–1814 (No. 303 in record-rooms of finance dept., Hall of Records), contains a loose sheet giving the amounts of yearly expense at the city hall, the total being $516,716.09. On Oct. 24, 1815, a published report placed the "whole expense of building and furnishing this elegant building" at $538,000.—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, O 25, 1815. See also *Man. Com. Coun.* (1853), 470.

When the building was completed, two tablets were placed below the coping of the south front. The exact date when they were put there has not been ascertained. Weather-beaten almost beyond recognition, they were removed in 1903 and placed on the wall of the west corridor leading to the mayor's office; in the summer of 1913 they were transferred to the wall of the east end of the corridor in the basement. The left-hand tablet bears the following inscription at the extreme left, the rest of it being blank:

Alderman	Morss	Building Committee
"	Fish	
"	Douglass	
Messrs	Waldron	
	Lawrence	

The right-hand tablet is inscribed as follows:

	John McComb Junr	Architect
John Lemaire Sculptor	Abna Labagh	Master Stone Cutter
	Anth'y Steenback	Master Masons
	Arthur Smith	
	Joseph Newton,	Master Carpenter
	James Hobson,	Clerk.

When removed from the façade, the following commemorative

1814 — record was inscribed on a white marble tablet and placed on the wall beside them near the mayor's office; and it was transferred with them to the basement:

"In accordance with a resolution | adopted by the City Council | December 20, 1898 | by the Board of Aldermen | January 17, 1899 | and approved by | Robert A. Van Wyck, Mayor | these two tablets were removed from their | former position, as portions of the coping | on the south front wall; and were placed | here in May, 1903, at which time certain | alterations were made in the interior of this building. |

Seth Low, |
Mayor of the City of New York. |
City Seal
Jacob A. Cantor, President of the Borough of Manhattan. |
WM. Martin Aiken, | Consulting Architect. |"

An excellent historical sketch of the city of New York and of its internal affairs at the period when the city hall was being built was published in the *N. Y. Tribune*, Ja 22, 1893. A contemporaneous and detailed description of the city hall as it was five years after completion was published in 1817 in *Blunt's Stranger's Guide*, 45–66. See also *9th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1904), 57–59; *15th Ann. Rep.* (1910), 383–424; *16th Ann. Rep.* (1911), 72–76. For references to the later history of the city hall, see 1817, 1828 (to 1831), 1830, 1834, 1836, 1841, 1858, 1891, 1893, 1903, 1908, etc. For views of the interior, see *The Georgian Period* (1908), Vol. I, Pls. 30, 34–37. See also Pl. 75, Vol. I, and L. M. R. K., III: 974.

Jan. — In this month, Nathaniel T. Eldredge began to publish a weekly called the *New-York Public Sale Report*. The last issue located is that of Dec. 30, 1816. It was succeeded by *Wood's New-York Sale Report* in 1820.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 484, 513.

— A map is made of the fort or battery at the foot of Hubert St., and the shore from Beach to Hubert St.—See original (map No. 174), in bureau of topography, borough president's office, Municipal Bldg.

3 Stephen Decatur, John Jones, and I. Biddle, having examined the model and plans of a steam vessel of war invented by Robert Fulton, "to carry 24 guns, 24 or 32 pounders, and use red hot shot, to be propelled by steam at a speed of four to five miles an hour, without the aid of wind or tide," draw up a favourable report upon it.—Cat. of Fulton MSS. and documents, sold at Anderson's, Ap. 26–27, 1921, by order of Mrs. A. T. Sutcliffe, item 139. Soon after this, a number of New Yorkers organized the Society for Coast and Harbor Defence, and Fulton exhibited to them his model and this report. They were so impressed with the practicability of the invention that, through a committee headed by Oliver Wolcott, they immediately brought it to the attention of congress and the secretary of the navy, and congress on March 9 (*q. v.*) authorised the building of such a vessel.—Colden, *Life of Fulton*, 220 *et seq.*; Dickinson, *Robert Fulton, Engineer and Artist*, 260–61; descrip. of Pl. 83-a, III: 556. See Je 20.

5 The U. S. formally accepts Great Britain's offer to treat directly for peace. Pres. Madison named as commissioners, John Quincy Adams, James A. Bayard, Henry Clay, Albert Gallatin, and Jonathan Russell.—McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, IV: 259, 262. See F 25 and Ag 8.

" St. George's Church and five dwelling-houses in Beekman St., and one dwelling-house and the African school-house in Cliff St., together with a number of workshops and other small buildings in the rear, are destroyed by fire. The steeple fell within the church. The loss on the church was about $100,000, less $30,000 in insurance.—Com. Adv., Ja 5; *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 5, 1814; Stanford, *A Concise Description of the City of New York* (May, 1814), 14-15. Women with buckets helped to fill the engines.—Sheldon, *The Story of the Volunteer Fire Dept.* (1882). Thereafter, for a time, the services of this congregation were held in the French Church du St. Esprit on Pine St.—Anstice, *Hist. of St. George's Church*, 62. The church was immediately rebuilt on the same site.—Descrip. of Pl. 153-b, III: 774. See O 31, 1815.

6 Commodore Perry arrives in New York.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 7, 1814. See Ja 11.

10 Among the expenditures of 1813, as shown by the report of the comptroller to the common council, appear the following: For new almshouse, $90,000; Washington Market, $15,000; completion of new city hall, $24,000; defence of the harbour, $31,054.75.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 659. Jan. 10

" Owing to war conditions, the greatly increased cost of maintaining the almshouse and bridewell causes the comptroller, Thomas Mercein, to urge upon the common council some form of productive employment for the inmates. Incidentally, some interesting reforms in institutional management are recommended. Speaking of the inmates of the penitentiary, he says, "Under the management of intelligent commissioners this sluggish & hitherto dormant capital of human strength & talent might be brought into great productive activity. No habits however confirmed or laziness however rivited, but by wholesome regimen & dicipline may be corrected or amended & rendered in a degree productive." For the accomplishment of this end he advises a longer term of confinement and, as an aid to getting work, the gift to those regularly discharged of a suit of clothes and a reasonable sum of money, for "it is a well known fact that the appearance of most convicts when discharged forbids employ and the only alternative is to beg or steal."

He proposes to introduce into Bellevue a system of "manufactories," to be directed by commissioners.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 660–61. On Feb. 7, the common council appointed a special committee to consider that part of the comptroller's report which referred to the almshouse and to report a plan for its better government.—*Ibid.*, VII: 683.

" The corporation counsel presents to the board "a grant to Robert M^{c}Comb Esq^{r} of the right and privelege of erecting a Dam across Harlaem River," and it is ordered to be executed.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 653. See D 21, 1815.

11 A public dinner is held at Tammany Hall in honour of Commodore Perry.—*Com. Adv.*, Ja 13, 1814.

13 De Witt Clinton, in his MS. diary (now in N. Y. H. S.), writes under this date: "Attended a meeting at my office to form a literary and Philosophical Society." On Jan. 20, he recorded: "Attended Literary & Philosophical Society at City Hall." The society was incorporated on March 25 (*q. v.*).

24 In response to a call for aid made by the inhabitants of Niagara and Genessee counties, who have been driven from their homes by raids of the enemy, the common council appropriates $3,000. Wednesday, Feb. 2, is set apart as a day of fasting and prayer, and the clergy are asked to have special collections taken for the cause on this day.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 667. The sum of $1,285.94 was collected in the churches and $3,023 by personal subscriptions, and this money, together with the corporation's donation, was forwarded to the committee of relief.—*Ibid.*, VII: 685–86.

" A communication from Joseph F. Mangin, "on the subject of a Plan for Canal Street," is read in common council and referred to the canal committee and street commissioner.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 668.

" The common council appoints James Fairlie and Thos. R. Mercein as commissioners "to negociate an exchange of property with the Government of the U States for the property now held by them in the rear of the Custom House in such manner as they may deem most conducive to the interests of the Corporation."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 674. See Mr 30 and Ap 18.

27 Ryer Schermerhorn publishes proposals for reprinting by subscription Wm. Smith's history of New York to 1732, "With an appendix Exhibiting a correct and impartial view of the History of the State from the year 1732 to 1814."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 27, 1814.

Feb. 1 In addition to ground already owned by the city (part of the original Common Land), the city acquires title to land which extends from 66th to 67th Sts. between Park and Lexington Aves. On this the armory of the Seventh Regiment was afterwards built.—Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate* (1914), citing Libers of Conveyances.

2 John Jacob Astor offers for lease "the beautiful Villa Richmond Hill, with the land and out-houses belonging to it. The house is in excellent condition and the out-buildings are numerous and convenient. The grounds afford a good garden and sufficient grass for a cow and a pair of horses."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, F 2, 1814. See Je 29, 1817.

3 News of Holland's declaration of independence (see N 20, 1813) reaches New York.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, F 3 and 4, 1814. See F 4.

1814
Feb. 3 The state senate presents its thanks to Commodore Perry for his victory on Lake Erie.—*Pub. Papers of Daniel D. Tompkins*, III: 443–44.

4 A public dinner in honour of Commodore Chauncey is held at Washington Hall. "Interest was given to the occasion by the presence of several gentlemen belonging to Holland with the Orange cockade in their hats, in compliment to whom the Orange flag was made to form a part of the decorations of the room."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, F 5, 1814.

" The Humane Society of the City of New York, founded Jan. 26, 1787 (*q. v.*) as the Society for the Relief of Distressed Debtors, is incorporated.—See handwritten copy of the original act, made April 5, 1814, now preserved with MSS. relating to the society in the N. Y. P. L.

11 The legislature agrees to grant to the city the lands bounded by White-Hall St., Bridge St., State St., and the government house, as soon as the U. S. no longer requires them, on condition that the city grant other lands to the federal government for fortifications.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1814), chap. 13.

" Eastburn, Kirk & Co. open their new "Literary Rooms," at the north-east corner of Wall and Nassau Sts.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, F 15. An oration on "The Utility of Literary Establishments" (libraries) was delivered by John Bristed. This was published in 1814. See also Pl. 105, Vol. III. Their building became the custom-house two years later.—See D 2, 1816.

14 A census report presented by the city inspector to the common council gives the total population of the city and county of New York as 92,448.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 689.

" Trinity vestry agrees to "rebuild Saint George's Church [see Ja 5] upon the original plan except as to the steeple which is to be replaced by a Tower. . . ."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). The new church was completed and consecrated Nov. 7, 1815.—Anstice, *Hist. of St. George's Church*, 68. See also O 31, 1815.

18 The frigate "President," under the command of Commodore Rodgers, runs the British blockade off Sandy Hook and enters New York Harbour.—*Com. Adv.*, F 19, 1814. She remained until January, 1815, and "her presence may have been of weight enough to have warded off the contemplated attack on New York in the summer of 1814, and to have diverted the enemy to Baltimore and Washington, because they were less protected."—Guernsey, *N. Y. City & Vicinity during the War of* 1812–15, II: 22–24.

22 The U. S. frigate "Independence" is launched from the Charlestown Navy Yard.—Winsor, *Mem. Hist. of Boston*, III: 343.

25 The sloop-of-war "John Adams" sails from New York with the peace commissioners, Clay and Russell.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, F 23 and 26, 1814. The other commissioners, Adams, Bayard, and Gallatin, were already abroad.

26 The frigate "President" (see F 18) comes up from Sandy Hook and anchors off the West Battery.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, F 26, 1814.

Mar. 4 As William Cutting and Robert Fulton intend, in accordance with their contract with the common council (see D 3, 1813), to place steamboats on the Brooklyn (Fulton) Ferry, the legislature authorises an increase in the ferry rates.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1814), chap. 29.

" The "gentlemen of Germany and Holland" hold a ball and supper at Washington Hall "in celebration of the late glorious emancipation of their native countries from the fell tyranny of the French usurper."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Mr 5, 1814.

5 The "Ursuline Convent of the City of New-York" (see Jl 17, 1812) is incorporated.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1814), chap. 57.

7 An entertainment and dinner are held at Tammany Hall in honour of Commodore Rodgers.—*Columbian*, Mr 8 and 9, 1814.

9 Congress appropriates $500,000 for building, equipping, and putting into service one or more "floating batteries" for the defence of the U. S.—*Laws of U. S.*, 13th cong., chap. 80. For the steps leading to this, see Ja 3. See also Je 20.

14 The common council directs the street commissioner to have a survey made of the shore along the North and East Rivers, as far as their limits extend; that along the North River to commence at the state prison, that on the East River, at Walnut St. The survey is to show the high- and low-water marks and will be useful in granting water rights and in making public reservations.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 712–13. The surveys here referred to have not been located. They are evidently not the ones mentioned in the description of Pl. 86, III: 565.

" The common council agrees that "application be again made to the Legislature agreably to the application made by this Board at the last Session [see Mr 1, 1813] requesting that the plan for draining the waters of Canal Street projected by Mess^rs^ Fulton Poppleton & Whitney [see F 15, 1813] may not be adopted and also that the Corporation may be permitted to colect the remaining sum due on the assessment of said Street." The canal committee is entrusted with the preparation and transmission of the memorial. —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 713. See descrip. of Pl. III: 562. Mar. 14

" The common council resolves that one member from each ward shall form a committee "to devise prepare and report a Plan for the laying out of the grounds belonging to the Corporation adjoining the new City Hall; also of the Grounds on which the Bridewell, Goal, Alms House now stand, & the manner which, in their opinion it would be most proper and advantageous for the public Interest and to beautify the City, that said grounds should be disposed of." —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 715–16. John Pintard, commenting on this on March 18, wrote:

"The Common Council of this city at their last meeting appointed a Committee to take into consideration the propriety of selling that part of the public ground in rear of the new City Hall on which the present Alms-House now stands—to extend Warren Street—East of Broadway—& dispose of the Block on the north side. This is a most inconsiderate measure which if executed will deprive this City of the only piece of valuable property accommodated to the erection of future buildings which posterity may require. My efforts shall not be wanting to prevent it.

"It is but a few days that M^r^ M^c^ Comb—the Street Commissioner showed me the rough draft of a design for improving the front of the present Bridewell to render it suitable to the elegance of the City Hall. On reflection it appeared that the expense to take down the present front & rebuild with marble would be very great & after all that the Building is so narrow—only 20 or 30 (?) feet as not to afford without a Rotunda in the rear, sufficient capacity for the purposes it is required to accomodate the Academy of Arts, the Philosophical & N. Y. Historical Societies. The alternative is to request the Corporation to make a temporary grant of the present Alms House which would afford ample room for the above institutions, for the City Library & the American Museum owned by John Scudder—where they could remain for some years, until the increase of the wealth of this City sh^d^ afford sufficient patronage to erect two wings of marble & correspondent Architecture on each side the City Hall."—*John Pintard's Diary* (*MS.*), pp. 28–29 in possession of Pintard family.

18 The "York and Jersey Steam-Boat Ferry Company" is incorporated, with the right to run the Powles Hook Ferry (see Ap 15, 1811). It has two steamboats already running. The legislature dates the act of incorporation back to 1811.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1814), chap. 52; Blunt, 175.

21 Announcement is made that John Randel's "Map of Manhattan Island with the opposite shores, the harbor, bay and narrows," is in the hands of the engraver and will be published shortly.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Mr 21, 1814. In April, the MS. map was exhibited at the bookstore of Messrs. Eastburn, Kirk & Co. in Wall St.—*Ibid.*, Ap 8, 1814. However, it apparently never was engraved because of the controversy which arose between Randel and Bridges, for details of which see descrip. of Pl. 80-b, Vol. III. Randel's MS. map is reproduced as A. Pl. 15, Vol. III.

25 The "Literary and Philosophical Society of New-York" (see Ja 13) is incorporated by act of the legislature.—*Laws of N. Y.*, 1814, chap. 60. De Witt Clinton, the society's president, delivered an introductory discourse before it on May 4, which was published in 1815. See also *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 738.

28 The U. S. frigate "Essex," under Capt. David Porter, having made an 18 months' cruise in the Pacific during which she captured 13 British vessels, is attacked on her return to Valparaiso by the enemy's frigate "Phoebe" and the sloop "Cherub," and destroyed.—Winsor, VII: 395, 434.

30 Congress authorises the president to convey to the corporation of New York the land in the rear of the custom (or government) house and to receive in exchange other lands in the city or its vicinity.—*Laws of U. S.*, 13th cong. chap. 38. The U. S. was granted land at the Narrows (see Ap 18).

31 After a two months' campaign on French soil, the allies (Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia) enter Paris.—Hazen, *Modern European Hist.*, 240. See Ap 11.

" The president recommends the repeal of the embargo.—*Eve.*

1814 *Post*, Ap 2, 1814. De Witt Clinton, in his MS. diaries (in N. Y. H. S.), says the notice of the president's recommendation caused "great consternation." See Ap 14.

Mar. 31

Apr. 4 The commissioners of estimate and assessment report that it is not expedient to open Second Ave. beyond the north line of 29th St. on Kip's Bay Farm. "From 29th Street to Beekman's Gate The buildings to be paid for are of much greater value than the adjacent ground can be reasonably deemed benefitted, and were the ground for the avenue obtained, the natural obstacles to be overcome in making a road from the northerly part of Kips Bay Farm to Beekmans Gate are such that public convenience would not require so great an expence for many years to come."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 723.

" The common council agrees that "the following shall constitute a condition in the letting or leasing the Flag Staff on the Battery viz. The flag staff shall not be kept open excepting so far as to permit persons to go on the balcony nor shall any liquors fruits or refreshments of any kind be sold in the flag staff or on the piazza of the Flag Staff by the lessee or by any person under him directly or indirectly on the lords day, under the penalty of the forfeiture of his lease and the sum of two hundred Dollars to the Lessors."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 723–24.

6 The legislature incorporates two coal companies, the North American Coal Co., and the New York Coal Co., organized by separate groups of prominent New York men, the one for the purpose of "finding coal and other mines and minerals, and supplying the public with the same;" the other for "exploring and working mines of coal and other valuable minerals, and for delivering at the city of New-York, coal for fuel at a reasonable price. . . ."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1814), 37th sess., 103, 106. The charter of the former company was renewed on April 21, 1832, for twenty-one years longer.—*Ibid.* (1832), chap. 213.

7 A force of 200 British marines surprises Saybrook, Conn.; burns the shipping, spikes the cannon, and retreats in safety to their ships.—Brackenridge, *Hist. of the Late War between the U. S. and Gt. Brit.* (Phila., 1836), 200.

11 Napoleon abdicates unconditionally and is banished to the island of Elba.—Anderson, *Constitutions and Docs. Illus. of the Hist. of France*, 1789–1907, 450–51; *N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 9, 1814. Louis XVIII becomes king.

12 The "Friends of Liberty, Peace and Commerce" (Federalists) hold a meeting at Washington Hall and adopt resolutions adversely criticizing the embargo and non-intercourse measures passed during the administrations of Jefferson and Madison. With "convictions of the manifest imbecility and inconsistency of the dominant party" (Republican), they feel that they can "rely with safety, upon the talents and integrity of those men only who have been educated in the principles of Washington."—*Com. Adv.*, Ap 13, 1814.

13 The state grants the Hosack Botanic Garden to Columbia College, on condition that "the college establishment shall be removed to the said tract of land hereby granted, or to lands adjacent thereto, within twelve years," and it directs the college to send to the trustees of the other colleges in the state "a list of the different kinds of plants, flowers and shrubs in said garden." At the same time, the legislature appropriates $30,000 for the College of Physicians and Surgeons.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1814), chap. 120; L. M. R. K., III: 946. See also Brown, *The Elgin Botanic Garden* (1908). For views of the garden see *Am. Medical and Phil. Reg.*, Vol. II (1814); Hosack's *Hortus Elginensis*, 2d ed. (1811); *Portfolio* (Phila., 1810), III: 36. The grant was made because of an appeal for aid presented to the legislature by the trustees in March, in which they said: "Columbia College presents a Spectacle mortifying to its friends humiliating to the City, and calculated to inspire opinions which it is impossible your enlightened body wish to countenance.

"The foundation of a new wing to the Edifice, laid by the order and under an Appropriation of your honorable body [see Ap 11, 1792, F 25, 1795, and Je 1797], has been for Years, a heap of ruins solely for want of further public Assistance. . . .

"There is no proper Apartment for the Reception of a decent Library. There is no Hall fit for the Performance of public Exercises. There is no astronomical Observatory which is of essential moment both to our commercial and military marine: a solid basis for such a Structure was laid at the same time with the foundation of the new wing and left unfinished for the same Cause. . . ."—*Hist. of Columbia Univ.*, 1754–1904, 99–102. In 1819 (*q. v.*, F 19), the restriction regarding the removal of the college was repealed. The grant of the garden was hardly a helpful gift in 1814, but the land is now (1926) one of the chief sources of revenue to the college. See, further, Mr 14, 1816, and F 27, 1817.

Apr. 13

The embargo act of Dec. 17, 1813 (*q. v.*), is repealed.—*Laws of U. S.*, 13th cong., chap. 115. See also Guernsey, *N. Y. City & Vicinity during the War of* 1812–15, II: 53–54. 14

The legislature passes a resolution requesting the governor "to direct an inquiry to be made as to the accommodation which might be obtained for holding the next session of the legislature in the city of New-York; and also to cause an estimate to be made of the probable expense of a temporary removal of the seat of government to that city."—*Assemb. Jour.*, 37th sess., 556; *Senate Jour.*, 37th sess., 268. Gov. Tompkins wrote to Mayor Clinton on this subject on June 17.—*Pub. Papers of Daniel D. Tompkins*, III: 478–79. See Ag 15. 15

The Parade, as laid out on the Commissioners' Map, is reduced by the legislature as follows: Fourth and Sixth Aves. are extended northward from 23rd St. through the Parade; 31st St. is extended from Seventh Ave. through the Parade, to Third Ave.; 32nd and 33rd Sts. are extended east from Seventh Ave. to the Eastern Post-road; 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th Sts. are extended east from Seventh Ave. to Sixth Ave. and west from Third to Fourth Ave.; and Fifth Ave. is extended south from 34th St. to 31st St. Thus, the Parade was bounded by 23rd and 31st Sts., Fourth and Sixth Aves.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1814), chap. 175. See Ap 25, 1829. "

The legislature appropriates $50,000 for completing the fortifications on Staten Island and $1,000 for furnishing the governor's room in the new city hall. It also authorises a lottery for raising $12,000 for the New York Historical Society, to be used in procuring "books, manuscripts, and other materials, to illustrate the natural, literary, civil and ecclesiastical history of America."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1814), chap. 200. A further appropriation for the governor's room was made by the common council on May 9 (*q. v.*). "

The common council passes a vote of thanks to Philip Church for sundry documents, drawings, etc. illustrative of the sewage system in use in England.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 726. 18

The mayor informs the common council that "the Seal of the Mayoralty having become so much worn as to be no longer legible," he has "directed a new one of steel to be made." This he presents to the board, and a resolution is passed that "the Seal sunk in Steel, now presented," be hereafter considered as "the Seal of Mayoralty of the City of New York, and be affixed as such in attestation of all papers and Documents wherein the said Seal is by law and custom to be used." "

It being represented to the board "that the City Seal and the Seal of the Mayors Court" have "by long usage become much worn," a committee is appointed "on causing new Seals to be sunk." It is also ordered that the comptroller "audit the account" and report a warrant "for executing the Mayoralty Seal;" and that he "cause the old seal to be broken up and destroyed."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 727–28. On May 2, a warrant for $100 was reported by the comptroller as paid "on acct Mayty Seal (or Bal)"; and on July 18, another warrant, for $260, for "Mayty Com Counc & Mayors Court Seals."—*Ibid.*, VII: 743; VIII: 16.

This new mayoralty seal is reproduced in Wilde's *Civic Ancestry of N. Y.* (1913), Pl. 27, and is described on p. 67. The seal of New York City in use in 1913 (reproduced in *ibid.*, Pl. 28), follows closely the design of the 1814 mayoralty seal; the inscription, however, conforming to that on the corporation seal in use from 1686 to the Revolution.—See *ibid.*, Pl. 26 (impression No. 1), and p. 67. For present city seal, adopted in 1915, see Pine, *Seal and Flag of N. Y.* (1915).

Fair St., between Cliff and Pearl Sts., leading to the ferry at Beekman Slip (see D 27, 1813), is ordered to be opened.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 730–31. "

The commissioners, appointed by the common council to negotiate an exchange of property with the United States government for the property in the rear of the custom-house (see Ja 24), report that successful arrangements have been made (see Mr 30), and request $18,750 with which to purchase land at the Narrows to be exchanged with the United States for the custom-house land. The comptroller is authorised to borrow such money. "

1814 Apr. 18 The land at the Narrows will be used by the United States for permanent fortifications for the defence of the harbour.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 732. See My 2.

25 Admiral Alexander Cochrane extends the British blockade to all American ports.—*Com. Adv.*, My 7, 1814.

29 The American sloop-of-war "Peacock" captures the British brig "Epervier."—Davis, *An Authentic Hist. of the Late War between the U. S. and Gt. Brit.* (N. Y., 1836), 271.

May — Thos. N. Stanford issues *A Concise Description of the City of New York.* It contains "A view of P. M. Stollenwerck's Mechanical Panorama," a copy of the plan of the city drawn by Wm. Bridges and published by Isaac Riley in 1807 (*q. v.*, S 22), and the following (selected) remarks: The upper apartments of the government house are at present occupied "for the use of the Academy of Arts and the Historical Society. The lower part is rented to government for the accommodation of the collector, naval officer and surveyor of the port. The whole building was executed in a style which reflects great credit on the professional abilities of the artists, Messrs. Robinson, Moore and Smith. It was a real ornament to the city, but now through neglect it is mouldering into ruin. . . ."

The water of New York Bay "is little less saline than the ocean, its currents are rapid and powerful. Hence it arises that the port of New York is open in the severest seasons, while others further south are completely locked up with ice. . . . Fortifications have been erected at vast expense at almost every assailable and commanding point. Those at the Narrows, at Staten Island, and before the city, mount collectively more than 350 pieces of the heaviest artillery. Castle Williams, the largest fortress in the United States, stands on the west end of Governors Island, immediately before the city. . . . The different works on the Island of New York which are perfected are, the City Battery, which has been raised upon a foundation of stone at the extremity of the city, and about fifty yards from the Battery or parade ground, it is a circular fort of masonry, and mounts twenty-eight long thirty-two pounders; it has capacious magazines, barracks and cisterns. It is connected with the shore by a regular draw-bridge. The North Battery stands about a mile up the Hudson, and is a semi-circular work of stone, mounting sixteen thirty-two pounders. Fort Gansevoort is about one and a quarter miles further up the Hudson, and is also an enclosed stone battery with magazines, extensive barracks and furnaces for heating red hot shot."—*Ibid.*, 17–18.

"The fire-men are appointed by the Common Council, and are divided into companies, one of which is attached to each fire engine. . . .

"At fires, the members of the Corporation are distinguished by their white wands, with a gilded flame at the top; the engineers by white leather painted caps, with gilded fronts, and an engine painted thereon, and with black speaking trumpets; the fire wardens by hats, with the city arms in front, and white speaking trumpets."—*Ibid.*, 22–23.

There are 14 marine and fire insurance companies in the city.—*Ibid.*, 27.

The state prison "is guarded by a military force consisting of a captain, a sergeant, two corporals, a drummer, a fifer and twenty privates."—*Ibid.*, 28.

The literary establishment of Eastburn, Kirk, & Co. "has been reared on a plan which reflects the highest credit on the zeal of its enterprising proprietors. The spacious and elegant Reading Rooms are furnished with an unlimited variety of the most modern publications, with the best European and American magazines and public journals. . . . The buildings of the establishment have been erected on the scite of old Federal Hall, at the corner of Wall and Nassau streets, and form a real embellishment to the city."—*Ibid.*, 39–40.

". . . The bookselling business has become a very extensive pursuit; and the capital annually employed in literary publications is estimated to exceed a half million of dollars. There are in the city more than thirty book-stores, some of which are very extensive and splendid establishments. The number of printing offices of consequence is about twenty; and the number of journeymen printers employed is about one hundred." There are six daily papers, and many weekly and semi-weekly journals.—*Ibid.*, 40.

The benevolent and charitable institutions number 40 or 50.—*Ibid.*, 41.

The Humane Society "is an association of citizens who originally devoted their principal attention to the relief of the distressed prisoners confined in the debtors goal. Within a few years they have extended their original plan by instituting a soup-house on a large scale, by which the prisoners and indigent persons throughout the city are supplied with wholesome soup, either gratis or for the small consideration of three pence per quart. Between 20 and 30,000 quarts of soup are dispensed annually by this institution. . . . The Corporation have very liberally furthered the views of this society, and have given them a lot of ground in the rear of the Debtors Goal, on which is erected a commodious building for its use."—*Ibid.*, 45. May —

The Manumission Society has "a school-house in the rear of St. George's church yard. The number of children who enjoy the advantages of this seminary is about one hundred."—*Ibid.*, 46.

The engineers and firemen of the city are incorporated.—*Ibid.*, 47.

Mechanics' Hall is "that large and elegant edifice at the corner of Park Place and Broadway. . . . The establishment is rented to Mr. Marcellin, and is one of the most genteel hotels in the city."—*Ibid.*, 47–48.

The New York Fuel Association was organized last autumn "for the exclusive purpose of ameliorating the condition of the poor of the city, during the severity of winter, by distributing among them supplies of the necessary article of fire-wood." During the winter it distributed more than 100,000 loads of fuel to more than 3,000 people.—*Ibid.*, 49.

Since its establishment in Dec., 1809, the New York Bible Society has distributed nearly 10,000 Bibles.—*Ibid.*, 50.

— In this month, Fulton Ferry commenced running from Beekman Slip (foot of Fulton St., New York) to the lower ferry at Brooklyn (Fulton St., Brooklyn), by steamboat. The boat was the "Nassau."—*Columbian*, My 14 and 18, 1814. The lease had been granted to Cutting and Fulton in 1813 (*q. v.*, D 3 and 27). See also L. M. R. K., III: 942, Blunt, 175, and *Man. Com. Coun.* (1866), 737.

2 The comptroller reports that he has negotiated a loan with the Mechanics Bank for $18,750, the purchase money for property bought at the Narrows (see Ap 18). The common council orders that a bond for the same be executed.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 738–39.

" It is resolved to extend Washington St. from Laight St. to Leroy St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 739.

" The common council orders that steps be taken to increase the width of Pearl St. between Chatham and Augustus Sts. to 50 ft.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 740. On Nov. 14, the street commissioner presented an assessment to the common council for the surplus damages in enlarging and straightening Pearl St. from Chatham to Augustus St., which was confirmed and a collector appointed.—*Ibid.*, VIII: 84.

9 The common council votes to add $1,000 to the $1,000 appropriated by the state (see Ap 15) for furnishing the room in the city hall set apart for the use of the governor.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 744–45. The governor's room was in the centre of the second storey of the city hall (its present location).—See Blunt's description under Oct., 1817. A drawing of the room, made in 1830 by C. Burton, is reproduced as A. Pl. 21-a, Vol. III.

" The Exchange Market, erected in 1788 (*q. v.*, O 14), is ordered removed. Those having stands there are to be accommodated in the Upper Fly Market.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 748–49; L. M. R. K., III: 958.

22 In this year was published by Samuel Wood a small handbook for children, entitled *The Cries of New-York*, which, on this day, was entered for copyright with the clerk of the District of New York. Little wood-cuts illustrate the subjects of the several descriptions, such as a watchman, a fireman, and venders of various fruits and vegetables, of rusks, butter-milk, cat-tails, plaster images, oysters, clams, milk, mint-water, straw, "yest" (yeast), baskets and pails, rags and rope, as well as the bellman, and the chimney-sweep.—See a copy of this issue in the N. Y. H. S., where are also two later forms of the work, published respectively in 1834 and about 1837.

26 The corner-stone of Fort Tompkins, at the Narrows, is laid in the presence of city and state officials. "The new and superb steamboat Fulton took the company from town to the Narrows. She performed her voyage down with great rapidity, and exhibited an elegant spectacle upon the waters of our harbour."—*Com. Adv.*, My 28, 1814. See My 28.

1814
May 28 Col. Jonathan Williams sends to the commissioners of fortifications a description of his plans for Fort Tompkins on Staten Island (see My 26).—*Pub. Papers of Daniel D. Tompkins*, III: 472–77

30 The first treaty of Paris is concluded between the allies on the one hand and France, under Louis XVIII, on the other.—Hazen, *Europe since* 1815, 3.

" The common council orders a deed executed to the United States for the lands for fortifications lately purchased on Long Island by the common council from Messrs. Denyses and Mr. Cortelyou.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 761.

" Isabella Graham and other ladies of the city having petitioned the common council for aid in establishing "a Society for the promotion of Industry," the board agrees to give $250 for rooms over the Economical School and to furnish $500 to procure materials for the use of the employed.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 763–64.

" For the support of the New York Free School, the sum of $1,500 is taken from the excise revenue.—*Journal B*, 54, comptroller's office.

" Between this date and Sept. 12, the common council paid $803.09 for the filling in of Collect lots.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 769; VIII: 32, 52. See Je 5, 1815.

June 2 Wm. Dawson writes a confidential letter from New York to Jas. Monroe, at Washington, informing him of Admiral Cochrane's plans against the United States, which he learned at Bermuda. He says the admiral intends, 1st, to arm the negroes; 2d, to attack New York by way of the Sound; 3d, to attack and destroy vessels at Portsmouth, N. H.—From the original letter with the Monroe papers, in N. Y. P. L.

10 De Witt Clinton goes with the commissioners of fortifications, Commodore Decatur, and Gen. Swift, "to lay out a fort at Hell Gate."—*Diary of De Witt Clinton (MS.)*, in N. Y. H. S. This was Fort Stevens (see Jl 15).

13 The market committee recommends that the inhabitants in and about Grand St. be authorised to erect a "Fish Market" at their own expense.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 774. The market was erected in Grand St., from Mangin St. to the East River, and was attached to the Corlear's Hook Market. When the latter was demolished in 1819 (*q. v.*, Ag 23 and S 6), the Fish Market was left standing and became known as the Grand Street Market.—De Voe, *Market Book*, 388, 455; L. M. R. K., III: 959.

15 Maj.-Gen. Morgan Lewis takes command of the third military district of the U. S., with headquarters at New York City.—Guernsey, *N. Y. City & Vicinity in the War of* 1812–15, II: 90.

18 A number of New Yorkers meet at the Tontine Coffee House and pass a resolution declaring "That the subversion of the power of Napoleon in France, and the restoration of the Bourbons to the Throne of that Nation, is an event at which the friends of liberty and humanity throughout the world must rejoice, as it delivers Europe from a Tyrant, stops the effusion of human blood, and saves the world from the apprehensions of a Military Despotism."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 18, 1814. See Je 29.

20 The keel of the steam frigate "Fulton the First" (see Mr 9) is laid at the yards of Adam and Noah Brown at Corlear's Hook.—Colden, *Life of Fulton* (1817), 225 *et seq.* The federal agents for building the frigate were Gen. Dearborn, Col. Henry Rutgers, Oliver Wolcott, Samuel L. Mitchill, and Thomas Morris.—*Ibid.* The frigate was launched on Oct. 29 (*q. v.*). See also Jl 14, 18, and 26; and descrip. of Pl. 83-a, Vol. III.

22 The city acquires additional ground at Bellevue from Samuel Jones, Jr.—Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate* (1914), citing *Liber Deeds*, CVI: 609. See also L. M. R. K., III: 953.

27 It is recommended to the common council that Catharine Slip be filled to the southerly line of Front St. and that a pier on each side of the slip be run out 130 ft. receding on each side respectively 36 ft. from the line of the slips. This is to accommodate the larger ferry-boat together with the market-boats. It is approved by the board.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VII: 785–86.

29 The Federalists celebrate Napoleon's downfall and the restoration of the Bourbons by appropriate exercises in the Cedar Street Presbyterian Church and a dinner at Washington Hall. Gouverneur Morris delivers the principal oration.—*Com. Adv.*, Je 29, and 30, 1814. See also *Corresp. and Pub. Papers of John Jay*, IV: 374, 375.

July 4 As the "late pacification in Europe offers to the enemy a large disposable force, both naval and military, and with it the means of giving to the war here, a character of new and increased activity and extent," President Madison issues a call for 93,000 troops. New York's quota is 13,500.—*Columbian*, Jl 12, 1814; Guernsey, *N. Y. City & Vicinity during the War of* 1812–15, II: 140, 141. See also *Man. Com. Coun.* (1857), 486–87.

5 Gen. Jacob Brown, aided by forces under Brig.-Gen. Winfield Scott, Edmund Gaines, and Elezer Ripley, defeats the British at Chippewa.—Winsor, VII: 394, 459. See O 10.

6 A British fleet appears off Sandy Hook, and New York is aroused to the necessity of further defending the city. The common council appoints a committee to confer with Gov. Tompkins and Maj.-Gen. Lewis "touching the exposed situation of this City."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Jl 7, 1814; *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 5; Guernsey, *N. Y. City & Vicinity during the War of* 1812–15, II: 133. See Jl 8 and 14.

8 "An Officer" publishes the following open letter to Maj.-Gen. Morgan Lewis: "The Government has confided to you the command of this district, including the City of New-York [see Je 15], a command justly considered the most important in the U. S. because the loss of this City with its monied capital would materially affect the operations of the General and State Governments, besides the ruin and distress it would bring upon ourselves.

"It appears to me that you neglect your trust; in other words, this City is not fortified in the manner it ought to be with the means in your power. . . .

"This city is open or liable to an attack in three ways,

"1st. By vessels of war by way of Sandy Hook.

"2d. By troops landed on the back of Long Island and crossing to Brooklyn.

"3d. By a land and Naval force down the Sound, the land troops disembarking in the Sound, and the fleet aiding their attack.

"From the first of these, (although it appears to engross the whole attention), I think we have nothing to fear, because the British are too prudent to risk their ships against a chain of land Batteries, and too wise to land their men at a wharf which may be raked by a single cannon and annoyed from every building in its vicinity.

"From the other attacks, we have every thing to fear, because the means of resisting them have not been considered or organized. It cannot be denied, for the maps all shew it, that there are several inlets at the back of Long Island where troops may be landed with safety and convenience; and if the landing takes place in the evening, I think it probable that in the morning their cannon upon Brooklyn heights would give the first intelligence of their landing: and if the British should again (as in the last war) occupy those heights which command the City and Governor's Island, I take it for granted, the city must as then be surrendered to them. What are our means of resistance, after the minutiæ of putting up signal poles, fixing places of rendezvous, offering rewards for information of the enemy's landing, &c. the country ought to be well examined and redoubts and breast works of earth thrown up at the most prominent points. But above all, strong intrenchments should be made upon Brooklyn heights, so that in case of necessity troops passing from this city might hold those heights, until the force of the State or at least of the city and harbour could be formed and brought to their relief. Arms should also be now distributed to the militia being, in exposed situations, that they may feel the confidence inspired by good equipments.

"The third attack is the most dangerous, because the extent of shore and the uncertainty of the place of landing seem to baffle precaution, but a prudent general would not omit every thing, would not allow the whole line from Connecticut to the City Hall to be unprovided with a single defence:—yet such is our situation. In making this attack, it is probable the enemy would disembark either at Throg's Neck or Ward's Island, and some measures should immediately be taken to obstruct or prevent an advance from both those points, the more effectual (because it would apply to all landings off this Island) would be to erect redoubts or *tetes dupont* at the head of Harlaem, Ward's and King's Bridges, and so to place the cannon in them, as effectually to rake the bridges: besides these materials should be provided and kept constantly ready to destroy the bridges, and temporary breast-works should be thrown upon Harlem Heights, &c. &c.

"These are, Sir, the outlines of a defence for this city, to which your attention is particularly invited. . . ."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen.*

1814 *Adv.*, Jl 8, 1814; Guernsey, *N. Y. City & Vicinity during the War*
July *of* 1812–15, II: 136–38. A perusal of the following pages shows
8 how important and far reaching an influence this timely letter produced.

9 William Bridges dies.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 9, 1814. See also *ibid.*, Jl 21, 1814.

13 A national salute is fired from Castle Williams on Governor's Island "in honor of the brilliant victory achieved over the enemy at Chippewa on the 5th inst. [*q. v.*] by the army under the command of the gallant major-general Brown."—*Columbian*, Jl 14, 1814.

14 A British fleet takes Eastport, Me.—McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, IV: 130.

" Gov. Tompkins orders Brig.-Gen. Gerard Steddiford to "detach from your Brigade and Station at the site for building the steam frigate [see Je 20], one sergeant, one corporal, and twelve privates." This is because of the "apprehension of attack and invasion of that particular point."—*Pub. Papers of Daniel D. Tompkins*, I: 488–89. See Jl 18.

" Behind closed doors, the common council receives the report of the committee appointed to take into consideration the present exposed condition of the city (see Jl 6). Among a number of resolutions agreed to are the following:—

That the necessary ground be secured upon Brooklyn Heights for a military camp and that the governor be asked to call out sufficient militia to occupy that and another camp located on the Heights of Harlem.

That the governor be requested to increase the munitions of war.

That the commissioner of fortifications be requested to hasten work on the fortifications to prevent the approach of the enemy by the Sound.

That exempts from military duty be organized, shipping be removed from the harbour, and voluntary labour on encampments be procured.

That the president and governor be waited upon.

That plans be made for financing the execution of above resolutions.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 6–11; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1859), 553–57. See Ag 15.

15 De Witt Clinton, in his MS. diaries (in N. Y. H. S.) under this date, writes: "Went to lay the cornerstone of Fort Stevens at Helegat." See also *Columbian*, Jl 16, 1814. The fort was on the east side of the East River at Hallet's Point.—Guernsey, *N. Y. City & Vicinity during the War of* 1812–15, II: 392–93. See also descrip. of Pl. 82 B, III: 554.

" A block-house is begun at Mill Rock and a tower in the rear of Hallet's Point.—Guernsey, *N. Y. City & Vicinity during the War of* 1812–15, II: 160. The completed block-house, as viewed from Fort Stevens, is shown in Pl. 82 B-a, Vol. III. See also *10th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scenic & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1905), 28–35, and *Man. Com. Coun.* (1856), 393, 400, 416.

16 Defensive works are begun on Harlem Heights at Mt. Alto on the Hudson near 123d St. The line when finished extended from Mt. Alto east across the Bloomingdale Road, along the elevated ground to Mc Gowan's Pass, and thence along the ledge of rocks and the elevated ground overlooking Harlem Flats to Hell Gate.—Guernsey, *N. Y. City & Vicinity during the War of* 1812–15, Vol. II.

18 The common council orders that permission be given to keep twelve quarter-casks of powder, for the use of the guard, at Mr. Brown's ship-yards, where a steam vessel of war ("Fulton the First") is building (see Je 20).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 13. See Jl 26.

20 Oliver Wolcott and others address a memorial to the common council stating that "our beloved country, and probably the city of New York, the center of our affections and interests, is exposed to imminent danger of invasion by a powerful, vindictive and exasperated enemy, and that the period has therefore arrived when all good citizens ought to combine in defence of everything dear and valuable in this life." As "the urgency of our situation requires that the Government should now be aided by the voluntary and patriotic efforts of good citizens," they urge that measures be immediately taken "for ascertaining their sentiments and combining their exertions."—Guernsey, *N. Y. City & Vicinity during the War of* 1812–15, II: 174–75. See Ag 1.

21 The corner-stone of the Bloomingdale Reformed Dutch Church is laid.—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Jl 23, 1814; L. M. R. K., III: 934; descrip. of Pl. 153-a, III: 773. It was dedicated on Aug. 4, July
1816 (*q. v.*). See also S 15, 1800. 21

John Jacob Astor writes to Monroe that he has learned from 22
merchants in Europe that Gt. Britain will not make peace unless the U. S. acknowledges the right of search, and adds that many prominent men in the vicinity of New York think that we should concede this point. He offers one of his ships to go as a "flag" to Europe. In a letter of Sept. 22, Astor says the ship is ready for sea.—From the original letters with the Monroe papers in the N. Y. P. L.

The battle of Lundy's Lane (Bridgewater, or Niagara), a 25
highway stretching westward from the Niagara River, is won by the Americans, under Gen. Jacob Brown. The British were under command of Sir Geo. Drummond.—Winsor, VII: 394, 459; VIII: 147; McMaster, IV: 59–60.

The committee sent to wait upon the president regarding the 26
defence of the city reports to the common council. The substance of the report follows:

"The Government will call into immediate service 3000 Militia . . . to be considered as part of the States' quota conditionally ordered by the President 22d June

"All the requisite arms & other military stores as well as ordnance for two fortified Camps will be furnished by the war Department except so many muskets as can be supplied from the State Arsenal. Such muskets as the general government may furnish will be considered as the property of the State & be charged against their proportion allowed by the law of Congress for arming the whole body of the militia; the Governor giving a receipt for the same—The Troops will also be furnished with subsistence & camp equipage; but their monthly pay is to be advanced by this Corporation, which will again receive it from the General Government

"Proper & skilful officers (Genl Swift & Coln Wadsworth as your committee are informed) will be directed to lay out the proposed Camps, to superintend the fortifying the same and to provide & inspect the ordnance necessary for the purpose"

The report contains an annexed schedule of military supplies indicating an ample store of everything but muskets and 2,000 of these are reported on their way from Philadelphia, with a large reserve stock at Springfield.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 17–20, 23–25. See also *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 27, 1814.

" "A cylinder for the engine of the Steam frigate ["Fulton the First"] now building at Corlærs Hook [see Je 20], was cast yesterday [July 26] at the Foundery of Messrs. Talman & Ward, in this city: it is four feet in diameter, and weighs three tons and a half. The power of the engine is to be equal to that of 120 horses."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 27, 1814. The frigate was launched on Oct. 29 (*q. v.*). See also S 26.

In this month, the Spaniards permitted a British fleet to use Aug.
Pensacola, Fla., to fit out an expedition against Fort Boyer, at — the entrance of Mobile Bay.—Ingersoll, *Hist. Sketch of the Second War between the U. S. A. and Gt. Brit.*, 2d ser., II: 71 *et seq.* See S 15.

The common council addresses a vigorous appeal to the citi- 1
zens of the city to aid in the plans for defence.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 28–31; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1859), 557–59; *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 3, 1814. See Ag 10.

Alderman Wendover presents the following resolutions to the "
common council: "Resolved that the Common Council highly approve of the sentiments expressed in the memorial presented by Oliver Wolcott & others [see Jl 20] in behalf of themselves & a number of Citizens of this City on the important subject of taking immediate & effectual measures for its greater security & defence.

"Resolved, that it be earnestly recommended to the Citizens generally of this City to meet in the Park in front of the City Hall on Wednesday next the 3d Inst at 12 O Clock at noon for the purpose of appointing a Committee to enquire if any & what means ought and may be devised, to put this City in a better posture of defence, and in conjunction with the Committee of defence of this Board to pursue all practical measures in concert with the general & state government calculated to prepare for & stimulate our fellow Citizens in the protection & defence of everything we hold dear & valuable in life and to repel any attack that may be made by the Enemy against this City." These were lost by a vote of 11 to 7.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 31. A public meeting was held, however, on Aug. 10 (*q. v.*).

The common council agrees that the public grounds at the "

1814 Ag 1 arsenal shall be fenced and that Orange St. shall be regulated and paved.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 12, 25–26.

" The common council directs the finance committee to borrow $50,000 for the completion of "that proud establishment" at Bellevue.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 26–27.

8 The American and British peace commissioners, after many delays, begin their conference at Ghent. Great Britain immediately demanded, as a *sine qua non* of a treaty, the establishment of an Indian territory as a permanent barrier between the western settlements of the United States and the possessions of Great Britain; a revision of the Canadian boundary line by a cession of so much of Maine as lay between New Brunswick and the Quebec line, a revision of the line from Lake Superior to the Mississippi, and the dismantling of Fort Niagara and Sackett's Harbour; and an agreement that the U. S. would never again maintain an armed force on the Great Lakes. The Americans refused to consider these proposals or to refer them to Washington, and when news of their nature reached America, it aroused great indignation (see O 22). Britain, however, receded from her demands, and they were quietly dropped. On Oct. 31, her commissioners asked for the heads of a treaty from the Americans, and after two months spent in discussions and concessions on both sides, an agreement was reached, and the definitive treaty was signed on Dec. 24 (*q. v.*).—McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, IV: 262–73.

" The committee of defence publishes the following notice: "Gen. Swift having furnished the Committee of Defence of the corporation with a plan for the construction of additional works of defence, near Brooklyn, the work will be commenced this morning by the artillery company, under the command of Capt. Andrew Bremner, who have volunteered their services for the day. The committee invite their fellow-citizens to follow their laudable example.

"To facilitate the business, the Committee of Defence announce that they will meet daily at the Mayor's office in the City Hall between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, to receive the tenders of similar services, and to arrange working parties."—*National Advocate*, Ag 8, 1814. See Ag 10.

9 The people of Nantucket, because of famine caused by the British blockade, declare themselves neutral and under the protection of England.—McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, IV: 131.

" The British, under Sir Thomas Hardy, bombard Stonington, Conn., and make several ineffectual attempts to land.—McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, IV: 134.

" The committee of defence passes a resolution urging the citizens to enroll in their respective wards for work on the fortifications.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 10, 1814. See Ag 10.

10 A large mass-meeting, presided over by Col. Henry Rutgers, is held in City Hall Park to consider measures to be taken for the defence of the city, and more especially, to induce citizens to volunteer for work on the fortifications. Marinus Willett makes a spirited address, and resolutions are adopted approving the defensive measures inaugurated by the federal, state, and city governments, and recommending a general enrollment in the various wards for personal work on the defences.—*Columbian*, Ag 10, 1814. From this time until the middle of November, every able bodied man in the city either helped to fortify Manhattan Island or contributed a pecuniary substitute. A line of forts joined by entrenchments was made from Hudson River to the mouth of the Harlem, and forts were built at Hell Gate, Williamsburg, Brooklyn Heights, Prince's Bay, and Sandy Hook. The people of Brooklyn, Orange, Paterson, and Newark also worked on the fortifications besides the New Yorkers.—*Ibid.*, Ag 11, *et seq.*; Guernsey, *N. Y. City & Vicinity during the War of* 1812–15, II: 190 *et seq.*; Lamb, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 646; Lossing, *Pictorial Field Book of the War of* 1812, 969–77; Wilson, *Mem. Hist. of N. Y.*, III: 284. See also *21st Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1916), 550–55, and L. M. R. K., III: 944, 945. For views of the fortifications, see Pls. 82A and 82 B-a, b, c, Vol. III; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1856), 236, 360, 380, 393, 400, 416, 420, 480, 489, 497, 552, 592.

11 William Jay, writing to his father, says: "Some alarm seems to prevail respecting the safety of the City, but I know not how well it is founded. The Citizens are now engaged in throwing up entrenchments at Brooklyn. There is a great scarcity of money, and stock of all kinds is very low. The stock of four of the Banks, viz.: the Union, the Manufacturing, the City, and the Bank of America, is even below par and some as low as 94. The Bank of America and the Manufacturing Bank have not declared any dividend and therefore instead of giving an interest of 9 per cent. for the last year, they have yielded only 4½. Not withstanding this state of things and the consequent diminution in the income of great numbers of individuals, both in town and country, I can see no change in the manner of living nor more attention than usual to economy. People seem to be now living on their capital and to calculate that before it is exhausted the return of peace will more than repair any inroads they may make on it in the interim."—*Corresp. and Pub. Papers of John Jay*, IV: 376–77. Aug. 11

13 In a letter to Gen. Jacob Brown, Gov. Tompkins says: "The alarm which exists at New York compels me to devote attention to that place; and upon the requisition of the president, I am getting out 3000 troops from the Middle District. They rendezvous on Thursday. . . ."—*Pub. Papers of Daniel D. Tompkins*, III: 497.

" Commodore Decatur has been placed in command of all the naval forces in New York Harbour.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 13, 1814. On Aug. 15, the common council was informed of Decatur's appointment.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 34.

" Nearly 3,000 persons have volunteered to work on the fortifications during the coming week.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 13, 1814.

15 The British, under Gen. Drummond, unsuccessfully assault Fort Erie. They retired from the siege on Sept. 21, after a successful sortie by the Americans, and the approach of reinforcements.—McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, IV: 60–62.

" The common council resolves, in case the legislature decides to hold its next session in this city (see Ap 15), to fit up necessary rooms for such purpose and to pay transportation on such papers and articles connected with the various offices as need to be moved here.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 34–35.

" A report presented by the committee of defence is agreed to by the common council and directed to be published.

On being furnished by Brig.-Gen. Swift of the corps of engineers with a plan of additional works of defence, by him deemed necessary to place the city in a state of complete defence, the committee made an appeal to the patriotism of their fellow citizens to furnish voluntary aid in the erection of the works. "The appeal was answered by them with one heart & one mind—prepared for this appeal by the address of the Common Council, every one was a[n]xious to offer his services on the interesting occasion—volunteer associations pressed forward with their overtures all anxious to be engaged in the honorable empl[o]yment of self defence, on the earliest day that could be appointed—In these overtures the Committee remarked with heartfelt pleasure that there appeared to be no distinction of party or situation in life. . . . They all appeared to meet on the ground of self defence as on a common ground . . .

"The works in the rear of Brooklyn were commenced on Tuesday last . . . on each successive day parties of volunteer citizens to the amount of from 500 to upwards of 1000 a day have labored on the works—The spirit of volunteering personal labor seems still to be ardent—many thousands are now on the lists of the Committee waiting their turn for doing duty

"Voluntary contributions to the amount of about thirty five hundred Dollars have been received by the Committee from public Institutions and individuals resident in the City and abroad, as a commutation for personal service & to furnish the Committee with the means of defraying necessary expenses

"The inhabitants of Kings County have in a very laudable manner volunteered their services and the Committee understand that the yeomanry of our Sister State, New-Jersey are unsolicitedly making preparations to tender their services. . . ."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831). VIII: 39–41; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1859), 559–60.

" It is "Resolved that the members of the common council together with the Officers of the Board will assemble on Wednesday next at 6 O Clock at Beekman Slip Wharf and proceed to Brooklyn to labor at the works there erecting for the defence of the City."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 41.

" Repairs are begun by citizens of Brooklyn on the "fort on Cobble Hill," in Kings County, and it is named Fort Swift. It was originally called Fort Pitt.—*Columbian*, Ag 17, 1814.

16 The newspapers of the city suspend publication in order that

1814 Ag 16 all employees may work on the fortifications.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 15, 1814.

17 The British fleet in Chesapeake Bay ascends the Patuxent, for an advance on Washington. Gen. Ross landed 5,000 British at Benedict.—McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, IV: 135–36. See Ag 24.

18 The citizens of New York begin to build Fort Clinton to protect the city. Its ruins still stand on an eminence overlooking McGowan's Pass.—*Eve. Post*, Ag 19 and 20, 1814; *Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City of New York*, 184. The City History Club marked the site with a memorial tablet in 1906.—Peterson, *Landmarks of N. Y.*, 83.

19 Eighteen sloops, with about 2,000 drafted militia, arrive at New York from the middle counties of the state. The new arrivals are to help in the defence of the city.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 20, 1814.

20 "A Citizen of Colour" issues the following notice: "The committee of defence have assigned next Monday [Aug. 22] for the people of colour to contribute their services to work on the fortifications. On this occasion it becomes the duty of every coloured man, resident in this city, to volunteer. The state of New York has evinced a disposition to do us justice. Discarding that illiberal, misguided policy, which makes a difference of complexion a pretext for oppression, she has made the same provision for the security of our rights as for the rights of others. Under the protection of her laws we dwell in safety and pursue our honest callings, none daring to molest us, whatever his complexion or circumstances. And such has been the solicitude in our behalf, manifested from time to time by our legislature, that there is a fair prospect of a period not far distant, when this state will not contain a slave. Our country is now in danger—our patriotism is now put to the test—we have now an opportunity of shewing that we are not ungrateful—that we are not traitors or enemies to our country; but are willing to exert ourselves, whenever or wherever our services are needed, for the protection of our beloved state.—Let no man of colour, who is able to go, stay at home on Monday next; but let every one assemble at 5 o'clock, A. M. in the Park, to join with their brethren in their patriotic efforts."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 20, 1814. Between 800 and 1,000 negroes worked on the Brooklyn fortifications on Aug. 22.—*Ibid.*, Ag 22, 1814.

23 Gov. Tompkins writes to Maj.-Gen. Lewis that "The Magazine on the middle road belonging to the State" is unguarded.—*Pub. Papers of Daniel D. Tompkins*, III: 506.

24 The battle of Bladensburg, Md., six miles from Washington, occurs. The Americans, under Gen. Winder, are defeated. The president and cabinet flee from Washington at the approach of the British. The British march on Washington, and burn all the public buildings except the Patent Office and the jail. The buildings destroyed, with their contents, are the Capitol, the National Library, White House, Treasury, State Dept., and Navy Yard.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 27 and 28, 1814; broadside in N. Y. H. S.

" The committee of defence asks for contributions to supply the wants and increase the comforts of those who have come from other parts of the state "to the vicinity of this city to aid in its defence."—*National Advocate*, Ag 24, 1814.

26 "This morning marched through this town, to take their station in the camp, formed for the defence of the city and harbor, the best looking corps of men which we have seen since the commencement of the war.—They are the Trojan Greens from Troy [see 1814], and the Rifle Company from Albany, to the number of upwards of a hundred. . . . With such men as these to defend us, we need not fear even Wellington's veterans."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 26, 1814.

27 Writing from New York to Maj.-Gen. Lewis, Gov. Tompkins says: "The alarming state of affairs renders it indispensibly necessary that an immediate understanding should exist between yourself the Commodore & myself with respect to the order of battle or system of operations to be pursued in the event of an attack upon this City. . . . May I, therefore, request that you will arrange & digest, either seperately, or in concert with Commodore Decatur, & acquaint me with the plan of operation or order of battle proposed, upon the several hypothesis of attack thro' the Sound, either on the Westchester or Long Island side,—of a landing upon any part of the South side of Long Island, or of the approach of the enemy by the way of the Hook, or of a simultaneous attack in two or more directions.

"The Militia of Rockland, Westchester, Queens, Kings, New York & Richmond, together with such as I may be able to get down seasonably from above the Highlands & those now in service are the only corps of the Militia of this State that I shall be able to furnish at short warning. Aug. 27

"Gov'r Pennington informs me that the Militia of Essex & the adjacent [New Jersey] Counties will be ordered by him to obey your requisitions promptly, without waiting for the orders to pass thro' him, & that upon hearing of an alarm he will repair immediately to that part of his State nearest the harbour of New York, to cooperate in its defence. Brigadier Genl. Colfax residing at Pompton, in New Jersey, is to command the detached Brigade of 3000 which is nearest to New-York. . . ."—*Pub. Papers of Daniel D. Tompkins*, III: 509–11.

Alexandria, Va., is saved from burning by paying to the British a large ransom of ships, merchandise, and naval and ordnance stores.—Brackenridge, *Hist. of the Late War between the U. S. and Gt. Brit.* (Phila., 1836), 253. 29

The committee of defence reports to the common council that the ardour of the voluntary citizen labourers continues unabated. In accordance with the recommendation of the military commanders of the United States, the committee has requested the governor to call out 20,000 additional militia for the defence of the city. It is necessary for the city to raise funds in this crisis for the maintenance, etc., of the troops, which, it is expected, will be reimbursed by the general government. For this purpose and in order that the drain on the banks may not be too great, a loan not exceeding $1,000,000 at 7 %, payable in one year, is suggested. Authority is asked of the board to execute matters requiring haste without express delegation of power for that purpose. "The fate of Washington warns us not to remain unprepared—a small expenditure of money might probably have saved our Capital & prevented this disgrace upon our nation and shall the City of New York, the first in the Union in point of importance also fall the sacrifice to a spirit of penuriousness which will count the expense of self protection when all is in jeopardy. . . ." The common council agrees to the requests and suggestions.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 46–48; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1859), 560–62. "

Gov. Tompkins writes to Alderman Nicholas Fish, chairman of the committee of defence: "Pursuant to a resolution of the Committee of defence requesting me to suggest such further provisions as may be necessary for the defence of this City, I beg leave to submit the following remarks:

"At my first interview with the Committee of the Corporation I had the honor to recommend to them the propriety of purchasing & mounting immediately a quantity of Ordnance & field pieces, & in a Communication to his Honor the Mayor furnished them with information of the resources of Westpoint the Navy yard &c. in Cannon. At the same interview the propriety of employing an agent to purchase materials for tents & to procure other Camp equipage for a considerable number of men was suggested. Whether these subjects have been discussed & decided upon by the Committee I am unadvised, & can only say that if they have not, I would respectfully invite their attention to them.

"Exertions are making to establish a signal on Staten Island to convey notice of an alarm to the Inhabitants of Essex County & other parts of New Jersey, bordering on the Staten Island sound. No telegraphic arrangement has been made in the direction of the Sound, or of the South side of Long Island, with which I have been made acquainted. Prompt measures ought to be taken, either by the Commanding officer of the District or the Committee to convey notice of every movement of the enemy. It is very important also that signals should be established on the North river so as to call down the Militia en masse upon an emergency.

"I will cheerfully issue a general order requiring the Militia as far north as Albany, without any exception, to repair instantly to New York upon the signal being given, whenever I may be made acquainted with the signals established; & will also readily aid in having the signals prepared if the Committee will defray the expence of erecting them.

"Commodore Decatur informed me that the Committee has been so good as to undertake to supply vessels for obstructing a part of the Channel in a dernier resort. It appears to me that vessels should be procured & equipped for this purpose before the moment of pressure & confusion may arrive.

"On Saturday I had the honor to suggest to that Committee the indispensible necessity of erecting a block house & of estab-

1814 Aug. 29 lishing further defences on the Hook to prevent the landing of an enemy & to protect the water battery from an assault in the rear. My conviction of the vital importance of this step to the security of the out post is my apology for again pressing it upon the consideration of the Committee. . . .

"I beg leave to inform the Corporation that I have in contemplation to assemble immediately an additional number of ten thousand militia at this place & beg their zealous cooperation in providing Quarters & other accommodations for them. . . ."—*Pub. Papers of Daniel D. Tompkins*, III: 513–14. Tompkins called out the militia on the same day.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 31, 1814.

30 All the militia and uniform companies of the city and county of New York, amounting to about 6,000 men, take part in a grand military review.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 31, 1814.

31 As all the banks in Philadelphia have resolved to suspend payments in specie, the New York banks decide to do likewise.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 31, 1814. Specie payments were not resumed until Feb. 20, 1817 (*q. v.*).

" About 200 or 300 women of New York perform an hour's work on the fortifications at Fort Greene.—*Columbian*, S 1, 1814.

" "The Fortifications, at M'Gowan's pass, on the Harlaem road, have acquired a great degree of strength and perfection—and are worth a day's work to go and see them. They are compact and regular, and nearly ready for cannon and artillerists."—*Columbian*, Ag 31, 1814. See Pl. 82 B-b, and description, III: 554–55.

Sept. — Between Sept., 1814, and June, 1815, the Congress of Vienna, one of the most important diplomatic gatherings in the history of Europe, was held. As a result of its deliberations, the king of Piedmont was restored to his throne, and Genoa was given to him; Belgium was annexed to Holland; Russia retained Finland and Bessarabia and acquired most of the Grand Duchy of Warsaw; Austria recovered her Polish possessions and gained the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom in northern Italy and the Illyrian provinces; England secured Heligoland, Malta, the Ionian Islands, Cape Colony, Ceylon, Isle of France, Demerara, St. Lucia, Tobago, and Trinidad; Prussia received two-fifths of Saxony, Pomerania, and extensive territories on the Rhine; The Papal States were re-established and most of the rest of Italy was divided into independent states; Norway was taken from Denmark and joined to Sweden; Switzerland was increased by the addition of three cantons taken from France.—Hazen, *Europe since* 1815, 3–12.

1 Fort Greene "is nearly ready for a garrison. Cannon for it were landing at the navy-yard this forenoon, and commodore Decatur takes command on Saturday or Monday, with a formidable band. Fort Swift is completed, fort Lawrence is erected, and intermediate lines are throwing up daily."—*Columbian*, S 1, 1814.

2 Marinus Willett writes from New York to Monroe, emphasizing the importance of commanding the lakes and continuing operations in Canada. "There is at present in this quarter a spirit equal to anything I saw in our revolutionary war. Should the Enemy visit us, I promise myself the pleasure of seeing them once more beat before I die— This would be to me a feast indeed. . . ."—From the original letter with the Monroe papers, in the N. Y. P. L.

" Writing from Jamaica, L. I., to Jeremiah Mason, Rufus King says: "The Destruction of the Capitol has alarmed our city.—At length we have the expectation of the assembling in and about it of 20,000 Militia; the city advances a million by way of subsistence and I am in hopes that this array of means will discourage the enemy from making any attempt upon us."—*Life & Correspondence of Rufus King*, V: 415.

" The great "pressure for small change" causes the common council to pass the following resolution: "Resolved that a sum not exceeding $5000 be issued under the direction of the Committee of finance and be signed by such person or persons as shall be authorized by them in behalf of the Corporation the highest notes not to exceed 12½ cents and for the payment of which the faith of the Corporation is hereby pledged."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 48–49. The date of the meeting of the board is not contained in the printed minutes, but it is given as Sept. 2 in the MS. volume. On Sept. 12, the council confirmed the appointment by the finance committee of John Pintard to sign the small bills issued by the city.—*Ibid.*, VIII: 51.

" The common council authorises the committee of defence to appoint one or more persons "to proceed to the Seat of the General Government and there to confer with the proper Department with a view of obtaining its sanction to the appropriation of the Funds of this Corporation towards the defence of this City and Harbour to the end that the repayment by the U. S. for all advances heretofore or hereafter to be made for such purpose may be assumed by the U. S."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 49. Sept. 2

" The common council orders the printing of the following notice: "The Corporation inform their fellow Citizens that Books for subscription to a loan of one million of Dollars for the defence of this City are still open at all the Banks and that they will be finally closed on Monday next at 3 oclock."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 49. On Sept. 26, the finance committee reported that the loan had been effected, and bonds were ordered issued to the lenders.—*Ibid.*, VIII: 55–56.

" The common council requires the road committee to cause the old Boston Road, now leading through the encampment at Harlem Heights, to be closed and another road constructed.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 49.

4 About 900 of the militia of Rockland County arrive in New York and pitch their tents on Barn Island, "a short distance above Hurlgate." Nearly 500 Jersey volunteers are encamped in the vicinity of Paulus Hook. "Troops are pouring in from all quarters, and we shall soon have an army of 20,000 men in the vicinity of our city."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 5, 1814.

11 The British fleet on Lake Champlain surrenders to Commodore Thomas Macdonough after a two hours' engagement in Plattsburgh Bay. The land forces are defeated by the American troops under Gen. Alexander Macomb.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 15 and 16, 1814. See S 26.

12 By this date, "the Heights of Harlem from East River to Hudson River were literally lined with fortifications, occupied by swarms of soldiers."—Guernsey, *N. Y. City & Vicinity during the War of* 1812–15, II: 317.

" The common council authorises the finance committee to issue bills of the denominations of 25 cents and 50 cents, to be signed by some person or persons designated by them, and also to put in circulation bills of various denominations authorised and designated by the common council to the amount of $20,000 in addition to the sum of $5,000 heretofore authorised (see S 2).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 51.

13 The British fleet under Admiral Cochrane begins to bombard Fort McHenry at the entrance to Baltimore Harbour. The firing continued until Sept. 14, when the British retreated without capturing the fort. Their commander, Gen. Ross, was killed.—McMaster, *Hist. of People of the U. S.*, IV: 147–48. This event inspired Francis Scott Key to write "The Star Spangled Banner."—Kobbé, *Famous Am. Songs*, 101–22.

15 In their attack on Fort Boyer (see Ag —), the British are repulsed.—McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, IV: 179–80.

" Gov. Tompkins assigns 2,164 troops to Staten Island, 4,300 to Brooklyn, 1,600 to Barn Island, 3,500 to Harlem Heights, and 4,000 to New York City.—*Pub. Papers of Daniel D. Tompkins*, III: 528–29.

" A resolution is passed providing that whenever any application is made to the common council for opening, widening, or otherwise enlarging, any street or avenue, "it shall be the duty of the Street Commissioner to cause notice thereof to be published for one week in the several Newspapers employed by this Board previous to its being determined on by the Common Council."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 293.

23 Col. Williams and Gen. Swift make a report to Gov. Tompkins concerning the state of the fortifications in New York Harbour.—*Pub. Papers of Daniel D. Tompkins*, III: 532–35. See also Guernsey, *N. Y. City & Vicinity during the War of* 1812–15, 318–19.

26 Oliver Wolcott and Thomas Morris, in behalf of the federal committee for building a steam frigate (see Je 20), solicit pecuniary aid from the common council, saying in part: "When it is recollected that Mr. Fulton has devised a system of maritime defence which promises to be of such extensive use, and whose disinterestedness has prompted him not only to make a gratuitous tender of it to his country, but to undertake, also, without any pecuniary compensation, the labor of superintending its construction; when also the ship carpenters, Adam and Noah Brown, have expended their last shilling in the building of the vessel, and this under the most discouraging pecuniary difficulties, occasioned

1814 Sept. 26 by advances which have enabled them to fit out with unexampled celerity the brig on Lake Champlain with which the gallant McDonough defeated a superior British force [see S 11], we cannot believe that the patriotic and enlightened body to whom we address ourselves, will hesitate in furnishing the means to enable us to finish so important a work, and which without their aid must remain incomplete. There are now upward of 260 workmen employed in the hull and machinery of the steam vessel. . . ." The corporation thereupon authorises a loan to the U. S. of $26,000 in addition to $20,000 already loaned to the committee, taking as collateral security $40,000 in treasury notes for the repayment of the loan with interest at 7%.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 53; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1859), 562–63; Guernsey, *N. Y. City & Vicinity during the War of* 1812–15, II: 352–54. See O 29.

" The common council votes the freedom of the city in a gold box to Commodore Thomas Macdonough (see S 11), in recognition of his victory on Lake Champlain, and he is requested to sit for his portrait.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 55. Mayor Clinton's letter of Sept. 28, informing Macdonough of the resolutions, and the commodore's reply, are in metal file No. 45, city clerk's record-room. The presentation of the freedom took place on Jan. 6, 1815 (*q.v.*). The portrait was painted by Jarvis in 1815, and now hangs in the comptroller's office.—*Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City of N. Y.*, 10.

" The common council authorises the mayor to affix the corporate seal to all contracts and agreements made by the committee of defence which relate to the defence of the city.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 56.

27 Brig.-Gen. Winfield Scott arrives in New York. The front of the Park Theatre is illuminated in his honour.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 27, 1814.

29 In a letter to Secretary James Monroe, Gov. Tompkins says: "For the defence of the City of New York I have exerted myself to the utmost. Full fifteen thousand of the Militia of this State & about One thousand Sea Fencibles, organized under State authority are now in service in the Third Military District. These with Commodore Decatur's command, the regulars, Sea Fencibles of the United States, Jersey Militia, Corps of exempts & neighbouring Militia left in reserve, will, if well disciplined & commanded be adequate to the defence of New York."—*Pub. Papers of Daniel D. Tompkins*, III: 554.

Oct. 10 The freedom of the city in a gold box and the honour of a portrait are voted to Gen. Jacob Brown, the hero of Chippewa (see Jl 5).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 59, 88–89. The portrait was painted by Jarvis in 1815, and now hangs in the city hall.—*Cat. of Works of Art*, etc., 11. Gen. Brown's letter to Mayor De Witt Clinton, written from "Head Quarters Sackets Harbour Nov: 9th 1814," in reply to the common council's resolutions is preserved in the city clerk's record-room. The honours were bestowed on him, Jan. 28, 1815 (*q.v.*).

" The common council resolves that a memorial be forwarded to congress on the subject of the loan of $1,000,000 (see Ag 29) made by the corporation to the United States for the defence of the city.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 60. See O 24.

14 In accordance with its resolution of Oct. 4, 1813 (*q.v.*), the common council confers the freedom of the city on Commodore Oliver Perry.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 61–62; *N. Y. Eve. Post*, O 15, 1814.

20 The following appeal to the people is issued: "The Committee of Defence, having reason to believe that this city is in great danger of an attack from the enemy, and that it may reasonably be expected to take place within a few weeks, deem it proper thus publicly to make it known to their fellow-citizens, at the same time they call on them for a renewal of their patriotic labours without delay for a completion of the defences at Harlem, being well convinced that the zeal and activity of their fellow-citizens will, in a few days, place those works in such a formidable situation as to afford an effectual resistance to any force which may be brought against the city. . . ."—*Columbian*, O 21, 1814.

22 The legislature passes a resolution censuring "the extravagant and disgraceful terms proposed by the British Commissioners at Ghent" (see Ag 8), and recommending to the national government "the adoption of the most vigorous and efficacious measures in the prosecution of the war, as the best means of bringing the contest to an honorable termination, and of transmitting unimpaired to their posterity, their rights, liberty and independence." —*Assemb. Jour.*, 38th sess., 98; *Senate Jour.*, 38th sess., 69.

Oct. 22 " The legislature agrees to present swords to Gens. Jacob Brown, Winfield Scott, Edmund Gaines, Eleazer Ripley, James Miller, Peter B. Porter, Alexander Macomb, Benj. Mooers, and Samuel Strong, as well as to the eldest male heirs of the late Gens. John Swift and Daniel Davis, in recognition of their services on the northern frontier in defence of their country. Commodore Macdonough is voted a sword and 1,000 acres of land.—*Assemb. Jour.*, 38th sess., 101; *Senate Jour.*, 38th sess., 70.

23 Upon appointment by the president, Gov. Tompkins assumes command of the Third Military District and establishes headquarters at the New York city hall.—*Pub. Papers of Daniel D. Tompkins*, I: 699–700. See D 10.

24 The legislature appropriates $50,000 for completing the fortifications on Staten Island.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1814–15), chap. 27.

" The common council resolves that the committee of defence be authorised to negotiate with the war department of the United States regarding the loan of $1,000,000 by this corporation, and that U. S. stock at 80% be taken therefor.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 68. For side lights on these negotiations see letters (MSS.), Sec'y of War James Monroe to Nicholas Fish, and Senator Rufus King to Comptroller Mercein, in city clerk's record-room.

" Eben. Stevens presents to the common council a portrait of Robert Monckton, colonial governor of the province of New York, with a letter stating that "part of the Military course of our Revolutionary hero Gates, was performed in the capacity of Brigade Major to Governor Monckton."—From the original letter, in metal file No. 45, city clerk's record-room.

26 "A Friend to Improvements and an Old Engineer" writes to one of the papers: "It may be asserted . . . that there is no city in the world in which there have been more improvements of an useful, ornamental or philanthropic nature than in this, within the last 10 or 12 years. The vast alterations for the better, in respect to our wharves, piers and slips; the widening and extension of so many of our streets; the opening of so many new ones: the elegant manner in which the unsettled part of our city has been lately laid out by the commissioners appointed for that purpose; the very pleasant and salubrious walks . . . on the battery and in the park; the great decoration . . . by the erection of that superb edifice, the City Hall; the building of several new markets, particularly of the Washington . . . and the New Alms House and Penitentiary at Bellvieu . . . the system of the Fire Department has . . . been carried to a degree of maturity which could not possibly be expected in so short a time, and which is certainly far superior to any establishment of the kind in the United States. . . ."—*Com. Adv.*, O 26, 1814.

29 The steam frigate "Fulton the First" (see Je 20) is launched from the ship-yards of Adam and Noah Brown, "amidst the roar of cannon and the shouts and acclamations of upwards of twenty thousand people, who had assembled to witness the event. . . . She measures 145 feet on deck and 55 feet breadth of beam —draws only 8 feet of water, and is to mount thirty 32 pound carronades and 2 Columbiads, the latter to carry each a 100 pound red hot ball."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, O 29, 1814; Winsor, VII: 460. For view of the launching, see Pl. 83-a, Vol. III. The frigate was at first called the "Demologos."—Dickinson, *Robert Fulton, Engineer and Artist*, 261–62. It is described in detail in Colden's *Life of Fulton*, 228 *et seq.* See also Fulton's own account under N 23. For Gov. Tompkins's estimate, see N 14.

31 "Our city was considerably agitated this morning by a rumour which was running the rounds, that a vidette had arrived from Rockaway Beach with information that 70 sail of enemy's ships of war and transports had made their appearance off that place, shaping their course for Sandy Hook. On investigating the rumour it turns out that a vidette did indeed arrive here this morning from the east end of Long Island, but with information to Maj. Warner, that the number of vessels at anchor in Gardners Bay, opposite New-London, had increased to seven."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 31, 1814.

Nov. 4 In accordance with its resolution of Dec. 17, 1812 (*q.v.*), the common council confers the freedom of the city on Commodore Stephen Decatur.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 72–74; *Diary of De Witt Clinton* (*MS.*) in N. Y. H. S.

5 The Americans evacuate and destroy Fort Erie, and retire to the American side of the Niagara River. This ends the war in that region.—McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, IV: 69.

1814 Nov. 5 Gov. Tompkins sends to Secretary Monroe a comprehensive report of the military situation in the vicinity of New York City.—*Pub. Papers of Daniel D. Tompkins*, III: 585–91.

6 Gen. Jackson, at the head of 3,000 men, appears before the Spanish town of Pensacola, Fla., to drive out the British. The British blew up the fort, on Nov. 8, and retired in ships from the bay.—McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, IV: 180–81.

9 The fort on Bedlow's Island is named Fort Wood by Gov. Tompkins, and the one on Ellis Island becomes Fort Gibson.—*Columbian*, N 11, 1814

14 Col. Solomon Van Rensselaer writes from New York to Mrs. Van Rensselaer at Albany: "The Governor is in his new quarters, with all his suite; we have an elegant establishment; live in perfect harmony, and in style; much to do and attend strictly to all duties. . . . If there is no attack on this place this Fall—and none is expected—I shall be with you in a few weeks, when the Governor will return to Albany.

"The militia are sickly and heartily tired of a military life; desertions are frequent and furloughs asked for by dozens every day. We have visited the fortifications at the Hook, Narrows, this Island. . . . All my time is taken up in my profession. I act as aid and not as Adjutant-General. All express their satisfaction at my being here, and much confidence is placed in me by the inhabitants. . . . Lewis has gone to Washington to beg to be retained. Last night we returned from again visiting the troops and fortifications on Long Island and the Narrows, a tour of three days I spent very pleasantly, in which time we reviewed three Brigades, and were received at the different posts with a tremendous roar of cannon. The review of General Boyd's Brigade of Regulars was very splendid, the troops performed well and looked like soldiers. . . . We are just now going out to review the troops."—Guernsey, *N. Y. City & Vicinity in the War of 1812–15*, II: 373–75.

" Gov. Tompkins writes from New York to Commodore Decatur: "The steam frigate [see O 29] building in this harbour is, I presume, intended to act as a moveable Battery for harbour defence; & is expected to operate most advantageously in a calm, when ships of the ordinary construction would be unmanageable; & she of consequence enabled to choose her position. The experiment of her utility is still to be tried though I think it probable she will answer the end proposed.

"I do not believe however that Vessels of this description would be formidable on the ocean, or in broad waters; or that they would be the most advisable armament for lake Ontario, Ships of the line & frigates form the naval force, upon which alone I should place reliance; either for blockading the enemys fleet on that lake or for conquering it in open fight."—*Pub. Papers of Daniel D. Tompkins*, III: 597. See N 23.

15 "The number of garrison and battering cannon and mortars now mounted for the military defence of this post and city amounts to 570 pieces. The largest we have seen is the Columbiad of one hundred pounds. A number of the same pieces of fifty pounds calibre are mounted in Fort Greene. In addition to these thirty more heavy carriages are nearly finished: And the handsome and formidable park of field artillery and battalion guns belonging to the brigades of militia are not included in the enumeration. We may count besides upon one or two hundred active and useful pieces on board the *President*, gun boats, and vessels of war in port, without including the steam battery Fulton."—*Columbian*, N 15, 1814.

16 Pres. Madison, by proclamation, recommends that Thursday, Jan. 12, 1815, be observed as a day of public humiliation, fasting and prayer.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 19, 1814.

21 The common council votes that the freedom of the city in a gold box be presented to Gen. Alexander Macomb, and that he be requested to sit for a portrait.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 88. Macomb's letter of Nov. 24 acknowledging the receipt of the resolutions is in metal file No. 45, city clerk's record-room. The presentation took place on Dec. 8 (*q. v.*). The portrait was painted by Samuel Waldo in 1815.—*Cat. of the Works of Art*, etc., 10.

" The common council authorises the committee of finance "to extend the issuing of Corporation money bills to a sum not exceeding fifty thousand Dollars."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 88. Facsimiles of the city's paper money, bearing date of Dec. 20, 1814, are in *Man. Com. Coun.* (1863), 170.

23 Gen. Jonathan Williams having written, in behalf of the people of Philadelphia, to Robert Fulton concerning the construction of a duplicate of the "Fulton the First" for the protection of that city, Nov. Fulton answers from New York on this day, giving an interesting 23 description of the steam frigate. He says:

"much occupied on monday in moving the Steam Vessel from the east into the north River I did not receive your communication of 19 until yesterday Tuesday

Her length is on deck	167 feet
Breadth of beam	56
depth of hole	12
height of gun deck	8
Thickness of Sides	5
power	120 horses

Commenced June 1 will be finished about 1 Janry
Estimate for
Engine and hull about 150$ [*sic*]
It will I believe cost Something more her Boilers of copper, which alone will do for salt water, weigh 24 tons All her valves and communications with salt water is Brass. She is pierced for 30 guns Long 32 pounders She has 21 on Board with near 60 tons of material and now draws 9 feet 2 Inches of water with this weight My two Steam boats the car of Neptune and Sultan towed her through the water at the rate of 3½ miles an hour. There is now no doubt that when finished she will run from 4½ to 5 miles an hour in still water The $150,000 estimate presented to the secretary of the navy was Independent of guns coppering Sails Anchors cordage Joiners work and Armament In general All complete she may be estimated at 235 or 240,000 dollars.

"How to construct one from under my eye and elsewhere than at this city I do not know here I have erected workshops tools and machinery Suited to the construction of large engines and heavy works also, all the models of her castings and fixings, which alone is a work of some months, and has cost from 3 to 4000 $ But the hull might be built at Phila—and the principal part of the machinery be made here in the transport of which there will only be land carriage from Brunswick to Trenton which will cost less than to make the models. I must also remark that as this is a new Invention which requires all my care to render it as complete and useful as can reasonably be expected from my present experience, I cannot trust the construction of the machinery or the fitting out of the Vessel to be directed by any one but myself in which I will give every facility in my power to the Gentlemen of Phila."—N. Y. P. L. *Bulletin*, XIII: 580; Dickinson, *Robert Fulton, Engineer and Artist*, 261–62; descrip. of Pl. 83-a, III: 557. See N 30, 1814, and My 22, 1815.

"We understand orders have been issued by his excellency the 28 commander of this military district, to dismiss the militia now on duty in this city and its vicinity. Those stationed at Harlem have returned their arms to the state arsenal, and take their departure for their homes and families this day."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 28, 1814. This action was taken because all fear of a British attack upon New York had been given up.—See N 30.

" A deed for lots numbered 107 and 161 on the northwesterly side of William St. is presented by the common council to the "New York Society for promoting the manumission of Slaves and protecting such of them as have been or may be liberated."—*M. C. C.* (1754–1831), VIII: 90. The grant is made on condition that an African free school be built there within a limited time. The deed was recorded Nov. 8, 1816.—*Liber of Conveyances*, CXIV: 511.

30 Capt. Thomas Macdonough is ordered by the Navy Department to proceed to New York to take "command of the steam floating battery Fulton First" (see O 29). This was the first appointment of a naval officer as commander of the first steam vessel of war in the history of the world.—Macdonough, *Life of Commodore Macdonough*, 214. See Ja 6, 1815.

" Col. Van Rensselaer again writes from New York: "On the 25th we had a splendid day; ten thousand troops were under arms, marched through the city and were reviewed by the Governor, after which we dined in the City Hall by invitation from the corporation. I wrote you that in two or three weeks the militia would be discharged, all idea of an attack from the enemy being given up. . . ."—Guernsey, *N. Y. City & Vicinity in the War of 1812–15*, II: 383–85.

Dec. 2 Gen. Jackson arrives at New Orleans and takes command.—Brackenridge, *Hist. of the Late War between the U. S. and Gt. Brit.* (Phila., 1836), 279–80.

5 The common council authorises the payment of $250 to Rev.

1814 Dec. 5 John Stanford (see Je, 1813) "as a compliment for past services as a minister of the Gospel rendered at the Alms House and other public institutions in this City."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 93. There was a similar recognition annually thereafter for many years of the services rendered by this semi-public chaplain of the city's institutions; by 1826, the "compliment" had been doubled (*ibid.*, XV: 250).

6 A paper called *The Mid-day Courier. With the Morning's Mails* was in existence at this time.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 460.

8 The freedom of the city is formally conferred on Gen. Alexander Macomb (see N 21).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 99–100.

10 Gov. Tompkins transfers his headquarters in New York (see O 23) to "the Government House, State Street."—*Pub. Papers of Daniel D. Tompkins*, I: 751.

14 The British capture a small American fleet off Louisiana. This gives them command of the route to New Orleans, but they fail to make use of their opportunity.—McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, IV: 182–83.

15 The Hartford convention, called by Massachusetts because of New England's dissatisfaction with the war and the present condition of affairs, assembles, delegates from Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire being present. It adjourned on Jan. 5, 1815, after adopting a report urging that separation from the Union be not considered until an attempt to correct the present evils had been made; declaring that the Conscription Bill before congress was unconstitutional; and recommending that each state be permitted to defend herself and to use a part of the federal taxes to defray the expense. If congress did not act, if peace was not concluded, if New England was neither defended by the general government nor given leave to defend herself and pay the cost with the federal taxes, another convention was to be held in June. Five commissioners were dispatched to present the grievances to congress, but on the day they arrived at Washington, news came of the treaty of Ghent, and without showing their credentials or making any announcement, they returned to New England, "followed by shouts of derision from the whole Republican press." —McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, IV: 245–52, 275. Dec. 15

23 The common council agrees to lend $400,000 to the governor in order that he may pay the militia who were stationed in the city during the autumn.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 106–8; *N. Y. Eve. Post*, D 23, 1814. The money was repaid by the U. S. on Feb. 6, 1816.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 417–18.

24 A treaty of peace between Great Britain and the U. S. is signed at Ghent. All prisoners of war and captured territory are to be returned, and all boundary disputes arising from the treaty of Sept. 3, 1783 (*q. v.*), are to be settled by commissioners. Both countries pledge themselves to help to secure the abolition of the slave-trade. Concerning the impressment of seamen and the paper blockades, the treaty is silent.—*Laws of U. S.*, 13th cong., 3rd sess., 194–202. For an account of the negotiations leading to the treaty, see Ag 8; also McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, IV: 256–74. News of the peace reached New York on Feb. 11, 1815 (*q. v.*).

26 An estimate of the value of the fire department establishment totals $51,913.00.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 110–11.

28 The British, under Sir Edward Pakenham, attack Gen. Jackson, and are repulsed.—Winsor, VII: 404; Brackenridge, *Hist. of the Late War between the U. S. and Gt. Brit.* (Phila., 1836), 284. See Ja 1, 1815.

31 Gen. Joseph G. Swift makes a report, accompanied by a number of maps, plans, and views, to the committee of defence concerning the fortifications which have been erected for the protection of New York City. This very important report is printed in Guernsey, *N. Y. City & Vicinity during the War of* 1812–15, II: 535–40, from the original now deposited by the city in the N. Y. H. S. Four of the drawings are reproduced as Pls. 82A, 82B-a, 82B-b, and 82B-c, Vol. III. See also *Man. Com. Coun.* (1856), 89, 104, 236, 361, 393, 400, 416, 420, 480, 489, 497, 552, 592.

CHAPTER V

B.—PERIOD OF INVENTION, PROSPERITY, AND PROGRESS

1815–1841

1815 — IN this year, diplomatic relations between Spain and the U. S., which had been broken off in 1808 (*q.v.*), were resumed.—Winsor, VII: 498.

— "Soon after the close of the War of 1812, an Englishman who had learned the process of canning in his own country started the business in New York City. By this time, the original method of preserving in glass jars had been modified by the use of cans. This New York firm soon advertised meats, gravies, and soups put up in tins, warranted to keep fresh for long periods, especially during protracted sea voyages. Customers were informed that, if spoiled, the fact could be detected by the head of the can bulging. This preserving method was at first used principally for oysters, lobsters, and salmon. It was established gradually at several points along the coast and became an industry of some importance by 1840."—Clark, *Hist. of Manufactures in the U. S.*, 485.

— In the season of 1815–16, the "Handel and Haydn Society" was organized for the cultivation of sacred music. In 1828, it was said of it: "They have given, at various times, oratorios in St. Paul's Church, at which the most eminent singers in this country have taken a conspicuous part."—Goodrich, *Picture of N. Y.*, 388.

— In this year, the south-west battery was named Castle Clinton in honour of De Witt Clinton, mayor during the war.—*8th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc. (1903), 116; L. M. R. K., III: 983.

— In this year, the northern limit of improvements on Broadway was at Canal St.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1865), 604.

— In this year, an assessment was made for opening 125th St. between Third Ave. and the lane leading to Manhattanville (*Index to Assess. Rolls*, Vol. I), and it was confirmed in August by the supreme court.—*M. C. C.*, 1784–1831, VIII: 281.

— Assessment was also made for opening Second Ave. from North St. to 29th St.—*Index to Assess. Rolls*, Vol. I. See also descrip. of Pl. 112, III: 616. In opening Second Ave., it passed through the burying-ground of the Methodist congregation.—*Doc. No.* 76, Bd. of Ald., F 4, 1833.

— A view of the city from Brooklyn Heights, drawn and engraved at about this time by Boquet (probably J. L. Boquet de Woiseri), shows some important details found in no other view. It forms one of a series of six aquatint views, engraved on the same plate, with the title "A View of the First Cities of the United States," reproduced and described in Vol. III, A. Pl. 13.

— In this year, on his return from England where he studied art, Sam'l F. B. Morse organized the N. Y. Drawing Association. From this sprang the Nat'l Acad. of the Arts of Design, of which he was the first president. For brief accounts of his career as a painter, see Tuckerman's *Book of the Artists* (1867), and Isham's *Hist. of Am. Painting* (1905).

Jan. 1 — The national debt, principally on account of the war, amounts to $99,824,410.70.—*Am. State Papers*, IX: 23.

" — The British again attack Gen. Jackson before New Orleans (see D 28, 1814), and are signally beaten.—McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, IV: 186–87. See Ja 8.

5 — Four buildings in Nassau St. and nine in Theatre Alley are destroyed by fire. The cornice of the theatre was several times on fire, but the flames were fortunately extinguished before doing much damage.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 6, 1815.

6 — In accordance with its resolution of Sept. 26, 1814 (*q.v.*), the common council confers the freedom of the city on Commodore Thomas Macdonough.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 116–17. William Denning, at whose house in New York Macdonough is staying, writes to his daughter, Mrs. Shaler, in Middletown, Conn.: ". . . He does not seem to like the command of the steam frigate [see N 30] not being used to such a vessel."—Macdonough's *Life of Commodore Macdonough*, 217. Jan. 6

The British make their final attack on New Orleans (see Ja 1), and are decisively defeated by the Americans under Gen. Jackson.—Winsor, VII: 403–4; *N. Y. Eve. Post*, F 6, 7, 1815. 8

New York "is thrown into a tumult of joy" by rumours of peace.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 9, 1815. Definite news of the Treaty of Ghent did not arrive until Feb. 11 (*q.v.*). 9

Certain inhabitants petition that an "efficient Bridge" be built over Canal St. at Varick St. Referred to street commissioner. —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 118–19. "

The "President," commanded by Commodore Decatur, is captured outside New York harbour by the British ship "Endymion."—Winsor, VII: 405, 458. See also *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 26, 1815. A court of inquiry to investigate the loss of the frigate was held in New York in April.—*Ibid.*, Ap 28, 1815. 15

The freedom of the city is formally conferred on Gen. Jacob Brown (see O 10, 1814).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 133–35; *Diary of De Witt Clinton* (*MS.*), in N. Y. H. S. 28

A national salute in honour of the victory at New Orleans (see Ja 8) is fired from the U. S. frigate "Guerriere" lying in New York Harbour.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, F 8, 1815. Feb. 7

Col. Lawrence, with 375 men, surrenders Fort Boyer, Mobile, to 5,000 British, with a large fleet, under Gen. Lambert.—*Ann. Reg.* (1815), 159–61. 11

"Peace—On Saturday evening [F 11], about eight o'clock, arrived the British sloop of war Favorite, bringing Mr. Carrol, one of the Secretaries attached to the American legation, bearer of a treaty of Peace, between the United States and G. Britain. . . . the public expressions of tumultuous joy and gladness, that spontaneously burst forth from all ranks and degrees of people, . . . , without stopping to enquire the conditions, evinced how really sick at heart they were, of a war that threatened to wring from them the remaining means of subsistence, and of which they could neither see the object nor the end. The public exhileration shewed itself in the illumination of most of the windows in the lower part of Broadway and the adjoining streets, in less than twenty minutes after Mr. Carrol arrived at the City Hotel. The street itself was illuminated by lighted candles, carried in the hands of a large concourse of the populace; the city resounded in all parts with the joyous cry of a peace! . . . Expresses of the glad tidings were instantly dispatched in all directions, to Boston, Philadelphia, Providence, Albany, &c. &c." This news report is embodied in an editorial which contains the editor's conjectures regarding the probable provisions of the treaty.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, F 13, 1815. "

Jas. Sterling, in a letter to Wynant Van Zandt, referring to these events, says: ". . . a handbill is to be Issued from the Office of Lang & Turner . . ."—*Wynant Van Zandt Papers* (*MS.*), in N. Y. P. L.

The reception of the news was thus described later by another eyewitness: "Years ago, the office of the old *Gazette* was in Hanover-square, near the corner of Pearl-street. It was a place of resort for news and conversation, especially in the evening. The evening of February 11th, 1815, was cold; and at a late hour, only Alderman Cebra and another gentleman were left with Father Lang, the genius of the place. The office was about being closed, when a pilot rushed in and stood for a moment so entirely exhausted as to be unable to speak. 'He has great news,' exclaimed Mr. Lang. Presently the pilot, gasping for breath, whispered,

1815 Feb. 11 intelligibly, 'Peace! Peace!' The gentlemen lost their breath as fast as the pilot gained his. Directly the pilot was able to say, 'An English sloop-of-war is below, with news of a Treaty of Peace.' They say that Mr. Lang exclaimed in greater words than he ever used before or after. All hands rushed into Hanover-square, crying, 'Peace! peace! peace!' The windows flew up, for families lived there then. No sooner were the inmates sure of the sweet sounds of Peace, than the windows began to glow with brilliant illuminations.

"The cry of 'Peace! Peace! Peace!' spread through the City at the top of all voices. No one stopped to inquire about 'Free trade and sailors' rights.' No one enquired whether even the national honor had been preserved. The matter by which politicians had irritated the nation into the War, had lost all their importance. It was enough that the ruinous War was over. An old man on Broadway, attracted to his door by the noise, was seen to pull down immediately, a placard 'To Let,' which had been long pasted up. Never was there such joy in the City. A few evenings after, there was a general illumination; and, although the snow was a foot deep and soaked with rain, yet the streets were crowded with men and women, eager to see and partake of everything which had in it the sight or taste of Peace."—*Hist. Mag.*, 2nd ser., V: 207–8.

13 Congress appropriates $500,000 for repairing or rebuilding, on their present sites, "the President's House, Capitol and Public Offices," in the city of Washington.—*Acts of Cong.*, 3d sess. of 13th cong., chap. 41.

" The common council initiates measures for a public demonstration of rejoicing over the conclusion of peace with Great Britain.

The following address to the people is ordered printed in the "several gazettes of the City:"

"The Common Council, in common with their fellow Citizens, appreciating the important blessings which will result to our country from the restoration of peace and sincerely congratulating them on the auspicious intelligence which has been received on that subject [see F 11], inform them, that arrangements have been made for suitable demonstrations of joy whenever intelligence of the ratification of the Treaty shall be received; and particularly that due notice of a time for a general illumination of the City will be given. They also suggest that any partial exhibitions of joy are incompatible with the solemnity of the occasion, & may produce irregularities & disorders. They further inform their fellow Citizens that a Committee of the Board have been appointed to superintend the requisite arrangements."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 142–43; *Diary of De Witt Clinton* (*MS.*), in N. Y. H. S.

16 "The Treaty with England is unanimously approved by the Senate," writes Senator Rufus King to Comptroller Mercein.—Original letter in city clerk's record-room.

17 "A letter was received this morning from Secretary Monroe, to our Commander in Chief, saying that the Treaty [see D 24, 1814, and F 11, 1815] would be ratified—and requested that flag vessels might be immediately despatched to the squadrons on our coast, to cease their hostilities. Instantly, the Revenue Cutter, Capt. Brewster was sent down by Gen. Boyd, commander of this District, to offer to the British squadron all the civilities due from one friendly nation to another."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, F 17, 1815. The treaty was ratified by the senate on this day and the ratification proclaimed by Pres. Madison on Feb. 18.—*Laws of U. S.*, 13th cong., 3rd sess., 194–202.

18 "In commemoration of the Treaty of Peace, The inside of the [Park] Theatre, will, this Evening, be decorated with the Flags of various Nations. The front of the House will be Brilliantly Illuminated, And an Emblematic Transparency exhibited, representing the meeting of Columbia & Britannia."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, F 18, 1815. See N 14.

20 Not having heard of the Treaty of Ghent (see D 24, 1814), Capt. Charles Stewart in the U. S. frigate "Constitution" engages the British sloops of war "Cyane" and "Levant" off Madeira and forces them to surrender.—McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, IV: 278–79; *N. Y. Eve. Posts*, My 22, 1815. See Je 5.

" The common council approves the committee's plans for celebrating peace on Feb. 22.

The city hall is to be illuminated and appropriate transparencies are to be displayed.

A handsome exhibit of fireworks is to be shown in front of the government house. It is directed that neither horses nor carriages appear in any part of the streets of the city south of Chamber St. from seven to ten o'clock Feb. 20

At seven o'clock, three guns are to be fired in succession at the Battery and at the arsenal, and three rockets are to be shown. These are the signals for a general illumination in each house. The lights are to be extinguished at ten.

It is recommended that flags be displayed during the day from the forts and from vessels in the harbour. That a salute be fired at noon and at that time, the bells of the city be rung for an hour.

It is also recommended that the citizens assemble in their respective churches in the morning at the usual hour of service, "there to offer up to the great Ruler of Nations their sincere thanksgivings for the restoration of peace to our Country, and humbly to implore his blessings upon it."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 148–50. Because of unfavourable weather on the 22d, the celebration was postponed until Feb. 27 (*q. v.*).—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, F 22, 1815. On March 20, Joseph Delacroix was paid $1,500 for the fireworks.—*Ibid.*, VIII: 173.

Salutes are fired at noon and at 1 o'clock "from the heavy cannon of the forts in this harbor, on the return of peace."—*Columbian*, F 21, 1815. See also *Grand Opening of the New Armory of the 8th Reg't* (1890), 12. 21

The following general order is issued by Gov. Tompkins: "The Commander in Chief announces, with the most heartfelt satisfaction, to the Militia of the State of New York, the ratification of a treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain. In congratulating them on this auspicious event, he cannot withhold an expression of his praise and gratitude for the promptitude and fidelity with which they have on all occasions obeyed those various calls of service in defence of the State, which its safety compelled him to make. . . . 22

"The Commander in Chief is especially charged by the President of the United States to convey to the Militia of this State his thanks for the patriotism, zeal and perseverance so eminently displayed by them in defence of the rights of their country."—*Pub. Papers of Daniel D. Tompkins*, I: 519–20.

Robert Fulton dies at No. 1 State St.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, F 24; *N. Y. Spectator*, F 25, 1815; Dickinson, *Robert Fulton, Engineer and Artist*, 266. The legislature, the common council, and the societies to which Fulton belonged, passed resolutions of regret at his loss and voted to wear mourning for him. His funeral, which took place on Feb. 24, was attended by officers of the national, state, and city governments, by members of learned societies, and by a great number of private citizens. All business in the city was suspended as a sign of respect, and minute guns were fired from the "Demologos" and the West Battery from the time the procession started till it reached Trinity Church. The body was interred in the family vault of the Livingstons.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, F 25, 1815; Dickinson, *op. cit.*, 266; *Diary of De Witt Clinton* (*MS.*) in N. Y. H. S. 23

In accordance with the plans of the common council (see F 20), a general illumination of the city takes place in honour of peace between the United States and Gt. Britain. For detailed descriptions of the transparencies and the fireworks, see *N. Y. Eve. Post*, F 28, Mr 1 and 2, 1815. See also *Man. Com. Coun.* (1868), 854; and *Diary of De Witt Clinton* (*MS.*) in N. Y. H S. 27

Napoleon, having escaped from Elba, lands at Cannes with 1,200 men.—Hazen, *Modern European Hist.*, 242–43. See Mr 13 and 20. Mar. 1

"Commerce this day, hastens to shew 'its white feather on the ocean': this being the 12th day after the ratification of the treaty [see F 17], & which, in the second article is fixed upon as the day, after which vessels, shall not be captured on the American coasts from the lat. 24 degrees south to the lat. of 50 north, and as far eastward in the Atlantic ocean as the 36th degree of West longitude, from the meridian of Greenwich, or if captured to be restored."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Mr 2, 1815. 2

John Ferguson is appointed mayor of New York, replacing De Witt Clinton (see F 6, 1811).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 163. Wilson says: "The influential political opponents of De Witt Clinton succeeded, in 1815, in displacing him as mayor and having John Ferguson, who was grand sachem of the Tammany Society, appointed in his place. This was done with the understanding that Ferguson was shortly to resign, be made surveyor of the port, and that Jacob Radcliff was to be named as mayor. Accordingly Fergu- 6

1815 son occupied the position only from March to June."—Wilson,
Mr 6 *Mem. Hist. of N. Y.*, III: 298 (footnote). See Mr 20 and Jl 10.
" Richard Riker is appointed recorder of the city.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 173.

8 The common council re-enacts the "Law to regulate the admission of freemen."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 162. "This was the last adoption of the law relating to the admission of Freemen. . . . At a meeting of the Common Council held on June 18, 1816, the Corporation Council was requested to revise and correct the Laws and Ordinances of the City, and make a speedy report on the same; his report was submitted December 2, 1816, and referred to a committee of laws, who after many sessions finally reported May 5, 1817, sixty-six ordinances, which were approved and ordered to be printed. The committee omitted the law relating to Freemen."—N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1885), 399 (footnote). This evidently explains Mrs. Van Rensselaer's statement that ". . . the burgher-right granted to the citizens of New Amsterdam in 1657 survived in New York until the year 1815."—Van Rensselaer, *Hist. City of N. Y.*, I: 425.

13 The powers assembled in the Congress of Vienna, upon learning that Napoleon has escaped from Elba and has entered France with an armed force, issue a statement declaring that they "will employ all their resources and will unite all their efforts in order that the general peace . . . may not be again disturbed."—Anderson, *Const. & Docs.*, etc., 468–69.

14 An editor remarks concerning the Battery: "While we were exposed to be invaded by an enemy, it has been judged proper for the security of the city, to turn this beautiful promenade into a breast work, and for such purpose it was necessary to tear to pieces, deface, and destroy every vestige of its former beauty.—Now that peace has returned, what a grateful thing would it not be if we could again revisit this delightful evening walk? It would add to the innocent gratification of the citizens, if the restrictions could be removed from the building on which the flag-staff is erected. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Mr 14, 1815. See Mr 20.

16 A "superb Ball in celebration of Peace" is held at Washington Hall. About 600 people are present.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Mr 21, 1815.

18 "Mr. Madison is about to visit this city; and never was his presence more wanted or more necessary. He comes, we presume, for the purpose of concerting measures to re-unite the party at Tammany-Hall, who have of late shewn strong symptoms of distraction and dissatisfaction, which threaten the most mischievous consequences."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Mr 18, 1815.

20 Napoleon enters the Tuileries, and the "Hundred Days" commence.—Hazen, *Modern European Hist.*, 243–44. See Je 18.

" The comptroller is authorised to make arrangements for the establishment of signal poles.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 166. The minutes do not state their position.

" The street commissioner, John McComb, reports to the common council that, as the 3rd Ave. after the first of May will be opened from the Bowery to Harlem River, he recommends that a profile should be made of it and also that it be determined in what way the street and avenues shall be worked.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 168. On April 14, McComb wrote to John Randel, Jr., concerning this matter, asking at the same time when Randel's plan would be finished "& the monuments set."—From original among "Miscellaneous MSS." in N. Y. H. S.

" "Resolved that the thanks of the Common Council be presented to the Hon[1] De Witt Clinton late Mayor of this City for his able and faithful discharge of the various duties of the Mayoralty particularly for his prompt, judicious, and impartial administration during a period of war, and for his candour and intelligence, as the presiding Officer of this Board."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 168–69. See also *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Mr 21 and 22, 1815.

" The Battery committee recommends to the common council that the Battery be relegated to its former use as a place of recreation and suggests certain improvements.

"The Citizens did voluntar[il]y & without murmur relinquish in a great measure the pleasure they were accustomed to enjoy there, and now that the war is over and the necessity for occupying the Battery any longer for military purposes thereby ceases they will doubtless require to be again gratified with the amusement formerly enjoyed and will expect that those grounds be again taken under the care of the corporation and regulated with such taste as they may be susceptible of. . . .

"Your Committee therefore suggest the propriety of erecting a new Bulk Head on the North River Side to extend from the Mar.
point of the Battery in a right line to the Westerly angle thereof, 20
opposite where the old Flag Staff formerly stood, and of appropriating the ground which will be taken from the Government House lot whenever regulated to the filling up such new requisition. . . .

"Your Committee further recommend filling up the Ditches which the erecting of the Parapets which now encumber the Battery, have occasioned, levelling and regulating the walks—manuring and sanding the soil and otherwise improving the grounds."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 170–71. John McComb, street commissioner, was paid $500 on April 3 for expenses at the Battery.—*Ibid.*, VIII: 178.

The U. S. frigate "Hornet," Capt. James Biddle, captures 23
the British vessel "Penguin," at the port of Tristan d'Acunha, in the South Atlantic.—Winsor, VII: 405, 458.

Great Britain, Prussia, Russia, and Austria sign a treaty of 25
alliance against Napoleon.—Anderson, *Const. & Docs.*, etc., 469–71.

During the three months from April to June, the sum of Apr.
$3,960,000 was paid in at the custom-house in New York City. —
—McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, IV: 323.

American prisoners in Dartmoor prison are fired upon by their 6
guard, and seven of them are killed and about 60 wounded.—Andrews, *The Prisoners' Memoirs, or Dartmoor Prison*, 94 *et seq.*

The freedom of the city and an "elegant Sword" are conferred "
on Capt. Jacob Jones in accordance with the resolution of Nov. 30, 1812 (*q.v.*).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 179; *N. Y. Gaz. and Gen. Adv.*, Ap 7, 1815.

Union Place and Market Place, as laid out on the Commis- 11
sioners' Map, are reduced in size by act of the legislature.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1815), chap. 151. The former was described by boundaries as a public place by the legislature in 1831 (*ibid.*, 1831, chap. 252); and reduced to its present size in 1832.—*Ibid.* (1832), chap. 89. See also F 17, 1812; and *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 153, 156.

The legislature gives New York City permission to construct "
wooden buildings for ferry houses, on any of the streets or wharves contiguous to the present or future ferries, from this city to Nassau Island, Staten Island, and New Jersey.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1815), chap. 154.

The legislature requires that all houses between the Battery "
and a line drawn from the Hudson River through Jay St. to the East River at Montgomery St. be constructed of brick or stone and roofed with tile or slate, for the more effectual prevention of fires —*Laws of N. Y.* (1815), chap. 155. It was amended on April 12, 1822, and May 1, 1829.

The legislature passes an act "altering the Time of electing "
Charter Officers in the City of New-York." The election is to commence on the last Tuesday of April instead of on the third Tuesday in November (see Mr 21, 1800). It is provided that officers elected this month shall serve "from the first Monday of December next until the second Monday of May then next ensuing and no longer;" the second Monday in May is to be the regular date for new officers to be sworn in.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1815), chap. 156.

The Fulton Steamboat Company is incorporated. The pre- 18
amble of the act states that Josiah Ogden Hoffman, Cadwallader D. Colden, and Wm. Cutting and their associates have purchased, of the late Robert R. Livingston and Robert Fulton, a right to the exclusive navigation of the waters of the East River or Sound, "by the means of steam or fire," and to the exclusive use in such navigation of the inventions of Livingston and Fulton; and have constructed a steamboat called the "Fulton," which is now employed in navigating those waters.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1815), chap. 248.

The legislature appropriates $25,000 for completing the forti- "
fications on Staten Island.—*Laws of N. Y.*, (1814–15), chap. 266.

The common council agrees to modify the extent to which 24
Ninth and Tenth Aves. shall be opened. Ninth Ave. is to be opened from Greenwich Lane to the northerly side of 28th St. which street is to be opened to Tenth Ave. and thence to the river. Tenth Ave. is to be opened from this point north to the northerly side of 71st St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 191.

The *North American Review and Miscellaneous Journal* begins May
publication in Boston, under the editorship of Wm. Tudor. For —

1815 May — more than 50 years it remained at the head of the periodical literature of the country.—Winsor, *Mem. Hist. of Boston*, III: 638–39.

May 1 The common council receives and agrees to accept an invitation from the trustees of St. Peter's Church to attend the dedication of the Cathedral of St. Patrick on Thursday next.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 195. See My 6.

" The common council makes arrangements regarding the sale of the grounds at the government house and adjacent to the Battery. It is agreed to continue Stone St. through the grounds to State St., and that there shall be seven instead of eight lots fronting on Broadway. The property is to be sold at public auction on the 16th under the direction of the comptroller. The sales are further directed to be made on condition that the purchasers of the lots fronting on Broadway and State St. "conform in their buildings to such directions as should be given by the street commissioner respecting the heights of the several water table & several stories of the buildings and of the depth & breadth—and that a conformity of heighth shall be preserved in the several houses to be erected."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 198. See My 8, and Je 5.

6 St. Patrick's Cathedral, begun in 1809, is dedicated by the Right Rev. Dr. Cheverus, Bishop of Boston, in the presence of about 4,000 people. "This grand and beautiful church, which may justly be considered one of the greatest ornaments of our city, and inferior in point of elegance to none in the United States, is built in the Gothic style, and executed agreeably to the design of Mr. Joseph E. Mangin, the celebrated architect of New-York. It is 120 feet long, 80 wide, and between 75 and 80 high. The superior elegance of the architecture, as well as the novelty and beauty of the interior, had for some months past excited a considerable degree of public curiosity, and crowds of citizens of all denominations daily flocked to it, to admire its grandeur and magnificence. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 11, 1815. The cathedral stood at Prince, Mott, and Mulberry Sts.—L. M. R. K., III: 936. Exterior and interior views of the cathedral, as it was in 1853, are in *Illus. News*, I: 28, 29.

8 "The Custom House we learn will be removed [from the government house] to the buildings owned by Mr. Jauncey, in Wall-st. as soon as they can be fitted up in a suitable manner."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 8, 1815.

" The comptroller presents to the common council the decision of the referees regarding the value of the buildings on the ground lately obtained from the U. S., which valuation is put at $13,000. As Col. Post, who has the deed of cession from the president, does not feel authorised to surrender it until such amount has been paid, a warrant is ordered to issue for $13,000 and another warrant to cover the cost of the furniture when it is valued.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 200.

" The common council agrees to another issue of bills of credit to the amount of $20,000 to accommodate the public until the banks resume specie payment.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 203. On July 3, it ordered an additional issue of small bills to the amount of $30,000.—*Ibid.*, VIII: 249–50.

" The opening of Stone St. through the grounds of the government house (see My 1) is reconsidered by the common council and negatived. It is agreed that the grounds shall be laid out and sold according to a plan presented to the board by the street commissioner. The board agrees that in the purchaser's deeds an agreement shall be included that the corporation's vacant grounds on which the lots front shall never be appropriated for private use.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 203–4. See My 22. Thos. Poppleton's map of the grounds is filed (as Map No. 79) in the div. of real estate, comptroller's office, Municipal Bldg.

20 An expedition, consisting of ten vessels, under Commodore Decatur, sails from New York for Algiers to punish piracies, war having been declared by the United States.—McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, IV: 352. See Je 30.

" Mr. Bardin, the keeper of the Tontine Coffee House (see Ap 2, 1811), announces that beginning June 1 "Sales of Houses, Lands, &c. in the Coffee-Room" will take place between 10 and 12 o'clock; and "Sales of Vessels in the Coffee-Room" will take place between 12 and 2 o'clock.—*Com. Adv.*, My 20, 1815. See, further, F 3, 1823.

22 The "Fulton the First" (see O 29, 1814) is "put in motion by the force of steam for the first time."—*Columbian*, My 23, 1815. See also *N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 31, 181.

May 22 The common council refers to the street commissioner a petition from the inhabitants of Harlem that the opening of a part of Third Ave. be delayed in order to enable them "to collect the grain now growing."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 208–9.

" The common council, upon the receipt of the news of the death of Gen. Jonathan Williams, formerly commanding the Corps of Engineers of the United States, passes the following resolution; "Resolved that they are impressed with a due sense of the important services rendered by him in planning the defences of this City and Harbour, and that they retain a grateful recollection of his many virtues as a man and a Citizen."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 215.

" The common council again changes the plan of the lots at the government house (see My 8). It is decided that the front line of the lots shall be nearly in a line with the present front of the government house; that there be a reservation of ground for public purposes on Whitehall St. of 25 feet front and 33 feet deep; that the said lots be sold on Thursday the 25th inst. [*q. v.*], under the direction of the comptroller and street commissioner.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 215–16. An advertisement of the sale of the house and lots appeared in *N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 23, 1815.

24 A French frigate enters New York Harbour under the Bourbon flag.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 25, 1815. See My 26.

25 The "lots belonging to the Government House, so called, consisting of seven lots fronting Broadway, four lots fronting on State-street and five on Bridge-street; also, the house and lot corner of Bridge-street and State-street, at present occupied as Head-Quarters," are sold at auction for $158,200. "The corporation purchased this ground of the state for the sum of 50,000 dollars and have yet for sale the Custom-house, military work-shops and various other buildings. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 25; *N. Y. Spectator*, My 27, 1815; descrip. of Pl. 156-a, III: 838.

The account of the sale in the *Com. Adv.* is as follows:

"The plot of ground near the Battery, now occupied as a Custom House, Head-Quarters and military work shops, and embracing seventeen elegant building lots, was sold this day at the tontine Coffee House, for the sum of One Hundred and Fifty eight Thousand two Hundred Dollars. The individual lots were bought by the following persons, at the sums annexed to their respective names:—

"Fronting the Bowling Green.

"1.	John Hone,	$10250
2.	J. Leonard,	9500
3.	W. D. Cheever,	9750
4.	E. Anderson,	11000
5.	D. Lynch, jun.	10,000
6.	A. Weston,	11,150
7.	N. Brown,	16,600
	"On State-Street.	
"8.	A. Weston,	8150
9.	T. R. Mercein,	8250
10.	R. Lenox,	8250
11.	J. Blackwell,	8300
	"House and lot corner of State and Bridge-streets.	
"12.	J. Swartwout,	20,000
	"On Bridge-street.	
"13.	A. Weston,	5000
14.	F. Suydam,	5000
15.	G. Smith,	5200
16.	J. Sharp,	5700
17.	J. Sharp,	6100
		$158,200"

—*Com. Adv.*, My 25, 1815. See My 22, and 26. By the aid of the Poppleton map of this ground (see My 8), the ownership of the several private residences afterwards built on the lots facing Bowling Green, etc., is readily ascertained from the foregoing list, which shows each lot number and buyer.

26 "This morning the French frigate L'Hermione [see My 24] . . . hoisted Bonaparte's tri-colored flag, and fired three national salutes. After which she tastefully decorated herself with the flags of the different nations—that of the American being displayed from the frigates foretop-gallant royal mast."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 26, 1815.

" The remainder of the government house property (see My 25) is sold at auction for $6 583. The custom (or government) house is

1815 May 26 purchased by Jacob Barker for $5,050. This makes a total for the property of $164,783. "The Corporation gave for this property 83,000 dollars, instead of 50,000 as we were informed yesterday."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 26, 1815; descrip. of Pl. 156-a, III: 838; *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 223. See My 1. Deeds for the purchased lots were given on June 19.—*Ibid.*, VIII: 243. See D 4. For an outline of the history of the government-house, which became the custom-house, see L. M. R. K., III: 974.

June 1 The following "City improvements" are taking place: "The block (or wedge) in old Hanover Square pulling down—Nassau-Street opening to Cedar-street—the old Government-House taking away and the lots around it clearing—in addition to the usual exertion and alteration of houses and stores, present a busy scene for the bricklayers, carpenters, &c. and promise much amendment in the convenience and beauty of this city, not unworthy of a growing metropolis, rapidly resuming the first rank in commercial activity and importance in the United States."—*Columbian*, Je 1, 1815. See Jl 1.

4 On this day, a party of officials is to be taken out into New York Bay in the "Fulton the First" (see My 22).—*N. Y. Herald*, Je 3, 1815; descrip. of Pl. 83-a, III: 557. See Jl 4.

5 The street commissioner reports to the common council regarding the construction of Third Avenue. This report is quoted *in extenso* as showing the method of constructing roads at this time on Manhattan Island: "as this avenue will become the thoroughfare for all the Eastern travelling, and of course be more used than any other on the Island, it is of the first importance that it should be laid out on correct principles and such as will unite ease and safety with durability." The following are some of the suggestions offered for working the avenue:—

"That the Road be worked to the width of Sixty Feet including the gutters

"2d That forty feet in the center be gravelled from nine to eighteen inches according to the nature of the soil over which the Road will pass

"3d That no hill or rise in the Road shall exceed three degrees of elevation except at two or three situations where on account of the Rock it may be proper to allow a higher rise

"4th That an arch across the Road shall not exceed a half inch to the foot to the middle of the Road, which is about one half of what is usually given."

The natural declivity lengthwise is in most cases sufficient but elsewhere an artificial one must be given.

Difficulty in obtaining gravel is anticipated. When this cannot be done, broken stone should be used for a foundation; the stone should be of as uniform size as possible, "for if there is much variety they will never lye firm and compact as the largest will always work up especially if the bed is clay."

The road should be made by contract under a competent superintendent who is constantly on the ground to see the contract fairly performed. The whole distance should be divided into four parts:—the first between the Bowery and 45th St., the second between 45th and 82d Sts., the third from 82d St. to 105th St., at the fortifications, and the fourth from thence to Harlem Bridge. Forming the road should be in one contract and gravelling it in another.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 224–26.

" In recognition of his exploit on Feb. 20 (*q. v.*), Capt. Charles Stewart is voted the freedom of the city in a gold box.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 228. The presentation took place on July 25 (*q. v.*).

13 The common council passes "a Law for the establishment of a Board of Health."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 231.

" After a three years' delay caused by the exigencies and uncertainties of the war, the committee having in charge the memorial presented to the common council by the New York Society Library, The Academy of Arts, The New York Historical Society, etc. (see O 5, 1812), reports favourably, and the board resolves that the almshouse in the rear of the city hall be granted to the various institutions for a term not less than 7 nor more than 21 years.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 232–36.

The third floor is assigned to the Academy of Arts; the second floor to the American Museum; the first floor to the Society Library, the Historical Society, and the N. Y. Literary & Philosophical Society; one room for the display of mechanical inventions, another for a cabinet of mineralogy, a lecture hall and an "apparatus chamber" are also provided. The basement is to be a chemical laboratory.—*Eve. Post*, Jl 3, 1815. See also plan in Howe, *Hist. of Met. Museum of Art*, 21. In the following year the paupers were removed to Bellevue, and the almshouse was remodelled. It was henceforth known as the "New York Institution."—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1859), 577; Blunt's guide (1817), 92. The Academy of Arts was opened there on Oct. 23, 1816.—*Eve. Post*, O 25, 1816; *Diary of De Witt Clinton* (*MS.*). See also L. M. R. K., III: 957, 973, and My 13, 1816. June 13

Wellington and Blücher defeat Napoleon at the battle of Waterloo.—Hazen, *Modern European Hist.*, 245–47. 18

The common council passes the following traffic regulation: "Resolved that no Hackney Carriage shall from and after this day, be placed or Stand in Broad Way, on the West side of the Park until after the first day of October next ensuing Nor shall any Hackney Carriage Stand at the junction of Broadway & Chatham Street Southerly of the poplar Trees at the South end of the Park, under the penalty of Ten Dollars for each offence, to be paid by the Owner or Driver of the Carriage which may be placed or Stand in the manner above prohibited."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 243–44. 19

"We are pleased to learn that Signal Poles, for the purpose of denoting the number and description of sea vessels, as soon as they appear in the offing, are preparing to be erected at the Narrows, upon the old plan, with some improvements to simplify the management of them."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 20, 1815. 20

Napoleon abdicates in favour of his infant son, the king of Rome.—*Haydn's Dict. of Dates*, 385. 22

A treaty of peace is signed at Algiers by Stephen Decatur and Wm. Shaler, representatives of the U. S., and Omar Bashaw, Dey of Algiers. The Dey relinquishes all claims to American tribute, agrees to surrender all American prisoners and to repay in money the value of property taken from them, and guarantees that the commerce of the U. S. will never again be molested. Having been ratified by the senate, the treaty was proclaimed by Pres. Madison on Dec. 26.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 2, 1816; *U. S. Treaties*, etc., I: 6–11. 30

The *Columbian* publishes a letter, signed "Public Spirit," commencing as follows: "The beauty and convenience of our city has so often been sacrificed to avarice, that one cannot but feel some apprehension about the fate of that part of it where at present stands the ruins of the late government house. It has now fallen into the hands of individuals, and although they have an unquestionable right to dispose of it in the most lucrative way, yet should that spot be covered with houses built without taste, and placed with no regard to beauty and proportion, it would excite the indignation of every living citizen and be a source of great regret to our successors." The theme is developed at length.—*Columbian*, Jl 1, 1815. See S 2. July 1

Louis XVIII enters Paris.—*Haydn's Dict. of Dates*, 385. 3

A commercial treaty is signed at London by representatives of Great Britain and the U. S. It was ratified by Pres. Madison on Dec. 22.—*Laws of U. S.*, 14th cong., 1st sess., 157–61. See also Winsor, VII: 488. "

"The Steam Frigate Fulton the First, having taken on board a full cargo of consumers, made a cruise to sea, and returned again into harbor in the short space of seven hours."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 5, 1815. See also Colden, *Life of Fulton*, 227 *et seq.*, and descrip. of Pl. 83-a, III: 557. See S 11. 4

Seven buildings on Market St., three or four on Bedlow St., and about 12 small ones inside the block are destroyed by a fire which rages for an hour and a half and threatens the destruction of all that part of the city. Due to the "unceasing and vigorous exertions of our well organized engine companies," the flames were finally extinguished.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 6, 1815. 5

Jacob Radcliffe is appointed mayor.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 261. See also *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 11, 1815. Radcliffe had previously served in this office in 1810 (*q. v.*, Mr 5). His present incumbency lasted until March 2, 1818 (*q. v.*). See also Mr 6, 1815. 10

Napoleon surrenders to Capt. Maitland of the "Bellerophon," at Rochefort.—*Haydn's Dict. of Dates*, 385. 15

The common council passes an order directing that "that part of Front St from the intersection of it by South Street at James Slip to Jefferson St be widened to 70 feet by adding 30 feet thereto on the Southerly side—And that front St so widened shall be a continuation of the permanent line & be known & destinguished as South Street."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 255. 17

1815 July 17 The common council receives a presentment from the grand jury representing as nuisances "Lespinards Meadow—The Collect—The Drain in Chapple Street—The Cellars of many parts of the City particularly near the Fly market—a Soap Factory near the outlet of Van Dam Street & Hetty St—and the broken state of many of the Wharves—They also recommend a strict execution of the Health Laws—Which was (excepting the Subject of the Wharves) refered to the Board of Health—That of the Wharves to the Committee on Wharves—And it was Resolved that it be refered to the Aldermen of the 5 & 8th Wards to consider and report a Plan for regulating Canal Street."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 257–58. On July 3, the jury had complained also of the "keeping of the public gardens on the Sabbath" and the "assemblage of Boys for sport on that day."—*Ibid.*, VIII: 250.

25 The freedom of the city is conferred on Capt. Charles Stewart (see Je 5).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 261–63.

29 The Phoenix Coffee House, at the south-east corner of Wall and Water Sts., is being remodelled for stores.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 29, 1815. For view of the "Phoenix Buildings," see the "Coffee House Slip," in Peabody's *Views of N. Y.* (1831), and reference to these buildings on p. 31 of that work.

31 The common council votes to borrow $40,000, to complete the establishment at Bellevue.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 269.

Aug. 2 News of the battle of Waterloo reaches New York.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 2, 1815.

14 Chaplain Stanford (see D 5, 1814) recommends to the common council "regulations for the Government of the paupers School about to be established in the new Alms House" at Bellevue.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 274. This long and elaborate document, beautifully written and bearing the date, Aug. 10, 1815, is preserved in the city clerk's record-room. The greater part of Mr. Stanford's life had been spent as a teacher rather than a preacher, so that experience has suggested to him that "seminaries in general are confessedly the springs of society, which, as they flow foul or pure, diffuse through successive generations, depravity & misery; or on the contrary, virtue and happiness. . . . Nations, whose laws are sanguinary, have ever deceminated a great degree of the same spirit in all their institutions for the education of their children. The laws of America having happily been cast in a mould, where justice and humanity are combined: no wonder that our schools should enjoy the salubrity of their benign influence."

The writer believes rewards "prompt to future efforts, provided such encomium be not the effect of private partiality, or breathe a spirit of flattery," and he advocates the purchase of three dozen medals which may be worn "for a day" by deserving children. Likewise punishments are necessary. "In a conspicuous place in the room," he recommends, "let a bench be erected, a plank wide, six feet long, and two feet high, on which delinquents may stand for a given time. Over this should be painted on a loose board, in large capitals the word DISGRACE, which may be suspended by a string; so that, if the school be orderly, it may be taken down, or reversed for the time, which may produce a good effect." On a similar board "hung about the offender's neck, resting on his back, while standing on the plank, with his face to the wall, as unworthy to look on the school," will appear the words "*I am a sloven*" or "*I am a slut*," if it is a case of "Dirty hands, face, or feet;" or, in other cases, "*I am Idle*," or "*I am a Swearer*," or "*I am a Lyar*," or "*I am a Dunce.*"

Confinement as a punishment, although a part of the Lancastrian plan, is shown to be accompanied by "inconvenience to the Teacher" and danger to the pupil, and he recalls the incident associated with the "bleu-coat school" in London of "a poor little fellow" being sentenced to "confinement in a dungeon," and then forgotten until after he was dead. Mr. Stanford says, if confinement is to be used, he recommends "a sort of little Cage-Room, with strong laths . . . where the confined may not be forgotten." Even better than confinement, he thinks, is a punishment "practised in some schools in Philadelphia," the scholars being "prohibitted from speaking to the offender until he acknowledge his fault. . . . To a child of the least remains of sensibility, this mode of punishment must be severe." As to corporal punishment, Mr. Lancaster does not recommend it, he says, but "I have been grossly misinformed by a person brought up in his own school, if he did not use it on imperious occasions. It is confessedly the case that many teachers, for trivial offences will keep the instrument of correction in continual motion. This must have a tendency to harden the scholars, subvert the attention of correction, and create a suspicion of the want of prudence and humanity in the breast of the teacher. Still did I not believe that there may be cases which demand corporeal punishment, I must confess that I should be much wiser than Solomon. . . . In application therefore to this part of the subject for this school, I would say, that when a case may demand corporeal punishment, the teacher shall represent the same to the Superintendent, or other appointed by him, who, on examination, shall determine, and order such punishment as may appear necessary. This method may produce a better effect upon a delinquent, and upon the whole school, than being left to a teacher, the warmth of whose temper may possibly mistake the case, & missapply the punishment." The chaplain declares his intention to present at a later time "the Catechism I have made for the moral improvement of the children."—"Sketch to aid in the establishment of the Pauper's School" (MS.), in city clerk's record-room.

Aug. 14

About 35 buildings near Mott and Pell Sts., including Zion Church, are destroyed by a fire which starts in a small wooden shop. The "want of water" prevented the firemen from checking the flames in the beginning.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 1, 1815. 31

Messrs. Albert Gallatin and Henry Clay arrive at New York with the commercial treaty signed in London on July 3 (*q.v.*).—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 1 and 5, 1815. See S 5. Sept. 1

It is proposed to build a range of buildings opposite the Bowling Green at the foot of Broadway.—*N. Y. Herald*, S 6, 1815; descrip. of Pl. 156-a, III: 838. This is the former site of the government house. See Jl 28, 1817. 2

A "splendid Dinner" is held at Tammany Hall in honour of Gallatin and Clay (see S 1).—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 6, 1815; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1865), 870–71. 5

Right Rev. Samuel Provoost, first Protestant Episcopal bishop of the state of New York, dies at No. 261 Greenwich St.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 6, 1815. On Sept. 7, he was buried with impressive ceremonies in Trinity churchyard.—*Ibid.*, S 11, 1815. 6

Another trial of the steam frigate "Fulton the First" is made. "She is said to have passed through the water at the rate of five and a half miles an hour by the log."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 12, 1815. See also Colden, *Life of Fulton*, 227 *et seq.*, and descrip. of Pl. 83-a, III: 557. See O 4, 1817. 11

The road committee presents to the common council a contract with E. Jennings to work Third Ave. from the Bowery to Harlem Bridge, which is directed to be executed.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 291; *N. Y. Spectator*, S 2, 1815. 15

The common council directs the superintendent of repairs "to cause the several Piers erected in the City to be numbered beginning at N° 1 at the Battery."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 302. 25

Russia, Prussia, and Austria ratify the Holy Alliance, by which they bind themselves, among other things, to be governed by Christian principles in all their political transactions, with a view to perpetuate the peace they have achieved.—Hazen, *Europe since* 1815, 13–16; *Haydn's Dict. of Dates*, 481. 26

A monthly paper published by Isaac Riley, with the title of *Booksellers' Reporter & Literary Advertiser*, was in existence at this time.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 385. Oct. —

Aaron Bussing's proposal to cede to the city a piece of land lying between Macomb's Bridge (over the Harlem River) and Eighth Ave., 100 feet in width, to form a new road connecting with Westchester Co., is accepted on report of the survey committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 316–17 (with reproduction of map). See also map of this road, dated Sept. 28, 1815 (which became known as Macomb's Dam Road), filed in the bureau of topography, borough president's office, as map No. 176. As appears by the committee's report, the proposed route was "across the Stone Bridge lately built" by Bussing over the Harlem River.—*Ibid.* 9

According to a report presented to the common council, the house of industry (see My 30, 1814) has, within a little more than one year, employed 500 poor women, many of whom have been thus enabled to support their children and relieve the city from such public charge; $1,000 is appropriated for the continuance of the work.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 318–19. "

Napoleon lands at St. Helena.—Sloane, *Life of Napoleon Bonaparte*, IV: 228–29. 16

In a communication to one of the papers, "Civis" states: "Every body sees at the present day the miserable effects of the 21

1815 Oct. 21 contracted views of our ancestors who first settled this city; the manner in which the streets were laid out (if the expression may be used) shews that their conceptions never extended to such a population as throngs the walks even at the present day, and when we look forward to future centuries and consider what may fairly be calculated from the pre-eminent advantages of situation which New-York enjoys, the conclusion is obvious that some alteration in our streets must take place. The thoroughfares between the two rivers are but three, and of these the principal is Maiden Lane, the pavement of which is so narrow that it is with difficulty persons get along without stepping off into the mud of the gutter and under the wheels of carts . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, O 21, 1815.

31 The first meeting of the vestry of St. George's Church is held in the new edifice on Beekman St. (see Ja 5, 1814).—Anstice, *Hist. of St. George's Church*, 68. The cost of rebuilding the church and rector's house was $84,075. The church was thus described in 1845, the bell, clock, organ, chandeliers, and smaller galleries being installed at dates later than 1815 when the building was finished:

"It is a plain and unpretending stone structure, with five long windows on each side, over which are the cornices of the eaves. The roof is steep pitched, and has a plain white balustrade running along the gutter. In front, the tower projects slightly in advance of the main building, but the greater portion of it lies within the Church. The extreme length of St. George's is 101 feet 6 inches, and its width is 72 feet 6 inches, covering a space of 7,275 square feet. The tower contains a fine bell and a clock. The bell was presented by Mr. Thomas H. Smith . . .

"The interior of the Church presents a much more beautiful appearance than the exterior, being handsomely finished with lofty columns, having carved capitals of the Corinthian order. The ground floor is divided into three aisles, and on each side of the Church, supported by columns, is a commodious gallery. At the west end, connecting the main galleries, is another, in the centre of which is the choir, containing a handsome organ, set in a mahogany case, and surmounted by a lyre. Immediately above this gallery are two smaller ones, intended for the accommodation of the Sunday scholars.

"The ceiling is painted light stone, in representation of panel-work. From the centre depend three large and splendid glass chandeliers."—*Ibid.*, 69, citing Onderdonk's *Hist. Pamphlets* (1845).

Nov. 6 The common council appropriates $300 to the managers of the Society for the Relief of Indigent Females.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 333–34.

" The street commissioner is directed to take measures for opening 70th St. from Tenth Ave. to the North River. The proprietors have offered to cede ground free of expense, the money for completing the above is to be raised by assessments on those deemed to be benefitted, and the condition is made that the road when opened and regulated be "considered & treated as a common Highway to be worked and kept in repair as such by the Inhabitants and not by the Common Council or at the public charge."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 338–39.

" The common council receives a report from the committee of defence relating to the efforts made in erecting defences and securing funds, recommending the upkeep of the defences, and lauding the efforts of Gen. Joseph G. Swift who directed the work. It is also recommended that the board arrange for a portrait of him to be painted and hung in the corporation's portrait gallery. The common council directs that such action be taken, and also that the copy of the Minutes of Defence, together with the portfolio of maps and drawings (see D 31, 1814), be preserved among the corporation's archives.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 339–44; *N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 7, 1815.

14 "The Public is respectfully informed, that, in consequence of the arrival of Commodore Decatur, The Front of the Theatre, will, this Evening, be Brilliantly Illuminated, And a Naval Transparency exhibited, emblematical of his successes during his glorious cruise. Painted by Mr. Jarvis."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 14, 1815.

20 The second Treaty of Paris is concluded between France under Louis XVIII and the allies. France is forced to give up some of her territory, to cede a number of strategic posts on her northern and eastern frontiers, and to pay an indemnity of 700,000,000 francs. Eighteen fortresses are to be occupied by 150,000 allied troops for from three to five years.—Hazen, *Europe since* 1815, 13.

" Russia, Prussia, Austria, and England form the Quadruple Alliance.—Hazen, *Modern European Hist.*, 255.

Dec. 4 The comptroller reports that the sales of the government house lots and buildings thereon (see My 25 and 26) "have been closed & finally adjusted."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 358–59.

" The common council votes an appropriation of $750 to the Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Children.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 359–60.

18 The road committee orders the expenditure of $490 for the road to Macomb's Bridge, and $508 is advanced "for timber for the Bridge across Harlem Creek."—*Journal B*, 118, comptroller's office.

21 Macomb's Dam Bridge across the Harlem River is finished.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, D 21, 1815. "The Bridge . . . consists of the Dam itself which Mr Macomb was Authorized to erect [see Ap 8, S 20, O 18, 1813, and Ja 10, 1814] and which for the purpose of being used also as a bridge has been made wider and in a more expensive Manner than would otherwise have been necessary. The same Law which Grants permission to build the Dam also grants to Mr Macomb and his heirs forever the Sole and exclusive use of the Water dammed—A grant which at no great distance of time will probably be of exceeding great value."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IX: 83.

25 The board of health urges the people to be vaccinated in order to prevent the spread of smallpox, which has appeared in the city. Six physicians are to visit the various houses and offer to perform the inoculation. The New York Dispensary at the corner of Broadway and Chambers St. will also be open from nine until six.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 3, 1816. See Ja 29, 1816.

30 At a general meeting held at the City Hotel, a memorial to the legislature is adopted in favour of a canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 2, 1816. See also F 19, 1816.

1816

— In this year, a new American power-loom was invented and put in operation in Boston by E. Savage.—Winsor, *Mem. Hist. of Boston*, IV: 85.

— In this year, the Provident Institution for Savings, the first savings-bank in the U. S., was established in Boston.—Winsor, *Mem. Hist. of Boston*, IV: 160.

— In this year was published what appears to be the first of a series of pamphlets, which appeared annually through 1840, entitled *Names and Places of Abode of the Members of the Common Council, and of the Officers Who hold Appointments under them, &c. &c.* The complete series, excepting the issues of 1817 and 1836, is owned by the N. Y. H. S. In the author's collection are those from 1835 to 1840, inclusive. These pamphlets were the precursor of Valentine's *Manuals* (see 1841), which in turn were succeeded by the *City Record* of to-day. They contained, however, merely the lists of officials, committees, etc., and sometimes the text of ordinances. For *City Record*, see Je 24, 1873.

— In this year, John Trumbull returned to New York from Europe, having been abroad since 1808. While here, during this last period, he revived the American Academy of Fine Arts at New York; he painted, in a house on the north-east corner of Park Place and Church St., a series of pictures for the capitol at Washington, and exhibited his works in all of the important cities in the United States.—Dunlap, *Hist. of the Arts of Design*, II: 55–57, 73. A detailed account of Trumbull's life, together with an estimate of his work and a catalogue of his paintings, may be found in *ibid.* (Goodspeed ed., 1918), II: 13–76.

— In this year, Wm. J. Bennett, the well-known artist and engraver, came to New York from England. As an engraver he worked principally in aquatint, and produced a large number of fine views, many of points of interest about New York. He died here in 1844.—Stauffer, *Am. Engravers on Copper and Steel*, I: 19–20. See also Dunlap, *Hist. of the Arts of Design*, III: 45–47. For examples of Bennett's work, see Pls. 98, 104-a, 104-b, 114-a, 114-b, 116, 117; and A. Pl. 18-b, Vol. III.

— An oddly shaped building, commonly called "the pulpit," the property of Bishop Benj. C. Moore, and occupied as a residence by D. Titus, stood at this time in Greenwich Village, at 20th St., between Eighth and Ninth Aves.—See view in *Man. Com. Coun.* (1864), 818.

— For view of the "White Conduit House," in Leonard St., bet. Broadway and Church St., in 1816, see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1857), 420.

For view of the Fly Market, cor. Maiden Lane and Front St., in 1816, see *ibid.* (1857), 542.

1816 Jan. 8 The name of Sugar Loaf Street is changed to Franklin Street in honour of Benjamin Franklin.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 393.

" The common council resolves to remove the Fly Market, and to build a new market on the "Block east side of Beekman Slip to Crane Wharf between Front Street and the River."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 394–97; *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 9, 1816. This was the beginning of Fulton Market, which, however, was not built until 1821 (*q.v.*, Mr 12).—L. M. R. K., III: 959. See also Ja 29, Ag 6, and O 7, 1816 and M 24, 1817.

10 Uzel Freeman, city surveyor, makes a "Map of Inklenberg." —See map No. 83 in real estate bureau, comptroller's office.

17 At a meeting of merchants and other citizens at the Tontine Coffee House, a committee previously appointed reports that the "telegraph" invented by Christopher Colles is superior to all others examined by them, including the English and French. A committee is appointed to recommend the Colles telegraphs to the common council, and merchants and others are urged to subscribe for their establishment in New York.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 18, 1816. See Ag 12.

29 Owing to the alarming spread of smallpox (see D 25, 1815), the common council, cooperating with the city dispensary, appropriates $1,000 for purposes of free vaccination.—*M. C. C.* VIII: 407–8. On March 11, it urged that publicity be given to the benefits of and opportunities for vaccination. An article prepared for this purpose was ordered inserted in the papers patronised by the board.—*Ibid.*, VIII: 451.

" The common council adopts a memorial to the legislature asking that a law be passed authorising the corporation to take possession of the land at Beekman Slip for a market (see Ja 8), and to pay for it out of the city treasury.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 411; XI: 338. The law was passed on March 29.—*Ibid.*, VIII: 472–73; XI: 338. See Ag 6 and O 7.

" The common council directs that the watch-house at No. 1 Broad St. and the lot on which it stands be sold at auction, and that a survey and map of the ground be made.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 412. The property brought $11,300.—*Ibid.*, VIII: 427–28. This was probably the highest price paid for real estate on Manhattan Island up to this time. The watch-house was demolished in this year.—L. M. R. K., III: 973.

Feb. 5 The Battery, "which was intended as a promenade for the recreation of the citizens, and was, last summer, tastefully laid out at great public expense [see Mr 20, 1815], is now become a place for stroling cows to pasture in, and for hogs to root up into a thousand furrows."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, F 5, 1816.

12 Jacob Radcliffe is reappointed mayor of New York.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, F 15, 1816.

" It is resolved that, immediately after May 1 next, the following streets be opened: Second Ave. from North St. to 29th St.; Ninth Ave. from Greenwich Lane to the northerly side of 28th St.; 28th St. from Ninth Ave. to Hudson River; Tenth Ave. from 28th St. to northerly side of 71st St.; Eighth Ave. from Greenwich Lane to Harlem River; Hudson St. from near Laight St. to Spring St.; Chapel St. near Leonard St.; Elizabeth St. to Bleecker St. —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 420–21.

19 It is recommended to the common council that St. George's Square be extended and, for that purpose, that the houses and lots at the junction of Pearl and Cherry Sts. be taken according to statute from a line beginning at a distance of 16 ft. from the westerly corner of the house occupied by the Hon. De Witt Clinton and extending 12 ft. from the westerly corner of Frankfort St. This is approved.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 428–29.

" The common council addresses a memorial to the legislature in favour of constructing a canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson. —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 430–32; *Assemb. Jour.*, 39th sess., 232. See Ap 17.

26 The "Sunday School Union Society" is organized at the City Hotel.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, F 26, 27, and Mr 23, 1816; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1858), 620.

28 The common council accepts the first number of the *City Hall Recorder*, edited and sent by Mr. N. Phillips.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 443–44. The *Recorder* contained "Reports of the various Trials of the Criminal Courts." It was published in six volumes from 1816 to 1821.—Roorbach, *Cat. of Am. Pubs.*, 1820–1852, p. 612; Sabin, No. 54440.

Mr 1 The legislature provides for extending Hudson St. northward from Greenwich Lane to Ninth Ave.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1816), chap. 28. Mar. 1

Lieut. Francis Hall, an officer of the British Army who is visiting America, writes concerning New York: "The houses are generally good, frequently elegant, but it requires American eyes to discover that Broadway competes with the finest streets of London or Paris. New York is reckoned to contain at present about 100,000 inhabitants, and is spreading rapidly northward. I was told that 2000 houses were contracted for, to be built in the ensuing year. There are fifty churches, or chapels, of different sects; a proof that a national church is not indispensable, for the maintenance of religion. 5

"There is a small museum in New York, the best part of which is a collection of birds, well preserved; and the worst, a set of wax work figures, among whom are Saul in a Frenchman's embroidered coat, the Witch of Endor in the costume of a House-maid, and Samuel in a robe de chambre and cotton night-cap. . . . It would be ingratitude to quit New York without mention of its erudite and right pleasant Historian, Diedrich Knickerbocker, whose history of the first Dutch governors of the settlement deserves a favored niche by the side of the revered Cid Hamlet Benangeli, and the facetious Biographer of my Uncle Toby."—Hall, *Travels in Canada and the U. S. in 1816 and 1817* (London, 1818), 10–19.

The common council orders that the fence around Chatham Park be removed and the ground now enclosed be regulated and paved.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 449. 11

The "Great & growing population of the 4th 6th & 10th Wards of our City" makes it necessary to enlarge Catharine Market. —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 449–50. See also De Voe, *Market Book*, 349–50. "

The corporation counsel is directed by the common council to take legal measures for the extension of Beekman St. which will open a direct communication to the river.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 453. "

At a meeting of the trustees of Columbia College, a committee is directed to inquire whether "an eligible site for a College" can be found "at a distance from the City not greater than Art Street." The committee reported on May 6 and was authorised to "negotiate for the purchase, of the representatives of Anthony L. Bleecker deceased, of a piece of ground near Colonel Varick's place, containing thirty-two lots." Two weeks later the committee informed the board that the property could be bought for $700 a lot. This price was considered too high, and the matter was dropped.—*Hist. of Columbia Univ.*, 1754–1904, 103. 14

The finance committee and comptroller present to the common council a plan for improving the public property on Hudson River between Dey St. and Partition St. The board approves the following recommendations: "to fill up the Basin between Dey & Partition Streets to the permanent line of West Street to cause to be erected (in conjunction with the Proprietors of the water right adjoining the corporation property on Dey St) a Pier extending & not exceeding 350 feet into the river from the line of West Street also a Pier from about the center of the said Basin extending into Hudsons River about feet and to prolong the present Piers in front of Washington Market to correspond with those first mentioned and further to complete West Street from the Basin aforesaid as far North as the Corporation property extends." It is estimated that the "square of ground (when made) bounded by West, Washington, Dey, and Partition, Sts, will embrace twenty of the most valuable building Lots for Stores in this City."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 463–64. 25

As the subject of supplying the city with an abundant supply of pure and wholesome water is "highly interesting to the comfort and the health of the Inhabitants," the common council appoints a committee "to consider and report upon the propriety of making an application to the Legislature at their present Session to invest the Mayor Aldermen & Commonalty of this City with all the necessary powers & authority to carry the measure into effect." —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 464–65. No report of this committee appears in the minutes. See also *Man. Com. Coun.* (1845), 217. See Ag 9, 1819. "

The city expends $2,186 for filling in the Albany Basin.—*Journal B*, 152, comptroller's office. Apr. 8

The second Bank of the United States is established at Philadelphia by act of congress. The charter is for 20 years.—*Laws of* 10

1816 *U. S.*, 14th cong., chap. 44. The New York branch was opened in
Apr. this year at 65 Broadway and remained there until 1824 (*q. v.*,
10 Ap 14).—L. M. R. K., III: 924; descrip. of Pl. 81-b, III: 550.
See Mr 23, 1822.

12 Brooklyn is incorporated as a village.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1816) chap. 95. See N 26, 1646.

17 The legislature appoints Stephen Van Rensselaer, De Witt Clinton, Samuel Young, Joseph Ellicott, and Myron Holly as commissioners for establishing the Erie canal, directs them to have the proposed route of the canal explored, and appropriates $20,000 for the work.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1816), chap. 237. See Ap 8, 1811, and Ap 15, 1817.

22 The Bellevue committee reports that the new almshouse, the penitentiary, and all the buildings connected therewith are ready for occupancy.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 488. See Ap 29. See also L. M. R. K., III: 953 (Bellevue Hospital), and 973 (Almshouse). The almshouse was completed in Dec. 1817 (*q. v.*).

29 Rev. John Stanford delivers a discourse entitled "Divine Benevolence to the Poor" before the corporation on the opening of the chapel in the new almshouse at Bellevue. He traces the history of charities in New York, and describes the almshouses of the city since the Revolution. The original MS. is in the N. Y. H. S.; also the same in pamphlet form (1816), of which 500 copies were printed for the corporation, and 100 copies for the use of the author.

" "Alderman Furman is now engaged in removing the poor of the city to the new Alms-House."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 29, 1816. See Ap 22.

May "Messrs. Vanderlyn, Colles and Milbert, have the honor to
1 announce, that they have established in this city an Academy of Drawing & Painting."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 1, 1816.

8 The American Bible Society is organized at the city hall by delegates from existing local Bible societies (of which there were nine in 1817—see *Blunt's Stranger's Guide*, 200–1), for the purpose of increasing the circulation of the Bible. Its seat of operations was later a four-storey brick building at 115 Nassau St. between Ann and Beekman Sts., built in 1820. For full account of the beginnings of this work (under the presidency first of Elias Boudinot, and then of John Jay), see Goodrich, *Picture of N. Y.*, 316–18. See, further, Jl 19, 1836; also Disturnell, *N. Y. As It Is, In* 1837, 75; Belden, *N. Y. Past, Present, & Future* (1849), 102; and *The Centennial Hist. of the Am. Bible Soc.*, by H'y O. Dwight (1916), 21.

13 The common council directs that leases for rooms in the old almshouse be executed to the New York Society Library, Literary and Philosophical Society of New York, New York Historical Society, New York Academy of the Fine Arts; John Griscom, professor of chemistry; John Scudder, proprietor of the American Museum; and certain gentlemen as trustees for the United States Military and Philosophical Society.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 509, 515. See Je 13, 1815, and N 18, 1816.

June Between this date and Nov. 5 payments amounting to $1,457.55
10 were made to James Vincent and S. Baxter for filling Collect lots.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 548, 582, 600, 631, 643, 673.

18 An extensive report on the subject of gas-lights is presented to the common council, in which the manner of making gas is explained and the gradual increase in its use both in Europe and America is traced. Its economical advantage is also urged, the saving being estimated as exhibiting a relation between "Gas lights & Tallow lights about as 1 to 3."

The report closes with the following resolution, which the board approves: "Resolved that a select committee be appointed with powers to institute an experiment on gas lights upon the Plan under the Superintendance of M^r^ Robert Hare and that a sum not exceeding five thousand Dollars be put at the disposal of said Committee to carry the same into effect, . . ."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 553–57. See F 10, 1817.

26 A citizen addresses the following open letter to the common council: "The cleanliness of a city, such as New-York, situated in a warm climate is of the very first consequence. . . . This cannot be obtained without common sewers, constructed some depth under the surface. These, however, could not be kept clean in such a level city as New-York, without a strong current of water being occasionally introduced into them, to sweep off the impurities.

". . . If an hydraulic machine was to be constructed in the East River, near the end of one of the wharves off Peck-slip, any quantity of water required might be sent up by force-pumps, from thence to a reservoir, which might be built on the highest part of June
the city, say near the Federal-Hall or Alms-House. The machinery 26
could easily be worked by the tide in the East River, which runs sufficiently strong for that purpose. Once in twenty-four hours, each street could have its common sewer washed out and all its filth and impurities carried off into the North and East Rivers. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 26, 1816.

The country-seat of John Jacob Astor near "Hurl-Gat" burns July
to the ground.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 8, 1816; L. M. R. K., III: 948. 7

The common council agrees to pay $1,300 for making a road 8
through Eighth Ave. "from the Kingsbridge Road at 121^st^ Street to the Highway that leads to Macombs Bridge," and $500 for "altering the ascent of the Hill on this side of the Bridge so as to give an easier draft."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 581.

The independence of the Argentine Republic is proclaimed.— 9
Winsor, VIII: 332.

At this time, the monument, erected in 1806 (*q. v.*, D 2) at Aug.
Weehawken to the memory of Alexander Hamilton, was "still 3
standing . . ., but was shockingly mutilated. Nearly every projecting corner of the stones had been broken off and carried away by curiosity hunters, who seemed to consider the monument common property."—Morehouse, "A Boy's Reminiscences," in Pasko's *Old N. Y.*, I: 339–40. Before the autumn of 1821, the monument had entirely disappeared.—Stansbury, *A Pedestrian Tour of Two Thousand Three Hundred Miles, in N. Am.* (N. Y., 1822). See also descrip. of A. Pl. 20-a, III: 877.

The Bloomingdale Reformed Dutch Church (see Jl 21, 1814) 4
is to be dedicated on this day. It is a "neat stone building situated near the five mile stone."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 31, 1816. The property on which it was built was a part of the old Somerindyke Farm on the Bloomingdale Road at about the present 68th St.—See Wm. Bridges' survey of the farm (1808–1817) in tin tube No. 166 in real estate bureau, comptroller's office. See also L. M. R. K., III: 934. The church was demolished in 1868 (*q. v.*).

The matter of telegraphic communication is the subject of a 12
committee report and, although no definite action is decided upon, the common council votes to pay Christopher Colles $150 for his services.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 608–9. See also *ibid.*, VIII: 324, 415, 450.

"The public is respectfully informed that the [Park] Theatre 26
will be opened on Monday, the 2d September. Preparations have been making during the last season and the recess, for various and extensive alterations, which have been suggested to the Managers by their own experience, or offered by their friends as likely to increase the pleasure, the comfort, or the convenience of the audience. An entirely new plan of decoration has been completed for the interior of the house, and the effect produced, is more striking and brilliant than any heretofore seen in America. The owners of the Theatre professed their extreme desire to see the front of it ornamented, but liberally declined appropriating any part of their enormous rent for that purpose—It has been done at the expense of the Managers; and, they trust, the public will duly appreciate their motives in making a heavy expenditure to ornament property not their own.

"Messrs. Robins and Holland, with able assistants, are permanently engaged for the Painting Department; and, the well known character of these artists must insure a rich display of scenic excellence. Mr. Hewitt, formerly of this Theatre, will lead the band. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 26, 1816. See also *ibid.*, S 3, 1816. See, further, S 4.

It is resolved to construct a road through Eighth Ave. from "
Greenwich Lane to the Old Road at 121st St., at a cost not to exceed $14,000.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 618–19, 658.

The N. Y. Historical Society celebrates at the city hall the Sept.
207th anniversary of the "discovery of New York." Gouverneur 4
Morris, the new president of the society, delivers the principal address.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 5 and 25, 1816; Kelby, *N. Y. Hist. Soc.*, 29–30.

A correspondent says in regard to the newly decorated Park "
Theatre (see Ag 26): "It literally presents the gaiety and elegance of a drawing room, without any alloy whatever of gaudiness. The fronts of the boxes are most tastefully decorated with classical ornaments relieved in gold upon a white ground, and the unity of this preserved throughout the front, relieved by the backs, &c. of the boxes a delicate peach blossom tint. The columns, ostensibly appearing to support the different tiers, give the effect of gold which

1816 Sept. 4 not only contribute to the richness of the whole, but admirably impress, from their massive appearance, the purpose of support to which they are appropriated. The dome is ornamented in harmony of colour and consistency of design with the other parts, forming on the whole the most chaste and pleasing finish that we can imagine the place susceptible of receiving, certainly exceeding all we have before witnessed in similar situations. . . .

"Added to improvements too various to dwell minutely upon, we were presented with a new drop curtain of Grecian architectural design, most admirably executed; certainly a desirable substitute in a classical theatre for the landscape drops we have been accustomed to. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 4, 1816.

9 The common council resolves "that the establishment of the Signal Poles be discontinued at the expiration of the term of the present contract, with the Merchants, Proprietors of the same."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 630.

" It is resolved that the names of the streets at present called Beekman Slip, Fair St., and Partition St. be changed to Fulton St. in honour of Robert Fulton, the new numbering to begin at the corner of South St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 630. Beekman Slip was the continuation of Fair St. from Pearl St. to the East River. Partition St. was the name of the present Fulton St. west of Broadway. See F 26, 1760; Ap 25, 1803; Mr 14, 1814; L. M. R. K., III: 1000 (Pl. 174, Vol. III).

14 The trustees of the American Academy of the Arts, "having nearly completed their arrangements in the apartments alloted to them in the New-York Institution, by the munificence of the honorable Corporation of this city, take the earliest opportunity to inform, that a Public Exhibition is contemplated to be opened early in October next, to which all Artists foreign and native, both as professors and amateurs, are invited to contribute, by sending specimens of their talents in their respective pursuits, as painters, sculptors, architects and engravers, &c."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 14, 1816. See O 25.

23 The common council agrees to an appropriation of $400 for the purchase of ground and building a school-house in the neighbourhood of Harlem Heights.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 641–42.

Oct. 1 "The elegant new steam boat Connecticut, of which Capt. Bunker has taken the command, arrived here yesterday afternoon [Oct. 1] from her first trip to New-London, having performed it to the entire satisfaction of the proprietors, and all the passengers. She is said to surpass any boat that has yet been built in beauty and strength; and in her run to New-London, overtook and passed the Fulton which had several miles the start."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, O 2, 1816. See also Preble, *Hist. of Steam Navigation* 102, 122–24.

23 The common council received an invitation from the American Academy of Arts to attend an "Eulogium in memory of the late Chancellor Livingston the First President of the Academy, to be delivered by De Witt Clinton Esq^r^ on Wednesday 23 Inst." Tickets are also enclosed for admission to a private view of the first exhibit of the American Academy of Arts at the New York Institution (see Je 13, 1815) on Oct. 24 (see O 25).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 657. See also *Annals of the Fine Arts* (London, 1819), III: 141–42. This address by Clinton, who was president of the academy at this time, was probably the first one delivered before any academy of arts in the U. S. For the text of it, see Cummings' *Historic Annals of the Nat'l Acad. of Design*, 8–17.

" All the printing, advertising, etc. of the common council is henceforth to be done by *The National Advocate* and *The Mercantile Advertiser* (morning papers), and *The Columbian* and *The Commercial Advertiser* (evening papers).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 664.

25 The first exhibition of the Academy of Arts is held at the N. Y. Institution.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, O 28, 1816.

Nov. 5 James Monroe and Daniel D. Tompkins, Republicans, are elected president and vice-president, defeating Rufus King, Federalist candidate for president and various candidates for vice-president.—McKee, *National Conventions and Platforms*, 16–18.

6 Gouverneur Morris dies at Morrisania. He was buried on the 7th.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 6, 1816.

8 E. Montule, a chevalier of the Royal Order of the Legion of Honour, writes of New York City: "8th November, 1816—I have already examined this beautiful city (New York), which appears to have been spared by winter; still presenting some foliage of the Italian poplars which decorate Broadway, the principal street of New York, and perhaps the most magnificent in the world[!]. The advantageous position of the city, and its proximity to the sea, render it the best port in America; a forest of masts announce it in the distance, for one of those ports where the commerce of the world is concentrated; from whence its riches are afterwards distributed throughout the interior by means of numerous channels. A vast influx of strangers, gives to New York that lively air which characterizes several cities of Europe, and which is not generally the case, I am informed, with the other American cities: it is large and of a triangular form; some of the streets are straight, with flat pavements on either side, for the accommodation of foot-passengers. The houses, for the most part of brick, are often repainted; they consist of two or three stories, and are decorated by flights of steps, and balconies, tastefully arranged, which produce an agreeable effect, while the streets are built in such a manner, that the stabling and coach houses, never interfere with the main street. Each *ilet* is divided by two streets, which usually cut at right angles, and to which the yards of the mansion adjoin; it seems, that when the city was first founded, the streets were decorated with poplars and plantains, nearly all of which have perished. Nov. 8

"I never witnessed anything to be compared with the appearance of Broadway;—elegant carriages roll with rapidity the whole length of the street; females fashionably attired, parade the flags, and shops and magazines, as extensive as superbly decorated, occupy the ground-floors of the houses skirting either side.

"The edifices which I remarked in the city, combine freshness and solidity in their appearance, sometimes accompanied by elegance; but the architecture is not always in a good style. The Hospital, the buildings of which are extensive and well-disposed, presents throughout its interior the greatest degree of cleanliness: which is no less observable in the prisons. . . .

"The Palace of Justice is a fine extensive fabric of white marble, which is common enough in this country; it is to be regretted that this monument, upon which much must have been expended, should not be well proportioned, being deficient in regard to elevation. The churches and towers are numerous, and the latter being somewhat in the gothic style, produces a very picturesque effect.

"The Quays, built with cavities, are extremely convenient for accommodating vessels, but very disagreeable for those who are only desirous walking to enjoy the beautiful prospect of the port.

"The Theatre of New York is a fine building. . . . No soldiers of the police are here seen, such duties being performed by the watchmen; upon the least alarm, they instantly assemble, to the number of eight or ten at one spot. being only armed with a stick; these, in conjunction with the firemen, are empowered to yield assistance in cases of fires, which are common in some quarters of the city, where many of the dwellings are of wood.

"The commerce of New York is very extensive, its port possessing an incalculable advantage over all the others of the United States.

"Slavery, which is abolished in many other states, is not in this, and negroes are found in considerable numbers.

"There are some coffee-houses at New York; these establishments, which had their origin in the East, appear to make but a slow progress on this continent; they are appropriated to persons of idle habits, and every one here is occupied with commerce."—E. Montule, *A Voyage to North America and The West Indies in* 1817 (London, 1821). See also O 4, 1817.

12 The legislature authorises the commissary-general to fill up the ground surrounding the state arsenal in the city of New York.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1816), chap. 8. See Ap 11, 1817.

18 On account of difficulty in disposing to advantage of the library building, the New York Library Society asks the common council to release them from the lease of the apartments assigned them in the old almshouse (see My 13). The society feels that less expense will be involved in making necessary changes in their old quarters than in the almshouse. The board agrees to accept the surrender.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 686. On Dec. 9, it accordingly granted larger quarters in the old almshouse to the Historical Society, Academy of Arts, and John Griscom.—*Ibid.*, VIII: 686, 717–18.

" The common council accepts the invitation of Dr. Samuel

1816 Nov. 18 Akerly to attend two lectures on "Inflammable air & its application to economical purposes," at Tammany Hall. The lectures are to be explanatory of the system of gas-lights, successful experiments with which have been completed under the direction of a committee of the board.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 692.

28 "The Forum," composed of members of the bar who debate publicly to improve in the art of public speaking, is opened. The members, limited to 30 lawyers, meet on Friday evenings during the winter at the City Hotel, these meetings being "attended by fashionable and literary audiences, and after the members have been heard on any topic under discussion, the debate is open to the public." There is an admission of 25 cents, and the profits are appropriated for charity.—*Blunt's Strangers' Guide*, 306.

29 At a meeting at the City Hotel a plan for a savings bank is adopted and directors appointed.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 28 and D 2, 1816. See also *Memoir of John Griscom*, 162, and N. Y. H. S. *Quarterly Bull.*, April, 1919. The first savings bank in New York was not chartered until March 26, 1819 (*q. v.*).

Dec. 2 The U. S. government buys the store (see F 11, 1814) which was erected in 1813–14 by Eastburn & Kirk on the site of the old city hall on Wall St. (see F 23, 1813). It occupies the building as a custom-house. The grantors are James Eastburn, Thomas Kirk, and John Downe, and the price is $70,000. The ground measures 51 ft. on Wall St. and 112 ft. on Nassau St.—*Liber Deeds*, CXVIII: 422 (New York). It is a "handsome brick building . . . 4 stories high," formerly "used as a Book Store and Reading Room."—*Blunt's Stranger's Guide* (1817), 144. See Pl. 105, also p. 607, Vol. III. The *N. Y. Eve. Post* (see issues of S 18 and O 28, 1816) is wrong in stating that the building was first purchased by John Jacob Astor and by him sold to the U. S.

3 A destructive fire in the neighbourhood of Water St. and Beekman Slip burns about 25 buildings to the ground and severely damages many others. Nearly 20 firemen are injured by falling timber.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, D 4 and 5, 1816.

14 "The large brick building in Broadway, next to Grace Church, belonging to John R. Livingston, Esq. has been leased for a Banking House, for the U. S. Branch Bank."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, D 14, 1816. The building was at 65 Broadway.—L. M. R. K., III: 924.

30 The common council orders an accurate map made of the Inclenburgh and Hamilton Square lots.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 739. See also maps Nos. 26 and 35 in the real estate bureau, comptroller's office, and map No. 188 (of lots fronting on Hamilton Square between Third and Fourth Aves.) in the bureau of topography, borough president's office.

" The common council approves the following recommendation: "Resolved that the Clerk of the Common Council be and he is hereby directed and required to take especial charge of the Records, Minutes and Papers of this Board and if there be any now missing, that they be without delay collected together.

"Resolved that a Committee be appointed to provide a Suitable Office in the City Hall for the safe keeping of the same, and for the use of the Clerk and in future that none of the Records be taken from said Office without permission first obtained from the Mayor."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 741.

" It is ordered that the houses in Broome and Washington Sts. be numbered.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 741. See My 18, 1818.

31 Egbert Benson delivers an address before the N. Y. Historical Society upon the subject of early place-names in New York. He includes the original Indian and subsequent Spanish, Dutch, and English names of various parts of Manhattan Island, districts to the north, nearby rivers, etc.; also the Dutch and English names for the islands in the bay and the situation and origin of the early streets.—*Memoir read before the Hist. Soc. . . . By Egbert Benson* (N. Y., 1817).

1817

— In this year, the first Seminole War began.—Winsor, VII: 406, 438.

— In this year, the first line of American packet-ships with regular times of sailing—the Black Ball Line from New York to Liverpool—was established. This was the only line of the kind until the establishment of the Red Star Line in 1821.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1858), 629; *N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 1, 1817; *Mem. Hist. of N. Y.*, III: 299.

— Writing in 1817 and 1818, respectively, two travellers in America, Henry B. Fearon and John M. Duncan, make passing observations of Boston, in which they compare it in certain particulars with New York. Fearon, in Sept., 1817, says: "Boston has a population of 40,000, yet it is not a city: this arises from an apprehension in the inhabitants, that the powers vested in corporations would be injurious to their liberties. This town is the head-quarters of federalism in politics and unitarianism in religion. It contains many rich men. The Bostonians are also the most enlightened and the most hospitable that I have yet met with . . .

"The state of society in Boston is better than in New York, though the leaven, not of democracy, but of aristocracy, seems to be very prevalent: many of the richer families live in great style, and in houses little inferior to those of Russel-Square. Distinctions exist to an extent rather ludicrous under a free and popular government: . . .

"Boston is not a thriving, that is, not an increasing town: it wants a fertile back country, . . .

"The police of Boston must be very far superior to that of New York; at least, if effects may be taken as the criterion. . . ."—*Sketches of Am.* (London, 1818), 104, 108.

Duncan, under date of July, 1818, writes: "Boston has much more of the appearance of a British town than New York. Most of the buildings are of a fine white granite, and most of the others are of brick; the streets are very compactly built, and although many are narrow and crooked, all exhibit a degree of order and cleanliness which will in vain be looked for in New York. On a finely rising ground at the upper part of the Mall, stands the State House, a building of humbler pretensions as to size and materials than the New York City Hall, but in situation and architectural outline greatly superior. . . .

"Negro slavery, that bane of American prosperity, has been for a considerable time abolished in Massachusetts, and the blacks commemorate its abolition by an annual procession. . . .

"The Athenaeum was incorporated in 1807, . . .; it marks a greatly advanced state of society, in respect of taste and intellectual refinement, and is of itself a sufficient answer to much of the coarse abuse with which the American character has been assailed. . . ."—*Travels through part of the U. S. and Canada in* 1818 *and* 1819 (1823), I: 46, 59, 83, 84–85.

— In this year, the stock brokers of New York established a more formal organization, and adopted a constitution under the name of the "New York Stock and Exchange Board."—Eames, *The New York Stock Exchange*, 18.

"The rooms where the sessions of the Board were held, from 1817 to 1827, are not easily identified. An early account states they were first held in the office of Samuel J. Beebee, next in a room in the rear of Leonard Bleecker's office, and afterwards in a room in the old Courier and Enquirer Building (the present [1894] 70 Wall Street). The records of the Board refer only to meeting in 1819 in Washington Hall, to the lease in 1824 of the room, 'in the rear of the Protection Fire Ins. Co.,' and in 1825 to the lease of 'Mr. Warren's room'."—*Ibid.*, 26. In 1824, the Protection Fire Insurance Co. was at 41 Wall St, and in 1825, there was a John Warren, broker, at 46 Wall St.—City Directories.

— In this year, the General Theological Seminary was founded. For a brief account of its early development, see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1856), 561–62; and Perry, *Hist. of the Am. Episcopal Church*, II: 506 *et seq.* See also 1818 and My 1, 1819.

— In this year, the Lyceum of Natural History was formed. It was incorporated in 1818, its first home being in the New York Institution (later known as the "New City Hall"—see L. M. R. K., III: 973), where rooms were assigned for its use by the common council. It remained there until 1828, when it was removed to the city dispensary on White St. For its further developments, see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1856), 562–63.

— In this year, David Longworth issued a map of New York bearing, as an inset, the earliest known reproduction of the Lyne Survey of 1731 (Pl. 27, Vol. I). On Dec. 1, the common council purchased 50 copies of the new map.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IX: 376.

— In this year, a plan of the city of New York, drawn by Thos. H. Poppleton and engraved by Peter Maverick, was published. It is reproduced in *Man. Com. Coun.* (1855), opp. p. 298.

— In this year, Stephen Ludlam made a survey of Augustus and Chambers Sts. It is filed in real estate bureau, comptroller's office, as map No. 86.

— First St., opened in this year, passed through the cemeteries of

1817 St. Stephen's Church and of the Methodist congregation.—*Doc.*
— 76, Bd. of Ald., F 4, 1833.

— In this year, the firm of J. & J. Harper, printers and publishers, was established at 82 Cliff St. For the history of this firm, now long known by the name of Harper & Bros., see *More than One Hundred Years of Publishing.*

Jan. A weekly paper devoted chiefly to Irish intelligence is estab-
4 lished by Walter Cox, with the title of *The Exile.* The last issue located is that of Oct. 18, 1817.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 415.

27 The committee on arts and sciences presents a lengthy report on the experiments made by Dr. Hare upon lighting by gas. The expense is so great in comparison to lighting with oil that the committee do not recommend that the corporation undertake it, although they have no doubt "that Individuals or a Company would find it profitable and they would greatly rejoice to see such a Company established."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 783–90.

" A motion is passed to regulate the ground between the city hall and the old almshouse and to lay down the whole space in grass and border with trees, the same to be thrown open to the public. —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), VIII: 791; *N. Y. Eve. Post,* Ja 30, 1817.

31 The legislature authorises the common council to construct "public cisterns" in such manner and at such places as they shall think most advisable, the expense thereof to be assessed among those to be benefitted thereby.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1817), chap. 25. For a similar authorisation to construct wells and pumps, see Ap 9, 1813.

Feb. "This morning the ice stuck fast in the East river and formed
4 a complete bridge from Brooklyn to Peck-slip, on which several ladies and hundreds of gentlemen crossed and re-crossed without the least difficulty."—*N. Y. Eve. Post,* F 4, 1817. The North River also was frozen over.—*Ibid.,* Ja 29, 1817.

6 Congress authorises the president to employ John Trumbull "to compose and execute four paintings commemorative of the most important events of the American revolution, to be placed, when finished, in the capitol of the United States."—*Acts of Cong.,* 2d sess. of 14th cong., p. 288. The subjects chosen were the "Declaration of Independence," "The Surrender of Burgoyne," "The Surrender of Cornwallis," and "The Resignation of Washington."—Dunlap, *Hist. of the Arts of Design,* II: 56. "Each picture was to be not less than eighteen by twelve feet, with figures of life size; for which the artist was to receive thirty-two thousand dollars. The execution of this commission occupied him from 1817 to 1824, and in the year last named the four pictures were placed in the Rotunda at Washington, then just finished. . . ."—Kingsley, *Yale College: A Sketch of Its History* (1879), II: 152–53.

Trumbull then began a new series of his paintings of Revolutionary subjects, of a smaller size than those in the capitol. These he placed on permanent exhibition at Yale College for an annuity. —*Ibid.*

10 Despite the adverse report of the committee on arts and sciences (see Ja 27), the common council decides that gas be used for lighting the following district: Bowery to Bayard St., Division to First St., Chatham to Duane St., Pearl St. from Chatham to the Friends Meeting House, and the whole of Catharine St., at the rate of $10 annually for each lamp; and that there be three lights to each, of the ordinary length of those used in the Youle's manufactory, the corporation to bear the expense of conducting the gas from the main pipe to the lamps and of lighting and extinguishing the same.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IX: 15. See Ag 9, 1813; Je 18, 1816, and Mr 26, 1823.

15 Stephen Ludlam makes a survey of the Common Lands, following Goerck's map of March 1, 1796 (*q.v.*). It is filed in real estate bureau, comptroller's office, as map No. 73. See also 1822; and descrip. of A. Pl. 9-b, III: 869.

16 "A Christian" writes to one of the papers that "a few individuals have opened a House for making and delivering Soup gratis to all persons applying, without distinction of age, sex, or condition. This house is situate in Franklin-street, near the Arsenal, and commenced its operations this day. Upwards of 1200 needy persons were supplied; many more would gladly have partook of its bounties but the supply fell short. Arrangements are, however, made for at least double the quantity to-morrow, which will be continued daily, between the hours of eight and twelve o'clock, during the inclement weather.

". . . donations of money, meat, meal, or vegetables, will Feb.
be received at No. 307 Pearl-street, and applied to the above 16
object. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post,* F 17, 1817. About 3,000 people were supplied on Feb. 19.—*Ibid.,* F 19, 1817. The distribution continued until March 9. In all, 103,312 rations consisting of a pint and a half each were furnished, and contributions amounting to $1,972.82 were received.—*Ibid.,* F 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 28; Mr 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 10, 1817.

Times are so hard that a general meeting is held at the City 17
Hotel, and ten committees are appointed to solicit subscriptions in connection with the various wards for the relief of the poor.— *N. Y. Eve. Post,* F 18, 1817. The sum of $957.50 was collected the first day.—*Ibid.*

The banks resumed specie payments on this day.—*N. Y. Eve.* 20
Post, F 18, 1817.—McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.,* IV: 280–318. They had been suspended on Aug. 31, 1814 (*q.v.*).

Gov. Daniel D. Tompkins sends to the trustees of Columbia 27
College the following recently adopted resolution of the Regents: "Resolved that it be and hereby is recommended to the Trustees of Columbia College to unite in a consolidation of the funds and property of said College with those of Washington College on Staten Island for which a Conditional Charter has been granted; if the consent of the Corporation of Trinity Church can be obtained; and that it be further recommended to the Trustees of said College, if they approve of the consolidation suggested, to negotiate with the Corporation of Trinity Church the terms upon which said Corporation will agree to relinquish the conditions in their grant to Columbia College, which fix the site of said College in the City of New York, and require that the President shall be a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and report the result to the Regents that it may be submitted to the Legislature at their present session." A committee of the trustees reported against the suggestion on March 27, and the report was unanimously approved.—*Hist. of Columbia Univ.,* 1754–1904, 103–4. See also Ag 26, 1820.

The common council approves a plan for regulating the village Mar.
of Greenwich, "the growing Portion of this City." Low lands in 3
and about the village make the regulation necessary. Plans are made to convey water through certain streets, by surface drainage as much as possible, and eventually by a common sewer to the river.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IX: 33. As many of the landowners in Greenwich remonstrated against the plan (*ibid.,* IX: 603), the corporation agreed to modify it (see O 5, 1818). See also *A Plain Statement . . . by a Landholder* (N. Y., 1818).

Jarvis having copied, by permission of the Stuyvesant family, "
a portrait of Peter Stuyvesant, which he hopes the Corporation may wish to place in its portrait gallery, the comptroller is ordered to issue a warrant for $100 in payment for it. An interesting feature of the record is a space left for Stuyvesant's Christian name, suggesting a curious ignorance on the part of the clerk.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1834), IX: 36.

Between this date and Aug. 12, the common council paid "
$1,624.42 for filling at the Collect.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IX: 37, 94, 120, 178, 218, 263.

James Monroe's first term as president of the United States 4
begins. Daniel D. Tompkins of New York is the new vice-president. —Winsor, VII: 279, 344; *N. Y. Eve. Post,* Mr 7 and 8, 1817.

Cornelius Ray, president of the Chamber of Commerce when "
meetings ceased in 1806 (*q.v.*), calls the members together and says that "from a variety of circumstances, the meetings of the Chamber of Commerce had been intermitted for a considerable number of years; that at the request of several respectable gentlemen he had summoned the present meeting for the purpose of reviving this once eminent and highly useful institution." New members were proposed, and after this bi-monthly meetings were held in the "Long Room" of the Tontine Coffee House.—Bishop, *A Chron. of 150 Years: The Chamber of Commerce of the State of N. Y.,* 1768–1918, 52–53. See Ja, 1819.

A committee appointed to investigate the causes of the present 5
state of want and misery among the poor of the city reports to a general meeting at the City Hotel that "the most prominent and alarming cause, is the free and inordinate use of spirituous liquors," and that there are about 1,800 licensed tippling-houses. A memorial to the legislature is adopted urging that the abuse be corrected.— *N. Y. Eve. Post,* Mr 12, 1817.

1817 At this date, $68,716.17 in small change bills are in circulation.
Mr 10 —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IX: 46–47.

17 The name of St. George's Square is changed to Franklin Square, "as a Testimony of the high respect entertained by this Board for the Literary and Philosophical Character of the late Doctor Benjamin Franklin."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IX: 64.

24 The counsel of the board is directed "to make the Necessary Application to the Supreme Court for the Appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in relation to the ground to be taken for a Scite of the Market at Fulton Street (late Beekman Slip)" (see Ja 8, Ag 6, and O 7, 1816).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IX: 68. "The land, however, lay in an uncertain state, until 1820, when it was decided to sell it; but the resolution was afterwards rescinded."—De Voe, *Market Book*, 488; *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 339–41. Interest in the market was revived in 1821 (*q.v.*, F 5), and it was finally erected.

" The horse market is complained of by citizens who represent "the Danger and difficulties to which they and their Families are exposed by the moving and exposing Horses for Sale Immediately before their Houses &c." The board adopts a recommendation that it be moved up Elm St. from the north end of the arsenal extending on Elm St. to the intersection of Canal St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IX: 68. See N 1, 1819.

" The "Committee on the subject of the Collect Grounds" presents a plan of the street commissioner for regulating the ground of Collect and Canal St.; this is read and laid on the table.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IX: 70. See also *ibid.*, IX: 85.

" The names of the streets called First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Sixth Sts. on the Commissioners' Map, running north and south in the Tenth Ward, between Division and North Sts., are changed, respectively, as follows: First St. to Chrystie St. in honour of Lieut. Col. John Chrystie; Second St. to Forsyth St. in honour of Lieut. Col. Forsyth; Third St. to Eldridge St. in honour of Lieut. Eldridge; Fourth St. to Allen St. in honour of Wm. H. Allen, U. S. N.; and Sixth St. to Ludlow St. in honour of Lieut. Ludlow, U. S. N.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IX: 71–73. See also L. M. R. K., III: 999, 1000, 1009, 1010.

26 The first issue of the *New-York Advertiser*, a semi-weekly edition of the *New-York Daily Advertiser* (see Ap 9), appears.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 377.

31 The legislature, revising the act of March 29, 1799 (*q.v.*), enacts that every negro, mulatto, or mustee, within this state, born before the 4th of July, 1799, shall be free after the 4th of July, 1827; and that every child born of a slave within this state after July 4th, 1799, shall be free, but remain a servant of the owner of his or her mother, and be taught to read. Provisions regarding the manumission, etc., of slaves are contained in the act. —*Laws of N. Y.* (1817), chap. 137.

" About 200 of the officers of Gen. Morton's division of artillery and Gens. Mapes' and Ward's divisions of infantry hold a public dinner at the City Hotel in honour of Vice-Pres. Tompkins.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 3, 1817.

" The common council agrees to a recommendation that a lease be given to Mr. John Vanderlyn for nine years from May 13, 1817, of a lot at the corner of Chambers and Cross Sts., fronting 50 ft. on Chambers St. and extending along Cross St. to the Humane Society's soup-house, at an annual rent of one pepper corn. On this lot, Mr. Vanderlyn proposes to erect a "Rotund," a circular brick building 50 ft. in diameter and 30 ft. high with a projection in front and "an elegant frontispiece," making it a "highly ornamental Edifice for that part of the City." In this building, the young artist, a native of N. Y. State and a painter of recognized talent at home and abroad, proposes to exhibit certain paintings to the best advantage. In recommending the lease of the lot for this purpose the committee feels that the building, besides being an ornament to the city, "will encourage the Arts and Sciences, chasten the public Taste and do honor to the Institutions of our City." At the expiration of the lease, the ground is to be restored to the corporation, together with the buildings and improvements, free from any charge, for their own proper benefit and use.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IX: 79. On April 14, the width of the lot was increased to 56 ft.—*Ibid.*, IX: 99–100. For an account of the difficulties encountered by Vanderlyn in his enterprise, see Dunlap, *Hist. of the Arts of Design*, II: 166–68. See also L. M. R. K., III: 974–75.

Apr. 2 Charles N. Baldwin and Abraham Asten begin to publish semi-weekly a paper called the *Republican Chronicle*. The last issue located is that of April 22, 1818.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 485.

Apr. 2 "Mr. Dunlap, Portrait Painter, has removed his Pictures and Painting Establishment to the apartments appropriated to him in the New-York Institution as Keeper and Librarian. . . ."—*Com. Adv.*, Ap 8, 1817; N. Y. H. S. *Quarterly Bulletin*, Oct. 1921, 85–86.

8 Publication of the *New-York Daily Advertiser* begins. This paper was a successor to the *New-York Courier* (see Ja 16, 1815). —Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 403. See also Mr 26.

9 Commissary-Gen. Anthony Lamb writes to Lieut.-Gov. Taylor: "The Legislature, at their extra session in November last [see N 12, 1816], authorized me to cause that part of Collect Street which adjoins the arsenal ground in New York, to be filled, agreeably to the regulation of the corporation of that city; and soon after their adjournment, I went down for the purpose of commencing the business, but found that such was the situation of the ground at that time, that it could not be done without manifest injustice to the state.

"The place to be filled is a pond, and is part of that formerly called the Collect, of from six to eight feet deep, the bottom of which is a quagmire; the proportion which the state ought to fill, is probably about one half of this pond; if I had commenced the filling last fall, the earth thrown in on the state's part, would have spread over the ground of other persons; it therefore appears to me proper to delay the business, as justice could only be done by a simultaneous filling, by all the parties interested, and I found that no arrangement of that kind could be made at that time, in consequence of the absence of the persons who owned the ground on the opposite side of the street to that which was to be filled by the state.

"I have procured from the street commissioner of New York, an estimate of the probable amount of the expenses requisite to complete the improvements contemplated by the corporation of said city about the arsenal ground, which I have the honor to enclose. . . .

"The assistant commissary at New York informs me that the corporation have nearly finished filling the opposite side of Collect street, to that which belongs to the state, and that it is necessary to commence on that part immediately; an appropriation to cover that expense will also be necessary, as well as that of White street, which will probably be opened in a short time. . . ."—*Messages from the Governors* (ed. by Charles Z. Lincoln), II: 895–96. Regarding the Collect and its filling, see also Pls. 58-a, 58-b, Vol. I, and Frontispiece II, Vol. III, with their descriptions; and *Man. Com. Coun.* (1860), 562–65. For historical incidents connected with the pond, see *17th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1912), 123–24.

11

15 An act, "respecting navigable communications between the great western and northern lakes, and the Atlantic ocean," authorising the commencement of canals, is passed by the legislature. By this act, the canal commissioners (see Ap 17, 1816) are empowered to open communication between the Hudson and Lake Champlain, and to connect by canals and locks the Mohawk and Seneca Rivers.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1817), chap. 262. The Erie Canal was commenced at Rome, N. Y., on July 4 (*q.v.*). See also *Harper's Mag.*, Ag 1881; and descrip. of Pl. 95-a, III: 582. See, further, S 12 and O 26, 1825.

" The New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb is incorporated.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1817), chap. 264. A school for the deaf and dumb was opened in the New York Institution on May 12, 1818.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1858), 631. This was the second institution for the deaf in the United States, the first having been commenced a year or two before in Hartford by Thomas Gallaudet.—Goodrich, *Picture of N. Y.* (1828), 343. See, further, O 19, 1827.

" In accordance with a memorial from the common council (see *M. C. C.*, 1784–1831, IX: 50–51), the legislature passes a law to equalize the ten wards.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1817), chap. 285. A Federalist paper calls this an act "to gerrymander the wards in this city."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 17, 1817. A map of the Sixth Ward, bounded by Broadway, Chambers St., Chatham St., the Bowery, and Grand St., drawn by Le Grand Jarvis and dated June 1, 1818, is filed as map No. 205 in real estate bureau, comptroller's office.

21 "We have heard a buzzing rumour that a wish had been ex-

1817 Apr. 21 pressed by many persons in New-York, that a ticket for Assembly should be offered to the electors, to be called the City-Ticket: so called, because it is to be composed of men, not of this or that party, but of talents capable of duly representing us, and advocating our rights and interests, which have been so much infringed upon at the last session."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 21, 1817.

28 An agreement between Great Britain and the U. S. as to naval forces on the lakes is concluded. Each power is to be allowed to keep one vessel on Lake Ontario, two on the Upper Lakes, and one on Lake Champlain.—Winsor, VII: 489.

" John McComb, street commissioner, recommends that an ordinance be passed to fill in Lispenard's Meadow, and another "for the purpose of having that part of Canal Street opposite these low grounds filled in to such a height as to prevent Mud being driven into the Street." The former recommendation is agreed to, but the latter is postponed.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IX: 123–24.

May 3 James Oram begins the publication of *The Ladies' Weekly Museum, or Polite Repository of Amusement and Instruction*. This was a continuation, without change of volume numbering, of the *New-York Weekly Museum* (see My 7, 1814). It was of octavo size, contained 16 numbered pages to the issue, and had a title-page and index.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 453–54.

5 A communication is received by the common council from James Renwick "on the subject of carrying off the Water from Canal Street which was read and laid for consideration."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IX: 129.

6 John Palmer, an Englishman lately arrived at New York, writes: "Several of us took lodgings at Greenwich, a pleasant and populous suburb of New York. Price of board and lodging, four dollars, or eighteen shillings sterling, per week. At the best taverns and boarding-houses in the city, you cannot be boarded and lodged under two dollars per day.

"The things that most struck me on my first walks in the city, were the wooden houses, the smallness, but neatness, of the churches, the coloured people, the custom of smoking segars in the streets, (even followed by some of the Children,) and the number and nuisance of the pigs permitted to be at large; as to the rest, it is much like a large English town."—Palmer, *Journal of Travels in the U. S. of North Am. and in Lower Canada, Performed in* 1817 (London, 1818), 6. "In the city of New York, on a moderate Calculation, several thousand pigs are suffered to roam about the streets, to the disgrace of the corporation and danger of passengers. A law was passed, prohibiting their being at large after January, 1818, but before it went into operation, it was repealed."—*Ibid.* (footnote).

13 The walls of the old Methodist Church on John St. are demolished, and the corner-stone of a new edifice is laid on the same site.—*Hist. Mag.* (1869), 2d ser., V: 143; L. M. R. K., III: 930. See also descrip. of Pl. 24-a, I: 238. The new church was opened on Jan. 4, 1818 (*q.v.*).

26 Various legislative measures have delayed the collection of the assessment for Canal St., which contains the ditch for draining adjacent low lands into the Hudson River. The canal committee reports to the common council that, of the $111,850.54 assessed upon individual property-holders, only $13,150.90 has been collected, leaving still due $98,699.64, upon which interest is to be charged from June 19, 1812. The board votes that the collection be made forthwith and that Noah Jarvis, the former collector, be continued as such.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IX: 173–75.

June 7 "Chester Jenings" announces that he has taken the City Hotel. He says: "The shops are converted to the use of the hotel, and thus the former gloomy appearance of the interior is changed to a delightful view of Broadway. . . .

"In addition to twenty new apartments, the large room lately occupied as a book-store, is now an elegant dining-room, 80 feet in length, connected with another of 45, forming an L, 80 by 45 feet. The south front door continues to be the public entrance, and communicates with the gentlemen's apartments.

"The north front door leads to the apartments particularly designed for the accommodation of travelling parties of ladies and gentlemen. An elegant drawing-room, numerous private parlours and bed-rooms contiguous, are exclusively appropriated to this purpose. . . .

"A fashionable circulating library, and splendid reading-room, are directly opposite, and will serve to occupy a leisure hour. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 7, 1817. This ad. is accompanied by a large wood-cut view of the hotel. *Cf.* Ap 24, 1807. See also descrip. of Pl. 125, III: 689. See, further, Jl 20, 1827. June 7

9 President Monroe, on a tour of the northern and eastern states, arrives at the home of Vice-Pres. Tompkins on Staten Island. "He was complimented on his landing from the steam-boat by salutes from the revenue-cutter and from the batteries."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 10, 1817.

11 President Monroe lands at the Battery, and after reviewing the line of troops there, proceeds up Broadway to the city hall, where he is welcomed by the common council and the Cincinnati. The board obtains apartments for him at Gibson's Hotel in Wall St., and appropriates the picture room in the city hall for his use in receiving visitors. In the evening the Park Theatre, Scudder's museum, and the city hall were illuminated in his honour.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IX: 194–97; *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 11 and 12, 1817. See also *Life & Correspondence of Rufus King*, VI: 71–73. See Je 12.

12 President Monroe visits Governor's, Ellis, and Bedlow's Islands, and "then passed up the east river to the navy-yard." After receiving company at the city hall, he went to the Academy of Arts, the hospital, and the new almshouse and other public buildings at Bellevue. In the evening, he attended the performance at the Park Theatre.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 12, 1817.

13 President Monroe inspects the fortifications at Brooklyn Heights, and on his return was conducted through the city hall by the mayor and most of the members of the corporation. Later he visited the societies in the N. Y. Institution, the Manhattan waterworks, the hospital, the orphan asylum, and the new almshouse. In the evening he attended a meeting of the American Society for the Encouragement of Manufactures, and was unanimously elected a member.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 13 and 14, 1817. He visited "the State-Prison, Orphan-Asylum, and Alms-House at Bellevue" under the guidance of Chaplain Stanford, and "was pleased to express his great pleasure in witnessing the perfect order of the several schools."—Sommers, *Memoir of John Stanford*, 217–18.

14 Pres. Monroe sails from New York in the steamboat "Chancellor Livingston," bound for West Point.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 14, 1817. See Je 19.

16 "The high price which meats, vegetables, butter, milk, and in short every thing in our market continue to bear, can be viewed in no other light than the greatest imposition on our citizens, and call, certainly for some general measure of redress. Beef is still eighteen pence a pound, butter two and six pence, because last summer there was a great drought, although the present is one of the most growing seasons ever known—In like manner, our Brooklyn friends got together last July and raised the price of milk one-fourth, because the pasturing was dried up; and finding we bore this well, they had a second meeting, and raised it a second time, because there were spots in the sun; and they still keep it up, still demand the N. P. (new prices,) although the pasturing is uncommonly fresh and fine, and although there are no longer spots to be seen in the sun. And as long as the citizens submit to this extortion, so long it will be practised."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 16, 1817.

" By a vote of 11 to 5, the common council resolves "that an iron fence be constructed in front of that part of the public ground called the Park, commencing at the Engine House opposite Warren Street and running northerly to Chamber Street; thence along Chamber Street to a point in a line with the west end of the New York Institution."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IX: 206; *N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Je 19, 1817.

19 President Monroe, having returned to New York, spends the greater part of this day in examining the situation of Sandy Hook, "with a view to the establishment there of extensive fortifications." He is accompanied by Gens. Swift and Scott and Commodore Lewis. "It must be highly gratifing to our citizens to perceive the active interest the Executive has taken in promoting the arrangements for the defence of this city."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 20, 1817.

20 President Monroe leaves New York for New Haven.—*Life & Correspondence of Rufus King*, VI: 74.

22 The "independent chapel" between Mott and Mulberry Sts. and Hester and Grand Sts. is opened for public worship by the Rev. Mr. Frey.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 23, 1817. This was the "Independent Congregational Church."—Greenleaf, 354–55. See Ap 22, 1821.

23 The common council directs the street commissioner to ascer-

1817 June 23 tain as nearly as possible the site of the south-west or flag bastion of Fort George, and there locate a monumental stone on which shall be marked the latitude as taken in 1769 (*q. v.*, O 12) by Mr. David Rittenhouse of Philadelphia and Capt. John Montresor of the British corps of engineers; to employ a suitable person or persons to find the latitude of the city hall (see N 23, 1818), and erect a monumental stone near it with suitable inscriptions, from which mileage or distances from the city shall be computed; also that a stone slab be fixed on the top of the city hall cupola with proper marks thereon by which the true direction of the magnetic needle of surveyor's compasses may be regulated and adjusted.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IX: 216–17.

In 1818, a marble pedestal was placed at the Battery to mark the location of the south-west bastion of Fort George. The inscription upon it was as follows: "To perpetuate The Site of the S. W. Bastion of Fort George In 40°42′8″ N. Latitude as observed by Capt. John Montresor, & David Rittenhouse in October 1769 The Corporation of the City of New York have erected This monument A. D. MDCCCXVIII." On April 26, 1819, the committee on arts and sciences was authorised, if found expedient, to take the monument down, and place on its foundation the marble slab previously resting on the top of the monument.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), X: 364. During the excavation in laying the subway, this landmark was unearthed (see Jl 30, 1904) and reinstated through the action of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society and the New York Historical Society.—Peterson, *Landmarks of N. Y.*, 21.

29 A New Yorker writes to a friend in Richmond, Va.: "I must relate to you a very novel case of good fortune. Some years past, the unfortunate col. Aaron Burr, sold to John Jacob Astor, a certain property (at that time out of this city, and I believe, his country house) [Richmond Hill] for the sum of forty thousand dollars—reserving the right of redeeming it at any time within twenty years, by paying the principal and interest. One day in the early part of this week, col. Burr tendered the money to Mr. Astor, and demanded his property, (now become invaluable) which Mr. Astor declined receiving: col. Burr then demanded one hundred and fifty thousand dollars—Mr. Astor required three days to decide; and yesterday I had it from most unquestionable authority, that they had compromised, by Mr. Astor's paying colonel Burr $100,000 in cash, by checks on the Bank of the United States." Though Astor denied the truth of this story, it was the subject of conversation in New York for several weeks.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 14, 1817.

July 1 De Witt Clinton takes the oath of office as governor of New York. John Taylor is the lieutenant-governor.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 3, 1817.

3 Scudder's museum has been removed from 21 Chatham St. to "the New York Institution" (see Je 13, 1815).—*Com. Adv.*, Jl 3, 1817. See Ag 12, 1820.

4 The Erie Canal (see Ap 15) is commenced at Rome N. Y.—Colden's *Memoir*, 47–49.

14 The name of George St. is changed to Spruce St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IX: 228–29; L. M. R. K., III: 1000.

" As Front St. is a continuation of South St., it is hereafter to be known as South St. as far as Gouverneur's Slip.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IX: 231.

16 The grand jury censures the mayor and corporation for gross neglect in the care of the city. The presentment drawn up refers to the "pools of stagnant water, carcases of dead animals, and large heaps of street manure, which are suffered to remain in the very heart of this populous city," the prevalence of forestalling in the public markets, and the inadequacy of the accommodations in the jail and city prison.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 18, 1817.

22 "A Citizen" writes to one of the newspapers: "There is a mixture of meanness and magnificence that seems to have entered into the character of our city, as well as its appearance. Our superb marble city-hall, with the paltry wooden paling that surrounds the park in which it stands, exhibits the proportion that obtains in every thing else. Our honorable corporation, with a commendable desire to raise the reputation of the city by the splendor of its literary and philosophical institutions, are yet content, that in regard to the comforts and decencies of life, it should still remain below the zero of civilization—or perhaps their love of distinction may be gratified, in its being superlatively entitled to the appellation of the filthiest city in the United States, if not in the world— . . . Some idea of the cleanliness of the more obscure parts of the town may be formed from what one sees in Broadway, that elegant avenue, the praises of which our cockneys are never tired of celebrating. In this centre of taste and fashion, and what not, I counted fifteen hogs feeding upon garbage in the space of twenty rods, and twenty-six more full in sight; not to mention dogs, goats, &c."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 22, 1817.

July 22

28 A petition from the purchaser of the ground on which the government house formerly stood (see My 25, 1815), opposite Bowling Green, requesting that the block of houses thereon erected may be named "Bowling Green," and the houses numbered, from the east at the corner of Whitehall, is approved by the common council, and the superintendent of repairs is directed to cause the houses be numbered accordingly.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IX: 189, 246. See also descrip. of Pl. 156-a, III: 838.

" The canal committee reports to the common council "on the subject of regulating Canal and Collect Streets," and the report is referred back "with a request to report the distance, which the water can be carried on the surface of the Streets; the length and size of the Sewer, the cost of filling and paving, and making the Sewer, and the means of raising the money for completing the same."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IX: 246; descrip. of Pl. 83-b, III: 562. See Je 29, 1818.

Aug. 6 John Quincy Adams arrives in New York, after an absence of eight years abroad as United States minister to Russia and to Great Britain. He was entertained at a public dinner at Tammany Hall on the 11th inst.. and on the following day dined "with the Mayor and the City Corporation at Bellevue six miles out of the city." On the 14th inst. he wrote that he "called upon Mr Trumbull and found him with the frame for his large picture of the Declaration of Independence upon which he is just preparing to begin."—*Memoirs of John Quincy Adams*, ed. by Charles Francis Adams (1875), IV: 3–4.

9 Henry Fearon, an Englishman visiting America, writes to his friends about New York: "The wholesale stores which front the river, have not the most attractive appearance. The carts are long and narrow, drawn by one horse; the hackney coaches are open at the sides, being suited to this warm climate—lighter and much superior to ours: the charge is 25 per cent. higher than in London. The streets, through which we passed to Mrs. Bradish's boarding-house, in State-street, opposite the Battery, were narrow and dirty. The Battery is a most delightful walk, on the edge of the bay. The houses in State-street are of the first class. The one in which I am now writing is about the size of those in Bridge-street, Blackfriars. The rent is 2400 dollars (540 l. sterling) per annum; taxes are about 80 dollars (18 l. sterling.) The general mode of living for those who do not keep house, is at hotels, taverns, or private boarding-houses. . . . The expense of living here is about 18 dollars per week. There are here at present, the celebrated Commodore Rogers, and several other naval officers; among whom are Decatur, Warrington, and Bidel, all of whom distinguished themselves in the late war: also Mr. Graham, the under-secretary of state, and Mr. Brackenbridge, author of a history of the late war. . . .

"The street population bears an aspect essentially different from that of London, or large English towns. One striking feature consists in the number of blacks, many of whom are finely dressed, the females very ludicrously so, showing a partiality to white muslin dresses, artificial flowers, and pink shoes. I saw but few well dressed white ladies, but am informed that the greater part are at present at the springs of Balston and Saratoga. The dress of the men is rather deficient in point of neatness and gentility. Their appearance, in common with that of the ladies and children, is sallow, and what we should call unhealthy. . . .

"Several hotels are on an extensive scale: the City Hotel is as large as the London Tavern; the dining, and some of the private rooms, Seem fitted up regardless of expense. . . . The shops (or stores, as they are called) have nothing in their exterior to recommend them: there is not even an attempt at tasteful display. The linen and woollen drapers (dry good stores, as they are denominated) leave quantities of their goods loose on boxes in the street, without any precaution against theft. . . . A great number of excellent private dwellings are built of red painted brick, which gives them a peculiarly neat and clean appearance. In Broad-way and Wall-street trees are planted by the side of the pavement. . . . Most of the streets are dirty; in many of them sawyers are prepar-

1817 Aug. 9 ing wood for sale, and all are infested with pigs,— circumstances which indicate a lax police.

". . . An evening stroll along Broadway, when the lamps are alight, will please more than one at noon-day. The shops then look rather better, though their proprietors, of course, remain the same: their cold indifference may, by themselves, be mistaken for independence, . . . I disapprove most decidedly of the obsequious servility of many London Shopkeepers, but I am not prepared to go the length of those in New York, who stand with their hats on, or sit or lie along their counters, smoking segars, and spitting in every direction, to a degree offensive to any man of decent feelings. . . ."—Fearon, *Sketches of America* (London, 1818), 6–11. See also *ibid.*, 17–38, 85–87.

12 The common council receives a communication from John Randel, Jr., which states that he has "taken the elevations of all the Monuments on the First, Third, Eighth, and Tenth Avenues, South of Hundred and fifty fifth Street," for which he is to receive, under contract, $2,500; and that he has "deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office a Map containing the Profile and Elevations of the same." He now asks payment for them, and this is made immediately.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IX: 252–53. See also summary under D 31, 1810.

15 John Jacob Astor pays $408 as rent on water lots. It appears that he is, by far, the largest holder of this form of real estate.—*Journal B*, 217, comptroller's office.

21 A "New Circus," on Broadway near the stone bridge, is opened by Mr. West.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 21, 1817. Former attempts to establish a circus in this locality had proved unsuccessful.—Blunt, 136. For history of this site, see L. M. R. K., III: 983, under "City Assembly Rooms."

25 By a vote of ten to five, the common council agrees that a market house, 85 x 25, be erected on a gore of land bounded by Grand, Orange, Collect, and Broome Sts., providing the whole expense does not exceed $7,000.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IX: 271–73, 283. This became Centre Market (see N 24).

" The common council of Philadelphia sends to the New York common council a communication urging measures to guard against the frequent explosions of boilers on steamboats. It is recommended that an inspector of steamboats be appointed, and the board directs counsel to petition the legislature to pass a law authorising such appointment.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IX: 269–70.

Sept. 6 As "the reputation of the College, in the view of the public, greatly suffers, from the apparent neglect and decay of its edifices," the trustees of Columbia adopt a plan for the erection of some new buildings and appoint a committee to carry it into execution. The plan is "to erect, at each extremity of the old building, a block or wing of about fifty feet square; each wing to contain two houses for Professors, facing the College Green, and projecting beyond the front of the old building, so as to be on a line with the fronts of the houses on the north side of Park Place. The old building, by means of some interior alterations, will afford ample accommodation for the purposes of instruction, together with a Library and a Chapel." The expense is estimated at $40,000.—*Hist. of Columbia Univ.*, 1754–1904, 104–5; Moore, *Hist. Sketch of Columbia College*, 84. The belfry was added to the college at the same time as the wings.—Halsey, *Pictures of Early N. Y. on Dark Blue Staffordshire Pottery*, 83, 84. The alterations were completed by Oct. 2, 1820 (*q v.*). See also F 19, 1819.

Oct. — *Blunt's Stranger's Guide to the City of New-York* is published, containing a map of the city and views of the city hall, almshouse, and state prison. The following extracts show some of the changes and improvements that have taken place since the city's first guide-book was published (see My 2, 1807):

"In extent, New-York city measures, in length, from the West Battery to Thirty first street, about four miles; and in breadth about one and a half mile. Its circuit is 8 miles. The whole of this space is not yet covered with buildings, but the greater proportion of it is. . . ."—*Ibid.*, 34.

The number of houses is about 17,000, and the population exceeds 100,000.—*Ibid.*, 34–35.

The streets, including lanes and alleys, amount to 252. Broadway "is the Bond-street of New-York, and exhibits in the shops, on both sides, an elegant and extensive assortment of every thing useful and fashionable." Wells and pumps "are to be met with in almost every street; these afford an excellent supply of wholesome spring water to the inhabitants. Most of the private families have also cisterns for rain water in their gardens, which they use in washing clothes. Overseers of the wells and pumps are appointed annually by the magistrates; whose duty it is to cause the wells and pumps to be regularly examined, cleansed, and kept in proper repair under a penalty."—*Ibid.*, 35–38. Oct. —

There are eight markets—Fly Market, Washington Market, Duane Market, Catharine Market, Spring Street Market, Greenwich Market, Gouverneur Market, and Grand Street Market.—*Ibid.*, 38–41.

"There are no lodging houses or furnished apartments here as in England. Strangers, whether familes or individuals, must, on their arrival, board in the place where they lodge. Unfurnished rooms may sometimes be had; but these have been difficult to procure of late, owing to the rapid increase of the population. The usual time of letting houses is previous to the 1st of May. The following is the list of the Hotels: 1. City Hotel, Broadway. 2. Merchant's Hotel, Wall-street. 3. Mechanics' Hall, Broadway. 4. Tontine Coffee House, Wall-street. 5. Bank Coffee House, Pine-street. 6. Tammany Hall, Nassau-street. 7. Washington Hall, Broadway. 8. Commerce Hotel, Pearl-street. . . .

"Of Boarding Houses there is a great variety."—*Ibid.*, 41–42.

"The City Hall is the most prominent, and most important building in New-York. It is the handsomest structure in the United States; perhaps of its size, in the world. . . .

"At the front entrance there are 5 doors leading into the Lobby, the roof of which is supported by 20 square piers of marble. To the right and left, there is a gallery stretching to both ends of the building, the floor also of marble. In this story apartments are allotted to the Chancery, Committee room, Common Council office, Street Commissioner's office, Mayor's office, Board of Health, Sheriff's office, City Inspector's office, Recorder's office, Register's office, Surrogate's office, Supreme Court Clerk's office, Clerk of Session's office, county Clerk's office, and house keeper's room; in all 14 apartments.

"Three stair cases lead from the first to the second story. The principal of these, is in the centre of the geometrical construction, with marble steps; the other two are in the gallery, one towards each of the ends, of a plain form, and the steps of the same materials.—Round the top of the centre stair-case there is a circular gallery, railed in, likewise floored with marble; from which ten marble columns ascend to the ceiling, which here opens and displays a handsome Dome, ornamented in great taste, with stucco, and giving light from the top to the interior of the building. Another gallery, runs in the centre from one end to the other. On this story are the Common Council room, the Governor's room, Comptroller's office, Court of Sessions, District court, Mayor's court, Supreme court, United States' District court, and the offices belonging to the clerk of that court, and of the District court.

"The entrances at the ends lead to the basement story, through the middle of which there is an arched passage or gallery, stretching from one end to the other. Opening into this passage are the Marine, or Justices' court, Police office, Jury room, and Watch office." The common council room "measures 42 feet by 30.—It is fitted up in an elegant and commodious manner for the meetings of the corporation which are open at all times to the citizens. The chair for the mayor is the same that was used by General Washington when he presided at the first Congress, which was held in this city. It is elevated by a few steps on the south side of the room, and surmounted by a canopy. The aldermen sit in a circular form in the room, and at the upper end, immediately beneath the chair, there is a table for the clerk of the council. Neither the Mayor nor Aldermen wear any distinguishing dress or insignia of office. . . ." The governor's room (see Ap 15, 1814) "is appropriated to the use of the Governor of the state, when he visits the city. . . . It is a very handsome apartment measuring 52 feet by 20. It is in the center of the second story and, from the windows there is a communication with the top of the portico in front of the Hall. This is surrounded by a balustrade, and commands a delightful view of the Park, and surrounding objects. The walls of the room are hung with pictures, among which are the principal naval and military heroes who distinguished themselves during the late struggle with Great Britain, executed by Mr. Jarvis, a young artist of this city. The others are the work of Trumbull. The whole display great taste and

1817 Oct. — judgment, and are held to be excellent likenesses. . . ." The rooms for the court of sessions, supreme court, court of chancery, mayor's court, district court of the U. S., surrogate, register, and marine or justices' court are also described.—*Ibid.*, 45–64.

The New York Hospital "comprises the Hospital for the reception of the sick and disabled, the Lunatic Asylum, and the Lying-in-Hospital." A new lunatic asylum is to be erected on a "healthy, elevated, and retired spot, between Manhattanville and Haerlem." —*Ibid.*, 66–74.

The buildings occupied by the almshouse "stand at Bellevue on the banks of the East river, than which there is not a more healthy and pleasant situation on the whole island. The principal building fronts the river, between which there is a piece of ground alloted to recreation. . . . In the rear, at a proper distance, stands a work house three stories high, for the employment of the poor. . . . Including the space on which the penitentiary stands, the ground occupied by the premises extends to about 24 acres, 18 of which are surrounded by a board fence, and 6 by a stone wall, about 7 feet in height. Outside the walls, there is a school house for educating poor children; a bake house; gardener's house and kitchen garden, for supplying the establishment with vegetables: barn; wastehouse, and other necessary offices. . . ." —*Ibid.*, 74–80.

"There are four places of confinement in New-York city; 3 for felons and one for debtors. These are 1. State Prison, 2. Penitentiary, 3. Bridewell, 4. Jail . . ."—*Ibid.*, 104–22.

There are published in the city seven daily newspapers, five semi-weeklies, and five weeklies. There are also three magazines. —*Ibid.*, 124–29.

The Society Library contains about 14,000 volumes estimated at $40,000. Its building on Nassau St. is worth $20,000 additional. —*Ibid.*, 129–30.

There is only one reading-room establishment in the city. It is at the corner of Broadway and Pine St. and is managed by J. Eastburn & Co.—*Ibid.*, 130.

Two schools have been built by the Free School Society; one in Chatham St. and one in Henry St. Land and money for a third have been granted. The Methodists maintain a free school on the Lancastrian plan in Forsyth St.—*Ibid.*, 132–34.

The Park Theatre is under the management of Messrs. Price and Simpson. It accommodates about 2,500 spectators.—*Ibid.*, 135–36.

Vauxhall Garden, situated "near the top of the Bowery," is a "pretty general resort." An equestrian statue of Washington stands in the centre of the garden.—*Ibid.*, 136.

The circus is "a large wooden building near the stone bridge in Broadway" (see Ag 21).—*Ibid.*, 136–37.

"Paff's Gallery of Paintings" is in Wall St. The collection consists of nearly 300 original paintings and about 2,000 etchings and engravings.—*Ibid.*, 137–38.

A mechanical panorama, "representing, in perspective, and in motion, an extensive commercial city," is on exhibition in Broadway, and a naval panorama showing some of the American victories during the late war is at 21 Chatham St.—*Ibid.*, 138–39.

The Battery is the "most delightful promenade in the city. . . On the national anniversary, the citizens resort here in great numbers, to regale themselves in booths erected for the purpose, and the military parades, which have been frequent here, tend greatly to enliven the scene."—*Ibid.*, 139–40.

Bowling Green still contains the pedestal of the statue of George III.—*Ibid.*, 140–41. See Jl 9, 1776.

The Park, covering about 4 acres, is "in the middle of the city." Rows of trees are planted within and around it, and the whole is enclosed with a railing "in which there are a number of gates, through which access may be had at all hours."—*Ibid.*, 141.

Two "Marine Baths" are maintained in the city; one is at the foot of Murry St., the other at Arden's wharf near the Battery. These, "in the bathing season, are much resorted to by the citizens of New-York."—*Ibid.*, 141–42.

The custom-house is at the corner of Wall and Nassau Sts.— *Ibid.*, 144–45.

The Chamber of Commerce meets at the Tontine Coffee House in Wall St. "Merchants and Insurance brokers only are eligible to become members of the Chamber of Commerce."—*Ibid.*, 145–46.

The post-office is at the corner of William and Garden Sts.— *Ibid.*, 147. *Cf.* Ja 2, 1804.

There are 10 banks in the city, exclusive of the U. S. Branch Bank, and the insurance companies number 11.—*Ibid.*, 151–57. Oct. —

The Fire Department is an incorporated body. The chief engineer and the fire wardens are chosen by the common council. Fire buckets must be kept at every house and manufactory. "Each bucket holds 2 gallons of water, and must always be suspended and ready to be delivered and used for extinguishing fires when they occur."—*Ibid.*, 157–60.

There are 14 incorporated manufacturing companies in the city and also a society for the encouragement of domestic manufactures.—*Ibid.*, 160–67.

Steamboats have been brought to "great perfection." "The number of steam vessels built in the city of New-York, under the direction and superintendance, or according to the plan of Mr. Fulton, is 15. Of these the steam frigate Fulton the First is the largest." There are 3 steamboat ferry companies, the Fulton, the York and Jersey, and the Brooklyn.—*Ibid.*, 167–76.

"There are no less than 53 places of public worship within the city, besides 32 other establishments, all devoted to religious purposes." The churches belong to 17 different denominations.— *Ibid.*, 189–204.

The public slips "are 12 in number: viz. 1. Whitehall-slip, adjoining to the Battery, bottom of Whitehall-street. 2. Exchange-slip, bottom of Broad-street. 3. Coenties-slip, at Coenties-alley near Broad-st. 4. Old-slip, bottom William-street. 5. Coffee House-slip, bottom of Wall-street. 6. Fly Market-slip, bottom of Maiden-lane. 7. Burling-slip, bottom of John-street. 8. Peck-slip, bottom of Ferry-street. 9. James-slip, bottom of James-street. 10. Market-slip, bottom of Market-street. 11. Pike-slip, bottom of Pike-street. 12. Rutger's-slip, bottom of Rutger's street.

"Two Docks, called the Albany Basin, and Corporation Docks, are situated on the banks of the Hudson; the former at the bottom of Cedar-street, and the latter adjoining to Washington-market, at the bottom of Fulton and Vesey Streets."—*Ibid.*, 204–9.

Fort Gates at Sandy Hook, Forts Lewis and Diamond at the Narrows, Fort Richmond on Staten Island, Castle Williams and Fort Columbus on Governors Island, Fort Wood on Bedlow's Island, and Crown Fort on Ellis Island protect the harbour from attack. On Manhattan Island are the West Battery, the North Fort, and Fort Gansevoort. "East of New-York Island, there is a castle situated on a rising ground, which commands the passage at Hell-Gate, leading into Long-Island sound, besides a battery on Hallett's point, with a blockhouse on Mill-rock."—*Ibid.*, 209–14. See also Palmer, *Jour. of Travels in U. S. A. and Lower Canada in* 1817 (London, 1818), 298–326.

The editor of one of the city newspapers writes: "We have just learnt with astonishment that Gen. Scott, after informing our corporation what he was about to do, has proceeded to dig away the ground preparatory to laying the foundation of a line of brick buildings, upon the Battery, next the water, and which are intended to serve as soldiers' barracks. The late hour at which we come to the knowledge of these facts, will not permit us to examine on what color of right the claim to appropriate this ground to any such use, rests. It must be strong, indeed, to induce the people of this city to submit to it. This public promenade, surpassed by none on earth for beauty of prospect, united with its elegant walks, and equally valuable for health as for pleasure, has been enjoyed in common by the inhabitants time out of mind, unmolested. It can occasion no surprise, therefore, that they should ask by what authority does any one now venture to encroach upon it? . . ." —*N. Y. Eve. Post*, O 4, 1817. In consequence of this editorial, Gen. Scott announced that the building, "instead of being intended as a barracks for soldiers, . . . was to be an elegant one story building for the accommodation of the staff officers, and would be an ornament rather than an eye-sore."—*Ibid.*, O 6, 1817. In a letter to the mayor of the same date (Oct. 6), Gen. Scott defended the erection of such "staff offices" on the ground that the grant of the premises to the United States expressly provides that occupation may be for fortifications "or for such other purpose as the Public may be immediately interested in." If it is "the wish of the Corporation," he adds, he will "recommend it to the Government to exchange the Premises in question for an equivalent in the City."—From original letter in city clerk's record room; *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IX: 306–7. See O 7. 4

New York "though less regular, is more sprightly and gay than Philadelphia," wrote E. Montule (see N 8, 1816). "A person "

1817 Oct. 4 of my acquaintance conducted me near to Long Island, where lay the Vapor frigate, built by Fulton. It is 150 feet long, its width appearing to me too large in proportion; the thickness of its sides are complete safeguards against the cannon's force; nor can the interior mechanism receive injury. This species of floating fortification will be of great utility in defending the coast, and in case an enemy wishes to board the vessel, you are enabled in an instant to inundate him with boiling water: it is manned in war time by eight hundred men; it is called *Fulton the First:* I do not understand that they have undertaken to build any more."—*A Voyage to North Am., in* 1817 (1821), 102.

7 The common council directs Mayor Radcliff to write to Pres. Monroe that the erection of buildings on the Battery (see O 4) is contrary to the wishes of the corporation and of the inhabitants of the city, and to request that he instruct Gen. Scott to suspend operations. The board also orders the street commissioner "to take the usual measures to prevent the erection of any Buildings or obstructions on the Battery," and it passes a law "prohibiting the driving of Horses and Carriages on the Battery."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IX: 306–10. On Oct. 8, a number of people collected on the Battery and began to annoy the workers and insult the guards. To prevent trouble, the street commissioner ordered the builder to remove the obstruction, and Gen. Scott agreed to let the matter rest until he heard from Washington.—*N. Y. Eve. Post,* O 7, 8, 9, and 10, 1817. George Graham, acting secretary of war, informed Mayor Radcliff, by letter of O 24, that the president had yielded to the wishes of the citizens, although he did not relinquish the right of the U. S. to erect such buildings.—Original letter in city clerk's record-room; *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IX: 339–40; *N. Y. Eve. Post,* N 4, 5, and 6, 1817.

11 Daniel D. Tompkins, former governor of this state and at this time vice-president of the U. S., enters into the following agreement in regard to running steamboats from New York City: "I hereby acknowledge that in consideration of Adam and Noah Brown's agreement to relinquish to me gratuitously the exclusive right to run steamboats to Staten Island from New York, I have agreed to release to them or their Assigns gratuitously the exclusive right of running steamboats from New York to Shrewsbury in the State of New Jersey—The residue of the grant from the Representatives of Robert R. Livingston & Robert Fulton remains undivided & in common between us and equally owned by us, that is, they one half and I one half and I agree to execute any paper with them or their assigns giving them or their assigns the sole right to Shrewsbury upon their executing to me an instrument granting to me and my assigns the sole right to Staten Island—And the said Adam & Noah Brown having notified me in writing that Thomas Gibbons Esq., of Elizabeth town in the State of New Jersey has purchased of them their said right to Shrewsbury, I agree upon their releasing as aforesaid to unite in a conveyance of said right to Shrewsbury to the said Thomas Gibbons to the extent of our grant from the Representatives of Livingston & Fulton to run to Shrewsbury aforesaid—October 11, 1817.

"Witness present "Daniel D. Tompkins"
Wm Gibbons"

—From the original MS. in the N. Y. H. S.

31 The 300th anniversary of the commencement of the Reformation is celebrated with services in the German language at the Lutheran Church in the morning and in English at St. Paul's in the afternoon.—*Columbian,* O 29, 1817; Dix, *Hist. Recollections of St. Paul's,* 33–34.

Nov. 10 The Tammany constitutions of 1813 (*q.v.*, Ag 9) are repealed, and renovations of the original constitutions of 1789 (*q.v.*, Ag 10) are ratified by the "Grand Council of Sachems," and go into effect. Indian terms are reinstated. The preamble to the constitution states that this action is taken because, since the adoption of the 1813 constitutions, "a solemn gloom for three long years the Tammanial horizon has much obscured;—Freedoms refulgent Flame had nearly expired!—a latent spark will soon resuscitate it again, when green eyed jealousy and stalking discord shall be expelled from within the walls of our Antient, our Happy Wigwam; Divine Harmony shall resume her wanted residence, which all the genuine Sons of Tammany will again pledge themselves on the Altar of Freedom to 'Preserve by Concord'."—From photostats (made from originals in Tammany Hall) in MSS. Div., N. Y. Pub. Library.

Nov. 15 After the issue of this date, the title of *The New-York Herald* was changed to *New-York Evening Post, for the Country.*—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 437–38.

24 The new market, erected on the gore of land bounded by Grand, Orange, Collect, and Broome Sts. (see Ag 25), is named Centre Market.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IX: 366. See also De Voe, *Market Book,* 460–61. See My 28, 1821.

25 A number of Irishmen and descendants of Irishmen, headed by Thomas Addis Emmet, meet at Harmony Hall (at the corner of William and Duane Sts.) and agree to form a society for helping immigrants from Ireland. A committee is appointed to prepare a memorial to congress asking that a tract of land in the Illinois territory be appropriated to Irish settlers.—*N. Y. Eve. Post,* N 27, 1817. On Dec. 5, a constitution was adopted, and on the 8th officers were elected. Thomas Addis Emmet became the first president. The society was called the New-York Irish Emigrant Association.—*Ibid.,* D 20, 1817.

Dec. — The new almshouse at Bellevue is completed. The total cost, with "appendages" (including the penitentiary) is $421,109.56. —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IX: 480.

15 Daniel Ewing is appointed a city surveyor.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IX: 396.

16 The "Society for the Prevention of Pauperism" is organized at the New York Hospital, under the leadership of John Griscom. —*Com. Adv.,* F 25 and Mr 10, 1817; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1858), 625–26. This society obtained a charter for a savings bank, which commenced operations on July 3, 1819 (*q.v.*); in 1822, it published a *Report on the Penitentiary System in the United States;* and in 1823, it formed the "Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents," and established the house of refuge at the junction of the Bloomingdale and old Post Roads, which opened Jan 1st, 1825 (*q.v.*).—Griscom's *Memoir of John Griscom.*

22 The common council appoints Alderman Smith and Ogden Edwards to go to Washington regarding the $37,000 due the corporation from the U. S. government. The amount is for awards paid for damages to the lands of private owners in the erection of works of defence in 1814.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IX: 407.

" The common council employs John Vanderlyn to paint the portrait of Pres. Monroe.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IX: 410. See *Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City of N. Y.,* 13.

1818

— In this year, the congress of Aix-la-Chapelle was held, and the five Great Powers agreed to maintain the general peace.—Hazen, *Europe since* 1815, 59.

— Baron Axel Leonhard Klinckowstrom, of Sweden, author of the following observations, was first lieutenant in the king's navy, a member of the Royal Military Scientific Academy of Stockholm, and a member of La Société pour l'encouragement de l'industrie nationale, of France. In the preface to his *Bref om de Forenta Staterna,* Klinckowstrom states that the expenses of his trip to America were borne by the Swedish government, and that for this reason he considered it his duty to pay this debt by acquainting the general public fully with what he had seen. He sailed from France in 1818 and landed at Newport, whence he proceeded down Long Island Sound, passing through Hell Gate. The following extracts of Manhattan interest, translated and given in outline form, are taken from the *Bref om de Forenta Staterna:*

"The number of sailing vessels increased more and more after we had passed Hell Gate. The country houses were tastefully built and some of them according to a very noble style of architecture. The white colour of the houses and fences contrasted agreeably with the green parks that surrounded them. Finally the City of New York appeared, with its many ships, and its large harbour, and I can assure you that this picture contained something more fascinating and was so much the more surprising because people in Europe hardly ever have a correct idea of America's rapid growth and are not prepared to find so large and populous a city on a coast where 200 years ago there was only an insignificant little town. The appearance of the city from the shore is, in spite of that, not cheerful, because the houses are not plastered, and besides, they are hidden by the ships and their masts, which in double rows lie at the piers and form one forest of masts. New York, therefore, when you approach it from the sea, can by no means be compared with the beautiful picture which the city of Stockholm offers.

1818 — "As soon as the steamboat had reached the shore, a large number of porters approached the ship to fetch the baggage of the travellers. These people have placards on their coats, with number and name, by which one can recognise them. . . . [pp. 12–13]

"The houses in New York are as a rule painted according to the English style, that is to say, a dark tile color with white mortar lines between the stones. The city would have a very gloomy appearance if the streets were not so wide and light. Here and there one finds on either side of the street trees planted. All the streets have sidewalks, which makes walking easy and agreeable, and in the newer part of the city the streets are straight, but seldom cut each other diagonally. In the whole city there is only one pretty square. . . .

"About a third of the length of the street [Broadway] from the Battery you come across a large 3-cornered place, which is shaded by beautiful trees. Here is the City Hall. It is built in a light and very handsome style. As I have made a correct design of this place, and of Broadway and Chatham St. [see Pl. 85, Vol. III], you will get a good idea of this part of New York, which really is pretty. In the same drawing you will see the costumes worn here and also all the vehicles, from the elegant coach down to the modest push-cart, on which the licensed porter is busily transferring the traveller's goods to the harbour.

"Broadway is, besides, the most frequented promenade, where all new fashions can first be admired. In the cool season, and when the weather is fine, the young dandies and the fair sex promenade on the sidewalks between 2 and 3 in the afternoon. You then have a chance to see serious Quaker and Methodist costumes and grotesque Dutch dress, which contrast strangely with the modern costumes.

"Wall Street offers other scenes. There are found almost all the licensed banking houses. Except for a few shops and private houses, one finds there only banking and money exchange offices. As a rule, these are situated below the level of the street, so that instead of mounting stairs in order to reach the money-lender, which generally is the case in Europe, one descends a small staircase which leads into a pretty cosily furnished basement room.

"At the end of Wall Street is the Tontine Coffee House, which corresponds to Lloyds in London, and which is really the exchange of the city. This building is by no means beautiful and cannot be compared with our exchange building in Stockholm. In the neighbourhood of the Tontine all public auctions are held. Large packages, bundles, and barrels cover the sidewalks.

"Pearl Street contains all the large warehouses. Here everything is sold wholesale. The shops are well supplied with goods and this street is considered the richest, though its appearance is less brilliant than Broadway.

"On the east shore are found the Flymarket and Newmarket, the largest and best supplied markets.

"New York is not as clean as cities of the same rank and population in Europe; in spite of the fact that the police regulations are good, they are not enforced and one finds in the streets dead cats and dogs, which make the air very bad; dust and ashes are thrown out into the streets, which are swept perhaps once every fortnight in the summer; only, however, in the largest and most frequented streets, otherwise they are cleaned only once a month.

"As the street cleaning is not done by the owners of the houses, but by men specially engaged for the purpose, you can easily conceive the amount of dust raised when 20 or 30 street cleaners at one time sweep the street. When it storms the city is enveloped in a cloud of dust.

"Another circumstance no less dangerous to health is the fact that pigs are allowed to run loose in the streets. These pigs have on several occasions caused remarkable scenes, jumping about here and there and bowling over richly dressed ladies. . . . [pp. 104–14.]

"The houses in the city are generally small, but the construction, although not very lasting, is quite pretty. As a rule the houses have only two rooms that are well furnished. The bedrooms are all on the top floor and ill protected against the cold. From the sketches I have added you will get a good idea of the arrangement of the houses.

"Among the hotels and restaurants, the City Hotel, Mechanics Hall, and Washington Hall, are the largest. Our restaurants are very nice, but they cannot be compared to these. The City Hotel is the largest establishment of this sort in the city. There you will find a very large and well decorated hall, which serves as an assembly room. 1818 —

"The drinking water in New York is very bad and salty. Even the so-called Manhattan water, which is pumped up by steam engines and then carried through the city, is not good. But in Brooklyn the water is splendid . . . [pp. 118–24.]

"I have seen an official report of the number of houses which were erected in New York in the course of the year 1818–1819. This list includes no less than 200 houses of all kinds, but you must not believe that these buildings consist of stone or that the construction is very durable. New York contains just as many frame houses as stone houses, but I have only mentioned this to prove to you how rapidly this place develops, in spite of the unfavourable commercial prospects at the present time. The stone houses are, as a rule, only one stone in thickness and are not supposed to last more than 50 years, but the warehouses are stronger." (pp. 131–45.) Klinckowstrom gives a plate and 8 or 9 pages of technical description of the "Chancellor Livingston." (pp. 152–60.)

The two New York views made by Klinckowstrom are reproduced as Pls. 84 and 85, Vol. III.

— In this year was published *A plain statement addressed to the proprietors of real estate, in the city and county of New-York. By a Landholder.* It relates to "the expenses, inconveniences and oppressions attendant upon the opening and regulating of avenues and streets," with special reference to conditions in Greenwich Village.

— In this year, Clement C. Moore, LL.D., presented to the General Theological Seminary (see 1817) the entire block bounded by Ninth Ave., 20th, and 21st Sts., and the Hudson River. Upon this the seminary buildings were erected in 1825 (*q. v.*, Jl 28).—*Early N. Y. Homes*, 34. See also L. M. R. K., III: 940, and My 1, 1819. It was in the block above that "Chelsea" stood, built by Capt. Thomas Clarke in 1750 (*q.v.*, Ag 16).

— In this year the Jewish synagogue on Mill St. was rebuilt.—L. M. R. K., III: 929.

— In this year, the frame building of the Chambers St. Presbyterian Church (see 1801) was replaced by a brick edifice.—Greenleaf, *Hist. of the Churches*, 216–17. See also L. M. R. K., III: 931.

— About this year, cottages on the east side of Broadway between Franklin and White Sts. were replaced by handsome residences, owned by Geo. Rapelje, John M. Bradhurst, Samuel Watkins, Richard Kingsland, James Gillender, and William M. Cutting (afterwards occupied by Mr. Astor).—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1865), 596.

— In 1818, A. T. Goodrich reprinted practically the whole of *Blunt's Stranger's Guide* of 1817, the text, from preface to p. 306 inclusive, being the same. He gave to this reprint a different title-page, however, and, after p. 306, added an "Appendix for 1818." The title-page reads: *The Picture of New-York, and Stranger's Guide through the commercial emporium of the United States: containing, also, a description of the environs, with several pleasant tours and summer excursions around the neighbouring country; with a plan of the city, and numerous views of public buildings. New-York: Printed for and published by A. T. Goodrich & Co. No. 124 Broadway, corner of Cedar-street, opposite the City Hotel.* 1818. (*Cf.* the 1818 London ed. of *The Stranger's Guide* to N. Y., by Blunt, in N. Y. Pub. Library.)

The notice, printed opposite the preface in Blunt's guide, on the reverse of the title-page, signed by the clerk of the Southern District, and showing that Blunt deposited the title of his book, as required by the copyright laws, does not appear in the Goodrich reprint; and the reprint contains no advertisements at end.

The "Appendix for 1818" mentions the incorporation of the Franklin Bank, during the legislative session this year, with a capital of $500,000 and permission to enlarge it to $1,000,000. "The Bank was ordered to be located east of Beekman-street; and the Directors have purchased the spacious mansion in Cherry-street, (opposite the new Franklin Square,) that belonged to the estate of the late Col. Osgood, and which was the head-quarters of General Washington during [the early part of] his residence in New-York [until Feb., 1790, *q.v.*]. . . . Its operations commenced in July, 1818."

Other financial institutions incorporated in the same session, and described in this "Appendix," were the Mercantile Insurance Co., a marine and life insurance company, its charter being dated April 10, 1818, and its office being at 45 Wall St.; the Franklin

1818 Fire Insurance Co., at 41 Wall St., opposite the City Bank; and
— the Union Insurance Co., another life insurance company.

The stage-coach and steamboat lines out of New York are fully described; also the exhibition of the Academy of Fine Arts, the circulating libraries, and several tours to points near New York.

Besides the folded plan of the city (torn out of the copy of this scarce reprint in the author's collection), and the three views, engraved by Hooker, found in the Blunt guide at pp. 45, 74, and 104, the author's copy is extra-illustrated by the addition of the following 23 very rare copper-plate views of public buildings, nearly all of which were engraved by Balch, Rawdon & Co.: "Washington Market" (opp. p. 39), "Fulton Market" (p. 40), "City Hotel," "Mechanics Hall," "Tammany Hall," and "Washington Hall" (drawn by E. W. Bridges, and eng. by N. & S. S. Jocelyn, N. Haven) (all opp. p. 42), "City Hall Stair Case" (p. 47), "N. Y. Hospital" (p. 66), "Columbia College" (p. 80), "College of Physicians and Surgeons, in Barclay-street" (a wood-cut, p. 82), "New-York City Library . . . 1818" (wood-cut, p. 129), "Free School N° 1" (p. 132), "Park Theatre" and "Interior of the Park Theatre" (p. 134), "Panoramic Rotunda and New-York Institution, in Chamber-street" (wood-cut, p. 138), "New-York Battery. 1820" (drawn by C. Burton, and eng. by G. B. King, p. 140), "New York Bank" (p. 152), "City Bank" (p. 154), "Catholic Cathedral" (p. 193), "S^{t} Pauls Church" (drawn by E. W. Bridges, p. 196), "S^{t} Johns Church" (drawn by E. W. Bridges, p. 197), "Brooklyn Ferry" (p. 220), and an unnamed and unsigned view, showing apparently, the veranda of the pavilion and the grounds of the Battery (p. 334).

The earliest publication in which the Balch, Rawdon & Co. views are known to have appeared has not been definitely ascertained. While Stauffer mentions the firm (see *Am. Engravers on Copper and Steel*, I: 14), neither Stauffer nor Fielding mentions the views. Regarding these, Mr. Robert Fridenberg, in a letter to the author, says:

"These Balch, Rawdon & Co. plates appear, not always uniform as to the number, in *The Picture of N. Y. and Strangers' Guide*, by Goodrich (1828). In the Gilsey sale, 1903, an uncut copy, containing thirteen of these plates, a map and two wood-cuts was purchased by Oscar Wegelin. Mr. Henry Goldsmith has two copies of the book, both with many extra plates. In the W. L. Andrews sale a copy with two maps and seventeen views was sold to E. Scott; and another, with one map and eight views, to O'Keefe. I have had several copies of the book with a different number of plates in each. It would seem that the publisher used up what he had in stock and that the earlier copies sold contained a larger number of prints than those issued later. The plate of Tammany Hall at p. 42 [in Mr. Stokes's 1818 reprint of Blunt] was afterwards enlarged to 2.5 x 4.10, certain additional buildings, including 'S^{t} Johns Hall' at left, being engraved. St. Paul's Church, at p. 196, was also enlarged to 1.15 x 3.9, the old building at right being replaced by the more modern Astor House.

"Besides those in the 1818 book, these are similar: 'American Bible Society Repository. Nassau Street;' (Brooklyn) 'Navy Yard;' '1st Congregational Church, Chambers Street;' 'S^{t} Matthews Church, Walker Street;' and 'Fort Gansevoort'."

— A view of Wall Street, Trinity Church, and the First Presbyterian Meeting, painted between 1818 and 1825, is reproduced and described in Vol. III, A. Pl. 16. This painting has a picturesque quality and an intimate charm equalled by few views within the city belonging to this period. The signs on the buildings seem to fix the date between the years 1820 and 1821. For example, S. M. Isaacs (not Isaacks), whose sign appears beneath the lowest window on the building on the south-west corner of Wall and Broad St., is not found in the city directory at this address until 1820; while T. & W. (not T. W.) Benton, boot makers, occupied in this year the shop seen at the right of the view, on the north-west corner of Nassau St. This firm appears in the directory of 1821 as Thomas Benton & Co. It is, however, quite possible that the old sign and designation were retained, and that the date is a few years later.

The shop on the south-west corner of Wall and Broad Sts. was occupied as a book-store for many years. In 1803–4, Stephen Gould, "printer & bookseller," first appears here, and, with some slight changes in the wording of the firm name, continued at this corner until 1825. In 1821, his address, as given in the directory, corresponds with that seen in the view—"Gould S. Law Bookseller and Law Stationer, old stand, sign of Lord Coke, corner Wall and Broad." In 1825, a stationer named Paul Burstell took over the corner shop, and his name continues to appear in the directories at this address for a number of years. 1818 —

The building on the north-east corner of Broadway and Wall St. (No. 88 Broadway) was at this period owned and occupied as a store by Najah Taylor, "Merchant," who had bought the property in 1809 from the heirs of Colin Van Gelder. This corner building appears in the Holland View of 1799 as a three-storey house with a flat roof. The additional storey and gable were probably added by Taylor soon after his purchase of the property.

Trinity Church, seen at the head of Wall St. on Broadway, was the second church building which occupied this site, and was built in 1788–90, and demolished in 1839 to make room for the present edifice.

The First Presbyterian Church, or "Meeting," on the north side of Wall St. between Broadway and Nassau St., was erected in 1719, and rebuilt in 1810. It was partially destroyed by fire in 1834, and again rebuilt in the following year. In 1844, it was taken down and re-erected in Jersey City.

The painting was acquired from Goupil & Co. more than fifty years ago by a member of the family of the late Miss Mary G. Ward, who bequeathed it to its present owner, Miss Sarah Cooper Hewitt.

Since this description was written, the author's attention has been called to the fact that in the will of Miss Ward, the picture is described as "said to have been painted in the year 1818." As the original description in Vol. III is inadequate in several particulars it has seemed best to revise it and reprint it here.

In this year, Wm. G. Wall, who was born in Dublin in 1792, — came to New York. He became noted for his American landscapes. —Isham, *Hist. of Am. Painting* (1905), 199.

The new Methodist Church in John St. (see My 13, 1817) is Jan. to be opened on this day.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 2, 1818. The church 4 was 62 feet by 87 feet and cost about $30,000.—*Hist. Mag.* (1869), 2d ser., V: 143. See also L. M. R. K., III: 930; and S 24, 1840.

"This day will witness the commencement of the line of Amer- 5 ican packets between New-York and Liverpool. The James Munro will take her departure this morning at 10 o'clock."—*N. Y. Gaz.*, Ja 5, 1818. This advertisement of Isaac Wright was the first one to announce the sailing of packets at a stated hour. "From the sailing of this packet we may date the day from whence the commerce of New-York began to increase seven-fold."—Grant Thorburn's *Reminiscences* (1845), 136–37.

The *New York Evening Post* is to be employed henceforth as " one of the newspapers for the printing of the laws and ordinances of the common council.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IX: 431.

It is resolved to widen Grand St. to 70 feet between Broad- " way and The Bowery.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IX: 431.

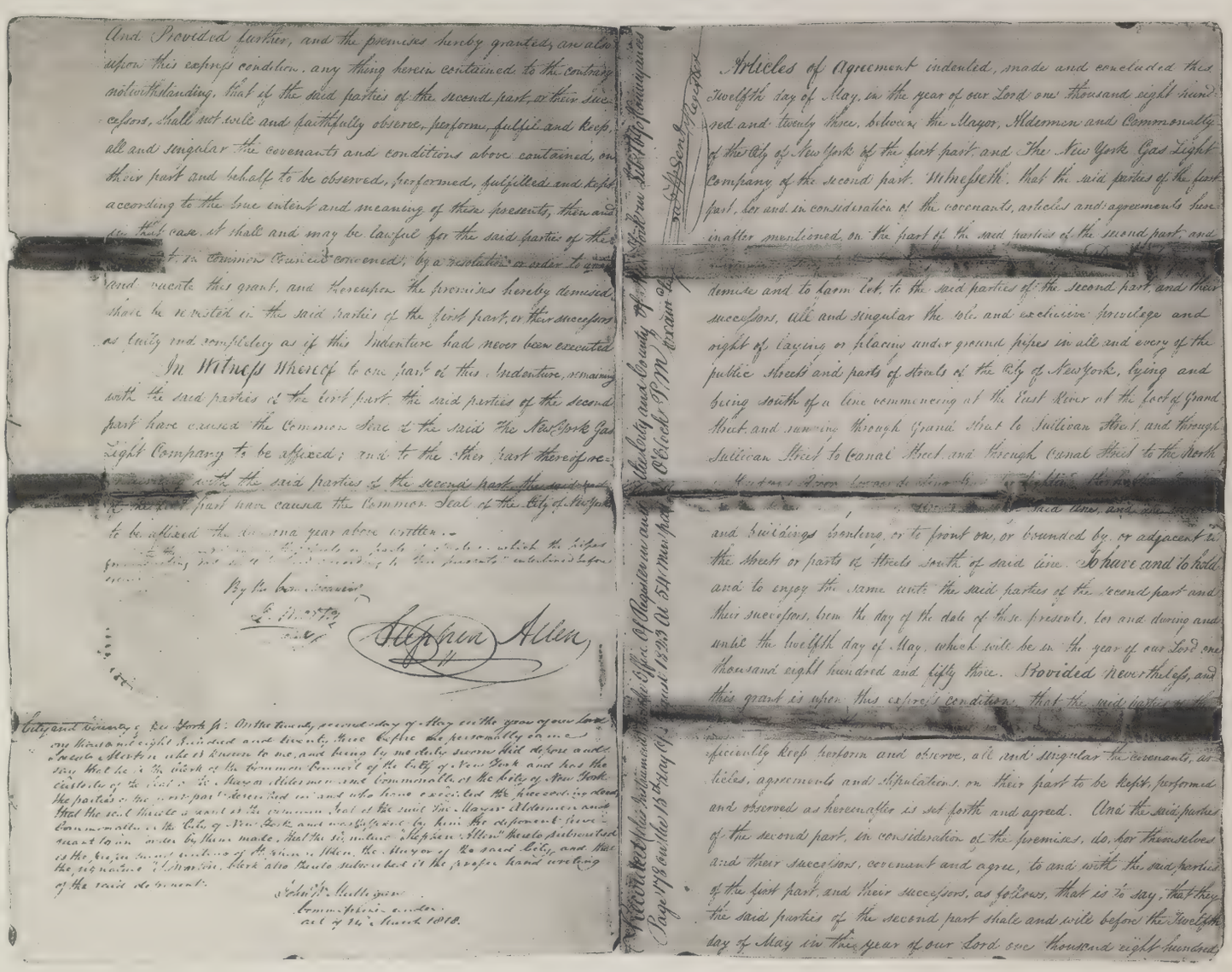
The common council agrees to the following recommendation: 19 "Resolved, that John M^{c}Comb Esqr. the Architect of the City Hall, be requested to procure a suitable gilt Eagle to be placed on the Canopy over the President's Chair in the Common Council Chamber, with such appendage or accompanying Ornaments as he may deem proper for completing his plan of finishing the same." —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IX: 450.

The road committee presents to the common council the draft 26 of a contract, proposed to be entered into with John Randel, Jr., for making a map of the island of New York, and it is referred to a committee. On Feb. 2, this committee reported favourably on the terms of the contract, and the board directed that it be executed.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IX: 455, 466–67. The map had been ordered as early as Nov. 9, 1812 (*q. v.*), but no written contract had been entered into. On Feb. 15, 1819, Randel was granted an extension of time until May 1, 1820, for the completion of the map.—*Ibid.*, X: 249–51. The 92 sheets composing this map, known as the Map of the Farms, bear various dates in 1819 and 1820, and are filed in the bureau of topography, borough president's office, Municipal Bldg. A separate title-page bears the date "1820." See Pl. 86, Vol. III.

Henry B. Fearon writes of Washington, in part, as follows: Feb. "It has been so fashionable with natives, as well as foreigners, — to ridicule the federal city, that I had anticipated the reality of Moore's description of

" 'This famed metropolis, where fancy sees
Squares in morasses, obelisks in trees.'

But in this I was pleasingly disappointed.



And Provided further, and the premises hereby granted, are also upon this express condition, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding, that if the said parties of the second part, or their successors, shall not well and faithfully observe, perform, fulfil and keep all and singular the covenants and conditions above contained, on their part and behalf to be observed, performed, fulfilled and kept according to the true intent and meaning of these presents, then and in that case it shall and may be lawful for the said parties of the first part, in common Council convened, by a resolution or order to be passed vacate this grant, and thereupon the premises hereby demised shall be revested in the said parties of the first part, or their successors as fully and completely as if this Indenture had never been executed.

In Witness Whereof to one part of this Indenture, remaining with the said parties of the first part, the said parties of the second part have caused the Common Seal of the said The New York Gas Light Company to be affixed; and to the other part thereof remaining with the said parties of the second part the said parties of the first part have caused the Common Seal of the City of New York to be affixed the day and year above written.

By the Common Council

Stephen Allen

City and County of New York ss: On the twenty second day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty three before me personally came Stephen Allen who is known to me, and being by me duly sworn did depose and say that he is the Clerk of the Common Council of the City of New York and has the custody of the seal of the Mayor Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York that he was present and saw the parties to the within instrument sign and seal the same and heard them acknowledge the execution thereof that the seal affixed is the common seal of the said the Mayor Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York and was affixed by him the deponent pursuant to an order by them made, that the said instrument is signed by Stephen Allen the said subscribed is the proper hand writing of the said Stephen Allen the Mayor of the said City, and that the signature of Marvin Block also thereto subscribed is the proper hand writing of the said instrument.

John P. Mettleman
Commissioner under
act of the Legislature

Articles of Agreement indented, made and concluded this Twelfth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty three, between the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York of the first part and The New York Gas Light Company of the second part. Witnesseth. That the said parties of the first part, for and in consideration of the covenants, articles and agreements hereinafter mentioned, on the part of the said parties of the second part, and

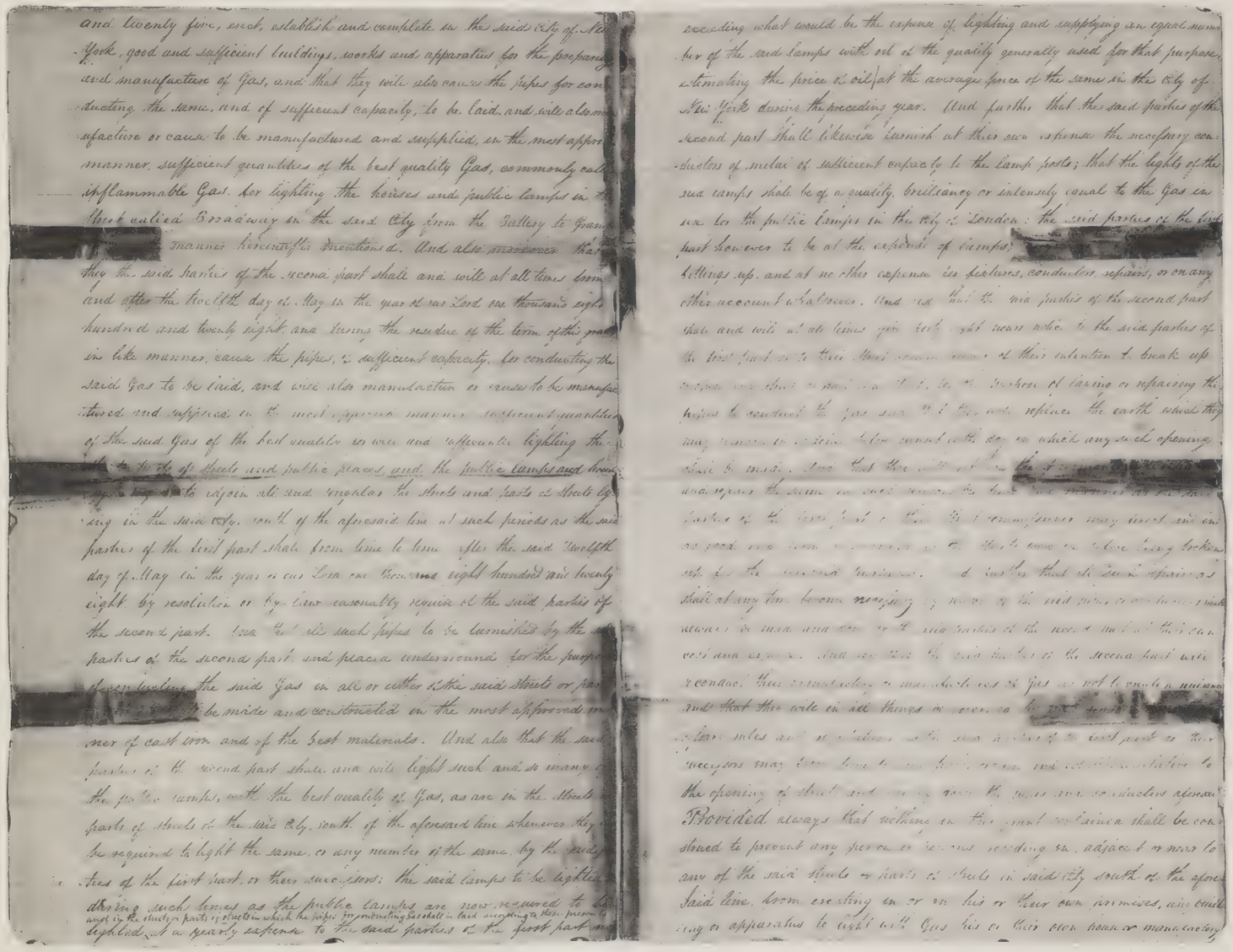
demise and to farm let, to the said parties of the second part and their successors, all and singular the sole and exclusive privilege and right of laying or placing under ground pipes in all and every of the public streets and parts of streets of the City of New York, lying and being south of a line commencing at the East River at the foot of Grand Street and running through Grand Street to Sullivan Street, and through Sullivan Street to Canal Street and through Canal Street to the North

and Buildings fronting, or to front on, or bounded by, or adjacent to the streets or parts of streets south of said line. To have and to hold and to enjoy the same unto the said parties of the second part and their successors, from the day of the date of these presents, for and during and until the twelfth day of May, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty three. Provided nevertheless, and this grant is upon this express condition, that the said parties of the

faithfully keep perform and observe, all and singular the covenants, articles, agreements and stipulations on their part to be kept, performed and observed as hereinafter is set forth and agreed. And the said parties of the second part, in consideration of the premises, do, for themselves and their successors, covenant and agree, to and with the said parties of the first part, and their successors, as follows, that is to say, that they the said parties of the second part shall and will before the twelfth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred

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FIRST AND LAST PAGE OF FIRST FRANCHISE FOR SUPPLYING NEW YORK CITY WITH GAS; DATED MAY 12, 1823. SEE P. 11629.



and twenty four, erect, establish and complete in the said City of New York, good and sufficient buildings, works and apparatus for the preparing and manufacture of Gas, and that they will also cause the pipes for conducting the same, and of sufficient capacity, to be laid, and will also manufacture or cause to be manufactured and supplied, in the most approved manner, sufficient quantities of the best quality Gas, commonly called inflammable Gas, for lighting the houses and public lamps in the street called Broadway in the said City from the Battery to Grand [illegible] manner hereinafter mentioned. And also moreover that from and after the said parties of the second part shall and will at all times from and after the twelfth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight and during the residue of the term of this grant in like manner cause the pipes, of sufficient capacity, for conducting the said Gas to be laid, and will also manufacture or cause to be manufactured and supplied in the most approved manner sufficient quantities of the said Gas of the best quality as well and sufficiently lighting the [illegible] of streets and public places and the public lamps and lamps to be placed to adjoin all and singular the streets and parts of streets lying in the said City, south of the aforesaid line at such periods as the said parties of the first part shall from time to time after the said twelfth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight by resolution or by-law reasonably require of the said parties of the second part. And that all such pipes to be furnished by the said parties of the second part and placed underground for the purpose of conducting the said Gas in all or either of the said streets or parts [illegible] be made and constructed in the most approved manner of cast iron and of the best materials. And also that the said parties of the second part shall and will light such and so many of the public lamps, with the best quality of Gas, as are in the streets or parts of streets of the said City, south of the aforesaid line whenever they shall be required to light the same, or any number of the same by the said parties of the first part, or their successors: the said lamps to be lighted during such times as the public lamps are now required to be lighted in the streets or parts of streets in which the pipes for conducting Gas shall be laid respectively as they may be severally lighted. At a yearly expense to the said parties of the first part not exceeding what would be the expense of lighting and supplying an equal number of the said lamps with oil of the quality generally used for that purpose, estimating the price of oil at the average price of the same in the City of New York during the preceding year. And further that the said parties of the second part shall likewise furnish at their own expense the necessary conductors of metal of sufficient capacity to the Lamp posts; that the lights of the said lamps shall be of a quality, brilliancy or intensity equal to the Gas in use for the public lamps in the City of London: the said parties of the first part however to be at the expense of lamps, lightings up, and at no other expense for fixtures, conductors, repairs, or on any other account whatsoever. And also that the said parties of the second part shall and will at all times give [illegible] notice to the said parties of the first part or their [illegible] of their intention to break up [illegible] for the purpose of laying or repairing the pipes to conduct the Gas and will replace the earth which they may remove in such [illegible] before sunset of the day on which any such opening shall be made. And that the said parties of the second part [illegible] and repair the same in such manner as shall be [illegible] by the said parties of the first part or their successors, or any [illegible] as they may direct and in case the said parties of the second part shall neglect or refuse to do so after being [illegible] by the said parties of the first part or their successors, then it shall be lawful for the said parties of the first part or their successors to do the same at the expense of the said parties of the second part, which expense they shall pay on demand. And that the said parties of the second part will not [illegible] any [illegible] to be made use of in the said streets or parts of streets [illegible] and that they will in all things in every [illegible] conform to such reasonable rules as [illegible] the said parties of the first part or their successors may from time to time [illegible] and establish relative to the opening of streets and [illegible] the pipes and conductors aforesaid. Provided always that nothing in this grant contained shall be construed to prevent any person or persons residing on, adjacent or near to any of the said streets or parts of streets in said City south of the aforesaid line, from erecting on or on his or their own premises, any building or apparatus to light with Gas his or their own house or manufactory

SECOND AND THIRD PAGE OF FRANCHISE SHOWN ON PL. 65.

1818 Feb. — "The President's palace, and the Capitol, situated on opposite hills, are the chief public buildings, both of which were nearly destroyed by the buccaneering incursions of our countrymen [see Ag 24, 1814], who acted, perhaps, agreeably to their orders, but certainly in opposition to the feelings, judgment, and character of the British people. These buildings are now rapidly rising into increased splendour. The Capitol, in which are both houses of the legislature, and several public offices, stands on a bank of the Potowmac, seventy feet above the level of that river: it as yet consists of but two wings, intended to be connected by a centre, surmounted by a dome. The architect is Mr. Latrobe. . . . [see also *The Journal of Latrobe* (N. Y., 1905)] . . .

"The President's house is at the opposite end of 'Pennsylvania Avenue,' commanding a most beautiful prospect. On each side of it stands a large brick building; one of which is the treasury, the other the war and navy offices. These are to be connected with the palace, which, when completed, would form an ornament even to St. Petersburgh itself.

"Upon a second visit to the Capitol, I explored nearly all its recesses. Marks of the late conflagration are still very apparent, while the walls bear evidence of public opinion in relation to that transaction, which seems to have had a singular fate of casting disgrace upon both the Americans and British. Some of the pencil drawings exhibit the military commander hanging upon a tree; others represent the President running off without his hat or wig; some, Admiral Cockburn robbing hen roosts: to which are added such inscriptions as, 'The capital of the Union lost by cowardice;' 'Curse cowards;' . . . 'James Madison is a rascal, a coward, and a fool;' . . .

"The post-office is a large brick building, situated at about equal distances from the President's house and the Capitol. Under the same roof is the patent-office, and also the national library, for the use of members of congress. . . . The library . . . of but 3000 volumes . . . includes various classes of literature, having been the property of Mr. Jefferson, for which he obtained from the United States 20,000 dollars. The former library, containing from 7 to 8000, was destroyed by our *enlightened* countrymen. . . ."—*Sketches of Am.* (London, 1818), 282–85.

2 The common council agrees to a recommendation of the finance committee regarding the sale of the Collect lots at auction on Feb. 20. The list of such lots belonging to the corporation consists of 28 lots and a small gore as follows: 9 lots on the westerly side of Collect St. between Anthony and Leonard Sts., 12 lots on easterly side of Collect St. between Anthony and Leonard Sts., 7 lots on easterly side of Collect St. between Leonard and Franklin Sts., and one gore on westerly side of Leonard between Collect and Orange Sts.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IX: 464–65. The lots brought $25,325.—*Ibid.*, IX: 509.

" It is resolved to erect an engine-house on the lot in Whitehall St. opposite Stone St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IX: 473–74.

12 The independence of Chili is proclaimed.—Winsor, VIII: 331.

18 Cadwallader D. Colden is appointed mayor of New York.—*Com. Adv.*, F 21, 1818. He took the oaths of office on March 2 in the presence of the common council and a gathering of citizens.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IX: 510. He was succeeded by Stephen Allen in 1821 (*q.v.*, Mr 5).

27 The governor is authorised by the legislature "to obtain the consent of the government of Canada, to the removal of the remains of General Richard Montgomery, from Quebec, to the city of New-York, there to be deposited in Saint Paul's church, near the monument there erected to his memory; and that he shall cause such removal to be made, when such consent is obtained, at the expense of the state."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1818), chap. 10. See Jl 8.

Mar. 11 A detailed report in favour of extending the fire limits of the city is submitted by the committee on the fire department and agreed to by the common council. It is resolved that application be made to the legislature to extend the limits for the erection of wooden buildings in accordance with the committee's report.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IX: 532–33.

16 The common council appropriates $600 annually to the city dispensary for vaccination of the poor, not only at their public dispensary but in the homes of the patients if they wish it. The physicians of the dispensary agree to this plan for all people living south of the following boundary: along the Great Kill near Fort Gansevoort, through Greenwich Lane to Art St., across the Bowery, and through Stuyvesant St. to the East River.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IX: 539–40.

Mar. 16 The common council grants to the Free School Society "the use of the upper part of the Engine House at Greenwich for two years, for the purpose of extending the benefits of the Free School Establishment to the Inhabitants of Greenwich."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IX: 541.

" A catechism "for the use of the children in the school of the Alms House" (see Ag 14, 1815) is submitted to the common council by Chaplain Stanford.

23 At the same time, Mr. Stanford requests "to be permitted to take from the Clerk's Office occasionally one of the volumes of the Minutes of the Council to enable him to complete an historical account of the public Buildings of the City which he is now engaged in."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IX: 549. Subsequently, says his biographer, "this valuable production, written in Dr. Stanford's usual style of elegant penmanship, was presented to the Common Council of New-York, but is now, we fear, irrecoverably lost." A most diligent search, "assisted by the late mayor, Walter Bowne, Esq. and others," has been made "to find this valuable book, which, by means that remain involved in mystery, has been abstracted from the archives of the city."—Sommers, *Memoir of John Stanford* (1835), xi (preface), 212.

" The common council orders that Collect St. from Pearl to Canal St. be regulated and paved.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IX: 555–56.

" The common council agrees to a recommendation that, as Sheriff and Willett Sts. have been enclosed and used as a nursery and garden for a number of years, ordinances be passed for regulating Willett St. from Grand St. to North St., and Sheriff, from Grand to North St., lest the occupants by possession acquire rights therein.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IX: 556.

30 A resolution is passed directing the counsel of the board to put the common council in possession of the waters between the foot of Roosevelt St. and James Slip, and the waters between the foot of Oliver St. and Catharine Slip, both on the East River.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IX: 573. See D 28.

Apr. — In April and May, Gen. Jackson's operations in Florida (the refuge of the Creeks and Seminoles) resulted in the capture of St. Marks, Pensacola, and Barancas. He also subdued the Seminole Indians in Alabama.—McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, IV: 430–56.

4 Congress passes "An Act to establish the flag of the United States." It provides that it shall be "thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white: that the union be twenty stars, white in a blue field;" also that, "on the admission of every new state into the Union, one star be added to the union of the flag; and that such addition shall take effect on the fourth day of July then next succeeding such admission."—*Pub. Statutes at Large of the U. S.*, etc., 15th cong., 1st sess., chap. 34; *Laws of U. S.* (1818), chap. 319. This alteration in the flag was prompted by an inquiry initiated in congress by Mr. Wendover of New York.—*Com. Adv.*, D 12 and 16, 1816. See also the committee's report, reviewing previous congressional legislation on this subject.—*Columbian*, Ja 8, 1817. See also Je 14, 1777; Ja 13, 1794.

15 The legislature incorporates the "West Point Foundery Assn.," already formed "for the making and manufacturing of iron and brass." They are "engaged in the erection of extensive works and machinery for the making of cannon, cannon balls, and other ordnance; but their capital being found inadequate . . . ," they seek incorporation as a stock company. Among the incorporators are James Renwick and Henry Brevoort.—*Laws of* N. Y. (1818), chap. 154. Its charter was extended by *ibid.* (1845), chap. 96. In this foundry, at the foot of Beach St., New York, the first American-built locomotive was constructed.—See 1831.

18 The "Isabella" under Capt. John Ross and the "Alexander" under Lieut. W. E. Parry, sail from the Thames on an expedition to the Arctic. They returned on Nov. 14, but added little to the knowledge of Arctic geography.—Winsor, VIII: 84, 115, 117. See My 11, 1819.

20 The "Lyceum of Natural History, in the city of New York" is incorporated.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1818), chap. 197.

21 In response to a petition from the common council (*M. C. C.*, 1784–1831, IX: 542–43), the legislature authorises the city to extend the limits of the almshouse grounds at Bellevue so that the boundaries shall be 24th St. on the south, Second Ave. on the

1818 Apr. 21 west, and 28th St. on the north, the extension requiring about seven acres to be taken from individuals.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1818), chap. 244. See also L. M. R. K., III: 953. A map of the Bellevue grounds from 23d to 28th St., dated July, 1818, is filed in the bureau of topography, borough president's office, as map No. 204.

" The State Library at Albany is founded by act of the legislature.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1818), chap. 276; supplemented by acts of Ap 18, 1825, and Ap 16, 1827, etc., providing for its enlargement, *ibid.* (1825), chap. 203; (1827), chap. 293; (1844), chap. 255.

" "Preparations for the rotunda [see Mr 31, 1817] about erecting by Mr. Vanderlyn, for panorama views, have commenced. This building will be at the corner of Chamber and Cross streets, on Park square, and will, no doubt, be completed in a manner so as to be an ornament to the city. . . ."—*National Advocate*, Ap 21, 1818. See also N. Y. H. S. *Quarterly Bulletin*, Jan., 1922, 111; and L. M. R. K., III: 974–75. See O 6.

May — John M. Duncan, a Scotchman, writes among other things that the bricks for the New York houses "are made of a very fine clay, which affords a very close and smooth grain, and the buildings are always showily painted, either of a bright red with white lines upon the seams, or of a clean looking yellow. In many of the more recent ones, the lintels and steps are of marble."—Duncan, *Travels through Part of the U. S. and Canada in* 1818 *and* 1819 (Glasgow, 1823), I: 26–33. See also D 5.

7 The corner-stone of the building for the Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane is laid on a plot of 26 acres purchased for the purpose near the seven-mile stone on the Bloomingdale Road, on Broadway, near 116th St., at the present site of Columbia University. —*Account of N. Y. Hospital*, 11. See also *Com. Adv.*, D 2, 1818; and L. M. R. K., III: 953. It was completed in 1820, and opened for the reception of patients in June 1821.—Earle, *The Psychopathic Branch of the N. Y. Hospital*. See My 30, 1821.

12 Trumbull's painting of The Declaration of Independence is almost finished. "This picture covers a canvass measuring eighteen by twelve feet, and contains no less than forty-seven portraits, thirty-seven of them taken from the life by Col. Trumbull, and the remaining ten from likenesses drawn by other artists, the originals having deceased before Col. Trumbull had an opportunity to obtain them. . . .

"In order to multiply the copies of this national picture, Col. Trumbull proposes to procure it to be engraved by one of the most eminent artists in Europe, provided a subscription for the prints shall be filled, which will justify him in hazarding the expense. . . . With the view of ascertaining the state of public feeling, and the extent of public liberality, towards this specimen of native genius and talents, he has issued proposals for publishing the prints. The subscription, which is honoured with the names of the four living Presidents of the U. States, was presented to Congress the last winter, and subscribed by a large number of the members of both Houses, as well as by the Heads of the Departments. Col. Trumbull now proposes to circulate it in this city, for the purpose of affording an opportunity to the inhabitants of the place of his residence to patronize the work under consideration. After which, it will be offered to the inhabitants of the other large towns, and, as far as is practicable, throughout the country."—*Com. Adv.*, My 12, 1818; N. Y. H. S. *Quarterly Bulletin*, (Oct., 1921), 86–87. See also Robert Edge Pine's "The Congress Voting Independence," reproduced as the tail-piece of Vol. IV of the present work, also in Dunlap's *Hist. of Arts of Design* (Goodspeed ed.), I: 376.

18 The common council resolves "that [the houses in] Broome Street be numbered under the direction of the Street Committee." —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IX: 650. See Je 12, 1820.

19 Shortly before this date, the pedestal which formerly bore the statue of George III in Bowling Green must have been removed, for "B" now writes to one of the papers: "I would enquire through your paper why the monument in the Bowling-green, which has remained standing so many years, should at this hour be removed and the materials thrown into the street? What was there odious in this simple memorial of a people's valour and devotion? Why was it left untouched by hands that destroyed the statue of a king, under circumstances that swell the breast of an American with the proudest emotions? . . . Whatever be the motive, as a private individual, I cannot but lament to see this vestige, however obscure, thus removed forever from our view. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 19, 1818; *Telegram*, Je 16, 1883, cited in Hazelton's *Declaration of Independence* (1906), 563. See also Jl 9, 1776.

May 25 The "City Intendant" is ordered by the common council to enforce the law regarding swine running at large without rings in their noses.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IX: 653–54.

" The following complaint appears: "Is the City Intendant afraid to do his duty? If he will stand at the Stone Bridge any afternoon from 6 to 8 o'clock, he cannot fail to see the bloods of all descriptions trotting and racing their horses without regard to the laws, careless whom they may mutilate or destroy. . . . On Saturday evening [May 23], near Stone Bridge Broadway . . . a young man was run down by one of the bloods returning from his afternoon ride. . . ."—*Columbian*, My 25, 1818.

29 At a meeting of merchants and others connected with the commerce of the port of New York, it is determined to erect a church for seamen to be called "The Mariner's Church." Services were first held in a school-room.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 9, 1819. The corner-stone of the church was laid on Oct. 13, 1819 (*q. v.*).

June — Pierre de Landais dies at the age of 87 and is buried in the churchyard of St. Patrick's Cathedral in Mott St. Landais was with Paul Jones, in command of the "Alliance" in the engagement with the British "Serapis." He was court-martialed for his conduct and his sword broken.

Gulian C. Verplanck, in one of his reminiscences of New York, tells the story of the last years of Landais. "After his disgrace he constantly resided in the city of New York except that he always made a biennial visit to the seat of government whether at Philadelphia or at Washington to present a memorial respecting the injustice done him and to claim restitution to his rank and the arrears of his pay." He had a small annuity which just kept him from abject poverty and he "kept up to the last the habits and exterior of a gentleman. His linen though not very fine, nor probably very whole was always clean; his coat threadbare, but scrupulously brushed; and for occasions of ceremonious visiting, he had a pair of paste knee buckles and faded yellow silk stockings with red clocks. He wore the American cockade to the last and on the Fourth of July, the day of St Louis and the anniversary of the day on which the British troops evacuated the city of New York he periodically mounted his old continental naval uniform, although its big brass buttons had lost their splendour and the skirts & the coat, which wrapped his shrunken person like a cloak, touched his heels in walking, while the sleeves by some contradictory process had receded several inches from the wrists." He retained a certain amount of pride, dignity, and sense of propriety to the end of his life, and an incident is related of his meeting Jones, his bitterest enemy, one day soon after he came to New York. "Although," as Verplanck tells it, "he had determined to insult and punish [Jones] wherever he fell in with him he could not bring himself to offer him any insult becoming a gentleman, but deliberately spitting on the pavement, desired his adversary to consider that pavement as his own face, and to proceed accordingly."—*The Talisman For MDCCCXXIX* (N. Y., 1828), 331–33.

8 The common council directs that the landing-place of the Hoboken Ferry at Murray St. be removed to the foot of Barclay St. "as soon as the ground in that vicinity shall have been filled in and properly regulated."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IX: 685–87. See also L. M. R. K., III: 942–43.

29 The special committee reporting to the common council regarding a market in the Tenth Ward says: "A large proportion of the inhabitants of this section of the City are mechanics and labouring men, who reside from half a mile to one mile and a half from any of the markets now established: the inconvenience experienced by these citizens, whose time is of the utmost importance to them, may be easily conceived, particularly as the privilege heretofore permitted of selling meat at dwelling-houses in that part of the city has been peremptorily refused by the Board." The board approves the resolution that a market-house 40 x 20 ft. be built about midway on Grand St. between Ludlow and Essex Sts.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IX: 718–19. The market was finished in September.—De Voe, *Market Book*, 479. On Dec. 14 (*q. v.*), it was named Essex Market.

" The common council approves reports of the canal committee and the street commissioner for regulating Collect and Canal St. so that the water through Canal St. to the river may be carried off through an underground sewer instead of through a gutter in the middle of the street. "By this regulation Canal Street will be made one of the handsomest streets in the City, and it is our decided opinion that a lot of ground on it would be worth nearly

1818 June 29 double as much as if the water was carried above the surface thro' a deep kennel in the centre of the street: from which consideration we do think that the proprietors of the lots of ground can well afford to pay a very large proportion if not all the expence, which would be about Two hundred and fifty dollars a lot." Sewers are to be made in portions of Chapel and Thompson Sts., each of which will join the Canal St. sewer.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IX: 720–24. See Jl 28, 1817, and My 10, 1819.

July — In this month the operations of the Franklin Bank commenced. —See 1818, *supra*.

8 In accordance with the law of Feb. 27 (*q.v.*), the remains of Gen. Richard Montgomery are deposited with civil and military honours beneath the monument erected to his memory by congress in St. Paul's Church.—*Com. Adv.*, Jl 9, 1818; *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IX: 729. The inscription, placed there in 1787 (*q.v.*), is as follows: "This Monument is erected by the order of Congress 25th Janry 1776, to transmit to Posterity a grateful remembrance of the patriotism conduct enterprize & perseverance of Major General Richard Montgomery who after a series of successes amidst the most discouraging Difficulties Fell in the attack on Quebec. 31st Decbr 1775. Aged 37 Years. INVENIT ET SCULPSIT. PARISIIS. J. J. CAFFIERI. SCULPTOR. REGIUS. ANNO DOMINI cbbcclxxvii." Above this is now added another tablet, reading:

"The State of New York Caused the Remains of Majr Genl Richard Montgomery to be conveyed from Quebec and Deposited beneath this Monument the 8th day of July 1818." See also *21st Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1916), 641–56; and Hunt, *Life of Edward Livingston*, 245–46. A monograph has been prepared by Mr. Henry W. Kent, of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, to be published in connection with the restoration of the monument.

13 The special committee's report to the common council regarding the Institution for the Relief of the Deaf and Dumb contains, among other matters, the following data: the institution, which was incorporated April 15, 1817 (*q.v.*), has been in operation for five weeks. The eleven pupils are taught reading, writing and conversing by signs. A more or less successful attempt has been made to teach them to articulate. Only two of the pupils are pay pupils, and the institution is dependent for its existence upon donations. There are over 60 deaf and dumb mutes in the city, and under present conditions the school cannot accommodate more than its present number. The board agrees to the following recommendations regarding aid: that the institution have the free use of a room on the third floor of the old almshouse during the pleasure of the board, to be used simply for the purposes of instruction; that $40 a year be paid for each of ten pupils in needy circumstances for instruction in such institution, and that $500 be appropriated to the organization to be used in carrying on its work.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IX: 738–39; *Com. Adv.*, Jl 15, 1818.

The school for the deaf and dumb soon moved to hired rooms at 41 Warren St. De Witt Clinton was the first president.—*A Hist. of the N. Y. Inst. for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb* (1893).

18 "A company of adventurers are now operating with the diving bell on the wreck of the British frigate Hussar, which sunk in Hurlgate during the revolutionary war. Two or three years ago a part of the same company labored with considerable success on the wreck and raised property which rewarded them pretty well. The Hussar is known to have had a quantity of specie on board when she sank, which is the grand object of the present labors. The position of the wreck has hitherto prevented the bell from dropping within the hulk; but by great exertion large masses of the wreck are sawed out, and, elated with hope, the persevering adventurers are approaching the golden prize. The bell descends about 60 feet."—*Com. Adv.*, Jl 18, 1818. See N 23, 1780, and Jl 13, 1811.

27 Mayor Colden presents to the common council a report regarding the "City Prison and Bridewell" which contains several suggestions for prison reform. The board appoints committees to act upon the various matters of the report.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IX: 741–43, 760. See S 7 and 28.

Aug. 8 The statement is made that "there is now erecting and finishing, south of Spring-street, no less than 1969 buildings, upwards of 1000 of which are intended as dwelling houses."—*Com. Adv.*, Ag 8, 1818.

10 The corner-stone of the "Seventh Presbyterian Church in the city of New-York" is laid in Sheriff St.—*Com. Adv.*, Ag 12, 1818. See also L. M. R. K., III: 932.

Aug. 22 A boat built to ply between New York and Liverpool as a sailing-packet is launched from the ship-yards of Messrs. Crocker and Fickett at Corlear's Hook. She was later purchased by some gentlemen of Savannah, Georgia, and named the "Savannah." After being supplied with steam machinery and paddle-wheels, she made her trial trip from New York to Savannah in the spring of 1819 (*q.v.*, Mr 27). On May 22, 1819 (*q.v.*), she sailed from the latter port for Liverpool, and was the first steamship to cross the Atlantic. —Watkins, "The Log of the Savannah," in U. S. National Museum *Report* (1889–90), 617–22; Preble, *Hist. of Steam Navigation*, 109–16.

24 The street commissioner is directed to settle with W. Birdsall, the contractor for erecting the iron railing around part of the Park, at 8½ cents per pound.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IX: 731–32, 775–76. See also descrip. of Pl. 54-b, I: 416.

31 Joseph Lancaster, author of the Lancastrian system of education, delivers a lecture on its advantages, at Free School No. 1 in Chatham St.—*Com. Adv.*, Ag 31, 1818.

Sept. 7 The almshouse committee reports to the common council that "the humane views of the Corporation in relation to the insane have been carried into effect." The male patients have been transferred from the penitentiary to the north wing of the almshouse where they are in charge of a keeper who has been appointed on trial. He has 14 maniacs under his care and as there are accommodations for 30, it is planned to send here insane paupers from the lunatic asylum as soon as the keeper has become more accustomed to his task. Better arrangements are to be made for insane females. —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), X: 7.

21 The common council grants to Gov. D. D. Tompkins and Noah Brown the privilege of erecting a ferry-house at Whitehall, not more than 11 ft. square and 15 ft. high.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), X: 33. See also L. M. R. K., III: 944.

28 The common council passes a resolution directing the keeper of the bridewell not to receive any person into custody without a commitment for a public crime according to law. The practice of holding a slave for safe-keeping (see Jl 27) is to be abolished, and slaves now in custody without a commitment are to be released if not called for by their masters after such have been sufficiently notified regarding this regulation.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), X: 39–40.

Oct. 5 In accordance with a report of a special committee, the common council agrees to modify its plan for the regulation of the village of Greenwich (see Mr 3, 1817). The part to be regulated "lies principally between Herring Street . . . and the high ground at and near Broadway."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), X: 49–52. See also *A Plain Statement . . . by a Landholder* (N. Y., 1818).

6 "Col. Trumbull's Painting of the Declaration of Independence, for the Capitol of the United States, is completed, and is now exhibiting at New-York, prior to its being taken to Washington. The portraits of the President, and other leading members of the Congress of '76, are said, by those acquainted with the originals, to be accurately given."—*N. J. Jour.* (Chatham), O 6, 1818. It is exhibited in the room of the Academy of the Fine Arts, in the New York Institution.—*Ibid.*, O 27, citing the *Com. Adv.*

" One of the newspapers says regarding the "Rotunda" (see Ap 21): "This neat and ornamental building, near the Institution, is now opened with a Panorama View of the City of Paris, by Barker, and which, for fidelity of design, and elegance of execution, cannot be surpassed. Any person who has been in Paris can designate each spot with perfect ease. We were pleased to see it crowded, and think that Mr. Vanderlyn merits the encouragement which he will no doubt receive."—*Com. Adv.*, O 6, 1818. For further early accounts of the Rotunda, see Dunlap, *Hist. of the Arts of Design* (Goodspeed ed.), II: 165–68; Goodrich, *Picture of N. Y.* (1828), 374; and description, with view, in *N. Y. Mirror*, VII: 89 (S 26, 1829).

16 The grand jury having indicted C. N. Baldwin, editor of the *Republican Chronicle*, for libel in making a published charge of fraudulent lottery management, he forcefully replies:

"The Grand Jury . . . have indicted nobody for a fraud, a great many for insuring, and us for libelling. And now, ye who have been guilty of fraud in this or any former lottery drawn in this state, tremble!—the truth shall no longer hang enveloped in the mists and clouds cast upon it, by interested, biassed and timid men, for by the powers of an independent and a fearless

1818 Oct. 16 mind, we will make the truth shine out—even if we do 'hurt the sale of tickets in the Medical Science Lottery'! ! A slander has long gone abroad, that our state is so corrupt, that there are no honest men in it. There is one, at least, who, come what will, is not to be moved by the persuasions of party friends, or the threats of powerful adversaries, from his fixed purpose to speak and act uprightly on this great and most interesting occasion.—We are glad to be put upon our defence, for having charged that there was swindling in the management of our Medical Science Lottery. —Whoever chooses to identify himself with the swindlers, by protecting them, let him do so—but if we do not spare him, let him not blame, and he shall respect us."—*N. Y. Rep. Chron.*, S 19, 23, 24, and O 16, 1818, cited in *Report of the trial of Charles N. Baldwin, for a Libel* (1818), xxi–xxii. For Baldwin's trial see N 10.

19 Commodore Perry and Capt. Heath meet in a duel with pistols on the Jersey shore. It was an act of atonement on Perry's part for having "raised his hand to an officer holding a commission under the government." In the duel he received the fire of Heath, but reserved his own, and this "gallant and magnanimous atonement" satisfied his antagonist.—*N. J. Jour.*, O 27, 1818.

20 A treaty is signed by representatives of Great Britain and the United States by which the boundary line between the latter and Canada is settled; the territory west of the Rocky Mountains is to remain for 10 years in the joint occupancy of both parties, the commercial convention of 1815 (*q. v.*, Jl 3) is extended for 10 years, and the rights of American fishermen are restored to the north and east coasts of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the coast of Labrador, and the Magdalen Ids., but they are not to fish within three miles of the coasts of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, or the southern and western coasts of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.—McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, IV: 468–74.

26 The street commissioner reports that the road through Ninth Ave. from Greenwich Lane to 28th St.. and along 28th St. from Ninth Ave. to the Hudson River, is completed.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), X: 77.

Nov. 2 A resolution is passed to erect an engine-house at the Albany Basin.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), X: 93.

10 Editor Baldwin of the *Republican Chronicle*, indicted for libel by the grand jury because of his charge of fraudulent lottery management (see O 16), was tried in the general sessions court on this and the two days following; the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty."—*Report of the trial of Charles N. Baldwin, for a Libel* (1818), 23–124. The verdict "met the approbation of every impartial spectator."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 13, 1818.

23 An item $30 for Sarah Beach for the services of her husband, Jesse Beach, in ascertaining the latitude of city hall is noted under accounts audited.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), X: 118. See Je 23, 1817.

Dec. 5 John Duncan (see May) writes:

"The management of the fire engines in New York is apparently very efficient. . . . The firemen are all volunteers, and principally young men in the middle rank of life; their only reward is exemption from military and jury duty, . . . Every man from 18 to 45 must, unless specially exempted, be enrolled as a militiaman, and muster even during peace eight days a year for military training. Jury duty is still more oppressive, . . .

"The signal of fire is the ringing of the church bells and every fireman must, under a heavy penalty, immediately repair to his post. In the event of a false alarm, the roll is called over at the engine house ten minutes after the last bell has ceased to ring, and a fine is incurred for absence. That each at a fire may readily discover his own engine, a lantern is carried on the top of a pole, with the number of the engine conspicuously painted in transparent figures. The firemen wear a frock-coat and trousers of wollen cloth, covered with thick canvass, and a round cap of very thick leather with a broad rim, somewhat resembling the boarding caps of a man-of-war; within is a thick soft padding to deaden the effect of a blow, and on the outside are two high ridges, crossing each other, to give the cap additional strength. A great deal of rivalry prevails among the various companies, and the young men appear daring even to temerity. Each engine has its own foreman, deputy, and clerk; the companies are independent of each other, but subject to the direction of a chief Engineer, appointed by the city corporation. . . ."—Duncan, *Travels through Part of the United States and Canada in* 1818 *and* 1819 (Glasgow, 1823), II: 240–41.

Dec. 14 The common council resolves "that the Market lately erected in the Centre of Grand and Essex Streets (see Je 29) be known by the name of the Essex Market."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), X: 142. See D 9, 1822.

20 The "new Church corner of Duane and Augustus-streets, built by the 'Society of United Christian Friends,' generally called Universalists," is to be opened on this day by the Rev. Edward Mitchell.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, D 18, 1818. See also *ibid.*, My 7, 1819. This was the second building erected by the First Universalist Church.—L. M. R. K., III: 937.

23 "At the present time, we have in this city for the protection of our property from fires, forty two Engines, one of which is called the floater; four hook and ladder trucks; one hose Waggon; sixteen ladders; twenty hook; a machine for throwing down chimneys; one copper fire pump; 12, 120 feet of hose; and twelve hundred and eighty three firemen including fifty four Fire Wardens and nine Engineers."—*Com. Adv.*, D 23, 1818.

28 The corporation resolves to take the bulkhead and piers between Roosevelt St. and James Slip and appropriate them to public uses as a slip or basin.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), X: 173–74. On April 10, 1819, bonds to the sum of $15,943 were issued to pay for property for this basin.—*Jour. B*, 270, comptroller's office.

1819

— In this year, lithography was introduced into America.—*Analectic Mag.* (Jl, 1819), 67–73. See also 1825, and descrip. of A. Pl. 12-a, III: 872.

— During 1819–20, Charles H. Wilson, an Englishman, visited America and thus commented on New York: ". . . The Theatre is, both in point of beauty and magnitude, far inferior to several of our provincial Theatres.—The Churches are all modern, and in their structures, or architectural designs, simply elegant; but the materials, like two-thirds of buildings of every description in America, are wooden.

". . . In a Court of Justice in England it [the wearing of wigs] adds a degree of solemnity; but in America neither wigs, integrity, nor decorum are requisite; it is certainly true, the Judge is indeed exalted upon a higher seat, by which alone you can distinguish him from the poor captive, and the cause, civil or peccant, is invariably decided by the influence of—dollars. . . . The segar is in continual requisition, the eternal companion of judge, councellor, jury, and spectators; you are consequently stupified with smoke, and spit upon as an especial mark of freedom. . . .

"In my perambulations I found a new object of attraction; red flags at several doors, and 'vendue' inscribed thereon—a Dutch term for auction.

"The Police of New York is a strange mixture of inconsistences. —The streets are miserably dirty, as to them is consigned the filth of most houses, and suffered to remain in all seasons, July and August excepted; and you are continually annoyed by innumerable hungry pigs of all sizes and complexions, great and small beasts prowling in grunting ferocity, and in themselves so great a nuisance, that would arouse the indignation of any but Americans. . . . The markets of New York are well supplied with provisions of all kinds, which are in price far less than in the metropolis of England; fish, poultry, and pork, are excellent, but beef, mutton, veal, &c. are far inferior to the same productions in England; . . . and, with the exception of malt liquor, the votaries at the shrine of Bacchus may enjoy, for the fourth part of the sum, the glorious and exhilarating blessings of the Jolly God. . . .

". . . One of these annual memento's [the Fourth of July oration] I attended, in the church of the Rev. Mr. Macleod, and found the theme of this pulpiteer and burden of democratic song, was an unnecessary and malignant invective, in time of peace, 'against the proud English,' as he termed them and concluded an half hour's altiloquent harangue, pitifully delivered, in a kind of dialect which dishonoured both head, heart, and country. . . .

"The parade next demanded a visit; the commanding officer I found a tailor (General Mapes). . . .

"The singularity of a tailor commanding five thousand men, I considered strange, because the old adage with us is, that for the manufacture of one man, nine snippies are requisite. . . . Curiosity led me therefore to enquire if such was usual for officers to be mechanics, or other occupations, and found it was so;—Generals, Corporals, Colonels, Fifers, Majors, Drummers, Captains, Privates, Lieutenants, Serjeants, Ensigns, Pioneers and all, when divested of

1819 the pride and pomp of glorious war, retire inglorious to ignoble
— avocations, with their 'blushing honors thick upon them,' and recount their chivalrous deeds, 'hair-breadth 'scapes,' and all the gallantry of the deadly breach, in the saw-pit or the cobbler's stall. . . .

". . . Females are not taught common industry; it would degrade those gentry, of any rank, to assist in the hay and corn field—their utility and knowledge extends no farther than the manufacture of a pumpkin pye, or the outlines of a silly romance, or ridiculous novel. The continual use of ardent spirits from the cradle, on the part of the males, ruins the constitution, for at thirty, nature becomes torpid. All labour is done by the children of Africa, or the dusky offspring of St. Domingo. . . ."—Wilson, *The Wanderer in Am.*, etc. (Thirsk, 1822), 14–32.

— In this year was published by Moses Thomas, Phila., a quarto volume entitled *Picturesque Views of American Scenery*, painted by J. Shaw, and engraved by J. Hill. One of the views, "Hell Gate," is reproduced and described as Pl. 87-a, Vol. III. In the description (III: 567), J. H. Hill is referred to as John Hill's nephew; it should read grandson. The book was republished by M. Carey & Son, Phila., in 1820. For the titles of the plates in the reprint, see *ibid.*, III: 567.

— The octagonal pavilion around the flagstaff was still in existence at this date, for it is shown on the Wall view of New York from Governor's Island (Pl. 89, Vol. III). See also descrip. of Pl. 59, I: 435. The pavilion was removed sometime before Aug. 16, 1824 (*q. v.*).

— In this year, the Hester St. Friends' meeting-house was erected, on the north-east corner of Elizabeth St. and the Bowery.—Greenleaf, 117; Onderdonk, *Annals of Hempstead*, 102; L. M. R. K., III: 928.

Jan. The Chamber of Commerce (see Mr 4, 1817) addresses a
— memorial to congress requesting the enactment of a national bankruptcy law which shall "put creditors of all descriptions upon a footing of equality throughout the union."—Bishop, *A Chron. of 150 Years*, etc., 53. A similar petition was sent on Jan. 6, 1824.—*Ibid.*, 54. See Jl 3, 1821.

11 At a "numerous meeting of members of various religious denominations" at the City Hotel, a memorial is adopted urging congress to "devise such a system, and provide for such a plan, as may be best calculated effectually to promote the security, the preservation, and the improvement of the Indians."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 16, 1819.

18 Aside from the extension and improvement of the Battery, it is proposed to take a suitable portion of ground on the East River near Corlaer's Hook and one on the North River near Fort Gansevoort for public walks or promenades. The common council in an endeavour to further the projects passes the following resolutions:

1. That the board reserve all the land under water west of Tenth Ave. from 14th to 19th St., a front of about 1,200 feet for public purposes.

2. That the counsel take the necessary legal measures to vest in the corporation the land and the land under water at Corlaer's Hook south of Grand St. and east of Corlaer's St. to the permanent lines for the like purpose.

3. That application be made to the legislature to obtain a grant of their title to the lands of the Battery and the lands adjoining the same under water to an extent not exceeding 400 ft. for the like purpose.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), X: 201–6. See also *ibid.*, X: 129, 152–54, 343–44, 419.

22 A representation of the "Attack of the Allied Forces on Paris, March 30th, 1814," is advertised for exhibition at the New York Rotunda together with some of Vanderlyn's paintings. An engraving of the Rotunda accompanies the advertisement.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 22, 1819.

25 A resolution is passed to remove the old boat-house on the south side of the Battery.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), X: 176, 214–15.

Feb. At a meeting of the common council on Jan. 25, a memorial
1 was received from John Jacob Astor and others asking the board to sanction an application to the legislature for the appointment of commissioners to adjust the level of those streets and avenues which have not been regulated and to make such models or plans that real estate owners may regulate their lands accordingly. The board, having then voted that it was inexpedient to comply with the request, now takes further action to counteract the effects upon the legislature which the memorial of Astor may produce, feeling strongly that further regulation of streets, etc., should conform to the present plans, and that new commissioners might cause expensive changes in work that has already been done. It is therefore voted that a respectful remonstrance be presented to the legislature against the memorial and petition of Astor and the others.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), X: 223–24. See F 8. Feb. 1

The counsel presents to the common council a draft of a memorial and remonstrance to the legislature upon the subject of regulating streets (see F 1). The board refers it to the committee on applications to the legislature to insert in said memorial a model made in wood showing the heights, levels and courses of the streets as planned to be improved. The committee is authorised to then cause the memorial to be authenticated and forwarded to the legislature.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), X: 233. 8

The common council passes three resolutions: (1) to apply for a law to lay a tax for improving the Battery and paying for Military Square; (2) to reduce, at the option of the corporation, the Military Square; (3) to appoint commissioners, if necessary, to value the lands of Military Square.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), X: 235. "

Legrand Jarvis is appointed a city surveyor.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), X: 238–39. "

A presentment of the grand jury to the common council manifests approbation of the corporation's action in reducing the number of dram-shops by at least 500 during the year. A corresponding decrease in the number of crimes is very noticeable, and greater zeal is urged in still farther reducing the number.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), X: 243-44. 15

The legislature repeals the condition made in the grant of the Hosack Botanic Garden to Columbia College (see Ap 13, 1814) that the college be removed to the land, and also grants $10,000 to the trustees.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1819), chap. 19. See also *Com. Adv.*, F 17 and Ag 28; *Columbian*, Mr 25, 1819. 19

The common council votes to present the freedom of the city in a gold box to Maj.-Gen. Andrew Jackson, and to request him to sit for a full-length portrait.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), X: 254–55, 256–57. See F 23. "

Spain cedes Florida to the U. S., and in return the latter agrees to pay American claims against the former arising from unlawful seizures at sea, the suspension of the right of deposit at New Orleans in 1802, etc., amounting to $5,000,000.—Macdonald, *Select Docs.*, etc., 213–19; McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, IV: 477–78. 22

An elaborate ball is held at the City Hotel in honour of Gen. Jackson. "The diffusion of light upon an assemblage the most brilliant we ever beheld; the taste with which the room was decorated with nearly two hundred flags, including those of almost all the nations of the world, combined with the military glitter of about two hundred gentlemen in full uniform, interspersed in the dance with the female beauty and elegance of the city, produced an effect of the most pleasing nature."—*Com. Adv.*, F 23, 1819; Stone, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, 374–75. "

At a special meeting of the common council, the freedom of the city is conferred on Maj.-Gen. Andrew Jackson (see F 19).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), X: 263–65. The form of oath subscribed by him is as follows: "I Andrew Jackson do swear—That I as a freeman of the City of New York, will maintain the lawful franchises and customs thereof: That I will keep the said City from harm as much as in me lieth, and that I will in all things do my duty as a good and faithful freeman of the said City ought to do."—From facsimile in *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), X: opp. p. 264. For early form of this oath, see S 1, 1726. 23

The Tammany Society tenders Gen. Jackson a public dinner at Tammany Hall.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, F 24, 1819. "

A new semi-weekly paper, *The American*, is established.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 337–78. See Mr 8, 1820. Mar. 3

Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton, widow of Gen. Alexander Hamilton, writes to Mr. Sanford, that "the poor near fort Washington on the upper part of this Island . . . have never had a place of Worship nor a school untill within the two last years whole familys have been unbaptised some persons in their neighbourhood have kept up by subscription a school untill it could cum [*sic*] under the school fund, the building which at present Unites as a place of worship and a schooll was built with a small sum granted by the Corporation but their is still a bout one hundred dollars due wanted 4

1819 to compleet the expenditure and five benches and writing desks."—
Mr 4 From the original letter, filed with "Misc. MSS." in the N. Y. H. S.

10 The lines "To Ennui," by Joseph Rodman Drake, appear in the *N. Y. Eve. Post*, the first in the series of burlesque stanzas entitled "The Croakers," by Drake and his companion Fitz-Greene Halleck. The *Croakers* were subsequently collected, and published in a small volume in 1819; and in 1860 an edition was reprinted by the Bradford Club.—*Life and Letters of Fitz-Greene Halleck* by James Grant Wilson (N. Y., 1869), 216–20.

26 The "Bank of Savings, in the City of New-York" is chartered by the legislature.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1819), chap. 62. This was the first savings bank in the city. It had been projected in 1816 (*q. v.*, N 29). It opened for business on July 3, 1819 (*q. v.*).

" The state grants $5,000 to the Free School Society.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1819), chap. 65.

27 An editorial states: "By an advertisement in this day's paper it will be seen that the new and elegant ship Savannah [see Ag 22, 1818] is to leave our harbour to-morrow. Who would have had the courage 20 years ago to hazard a prediction that a ship of 350 tons burthen would be built in the port of New York to navigate the Atlantic propelled by steam? Such, however, is the fact. With admiring hundreds have we repeatedly viewed this prodigy, and can also bear witness to the wonderful celerity with which she moved through the water. On Monday last [Mr 22] a trial was made of her speed, and although there was at no time more than an inch of steam upon her, and for the greater part only half an inch, with a strong wind and tide ahead, she went within a mile of the anchoring ground at Staten Island and returned to Fly Market wharf in 1 hour and 50 minutes. When it is considered that she is calculated to bear 20 inches of steam and that her machinery is entirely new, it may easily be imagined that she will, with ease, pass any of the steamboats upon our waters."—*Merc. Adv.*, Mr 27, 1819. The ship sailed on the appointed day and arrived at Savannah, Ga., early on April 6.—Smith, "The First Steamship to cross the Ocean," in *D. A. R. Mag.* (1919), LIII: 293–95; Watkins, "The Log of the Savannah," in U. S. National Museum *Report* (1889–90), 622–31. See My 22.

Apr. The common council passes a resolution granting the request
5 of persons living near the Bowling Green that they be allowed to plant trees and shrubbery in the Green, keep it in order, and occupy it as a place of recreation. The improvements are to be done under the control of the committee on public lands and places, and the privilege is to continue during the pleasure of the board.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), X: 325. A newspaper says in regard to the intended improvements: "It is understood that a figure fountain is to be made in the centre, the water [of] which will rise to a considerable eminence and fall on a bed of rocks, to be made as nearly natural as possible."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 10, 1819. Such a fountain was built in 1843 (Je 30, *q. v.*).

7 The legislature directs the canal commissioners to "open communications by canals and locks, between the Seneca River and Lake Erie; between such point on the Mohawk river, where the middle section of the great western canal shall terminate and the Hudson river; between Fort Edward and the navigable waters of the Hudson river, and between the great western canal and the salt works in the village of Salina."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1819), chap. 105.

12 The legislature directs the appointment of a state "superintendent of common schools," provides for an annual appropriation for the schools throughout the state, and makes regulations for the inspection of schools, examination of teachers, etc.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1819), chap. 161.

13 The legislature passes an act authorising the secretary of state, under the direction of the governor, to cause the historical records of the state to be bound and arranged. The secretary, John Van Ness Yates, made his report to the legislature on Jan. 4, 1820, in which he presented a synopsis of the several divisions and the character of the public records in his custody. To this report was appended a general catalogue: I, of the Dutch colonial records; II, of the English colonial records: and III, of the state records. From this statement it appears that there were at that time, in the secretary's office, 661 books, 324 maps, and 900 bundles of papers.—From general introduction, *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, I: ix–x.

19 Peter Augustus Jay takes the oaths of office as recorder and assumes his seat as a member of the board.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), X: 341.

25 Excepting that of 1794 (*q. v.*, Ja 24), the first Unitarian preaching in New York City occurred on this day, when the Rev. Dr. Chan- Apr.
ning of Boston, preached a sermon in a private house. On May 16, 25
he preached in the lecture-room of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Barclay St.—Greenleaf, 373. See My 24.

Washington Lodge No. 1, the first lodge of the Independent 26
Order of Odd Fellows in the United States, is organized at Baltimore by five obscure men of the humbler class. In fifty years, it enrolled a membership, throughout the country, of about 600,000 men.—Ridgely, *Fiftieth Anniversary of Am. Odd-Fellowship* (Baltimore, 1869), 20, 34.

Describing Philadelphia at this time, Frances W. Darusmont, May
says in part: "I never walked through the streets of any city with — so much satisfaction as those of Philadelphia. The neatness and cleanliness of all animate and inanimate things, houses, pavements, and citizens, is not to be surpassed. It has not, indeed, the commanding position of New York, which gives to that city an air of beauty and grandeur very imposing to a stranger, but it has more the appearance of a finished and long-established metropolis. . . . The side pavements are regularly washed every morning by the domestics of each house, . . . which adds much to the fair appearance, and, I doubt not, to the good health of the city. The brick walls, as well as frame-work of the houses, are painted yearly. The doors are usually white, and kept delicately clean, which, together with the broad slabs of white marble spread before them, and the trees, now gay with their first leaves, which, with some intervals, line the pavements, give an air of cheerfulness and elegance to the principal streets quite unknown to the black and crowded cities of Europe. . . .

"The State-house [Independence Hall], state-house no longer in anything but name, is . . ., doubtless, a sacred shrine in the eyes of Americans. . . . I was a little offended to find stuffed birds, and beasts, and mammoth skeletons filling the place of senators and sages. It had been in better taste, perhaps, to turn the upper rooms of this empty sanctuary into a library, instead of a museum of natural curiosities, or a mausoleum of dead monsters. [The lower rooms are more appropriately occupied by the courts of law.—Footnote.]"

With reference to society in Philadelphia, this writer makes her observations applicable to the nation at large. ". . . The universal spread of useful and practical knowledge, the exercise of great political rights, the ease, and, comparatively, the equality of condition, give to this people a character peculiar to themselves. . . . The Americans . . . have a surprising stack of information, but this runs little into the precincts of imagination; facts form the ground-work of their discourse. They are accustomed to rest their opinions on the results of experience, rather than on ingenious theories and abstract reasonings; . . . The world, however, is the book which they consider most attentively, and make a general practice of turning over the page of every man's mind that comes across them; they do this very quietly, and very civilly, and with the understanding that you are at perfect liberty to do the same by theirs. . . ."—*Views of Society and Manners in Am.*, by an Englishwoman (London, 1821), 83–86, 118–19.

The General Theological Seminary (see 1817 and 1818) is 1
opened, with six students. The first lectures were held in St. Paul's chapel, afterward in the vestry-room of the chapel, and then in a building on the north-west corner of Broadway and Cedar St., during the winter of 1819–20.—Perry, *Hist. of the Am. Episcopal Church*, II: 512. In 1820 (*q. v.*), it was removed to New Haven. See, further, Jl 13, 1822.

The "Contractors for the Canal [sewer] in Canal Street" (see 10
Je 29, 1818) petition the common council for payment, stating that one third of said contract has been finished. The petition is referred to the canal committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), X: 380; descrip. of Pl. 83-b, III: 562. The committee reported, on May 24, that, according to the agreement, the contractors were to receive 25% of their money as soon as one-third of the work was performed, and that such 25% was therefore now due. Collections on assessments being slow, the committee recommended that the money be borrowed from one of the banks, which was approved by the board.—*Ibid.*, X: 419. See Je 28.

Requirements for a degree in medicine are shown in a circular 15
of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Lectures begin, annually, on the first Monday in November and end on the last day of February, with commencement on the first Tuesday of April. The courses given and the fees required for each are:

1819 "Theory and Practice of Physic, and Obstetrics and the
May Diseases of Women and Children, by David Hosack, M.D. $15 00
15 "Chemistry and Materia Medica, by William James Macneven, M.D. 20 00
"Anatomy, Physiology. and Surgery, by Wright Post, M.D. 20 00
"Natural History, including Botany, Zoology. and Geology, by Samuel L. Mitchill, M.D. 15 00
"Principles and Practice of Surgery, by Valentine Mott, M.D. 15 00
"Clinical Practice of Medicine, by William Hamersly, M.D. 15 00
"Institutes of Medicine and Forensic Medicine, by John W. Francis, M.D. 10 00
"Mineralogy, by Benjamin De Witt, M. D. 15 00"

Attendance is required at "one complete course of all the lectures," and on or before March 20, of the year of graduation, "the candidate shall deliver to the Dean a Dissertation on some subject connected with Medicine or Surgery, written in the Latin, English, French, or Spanish languages." The "fee for matriculation" is $5, and the graduation fees "do not exceed thirty dollars."

The college "enjoys the peculiar advantage," the circular states, "of being able to obtain subjects from the State Prison, under the sanction of an act of the Legislature."—*College of Physicians and Surgeons Circular*, among the John W. Francis papers, in N. Y. P. L.

21 A "Velocipede" is first used in New York, and is thus noticed by one of the city editors: "One of these new-invented animals we hear made its appearance in our streets this forenoon, with the constructor himself, who, it is said, has made some improvements on the original invention and imported himself by the last arrival from London, in order to supply the market. Horses, it is said, in England, have fallen in price 40 per cent, in consequence of the sudden appearance of these velocipedes. Great speculations, as usual in new articles, are going on."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 21, 1819. A drawing showing "The Velocipede, or Swift Walker," and an article describing its mechanism, appeared in *ibid.*, My 19, 1819. On May 28, velocipedes were being shown at Washington Hall, and people instructed in their use. Orders for them were to be taken at the same place or by R. P. Lawrence, Manufacturer.—*Ibid.*, My 28, 1819. See also *ibid.*, Je 18, 1819. See Ag 9.

It is not generally known that velocipedes were in use as early as the sixteenth century. There is a beautifully made "Unicycle," from the style of its ornament clearly belonging to this period, in the Volpe collection preserved in the Palazzo Davanzanti in Florence.

22 The "Savannah" (see Mr 27) sails from Savannah, Ga., under the command of Capt. Moses Rogers. She arrived at Liverpool on June 20 after a voyage of 29 days and 11 hours, during which she used her engine only 80 hours. She was the first steamship to cross the Atlantic.—Watkins, "The Log of the Savannah," in U. S. National Museum *Report* (1889–90), 631–34; Smith, "The First Steamship to cross the Ocean," in *D. A. R. Mag.* (1919), LIII: 293–95; *Nat'l Encyclopoedia of Am. Biog.*, IV: 88. For her subsequent history, see Watkins, *op. cit.*, 634–37; Smith, *op. cit.*, 297–98: and Bullock, "First Steamships to cross the Atlantic," in *Conn. Mag.* (1907), II: 49 *et seq.* See also descrip. of A. Pl. 23, III: 879.

24 Excepting that which made its brief appearance here in 1794 (*q. v.*, Ja 24), the first Unitarian society in New York was organized at this time. It was incorporated on Nov. 15 under the name of the "First Congregational Church of New York."—Greenleaf, 373. The corner-stone of its first church was laid on April 29, 1820 (*q. v.*).

" The common council grants to the managers of the state lottery (*M. C. C.*, 1784–1831, X: 399–400) the use of a room in the lower basement of the city hall in which to draw their lottery.—*Ibid.*, X: 416.

31 The common council resolves that the street commissioner under the direction of a special committee enter into contracts for the construction of a reef of common dock stone around the Battery, the height of which shall reach low-water mark, the top face of which shall be 15 ft. across, and its base 45 ft. through. He is also to contract for driving the necessary piles to designate the line of the reef.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), X: 425–27. See also *ibid.*, X: 129, 152–54, 343–44, 419. See, further, Ja 20, 1820.

Je 9 Wm. Dalton, an English traveller, lands at New York. He writes: "In walking through the streets in search of lodgings, the most striking feature I noticed was the dress of the inhabitants. This was uniformly good. Their complexion appears to be generally sallow. I observed few females in the streets. . . . June 9

"House rents are very high. That in which we lodged during our stay here, though not particularly well situated, and containing only two rooms on each floor, is rented at 400 dollars or about 90l a year. A friend of mine in Wall Street, informed me that he paid for his house, which is about as large again as the one abovementioned, a yearly rent of 2,500 dollars or about 562l. 10s sterling. . . . The houses are built of red brick, in the most elegant style, and the shops are not exceeded in splendour by any in London. On the eastern side of the Broadway the streets are not regular. It is in this part of the city that most of the business is carried on. That side nearest to the Hudson, is built upon a regular uniform plan and contains many elegant streets. . . ."—Dalton, *Travels in U. S. A and Part of Upper Canada* (Appleby, 1821), 4–13.

The common council resolves that "the Committee on Public Offices have contracted for, and published the Charter of the City [the Montgomerie Charter] with the several amendments thereto, The Edition to consist of Two Hundred & fifty Copies."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), X: 441. 14

The charter was printed, accordingly, in this year, by Grattan and Banks, corner of Spruce and Nassau Sts. Since its grant (see F 11, 1731), the following changes have been made: The number of wards has been increased from seven to nine, and there are now nine aldermen, nine assistants, 18 assessors, nine collectors, and 18 constables, in consequence of the increase in the number of the wards; the mayor and sheriff are now appointed by the council of appointment, instead of by the governor of the province; charter elections are held on the third Tuesday in November, instead of on the feast-day of St. Michael the Archangel; the elective franchise is extended; newly elected officers are sworn in on the first Monday in December, instead of on Oct. 14.—See copy in N. Y. Hist. Soc.

It is resolved to build a pier at the foot of Barclay St. and to extend the pier at the foot of Vesey St. to the permanent line.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), X: 445–47. "

The new Dutch Reformed Church in Market St. is to be dedicated on this day.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 26, 1819. This was the Northeast Reformed Dutch Church erected by Col. Rutgers.—L. M. R. K., III: 935. 27

Weehawk Ferry, since the improvement of the Powles Hook and Hoboken ferries, has fallen into disuse. It is now proposed, however, to revive the ferry and to keep there a good team-boat. The common council approves a resolution that a grant of the ferry be made to Charles Watts for 15 years from May 1 last. The bounds are fixed on the New York side from the northern limit of the Hoboken Ferry to Christopher St., and a quarter of a mile each side of Weehawk on the Jersey side. This, however, does not mean that other ferries may not be allowed within these bounds.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), X: 460–61. See also L. M. R. K., III: 943–44. 28

The canal committee presents to the common council a communication received from the "Contractors for the Sewer in Canal Street" (see My 10), who state that "two thirds of the Contract is completed." The committee recommends that another loan be procured to meet this payment of 25 per cent. of the amount of the contract. Adopted.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), X: 465; descrip. of Pl. 83-b, III: 562. See Jl 12 and Ag 23. "

The Bank of Savings commences operations in the basement of the New York Institution. By July 15, about $20,000 had been deposited.—Unpublished records of the bank; *Memoir of John Griscom*, 162; *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 15, 1819. For the later history of the bank, see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1858), 624; *93d Ann. Rep. of the Bk. of Savings* (1912). July 3

The canal committee reports to the common council on the subject of "Sewers to be constructed on Thompson, Chapel & Collect Streets as part of the plan heretofore recommended for the regulation of Canal Street" (see Je 29, 1818). Among other things the report states that "the Sewer on Chapel Street being indispensably necessary as a branch of the one in Canal Street, the only question is how far it ought to extend; it is the decided opinion of the Committee that it ought to be extended at least so far as to bury it under the Street which it will do by continuing 12

1819 July 12 it to within One hundred feet of Leonard Street," etc. A resolution is adopted for extending each of these lateral canals.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), X: 478–80. See also descrip. of Pl. 83-b, III: 562.

Aug. 2 Mr. Guille, a Frenchman, ascends in a balloon from Vauxhall Garden to a height of 1,500 fathoms, and then descends by means of a parachute. He landed across the East River. The balloon, which cost more than $3,000, was later found at Fort Neck, South Oyster Bay, L. I., about 30 miles from New York. This was the first actual ascension of a person in a balloon in New York.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 31 and Ag 4, 1819. See also *ibid.*, Ag 7 and 8, 1819. Haswell says this was the first balloon ascension in America.—*Reminiscences*, 103. Guille made another ascent from Powles Hook on Nov. 20.—*Ibid.*, N 20 and 23, 1819.

9 Mayor Colden presents to the common council a letter from Robert Macomb stating that he has a proposal to make "for supplying the City with Water for all Domestic and Public purposes." The committee on public lands and places is directed to confer with Macomb on the subject.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), X: 503. "The scheme of Mr. Macomb and associates, was to bring the water from Rye pond, and they professed their ability to complete the work in two years, without any aid or compensation from the Common Council, asking only the privilege of laying down the pipes and selling the water."—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1854), 217. The committee reported on Feb. 21, 1820, but no action was taken by the corporation until March 6, 1820 (*q. v.*).

" The common council passes a law "to prevent the use of Velocipedes [see My 21] in the public places and on the side walks in the City of New York."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), X: 511.

23 Considering the vast territories which now contribute to New York's food supply, it is interesting to compare the following statement of a century ago: "It is well known that the quantity of fertile land in the immediate vicinity of this City is remarkably small. Our Markets are supplied with vegetables almost wholly from the west end of Long Island and from a very few spots on the Jersey shore. Our hay is principally brought from a distance and few Cattle are fattened for our consumption except in distant pastures. The milk, too, which is used in the City is produced by cows kept in the City itself or its suburbs or else within a very limited tract in its neighbourhood."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), X: 519–21.

" The common council directs the street commissioner to sell at public auction the Corlears Hook Market in Grand St. near Goerck St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), X: 522. See S 6.

" The canal committee receives a request from the "contractors of the Sewer in Canal Street" for payment of the third instalment on their contract. They state that the "Sewer" (see Je 28) is completed "except the curbs and grates to the Culverts, which from the unregulated state of the Streets they are unable to finish, and that the street may not be in a state to have the same completed for some weeks." The committee reports this communication to the common council, stating among other things that "To complete these Culverts will cost from 2 to 3 hundred dollars and the Fourth Instalment, which is payable 60 days after the Sewer is completed, is ample security for their completion." They recommend that payment of the third instalment be made in bonds, payable when the assessment is collected with interest.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), X: 523–24. Such bonds were issued to the amount of $25,647.37.—*Ibid.*, X: 547. See also descrip. of Pl. 83-b, III: 562. See N 8.

Sept. 6 As the yellow fever has broken out at Old Slip and in its vicinity, the board of health recommends that all inhabitants move from the district bounded by the East River and Pearl St., Old Slip, and Wall St.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 6 and 7, 1819. This alarms the city.—De Forest, *John Johnston of N. Y., Merchant* (N. Y., 1909), 118. See also *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), X: 548. See, further, S 17.

" The street commissioner reports that, agreeably to directions (see Ag 23), he has sold the old market-house situated in Grand St. near Goerck St., and that the cupola and bell were taken down for the purpose of being placed in the new (Grand Street) market. The old market-house is removed and the street filled and levelled.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), X: 521–22, 533; De Voe, *Market Book*, 390. This ended the career of the Corlear's Hook Market which was erected in 1806 (*q. v.*, My 19).

" The board enters into agreements with various persons for making "canals" in Clarkson, Chapel, and Carmine Sts., and in Sixth Ave.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), X: 535.

Alarm over the spread of yellow fever in New York increases. Sept. 17 John Taylor Johnston, in his journal, writes: "Many moving out of town & the lower part of the city pretty well evacuated. One case reported at the foot of Rector St. which seems rather too near home." On the following day he records that "the death of Mr [George] Aspinwall & of his young man Johnson produced a prodigious sensation. Removal from the East side almost universal. Broadway filled all day with loads of goods & furniture going out of town. Some of the public offices removed up to the upper part of Broadway."—De Forest, *John Johnston of New York, Merchant* (N. Y., 1909), 118. See also *N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 18, 1819.

Wm. Faux, an English farmer travelling in the United States, 18 arrives in New York from Philadelphia in the midst of the yellow fever epidemic, and describes the city as being "all bustle and confusion. It was like Michaelmas or Lady-day in England; at every door, in almost every street, carts and waggons were seen lading or laden, removing furniture, merchandize, and men from the city to the country. Stores and offices, and firms were closed, or only doing business as if by stealth." The yellow fever was raging and turning citizens out of doors into the grave; . . .

"I saw the once celebrated Aaron Burr, a little lean, pale, withered, shabby looking, decayed, grey-headed old gentleman, whose name is too well known in transatlantic history to need my notice. . . ."—Faux, *Memorable Days in Am: being A Journal of a Tour to The U. S.* (London, 1823), 155–56. Faux returned to New York in 1820 (*q. v.*, My 4).

The yellow fever continues unabated and additional precautions 20 are taken against it in the business section. John Johnston writes in his journal under this date that the Stock Exchange is "at Washington Hall where the brokers also meet instead of Wall St. The entrances to the infected district shut up by Posts Boards & Railing." On the following day the "Banks had a meeting and resolved not to remove for the present. Still Wall St has a very desolate appearance."—De Forest, *John Johnston of N. Y., Merchant*, 119. See also *N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 20, 1819. The previous place of meeting of the New York Stock and Exchange Board was the Tontine Coffee House.—Eames, *N. Y. Stock Exchange*, 17, 18, 19.

" New York City possesses the reputation of having a medical school (College of Physicians and Surgeons—see Mr 12, 1807) "superior in advantages to any other west of the Atlantic Ocean." From MS. letter of Dr. B. W. Dudley, of Lexington, Ky., in N. Y. P. L. For the substance of a medical education at this period, see My 15, 1819.

Oct. 1 "For the last five days we have had but one case of yellow fever, and the spirits of our citizens, as well as trade, begin to revive. Our stores are well stocked with goods of every description, and merchants from the country, who are desirous of an early fall supply, will run no risk in visiting any part of our city, except Old Slip and its immediate neighbourhood."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, O 1, 1819. See O 19.

13 The laying of the corner-stone of the "Mariner's church" (see My 29, 1818) to be erected in Roosevelt St. near Cherry St. is announced for this day.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, O 12, 1819. The site was at 76 Roosevelt St., and the church became known as the Mariners' M. E. Church.—L. M. R. K., III: 930. It was dedicated on June 4, 1820 (*q. v.*).

18 It is resolved that Gold St. be widened, straightened, and improved between Fulton and Beekman Sts.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), X: 582.

19 The yellow fever having subsided, the board of health announces that the people who have retired to Greenwich may now return to the city with safety. The board recommends, however, that all houses be ventilated, cleansed, and purified before being occupied.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, O 19, 1819.

22 The first boat passes through Erie Canal from Rome to Utica.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, O 28, 1819; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1858), 623.

25 It is ordered that Exchange Slip be filled up.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), X: 592–93.

Nov. 1 Mayor Colden reports that during the period from March 1, 1818, to Nov. 1, 1819, no less than 18,930 foreign immigrants had arrived in New York and had been reported at his office.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1859), 572; Lamb, *Hist. of the City of N. Y.*, II: 680.

" It is ordered that the horse-market (see Mr 24, 1817) be removed to the ground included between Spring and Canal Sts.,

1819 and Wooster and Thompson Sts.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), X:
N 1 601.

8 The special committee, to whom has been referred the objections against the Canal St. assessment, reports: ". . . The petitioners object to the Assessment because in their opinion all the property intended to be benefitted by the Sewer [see Ag 23] has not been Assessed and of course too great a proportion has fallen on them, and assert that the Sewer was necessary to carry off the water from some ground which is not assessed, particularly the Collect ground and Lispenard's Meadow, and that some of the property which is not assessed is as much benefitted as the lots on Canal Street; that the Corporation possesses no powers but such as are derived from the Legislature, and that the Assessors were bound to conform to the law of the State which authorized the making of the Sewer and directed the expence to be assessed on all those benefitted. They complain that the Assessment is disproportioned and unequal within the limits to which it is confined and state that the Corporation sanctioned a much more extended Assessment when Canal Street ground was purchased for a Water course.

"Your Committee fully agree with the petitioners in the opinion that it was the duty of the Assessors to assess all that were benefitted by the construction of the Sewer, but cannot think with them that this principle was not the basis on which this Assessment was founded.

"In the opinion of the Committee so extended an Assessment as the one alluded to by the petitioners would not have been just and correct when the ground for a water course was purchased at a great expence and the cost paid by all the lots from whence it was supposed the waters would flow into this outlet. The owners thus acquired a right of passage for their water thro' Canal Street as a common water course, and to those at a distance from this Street it could not be particularly interesting what kind of Sewer was constructed, but to the lots on Canal Street and its vicinity it was of the greatest importance, as is fully proved by the result, lots there having increased in value at least 100 per cent, as your Committee are informed since it was concluded to build this expensive Sewer.

"It appears that the Assessment extends on each side of Canal Street about 400 feet and is considerably reduced on each lot as the distance increases, obviously because the nearest are most benefitted by covering what was an offensive open kennel which constantly emitted disagreeable & perhaps noxious effluvia." The committee concludes by resolving "that the Assessment for constructing Canal Street Sewer, as reported by the Assessors, be confirmed," as they have considered each questionable case and believe no more "just discrimination" could have been made. The report and resolution are approved.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), X: 612–13.

16 At a meeting of at least 2,000 people at the City Hotel, resolutions are passed urging congress to prohibit slavery in all states hereafter admitted to the union. An "Address to the American People" on the same subject is also adopted.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 17, 1819.

22 A number of citizens meeting at the City Hotel resolve that they "approve of the plans for preparing a situation on the coast of Africa for the protection of those Africans who may be liberated from the slave traders, and for an asylum to those people of color of the United States who may wish to remove to the land of their fathers." A committee is appointed "to collect funds, clothing, stores, domestic and agricultural implements, and such other articles as may aid those Africans who may wish to remove and in support of the contemplated colony."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 23, 1819. See also *ibid.*, D 2, 1819. The meeting was evidently held in response to the appeal of the Colonization Society for aid in founding what is now known as Liberia.—McMaster, IV: 560–69.

29 A convention of "Friends of National Industry" assembles at New York "to take into consideration the prostrate condition of our manufacturers, and to petition congress for their relief and protection." The convention lasted until Dec. 1. Delegates from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, and various cities in New York State were present.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, D 7, 1819.

Dec. 6 The common council directs the finance committee to purchase a copy of the Declaration of Independence, published by John Burns of Philadelphia, and to have it suitably framed and placed with the other memorials of the corporation.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), X: 647.

Dec. 6 The common council passes a resolution that the corporation counsel prepare a memorial asking the congress of the United States to pass a law authorising the secretary of the treasury to reimburse the corporation for money paid to individuals at the time of the late war, for damages caused by the erection of fortifications on Long Island or elsewhere; and also to reimburse the expense of equipping and manning gunboats. The board orders that the committee of finance appoint a person to take this memorial to Washington and make explanations, the expense not to exceed $200.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), X: 655–66. On Feb. 7, 1820, J. Morton, clerk of the board, who was sent on this mission to Washington reported that without doubt the corporation would eventually be reimbursed.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), X: 723–27.

1820

— During 1820 and 1821, revolutions broke out in Spain, Naples, and Piedmont, and the rulers were forced to grant democratic constitutions. The armies of the Holy Alliance intervened, however, and absolutism was restored.—Hazen, *Europe since* 1815, 49–50, 57, 60–63.

— The population of the city and county of New York is 123,706.—*13th U. S. Census Bulletin*, 1910; Hough, *Statistics of Population of the City and County of N. Y., as shown by the State Census of* 1865.

— In this year, New York's reported manufacturing capital was $1,780,950, of which $300,000 was invested in engine works and foundries, $238,750 in sugar refining, and $185,000 in distilling and brewing.—Clark, *Hist. of Manufactures in the U. S.* 1607–1860, 465 (footnote), citing Dix, *Sketch of the Resources of the City of N. Y.*, 44.

— The comparative wealth of citizens of New York, as shown by tax lists of 1815 and 1820, was published in *Man. Com. Coun.* (1864), 755–66.

— In this year, James Fenimore Cooper issued (anonymously) his first novel, *Precaution*.

— The *Ladies' Companion* was established in this year, and continued until 1844.—North, *Hist. & Present Condition of the Newspaper and Periodical Press*, 117.

— Owing to lack of funds to support it in New York, the General Theological Seminary (see My 1, 1819) was removed to New Haven in this year. In 1821, a legacy of $60,000 was left by Mr. Jacob Sherred for a seminary in New York, and it was decided to move the General Seminary back to the latter city. It reopened here on Feb. 13, 1822 (*q.v.*).—Perry, *Hist. of the Am. Epis. Ch.*, II: 512–16.

— Scudder's American Museum is enlarged by consolidation with the Grand Museum. After Scudder's death in August, 1821, the Museum was continued in various hands until 1842, when it was purchased by P. T. Barnum.—Kilroe, *Saint Tammany*, 176–77; *Life of P. T. Barnum*, by himself (London, 1853), 77. The Tammany Museum was the first museum established in the city of New York and the second in the United States. It may be regarded as the forerunner of our historical societies and public museums.—Kilroe, 177.

— In this year, the Zion African Methodist Church, on the corner of Leonard and Church Sts. (see Jl 30, 1800), was taken down, and a larger edifice erected on the same site. This was destroyed by fire in 1839.—Greenleaf, *Hist. of the Churches*, 321. See also L. M. R. K., III: 930.

— The west side of Broadway, near the corner of Spring St. (where later the St. Nicholas Hotel was built), was occupied at this time by small shops and residences, with the remains of a Revolutionary fortification in the rear.—See wood-cut view in *Man. Com. Coun.* (1865), 623.

— At this time, Greenwich St. was lined with small cabinet-making establishments.—Clark, *Hist. of Manufactures in the U. S.*, 472.

— For view of the North Battery, foot of Hubert St., looking south, in 1820, see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1859), 252.

For view of Franklin Market, Old Slip, 1820, see *ibid.* (1861), 324.

For a detail of the Commissioners' Map showing the owners of lots along Broadway and the Bowery Road between Art St. (Astor Pl.) and 16th St., see *ibid.* (1865), 647.

1820 Jan. 1 By act of the legislature, passed April 12, 1813, the statute of limitations now commences to run against quit-rents. By this act all quit-rents which accrued between the 29th of Sept., 1775, and the 29th of Sept., 1783, and which were due from citizens of New York State or of the United States, are remitted. Quit-rents are also remitted on forfeited estates.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1813), chap. 119.

3 The comptroller is instructed to pay the contractors "for building the Sewer in Canal Street" (see Ag 23, 1819), $22,032.45, being the balance due on the contract.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), X: 680–81. See Je 1 and Jl 12.

4 Tammany Hall, "on the corner of Chatham and Frankfort-streets, directly opposite to the Park and City-Hall," is offered for lease for a term not exceeding five years. "The advantages to this house are numerous, and few offer to an enterprising person so many chances for good business. It has always been attended by constant boarders, and the general custom of the bar is particularly advantageous. It is necessary to state, that the large room will be reserved for the use of the Tammany-Society every Monday evening, and also to be lighted, and fuel during the time; also, the 12th of May, 4th of July, and 25th of November. This room has been, and is now rented by the occupant at 400 dollars for the season for a dancing school.—There is also a lodge room in which eight different lodges now assemble, and who pay rent for the same to the occupant. On the first floor there is a large bar room, with the necessary fixture, parlor, dining room, which is very spacious, and a small back room. The lodging rooms are very pleasant, and the cellars, kitchen, ice house, &c. commodious. . . . It is proper to state that those who offer as tenants must be men known to be attached to our republican principles. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 4, 1820. See Ap 10, 1824.

10 The board directs the corporation counsel "to prepare a petition to the Legislature, together with a Law authorizing the Corporation to assess on the real & personal estate in this City a sum not exceeding 150,000 dollars, to be applied to the rebuilding and regulating the Battery."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), X: 686–87. The memorial and the bill were ordered authenticated on Jan. 31.—*Ibid.*, X: 715–17.

17 A strong gale and a storm of snow and sleet cause considerable damage in New York. "At 11 o'clock the tide was about a foot higher than ever was before known to our oldest citizens. All the lower parts of the town were inundated, and the water flowed through many houses and stores."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 18, 1820.

25 At a public meeting at the City Hotel, a committee is appointed to solicit subscriptions in aid of the sufferers from a disastrous fire at Savannah which destroyed half the town.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 25 and 26, 1820. The sum of $12,529.26, besides articles of clothing, was forwarded from this city.—*Ibid.*, F 18, 1820.

29 George III dies; his eldest son ascends the throne as George IV.—Macarthy, *Hist. of the Four Georges*, 480–81. See also *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Mr 11, 1820.

Feb. 7 The common council is informed by letter from Lieut. Smith of the U. S. war department that such department will bear its estimated expense for repairs to and changes at the Battery within its boundaries, provided the sum appropriated by congress for fortifications will permit others being done.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), X: 721. See D 21, 1818, and My 15, 1820.

10 Congress passes an act "to provide for obtaining accurate statements of the foreign commerce of the United States."—*Statutes at Large*, 16th cong., chap. 11. Under this act, the secretary of the treasury began a series of annual reports containing statistical statements regarding commerce and navigation. For the first three years of these (1821–3), see table No. 9 in the volume (in N. Y. P. L.) labelled *Commerce* (1824), showing exports and imports by states. See, for example, S 30, 1822.

14 Cadwallader D. Colden informs the common council of his reappointment as mayor.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), X: 732.

" The Park Theatre has been closed for the last six weeks "for the want of support."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, F 14, 1820.

21 The constitution of the N. Y. Stock and Exchange Board is revised. The text of this revision was published by Francis L. Eames in *The N. Y. Stock Exchange* (1894), 19–25.

28 A petition of Peter Charles L'Enfant "stating the services rendered by him in devising the plan and superintending the Erection of the Old City Hall for which he received no compensation . . . and praying the Corporation to take his case into consideration," is read in common council and referred to the finance committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), X: 747. For the committee's report, see Ap 17. Feb. 28

Congress agrees to the Missouri Compromise, prohibiting slavery in the territory west of the Mississippi, north of 36° 30′ N. L., except the proposed state of Missouri. It was approved by the president on March 6.—*Annals of Cong.*, 16th cong., 1st sess., 467–69, 1576–88, 2555–59. See also McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, IV: 583–93. Mar. 2

6 A petition from Sophia Usher asking permission "to erect a small building for the purpose of vending Soda Water on the Lot of ground belonging to the Corporation on Broadway between Bridewell and the Park," is referred to the committee on public lands and places.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 2. The petition was rejected on May 29, because "the proposed Building would be an improper incumbrance, and particularly so when the Iron fence is completed on that side of the Park." Mrs. Usher claimed that her late husband (see Je 5, 1811) was "the first person who introduced the use of Soda water in this City or in the United States."—*Ibid.*, XI: 167.

" The common council passes a "Law regulating the salaries and compensations of the Officers of the Corporation of the City of New York."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 15.

" The common council agrees to the report, presented on Feb. 21, concerning the "memorial of Robert Macomb respecting a project for supplying this City with water" (see Ag 9, 1819). The following resolutions recommended in the report are passed:

"Resolved that Robert Macomb and his associates be permitted to lay down pipes in the roads & Streets of this City, whenever it appears to the Common Council that a sufficient quantity is collected in a reservoir at Harlem River . . .

"Resolved that Robert Macomb and his associates shall bind themselves and their successors . . . to transfer at any time when required, after the expiration of Forty years from the completion of the water works all right and interest therein to the Mayor, Aldermen & Commonalty of this City for which they shall receive the cost of constructing the said water works after deducting a proper allowance for use & wear.

"Resolved that the Committee on Public Lands & Places, together with the Counsel of this Board be instructed to prepare a contract and make arrangements with Robert Macomb and his Associates in conformity with the preceding resolution and report the same to this Board and that no rights or privileges be conveyed by these resolutions but only by the contract contemplated to be entered into."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 15–16. The minutes show no further action on this proposal at this time.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1854), 217. The subject of supplying the city with water was revived in 1821 (*q.v.*, D 24).

8 *The American* is established as a daily with a new volume numbering. On March 11, the semi-weekly edition (see Mr 3, 1819) was continued as a country paper with the same title.—Brigham, A. A. S. *Proc.* (1917), 378. See S 21, 1821.

13 The committee of charity reports to the common council that the directresses of the Society for Promotion of Industry "have finally closed their Institution without any expectation of again re-opening it."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 22.

" The common council resolves that "the Office of Superintendant of Wharves, Piers & Ships be and the same is hereby abolished."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 24.

27 Some of the inhabitants in the vicinity of William St. and Maiden Lane address a petition to the common council, "stating that from the lowness of that part of the City at the junction of those Streets great inconvenience is experienced in times of a fall of rain and praying that a bridge of flat or other stones may be made across Maiden Lane from the westerly sidewalk of William Street, also praying that the old bridge across William Street may be repaired." This is referred to the alderman and assistant of the Second Ward.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 40.

" The common council resolves "that from & after the 1st day of May next, all permits which may have been heretofore granted to persons to sell by Auction in Chatham Square be annulled."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 48–49.

28 The Common Lands in the Ninth Ward being waste and unproductive, and liable to be sold under assessments of the city for opening streets, the freeholders and inhabitants of this ward, who

1820 Mar. 28 are all entitled to these lands under patents granted in 1666, petition the legislature for power to sell; and the legislature appoints Jacobus Dyckman and other trustees with power to sell, institute suits for trespass, &c. Certain funds are thereby created for the public benefit.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1820), chap. 115.

Apr. 5 The second part of "Henry IV" is performed at the Park Theatre for the first time in New York.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 5, 1820.

12 The legislature authorises the inspectors of the state prison "to advertise to receive proposals for the letting of the state-prison at New-York, and the convicts confined therein, and all such as shall hereafter be sent to that prison: the person or persons so taking a lease of said prison, to feed, clothe and furnish said prisoners with all necessaries of life, necessary medicine and medical attendance in case of sickness, and indemnify the state against all costs and charges of maintaining and keeping said prisoners, excepting the charges of the inspectors." The inspectors are also directed to examine the marble quarries in Westchester and in the city and county of New York and to fix on one of them as a suitable site for a new state prison.—*Laws of N. Y.*, 1820, chap. 185. The prison was sold to the city in 1826 (*q. v.*, Mr 28).

17 The finance committee makes a report to the common council on the petition of Pierre L'Enfant (see F 28), stating that they are led to infer from the city records that his remodelling of the old city hall "was altogether voluntary on his part & that his object was the honor of the performance rather than pecuniary reward." The committee reviews the corporation's offer to him of 10 acres of Common Lands, made on Oct. 12, 1789 (*q. v.*), and his refusal to accept the same (see Ap 30 and My 14, 1790), also his petition for compensation on Jan. 26, 1801 (*q. v.*), and his rejection of the $750 voted by the board (see F 16), and then adds: "The foregoing comprises a brief statement of all the facts that have come to the knowledge of your Committee on this subject, and they are such as plainly evince on the part of Mr. L'Enfant a disposition to value his services far above what they were deemed to be worth by the gentlemen composing the Common Council at the time they were rendered. The Committee do not pretend to judge of the value of these services, nor are they willing to decide as to the justice of Mr. L'Enfant's claim farther than what may be inferred from the entries in the Minutes of the Common Council, and from these it is concluded that, whatever his services were, they were rendered voluntarily & without any stipulation for or expectation of a reward. It is a question for the Board to decide, therefore, whether, after the repeated rejection by Mr. L'Enfant of the liberal offers made him by the Common Council, he has still any claim on this Board. The Committee think not & they therefore offer the following resolution:

"Resolved that it is inexpedient to grant the request of P. C. L'Enfant." The report is approved, and the resolution adopted. —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 75–76.

20 Comptroller Bleecker reports to the common council that the "valuable improvements made in the City within 4 years past amount to more than $100,000." These improvements are:

"Ground purchased for extending the New Alms house Establishment."

"Two public Slips on the East river at the foot of Roosevelt & Oliver Sts."

"Piers & improvements at Spring St."

"Centre & Essex Markets—Ground & buildings."

"Engine houses in Fayette & Rose Sts. & at Greenwich—Ground & buildings & building a house in Beaver St."

"Iron Fence for the Park."

"Opening Oliver St."

—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 82–84.

24 "Whereas the Pump on the Battery has been useless for several years past, and the well is now in a dangerous situation," the common council resolves "That the Superintendant of repairs have the said Pump removed and the well filled up without delay."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 95.

29 The corner-stone of the first Unitarian Church in the city is laid, on Chambers St., west of Broadway, by a society organized May 24, 1819 (*q. v.*), and incorporated Nov. 15, 1819, as "The First Congregational Church in New York."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 10, 1820; Greenleaf, 373. It was dedicated Jan. 20, 1821 (*q. v.*). —See *Sermon by Edward Everett on the Dedication . . .*"

May 1 The common council resolves "that one of the Assistants to each of the Captains of the Watch in the first District be dispensed with." Then, by a vote of 11 to 7, it reduces the captains' pay from $1.87½ per night to $1.50, the assistants' from $1.37½ to $1.12½, and the watchmen's from $.87½ to $.75.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 111–12.

May 1 "A pear tree, brought from Holland, and planted in the year 1647, is now in full bloom, standing in the third Avenue at the intersection of Thirteenth-street. This is probably the oldest fruit tree in America. About 70 years ago the branches of the tree decayed and fell off, and at that time it was supposed the tree was dying; but without any artificial means being resorted to, new shoots germinated and gradually supplied the room of their predecessors. The tree now is in full health and vigour, and appears to be no more than 30 years old; the fruit ripens the latter part of August, has a rich succulent flavour, and has been known by the name of the spice pear."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 4, 1820. This was Stuyvesant's pear-tree. See L. M. R. K., III: 967. The tree was taken down in 1867 (*q. v.*, F 27).

" Wm. Faux (see S 18, 1819) writes: "I made, on horseback, the tour of York island, about ten miles in length [!] and two in breadth. On one side is the noble Hudson or great North River, and on the other, the East River and Hell-gate, and the beautiful villages of Manhattan, Haerlem, and Greenwich. All the road from the city, to the extremity of, and beyond the isle, is adorned, on both sides, with the country-seats and pleasure-grounds of rich citizens, who, like those of London, every morning and evening drive to and fro in great numbers. Perhaps no city in the world is so happily situated as that of New York, standing on this island, with the sea to the south, and these majestic rivers, from one to two miles wide, on the north and east, the banks of which are very high, and for twelve miles crowned with mansions. The houses on the roads, thus leading through the isle to the city, have each from five to ten acres of green pasture, Park, or pleasure-gardens, which renders them more rural, though less splendid than those on the roads leading to London. I saw from fifty to 100 convicts, heavily ironed, forming a new road for the state; receiving no pay nor shirts, but only food. . . ."—Faux, *Memorable Days in Am.: being a Journal of a Tour to The U. S.* (London, 1823), 411–12.

8 Under this date is recorded the following statement of the value of municipal real estate:

"Houses and grounds productive	$338,700
" " " unproductive	66,500
Public purposes, lands	28,950
" " engine houses	47,580
" " common lands	15,500
" " park grounds	344,500
" " City Hall, Almshouses, gaol Park, Bridewell, markets and Bowling Green	1,333,006
Brooklyn and other property on Long Island, productive	62,150
" " " " " " " unproductive	1,950
Ferries	122,000
Common Lands, subject to an annual rent	119,150
" " unproductive	37,800
Common Lands, perpetual leases, rents payable in wheat	2,650
" " " " " " in gold and silver	1,260
Wharves, piers and slips	842,257
City lots, perpetual leases, rents payable in wheat	5,200
	$3,369,154"

—*Journal C*, 1, comptroller's office. *Cf.* Ag 21.

" Municipal revenues for the year ending May 8, 1820, are itemized as follows:

"Balances in favor of the Sinking Fund Commission	$6,226.81
Cash for interest on city stock	8,542.50
Pawnbrokers' licenses	680.00
Water quit rents	271.01
Sales of common lands	22,740.00
Street vaults	1,654.54
Market fees	7,515.24
Water lot rent	1,562.07
Interest on U. S. stock	1,020.00
Stock licenses	674.00
	50,886.17"

—*Journal B*, comptroller's office.

1820 May 15 Wm. L. Stone, editor of the *Commercial Advertiser*, petitions the common council "to be accommodated with a place within the Bar of the Common Council Chamber, for the purpose of taking Notes of, and respecting the proceedings of the Common Council." This petition is referred to the committee on public offices, but no action appears to have been taken.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 135. On Jan. 19, 1824, the editors of several newspapers made the same request, and a resolution granting it was referred to the committee of repairs with authority.—*Ibid.*, XIII: 472.

" The common council receives a letter from Col. Armistead of the U. S. engineer department, which states that, on account of lack of funds, the secretary of war will be unable to "unite with the Corporation in the repairs and improvement of the Battery" (see F 7).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 136.

25 The Park Theatre is destroyed by fire.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 25, 1820. It was rebuilt on the same site, and reopened on Sept. 1, 1821 (*q.v.*).—Brown, *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, I: 24; Ireland, *Records of the N. Y. Stage*, I: 363, 380. See also descrip. of Pl. 91, III: 577.

26 A panorama of the palace and garden of Versailles, painted by John Vanderlyn and covering 3,000 sq. ft. of canvas, is on exhibition at the Rotunda.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 26, 1820.

27 "The Managers of the [Park] Theatre have the honor to announce to the friends and patrons of the Drama, that they have opened the Theatre in Anthony-street. The total destruction of the Park Theatre [see My 25], Scenery and Wardrobe will produce much inconvenience in the correct representation of many Plays, but the Managers have the pleasure to assure the public that the Theatre will be fitted up in the most convenient manner, and will be rendered cool and pleasant, and they rely upon the liberal patronage formerly afforded them."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 27, 1820. The Anthony St. Theatre was used until the new Park Theatre was opened on Sept. 1, 1821 (*q.v.*).—*Mag. Am. Hist.*, XIX: 60–61. See also Ap 2 and My 12, 1821.

29 The common council appoints a committee of five "for the purpose of opening a correspondence with the Secretary at War, or other proper Officer of Government at Washington with the view of ascertaining on what terms a relinquishment of the ground and Fort called the West Battery [Castle Clinton] may be obtained for the public use of this City."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 168. See O 16.

30 The battleship "Ohio" is launched from the Brooklyn Navy Yard "admidst the firing of cannon and acclamations of thousands of spectators, which crowded the surrounding hills and house tops in the neighborhood. . . . The concourse of people which lined the margin of the East River, from the country and from the City, it is calculated amounted to upwards of twenty-five thousand."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 30, 1820.

June 4 The "Mariner's Church in Roosevelt street" (see O 3, 1819) is to be dedicated on this day. Services conducted by a Dutch Reformed minister, a Methodist, and an Episcopalian are announced.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 1, 1820. See also L. M. R. K., III: 930.

5 On the petitions of owners of property in Canal St., the common council resolves "That the side walk be regulated and the Curb Stones and pavement be laid, on the Northerly and Southerly side of Canal Street between Chapel Street and Broadway."—*M. C. C.* (1781–1831), XI: 148, 180–81.

8 An exhibition of Francis Guy's paintings is being held at the Shakespeare Gallery near the Park Theatre.—*N. Y. Columbian*, Je 8; *N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Jl 14, 1820. An oil painting of the Tontine Coffee House, made by Guy in 1796–1800, is reproduced as Pl. 69, Vol. I.

12 The common council passes a law authorising the fire wardens to assume the duties of health wardens, "under the direction and controul of the Board of Health."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 179–80, 196.

" The inhabitants in the vicinity of the Abingdon Road complain to the common council of the practise of racing horses in said road, which they refer to as "a great and grievous nuisance."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 192.

" John McComb, the street commissioner, submits to the common council a proposed assessment-roll "for building the Minetta Sewer;" it is confirmed and a collector appointed.—From the original report, with "Filed Papers, 1700–1800," etc., in city clerk's record-room. See also *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 197.

June 12 The common council adopts a resolution directing that the houses in Market St. and Broome St. be numbered.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 199. See My 18, 1818.

17 The statement is made that a "project is entertained by some of our respectable citizens, to enlarge the public grounds in the centre of the city, by removing the old building opposite the south-east side of the Park, and opening a square from the corner of Chatham-Row and Broadway across Ann-street to Nassau-street and through to Frankfort-street and it is thought that, now, when the theatre is no longer in the way, is the time to carry into execution."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 17, 1820.

22 A fire destroys the block of buildings on Broadway, White, and Walker Sts.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 22, 1820.

26 The common council accepts an invitation from Peter Cooper "to visit an Experiment of an Hydraulic Boat Propelling Machine at Bellvue tomorrow."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 200.

July 10 The common council appoints a committee of five "to select a Scite for a public Bath."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 231.

11 "The surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, painted by col. Trumbull, for the United States, is now exhibiting at Washington Hall, previous to its being sent to the seat of government."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 11, 1820.

24 The trustees of the Free School Society, in a memorial to the common council, state that they have established five free schools in which about 2,100 poor children are educated, but that they are still "utterly unable to comply with the increasing calls for admission." They are convinced that by a sale of the property in Chatham St., granted to them by the city on Aug. 8, 1808 (*q.v.*), "they could erect Buildings in other parts of the City, which would accommodate twice the number of Scholars at present accommodated in said Building," and they therefore solicit a grant in fee of the premises. The petition is referred to the finance committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 235–36.

" Garrit Gilbert informs the common council "that a General Index to the Records in the Registers office of the City and County of New York, which had been committed to him was in such a state of forwardness as to enable him to present for inspection the Index of Mortgages." This is referred to the committee on public offices.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 236. On Aug. 7, the committee reported very favourably on the index and recommended an application to the legislature "to place the Registers Office under the Superintendance of the Corporation, that the index's may be kept up, else a considerable waste of money to this Board will have been made."—*Ibid.*, XI: 267.

" A resolution "directing the Iron Fence to be continued around the Park" is presented in common council and referred to the finance committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 251; *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 25, 1820. See F 5, 1821. See also a map of City Hall Park, made in August, 1820, by Daniel Ewen, filed as map No. 220, in bureau of topography, borough president's office.

Aug. — The N. Y. Eye and Ear Infirmary has its inception in a clinic at No. 45 Chatham St., conducted by Drs. Edward Delafield and J. Kearney Rodgers.—Osgood, *Hist. of N. Y. City* (1884), I: 121–22. See Mr 9, 1821.

4 The mayor of Troy, N. Y., writes to thank Mayor Colden "for the liberal Donation presented by the Citizens of New York for the releif of the sufferers by the late fire" in that place. The chairman of the committee of relief at the same time acknowledges the receipt of $6.227.25 from New York, and adds: "This liberal donation from the Citizens of New York entitles them to our warmest gratitude, and permit us sir, to declare to you and to them that this kindness cannot be forgotten; and that our Citizens will give it in charge to their children to remember, that New-York sympathized with Troy in the day of her calamity and distress, and contributed liberally to releive her poor and unfortunate."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 218, 253–54.

7 Richard Varick makes a proposal to the common council (the particulars of which are not recorded) "respecting the Streets around his place called 'Tusculum'." This is referred to a committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 258. With the exception of John Randel, Jr.'s description of 1808 (*q.v.*), this is the only record found containing the name of Varick's country home. He acquired it on Feb. 8, 1802, as part of 32 lots of land bounded by Hudson (Houston) St. on the south, St. David's (Bleecker) St. on the north, 6th (Sullivan) St. on the west, and 5th (Thompson) St. on the east.—*Liber Deeds* (N. Y.), LXII: 76. Sullivan St. was

1820 Aug. 7 called Varick St. after this time. The position of the house is shown in *Landmarks of N. Y.* (ed. by Peterson, and pub. by the City History Club, 1923), 59. For other real estate references connected with the history of this property, see *Liber Deeds* (Albany), XXVI: 224; *ibid.* (N. Y.), LXII: 73, 75; *Liber Wills*, LXVIII:1; *Liber Deeds* (N. Y.), CCXCIII: 38.

" The common council grants to Philip Hone "the exclusive right of establishing a Ferry to New Jersey from the North boundary of his present Lease to the foot of Charlton Street, and the exclusive right of establishing a Ferry to Hoboken, from thence, up to Christopher Street, for the term of fifteen Years," and annuls the lease made to Charles Watts on Sept. 16, 1819.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 86, 263–64.

12 "Real American," writing to one of the papers, regrets the American Museum has not of late met with sufficient patronage, and says: "I well remember the time when the foundation of this Museum was laid. . . . Mr. Scudder has procured from every region of the habitable globe, a valuable collection of its most extraordinary productions. . . . He, likewise, very lately purchased a museum, the property of a French gentleman, which had been exhibited for some time in a house, near the Park, and added the whole to his own establishment. Other institutions of the kind, which have been attempted in this city, now constitute a part of the American Museum, . . . Amongst other things, he has added the Cosmorama, which is of itself one of the most extraordinary exhibitions, to be seen in this or any other city of the union. The view of many ancient as well as of modern buildings, is exhibited in so striking a manner, as to induce the spectator to believe that he is on the very spot where these venerable buildings formerly stood; but what strikes the mind with the greatest awe, sublimi reverence and devotion, is the view of an eruption of Mount Vesuvius. . . ."—*Columbian*, Ag 12, 1820. An abridged catalogue of the "Principal Natural and Artificial Curiosities" in the museum appeared in Longworth's *Directory* for 1820–21.

21 The finance committee presents "a valuation of the whole real estate of the Corporation, together with such of the personal Estate as in their opinion ought to be taken into the calculation." The total is $3,434,718.12.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 282–83. *Cf.* My 8.

" The committee on public lands and places, after considering complaints against the African burying ground in Chrystie St. and Potter's field, recommend the following "alterations in the former mode of interments:"

"That no Corpse shall be left at any time, without a covering of earth of at least two feet deep, and no grave shall be left from one day to another day, without being entirely filled up with earth.

"No Corpse, shall be deposited nearer the surface of the ground than four feet.

"Nor shall any person whose death was occasioned by any contagous or putrid fever be interred otherwise than in a single grave six feet deep."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 256, 286–87.

26 "We understand that the Regents of the University have granted to the inhabitants of Richmond County, a conditional Charter for a College, to be situated on Staten Island, opposite to the city of New York. . . . We . . . hope that some equitable arrangement will be made between the Corporations of Trinity Church, Columbia College, and the proposed College, by which the funds of the two colleges may be combined, in erecting suitable edifices [see F 27, 1817]. . . . We have not the least doubt, but that the Regents of the University and the Legislature had in contemplation, when they granted the conditional Charter for Washington College, the ultimate Change of the location of Columbia College from the City to Staten Island. . . ."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Ag 26, 1820.

" "A considerable number of handsome brick buildings are now erecting in this city. A Presbyterian church is building in Vandewater-street, and an Independent Church in Chamber-street [see Ap 29]; the latter of which is fronted with white marble. Several of the old Churches are undergoing repairs; and on the North Dutch Church in William-street is erecting an elegant steeple of about sixty feet in height. As lots and materials are low, capitalists will do well to employ their surplus funds in building."—*Columbian*, Ag 26, 1820.

Sept. 4 The finance committee reports in regard to John Randel, Jr.'s map of the city: "That they have examined the map alluded to, and although the execution of the work does great credit to the talents and ingenuity of Mr Randell, they are nevertheless of opinion, that the scale on which it is drawn is too small for the ordinary purposes of reference, or for which a Map of the City is generally required. Sept. 4

"The Committee are of opinion however, that some encouragement should be afforded Mr Randell for his industry in this laborious undertaking; and they recommend therefore, that four Setts of his Map of the City of New York be subscribed for by the Corporation at $6 75/100 each Map, to be coloured and mounted on Rolers; which agreeably to his proposals to give one Map gratis for every five subscribed, will produce 24 Maps, sufficient to supply each member with a Copy and leave two for the use of the Offices.

"The Committee beg leave to state, that it has been customary to present each person on his becoming a member of the Common Council, with a Map of the City; in order that he may possess the information required in the discharge of his public duties. This has been omitted for the last two years, in the expectation that the Map of Mr Randell would be taken, when compleated for that purpose; but, for the reasons already stated the Map not answering the purposes required, it becomes expedient that others should be provided; and the Committee beg leave to recommend, for that purpose the Map published by David Longworth, as containing all the usefull and necessary information required by the Members of this Board." The common council agrees to subscribe for twenty of Randel's maps and to buy twenty of Longworth's.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 299–300. The Randel map referred to is evidently not the Map of the Farms (see Pl. 86, Vol. III), which is on a very large scale. The reference must be to the map described under April 5, 1821 (*q. v.*), of which very few copies are known, one of which on satin is in the author's collection. See also descrip. of Pl. 79, I: 473.

Wm. B. Cozens is ordered to be paid $469 "for refreshments furnished to the Cadets of the U. S. Military Academy on their visits on the 11th & 29th August."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 319. 18

Announcement is made from the office of the Manhattan Water Works that, "In consequence of an obstruction by roots, &c. in the main conduits, the supply for the west side of Broadway, will, in a great measure be discontinued until the 21st instant, after which the subscribers will receive an abundant supply by an improvement in the main conduits."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 19, 1820. 19

Between Sept. 30, 1819, and this date, 3,834 passengers arrived at the port of New York.—*Arrivals of Alien Passengers and Immigrants* (prepared by the U. S. Bureau of Statistics (1891), table 7, p. 64. 30

William Hall and others present a petition to the common council, stating "that they have brought into complete operation a machine for sweeping chimnies called 'Hall's patent sweeping machine'—that for the accommodation of the Inhabitants they have established offices in the several Wards to which application may be made for the sweeping of the Chimnies in the City—They therefore request that the masters of the climbing boys or chimney sweepers, may be compelled to establish offices in the different parts of the City, & that the boys may be prohibited from calling out in the Streets as is now practised by them." This is referred to the committee on arts and sciences.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 323. Oct. 2

The building committee of Columbia College (see S 6, 1817), having finished its labours, renders its final report. The additions and repairs to the college cost $80,741.47.—*Hist. of Columbia Univ.*, 1754–1904, 105. "

The owners of hackney carriages urge that the hack stands be abolished, as they are "attended with very demoralizing effects to the drivers employed by them," and the residents near the Park ask that the stand be removed from that vicinity.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 343. 16

The common council passes resolutions "for filling the slip at the foot of Canal Street with good & wholesome earth, & also for the necessary bulk head at the mouth of said slip."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 349. On Feb. 5, 1821, the city allowed $2,500 for filling in Canal St. Basin, and, on Aug. 6 following, a balance of $2,951 was paid.—*Journal C*, 165, comptroller's office. "

The special committee, appointed on May 29 (*q. v.*) "for the purpose of applying to the Secretary of War at Washington to ascertain on what terms the Fort called Castle Clinton, & the "

1820 Oct. 16 ground on which it stands might be obtained for the public use of the Inhabitants of this City," reports to the common council that Secretary Calhoun has informed them that President Monroe is willing to grant the fort to the city since "the Position will be useless after the erection of the contemplated works at the Narrows." Monroe, however, has no power to make a gratuitous cession, so he and Calhoun suggest that the corporation make application to congress. The council, thereupon, appoints a committee of three to prepare a memorial to congress "expressive of the wishes of this Board on the subject of Castle Clinton," and to attend to its presentation and to its progress in congress.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 352–53. See D 18.

30 The "Field Officers of the First Brigade of New York State Artillery" present a petition to the common council, stating "that they are informed it is in contemplation to continue White Street, which will cut off a part of the Arsenal yard, and will render it useless as a place of Military parade; & as there is no place yet provided for a Military parade ground they pray the Arsenal yard may be permitted to remain in its present State, until other parade ground is provided." The petition is referred to the street committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 355.

" Sundry inhabitants of Greenwich petition "to be permitted to make use of the upper room of the Watch house, corner of Hudson & Christopher Street, to assemble in for religious worship, until an Episcopal Church, which they are about building, can be erected." This is referred to the finance committee with authority "to grant the prayer of the petitioners."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 356.

Nov. — An important tariff convention composed of delegates from various parts of the U. S. opposed to high tariff rates is held in Philadelphia, and resolutions are adopted in favour of a low tariff and "the encouragement of commerce, which would increase importation but not encourage smuggling."—Scharf & Westcott, *Hist. of Phila.*, I: 603.

9 The Mercantile Library Assn. has its inception in a meeting of merchants' clerks at the Tontine Coffee House.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 9, 1820. See also the notice for this meeting in the *Com. Adv.*, N 3, 1820. A constitution was adopted on Nov. 27.—*Post*, D 2, 1820. See also *Man. Com. Coun.* (1856), 549. On Feb. 12, 1821 (*q.v.*), the library was opened. See, further, F, 1826.

13 James Monroe and Daniel D. Tompkins are re-elected president and vice-president. They had practically no opposition.—McKee, *National Conventions and Platforms*, 18–20.

" The common council resolves "that the Committee on Finance be authorised to appoint a person to repair to the seat of the General Government with such Vouchers and explanations, as may be deemed necessary to obtain a liquidation of the debt due the Corporation by the United States."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 365. See D 26.

" A resolution is passed by the common council instructing the committee on laws "to examine and report to this Board, whether by charter right or Statute the Corporation possess the authority to levy and collect a tax or duty on merchandize sold on Commission in this City, being the property of non-residents, or on the persons selling such merchandize; and if such authority is vested in the Corporation whether it is expedient to levy such tax or duty."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 365.

" The common council resolves "that an application be made by this Board to the Legislature of this State, without unnecessary delay, for power to forfeit all Hogs or swine found running at large in any Street, Alley or Lane in this City," and that the counsel have charge of the application.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 383.

25 The General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen founds the Apprentices' Library in the New York Free School building on Chatham St.—*Annals of the Society* (1882), 60. See Je 13, 1821.

27 The subject of altering the law "relating to Stoops so as to permit them to extend further into the Street" is brought before the common council. The decision is reached that the "present projection of stoops, cellar doors and enclosures that are now allowed to be made on the Streets, are more than is consistent with public convenience; and though a quarter projection would accommodate some persons, it would prove a serious injury to many citizens."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 393.

" The common council appoints a committee to consider the "propriety of enlarging the Park," and the cost of such an improvement.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 400; *N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 29, 1820. The committee reported on Feb. 5, 1821, that if all the ground between Ann St., Nassau St., and the present Park were added, the cost would be about $334,000.—*Ibid.*, XI: 494. Nov. 27

Edmund Kean makes his first appearance in America, at the Anthony St. Theatre (see Ap 12, 1813), in the character of Richard III.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 30, 1820. Kean performed here because the Park Theatre, which had burned on May 25 (*q.v.*), was not yet rebuilt. 29

The common council resolves to apply to the legislature "so to amend the Charter of this City, and the Statutes relating thereto, that the Mayor of the said City may be relieved from the performance of Judicial duties as first Judge of the several Courts of law in this city, and so as that a first Judge be appointed in and for the Court of Common Pleas in the said City,—and that the Recorder may preside in the Court of Sessions therein."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 401. On March 19, 1821, John T. Irving informed the board by letter that he had been appointed by the state "First Judge of Common Pleas in the City of New York."—*Ibid.*, XI: 555. See F 27, 1821. Dec. 4

"On 6 December 1820 a wolf was discovered on York Island near Stuyvesants Woods & Shot at but not taken—he was seen again on the 11th within two or three Miles of the City Hall."—From De Witt Clinton's Notes on "Mazology," in N. Y. H. S. See also *N. Y. Eve. Post*, D 13, 1820. 6

A committee is appointed by the common council to consider the practicability of employing the paupers in the almshouse and the criminals in the penitentiary in the manufacture of porcelain.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 406. 11

A memorial to congress for the cession of Castle Clinton (see O 16) to the common council is approved by that body.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 420. See F 19, 1821. 18

J. J. Astor's Richmond Hill house is lowered from the hill to the corner of Charlton and Varick Sts. by Simeon Brown. It "was actually removed a distance of 55 feet in 45 minutes, with chimnies standing and without the slightest injury to the house or fixtures. The building is 60 by 50 feet, built of brick and planked over and containing about 130,000 bricks."—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*, D 25, 1820; L. M. R. K., III: 951. In 1822 (*q.v.*, F 21), the place was opened as a public resort. 21

The 200th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims is celebrated in New York by the New England Society. Religious services are held in the Brick Church, and in the evening there is a dinner at the City Hotel.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, D 23, 1820. 22

The common council accepts an invitation from the "Register of the City and County" to honour him by viewing the spacious office allotted to him in the city hall.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 422. 26

" A letter is received by the common council from Messrs. John and Nicholas Haight, "transmitting . . . for the inspection of the Members of the Board a part of a piece of Ingrained Carpeting, manufactured by them in the City, it being the first piece manufactured by them, and, as they believe, the first that has been perfectly made in the United States, with a wish that if it was found to bear a critical examination that it might receive the private testimony of the Individuals of the Board in its behalf."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 422. On Jan. 8, 1821, the committee on arts and sciences reported that the piece of carpeting was "equal if not superior in every respect to the best English Ingrained Carpeting, and that it is a perfect imitation of that article in its best state;" whereupon the resolution was adopted "that this Board view with pride and satisfaction this specimen of the Arts, and the ingenuity and perseverance of our Countrymen in bringing this important branch of Manufactures to perfection in this Country."—*Ibid.*, XI: 448.

" The finance committee reports to the common council "that pursuant to authority granted them [see N 13], they selected and instructed General [Jacob] Morton to proceed to the City of Washington with the Vouchers necessary to establish the claim of the Corporation on the United States Government for monies expended during the late war with Great Britain. That after some discouragement and much delay, he has succeeded in obtaining a settlement of all the items in the account, . . . except that for pay to the arbitrators, against the allowance of which it appears, there is a positive rule of the Treasury Department." The amount received by the city is $36,247. The committee highly commends Gen. Morton's services, and the board decides

1820 D 26 to grant him $1,000 for the same.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 433–35.

27 A public dinner in honour of Edmund Kean is held at the City Hotel.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, D 28, 1820.

1821

— In this year, the Greek war of independence began; it lasted until 1829.—Hazen, *Europe since 1815*, 604 *et seq.*; *Haydn's Dict. of Dates*, 453.

— Early in this year, the trustees of Columbia College "adopted a new body of statutes, in which the requirements for admission were raised, and the curriculum enlarged and improved." For details, see *Hist. of Columbia Univ.*, 1754–1904, 107–8.

— In this year, the old Bayard mansion, in the block bounded by Grand, Broome, Crosby, and Lafayette Sts., was demolished.—Greatorex, *Old N. Y.*, II: 125. See also 1735, and L. M. R. K., III: 948, 981.

— In this year, the Phœnix Coffee House, at the south-east corner of Wall and Water Sts., was demolished.—See L. M. R. K., III: 980.

— In this year, C. Bunker occupied the large double house at No. 39 Broadway (built in 1786 by Gen. Alex. Macomb, and occupied by Washington in 1790), and established here a hotel called the Mansion House.—Haswell, *Reminiscences*, 121. For the early history of the ground, see L. M. R. K., III: 977; descrip. of Pl. 56, I: 422; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1855), 582; *ibid.* (1856), 518. For view of the Mansion House, see drawing by C. Burton, in the Bourne Series of N. Y. views.

— In this year, H. I. Megarey, of 96 Broadway, began to publish "the Hudson River Portfolio from drawings by Wall made in 1820."—Advertisement on back cover of *The Wreath* (pamphlet, 1821). The last number of the views was not issued until the autumn of 1825, or early in 1826. One of the plates is reproduced as Pl. 89, Vol. III, and the series is described in III: 571–75. See also Je 26, 1823.

Jan. 8 Henry Brevoort writes to his friend Washington Irving, who is at this time in Europe, concerning affairs in New York, particularly the rivalry between the actors Kean and Cooper, who were dividing public attention. He says: "Our greatest novelty is Mr. Kean. He played sixteen nights in the Anthony St. Theatre to crowded audiences & with enthusiastic applause. A small party of dissentients, composed of Mr Cooper's patriotic admirers protested against Kean's merits . . . Their admirers have declared open war. . . . On New Year's day he [Kean] dined at Jn° R Livingstons with a party of forty persons, among which were Cooper the Bishop and Phil: Brasher! Everything went left handed & a score of absurdities were committed. A public dinner was given him by about thirty persons at the City Hotel which went off very well. Upon the whole I think Kean's success has been as great or very nearly so, as Cooke's although his merits are certainly not in the same rank."—Hellman, *Letters of Henry Brevoort to Washington Irving* (N. Y. 1916), I: 133–35.

" The common council commends a painting entitled "The Court of Death," the work of Rembrandt Peale, "a native Artist," which is on exhibition at the Academy.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 436. Peale's letter of thanks is found in metal file No. 45, city clerk's record-room.

" The city inspector reports to the common council that the number of deaths during the year has exceeded that of the previous year by 329; that in August "fevers became prevalent, particularly in Bancker Street and its neighbourhood, and confined their ravages, chiefly to the people of colour." There were 299 deaths of the fever in six months, 138 of them being coloured people, "although it is presumed they were not a twentieth part of the population of the city at large."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 440–41.

" The common council is informed by a committee that the maps and surveys of Manhattan Island and its opposite shore completed by John Randel, Jr., have cost $32,484.98.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 449–50. Many of these surveys are preserved in the collections of the N. Y. H. S. and the N. Y. P. L.

12 The city acquires by condemnation proceedings the block bounded by South, Front, Fulton, and Beekman Sts., on which Fulton Market was afterwards built.—Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate* (1914), 139.

20 The chapel of the "First Congregational Church" (see Ap 29, 1820) in Chambers St. is dedicated by Prof. Edw. Everett of Harvard.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 20, 1820. This was the Unitarian Church of the Divine Unity, the first Unitarian church built in New York City.—L. M. R. K., III: 936. Jan. 20

This church was described in 1828 as "a very ornamental edifice, the front of which is faced with white marble, with pillars in bas relief [!], and surmounted with a pediment. The interior is very elegant, the pews being finished with mahogany ornaments, carpeted and cushioned; the pulpit is raised on ornamental pillars, with an area and railing in front, before which the pews rise gradually to the rear, . . ."—Goodrich, *Picture of N. Y.* (1828), 226.

In Oct., 1843, the church being dilapidated, the congregation moved into Apollo Hall on the east side of Broadway below Canal St. In 1845 (*q.v.*), a new church was dedicated.—Bellows, *The First Congregational Church*, etc.

22 The North River Steam Boat Co. informs the common council that there are, in the company's woodyard, 500 loads of dried pine wood, "which in the present distress of the poor for fuel they would place at the disposal of the Corporation to be returned to them when requested in the Spring."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 452.

24 A fire which starts in a house in Front St. between Fulton Slip and Crane Wharf destroys about 30 buildings. The loss is estimated at $150,000.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 24, 1821. The property belonged to the city corporation, which took steps toward the collection of insurance.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 464–65. See also Ja 29 and F 5.

25 "This morning both the East and North Rivers were completely frozen over from shore to shore, a circumstance which we believe has not occurred since the year 1780."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 25, 1820. See, however, F 4, 1817.

26 Because of the extreme severity of the weather most of the clergymen in the city have agreed to take up collections in their respective churches to supply the poor with fuel.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 27, 1821.

Feb. 3 An "Esquimaux Indian in his Seal skin canoe" is exhibited "in the North river, opposite the Battery. The novelty of the scene brought together an immense concourse of spectators to witness his manœuvres. . . . About 12 o'clock, he pushed off from the Battery bridge, and with an oar which he held in the middle, with a blade at each end, he propelled his boat through the water with astonishing rapidity, running by and beating several four oared boats with ease. To shew the Indian method of striking fish, or defending themselves on the water, a target was set afloat, and when he approached within about twenty yards of it, he threw a dart several times into it with great exactness. It is judged there were upwards of ten thousand people to witness his extraordinary feats."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, F 3, 1821.

5 A printed petition, bearing several hundred autograph signatures, is presented to the common council, asking the board "again to consider the propriety of building a Market on the ground near Fulton-Slip [see Ja 8, Ag 6, O 7, 1816; Mr 24, 1817], now made, by the late conflagration [see Ja 24], entirely waste and unoccupied.

"If the Corporation should undertake to dispose of this ground, and not embrace this opportunity to erect a Market, your Petitioners know not where or when it will be in their power to obtain another suitable lot for this purpose, and they deprecate the entailment on posterity of the confined passages, the dirty sewer, the filth, which are, and always will be, attendant on the present Fly Market, as an evil of no common magnitude.

"So confident are your Petitioners, that the erection of this Market may be made a source of revenue, that there are individuals among them, who will take the ground, and erect the Market at their own risk, as to remuneration.

"But, your Petitioners cannot but hope the Corporation have not arrived at such a period of embarrassment, and of want of credit, as to disable them from furnishing the community with a wholesome and commodious Market Place, the scite of which would necessarily combine, for exhibition and sale, a greater quantity and variety of the necessaries and luxuries of life, than are to be found at almost any Market Place in the world."—From the original petition (printed), two copies of which have the signatures written on sheets of paper, fastened end to end and rolled up in two very long rolls, preserved in metal file No. 33, city clerk's record-room. The endorsement on one of these rolls is "Petitions for Removing the market," and, on the other, "Petition

1821 Feb. 5 of . . . In favour of Removing Fly Market." See also *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 466; De Voe, *Market Book*, 488. See F 17 and Mr 12.

" A committee on the subject reports to the common council that the cost of placing an iron railing around the Park will be $15,622.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 485. The board directed on March 19, that a contract for the mason work of the fence to be placed around the Park be executed, and, on April 2, one for the iron work.—*Ibid.*, XI: 549, 570. See Je 25.

12 The Mercantile Library (see N 9, 1820) is opened in a room at No. 49 Fulton St. For an account of its development, see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1856), 548–51; Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 119. See, further, F, 1826.

17 "Franklin," in two open letters to the city corporation, criticizes in strong terms its neglect to erect the market at Fulton Slip, which was projected as early as 1815 (see Ja 8, 1816,) to replace the Fly Market, and questions its right to sell the land granted for the purpose.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, F 17 and 22, 1821. See F 26 and Mr 12.

19 It is reported to the common council that at the present time a bill is before the senate which authorises the president of the United States to retrocede to the corporation the lands at the Battery, either with or without the works erected thereon by the United States.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 503. However, a letter from Secretary of War John C. Calhoun, read before the board on March 19, stated that a retrocession of the site of Castle Clinton had not been authorised by congress; also that the specific application by congress of the appropriation for fortifications for the current year had put it out of his power to contribute to the repairs of the Battery, and obliged him to rescind the conditional promise of co-operation with the board on the execution of that work.—*Ibid.*, XI: 543. See D 18, 1820, and N 27, 1821.

" A petition is read before the common council from "sundry citizens, . . . Oystermen," complaining that the garrison of the United States troops, stationed on Bedlow's Island, obstructs them "in the pursuit of their occupation, by taking them out of their Boats, and even threatening to fire upon them if they followed their occupation nigh to said island." Referred to police committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 504.

" In connection with the question before the common council of regulating and working Third Ave., the written opinion of John Wells is read, in which he says: "The first enquiry . . . is whether the third Avenue is a Street . . . or . . . a public road or highway. The subject is by no means free from difficulty, tho' from the reflection I have been able to bestow upon it, I incline to consider the third Avenue rather in the latter than in the former light. It is now the direct and nearest road to and from Harlaem Bridge, and if not already, will no doubt soon be substituted almost wholly; for the purposes of travelling instead of the old road. It . . . has been, and for a long time to come can only be valuable as lands for the purposes of agriculture or Country residences."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 515–18.

26 The common council resolves to discontinue the *Evening Post* as an advertising paper for the board, and to substitute the *American* in its place.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 520. For comment on this, see *N. Y. Eve. Post*, F 27, 1821. This action was ostensibly taken because the *Post* published the letters of "Franklin." Also, the *American* supported the Republican party, to which the majority of the board belonged.—*Ibid.*, Mr 2, 1821.

" The common council adopts a law to prevent the tolling of bells for funerals. One clause refers to prohibiting the "ringing a Bell of any church in the city on sunday more than one hour before the commencement of Divine service in said church."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 521.

" The common council directs to be transmitted to the legislature a draft of a law to provide for the expense of extending the Battery, together with a memorial which reads in part: "within the last two years in consequence of a violent storm the greater part of the Bulk-head of the West side of the Battery . . . gave way, and a large quantity of earth was washed into the River . . . your Memorialists . . . deem it proper, as well for the purpose of preventing the recurrence of a similar misfortune in future as of rendering the Battery more commodious as a place of recreation, that a reef of rock should be sunk in front of it, a stone wall erected thereon, and that the intermediate spaces between the wall and the Battery should be filled in with earth." For this work it is thought necessary to raise about $150,000.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 521–24. See Mr 26, 1822. Feb. 26

The state appropriates $1,000 for the erection of a monument to those who perished on board the prison-ship "Jersey" during the Revolutionary War.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1821), chap. 67. See Ja 9, 1823. 27

" The legislature establishes "the court of common pleas, or county court, of the city and county of New-York." This is to take the place of the mayor's court, which dates from the year 1665, succeeding at that time the Dutch court of burgomasters and schepens. The judges of the new court are to be the same as those of the mayor's court (mayor, recorder, and aldermen), plus "a first judge of the said court," this additional official to be named by the governor and council of appointment. He must be "a counsellor of the supreme court of this state, of three years' standing," and he is to hold office "during good behavior, or until he shall have attained the age of sixty." The first judge, or the mayor, or the recorder alone, or together with one or more of the judges, shall have power to hold court. The very same judges shall hereafter have power to hold courts of general sessions of the peace; in other words, both courts, common pleas and general sessions, are to have the new "first judge" added to the bench. As before, the court of general sessions has the power "to hear, try and determine any indictment for any crime punishable with imprisonment in the state prison for life;" the presence of three judges, one of whom must be the first judge, mayor, or recorder, is necessary to hold such court.

The same act provides for altering the seal of the court first mentioned, substituting the words "Common pleas of New-York" for "Mayor's court of the City of New-York."

There is a further clause, fixing the salary of the mayor at not less than $2,000, nor more than $4,000, at the discretion of "the mayor, aldermen and commonalty."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1821), chap. 72. See Ap 2.

The manuscript volumes, many of them massive, covering the proceedings of this court during the years 1665–1821, are in the custody of the commissioner of records in the Hall of Records.

The N. Y. County Agricultural Show holds its spring exhibition, at "a place called 'Mount Vernon,' on the East River, just above Cato's and the Shot Tower."—De Voe, *Market Book*, 419. See Ap 11 and S 13, 1808. See, further, My, 1821. Mar. —

President Monroe's second term, known as the "Era of Good Feeling," begins.—Winsor, VII: 279, 344. See also *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Mr 8, 1821. 4

Stephen Allen is appointed mayor of New York.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Mr 9, 1821. He took the oaths of office on March 12.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 536. He replaced Cadwallader D. Colden (see F 18, 1818) and was himself succeeded by Wm. Paulding (see Ja 19, 1824). Allen's entire official correspondence as mayor is filed in the city clerk's record-room. See Jl 27, 1852. 5

A large meeting of citizens is held at the city hall for the purpose of "adopting the means for perpetuating the infirmary [see Ag, 1820] for curing diseases of the eye." Funds were raised, and a society of the subscribers formed, who met and organized on Ap 1.—Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City* (1884), I: 122. See Mr 29, 1822. 9

The common council resolves, because the old Fly Market has become "extremely incommodious, and in the Summer season is so offensive as to be very prejudicial to health," to erect a public market upon the ground belonging to the corporation between Fulton St. and Crane Wharf, and, to cover the expense, to raise $15,000 annually for ten years by tax. The Fly Market is to be removed as soon as the new one is completed.—*M C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 539–41. See Mr 16 and Jl 9. The new market became Fulton Market.—See D 10. See also descrip. of Pl. 104-b, III: 606. 12

A state convention having been suggested to revise the constitution, the legislature provides that, at the annual election in April, the voters shall, by ballots reading "Convention" or "No Convention," decide whether they wish such a convention. In case the decision is favourable, it is provided that the number of delegates to be chosen shall be "the same as the number of members of assembly from the respective cities and counties of the state," such delegates to be chosen at a special election on the third Tuesday of June (see Je 19) and the two succeeding days, and to assemble at Albany on the last Tuesday of August (see 13



NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAIL ROAD,

DAILY.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10th, 1848, the Cars will run as follows, until further notice.

TRAINS WILL LEAVE CITY HALL, N. Y., FOR

Harlem & Morrisania	*Fordham & William's Bridge.*	*Hunt's Bridge, Underhill's & Hart's Corners.*	*Davis' Brook, Pleasantville, Chapequa, Mount Kisko, Bedford, Mechanicsville, Purdy's and Croton Falls.*
7 10 A.M. ; 12 M.	7 A.M. ; 3 30 P.M.	9 A.M. ; 5 30 P.M.	
8 " ; 2 P.M.	9 " ; 5 30 "		
9 " ; 3 "	12 M. ; 6 30 "	*Tuckahoe & White Plains*	
10 " ; 4 "		7 A.M. ; 3 30 P.M.	7 A.M. ; 3 30 P.M.
5 30 "		9 " ; 5 30 "	9 " ;
6 30 "			

NOTICE.

Passengers are reminded of the great danger of standing upon the Platforms of the Cars, and hereby notified that the practice is contrary to the rules of the Company, and that they do not admit any responsibility for injury sustained by any Passenger upon the platforms, in case of accident.

RETURNING TO NEW-YORK, WILL LEAVE

Harlem & Morrisania	*Hunt's Bridge.*	*White Plains.*	*Bedford*
7 08 A.M. ; 1 10 P.M.	7 50 A.M. ; 3 15 P.M.	7 15 A.M. ; 2 45 P.M.	7 55 A.M. ; 1 55 P.M.
8 " ; 3 "		8 35 " ; 5 "	4 25 "
8 20 " ; 3 45 "	*Underhill's Road.*	*Davis' Brook.*	*Mechanicsville.*
9 " ; 4 "	7 40 A.M. ; 3 05 P.M.	8 26 A.M. ; 2 35 P.M.	7 45 A.M. ; 1 45 P.M.
11 " ; 5 "	*Tuckahoe.*	4 55 "	4 15 "
6 "	7 35 A.M. ; 3 03 P.M.	*Pleasantville.*	*Purdy's*
Fordham & William's Bridge.	8 50 " ; 5 15 "	8 18 A.M. ; 2 20 P.M.	7 35 A.M. ; 1 35 P.M.
6 45 A.M. ; 1 15 P.M.		4 48 "	4 05 "
8 " ; 3 25 "	*Harts Corners.*	*Mount Kisko.*	*Croton Falls.*
9 10 " ; 5 40 "	7 25 A.M. ; 2 50 P.M.	8 A.M. ; 2 P.M.	7 30 A.M. ; 1 30 P.M.
		4 30 "	4 "

The TRAINS FOR HARLEM & MORRISANIA, leaving City Hall at 7, 10, 8, 9, 10, 12, 2, 3, 4, and 6.30, and From Morrisania and Harlem at 7.08, 8, 9, 11, 1.40, 3, 4, 5 and 6, will land and receive Passengers at 27th, 42d, 51st, 61st, 79th, 86th, 109th, 115th, 125th and 132d streets.

The 7 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. Trains from New-York to CROTON FALLS and the 7.30 A. M. Train from Croton Falls will not stop between White Plains and New-York, except at Tuckahoe, William's Bridge and Fordham.

A Car will precede each Train 10 minutes, to take up passengers in the City; the last Car will not stop except at Broome street, and 32nd street

FREIGHT TRAINS leave New-York at 9 A. M. & 12 M.; leave CROTON FALLS 7 A. M. & 8 P. M.

On SUNDAYS an Extra Train at 1 o'clock P. M. to Harlem and Morrisania.

Nesbitt, Printer.

A. WM. H. BROWN'S ORIGINAL SILHOUETTE DRAWING OF THE "DE WITT CLINTON" ENGINE, BUILT IN NEW YORK CITY IN 1831, ITS TENDER, AND TWO CARS. SEE P. 1697.

B. EARLIEST KNOWN TIME-TABLE OF NEW YORK & HARLEM R. R., 1848. SEE ADD., VOL. VI.

1821 Ag 28). Any "propositions of such convention" are to be subject
Mar. to a referendum at a time prescribed by the convention.—*Laws*
13 *of N. Y.* (1821), chap. 90. See also Lincoln, *Const. Hist. of N. Y.*, I: 616–29.

14 As a bill has been introduced in the state legislature to tax bachelors over 28, "for the support of Female Literature," about 200 bachelors meet at the Auction Hotel, 123 Water St., and vote to present a remonstrance to the legislature.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Mr 14 and 15, 1821.

16 A memorial to the common council protesting against the expense of removing the Fly Market and building a new one in another place (see Mr 12), and recommending that the market be merely repaired and enlarged, is being handed about the city for signatures.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Mr 16, 1821.

27 The legislature authorises the common council to extend the Battery into the bay and North and East Rivers a distance not exceeding 600 feet, for a public walk and for erecting public buildings and works of defence. The money required, not exceeding $150,000, is to be raised by tax at the rate of $25,000 a year.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1821), chap. 172. See Mr 26, 1822.

Apr. The common council resolves to have an ordinance prepared
2 to fix the mayor's salary at $3,000 a year, and the recorder's at $1,500 a year.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 569. See F 27.

" A petition to the common council from John Jacob Astor and John K. Beekman states that they are rebuilding the Park Theatre (see My 25, 1820,) and requests permission to project in front a portico which shall extend to the curb stone, with columns whose bases shall rest on the sidewalk.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 557. The board decides it is "improper to grant it."—*Ibid.*, XI: 603. See My 12.

3 "The filthy state of the streets, is a subject of universal complaint among our own citizens, and of mockery and reproach with strangers who visit us. Scarcely a street, particularly a wide one, but exhibits heaps of mud and dirt of the most offensive kind, raked up in the middle; which is not only obnoxious to the sight, but, also, in a dark night, very dangerous to persons passing in a carriage. The city of New York is entitled to the reproach, which it has acquired, of having the dirt[i]est streets in the Union. . . . [In Boston] by the time the sun rises the streets are principally swept by men hired for that purpose, and the dirt all carted off; so that when the shops open and the inhabitants walk forth, the state of the city is quite clean and the air salubrious. This is certainly ordering matters better than we do. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 3, 1821. See, further, My 9.

5 The editor of the *Evening Post* says in regard to a map recently issued by John Randel, Jr.: "This map which has just appeared from the hands of Mr. Randall, the well known surveyor of the city commissioners, is the result, we understand, of ten years of personal labor. It comprehends, besides the city and county of New York, Richmond and Long Island, the city of Philadelphia and part of the Delaware and the country adjacent, and part of Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts, with much information, respecting both New York and Philadelphia, and their various civil institutions, &c. &c. We view this map of this city, as decidedly entitled to the preference, over any that has ever appeared, for extent, accuracy of information and arrangement. We perform a pleasure, therefore, in recommending it in strong terms to public patronage. One may be seen hanging up in this office."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 5, 1821. Concerning the map, a copy of which on satin is in the author's collection, see also S 4, 1820, and descrip. of Pl. 79, I: 473.

9 The common council grants to the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen a 60-years' lease of an "irregular piece of ground fronting on Chamber Street," on which the society intends to erect a school and library.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 579–82. See Je 13.

14 "Kenilworth," which "is somehow in everybody's hands," is adversely criticized by a New York editor.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 14, 1821.

20 "The friends of the real welfare of the city have reason to entertain the most sanguine hopes that they shall be able, by a salutary change of the principal members of the Common Council, to arrest that destructive course of measures, which is driving fast downhill to destruction. Let us once get possession of the minutes of the board, accompanied with a circumstantial and correct history of their proceedings for some time past, including divers trifling items of expence, such as suppers, costly wines at $40 the Apr.
dozen (not forgetting the self appropriations of the untouched 20
overplus,) hack-hire by the great, and other *et ceteras*, and it would form a pretty picture to be presented to plain, abstemious republicans."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 20, 1821. See Ap 25.

The "New Church in Vandewater-street, lately erected by 22
the congregation under the pastoral care of the Rev. C. F. Frey," is to be opened on this day.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 19, 1821. The Rev. Mr. Frey originally was a Congregationalist (see Je 22, 1817), but in Oct., 1821, he and his church adopted Presbyterianism, and this became the Vandewater Street Presbyterian Church.—Greenleaf, 163–64, 354–55; L. M. R. K., III: 932.

At the regular election on this and the two succeeding days 24
a ballot was taken resulting favourably for a convention to revise the state constitution (see Mr 13).—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 5, 1821. Delegates to this convention were elected in June.—See Je 19.

Another appeal for the election of anti-Tammany city officers 25
and the correction of "Corporation Abuses" is made by Editor Coleman. It states in part: "No one can stand forth and deny the oppressions and abuses of the corporation of this city. No one can deny, that we annually expend about eight hundred thousand dollars. No one can deny, that during the last three years, our assessments on the property of freeholders have amounted to more than seven hundred thousand dollars. No one can deny, that our city taxes, for the last three years, have averaged over two hundred thousand dollars per year, and that the present mayor, Stephen Allen, Esq. has estimated, that our taxes for 1822, must be two hundred and forty-four thousand dollars! We need not mention many other grievances which are intolerable, and which cannot longer be borne in silence.

"For several days past, many overwhelming accusations have been preferred against our city rulers. Enough has been said to consign any administration to lasting scorn and annihilation. No defence has been set up. . . . The friends and hirelings of the common council abandon all ideas of vindication.—They dare not even attempt a justification of our municipal oppressions.

"We must have a change of men and measures. Our charter must be amended—our corporation laws must be revised—our enormous and destructive expenditures must be reduced, or inevitable ruin awaits us. Every candid and reflecting citizen knows and feels that this is true. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 25, 1821.

Ralph Bulkley offers to the common council, under certain 30
conditions, an invention of his called the "Fire Shield," by means of which persons may approach within a few feet of a burning building with safety.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 597.

The finance committee reports to the common council that "
the advantages derived by the public from working the convicts at the penitentiary appear to be much less than the cost incurred. It is a question whether "as a punishment, the Working of these Men, has the effect expected to be derived from it," and the fact "that a large proportion of the convictions at the Sessions Court, are Old Offenders," shows that "the System is wrong in some of its essential parts." The chief evil in the present system appears to be the promiscuous confinement of all grades of prisoners, by which first offenders come under the bad influence of hardened convicts. To remedy this, the committee suggests the erection, as soon as possible, of "an addition to the present building, so constructed as to contain such number of cells, as will be at least sufficient to place into solitary confinement those whose habits are so hardened as to require it."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 606–8. See N 8, 1824.

The suburban hotel at 61st St. and the East River, formerly May
called Mount Vernon (see Ap 11, and S 13, 1808), is reopened by — Wm. Niblo, under the name of Kensington. It was a popular resort for several years.—Haswell, *Reminiscences*, 124. See, further, Mr 26, 1826.

Napoleon dies at St. Helena.—Sloane, *Life of Napoleon Bona-* 5
parte, IV: 234–35. See also *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 20 and 21, 1821.

"We think we may safely challenge any part in the United 9
States, to shew off with the city of Gotham, in point of filthy, dangerous, dusty, dirty streets, gutters and alleys. In all these pleasant particulars we shall, from present appearances outdo ourselves, (and that is saying not a little) the present season. The black regiment of sweepers is dismissed, and our eyes, furniture and clothes will be all the better for it. But that is not enough. The evil is a grievous one, and requires to be reformed altogether.

1821 May 9 But this will never be the case, so long as our corporation persist in making the sale of the dirt in our streets a source of revenue. Never did a more mistaken notion of economy enter the heads of a grave body. When they are content to appropriate the whole profits arising from the manure of the streets, to pay for the labor of removing it, then will the streets of New York be as well cleaned and kept so, as those of our neighbors, Philadelphia and Boston, and not before. The first thing you hear from strangers arriving here in the summer months, is complaints and reproaches against the state of our streets. The practice of cooling some of the principal ones by water-carts is excellent, but to derive the full benefit of this practice it should be preceded by cleaning and sweeping." —*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 9, 1821.

12 "Messrs. Price & Simpson have obtained a lease of the Park Theatre for seven years, which will be completed by the ensuing September. Mr. Price left this city yesterday in the James Monroe for London, with a view of reinforcing his company, and bringing out such talent and novelty as cannot fail to secure the managers a rich harvest of patronage. When their exertions for many years are considered, together with their late losses, it is but justice to say, that they merit public protection.

"The proprietors of the Park Theatre, have made considerable improvements in re-building it. It has a light and elegant roof, covered with zinc, and the accommodations of the interior are in every respect improved. It will be more comfortable in winter, and equally as cool in summer; and if the front of the Theatre is rough cast and painted, and a light iron balcony from the second story, it will be a great ornament to the city."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 12, 1821.

14 The common council is informed that four Indians of the Cherokee Tribe have applied to the almshouse for pecuniary relief. The committee on charity is authorised to grant any necessary aid.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 625.

" The collectors of taxes of the several wards inform the common council that on account of the stagnation of business they have not been able to collect "with that facility they formerly experienced."—*M. C. C* (1784–1831), XI: 626.

21 There are ten markets in the city, and these contain 206 stalls. —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 618.

28 Junia Curtis, of Albany, presents a petition to the common council stating that for several years past he has been exploring various parts of the country in search of "Pit Coal." He is now satisfied that quantities of it may be found adjacent to the waters of the Hudson River, and he proposes that the board, as an inducement for searching for that useful article should offer a bounty for its discovery. This is referred to the committee on arts and sciences.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 634.

" The common council authorises the street committee to have the houses and lots in Hudson St. renumbered.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 634. See Ja 5, 1822.

" The superintendent of repairs is directed to purchase a bell for $55 and to place it in the steeple of Centre Market to sound the alarm in case of fire.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 657; De Voe, *Market Book*, 461–62. See Jl 8, 1822.

" The common council resolves to buy 52 ft. of imported "French Flax Hose" in order to give it a trial. The cost of said hose is $28.41, about half the price of good leather hose.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 657–58. See Jl 21, 1823.

" The common council grants a petition of the justices of the marine court for a railing over their windows, and orders that a railing be erected "around the East end of the Hall similar to the one around the Grand Jury Room."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 660.

30 The governors of the New York Hospital announce to the public that the Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane (see My 7, 1818) has been completed and will be opened on June 1. "This Asylum is situated on the Bloomingdale road, about seven miles from the City Hall of the city of New York, and about 300 yards from the Hudson river. The building is of hewn free stone, 211 feet in length and 60 feet deep, and is calculated for the accommodation of about two hundred patients. Its site is elevated, commanding an extensive and delightful view of the Hudson, the East river, and the harbor of New York, and the adjacent country, and is one of the most beautiful and healthy spots on New York Island. Attached to the building are about seventy acres of land, a great part of which has been laid out in walks, ornamental grounds, and extensive gardens. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 30, 1821; L. M. R. K., III: 953. For further description, see Goodrich, *Picture of N. Y.* (1828), 312; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1845), 264; *Picture of N. Y. in* 1846, 44. The asylum is shown in *N. Y. Mirror*, XI: 241, and in the Peabody Views. In 1892 (*q. v.*, F 18), Columbia College acquired the grounds, and in 1894 (*q. v.*, Ag —) the Asylum moved to White Plains in Westchester County. May 30

The corner-stone of St. Luke's Church is laid, at Greenwich, by Bishop Hobart.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 5, 1821. See also L. M. R. K., III: 933. It was dedicated on May 16, 1822 (*q. v.*), and is still standing (1926). June 4

"We are informed that Mr. [Edmund] Kean, previous to his departure from this country [on June 6], put into effect his original intention when he first arrived among us, and erected a splendid monument [!] in St. Paul's church yard in this city, to the memory of the celebrated Cooke."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 5 and 7, 1821. The monument is shown on Pl. 90, Vol. III. 7

The common council resolves to accept from the Second Regiment, First Brigade, New York State Artillery, the "Standard which was displayed at the first inauguration of George Washington, as President of the United States." The regiment feels that, "as every thing connected with that illustrous Citizen has a particular interest," this standard possesses "a species of Sanctity," and is "worthy of being preserved to after times," and that the "most proper place of Deposite would be in the hands of the Fathers of our City."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 673–74. The letter to the common council offering the flag to the city is preserved in file No. 76 in city clerk's record-room, and is dated June 8, 1821. The presentation took place on June 25 (*q. v.*). See also N 25, 1822. 11

" The common council grants to Jeremiah Thompson, representative of an association of merchants and shipowners for establishing a telegraphic communication at New York, permission to establish an answering signal at the flagstaff to connect with Staten Island.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 671.

The General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen (see N 25, 1820) lays the corner-stone of a Mechanics' School and Apprentices' Library at No. 21 Chambers St. (see Ap 9). The building was opened Nov. 26, 1821, and continued to be used until 1858, when a building on Crosby St. was purchased for larger accommodations. —*Annals* of the Society (1882), 67–68; *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 674; *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 14, 1821. The letter of invitation to the mayor and corporation to attend this ceremony is in file No. 76, city clerk's record-room. See F 16, 1824. 13

On this and the two days following, delegates to the constitutional convention were elected as provided for in the legislative act of March 13 (*q. v.*).—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 23, 1821; *Jour. N. Y. Const. Convention*, 3–6. The convention assembled at Albany on August 28 (*q. v.*). 19

The "Telegraph at Staten Island, recently erected by the merchants of this city, under the direction of Capt. Saml. C. Reid," is tested by a committee of merchants, and there is "scarce a single misunderstanding" of the messages by a boy stationed at the Battery flagstaff. "The simplicity of this machine, and the ease with which it is conducted, exceeds, perhaps any thing of the kind that has been got up in this or any other country. It consists of an upright and a centre, which may be managed by a boy 12 years of age. The alphabet is divided into four parts, with a distinct representation for each division so that only six motions are required to exhibit the 24 characters made use of. The alphabet is devoted to three distinct purposes—1st, substituting Letters for private signals which are much easier exhibited. 2d, references to arbitrary significations; and 3d, Telegraphing in the usual manner by spelling and making sentences."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 26, Jl 3, 1821. 23

The flag which was used at the inauguration of George Washington as first president of the U. S. is formally received by the city from the Second Regiment of State Artillery (see Je 11). The regiment parades in front of the city hall, and its commander, Col. Manley, makes the presentation. An address of thanks is returned by Mayor Allen.—*Com. Adv.*, Je 26, 1821. The flag is still (1926) in the possession of the city, preserved in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. See *Ann. Rep. of the Art Commission* (1921), 11–17. 25

" The common council passes a resolution extending the eastern line of the park fence agreeable to a map proposed by the committee on public lands and places.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI:

1821 694. On July 9, the board ordered that it be connected with the
June iron fence on the upper park.—*Ibid.*, XI: 718–19. On Aug. 20,
25 the fence was being erected around the park in front of the city hall. —*Ibid.*, XI: 768. The mason work for the iron fence (see F 5) included the erection of "four marble columns which support the iron gates at the south-west entrance."—*N. Y. Mirror*, VIII: 33. See also *Man. Com. Coun.* (1858), 621. See, further, Jl 9, Ag 20, and D 31.

27 "The Church in Pearl street, between Chatham and Cross-st. formerly occupied by the United Christian Friends, has been recently purchased by the New Jerusalem Society, of this City, who are now fitting it up, in a style of elegant simplicity, for a permanent place of public worship. It will be consecrated, we understand, on Sunday next [July 1]."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 27, 1821. See also L. M. R. K., III: 936.

July The project of erecting a merchants' exchange is brought
3 before the Chamber of Commerce and referred to a committee. On Sept. 4, the committee reported that they considered the project expedient and had petitioned the legislature for an act of incorporation with a capital of $500,000. This action was approved.—Bishop, *A Chron. of 150 Years*, etc., 53–54. See Ja 27, 1823.

5 "Yesterday we were all in a bustle celebrating the 4th July Every native American was quite delighted with the numerous orations, harangues, *feu[x]de joie* &c which had been preparing for weeks for this purpose—Business here is rather brisker, but not enough yet—In this City the different merchants & Storekeepers have formed Societies for preventing Sales by Auction pledging themselves not to purchase any thing at them for a certain time, What the Auctioneers will do I know not."—From a letter written by George N. Gracie, of New York, to his uncle, July 5, 1821, in Tomlinson collection of N. Y. P. L.

" Peter Jay writes to his father: "There is now so much idle capital in the City that upon pledges of stock money can be borrowed at 5 pr. Ct. Stock of all kinds is enormously high; even 5 pr. Ct. Stock sells at 7 pr. Ct. above par . . . There is generally a fashion in the money market as elsewhere. Some years ago it was the fashion to employ capital in Manufactures; nobody does so now."—*Corresp. and Pub. Papers of John Jay*, IV: 452.

" The "Block House, on Mill Rock, Hell Gate," built in 1814 (*q.v.*, Jl 15), is consumed by fire.—*National Advocate*, Jl 7, 1821.

9 Several inhabitants having petitioned for the erection of a new market on the "Canal Street Basin," the finance committee reports unfavourably on the project. It states that the city has recently taken measures for the removal of the Fly Market at an expense of $200,000, the reason assigned being that the Fly Market "stood over a sewer," and that therefore "the presence of the Mammoth Sewer of Canal Street" should be a valid objection against building a market on the site alluded to. The committee feels that a compliance with the petition would be "a wanton waste of public Treasure," and that "Individual speculations ought not to be encouraged by misapplications of public Money." The common council therefore resolves to deny the request.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 714. See Mr 12 and Ag 20.

" A law concerning the imprisonment of slaves is presented by the mayor to the common council, and is passed.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 725.

" The city pays Tucker & Woodruff $1,000 on account for building the Park fence (see Je 25).—*Journal C*, 159, comptroller's office; *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 727. On Oct. 15, they received $2,500 for mason work for the fence.—*Ibid.*, XII: 70. See also Ag 20.

14 George Youle acquires the property on the East River between 53d and 54th Sts. on which he later built his shot-tower (see O 6).—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1869), 884, citing *Liber Deeds*, CLIII: 449–54; L. M. R. K., III: 963–64; descrip. of Pl. 102-a, III: 601.

23 A recommendation is presented to the common council that, in the construction of wharves, spaces be left between the planks, in such a way as to enable persons who might accidentally fall from them into the river to regain the top of the wharf.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 732.

" The common council resolves that the engine and hose-cart house on Broadway near the bridewell be removed; and that the superintendent of repairs be authorised to contract for building a one-storey brick house for Engine No. 25 on the piece of ground opposite the Rotunda.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 736–37.

" The board grants engine No. 28 to the inhabitants of Manhattanville, and passes a resolution to build an engine-house there. July
—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 738. 23

The common council empowers the watch committee to devise a painted plate which the city watchmen may wear while on duty, if they prefer, on the front of their own hats, instead of wearing the caps now in use.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 746. Special caps had been worn by the members of the watch for over a century. "

A public meeting at the city hall having been called by certain 25
clergymen "for the purpose of devising measures to prevent the profanation of the Lord's day," a proceeding which many New Yorkers consider "an attempt to encroach upon the liberties of the citizens," a great number of people assemble at the appointed time, and place, vote down the clergy, and resolve "That the citizens of New York deem it inexpedient, that the Clergy should interfere with the local concerns of the city, or the Police thereof, and that such interference is highly improper."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 24, 25, and 26, 1821. See also *ibid.*, Ag 4, 1821, and Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 124.

The independence of Peru is proclaimed.—Winsor, VIII: 334. 28

The corner-stone of the Eighth Presbyterian Church is to be 31
laid at Greenwich on this day.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 30, 1821. See also L. M. R. K., III: 931.

André's remains are disinterred at Tappan, under the personal Aug.
direction of James Buchanan, British consul at New York, placed 10
in a costly coffin, and borne to New York to be placed on board the "Phaeton" frigate for transportation to England.—Sargent, *Life and Career of Major André*, 409–10. See also *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 1, 6, 9, 11, and 13, 1821.

Certain inhabitants of the southern part of the city inform 20
the common council that "when the intended Removal of the Fly Market shall take place, they will be put to great inconvenience unless accomodated with another market nigher to them." They ask that a market be erected at Old Slip.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 765–66. See O 1.

The board passes a resolution to open 34th St. from the easterly "
side of Second Ave. to Third Ave.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 776.

A committee reports to the common council that John C. "
Stevens and Robert L. Stevens agree to put on the ferry from Barclay St. to Hoboken, in place of the two team boats now in use, a "very superior steam Boat from 90 to 100 feet on deck, and 42 feet beam," to be built of the best cedar and oak. The committee believes that, among other advantages, the "Steam Boat will make the passage in less than half the time taken by the Team Boats."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 777–79. See Ap 22, 1822.

The city pays B. Birdsall $4,000 on account for the "Iron Fence "
at the Park."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XI: 782. On Oct. 15, he received an additional $2,000.—*Ibid.*, XII: 70. On Dec. 10, $2,500 more.—*Ibid.*, XII: 143. See also *Journal C*, 173, comptroller's office; and Jl 9. See, further, Ap 15, 1822.

"The Board appointed to select an address for the opening of 23
the New [Park] Theatre, have awarded the prize (a gold medal of the value of $50,) to Charles Sprague, of the State Bank, Boston.—There were upwards of 60 competitors for the premium . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 23, 1821. The rejected addresses and the prize address were printed in New York in this year. A first edition of the volume was sold at Anderson's, Nov. 20–22, 1922.

A convention of delegates to revise the state constitution (see 28
Je 19) assembles at Albany, and "every thing wears an auspicious appearance," writes Ogden Edwards, counsel to the corporation and one of the delegates, to Mayor Allen. Daniel D. Tompkins is chosen as presiding officer.—From the original letter, filed in city clerk's record-room; *Jour. N. Y. Const. Convention*, 3–7; *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 28, 1821. The sessions of the convention continued until Nov. 10 (*q.v.*).

The rebuilt Park Theatre is opened with a performance of the Sept.
comedy "Wives as they were, and Maids as they are" and the melo- 1
drama "Terese, or the Orphan of Geneva." The prize address, written by Charles Sprague of Boston (see Ag 23), is spoken by Mr. Simpson.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 1 and 2, 1821. Hugh Reinagle was the architect of the new theatre, which accommodated 2,500 persons.—*Ibid.*, S 1, 1821. A large interior view engraved by Lansing, a brief history of early theatres in N. Y., and a detailed description of the new Park, appeared in *ibid.* See also "Communication" in *ibid.*, S 5, 1821; a description of the building, as it was in 1828, in Goodrich, *Picture of N. Y.*, 378–79; and descrip. of Pl. 91, III: 577.

1821 Sept. 3 A "Tremendous gale" strikes New York causing much damage. "When the gale was at its height it presented a most awful spectacle. The falling of slate from the roofs of the buildings, and broken glass from the windows, made it unsafe for any one to venture into the streets. . . . The tide, although low water when the gale commenced, rose to an unusual height, overflowing all the wharves and filling the cellars of all the stores on the margin of the East and North rivers. Great quantities of lumber, and other property on the wharves, have either been floated off or been damaged. . . .

"The wharves on the North river are all injured, the frame work being generally started from the foundation. . . . The Steam Boat dock at Market field street is destroyed. The Battery is partly inundated, the earth washed away as far as the first row of trees, and the lamps in front of the Flag staff, together with the benches, all carried away. . . . The wharves on the East river were very much injured, some entirely destroyed—all so much so that its dangerous for carts to venture on them. . . . Some houses were unroofed and blown over, in the upper part of the city. One in Broadway, near the Lead Factory was blown down and killed ten cows. . . . A number of trees were prostrated in the Park. . . . The brick bats, tile, slates, lead, &c. from the tops of houses, and limbs of trees, were flying in every direction. A man was struck by a sign board in the Bowery, and had his arm broken—The Bloomingdale Road we understand is almost impassable by the falling of trees." Besides this, five boats were destroyed and eight injured in the wharves of the city, about ten chimneys were blown down, and many ships in the harbour were damaged.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 4 and 5, 1821.

" The common council orders that Water St. be widened "to its proper width" between Catharine and Market Sts.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 8.

19 The corner-stone of the Central Presbyterian Church is to be laid in Broome St. on this day.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 18, 1821; *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 16. See also L. M. R. K., III: 930.

21 The title of the semi-weekly edition of *The American* (see Mr 3, 1819; and Mr 8, 1820) is changed to *New-York American*.—Letter of Clarence S. Brigham to the author.

29 Gas-lights are tried at the Park Theatre, and found to be very satisfactory. "The color of the light is whiter than that of oil, & more brilliant. We understand that the proprietor proposes to the owners of the theatre, to furnish ample light for the house at a much less expence than it is done at present, and will warrant it will be not only free of smell, but what is of more consequence, free of that degree of smoke which is not only injurious and offensive to the eyes, but proceeding from lamps, is nearly ruinous to the light silk dresses of the ladies."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, O 1, 1821.

30 During the year ending on this date, there were 4,038 arrivals at the port of New York.—*Arrivals of Alien Passengers and Immigrants* (1891), table 7, p. 64.

Oct. 1 A letter is received from Michael Paff tendering to the common council a large medallion of the late Gen. Washington, to be placed in the scroll or filigree work of the centre gate at the south end of the park. Referred to a committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 37.

" A memorial is received by the common council stating that a desire has been expressed by several citizens "to adorn the Columns at the South End of the Park, with the Busts of the Four late Presidents of the United States;" also to place in the centre of the park a statue of the "Great Washington." Referred to a committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 37. See Mr 6 and 18, 1822. A list of articles deposited in the corner-stone was published in *N. Y. Com. Adv.*, O 2, 1821. When the columns were removed, this account was reprinted in the same paper, for Dec. 17, 1847, and a discrepancy noted between the articles enumerated in 1821 and those found.

" The common council passes the following resolutions:

"Resolved that whenever the Corporation shall deem it expedient to Remove Fly Market, that part thereof known as the Fish Market be carefully taken down and the Materials removed to the Old Slip.

"Resolved, that a Market be built at Old Slip [see Ag 20] between Water and Front Streets, under the direction of the Market Committee, and that such part of the above materials as are suitable be used in the construction thereof."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 47–48. This was the beginning of Franklin Market.—L. M. R. K., III: 958. See Je 10 and 24, 1822.

Junius Brutus Booth, who arrived in New York on Oct. 2, makes his first theatrical appearance in New York, at the Park Theatre, in the character of Richard III.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, O 4 and 5, 1821. See also Wilson, *Mem. Hist. of N. Y.*, IV: 374. Oct. 5

"The new stone Shot-Tower, erecting by Mr. G. Youle [see Jl 14], at Bellevue between the New Alms House and Kensington House, and which had attained the height of about 110 feet," falls, "breaking off about 16 to 20 feet above its base."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, O 8, 1821; descrip. of Pl. 102-a, III: 601. The cause of the occurrence is ascribed to "the repeated heavy blasts among the rocks in the neighborhood, jarring the wall while green."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, O 8, 1821. See Mr 14, 1823. 6

In a letter to his father, Peter Jay says that, at the convention for revising the state constitution, "The discussion [regarding the appointment of justices of the peace] has produced violent animosity between the followers of Mr. V. Beuren and the N. York delegation, and the latter seem to me to be alarmed and to be acting feebly."—*Corresp. and Pub. Papers of John Jay*, IV: 453. See N 15. 10

The stationers and booksellers of the city complain to the common council of "Pedlars vending Quills in the Streets to the injury of established Traders."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 56. 15

" A committee is authorised by the common council to contract for 100 ornamental trees, and to plant them in the Park and on the Battery during the ensuing winter.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 68.

" The common council passes a resolution removing John McComb from the office of street commissioner.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 68.

The corner-stone of an English Lutheran Church is to be laid in Walker St. near Broadway on this day.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, O 20, 1821; *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 55. This became St. Matthew's.—L. M. R. K., III: 929. The church was opened on Dec. 22, 1822 (*q. v.*). 22

Joseph Cowell, the comedian, arrives in New York. In 1844, he wrote the following impressions of his first visit to the Park Theatre: "The exterior of the threatre was the most prisonlike-looking place I had ever seen appropriated to such a purpose. . . . The house was excessively dark; oil, of course, then was used, in common brass Liverpool lamps, ten or twelve of which were placed in a large sheet-iron hoop, painted green, hanging from the ceiling in the centre, and one, half the size, on each side of the stage. The fronts of the boxes, were decorated, if it could be so called, with one continuous American ensign, a splendid subject, but very difficult to handle properly, but this was designed in the taste of an upholsterer and executed without any taste at all; the seats were covered with green baize, and the back of the boxes with whitewash, and the iron columns which supported them covered with burnished gold! and looking as if they had no business there, but had made their escape from the Coburg. The audience came evidently to see the play, and be pleased, if they possibly could, with everything; the men, generally, wore their hats; at all events, they consulted only their own opinion and comfort in the matter; and the ladies, I observed, very sensibly all came in bonnets, but usually dispossessed themselves of them, and tied them, in large bunches, high up to the gold columns; and as there is nothing a woman can touch that she does not instinctively adorn, the varied colours of the ribands and materials of which they were made, were in my opinion a vast improvement to the unfurnished appearance of the house."—Cowell, *Thirty Years passed among the Players in Eng. and Am.* (N. Y., 1844), Part II, p. 57. See O 31, 1822. 24

As a result of a resolution on the subject adopted on July 1 (*M. C. C.*, 1784–1831, XI: 726), an ordinance is presented to the common council prohibiting the practice of "Washing Horses at the Public Pumps in the City, and of Dyers and Scourers washing articles of their trade at the Pumps." This is passed by the board under the title of a "Law respecting the Public Pumps and to prevent the Drying of Cloth in the Streets."—*Ibid.*, XII: 92. 29

The state constitutional convention, which began its session on Aug. 28 (*q. v.*), ends its labours, and 98 out of 106 delegates append their names to the amended constitution. The engrossed document is deposited with the secretary of state, together with an "address to the people," a part of which reads: "Probably, the amended constitution, now submitted, is not, in all its provisions, in exact accordance with the desires of any individual member of the con- Nov. 10

1821 Nov. 10 vention; but in the spirit of mutual concession and compromise, we have come to a result which we hope the people, actuated by the same spirit, will approve and ratify." By a resolution of the convention, a special election was fixed for the three days beginning "on the third Tuesday of January next." at which time ballots for or against the amended constitution shall be cast.

The following are some of the significant changes embodied in the new constitution: The long preamble of the former document (see My 8, 1777) is entirely omitted. The senate is to consist of 32 members, who must be freeholders. The assembly is to number 128. Members of the legislature are prohibited from receiving any appointment from the governor or senate during their term, and members of congress and persons holding judicial or military offices under the U. S. are declared ineligible. Compensation of members shall not exceed $3. per day. The governor's term is shortened from three years to two. The present governor, as well as the members of the present legislature, shall continue in office until Jan. 1, 1823, and hereafter the political year shall begin on Jan. 1 instead of July 1. Whereas the first constitution made no distinction between blacks and whites in qualifications for suffrage, the "person of colour" must now meet a more rigid test as to residence and property holding. The council of appointment is abolished. Judges are to be named by the governor with the consent of the senate; other state officers, in general, are chosen by the legislature; mayors of cities, including New York, are selected by the common councils, and it is provided particularly that the common council in New York shall appoint justices, assistant justices, and their clerks. The provision of the old constitution making clergymen ineligible for any civil or military office, after being a subject of much debate, is continued. Lotteries are prohibited. A census is to be taken once in ten years instead of once in seven, and a new article is introduced (Art. VIII) providing for amendments.—*Jour. N. Y. Const. Convention*, 523–60; Lincoln, *Const. Hist. N. Y.*, I: 192–221, 637–756. For a comment on the amended constitution, by Peter Jay, one of the delegates from Westchester Co., see N 15. The document was ratified by the people, Jan. 15, 1822 (*q.v.*).

12 Mayor Allen sends a communication to the common council stating that the great number of tavern licenses issued gives a "facility to the procurement of Ardent Spirits which was of incalculable injury to the Morals, the property and the Happiness of Society," and recommending an application to the legislature for permission to lay a higher duty upon such licenses and thereby restrict the number.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 96; *N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 16, 1821. On Dec. 24, the board directed the counsel to draft a law reducing the highest price for a license from $55 to $30, increasing the lowest price from $10 to $15, and providing that licenses should be granted by a board of commissioners instead of by one person.—*Ibid.*, XII: 161–63.

15 Peter Jay writes from New York to his father: "The Convention adjourned on Saturday [Nov. 10, *q. v.*], and I immediately went on board the Steamboat and arrived here on Sunday Morning. You will see the new Convention [constitution] in the newspapers. Many of the Democratic members were dissatisfied with it, but did not dare to separate from their party. I think its chief defects are making the right of suffrage universal, rendering the judges of the Supreme Court dependent, and vesting the power of appointment in almost all instances in the Legislature. There seems to be a passion for universal suffrage pervading the Union. There remain only two States in which a qualification in respect of property is retained. When those who possess no property shall be more numerous than those who have it the consequence of this alteration will, I fear, be severely felt. . . .

"The builders are now roofing the new houses in Walker Street. The Lutheran Church in that Street is begun, and the foundation nearly done."—*Corresp. and Pub. Papers of John Jay*, IV: 454–55.

22 "This day, at 12 o'clock, will be added, to the American Museum (where it will remain a few days only) Williams' Patent Railway and Fancy Coach. The persons sitting in the coach can move themselves forward very rapidly, with a slight exertion. There is one now in the Boston Museum, which is much admired, particularly by the ladies, being a pleasant exercise. (This also shews how steam will drive carriages.) Also, a carriage, similar to one the Hon. Wm. Gray has on his wharf in Boston on which one man drew 4,500 lbs. This Railway, the patentee considers far cheaper than any other (good) one ever offered to the public, in Europe or America; he will attend, to give further information on the subject; he believes that a Railway, on this cheap plan from New Brunswick to Trenton, &c. to carry passengers, &c. by steam, would be very useful and profitable."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 22, 1821. Nov. 22

27 The government of The Netherlands, through the minister of the colonies, on this day authorised the sale at public auction of certain books and papers belonging to the old East and West India Companies, of a date prior to 1700, which were stored at Amsterdam, and which "by dampness, vermin and repeated removals had been considerably damaged, and become defective and useless." Under this order were apparently included practically all the records of the Assembly of the XIX, the records of the Amsterdam Chamber of the West India Company, and the records of New Netherland prior to the administration of Director-General Kieft, which at different times had been sent to Holland for examination by the directors of the company. Much original material bearing upon the history of New Netherland was thus lost, and there is therefore much uncertainty regarding the period of first settlement.—*New Neth. Docs.* (Huntington Library, 1924), ix–x. See also report of J. Romeyn Brodhead on his researches, printed in the general introduction of *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, I: xxv, and Stokes's Iconography, II: 161.

" Another memorial to congress in regard to the ceding to the corporation of Castle Clinton, and the ground at that place formerly granted to the United States, is approved by the common council.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 113. A letter was received on Feb. 18, 1822, stating that the law reconveying to the corporation the ground occupied by Fort Clinton had passed the house and had gone to the senate.—*Ibid.*, XII: 230. On July 8, 1822, word was received that in pursuance to a law of the United States authorising the cession of Castle Clinton and the adjacent grounds to the corporation when they are no longer wanted for public defence, the president had directed the commandant of the department to report when Castle Clinton could be evacuated.—*Ibid.*, XII: 458–59. See F 19, 21, and 24, 1823.

" The common council receives word from John Vanderlyn that he has finished the portrait of President James Monroe, and that he invites the board to view it in the Rotunda (see Je 21, 1824), where it now hangs. He is also painting the portrait of Gen. Jackson.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 114–15.

" Melatiah Nash recommends to the common council that a room in the city hall be appropriated to a clock, and to such astronomical instruments as would be required to regulate the same by celestial observations; that a competent person be appointed to regulate this clock, from which the public clocks in the city may be regulated, and that this person keep a register of meteorological observations. Also that a permanent circle be established near the city hall, through which a true meridian line being drawn, and a magnetic needle suspended in the centre, the actual variation of the compass would be shown, and the diurnal and annual change of the magnetic variation be obtained. Referred to a committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 115. For the carrying out of the suggestion regarding the clock, see My 19, 1828; N 16, 1829; My 17, 1830; F 7 and My 2, 1831; Ja 12, 1832.

Dec. 10 The Society for the Prevention of Pauperism calls the attention of the common council to the situation of the numerous intelligence offices in the city, saying that they are "nurseries of Idleness and vice" which ought to be brought under municipal control, and licensed in the same manner as pawnbrokers and venders of second-hand clothing.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 133. On April 1, 1822, the mayor stated to the board that an act for the better government of the almshouse, and also one relating to the intelligence offices in the city, had just been passed by the legislature.—*Ibid.*, XII: 295.

" A memorial is received by the common council from the directors of the New York Eye Infirmary stating that the institution had been founded in this city for the cure of indigent persons afflicted with blindness and other diseases of the eye. The institution is now in complete operation, and the number of cases presented to it far exceeds any expectation. Eleven hundred persons have been under its care so far. The funds for this work coming from the voluntary contributions of individuals are wholly inadequate, and therefore the patronage and aid of the corporation are requested. This was referred to the committee on charities.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 134–35.

1821 Dec. 10 The common council agrees that the stands in Fulton Market (see Mr 12) be leased at public auction to the highest bidders on Dec. 18 for five years. No stand, however, is to be rented for less than $100.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 139–40. On Dec. 11, the butchers held a general meeting and protested against the conditions of sale.—De Voe, *Market Book*, 490–92. Only a few stands were rented on Dec. 18, and, after several conferences between the corporation and the butchers, a second sale was held on Jan. 3, 1822, when most of them were disposed of.—*Ibid.*, 492–95. See Ja 17, 1822.

24 The common council resolves that a committee of five be appointed for the purpose of ascertaining and reporting on "the best and most practicable means" of supplying the city of New York with an "ample supply of pure and wholesome water;" that this committee have power to cause and procure any plans, drawings, surveys, estimates, and calculations relative to the subject which may be needed; that the expense shall not exceed two hundred dollars.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 168–69. The committee was appointed on Jan. 7, 1822.—*Ibid.*, XII: 175. See Mr 6, 1820, and Ap 1, 1822.

1822

— In this year, the U. S. Government bought at New York, the steamship "Decoy" (6 guns) and the steam galliot "Sea Gull" (3 guns); and began the construction here of the frigate "Sabine" (44 guns).—*The Navy of the U. S.*, 1775 to 1853 (Wash., 1853).

— In this year, the American edition of *Rees' Cyclopedia*, in 41 volumes, with six additional volumes of plates, was completed in Philadelphia. It contained 147 engravings, and up to this time was the most costly publication attempted in the U. S.—Scharf & Westcott, *Hist. of Phila.*, I: 605.

— "The trade of New York has increased beyond all precedent since the peace with Britain in 1815. Formerly Philadelphia had the greatest share of the commerce of the United States, now the case is altered; 'the duties annually collected in the single port of New York being equal to two-thirds of the whole amount of duties collected in the United States. One great drawback to the prosperity of Philadelphia is the long navigation from the ocean to the city (about 130 miles), and the river being frozen sometimes for two or three months in winter. The harbour of New York has been frozen only once since 1780," namely during the winter of 1821, when people walked over to Staten Island.—Neilson, *Recollections of a six years' residence in the U. S. of Am.* (Glasgow, 1830), 39.

— "The building, commonly known by the name of the Bridewell, is occupied in its middle apartments by the keeper and his family. The East wing, or end, is called the Bridewell; and the West end, the City Prison. [The rooms are described.] . . . A whipping post was erected a few years since in the Bridewell yard; but the infliction of the punishment was found to be so revolting to the feelings of the Community, that the post has been removed. . . . They [the prisoners] are frequently seen chained to wheelbarrows, and occupied in repairing the public roads between New-York and Haerlem . . . The new buildings constructing on the bank of the East River [at Bellevue], three miles from the City, and now nearly completed, will supersede the use of those, which are at present occupied. [The buildings are described.] . . . New-York almost everywhere wears the vivid appearance of an entirely new city. Indeed, a great part of what was old has been either pulled down or burnt down; and wherever this has been the case, has been rebuilt in a handsomer manner. . . . Hackney coaches are now employed in considerable numbers. . . . The surface [of the island of Manhattan] has naturally very little beauty, and nothing which approximates to grandeur. The soil, also, is generally indifferent, and in most cases lean. A considerable portion of it is still unproductive; consisting of marshes, cold and dreary, or of rocky and desolate elevations. The surface rises in an undulatory manner, as you advance towards the North. The acclivities are numerous, and frequently easy; and the vallies are open, and sometimes graceful. Art has here extensively beautified the surface, and enriched the soil, throughout the Southern half of the island, and probably at a future period, these improvements will be extended over the whole. About six miles of the Northern end are little cultivated. The remainder is set at small distances with cheerful habitations, with well-stocked gardens, and neat enclosures: while the heights, and many of the lower grounds, contain a rich display of gentlemen's country seats, connected with a great variety of handsome appendages. No part of the United States has such a numerous collection of villas within so small a compass; nor is any ride in this country made so cheerful by the hand of art, as the first six miles on the Bowery road; and, indeed, the whole distance to Haerlem Bridge. . . . Between Haerlem heights, and the bridge, is built the village of Haerlem on both sides of a small creek. It contains about seventy or eighty houses; most of them neat; and among them several country seats, belonging to citizens of New York; together with a church, of the Dutch communion. The appearance of this village is cheerful and pleasant. On a plain at a small distance from this village are the New York race-grounds."—*Travels*, by Timothy Dwight, 448–84. 1822 —

In this year, the congregation of the First German Reformed Church sold its building at 64–66 Nassau St. to the South Baptist Church and moved to 21 Forsyth St.—*Liber Deeds*, CLIX: 405; CCCVII: 552; L. M. R. K., III: 928, 935. —

In this year, Scottish weavers built their homes and workshops in West 17th St., between Sixth and Seventh Aves., and named the locality "Paisley Place." Forty years later, these buildings were still standing.—See view and description in *Man. Com. Coun.* (1863), 631–33. See also Ap 26, 1813. —

In this year, Isaac T. Ludlam, city surveyor, made a map of the Common Lands, to show how the old lots laid down on Goerck's map of March 1, 1796 (*q.v.*) were affected by the laying out of avenues and streets under the commissioners appointed in 1807. Ludlam's map is filed as Map No. 135, in bureau of topography, borough president's office. See also F 15, 1817; and descrip. of A. Pl. 9-b, III: 869. *Cf.* map No. 58 (Holmes' Map) in real estate bureau of comptroller's office, Municipal Bldg. —

For view of Murray St., in 1822, showing Dr. Mason's church, see A. Pl. 17, Vol. III. —

For view of the city hall, Park Theatre, Broadway and Chatham St., 1822, see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1857), 24. —

Jan. 5 "It will be admitted by every one that as a measure of general convenience nothing of a minor kind, presents itself to the consideration of the corporation, more urgent than the numbering of our houses or lots. The suggestion has often been made, sometimes so far attended to by the Board as to induce them to appoint a person to undertake it, but it has never been accomplished. Last year a formal petition was presented in favor of one particular street and granted [see My 28, 1821]; but it was found out that it was too late in the season, as the city directory was made up to square with the old numbers. But it was proposed by a Committee that the numbering of all our houses should be postponed to the present year, and that the work should then be begun in sufficient season, to extend it to the whole city. The time has arrived; and we humbly hope that one or two competent persons will be speedily appointed to enter upon the business and to proceed without interruption till it shall be finished."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 5, 1822. See Mr 4.

7 Evan Lewis, vice-president of the American Convention for the Abolition of Slavery, informs the common council by letter of a resolution passed by the convention on Nov. 29 thanking the board for the use of the common council chamber for this meeting. He also wrote at some length of the objects and the vast importance of the cause in which the convention was engaged.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 174–75.

" The common council resolves that "Cross Lane" be received by the corporation as a public street agreeable to a map filed in the street commissioner's office by Samuel Jones in 1806.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 180. Cross Lane was east of Broadway, between Bleecker and W. 4th Sts. It is now known as Great Jones Alley, and as Shinbone Alley.

15 At a special election held on this and the two following days, the new constitution, adopted by the convention of 1821 (*q.v.*, Ag 28 and N 10), was approved by the voters of the state.—Lincoln, *Const. Hist. of N. Y.*, I: 192, 752, 754. Several of the most important provisions took effect on the last day of February, 1822, the legislature took the oath to support it on the first Monday in March, elections under it were held on the first Monday in November, and the whole went into effect on Dec. 31.—*Ibid.* See also Mr 4, 1822, and Ja 6, 1823.

17 "The revenue arising from Fulton Market is much greater than the most sanguine of its friends ever calculated upon.—That part of it which has already been rented, amounts to nearly $29,000 per ann. and when it is completed and the whole under

1822 improvement, it will yield a revenue rising of 30,000 dollars.—
Jan. When the other markets are disposed of upon a similar plan and
17 regulations, as the Fulton Market, . . . then will not only the revenue of the city treasury be much increased, but the citizens will be better accommodated."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 17, 1822. The market was opened on Jan. 22 (*q. v.*).

22 Fulton Market is opened for business.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 23, 1822. It is shown in Halsey's *Pictures of Early N. Y. on Dark Blue Staffordshire Pottery*, 159. De Voe quotes a newspaper of this date as stating: "The Fly Market, or, as our forefathers used to call it, the Vlie, is to be deserted this day. The bustle commenced yesterday, and many an epicure, who for years has been habitually fatting upon the good things of the Fly, will hereafter be gratified by visiting the Fulton Market."—De Voe, *Market Book*, 238. See also, descrip. of Pl. 25, I: 245. Fulton Market was abandoned in 1914.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 22, 1914; L. M. R. K., III: 959.

27 The Greeks proclaim their independence of Turkey.—Emerson, *Hist. of the 19th Cent.*, II: 685.

Feb. The common council receives a letter from Charles E. Dudley,
4 mayor of Albany, stating that the corporation of Albany, believing that the distance between Albany and New York was less than the regulations of the post office "had fixed it at," had caused a survey to be made, which resulted in reducing the distance so that letters now pay 12½ cents, instead of 18 cents as formerly.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 204–5. On March 18, the common council resolved that one half of the expense of this survey, or $121.87, be paid to the corporation of Albany.—*Ibid.*, XII: 281–82, 334. See also *Journal C*, 230, comptroller's office.

13 J. Bennett, of Philadelphia, addresses a petition to congress in which he states that he has invented "a machine by which a man can fly through the air—can soar to any height—steer in any direction—can start from any place, and alight without risk of injury," and asks that a special law be passed securing to him and his heirs for 40 years "the right of steering flying machines through that portion of the earth's atmosphere which presses on the United States, or so far as their jurisdiction may extend." The petition came before congress on March 25, and after some joking about it, it was laid on the table.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Mr 28, 1822.

" The General Theological Seminary (see My 1, 1819, and 1820) re-opens, with 23 students, in the rooms of the Trinity Church school, on the N. E. corner of Canal and Varick Sts.—Perry, *Hist. of the Am. Epis. Ch.*, II: 516. It was incorporated on April 5 (*q. v.*). The corner-stone of the first building was laid on July 28, 1825 (*q. v.*).

18 Mayor Stephen Allen addresses the common council on the subject of the employment of the convicts and others confined at the almshouse, to the advantage of the public and the improvement of those employed. He concludes with the recommendation that the sum of $3,750 be spent for the erection of a stepping-mill at Bellevue. This is approved.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 230. On Aug. 5, the mayor reported that he had examined the stepping-mill now erecting at Bellevue for the purpose of employing convicts in grinding grain. One wheel of this was already completed, and it seemed to answer the expectation "formed of it."—*Ibid.*, XII: 488–89. James Hardie, in 1824 (*q. v.*), published a *History of the Tread-mill*, containing a plate showing it in action. See also, O 28.

" The common council resolves that a committee be appointed to commemorate in a suitable manner the adoption of the new constitution of the state of New York by the free suffrages of the people.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 242.

21 The common council agrees to unite with sundry bakers and dealers in flour in a petition to the legislature asking "that the Law in relation to the inspection of Flour be so amended as that all Flour whether for home consumption or otherwise Should be subject to inspection." There are at present about 5,000 barrels of flour in the city short of weight, and since last March there have been offered for inspection 1,542 barrels which were on an average more than three pounds underweight. As there are about 20,000 families in the city, each consisting of about 6 persons who consume one pound per person per day, this makes an annual total consumption of 224,475 barrels, and, at the above-mentioned loss of three pounds per barrel and at the present price of $6 a barrel, the total annual loss to the community amounts to $20,610.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 247–48. The law requested was passed on March 29.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1821), chap. 117. Feb. 21

" T. Patrick announces that he and Capt. J. Dench have "taken that beautiful House which so recently attracted thousands to see lowered from the top of what was called Richmond Hill, the property of J. J. Astor, Esq. [see D 21, 1820]. There will be a very spacious and handsome garden enclosed and laid out for the purpose of giving grand Gala Exhibitions of Fireworks, Concerts, &c.—The house will be fitted up for the reception of the most genteel company, with Music room, Reading Room, &c. all the daily papers in the city, Wine, Liquors, &c. of every description and of the best quality."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, F 21, 1822. The house and grounds now became known as "Richmond Hill Garden."—Haswell, *Reminiscences of an Octogenarian*, 133; L. M. R. K., III: 951; descrip. of Pl. 55-a, I: 417. See also *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 17, 1822. See, further, D 23.

23 The Massachusetts legislature passes "an act establishing the city of Boston." This is known as its first city charter, and by it the municipal government of Boston was changed from the town form to that of a city. The charter was approved by the people on March 4, and the new city government was organized in Faneuil Hall on May 1 with John Phillips as mayor.—Winsor, *Mem. Hist. of Boston*, III: 215–25.

Mar. The adoption of the new constitution (see Jl 15) is celebrated
4 as a "jubilee" in New York City. Flags are displayed on the forts, the shipping, and the public buildings, church bells are rung, and salutes are fired from 52 pieces of cannon (representing the 52 counties in the state). Gen. Morton's corps of artillery parades from the Battery to the city hall. At 2 p. m., the corporation received the congratulations of the citizens and the military. In the evening, the city hall, the Park Theatre, and other public places were illuminated.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Mr 4, 1822.

" The council adopts a resolution to number the houses in Forsyth, Hudson, Harman, Cherry, and Greenwich St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 256.

6 At a general meeting at Washington Hall, it is resolved "That an equestrian statue of bronze, with appropriate ornaments and inscription, be erected in some conspicuous part of this city, to the memory of George Washington, the illustrious Father of his country, in a style commensurate with his fame, and comporting with the dignity and character of the metropolis of this important state." A committee of 18 prominent persons is appointed to carry the resolution into effect and to confer with the corporation on the subject.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 7, 1822; descrip. of Pl. 100, III: 592. See Mr 18 and Ap 4. For earlier unsuccessful attempts toward this end, see D 15, 1802, and Ja 20, 1806.

18 The common council appoints a committee to confer with a committee already appointed by a meeting of the citizens of New York City on March 6 (*q. v.*), for the purpose of adopting measures for erecting a statue of General Washington.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 263. On Dec. 9, the board was informed that the cost of erecting this statue would be $50,000.—*Ibid.*, XII: 584–85. See O 1, 1821, and Ap 14, 1823.

22 The legislature authorises the common council, if necessary, "to cause public markets to be erected and kept over the waters of the East and North rivers adjoining to any of their docks or wharves in the city of New-York."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1822), chap. 51.

" The legislature grants a charter to the New York Mechanic and Scientific Institution—*Laws of N. Y.* (1822), chap. 88. Its charter, constitution and by-laws were printed in a pamphlet in 1823. One of these is in the N. Y. P. L.

23 The "property on Wall-street owned by Judge Verplanck, occupied at present by Mr. Morewood, comprising three lots, or about 74 feet front, by 120 feet deep," is purchased by the directors of the U. S. Branch Bank. "It is an excellent scite for a superb edifice."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Mr 25, 1822. The deed was dated March 27, and recorded on April 11 in *Liber Deeds*, CLIX: 315. The property was at the present 30–32 Wall St. The Verplanck mansion was demolished in this year, but the epidemic of yellow fever delayed the erection of the bank building, the corner-stone of which was not laid until May 23, 1823 (*q. v.*).—Fay, *Views of N. Y.*, 52; L. M. R. K., III: 924, 975. See also Ap 22, 1823. For the early history of this property, most of which was included in the grant from Gov. Kieft to Jan Jansen Damen on April 25, 1644 (*q. v.*), see *22d Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1917), 592–620. See also descrips. of Pl. 166, III: 848, and A. Pl. 12-b, III: 872.

1822 Mar. 26 The common council is informed that the arsenal owned by the United States is inconveniently situated, and that the government is desirous of exchanging its situation for one in, or near, this city on the North River. The subject is referred to the committee on public lands and places.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 289.

" The committee to which were referred the improvements at the Battery reports to the common council that contracts have been made for 2,000 tons of stone; that these with the quantity received from Bellevue will be sufficient in all probability to protect the grounds from further waste.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 289–90. At the meeting on May 13, the board directed that the contracts be executed.—*Ibid.*, XII: 375. See F 26, 1821.

29 The "New-York Eye Infirmary" is incorporated.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1822), chap. 78. The next year, the legislature granted the institution $1,000 a year for two years.—Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City* (1884), I: 122. See also *Laws of N. Y.* (1824), chap. 245; *ibid.* (1826), chap. 293, and later laws. In 1864, the charter was amended, and the society's name changed to its present form, "The N. Y. Eye and Ear Infirmary."—Lossing.

30 Congress authorises the reconveyance to the city of New York of "the Tract of Land on and near the west head of the Battery, (so called,) in the City of New-York, heretofore granted to the United States by the Mayor and Corporation of said city," whenever it is no longer required "as a military position for the defence of the Harbor of the City of New York;" as well as to cause "the works erected thereon to be dismantled, and the materials thereof to be disposed of."—*Acts of Cong.* (1822), chap. 17.

" The corner-stone of a new Christ Church is to be laid in Anthony (Worth) St. near Broadway on this day.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Mr 29, 1822. The congregation of the Ann St. Church had purchased the Anthony Street Theatre property at the present 79–85 Worth St. and demolished the theatre. The new church was built on the theatre site and opened on March 29, 1823 (*q. v.*).—*Mag. Am. Hist.* (1888), XIX: 60–61; Greenleaf, 65–67; L. M. R. K., III: 932, 982.

Apr. 1 A cartman petitions the common council for relief from a fine incurred by bringing a cask of water to the City Hotel on Sunday morning.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 292.

" The finance committee, to which was referred a resolution providing for the fixing of rent upon some of the public offices in the city hall, reports to the common council that previous to the building of the city hall the public officers generally kept their offices at their own homes, so that when a person had business with several of them he must go half round the city to find them. This was a great public inconvenience. In order to remedy this, and for the greater safety of the documents kept by these gentlemen in their offices, when the city hall was built rooms were assigned to them in that building. These rooms were accepted not as being more convenient to the officers, but for the public accommodation and safety, and that the great law offices might be near each other. The resolution was lost.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 306–7.

" The special committee appointed to ascertain the practicability of supplying the city with good wholesome water (see D 24, 1821) reports to the common council in part as follows: The committee has examined the lakes forming one of the sources of the Bronx River known by the name of Rye Ponds; these lakes are situated in Westchester County, about 30 miles from New York City, and consist of "two handsome and extensive sheets of water in an elevated position and surrounded by hills of considerable altitude." The surface covered by both lakes is about 270 acres. The waste water flows in a westerly direction until it unites with the main stream of the Bronx River; "and it is believed that both lakes are replenished by numerous springs of pure water rising in their vicinity."

The committee was accompanied by John McComb, late street commissioner; Robert Macomb, "who furnished them with a profile of a survey made under his direction with a view to ascertaining the practicability of bringing the water of the River Bronx to this city;" and C. Amos White. "one of the principal Engineers in the employ of the Commissioners of the lake Erie and northern Canals." The last named made an actual measurement and estimate of the quantity of water discharged from these lakes, which proved to be 1,000,000 gallons in 24 hours when the water was at its lowest gauge. The committee also examined the Bronx River at several situations on its progress south, and particularly at its junction with Mill Brook. At this juncture it is the plan "to direct the river and carry it through Mill Brook about one and three quarters of a mile in a South-west direction then to cross a rough piece of ground by excavating a hill which is said to be 52 and a half feet high, to Morrisania creek and through the aforesaid Creek to near its junction with the Harlaem River, and from thence to Macombs's Bridge. At the bridge it is proposed to raise the water with the power created by damming the river and the aid of Pumps to a reservoir to be erected on an eminence a short distance from the bridge on this Island, and from thence to be brought to the city through the means of Pipes or aqueducts." Apr. 1

The committee proposes that $500 "be appropriated for the purpose of obtaining a survey and profile of the whole line of country between this city and the main Source of the River Bronx . . . together with an estimate of the probable cost of compleating the project of supplying this city with good and wholesome water." This is adopted.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 309–11. See N 25, 1822 and Mr 10, 1823.

" The common council adopts a resolution that Maiden Lane be enlarged and improved from William St. to Pearl St., so that it shall be about 53 feet wide.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 316. See Ja 20, 1823.

2 Acting upon complaints as to impositions, high charges, and delays in the operation of the Fulton ferry, a select committee of the state senate reports that the company, in open violation of that clause in the contract whereby it is bound to keep "both of their ferry boats constantly employed on the said ferry," frequently uses its steamboats "for the purpose of towing ships above the harbor of New-York, in consequence of which, passengers are subject to detention." They are "persuaded that the ferry boats employed at the public ferries, where the crossing is so immensely great as that between New-York and Long Island, ought not to be employed in other business, except from ferry stairs to ferry stairs."—*Senate Jour.*, 45*th sess.* (1822), 280–81. This led to the enactment of a law (see Ap 17).

4 The proceeds of the last discussion of the American Forum this season, which is to be held on this evening, are to be presented to "the General Committee appointed to take measures respecting the erection of an equestrian statue to the memory of Gen. George Washington."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 1, 1822.

5 The General Theological Seminary is incorporated.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1822), chap. 150. See F 13, 1822, and Jl 28, 1825.

11 The Turks defeat the Greeks at Chios and massacre about 40,000 inhabitants.—*Haydn's Dict. of Dates*, 210, 453.

15 The common council receives from John Randel, Jr., a letter enclosing a pamphlet containing observations concerning the course of the Erie Canal at its eastern termination. This is referred to the committee on bringing water to the city.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 322.

" For material and mason work on the Park fence $683 is expended, and for additional labour on the marble pillars $55.—*Journal C*, 233, comptroller's office. See Je 25, Jl 9, Ag 20, 1821.

17 In "An Act for regulating Elections," the legislature provides that in New York City (and throughout the state as well) elections shall be held during a three-day period beginning the first Monday in November.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1822), chap. 210. Elections had begun on the last Tuesday in April (see Ap 11, 1815). On Apr. 7, 1830 (*q. v.*), the time was changed again—to the second Tuesday in April.

" The legislature passes an "Act to regulate the Public Ferries between the City of New-York and the Island of Nassau" (see Ap 2). The law makes "ferrymasters or the owners of ferry boats" liable to a penalty of $5 "for a longer detention of passengers, than is now allowed by law" except in case "the wind, weather, or ice, shall render the crossing dangerous," or in case of "detention by accidents or casualties." The penalty is increased tenfold if the boats are "employed in any other business than from ferry stairs to ferry stairs, except to relieve vessels in distress."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1822), chap. 241.

18 "Eight hundred rose trees and other shrubbery have been planted by some ladies in the Park, and they implore the young and thoughtless to allow them to remain there unmolested."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 18, 1822.

22 The common council adjourns to view the new steamboat which has just been completed by the Messrs. Stevens for use on the ferry between Hoboken and Barclay St. in this city (*M. C. C.*, 1784–1831, XII: 336), and at the next meeting approves the

1822 Apr. 22 new boat, and grants a lease to these gentlemen.—*Ibid.*, XII: 340. The boat started running on May 11 (*q.v.*). See also Ag 20, 1821, and Jl 21, 1823.

29 A letter is read before the common council "stating that Mr. Waldron Beach had invented a Submarine Steam boat which might be advantageously employed in Destroying Ships of War that might have hostile intentions against the City and recommending it to the Attention of the Corporation."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 338.

May 4 Congress appropriates $100,000 to defray the expenses of missions "to the independent nations on the American continent." Spain filed a spirited protest against this recognition of the independence of her former colonies.—Winsor, VII: 501–2.

11 The "beautiful Steam Ferry Boat, built by the Messrs. Stevens to ply between this city and Hoboken" (see Ag 20, 1821, and Ap 22, 1822), commences its trips. "The construction of this boat, which unites all that is desirable in speed, convenience, safety and economy, is highly creditable to the gentlemen who planned it, and, in fact, to the mechanical ingenuity of the country. . . ." —*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 14, 1822. The boat was the "Hoboken." —Haswell, *Reminiscences of an Octogenarian*, 133. See also *Transactions* of Inst. of Naval Architects (1899), XLI: 89; Booth, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, 687.

13 The council adopts a resolution to build a wall and fence along the east end of the Battery on a line commencing six feet westerly from the southeasterly corner of the Battery and extending on a parallel line in a direction that will meet the present line about 130 ft. below State St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 365–66. See also Ja 10, 1820, and F 26, 1821.

" The common council grants a petition to remove the liberty-pole at present standing in the Fifth Ward, corner of Church and Leonard Sts., to the triangular plot at the junction of Chapel and Provoost Sts.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 382.

16 St. Luke's Church (see Je 4, 1821) on Hudson St. near Christopher St. is to be consecrated on this day.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 15, 1822; L. M. R. K., III: 933. See also Greenleaf, 83.

18 Ellwood Walter, a youth of 18 from Philadelphia, writes in his diary: "In the course of the morning we stopped at a room in Broadway, where some singular pieces of Mechanism are exhibited —made by Maillardet of Switzerland. The most wonderful of these was called the 'American Magician.' The machine being wound up, and set in motion, a printed question, pasted on Copper plate, is placed in a little drawer provided for the purpose—a figure representing the Magician, would then rise, wave a rod which it held in one hand, and after looking over a book, in the other, strike a small door, which immediately opens, and exposes an answer suitable to the question proposed—I offered several different questions and received a correct answer in every instance."

The duelling ground where Hamilton was killed by Burr was also visited. "A handsome marble monument erected to the memory of Hamilton on this spot, was thrown into the river several years ago by direction of the legislature of New Jersey— from a belief that the honour thus paid to him would tend to encourage the dreadful practice, by which he came to an untimely end."

On the last day of his visit, Pearl Street Meeting was attended —the house, quite small and old (demolished in 1824). The preacher was Elias Hicks, father of the Hicksite Quakers. "The 'snows of long years'," says the visitor, "have whitened the head of this great and good man—and Time seems to be fast undermining a strong and robust constitution; but he still possesses the same energy of voice and manner—the same powerful eloquence, that touches the heart, and convinces the judgement."—*A Journal of Travels by Sea and Land, to the Island of Manhattan* (MS.) by John Jacob Underdunk (pseudonym for Ellwood Walter). Mr. Walter subsequently became headmaster of the "Westchester Boarding School for Boys" (see Peterson, *Landmarks of New York*, 137). The *Journal* is owned [1925] by his granddaughter, Mrs. Von Hohof, 456 W. 24th St.

27 Alderman Mann presents the following resolution to the common council: "Resolved that a journal of the Proceedings of the Common Council be printed for the use of the members and that it commence with the minutes of the Present Board." This is referred to a committee.—*M. C. C.*, XII: 401. On June 24, the committee reported that because of the expense they believed it to be inexpedient at present to cause the journal of the board to be printed. The resolution was lost.—*Ibid.*, XII: 446.

June 1 The accommodations of Fulton Market may be estimated from the statement that rents were received from 19 butchers' stalls, 24 hucksters' and three sausage stands, one butcher's cellar, and the room in the west wing of the market.—*Journal C*, 261, comptroller's office.

10 John Eveleth calls the attention of the common council to his new invention, a dredging-machine used in cleaning channels of rivers.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 406–7. On July 8, the board authorised a committee to treat with Mr. Eveleth for the exclusive right for New York City of his patent, and also of his services in superintending its construction. The total cost had been estimated at $7,750.—*Ibid.*, XII: 467–68. At the next meeting the board directed an agreement with Mr. Eveleth to be executed.—*Ibid*, XII: 486–87. On Oct. 14, a resolution that the mud machine, now building, be coppered before launching was adopted.—*Ibid.*, XII: 537.

" The common council grants the request of a number of inhabitants "of the vicinity of the Market about to be erected at Old Slip" (see O 1, 1821) that a cupola for a fire bell be erected on the market.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 419. See Je 24.

22 The *Albion* begins publication at No. 37 William St. It is a weekly paper devoted to British, colonial and foreign news.— Pasko's *Old N. Y.*, II: 232, citing Gowans's *Western Memorabilia.*

24 A treaty of navigation and commerce is made between France and the U. S.—Winsor, VII: 496. See also *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 27 and 28, 1822.

" The common council accepts an invitation from J. P. Drake to visit his painting "The Flight into Egypt," now exhibiting at the New York Institution.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 438.

" Inhabitants of the Seventh and Tenth Wards petition the common council that the law regarding swine be so amended that they may run at large in that district. The bell-carts do not come often into that section, which makes it necessary that the swine should eat the garbage thrown into the streets.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 447. The petition was granted.—*Ibid.*, XII: 460–61.

" The common council resolves that the market "now building" at "Old Slip be called and hereafter known by the name and Stile of Franklyn market."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 451–52; *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 26, 1822. See Jl 8.

July 1 Subscriptions are opened at the New York and City Banks for aiding the poor of Southern Ireland who are suffering from famine and pestilence.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 1 and 13, 1822.

2 The City Theatre, at No. 15 Warren St., is opened.—Brown, *op. cit.*, I: 90. See also Wilson, *Mem. Hist. of N. Y.*, IV: 478–79.

8 The common council accepts an invitation to view the painting, "Entrance of the Messiah into Jerusalem," by Col. Sargeant of Boston.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 57.

" The common council resolves that a market-house of about 75 feet in length be built "on the public Square at centre market." This is to accommodate the "market women and sellers of fish."— *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 466.

16 A public dinner is held at the City Hotel in honour of Baron Hyde de Neuville, the French minister.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 17, 1822.

18 The New York Coffee House in William St. fronting Beaver is opened by William Sykes.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 19 and 24, 1822.

22 The common council empowers a committee "to cause a reef to be made the wall to be erected and the filling in compleated" on that part of the ground at the Battery, now covered with water, belonging to the United States.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 482.

" The common council resolves that it is inexpedient to build a fish market in the rear of Washington Market, but orders that that part called the "country market" be rebuilt and enlarged for the accommodation of country people and fishermen.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 482–83; De Voe, *Market Book*, 422. See D 13, 1824.

25 Exhibitions on this day at Buttermilk Channel, and on July 30 at Kip's Bay, of a life-preserver dress, called the "Walk in the Water," convince numerous spectators that the new invention "is capable of sustaining a man in an upright position in the water, with his head about two feet above the surface, and in perfect use of all his limbs, as long as nature will hold out."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 26, 27 and 31, 1822.

27 Franklin Market at Old Slip, is opened. It cost $2,070.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 9, 26, and 27, 1822; De Voe, *Market Book*, 519.

Aug. 3 Several cases of yellow fever having broken out in Rector St., removals from the vicinity "are hourly going forward."—*N. Y.*

1822 Aug. 3 *Eve. Post*, Ag 1, 2, and 3, 1822; *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 491; XIV: 576–634. On Aug. 5, the board of health advised "all persons residing or doing business in Rector street between Lumber and Washington streets, or its vicinity" to move therefrom.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 5, 1822 See, further, Ag 7.

6 A New York editor, commenting on Sir Walter Scott's latest work, "The Fortunes of Nigel," says: "The report that a copy of Sir Walter Scott's last novel had arrived, set the city in an uproar, caused more running about & put more tongues in motion, than the appearance of any marvelous object since the days of the Stranger's Nose at Strasburg, which according to Shawkenbergius, caused hardly less excitement. It has already been struck off in three editions, and set the publishers at Philadelphia, New York and Boston, by the ears. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 6, 1822.

7 Because of the yellow fever, the board of health resolves that the following district be fenced off: "Rector street at the intersection of Lumber-st. Greenwich street at the southern intersection of Lumber street—Washington street, from Pier No. 3 and including pier No. 4, Greenwich-st. at the intersection of Carlile-street, and Washington at the intersection of Carlile."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 7, 1822. This district "lies within a quarter of a mile of the Battery on the North River."—*Ibid.*, Ag 8, 1822. See Ag 9.

9 The board of health orders that Rector St. at the intersection of Broadway and Lumber St. at the intersection of Thames St. be fenced off because of the spread of yellow fever. This is done to include Trinity and Grace churches in the enclosed area, "thereby preventing any collection of persons in those places."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 9, 1822. See Ag 23.

19 The common council passes a law forbidding for the present the interment of dead bodies in the graveyard of Trinity Church.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 510; *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 21, 1822.

23 The custom-house is removed to Greenwich because of the yellow fever.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 23, 1822. The post-office, the banks, the insurance offices, the printing establishments, etc. were also moved out of danger.—*Ibid.*, Ag 24, 26, and 30, 1822; Stone, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, Appendix IV, 21–22. See Ag 28.

28 The yellow fever "is assuming daily, more and more the form of an epidemic, and the citizens cannot be too cautious in abstaining from all approach to the quarter where it makes its appearance. It has already found its way into what is ordinarily considered the highest and healthiest part of the city."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 28, 1822. See Ag 30 and S 4.

30 "Agreeably to the recommendation of the Board of Health, St. Paul's Chapel will not be again open for Divine Service, until further notice."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 30, 1822.

Sept. 2 A proposal of J. G. Morgan, major of the Third Brigade of New York State Infantry, to establish a military guard for the purpose of protecting the property of the inhabitants in the parts of the city deserted because of the fever is referred to the board of health.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 517. See also *A history of the Proceedings of the Board of Health, in the summer and fall of* 1822 (in N. Y. P. L.).

3 The Hoboken Ferry has been removed because of the yellow fever "to the North Battery at the foot of Hubert Street, opposite St. John's Church." This is "near the Market (at present in Hudson Square)."—*The Centinel of Freedom* (Newark), S 3, 1822. For earlier locations, see L. M. R. K., III: 942–43.

4 The board of health cautions the people against approaching that part of the city within the following limits: "beginning on the Hudson river, at pier No. 19, at the foot of Dey-st. running up Dey st. to Broadway, down Broadway to Maiden lane, down Maiden-lane to William st. down William st. [to] Beaver st. along Beaver st. to the Bowling Green, crossing the Bowling Green to Marketfield st. and along Marketfield st. to the Hudson River." The board further announces "that all that part of the city to the east and north of the City Hall, and which contains three-fourths of the population, is perfectly healthy, and may be frequented with the utmost safety."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 4 and 5, 1822. See S 8.

7 The independence of Brazil is proclaimed. Dom Pedro was chosen emperor in October.—Winsor, VIII: 341, 358.

8 "The yellow fever which broke out some time ago, has continued increasing. A few days ago, on the approach of an individual, he was assailed by a number of half-famished cats, which would have devoured him had he not fled. Carts were employed day and night in removing furniture and goods, so that the city appeared as if in a state of seige. . . . Upon a moderate calculation it is supposed that upwards of fifty thousand people have been thrown out of the city. . . ."—Upcott collection, VI: 411 (at N. Y. H. S.). Sept. 8

12 The "Sign of the Liberty Pole" is the name of a tavern in Crosby St., kept by a Mason named Becanon. It was designated, at this time, as the meeting-place of the Masonic Benevolent Soc.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 11, 1822.

14 "The Board of Health have, by a Committee, commenced an experiment with lime, charcoal, tanners bark and ashes, to disinfect the atmosphere in the lower part of the city, and have placed the disposition of the materials and workmen under the charge of Dr. Roosa, who distributes the antisceptic articles in the cool of the night.—Barclay street, Broadway from the Park to Courtlandt street, part of Chatham row, part of Beekman street, and William street from Beekman street to Fulton street, have been covered with lime; Fulton street from Broadway to William street has been also covered with tanner's bark. The committee under whose direction this experiment is making, feel sanguine in its success, if they are not checked in the experiment, for want of means. The appropriation made by the Board is small, amounting to only $750. In consequence of this, the committee have requested the several churches in or near the infected district to cover their respective burying grounds with lime."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 14, 1822. See also *ibid.*, S 20 and 23, 1822.

16 The justices of the marine court state to the common council that the public good requires that some other place than the city hall should be procured for the holding of said court, for during the present epidemic persons summoned as jurors have refused to attend there.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 524.

30 The arrivals at New York during the year ending Sept. 30, 1822, numbered 4,116.—*Arrivals of Alien Passengers and Immigrants* (1891), table 7, p. 64.

" During the year ending on this day, the amount of tonnage "entered" and "cleared" by the state of New York, was 217,538 tons incoming, and 185,666 outgoing. Massachusetts, which stood second among the states, registered 176,627 tons entered, and 135,834 tons cleared. For comparison with other states, see *Statements of Commerce and Navigation of the U. S.* (1828), 165.

" In answer to a petition from the clergymen of various denominations, the common council recommends that the citizens set apart Oct. 11 as a day of "public Humiliation and prayer," in order to implore "the Supreme ruler of the Universe to Stay the disease now prevailing among us . . . and in his infinite mercy to restore health to the City."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 529–30.

— Wm. Newnham Blane, an English traveller, arrives at New York during the yellow fever epidemic. He writes: "We anchored just below the battery, at the point of the island on which New York is built, and getting into a boat rowed round to Greenwich, which, though once a separate town, now forms part of the City. Looking up the streets that run down to the water, I perceived they were all barricaded at the upper ends, and strewed with lime. The houses of course were all shut up and deserted; and out of a population of 120,000 inhabitants, not more than 7 or 8,000 remained in the city; and those only in the higher and more healthy parts. . . .

"For my own part, I wonder that the inhabitants are so seldom visited by this scourge. The town is very large, and is built on the flat point of the island, on a great deal of what was low marshy ground. There is no such thing in the whole place as a sink or common sewer. All the filth and soil is collected in pits, of which there is one in every house. . . . Moreover, their contents, instead of being carried to some distance from the town, are conveyed to the nearest slip, or quay, and thrown into the water. . . .

"The streets in the lower part of the town are notoriously filthy, and the stranger is not a little surprised to meet the hogs walking about in them for the purpose of devouring the vegetables and offal that are thrown into the gutter.

". . . But what may also contribute to produce unhealthiness, is the very foolish and absurd practice of burying the dead within the town. Some of the church-yards have become so full, that they are raised several feet above the level of the neighbouring streets. Indeed the bodies in many places have been buried three deep. . . ."—*An Excursion through the U. S. and Canada during the years* 1822–23. *By an English Gentleman* (London, 1824), 7–12. Blane returned to New York in 1824.—*Ibid.*, 315–19.

Peter Neilson, a traveller from Scotland, also reached New

1822 Sept. — York during the epidemic of 1822, and thus described conditions: ". . . We remained at anchor all night, and next morning proceeded up the river, passing the city on our right, which truly presented a picture of desolation, the numerous wharfs being entirely bare of vessels, not a soul to be seen stirring about, the streets covered with lime and charcoal, and guarded at each end by a high fence, and the doors and windows of every habitation and store closely shut. We cast anchor opposite to a part of the town deemed sufficiently healthy, nearly three miles above the point which forms the Southern boundary of the city. On going ashore, the bustle that prevailed was beyond description, nearly the whole of the business-part of the city being removed out to the fields which skirt the suburbs. An immense variety of temporary wooden buildings, . . . were speedily erected for the accommodation of the citizens; and the business transacted here during two months was prodigious; some of these buildings were fitted up as hotels, where 200 or 300 people were boarded, but the accommodation for beds, &c. at such a time, may easily be conceived to have been none of the best. For such accommodation, however, people were very happy to pay an extravagant price; and in many instances, in the first hurry of the business, until a sufficiency of booths were erected, respectable persons were obliged for nights to bivouac in the fields. This may give an idea of what formidable terrors the first appearance of the yellow fever creates. . . .

"In this irregular and temporary city in the field, you might find in one groupe, banking-houses, insurance offices, coffee-houses, auctioneers' sale-rooms, dry goods, hardware, and grocery stores, milliners' shops, barbers' shops, and last, though not least, a suitable proportion of grog and soda-water shops. In the bustle and confusion which prevailed from dawn to sunset, you might easily trace, in the anxious visages of the thousands who acted on this busy stage, one overwhelming, unvarying passion—the desire of gain. This state of matters continued till nearly the end of October, when a slight black frost appeared, which instantly dissipated all fears on account of yellow fever, and the consequent numerous removals back to the city, resembled the breaking up of the camp of some great army."—Neilson, *Recollections of Six Years Residence in the U. S. A.* (Glasgow, 1830), 4–16.

Oct. 26 The "favourable state of the weather, the advanced season of the year, and the reduced number of cases reported to the Board for several days past" induce the board of health to announce that the citizens may return to all parts of the city with safety except that which was the seat of the infection. The board recommends, however, that all houses be cleaned and aired before being occupied. Up to this time there have been 401 cases of yellow fever in the city, 230 of which were fatal.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, O 26, 1822. See O 29.

28 The mayor presents the following communication to the common council: "On the 18th day of February last [*q.v.*] the Mayor had the honour of presenting to the Board a report recommending the erection of a Discipline Mill at the Penitentiary and he has now the pleasure to inform them that the necessary buildings & machinery was compleated on the 7th day of September last. and on the 23d of that month was put in full operation. . . .

"The building is of Stone thirty feet by Sixty and two Stories high That part occupied by the Wheels on which the Prisoners work is separated from the Mill by a Strong Stone Wall so that no communication is had with those who feed and tend the Mill and those who perform the labour on the wheels. . . . two wheels [are] now in operation

"Each wheel is calculated to give employment to 32 Prisoners sixteen on each wheel at once and a bell is so arranged as to Strike every ½ minute when one of the Prisoners on the wheel comes off and another goes on by which each man works Eight minutes and rests the same time The Average quantity of Grain ground per day is from 40 to 50 bushels which it is presumed may be increased to 60 or 70, should it be found on further experience that the prisoners can be made to perform a severer task without injury to their health. . . .

"There are always a numerous class of Prisoners in the Penitentiary & Bridewell consisting of female Prostitutes and vagrants for whom little or no employment could be provided but it has been found by late experience that the operation of women on the tread wheel in proportion to their weight is equally usefull as that of the men, there is then this additional advantage arising from the erection of the Mill that this class of Prisoners will now be made to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. Oct. 28

"In carrying into effect our penitentiary System much difficulty has always been experienced in finding suitable employment for the Prisoners but it is hoped that the introduction of the Discipline mill will in a great measure supply the deficiency and that the effects of the labour performed will not only result to the advantage of the Public but the reformation and benefit of the Convicts; . . . Should the advantages arising from the experiment be equal to the expectations of the Common Council it is hoped that additional Mills will be erected at the Penitentiary and one at least at the Bridewell in order that the time now employed by the Prisoners in plotting mischief may be profitably disposed of. [See F 18, 1822, and Ja 20, 1823.] There is however one essential improvement in our Penitentiary System in addition to the Mill which appears to be absolutely necessary for the introduction of a proper discipline in our prisons and that is the provision of a sufficient number of Cells for solitary confinement and as retiring places for the Prisoners after the labour of the day has been performed by which means they will have an opportunity for reflection free from the baneful influence resulting from the present method of confining 15 or 20 of them in a single room. [See Ap 30, 1821, and O 15, 1824.] . . . The prevalence of the Calamity [yellow fever], with which our City has been afflicted for the last three months has prevented the presentation of this report until this time."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 539–42; *N. Y. Eve. Post*, O 30, 1822. See also Hardie, *Hist. of the Tread-mill* (1824), which contains a plate showing the mill in operation.

The common council agrees that the east wing of Fulton Market " "be appropriated for the use of the Sellers of Fish and such other part of said market as may not be occupied by licensed Butchers be appropriated to country people for the sale of meat the production of their own farms, or by them brought to market for sale." —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 543–44; De Voe, *Market Book*, 499–500.

"Already Broadway presents a scene of happy confusion. 29 Every one is anxious to return to his own house and fireside. And few are willing to wait to use the salutary precautions recommended by the Board of Health and by Dr. Hosack."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, O 29, 1822.

"The public is respectfully informed that the Park Theatre 31 will open, on Monday next, with the comedy of the Soldier's Daughter. . . .

"During the recess, the Theatre has been entirely repainted and ornamented, from a design of Mr. Cowell's and executed by Mr Cowell and assistants.

"Various engagements have been made and every exertion used to render the Theatre worthy of public support. In the course of a few nights the Managers will have the honour of offering to the public, Mr. Matthews, the most distinguished Actor of the present day."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, O 31, 1822. See N 7.

Charles Matthews makes his first appearance in New York, Nov. at the Park Theatre in the comedy "Road to Ruin," and the farce 7 "Monsieur Tonson."—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*, N 7; *N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 8; *N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, N 9, 1822. A view of the interior of the theatre, painted by John Searle and showing Matthews and Miss Johnson in a scene from "Monsieur Tonson," and many prominent New Yorkers in the audience on this memorable evening, is reproduced as Pl. 91, Vol. III.

"We observe that a Lithographic Press has been established 19 at Washington, by a Mr. Henry Stone, who is spoken of as being well acquainted with that beautiful art. We wish him every success; but we are much afraid he will not find patronage sufficient in this country. A trial was lately made in this city, and the most beautiful and accurate plates imaginable produced; but the person engaged in the business was compelled to abandon it from the want of public support."—*N. Y. Spectator*, N 19, 1822. See also descrip. of Pl. 95-a and A. Pl. 12-a, III: 584 and 871–72.

The mayor, Stephen Allen, presents to the common council a 25 number of suggestions which have come to him "during the late calamitous season" of the epidemic. He says, "Although there is a great diversity of opinion among medical men on the subject of the origin of the Yellow fever, it is nevertheless pretty generally agreed that our quarantine regulations ought to be strictly enforced, and . . . that the most scrupulous attention should be

1822 Nov. 25 given to the removal of every vestige of nuisance calculated to injure the atmosphere of the city." He proposes an amendment to the health law. He speaks of the filthiness of the streets, and suggests that this might in a measure be remedied if the "Streets were swept by the inhabitants every day in the week (except Sunday) instead of twice a week as at present." He also says, "Much inconvenience has been experienced for the want of a commodious . . . place to which the sick who are afflicted with malignant disease may be conveyed. Instances have occurred where no persuasion could induce a person labouring under disease to consent to a removal to the marine Hospital; and the unavoidable delay at times occassioned by the State of the winds and tides has been attended with serious consequences to the sick.

"A Public Hospital for Fever patients at a convenient distance from the City would be a very important acquisition, and would tend to prevent the spread of disease as well as to do away many of the objections now made against a removal to Staten Island."

A sufficient supply of pure water is another important matter. "On this subject all has been done by the Committee that it was practicable for them to perform considering the magnitude of the undertaking. They have made arrangements with Mr [Canvas] White a Civil Engineer of repute to examine the several sources from whence a Suply is likely to be obtained, and to furnish them with correct surveys and Profiles of the heights and distances and they are daily expecting him to commence the undertaking." These suggestions are referred to a special committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 556–60. Regarding the fever hospital, see Ja 13, 1823; in reference to the water supply, see Mr 10 and N 24, 1823.

" A number of citizens petition the common council that the bridge at the foot of Hubert St., which connects the North Battery with the city, may be converted into a public wharf. This is not granted, because the property belongs to the United States.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 574. On Jan. 20, 1823, another petition requested the common council to make application to congress for a reconveyance of the bridge and the North Battery, since they were "now of no importance for military purposes & would be of great convenience to the neighbourhood."—*Ibid.*, XII: 672. On Feb. 24, a letter from the secretary of war informed the board that the retention and preservation of the North Battery was considered essential so long as other defences than the existing ones were incomplete.—*Ibid.*, XII: 741–42. See O 27, 1823.

" The common council resolves to procure a standard which they may present to the second regiment of the first brigade of New York State artillery in return for the one given to them (see Je 11 and 25, 1822).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 578.

Dec. 9 A note from Lieut. Voorhies, of the ship "Washington," U. S. N., states that he has submitted to the common council a model for raising water by pumps, which may be of use in the conveyance of water to the city (see Ap 1 and N 25).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 584.

" As Essex Market (see D 14, 1818) is situated, "in a Street which the public convenience requires should in no wise be obstructed," the finance committee recommends that it be removed "whenever another one shall have been built in that vicinity." The market committee is thereupon directed "to select a suitable site for the erection of a market in the vicinage of Essex Market."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 593–94. The latter committee presented a report on Dec. 28, which was then laid on the table, but on Jan. 6, 1823, was referred to the finance committee.—*Ibid.*, XII: 624 630. This committee reported on May 26, but the report was not entered in the minutes.—*Ibid.*, XIII: 96. Suggestions for a site were offered on June 23 and referred to the market committee.—*Ibid.*, XIII: 136. See also De Voe, *Market Book*, 481. For the final decision, see O 27, 1823.

16 Notice is published of the second annual meeting of the Mercantile Library Assn. to be held in "the Long Room of the Tontine Coffee House" on Dec 17, at which "members of the Chamber of Commerce, and the Merchants generally," as well as "Clerks who feel an interest in the Institution," are invited to attend.—*Com. Adv.*, D 16, 1822.

22 St. Matthew's English Lutheran Church (see O 22, 1821) in Walker St. is to be dedicated on this day.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, D 21, 1822. See also *The Oldest Lutheran Church in Am.* (1914), 33, and view in *ibid.*, opp. p. 34.

23 Announcement is made from Richmond Hill Garden (see L. M. R. K., III: 951) that "During the Sleighing Season the large Gates will be open and every obstacle removed, so that parties can ride, if they please, round the Garden. Also, during the Winter, the very convenient suit of Rooms for dancing assemblies, may be hired for the evening, on very reasonable terms, to any respectable private parties."—*Com. Adv.*, D 23, 1822. Dec. 23

" The common council directs the superintendent of repairs "to Build two new Engines of the usual size and with the necessary appendages for Companies N° 6 & 34."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 612. The new engine built for Fire Co. 34 is shown on Pl. 96, Vol. III.

" The common council resolves that the street commissioner shall cause the road from the city hall up Chatham St. to the Bowery, up the Bowery to Third Ave., and up Third Ave. to Harlem Bridge, to be measured and mile-stones set up.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 615. The minutes contain no further reference to these stones.

1823

— In this year, John Pintard predicted that the population of New York would amount to 260,000 by 1840, 520,000 by 1861, and more than 800,000 by 1875. He also estimated that "before the close of the century the population of this city will equal, if not outvie London, the most populous metropolis of Europe, and excel in numbers, New Orleans possibly only excepted, any city in the New World."—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1860), 625.

— In this year, Isaac Holmes, an English traveller, wrote concerning New York: "The harbour of this city is sufficiently capacious to contain all the vessels in the world . . . when those canals which are projected . . . which will unite the Hudson river to the Lakes and the great western waters, are completed, New York will at some future period 'become a rival for the commerce of the world.' At present, about one thousand vessels arrive there annually from foreign ports, besides two thousand five hundred coastwise. . . . House-rent is excessively high at New York. A common mechanic will have to pay about 15l. a year for only two rooms. A two-story house, well situated in the city, and suitable for a respectable tradesman or shopkeeper, will be from 100l. to 120l. a year. . . . It is not uncommon, in Broadway, to pay for a single shop, well situated, 250l. per annum."—Holmes, *An Account of the U. S. A., derived from actual observation, during a residence of four years in that republic* (London, 1823), 264–68.

— In this year, John Lozier certified that the Manhattan Company had laid only 23 miles of pipes.—Wegmann, *N. Y. City's Water Supply*, 1658–1895, 12.

— In this year, the Rose Street meeting-house of the Society of Friends was built, as better accommodations were required for the women's yearly meeting.—Onderdonk, *Annals of Hempstead* (etc.), 102. See also Greenleaf, 116–17. A view of the interior of the church as it was in 1853 appeared in *Illus. News*, I: 381.

— In this year, an organ was placed in St. Mark's Church at a cost of $1,150.—*Memorial St. Mark's Church* (1899), 54.

— In this year, the congregation Shearith Israel sold an unused portion of its cemetery on Chatham Square, 45 x 88 feet, to the Tradesmen's Bank.—*Pubs.*, Am. Jewish Hist. Soc., No. 6, p. 133.

Jan. 3 "About 20 feet of the steeple of the Brick Meeting in Beekman-street, has been cut down, and to great advantage. It is safer and looks better, and the whole has been painted and the ball and vane newly gilt. The scaffolding erected to the very summit of the steeple, was much admired for its symetry and boldness. The whole church has been repaired, and the Pastor, Mr. Spring, is ready to resume his functions."—*National Advocate*, Ja 3, 1823.

4 Since April, 1821, 36 ships, exclusive of brigs, schooners, sloops, steam vessels, etc., have been launched at New York.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 4, 1823.

6 The members of the common council take the oath prescribed by the new state constitution, and, in accordance with the powers delegated to them (see N 10, 1821), proceed to the election of a mayor. Stephen Allen is chosen.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 631–32; *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 7, 1823.

9 The Tammany Society issues the following address to the public: "The citizens of New York, will specially recollect, that, in the year 1808 [*q. v.*, My 26], an appropriate vault or tomb was constructed by Tammany Society, at the Wallabout, opposite to the city of New York, and that, after thirty years neglect, a portion of the remains, were then collected, of the eleven thousand five

1823 Jan. 9 hundred citizens, soldiers, and sailors, of our revolutionary war, who had perished in doleful dungeons and pestilential prison ships, and whose bodies were thrown in heaps into the earth, at the said Wallabout, frequently when life was scarcely extinct.

"These relics are yet repeatedly collected, as the beating rains of heaven discover the places of their deposit, and are carefully interred into the vault, denominated 'The Tomb of the Martyrs;' and which yet remains destitute, even of an inscription stone!

"At the time of the general interment of those remains, in 1808, the hope was fondly cherished that, from individual donations, an appropriate monument would speedily have arisen, and the work rendered complete, which should transmit to future generations, the entire devotion of those heroes; who rather chose death, than enlist in the service of the enemy! though they were incessantly offered liberation on the dishonorable condition.

"The exertions to erect a monument over the tomb then failed; though our state legislature had granted an appropriation, from the sale of lands of one thousand dollars in aid of the proposed work [see Ap 11, 1808]. This sum being inadequate to do justice, in workmanship, to such a national object, the donation was not applied for, nor was the sale of the public lands made.

"After the lapse of nearly fourteen years, the above sum was applied for by the Tammany Society, to whom the original appropriation had been made; when by a subsequent law of 1821 [*q. v.*, F 27] the Legislature granted the sum of one thousand dollars, in cash, to Benjamin Romaine, to be accounted for by him towards building such a monument as had been originally intended.

"That sum is now received from the state treasurer, and plans and estimates of the work, in a variety of forms, have been had, all of which, again prove the total inadequacy of that amount to erect a monumental structure, suited to that eventful period of our national history. With the present means in hand, it cannot be made equal to several church yard inscriptions, and far inferior to that raised at West Point by the Cadets, commemorative of a single death of one of their members. . . .

"It is now confidently hoped and fully believed that, the patriotic citizens of New-York, freed from all party distinctions, will no longer delay a work through a deficiency of means, to do justice to an object of such magnitude, and so specially their own; that they will now cause the same to be graduated on a plan suited to a scale of the nation. . . ." Subscriptions for the monument are solicited, a committee having been appointed to unite with the city corporation and other bodies in furthering the work.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 9, 1823. See S 18.

13 Mayor Allen reports to the common council that the city is in debt to the extent of $1,088,500, due partly to the yellow fever epidemic of last summer. He adds: "It is a fact which will not be Controverted that the ease with which Spirituous liquors can be obtained the cheapness of the article and the facility afforded by the large number of places opened in this City for its retail is the cause of ruin to thousands of our population and has filled our Alms House and Penitentiary with Pauperism and crime, and assuming this as a fact is it not both just and equitable that a revenue should be raised on an article from which arises such injurious consequences to the Community?"—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 652–64. See Ja 7, 1822, and O 13, 1823.

20 The common council resolves "that the improvement of opening [widening] Maiden lane [see Ap 1, 1822] will commence on the first of May next & all buildings are to be removed within 20 days thereafter."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 679.

" The mayor asks the common council "Whether it is not just & equitable that the School established by the Corporation at the Alms-house at which upwards of 200 Children are educated on the Lancasterian plan ought not to be considered, as it is in fact, a free School; and therefore entitled to a proportion of the money appropriated for the establishment & maintenance of Common Schools in this City."—*M. C C.* (1784–1831), XII: 680. On Feb. 24, the board directed that a bill be sent to the legislature applying for an amendment to the law that would accomplish this object. —*Ibid.*, XII: 734.

" The mayor reports to the common council that since the erection of the "stepping-mill" (treadmill) at the penitentiary he has received applications from various parts of the United States for a plan and description of the machine. The board resolves that 100 copies of the report on this subject be printed for the mayor's use.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 689. See O 28, 1822, and Ag 18, 1824. See also Hardie, *Hist. of the Treadmill* (1824), which contains an illustration of the mill. Jan. 20

The Merchants' Exchange Co. is incorporated.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1823), chap. 15. See Ap 29, 1824. The capital stock was increased by an act of May 7, 1847.—*Ibid.* (1847), chap. 221. The company became bankrupt in 1849.—*N. Y. Herald*, D 14, 1849. 27

The Chamber of Commerce appropriates $200 for the benefit of the Mercantile Library Association (see N 9, 1820, and F 12, 1821), and appoints a standing committee to visit the library from time to time and to report on its condition.—Bishop, *A Chronicle of 150 Years*, etc., 54. Feb. —

"We are glad to see the progress already made for the improvement of the Battery. Most of the cut-stone is finished, and drawn to the spot where it is to be used. It is hoped the whole improvement will be completed by the end of the ensuing autumn."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, F 1, 1823. See, further, Je 19. 1

Ebenezer Storer, the lessee, writes to the committee in charge of the affairs of the Tontine Coffee House that his rent is so high as to prevent him from saving a reasonable profit, and asks that it be reduced. He says that "such has been the improvement of the City, and the multiplication of Hotels and private boarding houses, since the Tontine Coffee House was considered a principal one, and such is its local situation, that it cannot offer those inducements to Gentlemen & families to reside in it, to insure anything like a compensation to the incumbent for the expense & care requisite to effect such an object. From its age and structure this building is incapable of being made a desirable residence, without extensive and costly repairs, . . . A number less than 40 or 50 boarders would afford no profit; and when I found that I had to provide daily an expensive table, for the probable number of 30 to 50, and had but 7 or 10 to partake you may well suppose that I found it necessary to dispense with this branch of my business, to save myself from a heavy daily loss. . . . It has enabled me to get along better and to pay my rent punctually. That it has not been disagreeable to the merchants, I have their testimony. For two seasons, the last summer particularly, I suffered severely from the necessity of shutting up the House, in consequence of the fever [see O 29, 1819], which deprived me of two months business, . . . I now offer to keep the house on the same terms for the next year, as the present year ending 1 May . . . making every exertion for the convenience & accommodation of the merchants who assemble at the Exchange . . ."—From the original letter, in vol. lettered *N. Y. Tontine Coffee House*, in N. Y. H. S. See My 2. 3

The minister, elders, and deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church remonstrate with the common council against the passage of a law forbidding the interment of the dead south of Canal St. except in private vaults.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 694. Later several other churches made a similar protest.—*Ibid.*, XII: 709. See Mr 31. 4

" The common council accepts pamphlets sent by Benjamin Romaine, entitled "Observations Reasons & Facts disproving importation & all Specific personal contagion in Yellow Fever from any local origin except that which arises from the common Changes of the Atmosphere."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 695.

The salary of the "Crier of the Court" is fixed by the common council at $200, instead of all fees.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 728. 17

" The common council resolves to ask the legislature for authority to pass such ordinances as they may from time to time deem necessary for the purpose of regulating "all theatrical and Equestrian Exhibitions all exhibitions of Rope & Wire dancing or performance of Slight of hand; all public gardens and generally all shows and exhibitions for gain at which any music shall be performed excepting such exhibitions of science or mechanical ingenuity or natural Curiosity or exhibition for Charitable purposes or improvements in any arts or science as the Common Council may permit." Also that such amusements must be licensed by the mayor of the city.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 730. See O 13.

There is exhibited at the Park Theatre this evening "the most novel, splendid, and brilliant object ever displayed in an American Theatre, A Looking-Glass Curtain, equal in size to the Drop Curtain. For extent of machinery, cost in the production and brilliant magnificence of effect, the Managers have no hesitation in asserting, that this splendid spectacle is unequalled by any 19

1823 Feb. 19 other in any Theatre. It reflects in one lucid sea of glass, the entire Audience, and every object in front of the Stage.—The elegance and richness of its frame work renders this superb ornament complete. It will be shown at the end of the Play, and at no other period of the evening."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, F 19, 1823.

24 The common council orders that the houses in Grand St. be numbered.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 733.

" The common council is informed by letter from the secretary of state that Castle Clinton is no longer required as a military position for the defence of the harbour and city of New York, and that orders have been given for dismantling and evacuating the post.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 741–42. See N 27, 1821; Je 13, 1823, and Je 21, 1824.

Mar. 10 A letter is read in the common council from a committee appointed by the "County of Dutchess Putnam Westchester & the Western Part of Connecticut adjoining those Counties to ask of the Legislature an Act of Incorporation to make a Canal in Sharon in Connecticut, to New York or the tide water of the Hudson River near Croton." They say in part: "The Object . . . is to go to the City of New York in preference of the north river near the Mouth of the Croton and for this purpose we are instructed to consult & Concert with New York gentlemen how this object can be effected We have conversed with several of the New York delegation & other gentlemen from your City here who unite with us in opinion that it is practicable to make a Canal to your City combining the double object of navigation and supplying the City with water. At the request of several gentlemen from your city we have agreed to suspend our application to the Legislature until you may have the opportunity of taking this subject into consideration. . . . It may not be improper to state that we have this day seen Col Young the Canal Commissioner who unhesitatingly gave us his opinion that the Canal water will be good for City use by settling and filtering in a Reservoir." The special committee on supplying the city with good and wholesome water reports on this subject that they believe the plan is feasible, and that the contemplated canal would add to the business as well as to the comfort of the inhabitants of the city by supplying them with an abundance of wholesome water. They say: "To have brought to the City a Stream of Pure Water 20 feet wide by 4 feet deep that shall discharge more than 20 millions of gallons each day in the Year. Calculated for drink and culinary purposes for extinguishing Fires for cleansing our Streets and yards washing our clothes for supplying our extensive marine with this necessary element in its purity and for every other object connected with Health cleanliness & Comfort besides the great advantages in a Commercial point of View by bringing to this Market the produce of a large district of fertile Country is certainly of sufficient importance to induce the Common Council to embrace the opportunity of securing the privilege offered them even should they never make use of it." A memorial is sent to the legislature praying that a charter may be granted for the canal.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 766–71. See Ap 1, 1822, and Jl 14, 1823.

14 Mr. George Youle has erected a new shot-tower on the spot (see O 6, 1821) where the first was started, and though it is not yet completed he has begun the manufacture of shot.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Mr 14, 1823. The tower was north of 53d St., west of First Ave.—L. M. R. K., III: 963–64. It is shown on Pl. 102-a, Vol. III. The sub-structure is visible to-day (1925).—Peterson, *Landmarks of N. Y.* (1923), 73.

17 The mayor, as president of the board of health, reports to the common council that he has been directed by the board of health to issue early in May a circular to be left at each house in the city appealing to the good sense of the inhabitants as to the propriety of their removing from their premises every species of filth on the days designated for the purpose; and of adopting other precautionary measures for the preservation of health, in order that "no act may be neglected which may appear calculated to insure to our citizens this inestimable blessing."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 777–79.

24 The legislature passes an act providing for the erection of a fever hospital in New York City, and authorises the common council to raise the money therefor by lottery.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1823), chap. 82; *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 669–70. See Je 23.

26 Samuel Leggett, Moses Cunningham, George Youle, Thomas Morris, Wm. S. Coe, and others, are incorporated as the "New York Gas Light Company," with a capital of $1,000,000.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1823), chap. 85. This was the first gas company chartered in New York. Its charter was unlimited in duration.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 315. See, however, My 12. Mar. 26

29 Christ Church in Anthony St. (see Mr 30, 1822) is consecrated.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Mr 26, Ap 2 and 11, 1823. There is a view of it in Onderdonk's *Hist. of the Prot. Epis. Ch.* (1844).

30 The "most furious snow storm that has been experienced in this quarter for more than twenty years" starts early this morning and continues throughout the day. Several houses are blown down, windows are broken, and some of the trees in the Park are "prostrated." About 40 ships in the vicinity of the city are injured and about 15 sunk.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Mr 31, 1823.

31 The Pennsylvania legislature incorporates the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., with power to construct a railroad from Philadelphia to Columbia, in Lancaster Co. The road is to be laid out under the superintendence of, and according to the plans of, John Stevens.—Scharf & Westcott, *Hist. of Phila.*, I: 606. For a brief history of this railroad, the oldest on the American continent, see *N. Y. Times*, F 22, 1925.

" It is resolved by the common council that the name of Grand St. be substituted for Desbrosses St. from Thompson to Varick Sts.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 808.

" The common council passes a law respecting the interment of the dead. This imposes a fine of $250 for opening, after June 1, any grave "which lies to the Southward of a line commencing at the centre of Canal Street on the North River and running through the centre of Canal Street to Sullivan Street thence through Sullivan st. to Grand Street thence through Grand St. to the East river." Neither shall it be lawful to inter in any vault or tomb south of the aforesaid line.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 811. See F 4, 1823, and Je 6, 1825.

" A special committee is appointed by the common council "to Select a Suitable Site for a public Burial Place to be called the City Burying ground."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 812. See Je 9.

Apr. 1 The "greatest concourse of people, of all descriptions, that has been witnessed on a similar occasion for many years" assembles at the city hall in response to a call by Mayor Allen, and adopts resolutions remonstrating against a tax bill which has passed the assembly and is pending in the senate. Among the resolutions are the following:

"Resolved, That the provision of the proposed law, which levies upon the capitals of incorporated companies for State purposes fifty per cent, or one half, more than upon any other personal property, is a partial and unjust legislation against a particular Section of the State; that description of property being principally confined to the city of New York."

"Resolved, That to impose a tax on the capital of non-residents, vested in the stock of incorporated companies, or in credits to individuals; and to include in the assessments, all personal property under the control and custody of Agents, whether consigned to the commission merchant for sale; transportation to a sister State; or exportation to a foreign country, is unwise & impolitic; that it must drive away capital and commerce from this to other cities; destroy our navigation, injure agriculture, and impoverish all classes of citizens."

"Resolved, That the proposed law adopts a system of policy in regard to the city and county of New York, ruinous to the landed interest, and intolerably burdensome to the Mechanic, and other labouring classes of the community; as it leaves for city and county purposes, fifteen cents only on a hundred dollars of the tax on the stock; when fifty cents on the hundred dollars must be imposed for the like purposes on every other description of personal property and real estate."

"Resolved, That the proposed law will not only operate as a partial tax upon this city, but proceeds upon the unwarrantable presumption, that its citizens are unwilling to bear their just proportions of the burdens necessary for the support of government; a presumption as odious as it is unjust, as unjurious as it is unfounded in fact, and which our principles and honour, equally call upon us to repel." A committee of prominent citizens is appointed to present the resolutions to the senate.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 2 and 3, 1823. A memorial against the tax bill was adopted by the common council on April 2.—*Ibid.*, Ap 2 and 17, 1823. The bill, however, was passed by the senate on April 18 by a vote of 18 to 8.—*Ibid.*, Ap 21 and 23, 1823. It received the signature of the governor and became a law.—*Ibid.*, Ap 25, 1823.

1823 Apr. 1 Trinity vestry adopts the following resolution in regard to St. John's Park (Hudson Square): "That the said square shall remain hereafter an ornamental square without any buildings being erected therein, and in case all the lessees of the lots fronting on said square shall agree to maintain the same at their own expense as a private square in proportion to the ground which they possess fronting the square that it shall remain as a private square, but otherwise, or if the proprietors of the lots do not so maintain the square, then that it be ceded to the city corporation as a public square."—*N. Y. Times*, My 25, 1913. On June 9, the lessees acceded to the arrangement. The square was then fenced in for the exclusive use of the adjacent residents.—*Ibid.* See also descrip. of Pl. 106-a, III: 609. See, further, D 29, 1823.

9 James Blackwell and Elizabeth, his wife, deed Blackwell's Island to James L. Bell, in consideration of $30,000.—*Liber Deeds*, CLXVIII: 137.

10 The legislature authorises the mayor and common council, whenever they shall think it necessary to determine the future permanent regulation of any streets or avenues below 34th St. which were laid out under the act of 1807, to appoint three commissioners whose duty it shall be to cause surveys, maps, profiles, etc. of the ground to be made and to mark thereon what in their opinion ought to be the future permanent regulation. These shall be deposited in the office of the street commissioner and notice thereof published in the papers. The common council may confirm, reject, or refer the same to new commissioners. When accepted, the levels delineated on the maps shall be permanently fixed and established, and assessors shall be appointed for apportioning the expense of the regulation.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1823), chap. 128. The application of this statute to the grounds lying between North and 14th Sts., The Bowery and East River, caused a serious problem in grading and in determining the proper method of disposing of surface waters. This extended to 1826, and in that year was published in a pamphlet, containing the action of the common council, committees, city surveyors, counsel, etc., and entitled *Report of the Street Committee on the subject of Regulating the grounds between North & Fourteenth Streets, The Bowery & East River* (1826). On Nov. 27, 1826 (*q.v.*), the common council resolved to ask for the repeal of the act.

14 The special committee on the subject of erecting a statue to the memory of George Washington (see Mr 18, 1822) brings the following resolution before the common council: "Resolved that an election by Ballot be held in the Several Wards . . . for the purpose of receiving the votes of all persons assessed for taxes . . . on the question . . . whether a sum not exceeding $50,000 Shall or Shall not be raised by tax on the Real & Personal Estates in this city in such annual Amounts as will Sink such sum to be raised with interest in Ten years the money thus to be raised to be applied to the erecting of a Statue . . . in this City to the memory of General George Washington."

Whereupon Mr. Cowdrey presents this resolution in reply: "The Common Council reciprocating and applauding the patriotic feelings and motives of their fellow Citizens who have presented their memorial having for its object the erection of a monument emblematical of the Illustrious Character of George Washington . . . believing that any undertaking of the kind referred to . . . would disappoint rather than gratify public Expectations with regard to the Commemoration of him who was 'First in War First in peace First in the hearts of his Countrymen.'

"Therefore Resolved that the said Memorial . . . be placed on the files of the Common Council." This is adopted.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIII: 20–21. See O 13.

22 "We are informed that the window frames and sashes of the new and elegant building now erecting in Wall street as the U. S. Branch Bank [see Mr 23, 1822], are to be of solid brass, and imported from England. This valuable and safe improvement has superceded the material of wood in all the new banking establishments in London. We trust our brass founders will take the hint, and not suffer Birmingham to supply what they can so easily make in their own city."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 22, 1823. The corner-stone of the bank was laid on May 23 (*q.v.*).

23 "Whereas it is desirable that a channel should be opened, through which the city of New-York, and other parts of this state, may receive a supply of stone [anthracite] coal, which is found in the interior of the state of Pennsylvania," the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company is incorporated to connect these two rivers by a canal.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1823), chap. 238. On Nov. 19, 1824, the company was authorised to employ $500,000 of its capital in banking, the bank to be situated in New York City, and the institution was opened at 13 Wall St. For the further history of the company and its trial of the first locomotive brought to the U. S., see *N. Y. Times Mag.*, Ap 22, 1923. See also My 1829. Apr. 23

The steamboat "Chancellor Kent" is to be launched on this day from the ship-yard of Messrs. Blossom, Smith & Damon.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 26, 1823. For description of the boat, see *ibid.*, Ag 15, 1823. 28

Samuel Davis, having invented a machine for raising sunken ships, has formed a company to raise the frigate "Hussar" and the sloop "Mercury," which sank, with a large amount of specie, in the East and Hudson Rivers respectively during the Revolutionary War, and is about to commence operations. A drawing of his machine is being exhibited at the Tontine Coffee House.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 29, 1823. See Ag 27, 1824. 29

When Bethuel Bunker took a lease of the Tontine Coffee House on this day (*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 2, Je 10, 1823; and see Ap 2, 1811), John McComb made a pencil drawing of proposed alterations at the end of the coffee-room, estimated at $735. This is preserved in the vol. lettered *N. Y. Tontine Coffee House*, at N. Y. H. S. For a humorous account of the entertainment provided by Bunker, when these improvements were completed, see *Com. Adv.*, Je 12, 1823. See, further, 1826. May 2

The Commercial Hotel, at 119 Pearl St., formerly the residence of Gen. Moreau, where meals are "dressed in the French and English style," and where English, French, and Italian are spoken, was one of the smaller hotels of note at this period.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 2, 1823. "

The corner-stone of the Houston Street Reformed Dutch Church is to be laid on this day at the south-west corner of Greene and Houston Sts.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 3, 1823; L. M. R. K., III: 935. See also Corwin's *Man. of the Ref. Ch. in Am.*, 1005. 5

"Home Sweet Home," composed by John Howard Payne, is sung for the first time, at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, London, by Maria Tree, in the first performance of "Clari, the Maid of Milan."—Kobbé, *Famous Am. Songs*, 3; Brainard, *John Howard Payne* (1885), 27–30. 8

The first franchise to supply the city with gas is granted by the common council on this day, when it gives the New York Gas Light Company, on certain conditions, the sole and exclusive privilege and right of laying pipes under ground for conducting gas to light the public lamps and the houses and buildings throughout that part of the city south of line running from the East River through Grand St., Sullivan St., and Canal St. to the Hudson River. The conditions of this grant (which the company was to hold for 30 years—that is, until the 12th of May, 1853) were: 12

That before the 12th of May, 1825, they should erect and complete good and sufficient buildings, works, and apparatus for the preparation and manufacture of gas; cause the necessary pipes to be made of cast iron, and to be laid; and manufacture and supply in the most approved manner sufficient quantities of the best quality gas, commonly called inflammable gas, for lighting Broadway from Grand St. to the Battery. The uncertainty of the term "best quality of gas" was settled between the parties by making the London gas a standard. The contract stipulated that the light of the lamps should be of a quality, brilliancy, or intensity, equal to the gas in use for the public lamps in the city of London. The gas company also stipulated that failure to comply with these conditions would be sufficient cause for the common council to annul their contract.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XII: 792; XIII: 60–62, 75; XIX: 315. The conditions were performed within the time limited (see My 11, 1825). See also Je 11, 1824.

The common council amends the law relative to the establishment of a board of health so that the board shall hereafter consist of the mayor, recorder, and aldermen.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIII: 73. See O 9, 1826. "

The first performance in the Washington Theatre, corner of Broadway and Prince St., occurs.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 19, 1823. 19

The corner-stone of the U. S. Branch Bank (see Mr 23, 1822, and Ap 22, 1823) is laid at Nos. 15–17 Wall St. (These numbers were changed in 1845 to Nos. 30 and 32 Wall St.) The stone and a bottle which was deposited by the proprietors of the *N. Y. Gazette*, containing a *City Directory, Stranger's Guide*, etc., were 23

1823 May 23 exhumed in 1883 when one of the vaults was repaired.—*Mag. Am. Hist.* (1883), X: 15; L. M. R. K., III: 924, 975. The building (later the U. S. Assay Office) was ready for occupancy on April 14, 1824 (*q.v.*).

24 Mr. Hedderwick, a Glasgow printer, gives the following unfavourable account of New York and other parts of America on his return to Scotland: "As a whole, New-York can scarcely be said to be more than an overgrown sea-port village in a state of progressive transmutation towards the order and rank of a civilized city. The streets of New York are not to be preambulated with impunity by either the lame, or the blind, or the exquisitely sensitive in their olfactory nerves; to use an American phrase, a person must be 'wide awake,' not to dislocate his ankles by the inequalities and gaps in the side-pavements, or break his legs by running foul of the numberless moveable and immoveable incumbrances with which they are occupied.

"Both New York and Philadelphia have what are called slips formed in their harbours, which are indentations cut into the land for the accommodation of a greater quantity of shipping than could be contained in the same space if only ranged along wharves facing the water. In N. York, the slips, run up a considerable way in the centre of buildings, as it were in the middle of streets; and being built or faced up with logs of trees cut to the requisite length, allow free ingress and egress to the water, and being completely out of the current of the stream or tide, are little else than stagnant receptacles of city filth; while the top of the wharves exhibits one continuous mass of clotted nuisance, composed of dust, tar, oil, molasses, &c. where revel countless swarms of offensive flies.

"So far as I am able to judge, the English language is universally spoken in greater purity than it is in Britain. . . . Drinking spirits and water is the usual practice of both sexes. . . . It is reckoned quite indecorous in an American to get drunk, and instances of drunkenness are certainly more rare than in Britain. . . .

"The Erie Canal, in the state of New York, is deservedly celebrated for its length; but its width and depth does not surpass the small Canal between Glasgow and Paisley; it is unnavigable for nearly one half of the year, and were it not for the precaution of drawing off the water at the commencement of winter, the Canal would be so thoroughly frozen as to require a great proportion of the other half to thaw it. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 15, 1823, citing *Glasgow Chron.*, My 24.

26 The common council accepts an invitation from John Vanderlyn to visit his panoramic painting of the "Garden of Versailles" at the Rotunda.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIII: 80. Another invitation, to visit the painting of the "Palace and Garden of Versailles," was accepted on July 1, 1824.—*Ibid.*, XIII: 781.

" The committee on the almshouse and penitentiary makes an interesting report to the common council: ". . . Poverty and Criminalty are the necessary attendants upon social life. And the duty of meliorating and reforming where it is possible is largely devolved upon this Corporation who are charged with the interests of more than 130000 inhabitants of various pursuits & Callings occupying a point of land easily acessible and holding out temptations & allurements no less to the daring the profligate and the needy adventurer than to the enterprising the industrious or the oppressed inhabitant of the Civilised World.

"We are Consequently not behind other Cities of equal numbers and in Circumstances otherwise similar in the Catalogue of mendicity & Crime. And while we have to boast of our admirable Situation for trade and Commerce the public spirit of our Citizens and a State of general prosperity the reverse of the picture may be seen in the destitute and abandoned situation of many [of] the houses of relief and punishment that have become necessary the Constant accumulations of these arising Chiefly from indolence & profligacy and the heavy demands that are consequently made upon the industrious the prudent and the exemplary portions of our Inhabitants for their Support." In speaking of the 1,376 inmates of the almshouse the committee says, "It was a subject of remark that the Old and infirm spend much of their time in reading their Bible. . . .

"The children also receive a full share of the attention of the officers having charge of this Institution There are four schools in which they are taught the most useful branches comprehending reading writing & the fundamental rules of Arithmetic. . . . When they arrive at suitable ages they are bound out as apprentices pursuant to the Act of Legislature.

May 26 "The attention of the Commissioners and Superintendant appears to be indefatigably engaged to produce the greatest sum of utility and advantage to the public and to the paupers under their Care, and one Law seems to prevail the Law of Kindness."

In regard to the penitentiary they say: "All will agree that as yet no sufficient rule has been discovered or applied for the reformation of offenders or to deter others by the force of examples Long periods of confinement Hard Labour as it is called Infamous & even Capital Punishments have not effected the desired object. Crimes have still been perpetrated and torrents of human blood have rolled in vain in Countries w[h]ere the penal Code has been Sanguinary and vindictive And in our favored Country where the opposite System has prevailed and the reformation of offenders has been proposed to be sought by milder methods it is not yet found that better Consequence[s] have been produced. . . . The Corrective that remains to be attempted . . . in Cases not Capital is solitary Confinement under proper and judicious limitations. . . . In . . . cells secluded from the light of Day . . . shut out from the face of any living [being] except of the keeper and doomed not even to hear him Speak the voice of Consience that inward and universal monitor would be heard by the Convict in tones not loud but deep and after it had excited a disposition and determination to reform & while the subject of this operation should be overwhelmed with Contrition if at the Same time it should be said to him or her 'Go and Sin no more lest a worse thing come upon thee' there might be some probability that the stings of Conscience would be continued and its pangs felt at least for some space of time after the Imprisonment should have ceased. . . .

"The Committee Cannot Conclude without especially Commending the Stepping Mill as an Instrument of Punishment. The subjects condemned to it become exhausted and Spiritless and humbled under its operation. . . . If solitary confinement cannot be thoroughly adopted perhaps more stepping mills would be found to answer the invaluable purpose of preventing the Commission of Crimes by the influence of fear and dread of this wholesome but severe corrective whatever may be said of the Personal reformation of offenders."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIII: 89–95. See Ja 20, 1823, and Ag 18, 1824.

June 9 In accordance with the report of its special committee (see Mr 31), the common council resolves that the land lying between Fifth and Sixth Aves., 40th and 45th Sts., be appropriated for a public burying-ground or potters' field. This land "contains upwards of twenty six acres and is at the distance of three miles and a quarter from the City Hall. Its situation is high and pleasant and well calculated as to Soil for the Purpose in view." The committee also recommends that "so much of it as shall be deemed necessary be immediately enclosed by a permanent wall properly secured at the top to prevent all intrusions, with two gates one on the fifth Avenue the other on the cross road leading from the Bloomingdale to the Middle road. . . . The whole to be surrounded and intersected with rows of trees of a proper description."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIII: 116–18; descrip. of Pl. 145, III: 715. See Je 23. The site was later reduced to include only the land now covered by the N. Y. Public Library and Bryant Park (see D 20, 1824).

12 Proposals are published for erecting in New York a new theatre to be called the "American Opera House."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 12, 1823.

13 Gen. Winfield Scott informs Mayor Allen by letter that "Castle Clinton has been vacated," and that he is prepared "to turn over the work & its appurtenances to the Corporation of the City of New York according to the terms of the Act of Congress on that Subject" (see Mr 30, 1822). He adds that "Captain Bender of the U S Quartermasters department" has his instructions regarding it. The latter wrote to the mayor on June 16 (under which date the correspondence was entered in the minutes), that Gen. Scott had directed him to deliver the work, with its keys, to the proper person designated by the common council; and that "Boys and evil disposed persons are . . . constantly employed in a wanton destruction of the buildings." The board directs that the committee on lands and places receive the cession, and take the premises under their care.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIII: 131–32; *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 17, 1823. See Je 20.

" Gen. Morton's division of artillery is reviewed by Gov. Yates "in the Park in front of the City Hall." Previous to the review the common council presented the second regiment of N. Y. State

1823 Artillery with a "most splendid standard of colours."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 14, 1823.

Je 13

16 The board orders that houses in Elm St., from Broome to Spring St., be numbered.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIII: 132.

19 "We observe, with pleasure, the rapid progress of the work now in full operation on the Battery. The wall is in great forwardness, and in two months will be completed. The filling in goes on well, and we are gratified in observing, that the pools of water which were left, and which had become offensive, are to be filled forthwith with clean gravel. The Castle, we hope will not be demolished, but be converted to a use of which it is susceptible, from its prominent location. As a fortress of defence, it is of no consequence to the city; but as an ornament, and as a place of resort to an overgrown and crowded population, with some improvement, it presents advantages which cannot be too highly appreciated."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Je 19, 1823. "An Old Citizen," writing on June 20, agreed that Castle Clinton ought not to be demolished, but should be "converted into a productive source of income to the city." He added: "The removal of the present flagstaff to the centre of the ground within the castle, in connexion with the Telegraphic establishment, is very properly in contemplation; and if the corporation sees fit to extend the improvements, one of the most delightful walks in the world can be made on the top of, and all around the castle, which in the hottest weather, would be most agreeably cool and reviving. Such an enviable, cheap, and convenient retreat, with passage ways or galleries from the circle to the different stories of the centre building, would command universal patronage of citizens and strangers; and a respectable keeper of such an establishment could well afford to pay to the Corporation a liberal annual rent."—*Ibid.*, Je 20, 1823. See also *ibid.*, Je 25, 26, S 19, 1823. For the leasing of Castle Garden, see Je 21, 1824.

20 Capt. Bender (see Je 13), on the part of the U. S., turns over Castle Clinton to a committee of the common council.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 23, 1823; descrip. of Pl. 94-b, III: 581. See Je 21.

21 "A" writes to one of the papers: "I am sorry to hear it suggested as at all advisable or proper to retain that large red wart, which bad military tactics, in an unpropitious hour, and at an enormous cost, fixed on the fair face of our city. We all take a pride in our Battery-walk. Enlarged as it will soon be; and this nuisance castle removed, the world cannot exhibit such a promenade.—The view, full, broad and expansive, of our glorious bay, without obstruction from the Battery, would be without rivalry, even at Naples. It belongs to the taste and reputation of our city, that it should be cleared from all obstructions. The inhabitants of the remotest corner of the city, are as much interested in it, as a matter of pride and public spirit, as they are in the City Hall, Alms-house, and New Asylum. The castle is given up and abandoned as a work of defence—It obstructs the view of one half the bay, at whatever point you stand:—I am sure the corporation will not consent to metamorphose such a structure, on such a place, into a tavern. Strangers would laugh at us, and we should soon wonder at our own folly."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 21, 1823. See Jl 12.

23 The common council resolves that the newly selected city burying-ground (see Je 9) be fenced in and set out with trees.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIII: 138–39. The "fence" consisted of a stone wall, the corner-stone of which was laid on Oct. 11 (*q. v.*). The wall was topped with locust posts (see D 20, 1824).

" The finance committee reports to the common council on the subject of the lottery lately granted by the state to the corporation for the erection of a fever hospital (see Mr 24), that after considering the many "Complicated operations Connected with business of this description and the hazards to which the Board might be subjected as well from those operations themselves as from the fluctuations to which the Common Council is liable by its Constitution and that these fluctuations would greatly increase the hazards of loss in the drawing of the Classes of this Lottery which is estimated would occupy a Series of about Five Years commencing at the period of about Eleven Years from the present time the Committee are of opinion that a Sale of the Grant . . . would be most for the advantage of the Board and would be most favourable to the immediate Commencement and rapid Completion of the Hospital" The common council thereupon resolves to accept the grant of the said lottery; also to sell the same to Mr. Yates for $19,000, which sum should be appropriated to the building of the hospital,—providing that the corporation be released from all responsibility to the state for the payment of the $40,000 mentioned in the act of March 24, 1823; and from all responsibility of the lottery and payment of its prizes; indeed, "All responsibility whatever in Consequence of Said Grant except only the building of Said Hospital."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIII: 143–45. On July 7, the board decided to dispose to John B. Yates of all rights to raising this money by lottery.—*Ibid.*, XIII: 165, 167–68. See O 21. June 23

Wm. G. Wall announces that he is about to issue two views of New York. His advertisement states: "Correct views of the City of New-York, have long been a desideratum, and it has been a subject of surprise, that no attempt has been made to exhibit to the public, the leading features of a city, which possesses so great an interest from its political and commercial importance, as well as from the natural beauties of its situation. Mr. Wall has been induced by these considerations, to offer to the patronage of the public, two aqua tinta engravings of this City, from drawings taken, one from Weehawk, the other from Brooklyn Heights; in the choice of which points of view, he has been determined by their affording the most favorable view of the city, and conveying the most correct impression of the beauties of the Bay, and the surrounding scenery. 26

"Every exertion will be made to obtain the best possible execution of these engravings, an artist of known and approved skill having been engaged for the purpose.

"The views will be ready for delivery about the month of August"—*Com. Adv.*, Je 26, 1823.

A writer, commenting on this advertisement on July 2, said that Wall was the "gentleman to whose magic pencil the public are indebted for those elegantly executed landscapes which compose the 'Hudson River Port Folio' publishing by Mr. Megarey" (see 1821), and added: "The views taken by Mr. Wall are the most accurate descriptions that we have seen. One of them is taken from Brooklyn Heights, near the Distillery of the Messrs. Pierponts, and the other from the Mountain at Weehawk. Mr. W. at first made a drawing from the high land back of Hoboken; but the view from Weehawk is far preferable, as it not only affords a commanding prospect of the city but also of the whole of our beautiful harbor, with all the islands, &c. The pictures may be seen at Megarey's Bookstore, Broadway; and the work is so far advanced that one of the plates is compleated."—*Ibid.*, Jl 2, 1823. The Wall views are reproduced as Pls. 92 and 93, Vol. III, and described in III: 577–80, where the date depicted is given as 1820–3. The original water-colours are in the collection of Edward W. C. Arnold.

James Gallatin having returned to New York on June 2 after many years spent in Europe, writes in his diary: "A horrible day here; the noise of the July 4 celebration intolerable . . . only about three private coaches in New York—no means of getting about. The streets absolutely filthy and the heat horrible. I have been nearly every night for a long walk. No roads—no paths. I never realized the absolutely unfinished state of the American cities until I returned. The horrible chewing of tobacco—the spitting; all too awful. We have had a charming and hospitable reception, but all is so crude."—*A Great Peace Maker. The Diary of James Gallatin*, 244. July 4

A New York paper suggests that Castle Clinton be converted into public baths. "It would yield a greater revenue to the city than any other plan that has been proposed respecting it. Bathing might easily be rendered a fashionable as well as a healthy amusement."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 12, 1823. 12

The Sharon Canal Company applies to the common council for aid in making a survey for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of bringing into the city the waters of the Croton River. Referred to the water committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIII: 168. See Mr 10, and N 24. 14

Chief Engineer Thomas Franklin reports to the common council that he is about to make the experiment of substituting hemp hose for the leather hose now in use. This, if successful, will cut the cost in half.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIII: 173–74. See also, My 28, 1821. 21

The board of health reports to the common council that it is about to issue a recommendation to the citizens to discontinue the unhealthful practice of sprinkling the streets with water from the slips.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIII: 177. It was published in *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 23, 1823. "

The common council grants to John C. and Robert L. Stevens "

1823 July 21 the right to put on the ferry to Hoboken, about to be established at Canal St., a substantial steamboat similar to the one now in use at Barclay St. The lease to be given provides for a term of 15 years at the following rentals: for the first five years, the yearly rental of one cent "if lawfully demanded;" for the next five years, $50 a year; and for the residue, $200 each year. The boat must make a trip at least once every hour from sunrise to sunset. —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIII: 182–83; L. M. R. K., III: 943. See Ap 22, 1822.

30 The question of whether Sir Walter Scott is the author of the anonymous Waverly Novels is causing "considerable excitement" in New York.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 21, 24, 26, 28, 30, 31, Ag 1, and 2, 1823.

31 Trinity vestry resolves to build a new house for the rector on Hudson Square "as soon as they could get a good offer for the house and lot on Vesey Street." Hudson Square was at this time "one of the finest, if not *the* finest, in the city. It contained specimens of almost every American tree, with others of foreign sorts." —Dix, *Hist. of Trinity*, III: 59; IV: 235; descrip. of Pl. 106-a, III: 608–9.

Aug. — Lord Byron lands in Greece to devote himself to the Greek cause. He died at Missolonghi on April 19, 1824.—*Haydn's Dict. of Dates*, 453.

2 The first issue of the *N. Y. Mirror* appears, under the full title *The New-York Mirror, and Ladies' Literary Gazette.* This title was reduced to the shorter form in 1831. It was first edited by Samuel Woodworth (author of "The Old Oaken Bucket"), and continued by Geo. P. Morris, N. P. Willis, and Theo. S. Fay. With the issue of April 14, 1827 (Vol. IV), full-page engraved views began to appear. New York City views first made their appearance with that of the "Lafayette Theatre," in the issue of Oct. 26, 1827 (Vol. V). Many of the engravings in this journal were the work of Asher B. Durand and James Smilie, from drawings by A. J. Davis, architect. These illustrations average about 9 x 6 in. A complete list, taken from William Loring Andrews' *The Journey of the Iconophiles around New York in search of the historical and picturesque* (1897), 41, and arranged alphabetically, follows (those marked "S" being small vignettes, printed six on a page):

Bay and Harbor of New York from Staten Island	Vol.	XV, 1838
Bay and Harbor of New York from the Battery	"	VIII, 1831
Bowery Theater	"	VI, 1828
Bowling Green	"	VIII, 1830
Brick Church, Beekman Street (S)	"	VII, 1829
Brooklyn Collegiate Institute for young ladies (lithograph)	"	VIII, 1830
Christ Church (S)	"	VII, 1829
City Hall	"	V, 1828
City Hall (old) in Wall Street	"	IX, 1831
Columbia College	"	VI, 1828
First Presbyterian Church, Wall Street (S)	"	VII, 1829
Grace Church (S)	"	VII, 1829
Jews' Synagogue, Elm Street (S)	"	VII, 1829
Lafayette Theater	"	V, 1828
Lunatic Asylum, Bloomingdale	"	XI, 1834
Merchants' Exchange (S)	"	VII, 1829
Masonic Hall (S)	"	VII, 1829
Middle Dutch Church, Nassau Street	"	VII, 1829
New York from Brooklyn Heights	"	XI, 1834
New York from Bedloe's Island	"	XIV, 1837
New York from Jersey City	"	VIII, 1831
New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb	"	XIII, 1835
North Battery, foot of Hubert Street	"	XI, 1833
North Dutch Church, William Street (S)	"	VII, 1829
Old Times on Broadway	"	XIV, 1836
Palisades (The) View on the Hudson	"	XVI, 1838
Park Row	"	VIII, 1830
Presbyterian Church, Cedar Street (S)	"	VII, 1829
Reformed Presbyterian Church, Murray Street (S)	"	VII, 1829
Rotunda (The), Chamber Street (S)	"	VII, 1829
South Dutch Church, Exchange Place (S)	"	VII, 1829
St. George's Church (S)	"	VII, 1829
St. John's Chapel	"	VI, 1829
St. Mark's Church (S)	Vol.	VII, 1829
St. Paul's Chapel	"	V, 1828
St. Patrick's Cathedral (S)	"	VII, 1829
St. Thomas's Church	"	VI, 1829
Trinity Church	"	V, 1828
U. S. Branch Bank (S)	"	VII, 1829
Unitarian Church, Mercer Street (S)	"	VII, 1829
Wall Street	"	IX, 1832
Weehawken	"	X, 1833
Wood Scene near Hoboken	"	X, 1832

Aug. 2

The *Mirror* came to an end with Vol. XX, Dec. 24, 1842.

" The regular dramatic season at the Park Theatre having terminated, as usual, on July 4, the "Pavilion Theatre, Chatham Garden, is the present centre-point of attraction for beauty, taste, and fashion; being the most tasteful, elegant, and convenient establishment of the kind, in the United States." This is described in detail.

"The City Theatre [see Jl 2, 1822] is about to be re-opened. . . ."

"The Circus, in Broadway, has also a dramatic corps attached to it, for the performance of Melo-Dramas, Pantomines, Ballets, &c. But as neither of these kinds of entertainment belong to the legitimate drama, they cannot properly be noticed in this department. The same remark will apply to the Amphitheatre and Circus, in Richmond-Hill Garden."—*N. Y. Mirror*, I: 5–6. See also Mr 6, 1824.

4 The common council resolves to relinquish its right to the irregular pieces of land formed by the junction of First and Second Sts. and North St., called the "Children of necessity."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIII: 202. On Nov. 10, the council referred to a committee a draft of a bill to the legislature praying that the map or plan of the commissioners be further altered "so that the Piece of Land laid out as a Market place & those Irregular Pieces called Children of Necessity may be abolished & Discontinued."—*Ibid.*, XIII: 350.

" The board agrees to reduce Avenue A to 80 ft. in width, and Avenues B, C, and D to 60 ft.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIII: 202–3.

" The common council grants to the trustees of the New York Free School Society permission to establish a free school at Bellevue, the schoolroom in the almshouse there to be used for this purpose. —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIII: 205. See O 25, 1824.

9 "We are disposed to believe that New-York, at the present period, stands unrivalled, (in this country at least) for rapid growth, and public improvement. . . . But of all the corrections lately made, or resolved upon, we know of none more important than the widening and improving of Maiden-lane. This Herculean task is now nearly completed, . . . The Gas Company, we understand, will be ready to throw a new and brilliant light on this subject, before the commencement of winter.

"The Battery.—The improvements now making to this delightful promenade, will be all completed the present season, when we may challenge every section of the United States for its equal in prospect, salubrity, and beauty. Its form . . . is semi-circular, defended by a formidable stone parapet, against which the waves may spend their fury in vain. This wall is surmounted with posts of hewn stone, which are to be connected with iron railings and pickets. . . ."—*N. Y. Mirror*, Ag 9, 1823.

11 In a report to the common council the "unparalleled growth" of the city is mentioned, and the statement is made that the "duties required to be performed by the Street Commissioner and his Assistant are at least four fold to what they were ten years ago."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIII: 216.

25 The Walton house, built in 1752 (*q.v.*), is turned into a boarding-house.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*, Ag 25, 1823. See also L. M. R. K., III: 953. The item of 1752 contains three typographical errors: "Dunlop" should be Dunlap; "Netherland," Netherlands; and "1781," 1881.

Sept. 2 A. T. Stewart opens his first store, on the west side of Broadway, and advertises it thus:

"New Dry Goods Store
"No. 283 Broadway, Opposite Washington Hall

"A. T. Stewart informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above store, where he offers for sale, wholesale and retail, a general assortment of fresh and seasonable Dry Goods; a choice assortment of:

"Irish Linens, Lawns, French Cambrics, Damask, Diaper, &c.

"N. B. The above goods have been carefully selected and

1823 bought for cash, and will be sold on reasonable terms to those
Sept. who will please to favour him with their commands."—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*, S 2, 1823. For the beginning of the Stewart building on the east side of Broadway, see Ap 7, 1845.

4 An "original portrait of Columbus," which was obtained by Mr. Barrell, the American consul at Malaga, Spain, from a convent lately suppressed at Seville, and presented by him to the U. S. government, is placed for a short time on exhibition in the gallery of the Am. Acad. of the Fine Arts. It will be permanently placed in Washington.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*, S 3 and 4, 1823.

5 A twenty-foot cross, bearing the inscription "Sacred to the cause of the Greeks," is erected on Brooklyn Heights and dedicated by the "ladies of New York."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 6, 1823.

15 A resolution is passed to extend and improve Houston and North Sts. "in such manner that they may form a junction between Broadway and the Bowery road. . . ."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIII: 264–65.

18 Artists who may be desirous to contract with the Tammany Society for erecting a monument to the prison ship martyrs (see Ja 9) are invited to send in their proposals to Benjamin Romaine, 27 Hudson St., on or before Sept. 29. "The design of that portion of the Monument now under consideration to be erected, is about eighteen feet high from the lowest line of the base-step to the top of the facie that rests on the cornice—the diameter at the bottom step, fourteen feet; the basement, or pedestal, twelve feet diameter, being a figure of thirteen sides, intersected by thirteen rusticated pilastres, to be connected by arches over the thirteen inscription tables alternately inserted between the said pilastres. [A footnote states: "The tables, each representing one of the old thirteen states, are to be thus inscribed, (example): State of New York. Beneath this Mausoleum are entombed the remains of 1200 of her Revolutionary Sons, Martyrs to Liberty."] See the design No 27. Hudson street. The pedestal rests on a cavetto sima-recta, or inverted ogee, and plynth. The pedestal will be four feet six inches high, and surmounted by a proportinate sima-recta (or inverted ogee,) and a plain facie four inches thick; the last mentioned member receives the plynths of thirteen Doric columns eight feet high, including caps and bases; diameter of the columns one foot at the bottom of the shaft. The columns extend to a circle of about thirty-three feet, having the appearance of an open temple accessible on all sides. The columns support a cornice of due proportion, on which rests a facie ten inches thick, intended to bind the cornice and columns into one solid structure. It is intended that the monument be elevated by a substantial foundation wall of the best masonwork, and raised four feet above the surface of the earth. It is required that the whole work be made, during the coming winter, and erected and completed by the 4th day of July next, of the best American White Marble."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 18, 1823. The time for sending in proposals was later extended to Oct. 12.—*Ibid.*, S 30, 1823.

29 It is resolved by the common council that the committee on lands and places be authorised to plant in the Park and on the Battery 100 ornamental trees of large size, not less than 12 inches diameter at the butt.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIII: 283.

30 From Sept. 30, 1822 (*q.v.*), until this date, 4,247 passengers arrived at New York.—*Arrivals of Alien Passengers and Immigrants* (1891), table 7, p. 64.

Oct. At a public meeting at the Tontine Coffee House the following
6 resolutions are passed:

"1st. Resolved, That we consider the union of the Western waters with the Hudson, by means of the Grand Canal, an event that imparts glory to the state and honor to the nation.

"2d. Resolved, That we consider that this event calls for expressions of public congratulation.

"3d. Resolved, That the city of New York has a deep and lively interest in the completion of the Grand Western Canal.

"4th. Resolved, That in consequence of the foregoing considerations, this meeting deem it proper and expedient to send a delegation to the city of Albany, to communicate to the meeting to be held there on Wednesday next [Oct. 8], the congratulations of the city of New York on the introduction of the canal waters into the Hudson.

"5th. Resolved, That such delegation consist of seventy two citizens of the city of New York, to be nominated by the chairman of this meeting."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, O 6, 1823.

8 The "entrance of the first boat from the Great Western Canal of this state into the Hudson" is elaborately celebrated at Albany. Oct.
Dr. Samuel L. Mitchill of New York pours into the canal a bottle 8
of water from the Pacific Ocean and another from the Atlantic Ocean, and then delivers a congratulatory address. Wm. Bayard, chairman of the New York delegation (see O 6), also speaks.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, O 10 and 11, 1823.

The "only Mummy ever brought to America" is on exhibition 10
in "the first room of the passage leading to the Academy of Arts, New York Institution."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, O 10, 1823. The mummy came from "the Catacombs of ancient Thebes."—*Ibid.*, O 14, 1823. See also *ibid.*, O 25, 1823, which contains an illustration of the top of the mummy case and an explanation of the Egyptian characters thereon. Another mummy was brought to New York in 1824.—*Ibid.*, Ag 10, 1824.

The common council proceeds to the ground selected and 11
appropriated by them for a city burial-ground (see Je 9), to witness the laying of the corner-stone of the wall which is to surround the cemetery.—*Com. Adv.*, O 14, 1823. See also L. M. R. K., III: 927. Work on the ground was almost finished on Dec. 20, 1824 (*q.v.*).

A lengthy and important communication from the mayor is 13
read before the common council. The first subject to which he requests attention is the application for an act to lay a duty on "Strong and Spirituous liquors and to regulate Inns and taverns." He says: "In most of our Sister Cities the tavern keeper is a distinct calling from the Grocer and unless he is able to furnish his house with the necessary beds and bedding for the accommodation of travellers or boarders, he is not permitted to receive a license; and the Sum charged for the priviledge in some Cities is in proportion to the rent of the house he occupies, and in others varies in amount from Sixteen to Sixty dollars. Tippling Shops are therefore unknown and the number of houses where liquor may be obtained to be drank on the Premise are very few when compared with this City where every person who can raise ten dollars for his licenses and as much more as will purchase a few gallons of liquor is enabled to Establish what is usually termed a grocery.

"That there are many respectable Citizens who take License to Sell liquor to be drank in the house is freely admitted but it is presumed that could a measure be adopted, that would Separate the tavern keeper from the Grocer they would cheerfully acquiesce in it. . . . And although the use of the Article can neither be prohibited or prevented altogether it may nevertheless be lessened by an increase of the price for the license which would . . . tend to reduce the number of places at which it is to be obtained." Mayor Allen also recommends that application be made for laws "to prevent the improper introduction of Alien passengers into this City," to increase the fees for the privilege of running a hackney coach, to authorise the corporation to regulate theatrical amusements by license, and to amend the health law so that the board may permit "vessels from healthy Ports with Healthy Crews after their having been discharged in the Stream and properly cleansed and ventilated under the Inspection of an officer to come to any wharf east of Rutgers Street on the East River or north of Hubert Street on the North river between the 1st day of June and October in any year."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIII: 300–15. See O 22, 1827.

The common council accepts an invitation to see a model of an "
equestrian statue of Washington by Signor Causici, a pupil of Canova.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIII: 291; descrip. of Pl. 100, III: 592. See O 25 and 27.

The "Washington Museum," at No. 253 Broadway, opposite 14
the Park, is open.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, O 14, 1823. On Dec. 30, it was advertised to open permanently.—*Ibid.*, D 30, 1823. De Voe states in his Index (MS.) to newspapers, now in N. Y. H. S., that this afterwards became Peale's Museum; see, however, 1825.

The common council authorises a committee to purchase sun- 21
dry lots of Mrs. Ann Rogers near Bellevue for the purpose of erecting a fever hospital (see Mr 24 and Je 23).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIII: 321–22. The land was between 23d and 24th Sts., east of First Ave.—L. M. R. K., III: 953. See D 29.

"A model in plaister of an Equestrian Statue of Washington, is 25
now exhibiting at the City Theatre, Warren-street, executed by Signor Causici [see O 13], an Italian artist and pupil of Canova, which is considered by good judges to be as fine a piece of statuary as any to be seen in Europe. Signor C. was induced to devote his attention to the production of this specimen of the arts, in consequence of understanding that the citizens of New York were de-

1823 Oct. 25 sirous of having a statue erected to the memory of their immortal Chief, that which he has modelled is about 13 feet in height, and is remarkable for its correct likeness of Washington, and the spirit displayed throughout the whole. The fiery steed on which the hero is mounted, bears as close a resemblance to life as any Equestrian Statue we ever beheld. . . . We are informed that the Corporation on Saturday last [Oct. 18] visited the exhibition, and were highly delighted with the spirit, taste, and effect which the artist had infused into the execution, and that they have since intimated to Signor Causici their intention to patronize his efforts, by calling on the public to furnish the means of rearing a marble, or bronze statue, after the model he has constructed. The expense of the former will be about $50,000; of the latter $60,000.—Bronze has decidedly the preference over marble, as it lasts for ages; while the latter is extremely subject to decay, especially by exposure. Meanwhile it has been thought advisable that the Corporation should cause the model to be removed to the Park, in front of the City Hall, and placed on a pedestal elevated to a proper height. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, O 25, 1823. The statue was criticized by "Os Frontis" in *ibid.*, O 29, 1823. See also *ibid.*, O 30 and N 11, 1823. See O 27.

27 Residents of the vicinity of the North Battery petition the common council that the bridge to this fort may be converted into a public pier for the landing of wood and other articles.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIII: 322–23. On Dec. 8, the board resolved that a correspondence be opened with the secretary of war to obtain this request.—*Ibid.*, XIII: 389. On March 1, 1824, word was received that the use of the bridge as a public landing place for vessels bringing country produce to the city was granted to the corporation upon the condition that the bridge be kept in repair by the board, and that the United States have free passage over it at all times.—*Ibid.*, XIII: 570. On March 15, the common council resolved to accept the bridge under the given conditions, and to cause repairs to be begun as soon as the necessary possession thereof should be obtained by the corporation.—*Ibid.*, XIII: 604–5. See N 25, 1822, and Ag 29, 1825.

" In a report to the common council the statement is made that the city hall is entirely fireproof, and that it is in the centre of the city.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIII: 334. The upbuilding of the city north of Chambers St. is thus indicated.

" The change in the city charter that was effected on April 7, 1830 (*q. v.*), had its origin in a report presented on this day to the common council favouring the "reorganization of the City government." It is "laid on the table," but the board directs that it be published in the newspapers and also printed for the use of the members. The essential feature of the report is a bicameral council in accordance with "the general and all the state governments of the American union, and with the governments of most, if not all the large cities in the different states." It is claimed that "the additional checks and guards . . . thereby produced . . . would be of the greatest advantage to the interest of all concerned; and the owners of property would receive an additional security in relation to expenditures and plans of improvements that would be every way desirable to them." One branch would be called the "Select Council," to consist of the mayor (who would preside), recorder, and ten aldermen elected from the ten wards, these aldermen to have a three year term and not all to retire at the same time. The other branch, to be designated "Common Council," would consist of 20 members, two elected from each ward annually, and would choose one of their own number to preside. Each branch would "possess concurrent powers, with a negative on each other's proceedings." Each branch would "nominate candidates for office, and if they disagree, the choice to be determined by joint ballot."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIII: 335; *N. Y. Eve. Post*, O 28 and 29, 1823. See D 15.

" The common council, having attended the exhibition of the model of an equestrian statue of Washington by Mr. Causici in Warren St. pursuant to invitation (see O 13 and 25), resolves that "His Honour the Mayor be requested to Signify to Mr. Causici the high Satisfaction experienced by this Board in witnessing his Splendid Performance as an artist, and his success in the difficult & bold undertaking of Executing a Striking representation of that revered & exalted Character 'whose Memory . . . Will be adored while Liberty Shall have Votaries & Whose Name Shall triumph over Time'."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIII: 343. Mayor Allen's letter is among "Filed Papers" in city clerk's record-room. On Nov. 24, the board received a letter from Causici stating that he was obliged to remove the statue from Warren St., and asking the help of the corporation in this regard. A committee was authorised to erect a temporary building in which to place the model.—*Ibid.*, XIII: 364. See My 10, 1824. Oct. 27

" The common council, having examined the free schools of the city pursuant to an invitation from the Free School Society, passes a resolution praising "the great improvement made by the Children in the different branches of useful Knowledge," the "neatness and Cleanliness in the Apartments and regularity in the Deportment and habits of the Children," the zeal of the teachers, and the "benevolence and public spirit" of the trustees.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIII: 344.

" The common council authorises the market committee "to purchase for a market place those Seven lots of Ground situated on the North side of Grand Street between Ludlow & Essex Street containing in front and rear One hundred Seventy five feet and in Depth Each side Eighty Seven feet provided they can be obtained for a Sum not exceeding Eight thousand Eight hundred dollars." The new market is to replace Essex Market (see D 9, 1822).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIII: 344–45. A deed for 14 lots from Nicholas Gouverneur was presented on Dec. 8.—*Ibid.*, XIII: 381. The new Essex Market was begun in 1824, and finished in the early part of the next year. It was situated opposite the old.—De Voe, *Market Book*, 481.

Nov. 10 A fair is opened at the state arsenal, corner of Elm and White Sts., "for the exhibition and sale of domestic manufactures."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 10, 1823.

15 Work on the capitol at Washington is nearing completion. For particulars regarding its present status, see *N. Y. Mirror*, I: 124, citing the *National Intelligencer* and presenting a wood-cut view of the building. Improvements in "the President's house" are also nearly completed. Improvements in other buildings in Washington are noted in the same article.

23 The corporation pays $4,000 for building a wall at the Battery.—*Journal C*, 439, comptroller's office.

24 At the request of Canvas White, the engineer employed by the common council to survey ground through which water to supply the city might be brought from the Bronx and other sources, the board decides to invite Judge (Benjamin) Wright, one of the canal engineers, to accompany him in his examination of these routes.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIII: 364. See Ap 12, 1824.

" The common council resolves that "Bridges of Flat Stones" be placed across some of the streets in the third ward.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIII: 389.

Dec. 2 President Monroe enunciates the "Monroe Doctrine."—Winsor, VII: 281, 502, 524. See also *N. Y. Eve. Post*, D 4 and 5, 1823.

" At a public meeting at the Tontine Coffee House the following resolution is passed: "Resolved, That this meeting esteem it highly becoming the people of the United States, to sympathize with the Greeks in their present struggle for liberty, and as far as can be done without interfering with the prerogative of Government, to render them every possible aid towards the promotion of their emancipation." A committee of 70 is appointed to receive subscriptions in aid of the Greeks and to memorialize congress to recognize their independence.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, D 3, 1823. For the activities of various societies and wards in raising money, see *ibid.*, N 21, D 6, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 26, 27, 30, and 31, 1823; *M. C. C.* (1874–1831), XIII: 393, 434; *N. Y. Mirror*, I: 59, 167, 182. See also Ja 1, 8, and My 3, 1824.

4 St. Thomas's Episcopal Church has its inception, at a meeting, in a residence at Hester and Broome Sts. (a good residential section of the city), which was called to consider building an Episcopal church "above Canal street,"—at this time out in the country.—*N. Y. Times*, N 25, 1923. The building was commenced immediately, in this year, at the north-west corner of Broadway and Houston St.—Goodrich, *Picture of N. Y.* (1828), 216. For laying of corner-stone, see Jl 27, 1824. See, further, L. M. R. K., III: 934.

8 A committee reports to the common council that the dry measures hitherto used in this city have not been in conformity with the state standard, and that those used on one side of the city have varied from those used on the other. Deeming it a matter of vital importance to the commerce of the state to have a uniform standard, they have procured a complete set of copper measures from

1823 Dec. 8 half a bushel down to a pint, from the state sealer; they have caused these to be deposited in the office of the street commissioner.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIII: 384.

15 The common council unanimously agrees that the corporation of this city ought to consist of two branches (see O 27), "each having a negative on the proceedings of the other."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIII: 402–5. A bill to this effect was approved on March 1, 1824, and directed to be transmitted to the legislature.—*Ibid.*, XIII: 565–66. The law was passed on April 3, 1824 (*q.v.*), but was not ratified until April 7, 1830 (*q.v.*).

19 At the annual meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Pauperism, at the City Hotel, the establishment of a "House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New York" is strongly recommended, and the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents is thereupon organized for the purpose.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, D 23, 1823, and F 14, 1824.

22 The committee on applications to the legislature submits to the common council an amendment to the "Act to lay a duty on Strong Liquors," which provides that the mayor and two aldermen shall issue the licenses hereafter. This is adopted.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIII: 415. A certified copy of this law was laid before the board on April 26, 1824.—*Ibid.*, XIII: 681. See O 13.

23 The well-known poem, beginning "'Twas the night before Christmas," written by Clement C. Moore, LL.D., at "Chelsea," his ancestral residence in New York, is first published in the *Troy Sentinel*, of this date. See Ag 16, 1750.

29 It is reported to the common council that the front of the fever hospital is to be placed "90 feet east of the first Avenue and the North end on the South line of 24th Street." Paupers and convicts are at work clearing the ground and quarrying stone for the foundations. The building will be much larger than absolutely required for a fever hospital, as, in all probability, it will seldom be needed for that purpose; consequently the basement will be fitted for the accommodation of lunatics.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIII: 435–36. See N 25, 1822, and N 21, 1825.

" Hudson Square is to be preserved as an ornamental park (see Ap 1), a project being abandoned to divide it into building lots. The reason why the square has remained so long unimproved appears to have been as follows: The vestry of Trinity Church sold the lease of the lots fronting the square for the term of 99 years, subject to an annual ground-rent, and incumbered with certain restrictions respecting the manner of building. Prospective buyers objected to lease-hold property and to such restrictions. These objections are now removed, the vestry consenting to sell the reversion of the lots in fee-simple, allowing the buyers until May first, 1824, to consider it. "More than nine tenths of them have already accepted the terms. We may now, therefore, expect that buildings will be erected with all convenient expedition in this desirable part of the city. The Vestry of Trinity Church deserve much credit for setting the example, by building a spacious house for their Rector, fronting on Hudson Square, to be occupied by Bishop Hobart."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, D 29, 1823.

31 The balance in the city treasury is $28,460.72, and the city debt is $1,078,415.68.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIII: 451.

1824

— In this year, the United States of Mexico was established, with Guadalupe Victoria as president.—Winsor, VIII: 227.

— In this year was published in New York *The Hist. of the Treadmill*, by James Hardie. This mode of punishment, in operation at the almshouse, is described, with "a general view of the penitentiary system." Among important timely observations, there is a chapter on "measures to be enforced to lessen the number of crimes." See Ag 18.

— In this year, the first New York City directory to give a list of the streets was published by Thomas Longworth.—See copy in N. Y. P. L.

— "New York viewed from a distance at which the eye can take in its full length, from Hoboken for instance, or the heights of Brooklyn, has the air of a metropolis. The long line of shipping before the wharfs, the numerous lofty spires and turrets, the steam-boats incessantly moving; all these manifest it to be a place of vast importance. A walk through it, however, dissipates much of the idea of grandeur excited by a distant view. With the exception of Broadway, Hudson Street, and Greenwich Street, there are few streets deserving particular notice. Most of the steeples are of wood, appearing mean to those accustomed to the sight of stone ones. Of the public buildings, the City Hall and St. Paul's church, are the only two of tasteful architecture. The Catholic cathedral is large but not beautiful. There is no exchange for the merchants, and the shops are less splendid than the size of the city would lead one to expect. But when the feelings of disappointment have subsided, and the pedestrian knows what to regard, he may find enough to gratify. Broadway extends the whole length of the city, dividing [it] into two nearly equal parts. It is wide, and in several parts planted with trees. The houses are built of red brick, and are lofty and spacious. . . . 1824 —

"The streets are not so cleanly swept as they should be; the reason for which is, that it is left to each housekeeper to sweep before his own door, instead of sweepers being appointed by the corporation. Pigs are suffered to run at large, a thing of which many of the inhabitants are ashamed, but which the greater part contend for as contributory to the healthiness of the city! The animal and vegetable matter thrown into the streets would, it is contended, putrify and taint the air, were it not for the pigs. . . ."—*A Summary View of America By an Englishman* (London, 1824), 22–24.

— *A Census of the New Buildings erected in* 1824, *arranged according to materials and number of stories; documents, interesting to the Christian, the Merchant, the Man of Inquiry, and the Public in General*, is the title of an 8vo volume by James Hardie, published in New York in 1825.

— During this year, there were erected in the city, principally in the 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th Wards, more than 1,600 houses—"720 of brick or stone, 503 brick fronts, 401 of wood: 49 were one story, 1,293 two stories, 228 three stories, 49 four stories or upwards. A corresponding and great increase took place in the value of real estate, especially in the northern parts of the city, and in the environs, particularly at Brooklyn. Also, a great enlargement of population."—Goodrich, *Picture of N. Y.* (1828), 129.

— In this year, the Second Unitarian Society in the city was started, and its church built at the corner of Prince and Green Sts. This was burned in 1838. In 1827, this society united with the Chambers St. Unitarian Church to found a burial-ground on 2d St.—Bellows, *The First Congregational Church*, &c. (1879). See also L. M. R. K., III: 937.

— The Friends meeting-house on Pearl St., erected in 1775 (*q.v.*), between Franklin Square and Oak St., is taken down, and its place supplied by stores and dwellings.—Greenleaf, 116–17; Onderdonk, *Annals of Hempstead*, 102; L. M. R. K., III: 928.

Jan. — Canvas White (see Ap 1, 1822) presents to the common council a report of his investigations of the feasibility of obtaining a water supply from the Bronx River. He thinks favourably of the idea and states that the supply from the Bronx will be sufficient for many years, and when necessary it can be supplemented by conducting water from Byram River to Rye Pond or from Sawkill River to the Bronx. In his opinion, the only way in which the Croton River can be utilized is by building an aqueduct along the Hudson.

White outlines four plans by which water may be conducted from Bronx River to New York. Two of these provide for a dam across the river near Williamsbridge and a canal thence to a small reservoir at Macomb's Dam, from which the water may be pumped, by utilizing the action of the tides, to a receiving reservoir on Manhattan Island. Thence it is to be conducted through a line of 30-inch cast-iron pipes to a distributing reservoir near the city. Plans 3 and 4 are for a gravity supply, the water being taken from the Bronx at the pond of the Westchester Cotton Factory, which by means of a dam is to be raised six feet, to an elevation of 62 feet above the Park, thence to the Harlem River and the city as in Plans 1 and 2. The estimates vary, according to the plan, from $921,711.00 to $1,949,542.65.

Benjamin Wright (see N 24, 1823) submits a report at the same time, in which he agrees with White.—Wegmann, *N. Y. City's Water Supply*, 1658–1895, 14–15; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1854), 217. No action on the reports was taken by the common council, according to the minutes. See, however, Ap 12.

1 On this day there were 326 vessels in New York harbour.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 8, 1824.

" A "Bachelor's Ball" is held in aid of the Greeks (see D 2, 1823), and the sum of $266.44 is raised.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 12, 1824; *N. Y. Mirror*, I: 183. See Ja 8.

1824 Jan. 8 A grand military ball is held at the Park Theatre for the benefit of the Greeks and in honour of Jackson's victory at New Orleans. About 2,000 people are present. "The interior of the theatre presented a most brilliant appearance. The pit and stage were covered with a new flooring, and marked out for twenty cotillions. The stage represented a most magnificent grotto, inlaid with glittering isinglass and pearly shells, illuminated with a thousand lamps. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 9, 1824; *N. Y. Mirror*, I: 183, 191; *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIII: 417.

" A prominent New York editor observes: ". . . there is not a city in the world which, in all respects, has advanced with greater rapidity, than the city of New-York, within these ten years. Whichever way we turn, new buildings present themselves to our notice. In the upper wards particularly, entire streets of elegant brick buildings have been formed on scites which only a few years ago were either covered with marshes, or occupied by a few straggling frame huts of little or no value.—The improvements in the vicinity of Canal street are, perhaps, the most extraordinary. Almost a city of itself has sprung up there, and on what, only two or three years ago, was a stagnant pool, prejudicial to health, and entirely unproductive, we now behold at least 250 good substantial dwelling houses, many of them occupied by people of fashion; and such is the spirit for building in the neighborhood of this street, that present appearances indicate an equal number of new houses before the end of the present year. In Greenwich, too, and along the Bowery, the number of houses is fast increasing. In the former, property has considerably risen in value, and the opening of streets and avenues which have recently taken place must gradually promote that rise. Nor can it be doubted that the trade consequent on the Navigation of the Grand Canal and the branches connected with it, will in a few years cause the whole of the shores of the North river in this direction, to be covered with stores and yards for receiving, packing, and shipping the products to foreign ports. Already is our coasting trade unrivalled; and the amount of duties on imports and tonnage greater than the whole of Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk and Savannah, put together. . . . We have likewise a greater number of packet ships than all the ports of the Union collectively. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 8, 1824.

19 Gen. William Paulding is elected mayor by the common council. He took the oath of office on Jan. 26.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIII: 503, 509–10; *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 20, 1824. He succeeds Stephen Allen (see Mr 5, 1821); and was himself succeeded by Philip Hone on Jan. 3, 1826 (*q. v.*).

" In his annual statement to the common council of the fiscal concerns of the city, the mayor reports that the "City debt in 1816 amounted only, to $600.000, but owing, principally, to the heavy demands upon the Treasury for improvements projected by the Common Council of 1814 and 1815, amounting to nearly half a Million of dollars, and the want of a regular system in making the calculations of the probable receipts and disbursements . . . the debt has been increased to $1,300.000."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIII: 485.

" The city inspector reports to the common council that during the previous year the "Deaths by Consumption were Six Hundred and eighty three. . . . The Yellow Fever menaced our City during the Summer months, but, owing to the vigilance of our public authorities, under the protection of Providence, its progress was soon arrested, one fatal case was only reported as such, which was brought here from Havanna, by the Ship Diana. . . . It is to be regretted that the Small Pox or a disease very analogous to it, has made its appearance in our City, and still continues, eighteen persons died of this complaint in November and December. Its return after its having disappeared in this City, since July 1818, should urge with increased energy the practice of vaccination."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIII: 494–95. On April 26, the trustees of the city dispensary reported that 2,844 persons had received the "Kine Pock" inoculation through the medium of the society during the past year.—*Ibid.*, XIII: 692. See Ja 17, 1825.

" The common council resolves that the side walks around the Park shall be flagged.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIII: 498.

22 The "Market Place," reduced in size in 1815, ceases to be a market-place, is no longer reserved for public uses, and streets and avenues are to be continued through it.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1824), chap. 10. See the Randel Survey, Ap 1, 1811.

Jan. 26 M. M. Noah writes to the mayor: "A new invention for boring the earth for pure water, has been in successful operation in England for the last three years. In a late journey through one of the Southern States, I saw one of the machines in operation, formed from a plan or drawing, and became at once convinced that a similar apparatus would facilitate us in ascertaining beyond any doubt, the quality of water on this island, and the probable quantity which can be conveyed to the city.

"I have great pleasure in acquainting you, and through you the Common Council, that I have not only furnished myself with the necessary drawings of the machinery but have made several improvements upon them, and feel perfectly assured, that a depth of 400 feet can be bored with this apparatus; and from its portable nature, it can be conveyed to any spot where a probability exists of striking upon a vein of pure rock water.

"There appears to be no doubt that a number of Springs can be found in a line from the North to the East River, commencing above the junction of Bowery and Broadway, and continuing the survey to Harlem Heights, and water of a soft and pure quality be found in sufficient quantity to supply all our wants, which, being raised and conveyed into reservoirs, can with ease, be piped throughout the city.

"I have lately been exploring the ground over which that fine sheet of water called the Collect formerly flowed, and which has been so improvidently filled in. Had it been merely one spring, its recovery would have been doubtful: but as there were several, which, united, covered something like three or four acres, and was always considered exceedingly deep, I am impressed with the belief that by boring with this apparatus, through about thirty feet of earth filled in, and pursuing it through mud and gravel, to the depth of from 70 to 100 feet, we shall probably arrive at the water as it was formerly used, and if found to be pure, measures may then be adopted to recover this invaluable gift, by sinking the proper basins and reservoirs.

"If the improvements in the neighborhood of the collect shall have impaired the quality of the water, we have still the opportunity left of making the experiment, within a few miles of the city, where the hills have not been levelled.

"The Manhattan Company, I learn, have been lately furnished with a similar apparatus, and will also commence boring for water on this plan. That company is very zealous in efforts to improve the character of the water, and make discoveries of new and pure sources, and therefore will promptly co-operate in any experiment, for the attainment of this laudible object. . . .

"I make this communication to the Common Council, in order that any contemplated measure, by which the funds of the city may be pledged for this object, may, for the present, be suspended, and I shall be happy to confer with any Committee which the Common Council may deem proper to appoint, feeling assured that a deep interest will be felt by our citizens in any attempt that may be made to furnish more pure and wholesome water, than that which we are now under the necessity of using."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 29, 1824. This is referred to the water committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIII: 511. See N 24, 1823, and Ja 17, 1825.

" It is resolved to open Eighth St. from the Bowery to Sixth Ave.; also, to open Fifth Ave. from its commencement to 13th St.; and to extend Thompson St. from the southerly line of Amity Lane (between Bleecker and Amity Sts.) to Fifth Ave.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIII: 515–16. Regarding Fifth Ave., see also *Fifth Avenue* pub. for Fifth Ave. Bank (1915). This date marks the beginning of this avenue's history, the centennial of which was celebrated in Nov., 1924.—See the June, 1924, bulletin of the Fifth Ave. Assn.; *N. Y. Times*, N 15 *et seq.*, 1924. See also, S 27.

" It is resolved that the thanks of the common council be presented to the Hon. Stephen Allen, late mayor, for the able and faithful manner in which he discharged the arduous duties of that office; and that he be asked to sit for his portrait to be placed in the gallery of paintings in the city hall.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIII: 517.

Feb. 2 The trustees of the city dispensary petition the common council for permission to purchase the lease granted by the corporation to John Vanderlyn of the land on which the "Rotunda" is built. They desire it for the "Sole purposes of the Dispensary and as a place to receive the poor applying for Medicines and Attendance."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIII: 519. A year later

1824 Feb. 2 they again petitioned, stating that the great increase of the number of applicants for relief rendered the house occupied by them "inconvenient for want of sufficient room." The panoramic rotunda (see Je 21, 1924) would better accommodate the 8,000 to 10,000 people who have applied for help during the past year.—*Ibid.*, XIV: 337. See D 19, 1825.

" William B. Astor, president *pro tem.* of the American Fur Co., and others, petition the common council to make application to the legislature for an alteration of the health law prohibiting bringing furs from the interior of the United States during the summer.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIII: 520. On March 1, the board decided to comply with this request.—*Ibid.*, XIII: 582–83.

4 The steamboat "Oliver Ellsworth" is launched from the shipyard of Messrs. Isaac Webb & Co.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, F 5, 1824. See also *ibid.*, My 7, 1824.

8 The new Dutch Reformed Church at the corner of Broome and Green Sts. is to be opened on this day.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, F 6, 1824. See also L. M. R. K., III: 934.

9 The steamboat "Linnæus," to ply between New York and Flushing, is launched from the yard of Messrs. Lawrence & Sneeden.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, F 9, 1824.

16 The General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of New York City asks the common council that the annual rent of $125 reserved on their lease may be remitted because their resources are not sufficient to extend their library as they wish.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIII: 538–39. On Dec. 6, a resolution of thanks was received by the board from the society for the "generous relinquishment of five Years, of the Ground rent on which their Institution is erected, as a contribution, in aid of the funds for the purchase of Books for the use of the Library."—*Ibid.*, XIV: 164. On Dec. 19, 1825, the "Apprentices Library" committee presented the board with a catalogue of the 242 volumes purchased with money donated by the corporation.—*Ibid.*, XV: 101. See Ap 9, 1821.

" The committee to whom was referred the subject of the propriety of digging out Henry St., reports to the common council that the present seems to be the proper time, as much earth is wanted for filling the Battery and "the meadows at Manhattan Island."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIII: 541. For the "Manhattan Island" here referred to, see L. M. R. K., III: 966.

28 A benefit performance is given at a circus on Canal St., between Broadway and Elm St.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*, F 28, 1824. On March 5, a "New Circus, Canal Street," was advertised.—*Ibid.*, Mr 5, 1824.

Mar. 1 Word is received by the common council that, in a message to the legislature, the governor of New York has expressed the opinion that no further docking out in the East River is proper. The opinion of the board is requested on this subject. A committee (*M. C. C.*, 1784–1831, XIII: 570), to whom this was referred, reported on March 15 that the governor feared that the docking out in the East River might injure navigation by increasing the rapidity of the tide. He thought too that a survey of the harbour should be made and laid before the legislature. But the committee had no knowledge of any such inconvenience at the present time, nor that any further docking out was intended, nor that there was any necessity of a new survey of the harbour. The report was approved.—*Ibid.*, XIII: 610–12. In this report mention was made of the fact that the charter of the city granted to the corporation all the "ground covered by water on Hudson river from Bestavers Kilitie [see L. M. R. K., III: 966] to the South of the Street described as running before our fort in New York to Hudson River."—*Ibid.*, XIII: 610.

" The corporation agrees to convey to the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents the piece of ground lying at the junction of the Bloomingdale and Old Post Roads, on which the U. S. arsenal is situated, as soon as a release can be obtained from the federal government. The property is to be used for a "House of Refuge."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIII: 578–79. The managers of the institution completed the purchase from the U. S. government in June, and intended "as soon as possible to have these premises put in proper order for the reception of juvenile delinquents."—*Com. Adv.*, Je 15, 1824. The deed from the city was directed to be executed on Nov. 22.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 139–40; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1870), 762. The House of Refuge was opened on Jan. 1, 1825 (*q.v.*). See also L. M. R. K., III: 954.

" The subject of converting the debtors' "Gaol" into a criminal prison comes before the common council. The committee reports that for a long time the keepers of the prison have complained that the building is too small, and inconvenient for the purposes for which it is intended. Until within a few years, when public attention has been directed to the moral discipline attained by classifying offenders, no objection was made to the indiscriminate assembling of the young, old, the felon, the unfortunate, or indiscreet in the same hall. That such classification should be made, no one can now doubt. As an illustration, the case is cited of a "decent man" who was imprisoned in one of the rooms with notorious felons; in the course of the night he was robbed and injured by them. "At this moment a man charged with murder and who ought in common humanity to be allowed the priviledge, if he be guilty, of making his peace with God, is exposed to the interruptions and ribaldry of the abandoned wretches confined within the same hall." In cases of sickness, no accommodation in the bridewell can be afforded to the patient. The building now used for the confinement of debtors being larger and more commodious than the bridewell, if converted into a criminal prison, would obviate many of the inconveniences which at present exist, and it would be an easy matter to provide a suitable place for a debtors' jail. The board resolves to bring this subject before the legislature.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIII: 580–82. See D 20. Mar. 1

On the same day, the board refers to a committee a resolution that the jail and buildings on the ground lying between Free School No. 1 and the Park be removed, and so much of the public property be disposed of as will pay for building a place suitable for a city prison.—*Ibid.*, XIII: 591.

4 A general meeting of citizens of all parties is held at the City Hotel, and resolutions are adopted protesting against the tariff bill now before congress.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Mr 5, 1824. The bill was passed by the house of representatives on April 16 by a vote of 107 to 102.—*Ibid.*, Ap 19, 1824. The senate passed it, with amendments, on May 13.—*Ibid.*, My 17, 1824. See also *ibid.*, My 20 and 22, 1824.

6 "A new brick, fire-proof building, of a capacity for fifteen hundred auditors, has been erected in Chatham Garden [see Ag 2, 1823], for theatrical representations, and will be opened about the first of May, . . ."—*N. Y. Mirror*, I: 251, 295. See My 17.

15 "Isaac Wright and Sons" and others petition the common council for a lease of the flagstaff (on the Battery) for the ensuing year, for they find the "telegraphic Establishment at the Flag Staff is of great utility to the Merchants and Ship Owners of the City."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIII: 595.

22 John C. and Robert L. Stevens obtain a lease for a ferry "from a place on Hudson River in the City 80 feet West of Washington St. At the termination of an intended St. 30 ft. wide, between ground the site of the late Canal St Basin on the north and ground of Alexander L Stewart on the South to Hoboken on the Jersey Shore."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIII: 626. See "Hoboken Ferry" in L. M. R. K., III: 943.

29 The "Society for the reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the city of New York" (see Mr 1) is incorporated.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1824), chap. 126; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1858), 627–28. Its charter was amended in 1826.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1826), chap. 24.

" The common council resolves that it will "afford to the Corporation & to their fellow Citizens very great Satisfaction if the Legislature will be pleased to meet in this City, at their autumnal Session," and that suitable apartments will be provided.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIII: 644. On April 26, word was received that the speaker of the assembly wished to make "known to the Corporation the high sense which the Assembly Entertain of the Public Spir[i]t and liberal offer" of the common council.—*Ibid.*, XIII: 680–81.

Apr. 3 The legislature passes a law "to alter the organization of the Common Council of the City of New York." The law embodies the features of a report submitted to the common council on Oct. 27, 1823 (*q.v.*), and agreed to unanimously by that body, Dec. 15, 1823 (*q.v.*). The act is not to become effective unless ratified by a majority of the electors.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1824), chap. 155. It failed of ratification. See My 31.

" David Hosack and other physicians and private citizens testify to the injurious quality of the water supplied by the Manhattan Company.—*Certificates, relative to Manhattan Water in N. Y.* (1824?).

10 The legislature authorises the corporation of New York City "to cause to be erected and built, or to appropriate any building

1824 Apr. 10 or buildings already built, at one or more places within the said city and county of New York, as the gaol of the said city, for the confinement of persons on civil process," also one or more places "as the city prison or bridewell."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1824), chap. 213. See Mr 9, 1829; Jl 12 and Ag 23, 1830.

" Tammany Hall "has been taken by the U. S. Circuit & District Courts, at a rent of $1,500 per annum, for the purpose of its regular sittings; the Tammany Society to be allowed, as formerly, to meet for the election of their officers, and the transaction of their ordinary business, but no public meetings are allowed to be held there while it is occupied as a court room."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 10, 1824. See S 13.

12 The legislature authorises the canal commissioners to borrow $1,000,000 for the completion of the Erie and Champlain Canals.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1824), chap. 255.

" The committee on supplying the city with water reports to the common council that Canvas White (see Ap 1, 1822, and N 24, 1823) "has examined the practicability and Estimated the Expense of furnishing this City with a Sufficiency of wholesome water," that he has also examined "Several routes and plans by which it Seems practicable to accomplish this desirable object," and that "These routes & Plans are delineated on a Map and noticed in a Report of Mr White [see Jan.] now in the possession of your Committee." The board thereupon pays White $1,100.15 for his services.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIII: 658.

14 The U. S. Branch Bank moves from 65 Broadway to its new building (see My 23, 1823) at Nos. 15–17 Wall St. (present Nos. 30–32, lately the assay office).—Fay, *Views of N. Y.* (1831), 52, with façade view of building, opp. p. 50; Hardenbrook, *Financial N. Y.*, 176–77; L. M. R. K., III: 924, 975; descrips. of Pl. 166, III: 848, and A. Pl. 12-b, III: 872. For description and view in 1829, see *N. Y. Mirror*, VII: 90.

15 Work on the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal is begun, at Newbold's Landing.—Scharf & Westcott, *Hist. of Phila.*, I: 608.

19 In response to a previous general notice, between 8,000 and 10,000 people, embracing all classes and all political parties, assemble in the Park, and condemn the legislature's removal of De Witt Clinton as one of the Canal commissioners. They also extend thanks to him for his 14 years' service "in the prosecution of the Grand Western and Northern Canals, without salary or reward."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 20, 1824. Similar action was taken in Albany.—*Ibid.*, Ap 21, 1824. See also *ibid.*, Ap 28 and My 15, 1824.

" Announcement is made that "The Works of the Manhattan Company are now in the most complete order, and the public may be assured of a steady and regular supply of water. They can supply some thousand houses more than formerly, having upwards of twenty five miles of pipe through the city. The quality of the water is as good as can be found; and the Company having lately replaced many of the old [pipes] with new ones, the water will be received clearer and in better order than heretofore. The expense of conducting the water in leaden pipes from the main pipes to dwellings is much reduced, and unless when the distance is very great, will not exceed 10 to $12 per house. The Company Guarantee to those who subscribe for the water, a regular supply at all seasons of the year."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 19, 1824. See Ag 7.

22 The "first public exhibition of Gas lights manufactured by Mr. Timothy Dewey, agent of the Gas Light Company in this city," takes place in a house at 286 Water St., the first house in New York to be lighted by gas. "All doubt as to its practicability was at once removed. In point of economy, safety, and cleanness, it appeared perfectly obvious that this mode of lighting our streets, public buildings, manufactories, and dwelling houses, surpasses every thing of the kind that has hitherto been attempted by oil or candles."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 23, 1824. See also *ibid.*, Ap 24 and My 12, 1824. See Je 23. The statement that No 7 Cherry St., the home of Samuel Leggett, first president of the N. Y. Gas Co., was the first to be lighted by gas, in 1825 (see view in *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1861, p. 308), appears to be an error.

26 The name of Fly Market St. is changed to Maiden Lane.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIII: 694. See also De Voe's *Market Book*, 170–71.

29 "It would appear that our citizens are at last to be accommodated with an Exchange; the Directors of the Merchants' Exchange Company [see Ja 27, 1823] having purchased the Buchanan property in Wall street, as a suitable place for erecting a building. It cost about $100,000, has a front of 114 feet, including Wall street House; and extends backwards to Sloat Lane." —*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 29, 1824. See also L. M. R. K., III: 925. Apr. 29

The sum of $31,932.29 has been "collected and transmitted by the committee of the Greek fund in this city [see D 2, 1823] to Baring, Brothers & Co. London, to aid the Greeks in their struggle for liberty."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, F 13 and My 3, 1824. May 3

Signor Causici (see O 13, 25, and 27, 1823) informs the common council that "the Model of the Equestrian Statue of Genl Washington will be compleated next Monday," and that Mr "Persico," an Italian artist, has assisted him in finishing it. The board resolves to view the statue.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIII: 713. See also *ibid.*, XIII: 733; and descrip. of Pl. 100, III: 592. This was evidently a new model. See, further, Jl 1 and 3. 10

Three members of the common council who attended the examination of the children of the African Free Schools, at the schoolhouse, No. 5 Mott St. near Prince St. (*M. C. C.*, 1784–1831, XIII: 681), report highly satisfactory work done by these pupils. "The whole together furnished a clear and Striking proof of the value of the Monitorial System of Education and of the Public Spirit & useful labours of those of our fellow Citizens who by their Zeal and perseverance & for no other reward than the pleasure of doing good have been able to produce such Specimens of improvement in the hitherto neglected and despised descendants of Africa." This mental and religious training enables them to "look forward to the time when through their instrumentality in part the degradation that belongs to their Colour and their name shall be wiped off & Ethiopia shall Stretch forth her hands unshackled by Slavery and unstained by the pollutions of Ignorance and Idolatry."—*Ibid.*, XIII: 713–14. "

The city allows $600 for the vaccine department of its dispensary.—*Journal C*, 318, comptroller's office. This step is probably taken to prevent the recurrence of the epidemic of 1822. "

The Chatham Garden Theatre (see Mr 6) is opened.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 17, 18, and 19, 1824. It is on the north side of Chatham St., between Duane and Pearl Sts., running through to Augustus St. (now City Hall Pl.). A temporary structure had been erected here in 1822.—Brown, I: 84; L. M. R. K., III: 983. See My 9, 1925. 17

The common council receives a report from a committee of the grand jury which has visited the lunatics' apartments at the almshouse. It states that these rooms are totally insufficient for the safe keeping of sane persons, much less of lunatics.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIII: 732–33. 24

At a special election, the law providing for a division of the common council into two branches fails of ratification by a small majority. A newspaper comments: "The apathy that has prevailed on this occasion is astonishing. There are fifteen thousand voters in this city, and only about four thousand votes have been taken. While the friends of the bill have individually remained at home, in the full assurance that everybody else would go and vote '*Yes*,' its opponents, by raising the ridiculous cry of '*Lords and Commons*,' have rallied out enough to put an end to the matter."—*N. Y. Spectator*, Je 4, 1824. 31

The N. Y. Gas Light Co. having erected in Franklin Square "an iron Lamp post, of the kind in use in London, for the purpose of shewing the corporation and citizens of New York the superiority of this description of light over any other," it is lighted this evening, "to the gratification of hundreds."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 12, 1824. On June 21, the common council accepted an invitation to visit the lamp post on June 23 (*q. v.*).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIII: 774, containing facsimile of letter to Mayor Paulding from the manager of the company. June 11

The corner-stone of St. Mary's Church at Manhattanville (see F 4) is laid on this day.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 12, 1824. 15

The recorder presents the following preamble and resolution to the common council: "Whereas the Senate and House of Representatives have lately by a concurrent resolution requested the President of the United States to give to the Marquis De La Fayette, an invitation to Visit this Country, and to Communicate to him the Assurances of grateful and affectionate attachment still cherished towards him by the Government and the People. 21

"And as a further demonstration of respect, Congress directed that a National Ship of the line ['Cadmus'], should be offered to the Marquis for the purpose of Conveying him to the U States.

"And it being understood that the invitation has been given

1824 June 21 and accepted, and that our distinguished Visitor may probably, shortly arrive at our City, Influenced as this Board is by a respectful deference to the Constituted authorities of the General Government and animated by the highest esteem for the public and private virtues of the Marquis De La Fayette, It is therefore resolved, That the Corporation of the City of New York, acting in behalf of their fellow Citizens will receive and treat, the Marquis De La Fayette, as a Guest of the Nation."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIII: 774–75. See Jl 19.

" The common council is petitioned by people living near the 9-mile-stone "to have the 10th Avenue opened from the Seat of Mrs Hamilton to that of Mr. Jumel." Referred to road committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIII: 757.

" The common council rules that booths may be erected around the Park, and let to individuals for Independence Day, as a convenience to the large number of people who crowd into the city for this celebration.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIII: 769–70.

" The common council resolves that, since disorder and confusion are introduced into the fire department by admitting occasional volunteers to assist the various fire companies and to assume the dress and authority of firemen, hereafter they will dispense with the services of such volunteers.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIII: 774.

" The committee on lands and places reports to the common council that Castle Clinton has been leased for 5 years to Francis B. Fitch, Arthur Roorbach, and J. Rathbone, at the annual rent of $1,400. The counsel of the board is authorised to prepare the lease.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIII: 733, 775–76. On July 19, in petitioning the corporation for a lease for 10 years, the lessees stated that they had already expended over $3,000 in improving Castle Clinton, and that they were contemplating other improvements, even more extensive; also that the name had now been changed to Castle Garden.—*Ibid.*, XIII: 791. On Nov. 22, the common council resolved to execute the lease of Castle Garden under certain conditions, among which were that no billiards or gaming of any kind should take place on the premises, neither should dancing be allowed without the mayor's permission.—*Ibid.*, XIV: 145–46. See Je 16, 1823, and Jl 3, 1824. See also L. M. R. K., III: 983.

23 "The building for manufacturing gas from oil, is going on rapidly under the immediate inspection of Timothy Dewey, Esq., the agent and manager of the company. The pipes having now arrived, and all arrangements completed, the laying of them will be commenced immediately, and there is no reason to doubt that a part of Broadway, and probably, of Pearl-st. will be lighted with gas the ensuing winter. This evening the corporation visit the establishment in Water Street [see Ap 22] and also the Lamp, in Franklin square [see Je 11], which will be brilliantly illuminated.—There is now only one opinion as to the great advantages which our city will derive from this improved mode of lighting our streets, manufactories, public buildings and dwelling houses."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 23, 1824. The gas-works were on the s. e. cor. of Centre and Hester Sts.—L. M. R. K., III: 962. See, further, Jl 16.

" A letter to the editor of the *Post* complains of the need of a watch-house in the First Ward. It states: "A few years ago, the corporation sold the old watch house at the corner of Broad and Wall-streets [see Je 3, 1793, regarding its origin], and purchased a lot in Beaver street, for the purpose of building a watch-house there, which was erected and then let out, and the watch sent to the City Hall. There has been a watch-house in this part of the city from its first settlement, till within a few years."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 23, 1824.

27 The "New Church on the corner of Prince and Orange [Marion] streets" is to be opened on this day.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 26, 1824. This was the Prince Street Universalist Church.—L. M. R. K., III: 937.

July 1 A request of Messrs. Causici and Persico (see My 10) for permission to exhibit to the public, in the building where it is now placed, the new model of an equestrian statue of Washington is referred to the committee on arts and sciences.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIII: 780.

" The watch committee reports to the common council that they have "learnt with great Concern, that the lower part of the City is infested by a gang of Robbers, who have recently entered by Night several Warehouses. . . . Our City has been so long exempt from the horrors of midnight Robbery that it is feared the Citizens have relaxed in those precautions necessary for the preservation of their property."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIII: 782. July 1

The following announcement is issued: "The Committee appointed two years ago [see Mr 6, 1822] to devise measures for erecting an equestrian statue of General Washington, though delayed in their progress, have never lost sight of the object of their appointment, and they have now arrived at the conclusions which are herewith submitted. 3

"It has been ascertained that an equestrian statue in bronze, of colossal size, may be erected and completed for the sum of $40,000—a sum much less than had heretofore been estimated as necessary, . . .

"They [the committee] propose then, that meetings shall be held in every ward, for the purpose of organizing a large committee, which shall go round the ward and receive from every individual whatever sum, however trifling, his means may enable him to contribute . . . The Committee suggest Monday, 12th July, as a proper time for meeting. . . ."—*Com. Adv.*, Jl 3, 1824. See O 11 and N 18.

" "Messrs. Rathbone & Fitch, who have leased of the Corporation the Castle at the Battery [see Je 21], have nearly completed their improvements, and this splendid place of resort will be opened to the public this evening. . . . Under the inner arcade, are erecting fifty boxes, ventilated by the port holes of the Castle. Each box contains a table and seats for eight persons. The circular walk on the top, covered with an awning, is upwards of 500 feet in length, and 14 feet in width. On this platform or walk are on both sides benches extending the whole 500 feet, and across the ends. From this walk, the waters of our Bay, the Narrows, the Hudson, and interesting landscapes, &c. are in full view, with all the bustle of our floating commerce. . . . In addition to the improvements above mentioned, there are several apartments, such as a commodious bar room, sitting-rooms, kitchen, &c. and we understand if the proprietors can obtain an extension of their lease, they will erect commodious ball and dining rooms. It is calculated, that about two thousand persons may now find comfortable seats on and within the walls of this Castle. With that discretion so important in establishments of this magnitude, the Castle Garden must become the most fashionable and healthy place of resort in this country; and as the price of admittance will be but a mere trifle, and within the reach of all, we hope that the honorable Corporation will see the propriety of extending the lease so far as to induce the occupants to continue their improvements, which have already cost them upwards of $3000."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Jl 3, 1824.

The citizens connected with the various New York literary societies hold a dinner at Washington Hall in honour of "the venerable Judge Trumbull of Connecticut, the author of M'Fingal, one of the earliest and most deservedly popular of American authors." Chancellor Kent presides, and Fitz-Greene Halleck, Gulian C. Verplanck, John Pintard, Gen. Swift, and Dr. Mitchill are among those present.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 16, 1824. 15

"We observe with pleasure that the works of the Gas Light Company are rapidly progressing. The building [see Je 23] is considerably advanced, and the main pipes have been laid in Canal st. as far as Broadway, where the ground was opened this morning to continue them to the Battery. The pipes imported, have been found on trial, to be perfectly tight. All is bustle and activity, under the immediate superintendance of Mr. Dewey."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 16, 1824. See, further, D 7. 16

The committee on making arrangements for the reception in this country of the Marquis de Lafayette, composed of Recorder Richard Riker, Aldermen Philip Hone, Asa Mann, and George Zabriskie, reports to the common council. They have taken spacious apartments for the marquis, his family, and suite, at the City Hotel, and an equipage has been provided which shall be constantly at his service; they have endeavored to avoid all unmeaning pomp or parade, for "Vain and ostentatious ceremonies would be equally unacceptable to our illustrious visitor, as opposed to our republican habits. There are occasions, however, where the American people choose to pour forth their feelings in acts of unrestrained hospitality, munificence and even profusion. Such will be the case when the Marquis arrives in our City."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIII: 794; *Post*, Jl 20, 1824. See Ag 15. 19

1824 July 19 The common council accepts from Capt. Henry Robinson the gift of an engraved likeness of the Marquis de Lafayette which they direct shall be framed and hung in the gallery of portraits in the city hall.—*M. C. C.*, XIII: 793; *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 20, 1824.

27 The corner-stone of St. Thomas's P. E. Church is laid at the north-west corner of Broadway and Houston St.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 24, 1824; *N. Y. Mirror*, Je 20, 1829; L. M. R. K., III: 934. Permission was given on Aug. 18, 1824, by the common council, to place a railing in front of the building.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 34. The church was finished and opened Feb. 23, 1826 (*q. v.*).

29 The naval officers hold a dinner at the City Hotel in honour of James Fenimore Cooper.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 7, 1824.

Aug. 2 The common council agrees to take the triangular piece of ground included between Grand, Harman (East Broadway), and Scammel Sts. for a public place.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 21. This became Grand Street Park.—L. M. R. K., III: 969.

7 ". . . The want of a regular and abundant supply of pure and wholesome water, acknowledged on all hands to be essential to public health, has been long felt among us, and a remedy for the evil long talked of, but without the least prospect of its being accomplished. . . . Sometimes we are told that the Corporation has seriously resolved on taking measures to bring in water; at other times we are informed that this is to be done by a company, who have applied to the legislature for a charter of incorporation. But amidst all these assurances, year after year is allowed to pass without a single step being taken to obtain the necessary supply, which, we are informed, might be obtained at a comparatively small expence, and within a reasonable period, if proper measures were adopted."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 7, 1824.

13 Arthur Burtis writes to the board of health that, on this day, he has "closed the Pest House at Kips bay," which, he says, "was opened on the 9th day of november 1823." He reports on the number of smallpox patients received there (224), of whom 60 died. He has spent over $2,000 for its support.—From the original MS. in metal file marked "Filed Papers 1700–1800," etc., in city clerk's record-room.

15 Lafayette, accompanied by his son, M. Auguste Le Vaseur, and one servant, arrives on this day (Sunday) in the ship "Cadmus." He landed at Staten Island and passed the day at the home of Vice-Pres. Tompkins. There he was visited by the common council and "crowds of our citizens."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 16, 1824. Josiah Quincy, writing in 1892, said: "The intelligence of the arrival of Lafayette in the harbor of New York, on the morning of the 15th of August, 1824, spread through that city with a rapidity which our present methods of electrical communication could scarcely have increased. Multitudes poured into the street, in expectation of instantly beholding him. But, at the request of the city authorities, he landed at Staten Island, and waited at the house of the Vice-President till arrangements could be made for his public reception. . . ."—From "Lafayette in Boston," in *Figures of the Past*, by Josiah Quincy (1892), 102–3. See also James Fenimore Cooper's account, in *Notions of the Americans: Picked up by a Travelling Bachelor* (London, 1828), I: 29 *et seq.*; Goodrich, *Picture of N. Y.* (1828). Lafayette came up to the city on Aug. 16 (*q. v.*).

16 Lafayette, on board the "Chancellor Livingston," is escorted from Staten Island to the Battery by the "Robert Fulton" and other steamboats and merchant vessels. Amid salutes from the harbour forts and outbursts of enthusiam from "nearly 50,000 persons," he landed at Castle Garden. "The ringing of bells, the roar of cannon, the display of the national standard at all the public places, the decorations of the steam boats and shipping with the flags of every nation, the martial strains of music, and the shouts of the multitude, proclaimed that it was a jubilee which could not fail to be enjoyed by every true friend of liberty." Escorted by the militia and the Cincinnati, the marquis proceeded to the city hall where he was welcomed by Mayor Paulding and introduced to the members of the common council. The portrait-room was placed at his disposal during his residence in the city. After this reception he retired to his apartments in the City Hotel, and dined there with the corporation. In the evening, buildings were illuminated, and the theatres, public gardens, etc. displayed transparencies and fireworks.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 17 and 18, 1824; *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 24–26; Goodrich, *Picture of N. Y.* (1828). See also Butler, *The Tour of Gen. La Fayette* (1825), 223–30; *Notions of the Americans: Picked up by a Travelling Bachelor* (London, 1828), I: 29 *et seq.*; and *Memoirs of the Life and Character of the Rev. Matthias Bruen* (N. Y., 1831), 182–84; *Mag. Am. Hist.* (1881), VI: 321 *et seq.* For views showing Lafayette's landing at Castle Garden, see Pls. 94-a and b, Vol. III. The New York Historical Society owns a large punch bowl which bears two similar views of this scene. On Oct. 11, the common council thanked the various steamboat owners, the navy, the troops, etc. for their part in the reception.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 97–98.

Aug. 16 Sometime before this date, the octagonal pavilion around the flagstaff (see 1819) was removed, as there is no trace of it in the views showing the landing of Lafayette at Castle Garden on this day (see Pls. 94-a and b, Vol. III). See also descrip. of Pl. 59, I: 435.

18 Gen. Lafayette makes a tour of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and on his return is waited upon at the city hall by the Cincinnati and other societies, the clergy, and a number of private citizens.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 19, 1824. He and his son were also made members of the Historical Society at the New York Institution. In the evening, he gave a dinner to Capt. Rodgers and the naval officers here.—Butler, *The Tour of Gen. La Fayette* (1825), 232–35; *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 31, 1824.

" The common council accepts a portrait of Marquis de Lafayette from Capt. Francis Allyn, commander of the ship "Cadmus."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 28.

" The common council requests the Marquis de Lafayette to sit for his portrait, and votes the freedom of the city in a gold box to George Washington de Lafayette, his son. It also resolves that "the proceedings of this Board in relation to Gen[l] De La Fayette, together with the address of the Mayor to him, and his Answer with his signature in his own proper hand writing, and the signatures of the Mayor, Recorder, and the Members of the Common Council, be handsomely engrossed on Vellum, One Copy thereof to be presented to the General, and One Copy to be placed among the Archives of the Common Council."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 38–39. See Ag 16 and O 11. The latter is now in the archives of the N. Y. Hist. Soc.

" A complaint is made to the common council of the "great resort of idle Visitors to the Convicts placed on the Tread Mill."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 27. On Aug. 30, the board resolved that no one should be allowed to visit the tread-mill at Bellevue without a written permission from the mayor, or the recorder, or one of the common council members, or a commissioner of the almshouse. —*Ibid.*, XIV: 44–45. On Sept. 27, the board directed that, for the convenience of those who have power to grant them, blank permits be printed for persons wishing to visit the "stepping-mill." —*Ibid.*, XIV: 86. See Ja 20, 1823; 1824; and O 30, 1826.

19 A delegation from the corporation of Baltimore arrives in New York with complimentary resolutions and letters for Gen. Lafayette, and is presented to the marquis at the city hall by Mayor Paulding. On the same day, about 300 members of the New York Bar waited upon Lafayette and welcomed him to the city.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 21, 1824.

20 Lafayette and his suite leave New York for Boston.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 20, 1824; Butler, *The Tour of Gen. La Fayette* (1825), 238–39. They returned on Sept. 5 (*q. v.*).

21 It is reported that 500 or 600 new mercantile establishments have been opened in New York this season, and that more than 3,000 buildings have been commenced and are nearly completed within the city limits, most of them being of brick.—*Com. Adv.*, Ag 21, 1824. See also *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 25, 1824.

25 At Shakespeare Tavern, on the south-west corner of Fulton and Nassau Sts., officers of the infantry battalion of the 11th Regiment form an independent organization, which they call the "National Guard," the name being prompted by Lafayette's connection with the National Guard of Paris.—Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, I: 321–22. The name "National Guard" was applied at first only to this new organization, which was subsequently named the 27th and later the 7th Regiment. On April 23, 1862 (*q. v.*), the legislature of New York adopted the name "National Guard" as a suitable title for the entire militia of this state.—Clark, *Hist. of the Seventh Regt.* (1890), I: 105.

This so-called "tavern" remained the headquarters of the 11th and 27th Regiments until the building was demolished in 1836 (*q. v.*). "It was not a tavern—a place for the entertainment

1824 Aug. 25 of travellers—in the American sense of that term, but was a place of resort of some of the better class of city residents. It was a sort of club-house, where choice wines and quiet, excellent suppers might be obtained. It was originally built after the model of an English alehouse. . . ."—Lossing, *op. cit.*, I: 322, footnote. See, further, 1836.

27 "We understand that the company who have been employed for several weeks in raising the British frigate Hussar, which ran on the rocks in Hurl Gate, and sunk, during the revolutionary war, have succeeded in raising about forty feet of the stern of the ship.—after placing the chains under her and moving her from her bed, she broke in two from the keel up through the quarter-deck, and therefore part of the ship slipped from the slings and settled down again on the rocks. The timber of such part of the ship as was embedded in the mud is perfectly sound. The remainder is completely worm-eaten and rotten. A number of cannon and shot were brought up with the hull, but nothing more valuable that we can learn."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 27, 1824. See Ap 29, 1823.

" Rembrandt Peale's portrait of Washington is being exhibited at the New York Institution before its removal to Independence Hall in Philadelphia.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 27, 1824. See also *ibid.*, Ag 28, for numerous favourable comments on the picture.

" "We are much pleased to learn that the enterprizing managers of the Park Theatre have, during the recess, been actively engaged in embellishing the Theatre, and in making such additions to the theatrical corps as will render it a place of general attraction. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 27, 1824. The theatre opened for the season on Aug. 30.—*Ibid.*, S 1, 1824; *N. Y. Mirror*, II: 39, 46.

30 A committee of militia officers and citizens petitions the common council "that it, being intended to give a Fête to Gen[l] La Fayette at the Castle Garden they requested permission for Carriages on that Occasion to drive on the Battery to the Bridge leading to the Castle." Referred to a committee with power.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 44. See S 4 and 14.

" Both John Vanderlyn and J. W. Jarvis petition the common council to be employed to paint the portrait of Gen. Lafayette. Referred to committee of arrangements with power.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 53. On Nov. 8, James Herring made a similar petition.—*Ibid.*, XIV: 123. All these petitions were evidently rejected; for the portrait of Lafayette, made for the city in 1824 and now in the city hall, was painted by Samuel F. B. Morse.

Sept. — At about this time, James Fenimore Cooper wrote from New York to Baron von Kemperfelt: "The time has not yet come for the formation of massive, permanent quays in the harbour of New York. Wood is still too cheap, and labour too dear, for so heavy an investment of capital. All the wharves of New York are of very simple construction.—A frame-work of hewn logs is filled with loose stone, and covered with a surface of trodden earth. . . . The Americans . . . are daily constructing great ranges of these wooden piers, in order to meet the increasing demands of their trade, while the whole of the seven miles of water which fronts the city, is lined with similar constructions, if we except the public mall, called 'the Battery,' which is protected from the waves of the bay by a wall of stone. . . .

"The wharfs of New York form a succession of little basins, which are sometimes large enough to admit thirty or forty sail, though often much smaller. These irregular docks have obtained the name of 'slips.' . . .

"In construction, New York embraces every variety of house, between that of the second-rate English town residence, and those temporary wooden tenements that are seen in the skirts of most large cities. I do not think, however, that those absolutely miserable, filthy abodes which are often seen in Europe, abound here. . . . I have been told, and I think it probable, that there are not five hundred buildings in New York, that can date further back than the peace of '83. A few old Dutch dwellings yet remain, and can easily be distinguished by their little bricks, their gables to the street, and those steps on their battlement walls, which your countrymen are said to have invented, in order to ascend to regulate the iron weathercocks at every variation of the fickle winds. . . .

"The principal edifice is the City Hall, a building in which the courts are held, the city authorities assemble, and the public offices are kept. This building is oddly enough composed of two sorts of stone, which impairs its simplicity, and gives it a patched and party-coloured appearance. Neither is its façade in good taste, being too much in detail. . . . Notwithstanding these glaring defects, by aid of its material, a clear white marble, and the admirable atmosphere, it at first strikes one more agreeably than many a better edifice. Its rear is of a deep red, dullish free-stone, and in a far better taste. . . . Sept. —

"New York is rich in churches, if number alone be considered. I saw more than a dozen in the process of construction, and there is scarce a street of any magnitude that does not possess one. There must be at least a hundred, and there may be many more. . . . Most of the churches in New York are of brick, and constructed internally, with direct reference to the comfort of the congregations. . . . There are, however, some churches in this city that would make a creditable appearance any where among similar modern constructions; but it is the number, rather than in the elegance of these buildings, that the Americans have reason to pride themselves. . . ."—*Notions of the Americans: Picked up by a Travelling Bachelor* (London, 1828), I: 147–78.

4 "Great preparations are making for the splendid fete at Castle Garden [see Ag 30], which, judging from present appearances, will be crowded to overflow. . . . We have just seen the head of La Fayette, in miniature, engraved by Durand, and an admirable likeness, stamped on watch ribbons, ladies' belts, gloves, &c., which, it is understood, will be worn by most of the company."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 4, 1824. The fete was held on Sept. 14 (*q.v.*).

5 Lafayette returns to New York in the ship "Oliver Ellsworth" from his eastern tour.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 6, 1824; Butler, *The Tour of Gen. La Fayette* (1825), 317. See S 6.

6 The Society of the Cincinnati entertains Gen. Lafayette on his sixty-seventh birthday with a dinner at Washington Hall "The decorations of the room surpassed anything of the kind got up in this city, and the illuminations were splendid."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 7, 8 and 9, 1824.

7 Gen. Lafayette visits Columbia College.—Butler, *The Tour of Gen. La Fayette* (1825), 319.

8 Lafayette visits the fortifications at the Narrows, dines at Fort Lafayette, and in the evening attends the Park Theatre. The latter was elaborately decorated in his honour.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 9, 1824.

9 Gen. Lafayette is the guest of honour at a grand oratorio given by the New York Choral Society in St. Paul's Chapel. In addition to sacred music the choir sang "See the Conquering Hero Comes" and "La Marseillaise." After the oratorio he reviewed a parade of the fire department in the Park and inspected the engines and other apparatus.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 53–54; *N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 9 and 10, 1824; Butler, *The Tour of Gen. La Fayette* (1825), 321; Kemp, *Old St. Paul's Chapel*, 18; Dix, *Hist. Recollections of St. Paul's*, 37–40.

10 This afternoon, Lafayette was presented with an "elegant sword" by the Ninth Regiment, and in the evening he went to Vauxhall Gardens.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 9, 11, and 13, 1824; Butler, *The Tour of Gen. La Fayette*, 322.

11 Lafayette receives "the several degrees of masonry" at St. John's Hall, and an elaborate dinner is held at Washington Hall in his honour by the French residents of the city.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 11 and 13, 1824.

13 The common council receives a letter from Hon. Smith Thompson, one of the judges of the U. S. supreme court, saying that a "very extraordinary attempt having been lately made to change the place of holding the Circuit Court of the United States from the City Hall to Tammany Hall" (see Ap 10), he wishes to inquire whether there ever has been, or is now, any objection to the sitting of the court in the city hall.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 58–59. On Oct. 25, the committee appointed on the subject reported that, if the court had been incommoded in holding sessions in the city hall, it had been done without the order or knowledge of the common council. The room which had been set apart for this purpose since 1811, when the city hall was completed, was still at the disposal of the court and ready for occupation.—*Ibid.*, XIV: 110–12. See also *N. Y. Eve. Post*, O 28, 1824.

14 After two postponements on account of bad weather, the grand popular reception and subscription ball planned in honour of Gen. Lafayette takes place at Castle Garden. James Fenimore Cooper, writing of the affair, describes in detail the decorations of the

1824 Sept. 14 building. The area within the walls of the structure was covered by a vast awning made "of the sails of a ship-of-the-line," and this was draped with flags "in such a manner as to give a soft airy finish to the wide vault." Mr. Cooper was much impressed by the orderliness of the assemblage, writing that "there were six thousand guests, a number that is rarely exceeded at any European entertainment," citing this as "proof that established orders in society are not at all necessary, at least, for the tranquility of its ordinary intercourse." He tells of the arrival of Lafayette on the scene. "The music changed to a national air, the gay sets dissolved as by a charm and the dancers . . . formed a lane whose sides were composed of masses that might have contained two thousand eager faces each. Through this gay multitude the old man slowly passed, giving and receiving the most cordial and affectionate salutations at every step . . . To me he appeared some venerable and much respected head of a vast family who had come to pass an hour amid their innocent and gay revels. He was like a father among his children."—*Notions of the Americans: Picked up by a Travelling Batchelor* (London, 1828), I: 240–46. At two o'clock in the morning of the 15th, Lafayette, his son, and his suite retired from the ball, went immediately on board the steamboat "James Kent," and sailed up the Hudson to visit Albany and other towns along the river.—Butler, *The Tour of Gen. La Fayette* (1825), 323–26. See also *N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 11, 13, and 15, 1824; *N. Y. Mirror*, II: 71; and Goodrich, *Picture of N. Y.* (1828). The general returned to New York on Sept. 20 (*q.v.*).

16 Louis XVIII dies and is succeeded by his brother, Charles X. —Dyer, *Hist. of Modern Europe*, IV: 578.

20 Lafayette returns to New York and is entertained with a dinner at Washington Hall given in his honour by the Masonic lodge of the state. The hall was elaborately decorated with temples, transparences, oil paintings, variegated lights, etc. In the evening he visited the Park Theatre, which was brilliantly illuminated.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 21, 1824. See S 22.

22 Lafayette dines with Mayor Paulding. He also called on Col. Rutgers and Col. Willett and spent the evening with Cadwallader Colden.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 23, 1824. See S 23.

23 Gen. Lafayette leaves New York on a visit to the south. He is escorted to the steamboat wharf at Cortlandt St. by the mayor, the corporation, the Cincinnati, and cavalry and infantry, and on his departure is saluted by a discharge of artillery.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 23, 1824.

27 The common council refers to a committee a memorial of Du Puis de la Rue proposing to erect at the Battery a national monument in honour of American worthies, together with a plan for same.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 71. See also O 25.

" The common council passes resolutions to open the following streets: Mott St. from Roosevelt line to Bleecker St.; Thompson St. from Amity Lane to Art St.; Fifth Ave. (see Ja 26) from its commencement (at Art St.) to 13th St.; Eighth St. from the Bowery to Sixth Ave.; Garden St. and Slote Lane from William St. to Pearl St.; First St. from First Ave. to North St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 75.

" The common council adopts the following resolution: "Whereas great inconvenience is experienced by persons walking in the business parts of this City in passing each other on the Side walks—Therefore Resolved, that it be earnestly recommended to all persons passing the Streets upon the Side Walks in this City to take the right hand Side."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 86.

30 During the year ending on this day, the arrivals at the port of New York numbered 4,889.—*Arrivals of Alien Passengers and Immigrants*, table 7, p. 64.

Oct. 3 A treaty of peace, amity, navigation, and commerce, between the U. S. and Colombia is signed.—Winsor, VII: 504.

11 "With some regret we learn, that the model of the fine equestrian statue of Washington, executed by Mr. Causici, and which has for some time been exhibiting in Elm-street, is about to be removed to Rome and placed in the Vatican, in consequence of that gentleman's not having received patronage from the committee appointed in this city to devise the means of erecting a statue to the memory of the 'Father of our Country.' Mr. C. has been about twenty months employed under the sanction of our authorities, in preparing his models, during which he has expended upwards of $3000., and is now in such reduced circumstances that, in order to raise money to carry him home, he has found it necessary to execute a small model of Washington, adapted for the hall of public buildings and dwelling houses, which he sells at about $40. One of these has been placed in the Society of Arts, and is highly spoken of by judges of sculptural art. . . . It will be sufficiently humiliating that another city shall have the honor of possessing a work executed by a disciple of Canova, expressly as a public ornament, and under the sanction of those to whom the management of our affairs are entrusted, without having occasion to lament that we allowed him to carry it away unindemnified, for his great labour and expense."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, O 11, 1824. See N 18.

Oct. 11

" The common council refers to a committee the resolution that "a place be set apart for a Pound to impound the Cat[t]le trespassing on the Park."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 99.

" The common council votes an appropriation of $500 to the Orphan Asylum Society.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 100–1.

12 The provisional government of Greece is set up.—*Haydn's Dict. of Dates*, 453.

25 The common council refers to a committee a letter from Richard Wilcox stating that he has invented an "Analytical Airmeter which is susceptible of escertaining with the greatest precision the State of the Air we breathe announcing the approach of Contagious diseases."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 104.

" The common council refers to a committee a proposal from "Monsieur Dupin Delarue" (*cf.* S 27) to establish an institution for the instruction of the blind upon the plan of the one at Paris.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 105; *N. Y. Eve. Post*, O 26, 1824. The need was supplied in 1833 (*q.v.*, Jl 4) by the N. Y. Institution for the Blind, which was founded in 1830 (see Ap 21, 1831).

Nov. 2 At the presidential election held on this day, there are four candidates for president: Andrew Jackson, Democrat; J. Quincy Adams, Coalition; Wm. H. Crawford, Democrat; Henry Clay, Republican; there was only one candidate for vice-president, John C. Calhoun. Jackson received the largest popular vote, but when the electoral votes were counted on Feb. 9, 1825, neither he nor any other candidate had a majority, and the election was thrown into the house of representatives. On the first ballot, Adams received the votes of 13 states, Jackson those of seven, and Crawford those of four. Adams was therefore declared elected. —McKee, *National Conventions and Elections*, 20–24.

8 The gift of a plaster of Paris bust of Marquis de Lafayette done by N. Gevelot is presented to the common council by the artist. The board accepts this with thanks, and directs that it be placed in a conspicuous situation in the gallery of paintings.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 123; *N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 9, 1824. See also *ibid.*, N 25, 1824.

" The common council resolves that there shall be constructed in the penitentiary 60 cells—12 cells in a tier, 5 tiers high—in order that the prisoners may be lodged separately. The cost is estimated at $2,000.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 126–27. See Ap 30, 1821, and F 11, 1828.

10 "While in this city, our guest [Lafayette], at the solicitation of the Academy of Fine Arts, permitted Mr. Frazee, our distinguished sculptor, to take a cast in plaster from his face, from which Mr. Frazee has prepared a model that is really admirable for the perfect fidelity with which it renders the features and expression of La Fayette. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 10, 1824.

12 Mr. Stevens, "the celebrated Dwarf, only 37 inches high," makes his first appearance on the stage at the Park Theatre, in the burletta "Tom Thumb."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 12, 1824.

18 Announcement is made that committees will start taking up collections in the various wards on Nov. 20 for erecting a public statue of Washington.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 19, 1824.

19 It is provided by act of legislature that the "commissioners of school money" (see Mr 12, 1813) shall hereafter be ten in number, one from each ward, "who shall hold their offices for three years." The institutions or schools to which moneys shall be distributed in the future are to be designated by the common council "from time to time, and once at least in three years."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1824), chap. 276. See Ap 28, 1825.

Dec. 1 A plan of the New York state prison, showing buildings and property, from Barnum to Perry St., and from Washington St. to Hudson River, bears this date.—See original filed as map No. 233 in topographical bureau, borough president's office.

6 John Vanderlyn, and others who subscribed to the erection of the Rotunda, petition the common council to extend the lease of that building to Mr. Vanderlyn (*M. C. C.*, 1784–1831, XIV: 163);

1824 Dec. 6 but the board decides that it is inexpedient to do so at present.—*Ibid.*, XIV: 195. For further petitions in reference to the Rotunda and Vanderlyn's financial difficulties therewith, see *ibid.*, XV: 154–55, 216.

7 "It is now certain that the Gas Light Company in this city will be able to furnish a supply of gas early in January. Besides having laid about 6 miles of pipes in the principal streets, the apparatus at the manufactory is in that advanced state which gives an assurance that light will be furnished at the period mentioned. A tank and gasometer have been completed, which will contain ten thousand barrels, or 300,000 gallons, and every other part of the establishment is on a similar extensive scale. Upwards of 300 dwelling houses, stores, &c. have engaged the light; among which is the Chatham Garden Theatre; all of which it is calculated will be supplied in the month of January. We also learn, that the Trustees of the Merchants Exchange have decided on illuminating that building with gas, and that they are to place a splendid light on the top of the cupulo, sufficiently large to serve as a beacon to vessels coming into our port. Castle Garden, likewise, is to be fitted up against its opening in the spring."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, D 7, 1824.

9 A four-mile rowing-match for $1,000, between boatmen of the British frigate "Hussar" and Whitehall boatmen, is held over a course between the Battery and North Battery. The British boat, the "Dart," is defeated by the "American Star."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, D 9 and 10, 1824. See also *Hist. Mag.*, 2d ser., III: 172.

10 A group of gentlemen assembles at the office of Ferris Pell "for the purpose of consulting upon the expediency of establishing a Dry Dock, in the city of New-York, and of locating it upon Manhattan Island. . . ."—From printed circular headed "To the Directors of the New-York Dry Dock Company," in package of papers relating to the origin, etc. of this company, in N. Y. P. L. (MSS. Div.). For the company's incorporation, see Ap 12, 1825.

11 An extract from a letter from Washington Irving to Henry Brevoort, speaking of New York, says: ". . . there is a Charm about that little spot of earth, that beautiful city and its environs, that has a perfect spell over my imagination. The bay; the rivers and their wild and woody shores; the haunts of my boyhood, both on land and water, absolutely have a witchery over my mind. . ."—Hellman, *Letters of Washington Irving to Henry Brevoort*, II: 183.

" A news item reads: "For the first time in twenty-seven years, the debtor's prison in this city is entirely empty. Not one solitary prisoner is now confined within the dreary walls—to the eternal honour of New-York be it mentioned."—*N. Y. Mirror*, D 11, 1824.

13 The New York Athenaeum is inaugurated, its first public meeting being at the City Hotel. Its object is to furnish opportunity for the highest culture, and to advance science, art, and literature. It consists of resident and honorary members, the former being associates, patrons, governors or subscribers; the funds are to be derived from the contributions of these four classes, $200 constituting a patron, $100 a governor, and lesser sums associates and subscribers. Its library is to comprise, when complete, all the standard elementary works of science and literature of every age and nation. Monthly lectures are open to both ladies and gentlemen.—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, D 15 and 18, 1824; *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 164. A pamphlet containing the address delivered by Henry Wheaton is in N. Y. P. L. The Athenaeum, after performing a work of immense value in the growing city, was merged, in 1838, into the New York Society Library.—Keep, *Hist. of the Society Library*, 313–62; Lamb, *Hist. City of N. Y.*, II: 705–6. See also L. M. R. K., III: 957.

" In conformity with a recommendation of the market committee, the common council directs the superintendent of repairs to erect "a Suitable fish market over the head of the Slip, in the rear of the Washington Country Market."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 196–97; De Voe, *Market Book*, 427. See Jl 22, 1822.

20 The committee on the city burial-ground reports to the common council that the ground selected is most eligible, being on the Middle Road or Fifth Ave., between 40th and 42d Sts. (*cf.* Je 9, 1823), about 3 miles from the city hall; that it is a part of the Common Lands belonging to the corporation, and comprises about 10 acres, nearly square. The work is almost completed. So far, the expense is $8,449.91, of which the cost of the "handsome" fence (see Je 23, 1823) has been no small item. This consists of a stone wall topped with a strong mortised fence of locust posts and best Georgia pine. Much money has been saved by employing convicts in blasting and digging. Fifth Ave. has been improved by the removal of rocks. The whole ground is to be surrounded by two rows of weeping willows and elms.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 209–12; *N. Y. Eve. Post*, D 22, 1824. The burial-ground was in use until the Croton reservoir was built on the site. Dec. 20

The common council appoints a committee to cause a "trunk of Timber and plank of sufficient dimensions to convey the waters of the Minetto Brook" to be constructed from the present tunnel at 4th St. to Fifth Ave. at 6th St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 219. "

The committee on the jail and bridewell submits to the common council outlines of a plan to erect a new city prison, to enlarge the public promenade grounds of the Park, to remove the present jail and bridewell from the places which they now occupy, and to sell certain real property to pay the expense. The present jail has become old, is in a state of decay (see O 25), and is unnecessarily large for the small number of debtors usually confined there; generally there are not more than 6 or 8, and at present there is but 1; while, for the past two days, the prison has been entirely empty, "a circumstance which perhaps has never occured before." From the present policy of the legislature on the subject of imprisonment for debt, it is probable that the number of debtors confined in the jail will diminish, and consequently a few rooms in the wing of the city prison to be erected will answer every purpose. It would be well to place the prison somewhere on the edge of the North or East River. The common council resolves, when such site has been found, to have the present jail taken down and the materials converted into the building of a new city prison.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 219–23. See Mr 1, 1824, and Mr 21, 1826. "

The common council adopts a resolution to straighten the line and widen Chatham St. on the westerly side, and orders that a line be run from "the north end of the iron railing or fence in front of the Jail to the Corner of Tryon Row and Chatham Street —stopping at the Free School and the strip of ground contained between said line, and the street be thrown into Chatham St. in order to widen and straighten the same."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 223. For the removal of Free School No. 1, see 1831.

24 A petition of Jacobus Dyckman and others respecting the bridge over "Harleam Creek," called the "Free Bridge," is reported upon by the road committee to the common council: "The Bridge which the petitioners pray to be repaired connects the island of New York with that part of West Chester County lying on Harleam river called the 'Manor of Fordam,' and is a short distance from the Mouth of 'Spyt den Duyvel' creek, through which the waters of said river flow into the Hudson.

"This Bridge was erected about Sixty years ago by individual subscription, to avoid the unjust exactions of the proprietors of Kings Bridge—But during our struggle for independence it was destroyed by the enemy, to prevent the passage of the American Army across the river, the passage of the other bridge being defended by a redoubt. Ten or twelve years since however, the inhabitants in its vicinity raised another subscription and rebuilt it, at an expence . . . of about One thousand dollars, and have kept it in repair at their own cost. . . . It is now in such a state of decay that it cannot be passed without great danger. . . . It is virtually the property of the Corporation, as the sovereignty of that Body over Harleam river to low water mark on the Northern or west Chester side of it, has never been disputed. . . . There is considerable travelling over this bridge . . . with produce for our Market. . . . This Bridge is the only one over which our citizens can pass from the island without paying tribute to the monopolizers of Legislative . . . [liberality]." The board agrees to appropriate $280 toward rebuilding and keeping the bridge in repair.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 227–29. See also L. M. R. K., III: 925.

1825

— Dr. Hans Birch Gram, a native of Boston educated in Denmark, introduced Hahnemann's principles of homœopathy in America in this year, when he settled in New York.—Gray, *Early Annals of Homœopathy in N. Y.*, 3–12; Bradford, *Pioneers of Homœopathy*, 288–300; *Encyclop. Brit.*, XIII: 647.

— For a summary survey of events in New York from 1825 to 1850, see "N. Y. City in the 19th Century," in *Am. Hist. Mag.*, Vol. I (1906), 292–314.

— About 1825, baled hay was introduced in New York. It was stored under Duane St. Market.—De Voe, *Market Book*, 392.

1825 The census of this year shows New York City's population to have been 166,086. For fuller details, see Hardie, *Descrip. of the City of N. Y.* (1827), 151–57; Goodrich, *The Picture of New York* (1828). This census cost the city $2,610.—*Journal D*, 24, in comptroller's office. *Cf.* D 10.

— In this year, the value of the real and personal estate in New York County was $101,160,046. Albany County was next highest in the state with $10,260,815.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 23, 1826.

— In this year, the *Princeton Review*, a bi-monthly, was established in New York City.—North, *The Newspaper and Periodical Press*, (1884), 62.

— In this year, a second reprint (see 1818) of Blunt's guide (see 1817), was made by A. T. Goodrich. There is a copy in the N. Y. Pub. Library. It contains a view of the city, engraved by Hooker, with marginal views below.

— In this year, a military officer in the service of the king of The Netherlands visited New York in a private capacity, and published in this country the story of his travels. His observations respecting New York include the following:

". . . West of the battery, in the Hudson river, is a fort, called Castle Clinton, communicating with the battery by a wooden bridge, ninety paces long. This fort forms a semicircle; on the diameter are the former barracks, and behind the walls, which form the semicircle, a battery of twenty-four guns, under casemates. North of this fort, on the same shore, in front of the city, are two other forts of the same description, called North Battery and Fort Gansevoort; being of no use they are abandoned. Castle Clinton is now a public pleasure house. In the barrack is a coffee-house; boxes for parties are arranged within the battery, and on the platform are amphitheatrical seats, because the yard of the fort is used for fireworks, and other exhibitions."

He refers to "the numerous stores, which are kept open till a late hour, and are very splendidly lighted with gas."

Speaking of a visit to the "newly-erected lunatic asylum," the author says: "This is five miles from the city, on a hill, in a very healthy situation, not far from the Hudson River: The road lies between country-seats and handsome gardens, and it is one of the most pleasant places I have seen in America.

"The asylum is built of sand-stone, is three stories high, and surrounded by a garden; it was built mostly by subscription, but is likewise supported by the state government. . . .; they were about to enlarge it by two other wings. . . . On the roof of the house is a platform, from which we had a very pleasant and extensive view. . . .

"It is a difficult matter to ride in a carriage through the streets on Sunday, because there are chains stretched across in front of the churches, to prevent their passage during service. The land of liberty has also its chains!"

Commenting on the customs of the New Yorkers, the author says: "I observed that the families I visited were richly furnished with silver, China, and glass; the fine arts also contributed to the ornament of their apartments. At the evening parties we commonly had music and dancing. . . . Liveries are not to be seen; the male servants wear frock coats. . . . There are public schools established for the instruction of coloured children, and I was told that these little ape-like creatures do sometimes learn very well. . . .

". . . On one of the wharves there was a frigate on the stocks, of sixty-four guns, intended for the Greeks; . . . At another wharf lay a frigate of sixty-eight guns, with an elliptic stern; she was built for the republic of Colombia, and is nearly ready for sea; . . . There were also two other men of war on the stocks, of smaller dimensions, which are also said to be intended for Colombia. . . .

". . . the population has so rapidly increased, that Greenwich is united with New York, and three sides of the prison are surrounded with rows of houses; the fourth faces the Hudson river. [See also Ja 18.]

". . . Ladies of the first fashion do not go often to the theatre. In the pit persons pulled off their coats, in order to be cool. . . . The visitors of the theatre are entirely unrestrained; the gentlemen keep on their hats in the boxes, and in the pit they make themselves in every respect comfortable.

"On the afternoon of the third of October, there was a great procession of negroes, some of them well dressed, parading through the streets, two by two, preceded by music and a flag. An African club, called the Wilberforce Society, thus celebrated the anniversary of the abolition of slavery in New York, and concluded the day by a dinner and ball. The coloured people of New York, belonging to this society, have a fund of their own, raised by weekly subscription, which is employed in assisting sick and unfortunate blacks. This fund, contained in a sky-blue box, was carried in the procession; the treasurer holding in his hand a large gilt key; the rest of the officers wore ribands of several colours, and badges like the officers of free masons; marshals with long staves walked outside of the procession. During a quarter of an hour, scarcely any but black faces were to be seen in Broadway. . . ."—*Travels through No. Am., during the Years* 1825 *and* 1826, by Bernhard, Duke of Saxe-Weimar Eisenach (Phila., 1828), I: 119–33. See, further, Je 9, 1826. 1825 —

Christ Church, Ann St., is sold to the Catholics.—Greenleaf, *Hist. of the Churches*, 65–67; *Mag. of Am. Hist.* (1888), XIX: 60–62; L. M. R. K., III: 932. —

The congregation of the "Spring St. Church" (Presbyterian) builds the "Laight St. Church," on the corner of Laight and Varick Sts., facing St. John's Park.—Greenleaf, *op. cit.*, 142; Goodrich, *op. cit.* (1828), 220; L. M. R. K., III: 931, 932. —

In this year, a Friends' meeting-house, of wood, 25 by 35 ft., was built in Manhattanville.—Goodrich, *op. cit.* (1828), 227. —

In this year, the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum was founded, the outgrowth of the older Roman Catholic Benevolent Society, which received its charter in 1817, and had its home in Prince St.—*King's Handbook* (1893), 430. See, further, N 20, 1826; Ag 1, 1846. —

In this year, the National Hotel, at 112 Broadway, cor. of Cedar St., was finished.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1865), 544. —

In 1825–6, N. Prime erected in Wall St., opposite the exchange, a marble business building to house the private bank of Prime, Ward, King & Co.—Goodrich, *op. cit.* (1828), 259. —

In this year, an assessment was levied to build a sewer in Canal St. from Collect St. to the Hudson River.—*Index to Assessment Rolls*, Vol. I. See N 18, 1826. —

In this year was published, in Paris, *A Series of Picturesque Views in North America*, drawn on stone by J. Milbert, and lithographed by Melle Formentin. Fourteen in number, these views, all of which are of places in or near New York, are listed in the descrip. of Pl. 87-b, III: 568. —

In this year, E. W. Bridges made a map of The Battery, Market-field St., and Whitehall St. to Hudson River. The original map (No. 239) is in bureau of topography, borough president's office, Municipal Bldg. —

The Branch of the Bank of the U. S., on the north side of Wall St. (see My 23, 1823; Ap 14, 1824), is shown, at the time of its completion, in a drawing by A. J. Davis, reproduced from a lithograph, in Vol. III, A. Pl. 12-b. See also item No. 11274, Emmet collection, N. Y. P. L. —

For view of the American Museum and north end of the Park, in this year, see Pl. 95-b, Vol. III. —

For view of the reservoir of the Manhattan water works, Chambers St., 1825, see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1855), 220. —

For view of Wall St., at William St., looking west, 1825, see *ibid.* (1855), 320.

For view of the Elgin Botanic Garden, bet. Fifth and Sixth Aves., 50th and 51st Sts., 1825, see *ibid.* (1859), 204.

In this year, the proprietors of Castle Garden, Jonathan Rathbone & Francis B. Fitch, issued a metallic business token or admission check, an oval, measuring 51 by 23 meters, having a view of the edifice on one side.—See cat. of numismatic collection of the late W. W. C. Wilson, of Montreal, sold at The Anderson Galleries, Nov. 14, 1925. —

In this year, the N. Y. Hist. Soc., when in need of funds, resolved to sell, either in whole or in part, the property of the society in order to pay its debts. Some of the collections were disposed of at that time. Occasionally, in later years, items have been purchased back by the society containing the original seal stamped on the title-page.—Information supplied by Mr. A. J. Wall, librarian. —

"Anthony Imbert, proprietor of the first lithographic establishment in New York, was originally a French naval officer. He acquired the art of drawing during a long captivity in England as prisoner of war, and came to the United States probably about 1825, as in that year we find him located at 79 Murray Street, New York City, exercising his talents for the first time here in —

1825 the production of lithographic drawings for Colden's 'Memoir . . . presented . . . at the completion of the New York Canals' published in that year."—Dunlap, *Hist. of the Arts of Design* (Goodspeed ed.), III: 310. See N 4.

— In the spring of this year, Thomas Cole came to New York from Philadelphia. Here, the merit of his work was discerned by Col. Trumbull, who introduced him to Dunlap and Durand, all of whom bought his canvases. For the development of his career as an artist, see Isham's *Hist. of Am. Painting* (1905), 218–231.

— At this time, Robt. W. Weir, of New York, was beginning a successful career as a painter. His painting of "Red Jacket" was made when this famous Indian chieftain was in this city in 1828. —Dunlap (Goodspeed ed.), III: 176–93.

Jan. De Witt Clinton is inaugurated as governor.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 4, 1825.

1 " The managers of the Soc. for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents (appointed Dec. 19, 1823), having raised about $15,000 by subscription and donation, and having secured from the city "the ground and buildings held by the general government as an Arsenal, near the head of Broadway and the Bowery," and obtained the government's relinquishment of them, the arsenal building is opened as a "House of Refuge." There is a high wall around the premises, and there is sufficient ground space for an extension of the building. Nine juvenile convicts compose the inmates.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 238; *N. Y. Spectator*, Ja 7, 1825; *N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, D 31, 1824; *Docs. Relative to the House of Refuge, instituted by the Soc. for the Ref. of Juvenile Delinquents* (1832), 37–40; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1865), 654 (and see map, p. 655). See, further, D 25, 1838; and My 22, 1839. See also Griscom's *Memoir of John Griscom* (1859), 191–92.

3 The common council receives a report from Rev. John Stanford (see Je, 1813) on "Religious Services Performed at the Almshouse, Penitentiary, Debtor's Prison and Bridewell."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 242. A printed copy of the report is preserved in the N. Y. P. L.

" In his annual report, the comptroller suggests to the common council that the annual tax of $25,000 for the Battery might be diminished, if not wholly dispensed with, "unless some further improvements embracing a large expenditure are contemplated." Among items of expense is one of $3,980.49 for "Castle Clinton, repairing foundation and making reef around it;" another of $29,610.83 for "Battery, making Wall & reef & filling in, paving Walks, fencing &c;" and another of $4,504 for enclosing the city burying-ground. Exclusive of payments on bonds, the largest item of expense is $191,864.31 for opening, widening, improving, regulating, and paving streets, including sewers.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 245–50.

" The common council refers to the street com'r a resolution that posts be placed "near the Curb Stone on the East side of the park for the drivers of Carriages on the Stand to fasten their Horses to."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 253.

7 Books are opened at the Tontine Coffee House for subscription to the stock of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co. (see Ap 23, 1823). The authorised capital stock is $1,500,000.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 8, 1825. See, further, Ap 20.

17 The board adopts a resolution to widen Pearl St. at Coenties Lane.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 271. See, further, My 5, 1826.

" The common council rejects a petition that street names be painted on the glass of the public lamps, because "the Letters would cover nearly the whole of the Glass," and darken the streets. —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 272–73.

" The city inspector reports to the common council that the small-pox, which commenced its ravages in Nov., 1823, has not yet been arrested; that 394 persons have died during the past year, of whom 113 were coloured.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 283–84. See Ja. 19, 1824.

" The common council directs the water committee to inquire into the expediency of vesting in the corporation the exclusive right of introducing into the city pure and wholesome water.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 288. On Feb. 14, the committee reported that an application was before the legislature to incorporate a private company for this purpose. Where great and vital interests of the city may be affected by powers conferred on private corporations, the committee believed that too much caution could not be employed, and recommended that the request be sent to the legislature to adopt such measures only as would most effectually guard and protect the corporate rights of the city. This recommendation was adopted.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 326–27. Mayor Paulding's letter to the speaker of the assembly, dated Feb. 17, is in Emmet coll., No. 11380. See Ja 26, 1824, and Mr 27, 1826.

Jan. 17

" ". . . Greenwich is now no longer a country village. Such has been the growth of our city that the building of one block more will completely connect the two places; and in three years time, at the rate buildings have been erected the last season, Greenwich will be known only as a part of the city, and the suburbs will be beyond it. . . ."—From editorial in *Com. Adv.*, Ja 18, 1825.

18

Building plans for the Bleecker St. Presbyterian Church are approved by the board of trustees.—See the original plans in N. Y. H. S., cited in Vol. I, p. 462. See Ap 26.

19

Delegates from 40 of the religious societies of the city meet to protest against the ordinance recently passed by the common council prohibiting interments within certain parts of the city. A committee is appointed to test the validity of the law.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 28 and 29, 1825. See Ja 31.

28

The common council resolves that the offices of counsel and attorney to the board be united in one person, and that no one shall hold this office who has not been "of the degree of a Counsellor of the Supreme Court" for at least two years.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 302–3.

31

" The committee on lands and places, to whom the question was referred on Aug. 30, 1824 (see *M. C. C.*, 1784–1831, XIV: 54, 94), reports that the time has arrived when interments should cease "in a part of Our City so rapidly improving as that in the vicinity of the present Pottersfield" (between 4th St. and Greenwich Lane—*ibid.*, XIII: 472—the later site of Washington Square). The committee has "fixed on a piece of Ground belonging to this Corporation, every way suited both as to soil and distance, for a public Cemetary or Pottersfield—the ground has been lately improved by the Commissioners of the Alms-house and is enclosed by a strong Stone Wall, the distance from the City Hall not exceeding three and a half miles, and not more than One and an half miles from the Alms House or the State prison—it is of easy access, being situate between the third and fourth Avenues, and between the 48th & 50th Streets, . . . and will require no [other] preparation for its immediate occupancy than that of a small tenement as a residence for the Keeper."

The board adopts the recommendation, and orders "that all interments shall cease to be made in the present Pottersfield from and after the first day of May next," and "that the grounds now occupied as a Pottersfield be filled up and regulated as soon as interments shall cease to be made therein."—*Ibid.*, XIV: 306–7.

Feb. 8

The following description of Wall St. appears under the title, "A visit from a resident of Broadway and Bowery:" ". . . Pitt's Statue is taken away, the old city hall is pulled down; . . . the Ludlows, Verplancks and Jaunceys are all brought out there; . . . almost every house is a bank or insurance company, and the cellars filled with brokers instead of potatoes, cabbages and old wine. . . ."—*N. Y. Nat'l Advocate*, F 8, 1825.

10

"The buildings already commenced and going up in this city, and the preparations which are making to commence pulling down on May-day, old decayed wooden tenements and to erect in their places stately brick buildings, are far greater than in any former year. Real estate and rents have advanced in price beyond all calculations and many a good speculation has been made by many of our friends. So great is the demand for brick now, that they readily command ten dollars a thousand."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, F 10, 1825.

" ". . . great and repeated efforts have been made to raise a fund for the purpose of erecting, and placing in our Park, a marble monument to the memory of Washington, and one that should do honor to the taste and magnificence of the city of New-York; . . . hitherto they have all failed . . . The desire remains as great as ever; but still no one has suggested any practical scheme that bids fair to compass the understanding, until the present time. It is stated in the Statesman of last evening that a number of enterprizing individuals have petitioned for a charter for a bank, with the offer of a bonus as it is called, of $40,000, the sum necessary for erecting and completing a suitable monument to the Father of his Country, and which is to be appropriated to that purpose. . . ." —*N. Y. Eve. Post*, F 10, 1825. See, further, Ap 7.

14

The common council resolves to open and extend Sixth Ave. from 13th St. to Love Lane.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 325.

1825 Feb. 14 The common council passes a resolution to open Sixth St. from Broadway to Christopher St.; and to close that part of Art St. and Greenwich Lane lying between Broadway and Sixth Ave.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 329–30.

" The common council resolves "That the Street lately opened from the junction of Beekman & Pearl Street to the East river be called & known by the name of Beekman Street," and "That the Superintendent of Repairs be directed to number the Houses and Lots of Ground in Beekman Street in the usual manner from the Park to the East River."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 332–33.

23 In pursuance of a royal order of this date, A. E. Tromp, "sub-constructor" of the Royal Marine in the Dept. of the Schelde (Holland), made a voyage to the United States, and in his report (in Dutch) described steamboat navigation on the Hudson, N. Y. City horse-boats, ferries, etc.—See extracts from this report, in the N. Y. P. L. (MSS. Div.).

24 The city acquires, by condemnation proceedings, the land comprised in Grand St. Park, at Grand and Scammel Sts. and East Broadway (0.63 acre).—Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate;* L. M. R. K., III: 969.

28 The common council resolves that the court for the trial of impeachments and correction of errors, of the state of New York, be invited to hold its next extra session in this city.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 341–42. On March 28, a committee was appointed to select a suitable room for the court of errors, "which will hold its Session in this City on the first Monday of June."—*Ibid.*, XIV: 417.

" The common council adopts a plan, as submitted in the form of a map, for laying out the streets, as well as the permanent line of the shore of the East River, from Corlears Hook to 14th St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 343–45. The proceedings of the board, regarding the opening of that section of the city from the Bowery to the East River, bet. North and 14th St., was published as a separate pamphlet in 1826.—See copy at the N. Y. Hist. Soc.

" The common council authorises the superintendent of the almshouse "to procure the likeness of the Rev^{d} M^{r} Stanford to be placed in the Alms House at Bellevue."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 350. The portrait of the venerable chaplain was executed by Samuel F. B. Morse, and "deposited in the dining-room at Bellevue."—Sommers, *Memoir of John Stanford*, 268. The expense of portrait and frame was $2.50.—*M. C. C.* (1784-1831), XV: 142. Morse exhibited it in 1826.—*Ibid.*, XV: 390. The portrait still hangs, one hundred years later (Feb., 1925), in the main office and reception-room at Bellevue.

Mar. 1 The first private high-school for boys, combining instruction for all grades from the youngest to college preparatory, is opened by John Griscom, LL. D., and David H. Barnes, A. M., with more than 200 pupils, in a brick building, 50 by 75 feet, three storeys high, costing $17,000, and just completed for the purpose on four lots on Crosby St., above Grand St. The "Trustees of the High School Society, in the City of New York," were incorporated April 4, 1825 (*Laws of N. Y.*, 1825, chap. 75; *ibid.*, 1826, chap. 32). In May the attendance had increased to 650.

A high-school for girls was soon organized by the trustees, who purchased a lot, 72 by 100 feet, in Crosby St., near Spring St., on which they erected a brick building, 44 by 60 feet, three storeys high, at a cost of $18,000, including ground, building, and furniture. The Female High-School was to open Feb. 1, 1826. The "Boys High-School" and the "Female High-School" were together known as "The New York High School." They soon had about 1,000 pupils.—*First Ann. Report of the Trustees of the High-School Society* (Nov., 1825), 4, 10; Griscom, *Memoir of John Griscom;* Goodrich, *Picture of N. Y.* (1828), 334–35.

The boys' building was sold early in 1832 to the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, and the girls' school property was soon after sold at considerable loss.—Griscom, *Memoir; Annals of the Gen. Soc. of Mechanics and Tradesmen* (1882), 82–83, with view of boys' building, 30 to 36 Crosby St., on p. 79.

4 John Quincy Adams is inaugurated president. His followers constituted the National Republican party, and those of Andrew Jackson the Democratic Republican party.—Winsor, *Nar. & Crit. Hist. of Am.*, VII: 282, 346; *N. Y. Spectator*, Mr 8, 1825.

7 As the ordinance against flying kites is not observed, and the safety of the inhabitants is endangered, the common council orders that the street inspectors cause all violations to be reported for prosecution.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 363.

Mar. 11 The "property belonging to the estate of the late Henry A. Coster, Esq. situated on William st. and Slote lane, in the rear of the contemplated Exchange," is sold at auction to Joel Post for $93,000. "The property has a front on William street of fifty two feet six inches; a front on Slote lane of seventy six feet—the rear of most of this ground is open to the Exchange."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Mr 12, 1825, citing *N. Y. Gaz.*

14 The common council refers to a committee a resolution to prohibit the continuation of cow-stables in the settled parts of the city.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 388, 714.

21 A public dinner is held at the City Hotel to celebrate the victory of Bolivar on the plains of Guamanquilla, and the "final triumph of the Patriot arms in South America; a triumph which has restored to liberty and independence the brave people of that country." Gen. Swift, Judge Van Ness, Judge Duer, Commodore Chauncey, and other Americans, are present, besides representatives from Great Britain, Mexico, and Guamanquilla. Letters from Gen. Jackson and John C. Calhoun are read.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Mr 22 and 23, 1825.

" "Yesterday [March 21], there was a Turn Out, for higher wages of the class of workmen employed at the wharves in loading and discharging vessels, including the riggers, lumpers, and other labourers both white and colored persons. The turn out was pretty general along the East River wharves; about noon a body to the number of 800 to 1000 had assembled. In their march they forced many quiet persons to join them, and committed some other excesses. The police officers were soon on the alert, and after they had arrested a few of the ringleaders, the remainder dispersed."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Mr 22, 1825, citing *Merc. Adv.*

" The common council passes a law prohibiting the sale of game in the public markets at improper seasons of the year.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 397–98. This action was praised in the *N. Y. Eve. Post* of March 25.

24 The legislature incorporates the New York Water-Works Co., for the purpose of supplying the city with pure water through pipes or conduits of iron or other metal. The capital stock is limited to $2,000,000, at $50 a share. The city may subscribe one-fourth. The act shall cease if the supply of water shall not be supplied before Jan. 1, 1832.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1825), chap. 46; *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Mr 15, 21, 28, 1825. See Ap 18.

" "The scandalous condition of our streets, calls loudly upon the citizens to adopt some efficient plan for having them swept and the dirt removed. To rely any longer upon the corporation to have this work performed is worse than idle. We are continually ancle deep in mud, or smothered with clouds of dust. A stranger . . . would scarcely believe that the city was peopled by civilized beings. What a standing reproach to us are the streets of Boston, and not in this particular alone? Not a hog is seen abroad, and the dangerous practice of flying kites is unknown there."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Mr 24, 1825. See also *ibid.*, Ap 16, 1825.

28 The common council resolves that the general index of maps and lists of streets, made by James McMurray, be placed in the office of the register for the city and county of New York, to be examined free of expense by all persons. A warrant for $80 is directed to be reported in favour of Mr. McMurray for his services.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 411: 12.

" The common council passes an ordinance for completing West St. from Cedar St. to Dey St., and from Hubert St. to Canal St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 415.

29 A prospectus of a new morning paper to be called "The New-York Merchant, and Friend of Commerce" is issued by James Bennett.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Mr 29, 1825.

Apr. 1 "No less than thirty steam boats are stated to have been built or placed on the stocks, in the ship yards of this city, within these twelve months; some of them for the neighboring states, some for South America, but the greater part for navigating our own waters. Besides these, a number of other vessels of large size have been launched during the same period, and others are in considerable forwardness."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 1, 1825. See also *ibid.*, Ap 2, 1825.

2 Castle Garden, "after having undergone various additional improvements, is again open for the reception of company."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 2, 1825.

" "The carpenters and masons are now busily engaged in tearing down and clearing away the buildings in Wall-street, to make room for the Exchange, which is to be a building of uncommon beauty

1825 and convenience."—*N. Y. Mirror*, II: 287. The foundation stone
Apr. was laid in this month.—Goodrich, *Picture of N. Y.* (1828), 206.
2 The building was occupied on May 1, 1827 (*q.v.*). See also descrip. of Pls. 115 and 116, III: 618 and 623.

" The editor of the *Mirror* calls attention to the crumbling condition of the Capt. Lawrence monument in Trinity churchyard, a broken column erected by the common council, and suggests that a new monument should be erected.—*N. Y. Mirror*, II: 287. See Ja 30 and Ap 10, 1826.

4 An act is passed to incorporate the "High School of New-York."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1825), chap. 75. See summary under Mr 1.

" The common council refers to the committee on lands and places a petition from the lessees of Castle Garden "for permission to erect a Telagraph room at that place," as recommended by a committee of merchants.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 419.

" The common council resolves to send a remonstrance to the legislature against the removal of the sessions of the supreme court from this city to Albany.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 419–20. A public meeting to protest against the removal was held at the Tontine Coffee House on April 5.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 5, 1825. See F 28, 1828.

5 "We observe a project in the American of last evening for erecting a Rail Road from New York to Albany, accompanied with a request that the editors of the newspapers in this city would copy it; we would readily do so at once, but really on better thoughts we feel inclined to wait and see if the projector will not himself relinquish the plan as visionary and impracticable."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 5, 1825.

7 "Equestrian Statue of Washington.—We have received a letter from Mr. Causici, dated at Washington, March 28th, in which this ingenious and celebrated sculptor, states that he has bestowed two years of constant and unwearied exertions on this statue, by the advice and encouragement of gentlemen of wealth and influence in this city; that the expense of living all this time upon his own means, has at length exhausted them, and left him in a state of pecuniary embarrassment; that subscriptions were opened to raise a fund to remunerate him for his labor, and to enable to complete the work he has begun and almost completed, but of which he has heard nothing for a long time, and that thus situated he hopes it will not be thought unreasonable or presumptious by any generous or honourable minded man, that he should appeal to his humane and just consideration, and pray him to reflect upon the case of a stranger in a strange land, and extend to him the hand of benevolent relief, by adding his name to the subscription list."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 7, 1825. See, further, Je 22, 1826.

12 The legislature incorporates the New York Dry Dock Co. (see D 10, 1824), with power and authority to construct "dry and wet docks" anywhere in the city and county of New York or the county of Kings. This is not an exclusive privilege, however.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1825), chap. 114. See My 5, and 1826. On April 29, 1829, the act of incorporation was amended.—*Ibid.* (1829), chap. 295.

13 "We are now gratified to learn that there are now upwards of 300 dwelling houses and stores, lighted up in this city with gas, and that in every instance where it has been fairly tested, it has given the utmost satisfaction. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 13, 1825. See, further, S 3.

15 The common council secures the passage of an act permitting them, on account of a severe epidemic of fever in the penitentiary, to remove to the fever hospital such prisoners as can be securely kept there.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 451–52; XV: 50; *Laws of N. Y.* (1825), chap. 179.

16 By act of legislature, the Eleventh and Twelfth Wards are created, and added to the ten existing wards. The two new wards are separated by 14th St., the Twelfth comprising "all the residue of the said city" north of 14th St.

It is further provided in the act that "after the last Monday in December next, not less than the mayor or recorder of the said city, and seven aldermen and seven assistants, shall be a quorum of the common council."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1825), chap. 195; *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 393–95, 485. For description of the several wards, see *The Metropolitan City of Am.* (1853), 215.

18 "New State Prison.—We understand that the commissioners appointed to locate a site for the new State Prison, have fixed it in the town of Mount Pleasant, Westchester co. on the banks of the Hudson, intermediate between the villages of Sing Sing and Sparta, about a mile from each."—*Com. Adv.*, Ap 18, 1825, citing the Apr.
"*Alb. Adv.*" It was completed in 1828 (*q.v.*, D 16). 18

The subscription books of the N. Y. Water Works Co. (see Mr 24) are opened at the Franklin Bank. By 3 o'clock, more than $9,000,000 are subscribed. The capital of the company is only $2,000,000.—*N. Y. Mirror*, II: 310. See also *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 18 and 20, 1825. See, further, Je 20. "

Mrs. Banyer, writing from New York to her father, John Jay, 19
says: "Mr. P. Stuyvesant has long wished to dispose of his place and has lately sold it to a Company who are to give him $100,000 for the Mansion house, 200 house lots and the water right, still leaving him a large estate . . . Mr. Rutherford took us yesterday to see Peale's likeness of Genl. Washington, said by many of the General's old friends to be the best ever taken."—*Corresp. and Pub. Papers of John Jay*, IV: 474.

The Delaware & Hudson Canal Co. (see Ja 7) is chartered for 20
the purpose of making a canal from the Hudson River to Honesdale, Pa., and with banking privileges.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1825), chap. 220; *N. Y. As It Is*, *In* 1833, 93.

The legislature passes an act "to provide for the Survey of a "
Land Communication between Lake Erie and the Hudson River."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1825), chap. 279. This led eventually to the building of the N. Y., Lake Erie & Western R. R.—See Ja 2 and Ap 24, 1832.

The legislature passes a militia act requiring, among other 21
things, "That the infantry of the city and county of New-York shall parade three times in each year, once by companies, and twice by regiments; that one of the said parades shall be ordered by the brigadier-general for review and inspection, and the remaining parades by the commandants of the respective regiments, at such times as they may think proper."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1825), chap. 290.

The corner-stone of the Presbyterian Church in Bleecker St. near 26
Broadway (see Ja 19) is laid.—*N. Y. Spectator*, Ap 29; *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 27, 1825. The building was completed in 1826.—Greenleaf, *Hist. of the Churches*, 157. With "brown-stone pillars, of the Corinthian order, and a handsome pediment," it had "a very classical front."—Goodrich (1828), 221; L. M. R. K., III: 930.

By authority vested in them by act of legislature (see N 19, 28
1824), the common council designates the Free School Society, the Mechanics Society, the Orphan Asylum Society, and the African Free School, as the institutions to which school moneys shall be distributed.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 498–99. Three of these were institutions that had been designated previously by the state (see Mr 12, 1813). In rendering such a decision petitions for a share of the moneys from the trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral and St. Peter's Church were refused, and an amendment was defeated decisively, providing shares for "incorporated religious societies" which "support or shall establish Charity Schools."—*Ibid.*, XIV: 468, 498, 499.

In this decision the common council virtually accepted the recommendation of its "Committee on Laws," which had submitted a report on Apr. 11. The report was deemed so important that 300 copies were ordered to be printed "for the use of the Members;" the committee confessed its predisposition "that the well-organized churches and religious societies in our city, might be permitted to continue in the reception of a part of this fund as heretofore. But the weight of the argument, as urged before them, . . . and the established constitutional and political doctrines which have a bearing on this question, and the habits and modes of thinking of the constituents at large of this board, require, in the opinion of your Committee, that the Common School Fund should be distributed for civil purposes only, as contra-distinguished from those of a religious or sectarian description."—*Ibid.*, XIV: 424; *Report of the Committee on Laws on the Distribution of the Common School Fund* (1825), in N. Y. P. L.

In this month, the operations of a "Society for the Encourage- May
ment of Faithful Domestic Servants" began. Later (see Je 20, —
1825; Je 5, 1826), it obtained the use of the room in the basement of the N. Y. Institution formerly occupied by the Bank for Savings. It aided gratuitously in finding employment for servants out of work. The number of servants in New York at this time was supposed to be about 30,000.—Goodrich, *Picture of N. Y.* (1828), 364–66. *Cf.* Je 20. See also *N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 16 and 17, 1825.

The post-office is moved from the south-west corner of William 1

1825 and Garden Sts. to No. 11 Garden St., directly opposite the Church.
My 1 —*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 4 and 11, 1825. See 1827.

4 The anniversary of the first commencement at Columbia College is celebrated by the alumni with exercises in the college chapel. Clement C. Moore delivers the address. In the afternoon, a dinner was held at Washington Hall.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 6, 1825. The first commencement of King's College was held on June 21, 1758. The first commencement of the college under its new name was held on April 11, 1786.—*Hist. of Columbia Univ.* (1904), 23, 66.

" The common council resolves to cause all the wood-work around the old flagstaff on the Battery to be taken down.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 513. On May 11, the "N. Y. Nautical Institution and Shipmasters Society" recommended that the flagstaff be used as an observatory.—*Ibid.*, XIV: 516. On Jan. 3, 1826, the board received a petition that the "Stone Building on the Battery called the Flag Staff" may be removed (*ibid.*, XV: 131), and, on Jan. 16 (*q.v.*), resolved to take it down.—*Ibid.*, XV: 159.

5 The first meeting of the directors of the "Dry Dock Co. in the City of New York" is held at Washington Hall.—See the original notes taken by Noah Scovell, secretary, filed with Scovell Papers, MSS. Div., N. Y. P. L.

10 The American Tract Society is founded.—Goodrich, *Picture of N. Y.* (1828), 323; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1858), 620. For other tract societies of this time, including the N. Y. Religious Tract Society, the N. Y. Methodist Tract Society, the P. E. Tract Society, the Female Tract Society, etc., see Goodrich, 324–25.

" "New York never saw such days as the present since it was a city—All kinds of active business prospers, except law business, which, if we may believe the loud and general complaint of the profession, with scarcely a dissentient, languishes. Such has been the tide of population, which has, during the past and the present year, set towards this city, that habitations cannot be had; shops and stores command double rents to what they did the last season, and still the demand cannot be supplied; the streets are so obstructed by the great number of buildings going up and pulling down, that they have become almost impassable, and a scene of bustle, noise and confusion prevails that no pen can describe, nor any but an eye witness imagine."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 10, 1825.

11 The common council adopts a resolution of patriotic praise for Gen. Lafayette, and the draft of an invitation for him to join with the corporation of the city in celebrating the 4th of July (*q.v.*), and partaking of a public dinner with them in the city hall. The resolution invites him, further, to be the city's guest whenever "he can disengage himself from the caresses of our Fellow Citizens in other parts of the Union."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 530–31. See O 11, 1824; D 5, 1825.

" Samuel Leggett, president of the N. Y. Gas Light Co., reports to the common council "that the Pipes for conducting the Gas light are laid and the Company are ready to supply and light the Public Lamps in Broadway from the Battery to Grand Street according to the terms of the Agreements of the 12th May 1823." The communication is referred to the lamp committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 517. See Mr 26, My 12, 1823; Ap 22, Je 11, Jl 16, D 7, 1824; see, further, N 21, 1825.

" The common council adopts a resolution to open a new street, 100 ft. wide, from Jones to Art St., to be called Lafayette Place. —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 520, 528; see also descrip. of Pl. 103-b, III: 605. On April 18, 1831, the street commissioner, "to whom was referred the Petition of Seth Geer and others for permission to inclose a Court of fifteen feet wide in front of the Buildings to be erected fronting on Lafayette Place," reported that this would be in keeping with the "understanding of all the owners of the ground through which that Street was opened in 1826 with the then Corporation and was the principal inducement in opening it 100 feet wide, that they might have elegant and spacious Courts in front of their buildings leaving the unobstructed width of the Street 70 feet."—*Ibid.*, XIX: 654. In 1826, Lafayette Place was opened, 100 ft. wide, through Vauxhall Garden.—Goodrich, *Picture of N. Y. and Strangers Guide* (1828), 134. For the later history of this street, see "A Neglected Corner of the Metropolis," by Mrs. Lamb, in *Mag. of Am. Hist.* (1886), XVI: 1–29. See also L. M. R. K., III: 1003–4.

13 "Mr. Scudder, of the Museum, is preparing a large building near the square, in Chatham-street, to open an establishment, that he has had some time in comtemplation, the title of which will be the New York Spectaculum. . . . The subject is entirely new, having no specimens of natural history, but simply such things as will have a tendency to please. We also understand, that Mr. Scudder has a large upright piano, an additional keyed finger organ, both of which are to be placed in the halls for the gratuitous use of visitors."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, My 13, 1825; *N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 17, 1825. See also *ibid.*, My 30, 1825. The Spectaculum opened on July 1.—*Ibid.*, Jl 1, 1825. May 13

The Colombian frigate "Venezuela" arrives at New York, "having on board Dr. Francesco Lopez, bearer of a treaty of commerce with the United States, and an arrangement for the suppression of the slave trade." The ship came up to the city on May 22, and fired a salute which was answered by Castle Williams. It is "the first frigate which has visited us, belonging to one of the most advanced and consistent Republics of South America."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 23, 1825. 21

The New York Hotel, at 162 Greenwich St., is opened.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 23, 1825, citing *N. Y. Gaz.* "

The common council passes a law to prohibit the use of "flying horses" and "the like dangerous and improper devices for public amusement" in this city.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 564. June 6

Following a very voluminous committee report (of 57 printed pages), the common council recommends to the churches in the city that they extend their places of interment as far as possible beyond the lines of Grand St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 576–634; *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, and 14, 1825. The report was published by Mahlon Day. See also Ag 3, 1822. 9

Lafayette is present at the laying of the corner-stone of the Bunker Hill monument, on the site of the battle. The monument was built by voluntary subscription, and completed on July 23, 1824 (*q.v.*).—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 17, 18, and 21, 1825; *Mem. Hist. of Boston*, IV: 116, 403. 17

The absence of seats on the Battery leads to the suspicion that this condition is permitted by the city corporation in the interest of the proprietors of Castle Garden, who derive benefit from admission fees. The *N. Y. Mirror*, II: 375, makes indignant protest. See, further, *ibid.*, II: 383; III: 391, 406–7, 415; IV: 15, 247. See, however, Jl 18, 1825; and Mr 18, 1826. 18

"We are gratified to learn, that the Water Works Company [see Mr 24 and Ap 18] are adopting the most efficient measures to supply the city with an abundance of pure and wholesome water. They have engaged two of the most experienced engineers in the country, Messrs. [Benjamin] Wright, and [Canvas] White, to complete the surveys, and to superintend the work. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 20, 1825. See N 26. 20

The executors of John Scudder petition the common council for a 10-years extension of the lease of the American Museum in the N. Y. Institution.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 639. On July 1, the finance committee reported against so long an extension, "because the board may hereafter consider it expedient to remove the building in question, together with the Bridewell and Goal." An extension was allowed until May 1, 1827.—*Ibid.*, XIV: 663. See also *ibid.*, XIV: 767. "

The common council grants to the "Society for improving the character & usefulness of Domestic Servants" (see My, 1825) the use of a room in the New York Institution.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 646–47. *Cf. ibid.*, XV: 449. "

"A Marylander," who is visiting New York, writes to Editor Coleman regarding the city: ". . . I was passing down Broadway on Sunday last, at 10 o'clock in the morning . . . when suddenly I heard the sound of the hammer and the axe. I stopped and found myself against a very large building now erecting, and which is directly opposite to your splendid City Hall: . . . I soon found that there were actually masons engaged in laying brick, and carpenters in setting up partitions and putting down floors. While attentively observing this, my ears were saluted with the soft dulcet sounds of the Kent Bugle, which proceeded from the apartments of a house close in the vicinity. On expressing my surprise at this to some of the bye-standers, . . . they informed me that the good people of Broadway were regularly serenaded every Sunday morning from the same quarter on their way to church. These things . . . have staggered me very much. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 22, 1825. 22

"A large Shark eight or nine feet long, was seen off Coffee House slip this morning."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 24, 1825. 24

Prince Murat arrives at New York from Gibraltar.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 27, 1825 See also *Horne's Diary*, II: 305. 27

1825 June 30 The steamboat "Commerce" and the barge "Lady Clinton" have just been completed and are intended for the navigation of the North River.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 30, 1825.

July 1 As a tribute to Bolivar, "our Corporation has caused his portrait to be placed between those of General Washington and Governor Clinton in the room of the City Hall in which the anniversary of Independence is to be celebrated."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 1, 1825.

" Residents near "the Circus in Broadway" complain to the common council of "scenes of riot and disgraceful excesses" which are "constantly occuring in the Street opposite the Circus which are in their opinion occasioned by that Establishment." Their petition is referred to the police magistrates.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 656.

4 The celebration of this Fourth of July is particularly memorable because of the presence of Lafayette. Received at 10 a. m. in the governor's room of the city hall by a committee of the common council, he is conducted to the "council chamber" where he receives an address by Lieut.-Gov. Talmadge on behalf of the senate and the people of the state. In front of the city hall he received the "marching salute" of a military and firemen's parade. He listened to an oration by the Rev. Dr. Cummings in the Middle Dutch Church, and in the afternoon visited the Society of the Cincinnati, to walk with them at 5 o'clock to partake of the corporation dinner in "the banqueting room of the City Hall." The news report gives an interesting description of this and the other events of the day. In the evening, attended by a committee of revolutionary officers and citizens, he visited the Park Theatre, and at 10 o'clock repaired to Castle Garden, where 8,000 persons greeted him, and witnessed a display of fireworks.—*N. Y. Spectator*, Jl 6 and 8, 1825; *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 640, 669; *Journal D*, 117, comptroller's office. See Jl 14.

" The Lafayette Circus in Laurens St. is opened for the first time.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 2 and 5, 1825. It was on the west side of Laurens St., 100 feet north of Canal St., extending from Laurens St. (now West Broadway) to Thompson St.—Brown, I: 99; L. M. R. K., III: 984.

9 Eugene Robertson, the aeronaut, ascends in a balloon from the Battery, the cord being cut by Lafayette.—*N. Y. Spectator*, Jl 12, 1825. He made another ascent on Sept. 5.—*Ibid.*, S 9, 1825.

" "So numerous of late have become the amusements throughout our city, the greater part of which are of the most trifling nature; and so filled are our public papers with puffs, magnifying their importance, and thus gulling the public, that the scene has become absolutely disgusting. To distant readers, it would appear that a relish for egregious puerilities had taken the lead, and that we are no longer a busy, industrious, and enterprising people.—Such, however, is not the fact; for the truth is, if a monkey, or an elephant, or a mummy, is brought to town for a show, or a man undertakes the Herculanean task of swimming across either of our rivers, due care is taken to have it announced a day or two before hand, in a neat editorial paragraph, as something wonderful and new under the sun. Near by where these same sights are to be seen, or these miraculous performances are to take place, you will be sure to find some public Hotel or Garden in the vicinity, affording oceans of Brandy and water; and every thing palatable, may be had at a moment's notice. We mean not to discourage spectacles or amusements which are calculated to improve the mind, or even to afford innocent recreation, but to protest against the paltry artifices which are made use of to play Jeremy Didler with our citizens, and draw off apprentices, journeymen, and laborers from their work, to witness mountebank shows and tumbler's tricks, at the expense of the pockets of the star-gazing multitude, & particularly of strangers who always at this season of the year, fill our Boarding-Houses to overflow, and who are eager to witness everything bordering on the marvellous, in this our marvellous city of Gotham" —*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 9, 1825.

14 Lafayette leaves New York by way of New Jersey for a Southern tour.—*N. Y. Spectator*, Jl 15, 1825.

18 The common council receives a petition from an inhabitant of Second Ave. complaining of the running at large of swine in his neighbourhood as highly dangerous because, being fed on garbage from the slaughter-house there, they become "extreemely ferocious and dangerous to children."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 674.

" The common council accepts an invitation from John Vanderlyn to see the panoramic painting of the city of Athens at the Rotunda. —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 677.

July 18 The common council passes a resolution to extend Ludlow, Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Arundle Sts. from the line of "Delancys farm" to North St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 681.

" A resolution is referred to the committee on repairs "to place a row of seats for the accomodation of the Public around the outside Walks of the Battery."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 690.

19 "George Washington Lafayette left here this morning for Philadelphia, in the steam boat Thistle, belonging to the Union Line."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 19, 1825.

28 The corner-stone of the General Theological Seminary at Greenwich is laid. The ground was presented by Prof. Clement C. Moore, and consisted of a lot of about five acres fronting between Ninth and Tenth Aves., and running back to North River, below 21st St.—*Daily Adv.*, Jl 30, 1825. The first building was completed in the spring of 1827.—Goodrich, *Picture of N. Y.* (1828), 235; Perry, *Hist. of the Am. Episcopal Church*, II: 506–534; L. M. R. K., III: 940. See My 1, 1918.

30 Editor Coleman writes: "Is it not a reproach to the public authorities of New York, that neither are the great majority of houses, designated by numbers, nor one in ten of the streets pointed out by name, to the passing stranger? Scarcely is there to be found a single number upon a house in the whole length of Broadway. Really, we are inclined to think the good people of this city, would be quite as much pleased at seeing a vote that these two measures of convenience be adopted, as the one lately for turning what ought to be a part of the Park, into a public pound for cows and calves. As to hogs they are permitted to roam at large, particularly on Sundays."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 30, 1825.

Aug. 1 The common council orders that the lower market house at Catharine Slip, a mere shed in a ruinous condition, be removed and a new one erected. Catharine Market supplies a large proportion of the inhabitants of the eastern and northern sections of the city, and pays the city more, in proportion to its cost, than any other market.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 704; De Voe, *Market Book*, 354–55; L. M. R. K., III: 958.

3 "Joseph Bonaparte, and Prince Murat and suite, left here this forenoon, in the steam boat Bellone, for Philadelphia."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 3, 1825.

6 "A work has just been published in this city, entitled 'View and description of the City of New Orange, (now New York,) as it was in the year 1673; with explanatory notes, by Joseph W. Moulton, Esq.' This curious and interesting pamphlet, has an engraved view of our city at that period."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 6, 1825. The second volume of Moulton's work appeared, in book form, in 1826.

15 The common council permits John Sears to establish "a Covered Circus for a Flying Horse Establishment."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 693, 716.

" The mayor presents to the board a report of the proceedings of the common council from Jan. 30, 1786, to Feb. 28, 1825, in regard to bringing pure and wholesome water into the city, and the board orders that it be placed on file in the clerk's office.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 719.

26 "In addition to the efforts making by the enterprising managers of the Park Theatre, to render the performances of tragedy and commedy acceptable, they have made arrangements to appropriate two nights a week, Tuesdays and Fridays, during the ensuing season, to Operas."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 26, 1825. See N 17.

29 The common council orders that 20th St. be opened from Third Ave. to the Bloomingdale Road.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 738.

Sept. — About this time, hog-carts were introduced to rid the streets of a nuisance through the employment of negro hog-catchers.—De Voe, *Market Book*, 481–82, citing the *Eve. Post* of Sept.

1 "The city is endangered almost every night, by boys sending up paper balloons in almost every direction. After ascending in the air some distance, they take fire and down they tumble on to the roofs of houses and stables. . . . Is there no remedy for this alarming practice? Let us pray the Corporation to interfere, and put a stop to it at once."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 1, 1825.

3 "Notwithstanding the interested opposition of certain individuals to the introduction of Gas Lights into our city, we learn that the Company has already fixed upwards of 1700 burners in different stores, dwelling houses and other buildings, and that the orders are so numerous they find it impracticable to execute them with all the workmen that can be obtained. . . . We understand there is

1825 S 3 every prospect of our streets being lighted up with gas, before the long and dark nights set in."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 3, 1825.

7 Lafayette leaves Washington on board the frigate "Brandywine" for France. He receives an address of farewell from President Adams, to which he replies.—*N. Y. Spectator*, S 13, 16, 20, 1825. See also D 5.

12 The common council receives a communication from William Bayard, Cadwallader D. Colden, and John Pintard, stating that, at a meeting of merchants and citizens in the Chamber of Commerce at the Tontine Coffee House, it was resolved that it would be proper to celebrate the completion of the Erie Canal, by which "benefits of immense importance" would be "secured to this State and especially to the City of New York;" stating also that a committee of fifteen had been appointed "to take measures in Relation thereto;" that this committee met on Sept. 9, and the present memorialists were delegated to request the common council to appoint a committee to confer with the citizens' committee. The board at once appoints such committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 765.

This committee reported on Sept. 26 that it had held its first conference with the citizens' committee, who desired that they request that the common council appoint a committee, "with powers," so that "an event so great and so memorable as the Connecting the Waters of the Great Lakes with the Ocean, may be commemorated under the Auspices and Direction of the Corporation and in a manner suited to the Character of our City." The same committee, of which the recorder, Richard Riker, was chairman, was so empowered.—*Ibid.*, XIV: 777–78. See O 4.

For proceedings in relation to the canal, from 1803 to 1825, see *Com. Adv.*, Je 14, 1825. For current newspaper references relating to the celebration, see *ibid.*, S 8, 9, 27, 29, 30; O 3, 4, 7, 15, 18, 24, 26; N 5, 8, 9, 18; *N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, S 8, 30; O 3; *N. Y. Eve. Post*, O 3, 18, 22, 24, 26; N 3, 5; *N. Y. Daily Adv.*, O 24; N 3, 4, 5, 7, 17.

" In a petition to the common council the statement is made that, by an act of the legislature, trustees had been appointed to sell and dispose of the "Trust of Land known as the Harleam Commons," and to see that the proceeds are appropriated to the Harlem Library, and to certain schools.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 751.

" The Society of Friends is permitted by the common council to remove the remains of bodies now in the graveyard in Liberty St. to its present cemetery before March 1, 1826.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 752.

" The common council authorises the purchase, from John P. Roome, of the portrait of Charles Thompson, who was secretary to the first congress, at not over $75, and directs that it be "fitted up and placed in the Gallery of Portraits."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 765.

14 A weekly publication, entitled *The New York Literary Gazette and Phi Beta Kappa Repository* and conducted by James G. Brooks, "has just made its debut in this city."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 14, 1825.

18 The new Harlem Reformed Dutch Church is to be opened on this day.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 15, 1825. It was on the north side of 121 St., west of Third Ave., and was the third building erected by the congregation.—L. M. R. K., III: 935.

26 The common council receives a petition from John L. Norton, who states that he is owner in fee simple of an estate known as the "Hermitage," which he has divided into building lots on 39th, 40th, 41st, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, and 47th Sts., Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Aves. He means to dispose of the lots, but the title to the streets and avenues will still be his, and he begs the corporation to accept them, with the exception of 47th St. to Eleventh Ave.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 768–69. On Nov. 21, the deed of cession was presented, and accepted by the board.—*Ibid.*, XV: 37.

27 President Adams arrives at New York from Philadelphia, on his way to visit Quincy, Mass.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 27, 1825.

30 For the year ending on this day, 7,662 passengers arrived at the port of New York.—*Arrivals of Alien Passengers and Immigrants* (1891), table 7, p. 64.

Oct. 4 Arrangements have been agreed upon by the committees of the corporations and citizens of New York and Albany for celebrating the completion of the Erie Canal. For the particulars, see *N. Y. Spectator*, O 4, 1825. See, further, O 25.

A small sloop, the "Restaurationen," with 53 persons on board, arrives at New York from Norway. This was the beginning of Norwegian immigration into the United States. For full accounts of the event, and its significance, see *The American Scandinavian Review*, June, 1925. In 1925, the post-office department issued a memorial postage-stamp, and congress authorised a silver medal in commemoration of this event. Oct. 9

A society called "The Column" is founded, the outgrowth of a literary and social association called the "Chi Kappa Gamma," formed in Dec., 1824, by undergraduates and recent graduates of Columbia College. In 1902, it was merged in the Century Assn.—Pine, *Hist. of Columbia Univ.* (1904), 111. 10

"Rapid Travelling.—The distance between Detroit and New-York city may now be travelled in five days and twelve hours, and is at least nine hundred miles."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, O 10, 1825. "

The common council refers to the committee of lands and places a resolution "respecting laying out the Lots belonging to the Corporation at the Collect and the adjoining Block occupied as a State Arsenal for a Public Square."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 802–3. "

It is stated that "servant's wages are in New York, higher than any where else, and plenty of demand."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, O 11, 1825. 11

"A more scandalous disregard of the laws and ordinances of any city in the world is not to be named, than is daily witnessed in the public streets of New York. I mean the often repeated fact, so often, that one is ashamed to mention it again, of swine of all sizes running at large, roaming unmolested throughout the most frequented parts of our city, at all times of day, not only to the great disgust, but to the extreme inconvenience and real danger of its inhabitants. . . . It is a fact that may be seriously stated to the world, that the public streets of the city of New York have become dangerous to horses and carriages, by the multitudes of large and overgrown hogs that are permitted to roam at large in all directions. We have laws, good laws, but we have no magistrates with independence enough to see them executed. It is in Boston only that they can boast of magistrates who fearlessly dare to do their duty, regardless of consequences."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, O 11, 1825. "

President John Quincy Adams arrives in town from Quincy in the steamboat "Fulton," and takes lodgings in the City Hotel.—*N. Y. Spectator*, O 25, 1825. See O 21. 20

A woman, Madame Johnson, ascends in a balloon from Castle Garden.—*N. Y. Spectator*, O 25, 1825. "

The "estate known by the name of the old Bulls-Head, in the Bowery," is sold for $105,000. "There are sixteen lots, eight fronting on the Bowery and eight on Elizabeth street, each 25 by 100. It was purchased, it is said, by a company of gentlemen, for the purpose of erecting a splendid Theatre thereon with an entrance from each street."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, O 22, 1825; *N. Y. Mirror*, III: 111. See D 17. "

The mayor appoints a committee to wait on President Adams.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 807. President Adams received the visits of the citizens at the city hall, in the governor's room.—Goodrich (1828), 132; *N. Y. Spectator*, O 25, 1825. In the evening he attended the performance at the Park Theatre.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, O 22, 1825. He left the city on Oct. 22.—*Ibid.* 21

The committee on lands and places is directed to lay out the grounds in the rear of the city hall into walks and spaces and to plant trees there.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 820. 24

The common council orders that the Bowling Green be "laid down in grass."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 821. "

The committee on laws reports to the common council "That the distribution of the Common School Fund in this City, is at present confined to those only, who are the subjects of a gratuitous education. The necessary operation of this limitation, is, the rejection from the Free Schools, and other institutions participating in this fund, of the children of those who can pay for schooling; and the admission of such only, as are unable to pay. The consequences are, that the children of poverty and want, are left to form a community by themselves, and that the classes above them in point of circumstances but whose parents or guardians are not of sufficient ability, amply to provide for them, are omitted as objects of the public care and bounty, in the invaluable objects of Literary and elementary instruction." The following are some of the suggestions "

1825 Oct. 24 for a general plan to break down the "distinctions that now divide these portions of the rising generation, and to promote their mutual benefit, by instructing them together, as children of the free citizens of an enlightened and growing republic:"

1. The title of the "Free School Society" to be changed to that of "The New York Public School Society," and its charter to be so amended that children of all classes may be admitted to the schools, and required to pay for their instruction, according to the branches they may learn, but not more than one dollar per quarter; the trustees to have power to remit the charge in such cases as they may deem proper.

2. The real estate of the Free School Society, and of the African Schools, to be conveyed to the corporation.

3. The whole amount of the school fund to be distributed to the Public School Society and such auxiliary institutions as shall be sanctioned by the common council.

Some of the advantages to be gained are:

a. Experienced teachers, duly compensated for their time and talent.

b. Convenient, light, airy school-houses.

c. Uniformity in instruction.

d. Harmony among religious sects.

e. An increased interest on the part of parents in the education of their children.

The common council resolves to approve of the establishment of "Public Schools" instead of "Free Schools," and to recommend that a memorial on the subject be submitted to the legislature.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 921–25. For this memorial *vide ibid.*, XV: 56–58.

25 A complete preliminary programme of the Canal celebration is published.—*N. Y. Spectator*, O 25, 1825. See O 26.

" A three-column description is published of the book (see Ag 18, 1824), beautifully engrossed and bound, presented to Lafayette by the common council of New York at the president's house in Washington on Sept. 6, 1825, a duplicate cópy being retained in the city archives. This volume commemorates Lafayette's visit to America, and particularly to this city. It contains portraits "executed by those distinguished young artists, Messrs. Inman and Cummings, of this city;" also drawings by Charles Burton, of Washington, besides a variety of plain and ornamental penmanship by Isaac F. Bragg and Charles Hunt. It is believed to be "the most superb specimen of binding that has ever been exhibited in this city." The book is enclosed in a "mahogany box, lined with purple silk velvet, and stuffed, to preserve the leather and gilding from injury."—*N. Y. Spectator*, O 25, 1825. The duplicate, owned by the city, is in the N. Y. Hist. Soc. It is a complete record of the resolutions, addresses, etc. which commemorate Lafayette's visit to New York. His signature, and that of President John Quincy Adams, and others connected with the events recorded, are included as their attestation of the record.

26 The canal-boat "Seneca Chief" leaves Buffalo over the Erie Canal, thus opening the events of the celebration, which continued for more than a week along the route to New York and in the harbour of this city.—*Colden's Memoir*, 148–49, citing the *Com. Adv.*; *N. Y. Mirror*, III: 111 *et seq.*; Goodrich, *Picture of N. Y.* (1828), 132. The *Mirror* report traces the daily events accompanying the progress of the "Seneca Chief" from Buffalo. See N 4.

" "Peale's Museum and Gallery of the Fine Arts" opens in the "Parthenon," at 252 Broadway opposite the city hall.—*Com. Adv.*, O 25, 29, 1825; *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 811. It occupies the site of Montaigne's Garden, where the Sons of Liberty met prior to the Revolution.—L. M. R. K., III: 979–80. For accounts of its contents, see Goodrich, *Picture of N. Y.* (1828), 440; *N. Y. As It Is, In* 1839, p. 226. Scientific lectures were soon introduced.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 11, 1826. It was still standing in 1846.—*Watson's Annals*, 246.

" Castle Garden is advertised to be open every fair day and evening. In the evening, it is to be "brilliantly lighted with gas and variegated lamps, and decorated with a number of transparent paintings (by Mr. Boudet). A few rockets may also be expected. Admittance 12½ cents."—*Com. Adv.*, Oct. 26, 1825.

Nov. 4 A fleet of canal-boats and steamboats, which had joined the "Seneca Chief" (see O 26) on its voyage to New York, comes to anchor off Fort Gansevoort, just above the state prison, at 6 a. m. They soon again "got under weigh, and came to, off the Battery when the splendid steamboat Washington, . . . having on board a committee of the Corporation and the Officers of the Governor's Guard, came off alongside the Chancellor, in which were the Governor and the several Committees from the North, and tendered them congratulations on the safe arrival of the boats from Lake Erie." Alderman Cowdrey delivered the formal address, and Gov. Clinton replied, in part as follows: Nov. 4

"The gratifications naturally associated with the celebration of this event, are greatly enhanced by its intimate connection with the prosperity of the city of New York.

"Standing near the confines of the ocean, and now connected by navigable communications with the Great Lakes of the North and the West, there will be no limit to your lucrative extensions of trade and commerce. The valley of the Mississippi will soon pour its treasures into this great emporium through the channels now formed and forming, and wherever wealth is to be acquired or enterprize can be attempted the power and capacity of your city will be felt, and its propitious influence on human happiness will be acknowledged."

The corporation of the city having assembled at the city hall, received their guests soon after this. "and about a quarter before 9 o'clock proceeded to Whitehall, and embarked on board the boats prepared for their reception. The whole fleet then proceeded up the East River as far as the Navy Yard, from which a salute was fired. The officers of the Navy were then received on board the Washington, when the boats returned, and on approaching Governor's Island were saluted by Castle Williams, . . .

"The whole fleet then proceeded down the Bay. . . .

"On reaching the Narrows the leading boats fell out of the line to the right and left, and stopped until the ship Hamlet and the pilot boats came up and took stations in front. The line was then re-formed, and the boats proceeded to the U. S. schooner Porpoise, at anchor between Romer & Sandy Hook, around which the flotilla formed, the circle presenting a most beautiful and interesting scene, and occupying a space of about three miles.

"The ceremony of uniting the waters of lake Erie and the Atlantic was then performed by governor Clinton, who delivered an appropriate address. . . .

"Dr. Mitchill then poured the contents of several vials, which he stated contained the waters of the Elbe, and many other rivers, and delivered a long address. The honourable Mr. Colden presented to the Mayor, a memoir which contained a brief history of the Canal from its commencement to the present day. [This memoir is the leading feature of a printed report of the celebration.]

"Salutes were then fired from the Revenue Cutter, the pilot boats, . . .

"The flotilla returned to the city a little after 3 o'clock, when the parties landed and joined in the procession. . . ."—*N. Y. Mirror*, III: 126–27. For another full account of the events of the day, see *Narrative of the Festivities* . . . , by Wm. L. Stone (1825); *N. Y. Spectator*, N 6, 11, 15 *et seq.*; D 6, 1825.

The naval fête was superintended by Chas. Rhind, whose description of it is found in a report to Richard Riker, chairman of the committee of arrangements, and published in *Colden's Memoir*, 189 *et seq.* See also description of Pl. 95-a, Vol. III, which is a reproduction of Archibald Robertson's illustration for this report. The original drawing of this view is owned by Mrs. J. Wray Cleveland of New York, author of "Archibald Robertson" in *Century Mag.*, May, 1890.

On this day also, an extensive and varied civic procession on land was held, consisting principally of societies representing the numerous trades, the firemen, and other organizations. This, and the illuminations and fireworks, are described, with illustrations, in *Colden's Memoir*. See also *John Watts de Peyster*, by Frank Allaben (N. Y., 1908), I: 95–97, which contains reminiscences of the events of the day.

A "Grand Canal Ball" is held. A committee, which met late in October at the Shakespeare Hotel, arranged to connect the Lafayette Circus (see Jl 4) with the building back of it, which together formed a hall about 180 ft. long.—*N. Y. Mirror*, III: 111, 127. The circus building, or riding-school, was situated on what is now West Broadway, and was later known as Lafayette Theatre. It was fitted up for this occasion "with great splendour." —Goodrich, *Picture of N. Y.* (1828), 383; L. M. R. K., 984; *Colden's Memoir*, 346. See Mr 11, 1826. 7

A meeting of artists is held in the rooms of the N. Y. Hist. Soc. for the purpose of forming a society for improvement in drawing. 8

1825 The N. Y. Drawing Soc. was the result. From it developed the
Nov. "Natl Acad. of the Arts of Design," which still survives.—Cum-
8 mings, *Historic Annals of the Nat. Acad. of Design* (1865), 21 *et seq.*

10 The recorder, Richard Riker, presents to the common council the report of the committee, of which he is chairman, appointed to commemorate the completion of the Erie Canal.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 14–16. This report forms part of the Appendix of *Colden's Memoir, 115 et seq.*

The cost of the celebration is indicated by the following summary of warrants paid by order of the board: In 1825,—N 10, $2,500; D 5, $5,500. In 1826,—Ap 24, $2,500; O 9, $3,837.39. In 1827,—Ja 2, $2,750; D 3, $2,561.01. Total, $19,648.40.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 16, 66, 382, 624; XVI: 10, 616–17; *Journal D* (in comptroller's office), 24, 153. See also D 5.

" Residents of Chatham St. petition the common council for relief from the annoyance caused by the "Spectaculum" established in that street (see My 13); they complain that their business is injured by the crowds collected in the street to hear the band of music which plays on the balcony of this house, and that horses are frightened by the noise of the band, run away, and cause accidents. Referred to the police committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 2.

" The commissioners under the act to provide for the permanent regulation of the streets and avenues south of 34th St. present a report to the common council accompanied by maps and profiles. This is referred to a committee with authority to print it for use of the members.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 3–4.

14 A riot occurs at the Park Theatre on the appearance of Edmund Keane in "Richard III." The shouting and hissing were so loud that the play could not be heard.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 15, 1825. See also *ibid.*, N 16, 17, 1825; Brown, I: 27–29.

17 Signor Garcia announces "that he has lately arrived in this country with an Italian troupe, (among whom are some of the first artists of Europe) and has made arrangements with the Managers of the New-York [Park] Theatre, to have the house on Tuesdays and Saturdays; on which nights the choicest Italian Operas will be performed."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 17, 1825. See N 29.

21 The N. Y. Gas Light Co. petitions the common council for permission to lay pipes in streets north of Grand St. Referred to a committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 20. On Dec. 19, the committee reported that the company had already ventured to lay pipes in one or two streets north of Grand St. without the authority of the board, an act expressly ruled against in their charter. The board therefore decided that the company must take up all the pipes laid beyond the limits of the contract, and put the streets in the same condition as before; also that it is inexpedient to grant their petition.—*Ibid.*, XV: 93–94. On Dec. 23, word was received that the company was perfectly willing to comply with the order of the board, but doubted being able to do so in the present cold weather, and requested indulgence until spring. This was referred to a committee with power.—*Ibid.*, XV: 120. See My 11, 1825, and F 13, 1826.

" The common council adopts resolutions that Second St. be opened from the Bowery to its junction with North St.; and that Third St. be opened from First Ave. to the East River.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 30. See also F 28.

" The common council refers to a committee a resolution directing that stone seats be placed on the Battery.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 41.

" A committee on the subject of forming a public square on the grounds used for the public workshops reports to the common council that it is inexpedient to lay out a public square on what was formerly called the "Collect," because this ground is now occupied by the superintendent of repairs, and will always be a most desirable situation for the public yard because of its location in the centre of the city. "In all probability the buildings on this ground will not be much extended or increased at any time, and . . . consequently the health of that part of the City, will be as well preserved by using said premises as a Public Yard as by appropriating them to the purpose of a Public Square." The board approves the report.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 48–49.

" A committee of the common council to which the matter had been referred recommends that the new hospital at Bellevue be hereafter officially called Bellevue Hospital.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 56. See D 29, 1823; and 1826.

Nov. The corner-stone of the "Second Congregational Unitarian Church" is to be laid on this day at the corner of Prince and Mercer Sts.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 23, 1825. This was the Church of the Messiah.—L. M. R. K., III: 937.
24

26 Benjamin Wright, president of the N. Y. Water Works Co. (see Mr 24), announces that the company has "contracted for a number of valuable Water rights, and the shores of Byram and Rye ponds with their outlets, have been secured on terms favorable to the company. Surveys and levels have been made under the direction of Canvass White, Esq. their engineer.

"Plans and estimates are preparing by him, but are not yet fully completed. They are, however, so far done as to justify the assurance that no unforeseen or unexpected difficulty exists, and that a supply of water of the best quality, equal to six millions of gallons every 24 hours in the driest season, can be obtained and brought into this city, and distributed upon a good and permanent plan at an expence within the amount of capital specified in the charter."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 26, 1825. See also *ibid.*, N 28, 29, D 2, 1825. See, further, D 13.

27 The body of the late Commodore Macdonough, who died at sea on Nov. 10, arrives at New York. Appropriate resolutions were adopted by the common council the next day.—*N. Y. Spectator*, N 29, D 2, 1825; *Life of Com. Macdonough*, by Rodney Macdonough, 252. Elaborate funeral ceremonies were held on Dec. 1, after which the body was placed on a steamboat to be taken to Connecticut.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, D 2, 1825.

29 Grand opera is presented in America for the first time, at the Park Theatre, by the Italian troupe brought over by Signor Garcia (see N 17). The performance is Rossini's "Il Barbiera de Seviglia." "The house was open at half past 7, and before 8 o'clock the hour of commencing, it was quietly and entirely filled. An assemblage of ladies so fashionable, so numerous & so elegantly dressed, was probably never witnessed in our theatre. . . . The Opera lasted from 8 until half past 11 o'clock, and we never heard such enthusiastic remarks, on any similar occasion, as were made in the lobby after its close. We consider the question whether the American taste will bear the Italian Opera as now settled. We predict that it will never hereafter dispense with it."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 29 and 30, 1825. See also *ibid.*, D 20, 1825; Goodrich, *Picture of N. Y.* (1828), 132, 379–80; *N. Y. Review & Atheneum Mag.*, II: 78–79; Brown, I: 30; and observations of Chas. Bernhard under Je 9, 1826.

Dec. The Free School Society is erecting, on Christie St., its seventh school building.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, D 3, 1825.
3

5 The city recorder, Richard Riker, presents to the common council a letter he has received from Gen. Lafayette, dated at his home, "La Grange," France, Oct. 12. The letter renews Lafayette's thanks to the corporation of the city for their attentions to him, and makes reference to receiving "a Copy of the Splendid work" (an engrossed copy of an account of the receptions and complimentary tributes tendered to him). (See also Vol. III, pp. 580–81.) The board resolves that the letter "be engrossed in the Book now in the archives of the Common Council and that the original be put upon the files of the Board." The original letter is still preserved in metal file No. 97, city clerk's record-room, and has been reproduced in the *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 64–65.

The board also passes a resolution of thanks to the two bearers of the gift to Lafayette, "for the very handsome manner in which they executed the wishes of this Board in presenting to General La Fayette the duplicate tribute of respect confided to their care."

The committee on reception and entertainment of Lafayette "having officially announced his safe return to his native Country in the Frigate Brandywine dispatched by the President for his accommodation . . ." (see S 7), the board also passes a resolution of thanks to them.—*Ibid.*, XV: 65–6.

In the course of Lafayette's visit to New York, the common council authorised the issuing of the following warrants on the treasurer for the expense of receptions, etc.: In 1824, Sept. 27, $1,000; in 1825, Jan. 31, $250; April 11, $159.94; Aug. 1, $750; Dec. 5, $1,920.41; total, $4,080.35.—*Ibid.*, XIV: 86, 314, 442, 710; XV: 65. See also N 10.

" The common council decides to remove the sick at the almshouse hospitals to the fever hospital (at Bellevue—see N 21); and use the small almshouse hospitals for the poor children. This will relieve the aged and infirm paupers, and be of good moral advantage to the children.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 49–50.

1825 Dec. 5 The superintendent of repairs is directed to number Pearl St. from the Battery to Broadway.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 63. The order was repeated on April 24, 1826.—*Ibid.*, XV: 351.

" The common council adopts a resolution to plant "forest trees" in Duane Park.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 63.

10 James Hardie, who is preparing for the press a work entitled *The Description of the City of New York*, states that the population of the city amounts to 162,391.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, D 10, 1825. *Cf.* 1825, *supra.* Hardie's work appeared in 1827 (*q.v.*).

13 A large meeting of the stock holders of the N. Y. Water Works Co. is held at the Tontine Coffee House, and a resolution passed that their interests "would be best promoted by a dissolution of the company, and a division of the funds among the several stockholders." A committee is appointed to bring the matter before the directors and to arrange for such dissolution.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, D 14, 1825. See also *ibid.*, D 16, 22, 29, 30, 1825; and Ja 9, 19, 21, 26, 27, F 23, 1826. The charter of the company proved so defective, in practice, that they were unable to proceed under it. In 1826, they applied to the legislature for necessary amendments, but they were opposed by the Sharon Canal Co., and the amendments failed to pass (see Jl 13, 1826).—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1854), 218; Wegman, *op cit.*, 15. See also Ja 9, 1826.

15 A fire starting in Thompson St., between Broome and Spring Sts., destroys about 40 houses.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, D 15, 1825. On Dec. 16, a meeting was held at the Broadway House to aid the sufferers.—*Ibid.*, D 17, 1825.

17 Plans for the proposed new theatre on the Bowery (see O 20) are published. "The size of the building will be one hundred by two hundred feet. It will have two fronts, one on the Bowery, and the other on Elizabeth street. That on the Bowery will have the entrance to the boxes, and that on Elizabeth-street, to the pit and gallery. . . . The fronts of the building are to be built of marble, or free stone, the proprietor not having yet determined which to use. . . ." The interior of the building is described in detail. "The stage is to be one hundred feet square, and to have a large entrance from Elizabeth-street, to admit cavalry, infantry, and artillery, when necessary to use them in melo dramas and other pieces. In addition to this will be tubes to admit water upon the stage for aquatic spectacles, fountains, &c. The building is to have a balcony seventy feet by ten, supported by marble pillars. . . . A view of the front on the Bowery is completed, and is deposited for the present at Mr. Gibbon's the keeper of the Bull's Head. . ." *N. Y. Mirror*, III: 162–63, 303. See, further, Je 17, 1826.

19 The common council resolves to apply to the legislature for a new law repealing the one which takes away the city's right to transport paupers back to their last residence, or else that a sufficient sum may be provided for their maintenance. Since the passage of the law complained of, the poor from all parts of the state have come to this city, so that the allowance of $10,000 for their support is wholly inadequate; $30,000 is necessary.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 90.

" As "it is manifest that the Bells of many Churches do not ring on the Alarm of Fire" (*M. C. C.*, 1784–1831, XV: 103), an inquiry is made and it develops that the "Bell ringers had entered into an association not to ring the Bells unless paid therefor the sum of $25 per annum."—*Ibid.*, XV: 119.

23 The common council resolves that the name Slote Lane be changed to Exchange St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 111. See Ap 10, 1826, and 1827.

" The ferry committee makes a report to the common council on a petition from various inhabitants of Brooklyn and New York who want a ferry established south of Fulton Slip to a point in Brooklyn near the Pierpont residence. The committee studied the question in two aspects: First, "Whether it be expedient to establish a new Ferry at the place desired by the petitioners;" and, if it is, then secondly, "Whether the Common Council have power to establish such ferry consistent with the grant heretofore made to the Lessees of the Fulton Slip Ferry." The committee report, which is full and explicit, closes with a proposed resolution that it is inexpedient to grant the petition. The board approves the resolution.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 115–18; and see *Com. Adv.*, N 17, 1825. The proceedings and arguments thus begun continued for ten years before the South Ferry to Brooklyn received its charter.—See Ap 9, 1835; also *All the Proceedings in Relation to the New South Ferry between the Cities of New York and Brooklyn, from Dec. 1825 to Jan. 1835* (N. Y., 1835). *Cf. Ferry Leases and Railroad Grants* (1866).

Dec. 25 The common council accepted, on Dec. 19, an invitation to attend, on this Christmas Day, the opening of the new home for the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents (see Ja 1). —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 70–71; *N. Y. Spectator*, D 30, 1825. For a description of the "House of Refuge," as the building was called, see *Docs. Relating to the House of Refuge* (1832), 98, with frontispiece view, or see the same description as republished, with a reproduction of the view, in *Man. Com. Coun.* (1864), 751. See also L. M. R. K., III: 954. There were two buildings of stone, one for boys, the other for girls, on a lot of ground 320 by 300 ft., enclosed by a stone wall 17 ft. high.—*3d Ann. Rep. of Managers of the Soc. for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents* (1828); Goodrich, *Picture of N. Y.* (1828), 447. This was the first house of refuge in the United States. Its principal originator, advocate and promoter was John Griscom, whose aim was to separate boys and girls from hardened criminals, and give them manual and moral training in trade schools.—Griscom, *Memoir of John Griscom.* See 1838.

1826

— "This was a year of great commercial embarrassment and distress, caused by the failure of several spurious banks, chartered by the state of New-Jersey, and located at Powles Hook, but circulating their paper principally in the city of New-York. Their failure caused a temporary panic for the fate of all banking institutions in the city; they all, however, sustained their reputation at that time. But soon after, a scene of iniquity was unfolded by the crash of several Insurance Companies, and other events that transpired, and in the building of several large ships of war for foreign governments, which, in its effects abroad, shook the commercial character of this city to its deepest foundations. . . ."—Goodrich, *Picture of N. Y.* (1828), 133.

— In this year, the first volume of James Kent's *Commentaries on American Law* appeared. The last of the four volumes was published in 1830. There were eleven editions before 1867, those after the seventh, inclusive, being edited by William Kent.—Sabin, IX: 445. See, further, Ja 24, 1843.

— In this year, the N. Y. Law Institute was organized, in the house of James W. Gerard, on Broadway near Bowling Green. It then had two members, Mr. Gerard and George Sullivan (its founder), a nephew of Gen. Sullivan of the Revolutionary Army. The first meeting of the society proper was held at the American Hotel, cor. Broadway and Barclay St., Feb. 5, 1828. There was no permanent meeting-place at that time, sessions being held either in the U. S. court-room, the "tea room," or the janitor's "parlour," in the city hall.—*Cat. of the Library of the N. Y. Law Institute* (1874), xvii, xviii, xxi. For the Institute's incorporation, see F 22, 1830.

— In this year, "marine railways" were built by the N. Y. Dry Dock Company (see Ap 12, 1825) at Burnt Mill Point, near Ave. D and 10th St. For detailed description of the dry docks, see Goodrich's *Picture of N. Y.* (1828), 411–14. *Cf.* Ap 16, 1827. See also *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Mr 17, 1826.

— In this year, Philip Hone began a diary, later portions of which, commencing May 18, 1828, were printed in two volumes, with an introduction by Bayard Tuckerman, in 1889. The original manuscript is in the N. Y. Hist. Soc. One of the earliest entries of special interest in the unpublished manuscript is his address delivered at Rome, N. Y., on the occasion of the commencement of the Delaware & Hudson Canal.

— On his arrival at New York, Lieut. De Roos, of the Royal Navy, wrote, in a narrative of his travels: "We lodged at the City hotel, which is the principal inn at New York. The house is immense and was full of company: but what a wretched place! the floors were without carpets, the beds without curtains; there was neither glass, mug, nor cup, and a miserable little rag was dignified with the name of towel. The entrance to the house is constantly obstructed by crowds of people passing to and from the bar-room, where a person presides at a buffet formed upon the plan of a cage. This individual is engaged, 'from morn to dewy eve,' in preparing and issuing forth punch and spirits to strange-looking men, who come to the house to read the newspapers and talk politics. In this place, may be seen in turn most of the respectable inhabitants of the town. . . .

"New York is situated on the Peninsula which separates the Hudson and the East River: Though the situation is low and the streets are irregular, it is certainly a very beautiful city. The

1826 trees, which were in luxuriant bloom, are planted regularly along
— the foot pavement; the numerous fine churches, and the magnificent central street called the Broadway, are among its most prominent features. The houses are generally of brick, and in the Broadway are very regularly built. The streets are remarkably clean; and, as a protection from the heat of the summer sun, each shop has an awning before it, which affords an agreeable shade to the passenger. The wharfs for shipping extend nearly all round the town. . . ."—*Personal Narrative of Travels in the U. S. and Canada in* 1826, by Lieut. the Hon. Fred. Fritzgerald de Roos (London, 1827), 5–6.

— In this year, Bellevue Hospital (called at first the "Fever Hospital"), begun in 1823 (*q.v.*, D 29), was completed. It was situated "a few rods southwest from the Alms House, on an elevation immediately adjoining the East River in front." For further details of construction, see Goodrich, *Picture of New York* (1828), 310–11. "It is four stories high, of which the 2 lowest are fitted up for the reception of the insane poor, and contain 24 rooms and 32 cells. The 3d. story has 6 large rooms, and 4 apartments for the keepers, &c. and the upper story has 2 large wards 50 by 65 each, for the reception of fever patients, and 4 lodging rooms. On the 1st of June, 1826, there were in this hospital, 107 insane poor."—Hardie, *Descrip. of the City of N. Y.* (1827), 269. In 1826, the hospital and almshouse were separated. —Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, I: 115. See, further, 1848.

— In this year, the steeple of St. Mark's Church was designed. The steeple was completed in 1829 at a cost of $5,000. Messrs. Thomson & Town were the architects.—*Memorial St. Mark's Church* (1899), 54; see also 134–35. Its building was delayed for about a year because of uncertainty as to the ultimate fate of Stuyvesant St., which had not been provided for on the commissioners' plan. "It was . . . originally finished with a quadrangular tower rising from the roof, and terminating at the belfry, without a spire. But in the year 1827, Martin E. Thompson, Esq., our well-known architect, suggested the idea of raising a spire of brick-work, from the summit of the tower, to an elevation of eighty-four feet. This idea was approved and adopted."—*N. Y. Mirror*, My 15, 1830. *Cf.* Pl. 119, and p. 624, Vol. III.

— In this year, the church edifice of the Greenwich Reformed Dutch Church, which stood midway between Amos and Charles Sts., was purchased by the Reformed Presbyterians, who removed it bodily to Waverly Place near Grove St. The public clock in the spire was kept running, and a sermon was preached to a congregation in the church during its removal.

The congregation of the Dutch Church built a new church building for themselves at the corner of Amos and Bleecker Sts. This was opened during the year 1826.—Greenleaf, *Hist. of the Churches*, 29–30; *M. C. C.* (*MS.*), LV: 177. See, further, 1863.

— In this year, the Swamp Church congregation acquired St. Matthew's Church (Lutheran), which had been erected in 1821 in Walker St., and thus possessed two houses of worship. About 1830, the Swamp Church was sold, and the German congregation removed to St. Matthew's.—Greenleaf, *Hist. of the Churches*, 53–57; Sieker, *The Oldest Lutheran Church in Am.* (1914), 24, 27; L. M. R. K., III: 929.

— In this year, the African Presbyterian Church in Elm St., erected in 1824 north of Canal St., was purchased by German and Polish Jews, and converted into a synagogue for the Congregation Bnai Jeshurum.—Greenleaf, *Hist. of the Churches of N. Y.*, 122, 124, 152–53; Daly, *The Settlement of the Jews in No. Am.*, 57; *A Familiar Conversational Hist. of the Evangelical Churches of N. Y.* (1839), 161; L. M. R. K., III: 928–29. For description and view of the building in 1829, see *N. Y. Mirror*, VII: 90 (S 26, 1829).

— In this year, there was erected in the rear of St. Paul's churchyard "a neat edifice of brick, as a vestry room, library, and safe depository for records."—Goodrich, *Picture of N. Y.* (1828), 215.

— In this year, St. Mary's Church (Protestant Episcopal), organized in 1823, was erected, on Lawrence St., in Manhattanville. —Greenleaf, *Hist. of the Churches*, 75–76; Riker, *Hist. of Harlem*, 408.

— In this year, the brick meeting-house of the Quakers, on Liberty St., was sold to Grant Thorburn; it was used by him as a seed-store until its demolition in 1836.—Greenleaf, 117; *Annals of Hempstead*, by Henry Onderdonk, Jr. (1878).

— Until this year, "Petersfield" was occupied by Peter Gerard Stuyvesant. The mansion stood near the East River shore, on 1826
the block bounded by Ave. A and First Ave., 15th and 16th Sts. —
It was approached by a winding lane, commencing at the present junction of Fourth Ave. and 12th St., and passing the old Stuyvesant pear-tree on the cor. of Third Ave. and 13th St.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1866), 579. See also map of Stuyvesant properties in *ibid.* (1862), 686. For genealogy of the Stuyvesant family, see N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1841), 455; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1852), 413.

"In 1826 and 1827 the Tontine Coffee-house was in the hands — of John Morse, who had formerly kept the old Stage-house at the corner of Church and Crown Streets, New Haven. He turned the entire house into a tavern, and it so remained for several years. The first floor was in one room, running the full length of the house, and fronting Wall Street. At the back of the room, extending nearly its whole length, was the old-fashioned bar. Jutting out from the counter were curious arms of brass supporting the thick, round, and mast-like timber on which the heavy dealers leaned while ordering refreshments. About the room were numerous small tables, and after supper, in fair weather, around the tables could be seen many of the wealthy city men diminishing the contents of their pewter mugs, or planning, amid the curling smoke in the room, their operations for the next day. Morse was not successful in the Tontine, and was finally sold out for the benefit of 'whom it might concern' . . ."—Stone, *Hist. of N. Y. City* (1872), 322, citing *Jour. of Com.*, Jl 25, 1871. See 1832.

In opening 6th St., a portion is taken of Potter's field, or the — public burying-ground; the new street ran also through the cemetery of the Cedar St. Presbyterian Church.—*Doc.* 76, *Bd. of Ald.*, F 4, 1833.

In and after 1826, extensive assessments were levied for the — opening and paving of streets throughout the city (see *Index to Assessment Rolls*, in comptroller's office), following the plan of the commissioners of 1807, as amended from time to time by the legislature.—Gerard, *Treatise on the Title of the Corporation*, 99–104.

From 1826 to 1828, Anthony Imbert, lithographer, published — in New York a series of "Views of The Public Buildings in the City of New-York." For a list of these, see descrip. of Pl. 102-b, III: 603. See also descrip. of Pl. 95-a, III: 582.

Bowling Green, as it appeared in or about 1826, was pictured — in one of the Megarey street views, published in 1834.—See Pl. 98, Vol. III.

In the city directory for this year was published a full-page — descriptive advertisement of "Peale's New-York Museum, and Gallery of the Fine Arts, in the Parthenon, Broadway, opposite the City-Hall" (see O 26, 1825).

In this year, the firm of Lord & Taylor was founded by Samuel — Lord and John Taylor, cousins, their first store being at 47 Catharine St. Their next store was at 61–63 Catharine St., which the firm occupied from 1838 to 1866, with a branch store at 255–261 Grand St. from 1853 to 1902, both sites being extensively enlarged at various times (see, for example, Ag 29, 1859). In 1872, the firm removed to the new store at the south-west corner of Broadway and 20th St., built in the latest form of iron fronts. This building was extended in later years by the addition of the adjoining property at 129–131 Fifth Ave. and the intervening lots on 19th St. In 1914, the firm moved into the present building on the west side of Fifth Ave. between 38th and 39th Sts.—From information supplied by the firm's executive offices. For views of the first three stores, see *King's Handbook* (1893), 848–49; and the sales catalogue of the Pyne collection.

In this year, James Frothingham, portrait painter, moved to — New York from Boston, and pursued his calling here until his death in 1864.—Dunlap, *Hist. of the Arts of Design* (Goodspeed ed.), II: 364–69.

By vote of the common council, Philip Hone succeeds William Jan.
Paulding as mayor. He is elected on the eighth ballot with thirteen 3
votes, after receiving but one vote on the first ballot.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 146–47. For brief sketch of his life, see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1853), 423. He was succeeded by Paulding, who was again chosen mayor on Dec. 25, 1826 (*q.v.*). The original MS. of Hone's address on assuming office, dated Jan. 16, is found in metal file No. 98, city clerk's record-room.

Canvas White, engineer, makes a long report to the directors 9
of the N. Y. Water Works Co., in which he states that it is prac-

1826 Jan. 9 ticable to introduce into the city an abundant supply of water from the Bronx River. He estimates the expense at $1,325,000, "exclusive of the sums which may be necessary for purchasing water rights on the Bronx, and to pay damages to those whose lands the tunnel shall pass thro.'" The report was confirmed by Benjamin Wright on Jan. 14, and, at a meeting of the directors on Jan. 16, it was ordered to be published.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 18, 1826. For comment on the report, see *ibid.*, Ja 19, 23, 28, 1826. See Jl 13.

13 The American Seaman's Friend Society is organized at the City Hotel. Its object is "to provide Boarding Houses, Intelligence Offices, Saving's Banks and Libraries for the use and improvement of sailors."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 14, 1826. Hone entered in his MS. diary (now at the N. Y. H. S.), the constitution, list of officers, etc., of this society. See also Goodrich's *Picture of N. Y.* (1828), 344.

" The public is informed that the American Museum in the N. Y. Institution "has lately undergone a thorough alteration and improvement, and many new and interesting additions, both mental and artificial, have been made in every department during the last season, and amongst the latest, there has been added one entire story, appropriated for a Grand Cosmoramic department. The Cosmorama consists of 47 Optic glasses and as many distinct views of all the most renowned ancient and modern cities, harbors and landscapes in the known world. . . . The Museum is daily open to visitors, and brilliantly lighted with gas light in the evenings. The rooms are comfortably warmed. . . ." —*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 13, 1826. See also Hardie, *Description of the City of N. Y.* (1827), 343–44.

16 A former petition presented on Mar. 15, 1825, which had been referred to a committee, is again presented to the common council, praying that the board apply to the legislature for a reorganization of the marine court. Referred to another committee. —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 158.

19 The N. Y. Drawing Assn. becomes the National Academy of Design, "the first institution in the country established by and under the exclusive control and management of the professional artists."—Howe, *Hist. of the Metropolitan Museum of Art* (1913), 49, citing Cummings' *Historic Annals of the Nat. Acad. of Design*, 5. See My 15. See also Ap 5, 1828.

24 The trustees of the High School Society of New York announce "that the spacious building lately erected for a Female High School, in Crosby street, between Broome and Spring-streets, near Broadway, will be opened for the reception of scholars on Wednesday the 1st of Feb. next, at 9 o'clock, A.M."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 24, 1826. See also *ibid.*, Ja 30 and Mr 17, 1826.

26 The common council, refusing to permit "the Building on the Battery called the Flag Staff" to be leased for private business, as an observatory or otherwise, orders that it be taken down under the direction of the committee on lands and places.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIV: 638, 655; XV: 159. For views of this landmark, see Pls. 59, Vol. I, and 95-a, Vol. III. See also L. M. R. K., III: 962.

28 The name of the "Free School Society" is changed to the "Public School Society of New York." The society is required to instruct, for a moderate compensation, all children in the city not otherwise provided for, without regard to religion. The society is authorised to convey its school buildings to the corporation of the city, taking back a perpetual lease.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1826), chap. 25; see also *ibid.*, chap. 32 and 117, and *N. Y. Eve. Post*, F 4, 1826. See Mr 13.

30 The New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb petitions the common council for a donation of land or money to erect buildings, "wherein the Pupils may be taught Trades &c to make them more useful members of Society."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 170. On Feb. 13, the board decided that it would be unjust to make to this institution an exclusive donation; for "to give to all simularly situated would have a tendency to exhaust the treasury."—*Ibid.*, XV: 199.

" The common council resolves to open 13th St. from Greenwich Lane to the Old Kill Road; to open and continue Eighth Ave. to the northerly line of 13th St.; to close that part of Greenwich Lane lying between 13th St. and Eighth Ave., and that part of the Old Kill Road lying between 13th St. and Eighth Ave.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 182–83.

" The common council refers to the committee on applications to the legislature a resolution "to enquire into the expediency of a Law to provide that Aliens carrying on business in this City do pay a certain sum as an equivalent for Militia and Jury duty from which they are now exempt."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 192. Jan. 30

" The common council takes action to repair the Lawrence Monument in Trinity churchyard.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 192. See Ap 2, 1825; Ap 10, 1826.

Feb. — The Mercantile Library (see N 9, 1820) moves from its limited quarters in Fulton St., where it has been since F 12, 1821 (*q.v.*), to a large room in Cliff St.—*6th Ann. Rep.* of the Assn. (1826–7). This was in the Cliff St. building of Harper & Bros. In 1827, a course of ten lectures on commercial law proved so successful that a lecture department was added, and until 1875 ten or twelve lectures were given each winter under the auspices of the library. —*Man. Com. Coun.* (1856), 549; see also the history of the library, pub. in the *Times*, N 7, 1920, at the time of its centenary. See N 2, 1830.

6 "The new novel of Mr. Cooper, The Last of the Mohigans is published to day in this city."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, F 6, 1826.

7 The Italian opera "Otello" is presented in America for the first time, at the Park Theatre.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, F 7 and 9, 1826.

13 The common council passes an ordinance directing hackney carriages at night to have lighted lamps with glass fronts and sides, and the carriage number painted on them.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 192, 198.

" The New York Gas Co. asks the common council for permission to light the council chamber with gas. Referred to the committee on public offices.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 197. See N 21, 1825, and O 30, 1826.

At the same time, the board appointed a special committee, to which was referred "the contract between the Corporation of this City and the New York Gas light Company for lighting the City," with copies of all proceedings of former boards on the subject; and with instructions "to ascertain the expence necessary to incur in order to prepare for the introduction of the Gas light in our Public Lamps," and also to report a comparative estimate of the cost of lighting the city with oil, "Having due regard to producing the same quantum of Light by either method."—*Ibid.*, XV: 211. This report was presented on June 29, laid on the table, and the board ordered it printed.—*Ibid.*, XV: 492.

" The common council refers to the police committee the following resolution: "Resolved that Pedlers and all others be prohibited from unnecessarily hallowing aloud in the Streets of our City after the hour of 9 O Clock in the Evening and before the break of day in the morning—And that the Counsel of the Board be directed to prepare a Law accordingly."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 211–12.

20 Unsuccessful efforts are again made (see My 31, 1824) to reorganize the common council by act of the legislature.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 223–25, 755. See, further, F 27.

23 St. Thomas's Church, at Broadway and Houston St. (see Jl 27, 1824), is finished and consecrated.—Greenleaf, 85; L. M. R. K., III: 934; Goodrich, *Picture of N. Y.* (1828), 216; *N. Y. Eve. Post*, F 22, 27, 1826. It was erected from drawings by Josiah R. Brady, architect.—*N. Y. Mirror*, Je 20, 1829. A sepia drawing of the interior of the church, by A J. Davis, 1827, is in the N. Y. H. S. (in box of MSS. relating to N. Y. churches). A view of the exterior of the church, by the same artist, is in Emmet coll., No. 11251; see also engraving in Fay's *Views of N. Y.* (1831). In 1851 (*q.v.*, Mr 2), the church was destroyed by fire.

25 The legislature passes an act "relative to Improvements in the City of New-York." It makes it lawful for the commissioners of the land office to issue letters patent to the corporation of the city, and their successors forever, to convey to the city the state's right and title to water lots along the Hudson river shore of Manhattan Island, from a point four miles north of Bestavers Killitje to Spuyten Duyvel Creek (otherwise known as Kingsbridge Creek or Harlem River), and extending 400 ft. into the river beyond low-water mark; also the water lots along the East River or Sound, extending 400 ft. into the river or sound and northward from a point two miles north of Corlaer's Hook to Spuyten Duyvel Creek, such water lots on both rivers being "contiguous to and adjoining" the lands already owned by the city.

The act declares that "Tompkin's-street," along the East River, shall be the permanent exterior street on the East River,

1826 Feb. 25 between Grand and 23d Sts. All grants "made or to be made" by the common council "shall be construed as rightfully made to extend thereto," and the provisions of the act of April 9, 1813 (an act to reduce into one act several laws relating to the city), and the several acts which later amended or added to it shall be construed to apply to Tompkins Street.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1826), chap. 58; see also chap. 166.

27 The common council acts unfavourably on a proposal "to make the office of mayor elective by the people." The present method of electing the mayor by the common council, adopted by the constitutional convention Nov. 10, 1821 (*q.v.*), is believed to cause "no inconvenience" nor "evils which require correction." —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 237–38. See F 14, 1828. The new idea was later written into the state constitution and ratified by the electorate.—See N 4, 1833.

" A committee reports to the common council that the old Potter's field is now being regulated by the board; and that, as it is not likely to be used for private purposes for some years, it seems wise to use it as a military parade-ground. This is approved by the board.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 234. On June 19, a resolution is adopted that this ground be called the "Washington Military Parade Ground."—*Ibid.*, XV: 484. See also Ag 30, 1824; D 18, 1826.

" The finance committee reports to the common council on a petition from E. R. Furman, daughter of the late Richard Furman, manufacturer of pins at the penitentiary, for a relinquishment of a part of the sum due from her father's estate to the corporation. Shortly after the close of the war, the corporation, being desirous of establishing a manufactory at Bellevue which would employ the children, thus separating them from the old offenders, and which would at the same time afford profit to the city, determined upon a pin factory. This proved profitable; but for years has languished owing to foreign competition. Miss Furman now gives notice that it must be abandoned on May 1. The board resolves that she be discharged of the city's claim.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 243–44; and see *ibid.*, XII: 135.

Mar. 11 An account of the special sphere of action of the Lafayette amphitheatre is published. As "the legitimate drama, the opera, and melo-dramatic spectacles . . . ought never to be exhibited in the same edifice, nor on the same stage, . . . an enterprizing and tasteful individual of our city, erected a spacious amphitheatre . . . with the name of . . . Lafayette. . . . Here, independent of the ring, is a stage of sufficient capacity to display and manoeuvre a small army of cavalry, being nearly two hundred feet in depth, and about the same number in width. This is fitted up with scenery, machinery, and decorations, expressly adapted to melo-dramatic and equestrian spectacles; and those who have witnessed the representation of *El Hyder*, *Blue Beard*, &c. have been delighted and astonished at the enchanting effect produced by this improvement. . . . The horses (a beautiful stud) are finely trained, and evince the greatest sagacity, docility, and courage, both in parade, and in battle . . ."—*N. Y. Mirror*, III: 263. This amphitheatre was first opened on July 4, 1825 (*q.v.*).—*Ibid.*, III: 271. Advertised for sale on March 27, 1826 (*ibid.*, III: 279), the sale was stopped, the proprietor deciding to continue (*ibid.*, III: 287). See, further, Jl 4.

13 The common council refers to the police com'r a petition "that the Horse Market may be removed to 25th Street between 3d & 4th Avenues near the Bulls Head."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 255. Although this site was apparently not then approved (see Ap 10), this neighbourhood later became, and still is, the headquarters for the sale of horses in New York.

" A committee reports to the common council that the old wooden fence around the Battery is in a state of decay; and that, as this public walk is "much resorted to," it should be enclosed by a substantial and ornamental iron railing. The board authorises its construction.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 258–59; *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Mr 15, 1826. The cost was estimated at $15,000 to $16,000. —*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Mr 13, 1826. See also Mr 18.

14 The legislature incorporates the "New-York House Carpenters' Architectural and Benevolent Association," for the purpose of "instituting and maintaining practical lectures applicable to architecture, and for collecting and forming a repository of apparatus, books, drawings, and generally for enlarging the knowledge and improving the condition of house carpenters in the city of New-York, . . ."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1826), chap. 77.

Mar. 17 Henry Wallack announces that he has leased "the Chatham Theatre, Garden, and all that immediate property," and that the theatre will reopen under his direction on March 20.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Mr 17, 1826. For other incidents in the history of this theatre at this period, see *N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 9, 1825; Mr 16, 1826; D 3, 1827; Je 16, 1828; Brown, I: 86–89.

18 The editor of the *Mirror* publishes a plan for beautifying the Battery, adding: "Since the above was in type we have been informed, by one of the aldermen, that the 'committee is authorized to place an ornamental iron railing around the Battery, and that seats have been made, and will be immediately erected.'" —*N. Y. Mirror*, III: 270, 294.

Additional walks and newly planted trees have recently been added to the park. The removal of the bridewell and jail is urged. —*Ibid.*, III: 271, 295, 326.

21 The common council directs a committee on the jail and bridewell to visit the state prison and report as to its value and the expediency of purchasing it; also an estimate of the expense of constructing a debtors' jail, bridewell, and penitentiary, on land owned by the corporation.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 280, 281. On March 23, the committee reported that the main building of the state prison was "in excellent condition, perfectly substantial and so constructed as to be easily converted to all the purposes" desired by the board; that the workshops with the fixtures, machines, tools, and working apparatus of various kinds, would be an acquisition of "immense importance" to the city; that the value of the grounds and buildings probably exceeded $100,000, and that the extent of the grounds and wharf was about six acres; further that the expense of erecting a new building on land owned by the corporation would doubtless be not less than $100,000, exclusive of the value of the land, and that an eligible site at any convenient distance from the city hall would be very difficult to find. Accordingly, a committee of three was appointed to "repair to Albany and on behalf of this Corporation to purchase the State Prison in this City upon such reasonable terms as the Committee shall think advisable, and as can be obtained from the Legislature."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 281–83. On April 3, the committee reported that the state prison could be bought for $100,000 (*ibid.*, XV: 309–10); and on May 22, the board directed that the contract be executed (*ibid.*, XV: 433). See D 20, 1824. Regarding the purpose in making the purchase, see Mr 28, 1826; Jl 5, 1828.

26 Kensington House (or Mount Vernon—see My, 1821), on the East River near the four-mile stone, is burned out. It lately had been occupied as a school.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*, Mr 28, 1826. This house, a stone one, still stands, at No. 421 E. 61st St., one of the oldest houses on Manhattan Island. In Sept., 1924, it was acquired by the Colonial Dames of Am. by purchase from the Standard Gas Light Co., to be used as a museum and headquarters by that society. For outline of its history, see *N. Y. Times*, S 7, 1924.

27 The common council instructs the water committee to inquire whether water of the best quality, and in sufficient quantity to supply the wants of this city, cannot be obtained from wells now sunk, or to be sunk, on Harlem Heights.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 301. See Ja 17, 1825.

28 The legislature authorises the city to raise $196,000 by a tax on real and personal property within this city to defray contingent expenses, and a further sum for the support of the common schools. —*Laws of N. Y.* (1826), chap. 92.

" The city buys for $100,000 the state prison at Greenwich, its buildings and grounds, covering six acres, for the purpose of converting them into a bridewell and penitentiary.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 310. See Ap 12, 1820; Mr 21, 1826; Ja 14 and Je 30, 1828.

31 "The Monitorial Free Schools of the city, under their new name of Public Schools, will be opened, we understand, for the reception of pupils of all classes, whether rich or poor, agreeably to the provisions of the late act of the legislature, on the 1st of May next. Although the teachers will be men of superior qualifications, and the instruction much more perfect than in the ordinary private schools, yet it is intended by the Board of trustees, under whose charge the institution is placed, to fix the terms of tuition so low as to be within the reach of all. This they will be enabled to do by the aid of the large revenues which they derive from other sources, amounting to upwards of $12,000. per annum. Arrangements are also making for the erection of several new edifices.

1826 Mr 31 No. 7, lately commenced in Christie street, is nearly finished. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Mr 31, 1826. See also *ibid.*, Jl 5, 1826.

" The friends of Italian opera, meeting at the City Hotel, organize "The New-York Opera Company," as a means of permanently establishing opera in this city.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 1, 1826. See also *ibid.*, Ap 5, 1826.

Apr. — In this month, *The Magazine of the Reformed Dutch Church*, the first Reformed Church publication, began its career, and ran as a monthly for about four years. It was succeeded by the *Christian Intelligencer* (see Ag 7, 1830).

3 The common council, on March 14, resolved to abandon the contract system for cleaning the streets, and to take this work under its own immediate charge at the expiration of the present contract; also, to purchase a sufficient number of horses and carts, not exceeding 40, to remove the street manure. A resolution that sweeping the streets be done by the corporation was, however, negatived.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 270. The board now passes a law in conformity with the resolutions thus adopted.—*Ibid.*, XV: 309. On Sept. 11, the board was informed that the system, "so far as it extended," meets the most sanguine expectations.—*Ibid.*, XV: 583.

8 Henry Clay and John Randolph fight a duel with pistols, on the banks of the Potomac. Neither is wounded.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 11, 1826. Randolph had characterized the alliance of Adams and Clay as "the coalition of Blifil and Black George,—the combination, unheard of till then, of the Puritan with the blackleg."—Schurz, *Henry Clay*, I: 273–74; Adams, *John Randolph*, 288–89. See also McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, V: 500.

10 The common council adopts a resolution that the horse market be located on Second Ave. between 13th and 24th Sts.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 329.

" The common council is informed that the monument to the late Capt. Lawrence in Trinity churchyard is in such a state of decay (see Ap 2, 1825) that it cannot be repaired. The board appoints a committee to attend to the erection of a new monument at a cost of not more than $2,000, unless the widow should prefer to have a tablet in Trinity Church.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 330–31. See, further, 1833. Such monument was not erected until 1847 (*q. v.*).

" The common council orders that Exchange St. be widened between William St. and Slote Lane; that Garden St. be straightened between William St. and the buildings of the Merchants Exchange Co.; and that Slote Lane be widened to 30 ft.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 334. See D 23, 1825.

11 An advertisement reads: "M. Maelzel, Proprietor of the celebrated and only Automaton Chess-player in the world, informs the public that the first exhibition will take place on Thursday the 13th inst., in the assembly room at the National Hotel, No. 112 Broadway, opposite the City Hotel. The order of exhibition will be as follows:

"1st. The Automaton Chess-player, who will play a number of ends of games, giving the choice of pieces to any antagonist that offers. These ends of games are played in preference to whole games, as they exhibit the powers of the machine equally well, and do not fatigue the attention of the company.

"2d. The Automaton Trumpeter, invented by Mr. Maelzel. He will play a number of marches composed expressly for him by the first masters.

"3d. The Automaton Slack Rope Dancers, also invented by Mr. Maelzel, and the only ones ever exhibited on a slack rope. . . .

"N. B. Amateurs wishing to engage the Chess-player at whole games, can be accommodated with private meetings on application to the proprietor."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 11, 1826. The first exhibition took place on April 13, and it was stated that "nothing of a similar nature has ever been seen in this city, that will bear the smallest comparison with it."—*Ibid.*, Ap 14, 1826. See also *ibid.*, Ap 21, 24, 27, 28, My 9, 27, 30, Je 1, 1826.

13 The legislature designates Tompkins St. between Rivington and 23d Sts., and East St. between Grand and Rivington Sts., as permanent exterior streets on the East River.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1826), chap. 166.

17 The legislature passes an act to secure the safety of passengers in steamboats and stage-coaches. It directs boats how to pass each other, and how to land passengers. It forbids a stage-coach driver to run his horses in an attempt to pass another vehicle going in the same direction, or to prevent another vehicle from passing him. When passengers are in the stage-coach, it requires that horses be fastened by rope or chain when standing. Racing on highways is prohibited after next July first. The law does not affect laws relating to hackney-coaches in any city.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1826), chap. 222. This was amended by the addition of new details on April 5, 1828.—*Ibid.* (1828), chap. 175. Apr. 17

" The legislature incorporates the "St. Andrews Society of the State of New-York," intended for the relief of indigent natives of Scotland and their descendants.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1826), chap. 236. The St. Andrews Soc. was mentioned as early as 1751 (*q. v.*, Ja 21), and was organized Nov. 19, 1756 (*q. v.*), with Philip Livingston as the first president. It is still in existence.—King's *Handbook* (1893), 447–48.

" The Hudson and Mohawk Railroad, between Albany and Schenectady, is incorporated.—*Laws of N Y.* (1826), chap. 253.

" The legislature incorporates the New York Athenaeum, "for the better cultivation of literature, science and the arts," and for no other purpose. It may hold real estate not exceeding $50,000 in value, independent of improvements, and this shall be tax-free.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1826), chap. 285.

18 The legislature incorporates the "New-York Harlaem Spring Water Company." The incorporators are Anson G. Phelps, James Renwick and their associates. The company's purpose is to supply the city with pure water. Its capital stock is limited to $500,000, at $50 a share. The company shall not conduct a banking business or other specified financial operations. It shall commence operations in good faith before March 1, 1827, or the act will be void.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1826), chap. 290.

" The legislature incorporates the "Harlaem Canal Co." It gives it power to cut a canal, commencing "at or near the entrance of Harlaem creek, in the twelfth ward of the city of New-York, and to construct any number of basins in connection therewith, upon the land of said company, for the purpose of opening water communication, on and across the island of New-York, to the North river," at any point between 95th and 135th Sts., and "for the purpose of supplying water for the manufacturing establishments which may be erected." It is given authority to "purchase, build or hire, for the use and in the name of the said corporation, houses, factories, ware-houses, wharves and other necessary buildings, boats or water craft," and to sell or lease them. The consent of land owners shall be obtained before taking land, as well as that of the common council before the company begins to dig. The act does not give an exclusive privilege, however, and the canal must be built within two years from this date or the act will be void.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1826), chap. 317. On April 13, 1827, the time was extended four years from that date.—*Ibid.* (1827), chap. 225.

21 The wind-mill in Rivington St. catches fire, and the wood work of the building is entirely destroyed.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 22, 1826.

22 A 64-gun ship, built for the Colombian government, is launched from the ship-yard of Mr. Eckford.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 22, 1826.

24 A resolution is passed to open 21st St. from Third Ave. to the Hudson River, and to close such part of Love Lane not lying within the bounds of 21st St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 371; L. M. R. K., III: 1004. See also S 20.

" The common council adopts a resolution that Avenues A, B, and C, from North to 14th St., be opened.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 375.

27 G. S. Silliman begins the publication of a new morning paper called *The Times*.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 24, 1826. This was not the present *Times;* that was begun in 1851 (*q. v.*).

28 The "New Exchange Buildings at the corner of Garden and William streets, owned by Messrs. Lord & Delavan," are destroyed by fire. The building (or buildings) is described as "an immense four story brick edifice covering eleven lots of ground." The post-office occupies "a wooden building in the immediate vicinity of the fire."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 28 and 29, 1826.

The postmaster publishes a notice the same day that on Saturday, April 29, the post-office will be closed at 2 p. m., "in order to afford an opportunity to remove to the new Exchange fronting Garden st. where it will be opened on Sunday at 9 A. M."—*Ibid.*

29 "Mr. Rembrandt Peale has opened a room No. 34 Park next the corner of Beekman street, for the exhibition of the portraits recently painted by him. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 29, 1826.

My 1 At a public meeting held at the City Hotel, called together by

1826 May 1 Mayor Hone, resolutions are adopted that contributions be obtained, as a public concern, in behalf of Thomas Jefferson, who "finds his patrimonial estate, and other property incumbered, and in danger of being alienated by the just claims of creditors." A committee is appointed to receive contributions, and with power to appoint a sub-committee to correspond throughout the state for the purpose.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 1, 1826.

" A. C. Flagg, superintendent of common schools, reports to the common council that the apportionment to the city of money allowed by law for schools is $10,274.66.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 385.

" The subject of appropriating ground at Corlears Hook for a park is again brought before the common council.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 387. See *ibid.*, XIV: 241.

" Castle Garden reopens after a short recess, during which "extensive additions, alterations, and improvements have been made. The interior now is a fanciful garden, tastefully ornamented with shrubs and flowers; the lower promenade exhibits a beautiful panoramic view, painted by celebrated artists, decorated with marble pedestals and busts, representing the four seasons of the year and the different quarters of the globe. The busts have been lately imported from Italy, and are the work of celebrated sculptors. Elegant entrances have also been made into the saloon which will be opened for the convenience of the company. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 1, 1826. See also *ibid.*, My 18, 1825.

4 The city acquires by condemnation proceedings the land comprised in Jackson Square, at Horatio St., Eighth and Greenwich Aves. (0.227 acres).—Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate*. It was reserved as a public place about 1862.—L. M. R. K., III: 970.

5 Pearl St. is being widened and straightened at the head of Coenties Slip by the removal of "the ancient Knickerbocker edifice which has for nearly a century and a half obtruded itself far too much into the street." The newspaper states editorially that this building was called the city hall about 100 years before.—*Com. Adv.*, My 5, 1826. It will be seen, by reference to the item of March 14, 1700, in the Chronology, Vol. IV, that this building was erected upon the foundation of the old "Stadt Huys" (the first city hall). A portion of the original foundation still exists. *Cf. Watson's Annals of N. Y.* (1846), 350–51. Goodrich places the date of the widening of Pearl St., at Coenties Slip, in 1825.—*Picture of N. Y.* (1828), 131. He refers, doubtless, to the order of Jan. 17, 1825 (*q. v.*), which required that the work be done.

Old buildings in Nassau St., opposite the "law buildings," and a number of the wooden shops on Broadway, between Warren and Chambers Sts., are also being torn down.—*Com. Adv.*, My 5, 1826.

8 The common council refers to the finance committee a petition of the Nat. Academy of the Arts of Design for a lease of the Rotunda.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 390. Organized on Jan. 19 (*q. v.*), it had opened its first exhibition on May 13 in a private room in Broadway, cor. of Reade St.; but by 1828 had secured "a permanent and beautiful exhibition room in the upper portion of the new building in Chambers-street, directly opposite the Academy of Arts, and over the Arcade Baths."—Goodrich, *Picture of N. Y.* (1828), 372–73; *N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 15, 1826. For description of the Arcade Baths, see Goodrich, 425. Here a public exhibition was held yearly on May 1.—*Ibid.;* and see My 4, 1829.

" The common council is informed that the portrait of William Paulding, late mayor, ordered on Jan. 16 to be painted by Samuel F. B. Morse and to be hung in the picture gallery in the city hall, is finished. It cost $122.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 152, 179, 393.

" The common council orders that maps and drawings of all city property, with necessary explanations, be bound in atlas form, with key, and presented to each member of the board. The estimated cost is about $1,000.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 403.

" The common council orders that the maps, plans, and surveys of the city and harbour now in the office of the street commissioner, be framed "in a substantial manner and properly varnished."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 407.

11 "Steam Carriage.—Mr. Stevens has at length put his steam carriage in motion. It travelled around the circle at the Hoboken Hotel yesterday, at the rate of about six miles an hour. . . . His engine and carriage weigh less than a ton, whereas those now in use in England weigh from eight to ten tons. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 12, 1826. *Cf. Report on Steam Carriages*, Doc. No. 101, Ho. of Reps. (1832). For first automobile in Am., see D 15, 1812.

May 14 The Roman Catholics open St. Mary's Church on Sheriff St., the building having been purchased from the Presbyterians and fitted up for the Catholic liturgy. It was enlarged in 1829.—Shea, *Hist. of the Catholic Church in the U. S.*, III: 190. See 1831.

15 "National Academy of the Arts of Design.—The Artists of the City of New York having associated under the above title and established a School for the study of the antique [see Ja 19], will on Monday the 15th of May, open an exhibition of the Works of Living Artists, at the corner of Reed street and Broadway, opposite Washington hall, in the room lately occupied by M. Boissieux as a dancing school. Entrance the 3d door of the front in Reed st."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 9, 1826; Cummings, *Historic Annals of the Nat. Acad. of Design* (1863), 1, 34. See Ap 5, 1828; O 8, 1830.

Some of the early annual catalogues of the Academy contain the titles of painting of N. Y. City views. These have been included in the Supplementary List of Prints, in Vol. III, pp. 913–14.

18 "A very elegant model of a statue of General Hamilton, intended to be submitted to the committee of merchants of the New-York Exchange, is at present exhibited at the Coffee House in this city [Phila.]. It is pronounced by those who were acquainted with this illustrious man, an excellent likeness. The model is in miniature. The statue is intended to be eight feet high, and to rest on a pedestal of proportionate elevation. The artist, Mr N. Gevelot, is advantageously known, from his works in the Capitol at Washington, and in the United States Bank Philadelphia."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, My 18, 1826, citing the *Phila. Gaz. Cf.* Ap 20, and O 24, 1835.

20 A full description is published of "the arcade" to be erected on the north side of Maiden Lane, about 120 ft. east of Broadway, and extending through the block to John St.—*N. Y. Mirror*, III: 339; see also *N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 16, 1826; and F 27, 1827.

22 The common council refers to the committee of arts and sciences, "with powers," a letter of John J. Browere offering to prepare for the city a statue of Thomas Jefferson for the 4th of July next.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 418. He states that he possesses the "only fac-simile reproduction."—From original letter, in metal file No. 100, city clerk's record-room. See Addenda.

23 Mozart's opera "Don Giovanni" is produced in America for the first time, at the Park Theatre.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 22 and 23, 1826.

31 A meeting of citizens from various parts of the state is held at Washington Hall to consider "the subject of the establishment of Infant Schools for the children of the poor." De Witt Clinton, chairman, explains "the valuable objects to be attained by the proposed charity," and John Griscom reads an informal report "containing an account of the origin and success of Infant Schools as they exist in England, together with the results of a detailed examination into the state of the poor in the city of New York." A committee is then appointed to report a suitable place for the establishment of such schools.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 1, 1826.

" "The first parade of the National Guards as the Twenty-seventh [later known as the Seventh] Regiment" takes place, to receive the regimental standards from Mayor Hone.—Clark, *Hist. of the Seventh Regt.*, I: 138, *passim;* Mrs. Lamb, *Hist. of the City of N. Y.*, II: 752. Mayor Hone includes in his manuscript diary the "Address to be delivered at the Ceremony of the presentation of a new Standard to the Regiment of National Guards. May 31, 1826." He says of this standard: "The Arms of the United States, of the State, and of the City are emblazoned on its rich, silken folds."—*Hone's Diary (MS.)*, at N. Y. H. S.

June — In this month, E. W. Bridges made a map of Broadway from the Battery to Canal St. See the original (map No. 276) in bureau of topography, borough president's office, municipal bldg.

1 "Among the leading improvements in steam navigation, may be ranked the Safety Barges, which to-day commence their trips between this city and Albany."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 1, 1826.

2 Gov. Clinton leaves New York "to inspect the new State Prison at Sing Sing," now under construction.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 2, 1826. See Je 12, 1828.

5 The chief engineer, Jas. Cox, reports that the fire dept. is equipped with 46 fire-engines, 5 hook-and-ladder trucks, 1 hose-wagon, 10,256 feet of hose (good and bad), 255 fire-buckets, 28 ladders, and 30 hooks. There are 1,347 firemen, engineers, and fire-wardens, when the companies are recruited to full strength.—Hardie, *Descrip. of the City of N. Y.* (1827), 307–8.

1826 June 5 The postmaster petitions the common council for a special watchman for the post-office under the "new Exchange" (the merchants exchange on Wall St.).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 448.

" The superintendent of repairs is directed to have Bond St. numbered.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 448.

9 Chas. Bernhard, Duke of Saxe-Weimar Eisenach, returns to New York (see 1825) after a tour of the United States. In his account of his visit here, he refers to visiting Aaron Burr, now a lawyer, whom he finds to be "a little old man, with very lively eyes, who spoke very well."

He describes an alarm of fire: "I had scarcely remarked the fire when the bells were rung, and fire cried in all the streets. In less than five minutes engines arrived, each drawn by about thirty people, by means of two long ropes. In New York numerous fire companies exist, among whom the different engines are divided. The members of these companies have voluntarily engaged themselves for this laborious service, and are relieved, in consequence from jury and military service. They wear a short frock at a fire, of coarse linen with a leathern belt, and a leathern hat with a number. As in many English cities, there are water pipes laid in the streets, with an inscription at the corner, how many feet distant is the opening. This has an iron cover to which each engine has a key, is brought near, and the water conveyed into it through a leathern hose. . . .

"I went one evening to the Italian opera in the Park Theatre. This opera was established here last autumn, and is an attempt to transplant this exotic fruit to American ground. It does not, however, appear adapted to the taste of the public here; at least the speculation of the Italian theatre is not so profitable as was expected. . . .

"As I heard that Governor Clinton was in the city, I hastened to pay him my respects, but did not find him at home; on this occasion I again saw how large the city was. The house where the governor lived is nearly two miles distant from the City Hotel, without being out of the city. I remarked that since last autumn three new churches have been built here, of which one, a presbyterian, was very tasteful; since this time also several houses had been erected in this quarter. The number of the inhabitants of the city increases exceedingly, it [is] now supposed to amount to one hundred and seventy thousand. . . .

"To Castle-garden, on the battery, I went about seven o'clock in the evening. The tasteful illumination is effected by gas. A handsome and large saloon is also arranged here, where various refreshments may be obtained. A good orchestra played the whole evening, and rockets ascended from time to time. I was particularly pleased with the walk on the upper gallery, whence there is to be [seen] a beautiful view of Hudson river and bay. It was a moonlight evening; the water was calm, and a gentle wind from the sea, refreshed the sultry atmosphere in a very agreeable manner.

"I visited again, . . . the excellent institution, called House of Refuge for juvenile offenders. The institution has increased since last autumn, and now contains ninety-three young persons of both sexes; . . . The house intended for the boys was finished, and inhabited by them. They were at this time employed in building another for the girls, parallel with the former. . . .

"After leaving this interesting institution, we repaired to the alms-house on the East river. With the alms-house they have connected the workhouse, in which criminals are confined and employed for the benefit and advantage of the city. The institution was erected at the expense of the city, and consists of three long massive buildings, three stories high, with Several Side buildings, designed for hospitals, schools, smithshops, &c. The whole is surrounded by a wall, and divisions made in the interior, to Separate the paupers from the criminals. . . . The whole arrangement has . . . a handsome and open situation; there is a belvidere on the roof of the front house, whence a handsome and extensive prospect may be enjoyed.

". . . In the neighbourhood, however, of the alms-house there is a building three stories high, where the incurable lunatics, supported by the corporation of the city, are received; but the two upper stories are designed to receive, when the yellow fever appears, those who suffer with this dreadful evil, in order to remove, as quickly as possible, the infection from the city. Some old Dutch houses stand in the narrow streets, built by the first settlers, consisting only of a lower story, with the gable-ends towards the street. They are building in Wall street, a new exchange, which, when completed, will be a handsome building. The post-office is already placed in its lower story. Wall street is the street in which the most commercial business is done, and in which most of the banks stand; it is to be regretted that it is one of the ugliest streets in the city."—*Travels through No. Am. during the years* 1825 *and* 1826 (Phila., 1828), II: 196–202. June 9

The corner-stone of the New York Theatre is laid, on the site of the old Bull's Head Tavern in the Bowery (see O 20, 1825), by Mayor Hone.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 17 and 19, 1826; *N. Y. Mirror*, III: 335, 367, 382, 391, 407, 415; *Hone's Diary* (*MS.*), in N. Y. H. S. 17

The common council refers to the finance committee a petition of David Hosack and others for the lease of the Rotunda for the purposes of a medical school.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 467. 19

The common council is informed by the chief-engineer that the vestry of St. Paul's Church "are desirous of occupying the Ground at the corner of Fulton & Church streets where Engine House N° 39 now stands [,] for the purpose of building a House for the accom modation of the Church," and that the vestry offers "to grant a Lease to the Corporation for a term of years for a nominal rent [for] a Lot at the co[r]ner of Vesey & Church streets sufficiently large to contain Engines N° 14 & 39." The board refers the communication, with power, to the committee on the fire department.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 468. "

"Washington Military Parade Ground" is formally named.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 484. This was the present Washington Square.—L. M. R. K., III: 972. See D 18. "

An editorial suggests that, for part of the Fourth of July celebration, "Causici's colossal equestrian statue of Washington" be "placed on the steps of the [City] Hall," adding: "This statue it may be recollected, was commenced & finished some years since and a considerable sum subscribed for its purchase.—Since that period from some cause, the subject appears to have been neglected and forgotten by the public. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 22 and 24, 1826. On June 29, E. Causici asked the common council for permission to place his statue of Washington in the Park on the Fourth. The subject was referred to the committees of arrangements, and of arts and sciences, with power.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 489. On June 30, it was announced that the statue would "be placed in an appropriate situation in front of the City Hall on the approaching celebration."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 30, 1826. It was erected on July 2 (*q. v.*).—Dunlap, *Arts of Design in the U. S.* (1st ed.), II: 468. 22

The corner-stone of the Masonic Hall is laid with elaborate ceremonies.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 26, 1826. The building stood on the east side of Broadway, between Duane and Pearl Sts.—See the original minutes (MS.) of the Grand Lodge of the State of N. Y. It is thus referred to: "It is . . . nearly opposite the Hospital. Its style of architecture is purely gothic, . . . copied from the most approved classical models, with original appendages, by our celebrated artist Hugh Reinagle." The centre window, in the second storey, is 22 ft. high, and 10 ft. wide. A range of stone battlements terminates the front at the roof.—From Fay's *Views in New York* (1831), 44, 45, where a full description is given, citing the *N. Y. Mirror* (*q. v.*, S 26, 1829). See also *Man. Com. Coun.* (1865), 584. An engraving of the front elevation appears in Fay's work (pub. by Peabody & Co.), opp. p. 41. There is another, by A. J. Davis, in the Emmet coll., item 11466; for references to other views, see L. M. R. K., III: 985 (and see *ibid.*, III: 954). See, further, Ap 20, 1836. 24

The common council resolves that Gov. De Witt Clinton and former governor Jos. C. Yates be requested to sit for their portraits "at full length to be taken by American Artists at the selection of their Excellencies," to be placed in the gallery of portraits in the city hall, and that this be done under the direction of the committee on arts and sciences.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 498. 29

The common council grants a petition of Mr. Silliman, editor of the *Times*, that his paper may be made one of the "Corporation papers."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 491. "

Albert Gallatin, newly appointed minister to the Court of St. James, sails with his wife and daughter from New York for Liverpool.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 1, 1826. July 1

Causici's statue of Washington is moved "from its former position in Elm street, through Broadway to the Park."—*N. Y. Adv.*, Jl 7, 1826; and see June 22. On the following day it was praised highly.—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Jl 3, 1826. See Pl. 100, 2

1826 Vol. III, showing the statue in position. See also O 27, 1823.

July 2 This statue was "but two thirds the size proposed to be executed in bronze."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 7, 1826. The public was urged to erect a permanent statue to Washington in the Park.—*Com. Adv.*, Jl 7, 1826.

4 This being the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, "extraordinary preparations" are made to celebrate it.—*Hone's Diary* (*MS.*), at N. Y. Hist. Soc., containing certain addresses on this occasion. The festivities included elaborate civil and military parades, the formal dedication of the "Washington Military Parade Ground," a public feast to about 10,000 people, and celebrations at the various theatres, gardens, etc.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 1–5, 1826; *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 440.

On the same day, the only son of Robert Fulton was presented with "a gold medal commemorative of the Canal celebration," Mayor Hone delivering the address. "There were but four of these medals struck; three have been sent to the surviving signers of the Declaration of Independence, and the fourth reserved for the son of him whose genius has added immense value to the benefits of internal navigation, and in effect united the Great Lakes to the city of New York."—*Ibid.*, Jl 6, 1826; *Colden's Memoir*, 341. The mayor's MS. address to Fulton's family was sold with other Fulton MSS. and documents at Anderson's, April 26–27, 1921, by order of Mrs. A. T. Sutcliffe (item 129). Its substance is included in *Hone's Diary* (*MS.*), at N. Y. H. S.

" By a remarkable coincidence, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson die on this day, the fiftieth anniversary of American independence.—Winsor, *Nar. & Crit. Hist. of Am.*, VII: 307. See Jl 6 and 8. Fisher Ames also dies on this day.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 10, 1826.

" The Lafayette Circus, in Laurens St. near Canal (see Jl 4, 1825), after "extensive alterations and repairs," reopens as a "regular Melo Dramatic Theatre," with the name Lafayette Theatre. "A large and commodious Pit has been constructed (upon the site of the former Ring) with an elevation sufficient to command a perfect view of the largest Stage in this country."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 3, 1826. See also Goodrich, *Picture of N. Y.*, 383, and L. M. R. K., III: 984. The theatre was entirely rebuilt in 1827 (*q.v.*, Ag 29).

6 News reaches New York of the death of John Adams.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 7, 1826. See Jl 4 and 8

" The *New York Enquirer*, M. M. Noah's new paper, makes its first appearance.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 5 and 6, 1826.

7 "A stronger instance of the mischievous effects of monopoly can hardly be conceived than that of the ferry between this city and Brooklyn. The prices of transportation of individuals, carriages and produce to market are four times as high as they would be, if other ferries were permitted between the same places. We do not mean by this, however, to censure the proprietors; the prices are fixed by the legislature, and no more is demanded than the law allows. The whole blame rests upon the selfish spirit of the public authorities, who, for the sake of squeezing out of the lessees, and through them, out of the people, the highest possible revenue, executed a lease of the right of ferriage between the village of Brooklyn and the city of New York, south of Catherine street, about twelve years ago, to Robert Fulton, for the yearly rent of 4,000 dollars, for a period of twenty-five years. We are happy to hear, that, notwithstanding the sweeping terms of the lease, some flaw has been discovered by legal ingenuity, and that another ferry will probably be established between Pierpoint's dock and a convenient spot in this city."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 7, 1826.

8 The news is published in New York of the death of Thomas Jefferson on July 4, at the age of 83 years, three months, and two days. An editorial observes: "It was only yesterday that we were called upon to record the death of John Adams, on the same day, at the advanced age of ninety-two. The circumstances attending the death of these two venerable old men, both formerly Presidents of the United States, both signers of the Declaration of Independence, both called away on the same day, and that, too, the fiftieth anniversary of the day when that instrument was signed—all form a coincidence, of which the world scarcely produces a parallel. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 8, 1826.

" The common council holds a special meeting to make arrangements for honouring the memory of Adams and Jefferson. The following resolutions are adopted:

"1st Resolved, that the Common Council Chamber be put in mourning and that the members of the Common Council were crape on the left arm for the term of one Month

July 8

"2d Resolved that the persons having charge of the several Churches be requested to cause the bells to [be] tolled on Wednesday next [July 12] from 8 to 9 O Clock A M from 12 to 1 and from 6 to 7 P M

"3d Resolved that the flag upon the City Hall be hoisted half-mast on that day, and the owners and masters of Vessels in the harbour and the proprietors of public buildings be requested to have their colours hoisted at half-mast from sun rise to sun set on the same day

"4th Resolved that Major General Morton be requested to give orders that minute guns be fired during the day at such place as he may appoint

"5th Resolved that his Honor the Mayor request the United States Military and Naval commandants on this station to co-operate with this Board in their expression of respect for the memory of the deceased

"6th Resolved, that the Revd Docr Rowan be requested to deliver an address suited to the occasion in the Middle Dutch Church in Nassau street on the morning of Wednesday next, and that the members of the Common Council will assemble at the Common Council Chamber at half past nine O Clock in the morning of that day and walk in procession to the said Church and that the following persons be invited to assemble at the City Hall for the purpose of accompanying the Common Council Vizt

"The Reverend Clergy
"The Cincinnati
"The Governor Lieutenant Governor and other State Officers
"The Judges of the United States, State and City Courts
"Members of the Senate and House of Representatives U S.
"Members of the Senate and Assembly of the State
"Ministers and Consuls of Foreign Courts
"Officers of the Army and Navy of the United States
"Officers of the Militia
"Trustees and Faculty of Columbia College
"Citizens

"7th Resolved, that it be respectfully recommended to our fellow citizens to abstain from business during the solemnities of the day.

"8th Resolved, that the Revd the Clergy of our City who have charge of Churches, be respectfully requested to notice in a solemn and appropriate manner in their respective Churches on the morning of Sunday the 16th Inst the remarkable dispensation of Divine Providence, which we experienced in the death of two of the Illustrious signers of the Declaration of our Independence on the Fiftieth Anniversary.

"9th Resolved that his Honor the Mayor be requested to communicate the preceeding Resolutions to the families of the late Hon: John Adams and the Hon: Thomas Jefferson and to express the deep sense entertained by the Common Council of the exalted worth and eminent services of these illustrious individuals and that we sincerely sympathise on this melancholy occasion in the loss which they and our country have sustained.

"The first five Resolutions were adopted the remaining Resolutions were referred to the Committee appointed under the following Resolution

"Resolved that a Committee of Six be appointed to carry into effect the foregoing Resolutions and to adopt such other measures as they may deem expedient." Such committee was then appointed.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 503–5; Jl 8, 1826. See Jl 12, when the obsequies occurred. For replies sent by representatives of the families of the deceased, see Jl 31. See also Jl 14, 1828.

12 In accordance with the common council's resolutions, a procession and other ceremonies take place as a tribute to the memory of Adams and Jefferson. For the military orders, etc., see *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 11; *N. Y. Adv.*, Jl 14, 1826. See also Jl 4 and 8; and *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 524, 525–29. On the Sunday following (July 16) Rev. John Stanford, chaplain at Bellevue, gave a "Discourse upon the Death of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams" in the chapel of that institution; it was subsequently published and a copy is preserved in N. Y. P. L. At the request of the New York Lyceum of Natural History, Prof. Samuel L. Mitchill, on Oct 11, delivered "A Discourse on the Character and Services of Thomas Jefferson, more especially as a Promoter of Natural and Physical Science," also printed and preserved in N. Y. P. L.

1826 July 13 The directors of the New York Water Works Co. hold a meeting and resolve that, "the application to the Legislature for additional powers for a prosecution of the works of the company having failed, the Directors therefore deem it inexpedient to prosecute the works any further at this time; & having reason to believe that the Stockholders desire a return of the monies paid on the shares held by them [see D 13, 1825]; and this Board having ascertained that the funds of the company will warrant a return of 98 to 99 per cent," books shall be opened at the Franklin Bank from July 17 to 27, when stockholders may signify their assent to a return of the money.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 15, 1826. See also *ibid.*, Ag 1, 10, 11, 1826. The company was dissolved in 1827 and its charter surrendered.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1854), 218; Wegman, *op. cit.*, 15.

17 The corporation counsel, to whom was referred the subject of the obstruction to navigation in the North and East Rivers during the spring and summer, caused by the great number of fish poles, reports that "nothing short of an efficient armed force" would be sufficient to remove them. The fishermen always have resisted any interference with their fishing preparations, and as it is impracticable to arrest and punish them, it becomes necessary to provide a vessel, with a sufficient number of hands, possibly armed, to remove these obstructions, and to prevent their being replaced.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 513–14. On Feb. 1, 1827, the board resolved to solicit the attention of the legislature to this evil.—*Ibid.*, XVI: 71. On March 26, the counsel and the police committee were empowered to take any measures they might deem necessary to remove these barriers.—*Ibid.*, XVI: 199. On April 9, the board referred to the law committee a resolution that the mayor present these grievances to the attention of the governor, and, if necessary, that they appeal together to the president for relief by a naval power competent to remove the obstructions and restore the uninterrupted navigation of the Hudson River.—*Ibid.*, XVI: 222–23.

" The common council appoints a committee to "enquire into the expediency and necessity of connecting the Waters of the Hudson & East Rivers by a Canal across the Island and that if deemed expedient and necessary that they report . . . a suitable designation of the proper rout for said Canal which would best comport for the public good and least expensive to those concerned."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 520.

25 The governors of the New York Hospital "are fitting up the old Lunatic Asylum as a Marine Hospital, and are furnishing it with every convenience and accommodation which can contribute to this object. The old Lunatic Asylum has not been occupied for its original purposes since the erection of the new one at Bloomingdale."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 25, 1826. The old lunatic asylum was erected in 1806–8 on the southern part of the hospital grounds.—*Account of N. Y. Hospital*, 6, 10. See 1828.

31 Mayor Hone lays before the common council the letters addressed to (see Jl 8) and replies received from "the representatives of the late John Adams and Thomas Jefferson." The board orders that they be entered in the minutes and published in the newspapers. They are entered in full under this date, the former being written by the mayor himself. It appears that Adams and Jefferson, before their death, were two of only three survivors of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The reply on behalf of the Adams family is signed by John Quincy Adams, the original MS. is preserved in file No. 101, city clerk's record-room, and has been reproduced in the printed minutes cited below. Hone's letter to the Jefferson family is addressed to Thomas Mann Randolph. It points out that Jefferson (the "venerable author" who "penned" the Declaration) died on the fiftieth anniversary of the day when it was signed, and at the very time when the American people were engaged in repeating it with enthusiasm. His letter also contains this paragraph:

"In a letter written by M^r^ Jefferson shortly before his decease, to the Committee of Arrangements for the 4^th^ of July (and which will be preserved as a precious relic) he expressed his thanks to Providence for the preservation of the lives of the three surviving signers of the Declaration 'a favor (to use his own words) so much the more gratifying as it has enabled them by its blessed effects, to witness the wisdom of the choice then made, between submission and resistance.' His pious wish was accomplished, he lived to see the return of that auspicious day; . . ."

Randolph's long reply is a remarkable description of Jefferson's personality and attainments. He says, in part: "I cannot refrain from congratulating the Common Council on their being the first to call the attention of the instructors of the people in religion, to the miraculous Euthanasia of those two venerable Patriots—Few of the miracles recorded in the sacred writings are more conspicuous." This he enlarges upon in describing Jefferson's vitality. An eminent doctor, at 8 p. m. on July 3, "pronounced that he might be expected to cease to live, every quarter of an hour from that time Yet he lived seventeen hours longer without any evident pain . . . His desire to live and see the midday of the fourth of July, was wonderfully fulfilled contrary to the expectation of almost all around him . . ."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 525–29. See also *A Selection of Eulogies in Honor of John Adams and Jefferson* (Hartford, 1826). July 31

" Broadway is being repaved, and a law is passed extending the sidewalks to 19 ft. in width.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 538–39. See also *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 24, 1826.

" The common council adopts resolutions to open 10th St. from Broadway to Sixth Ave., and 14th St. from The Bowery to the East River.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 543.

" The market-house at Gouverneur St. (south-west of Corlaer's Hook—L. M. R. K., III: 959, 1001) is decayed and unfit for use. The common council orders that a new market be erected at Gouverneur Slip under the direction of the market committee. —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 545. It was finished in Jan., 1827. —De Voe, 405; L. M. R. K., III: 959. See 1852.

Aug. 3 "The shaft of one of the four marble columns intended for the new Exchange building now erecting in this city, has arrived and is lying in Wall street. It is twenty eight feet and a half in length, and eleven feet two inches and a half in circumference at one end, and ten feet seven inches and a half at the other. It is estimated to weigh twenty six tons, and was hewn in the quarries at East Chester out of an entire piece of rock. When raised, these columns will be, we believe, the largest that ornament any building in the United States."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 3, 1826. See also *ibid.*, O 10 and 11, 1826.

4 The common council requests a committee to inquire into the expediency of placing in the city hall a clock, or chronometer, by which the clocks in the churches and other public places shall be regulated.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 561. See My 19, 1828.

6 Between Aug. 6 and 11, a Virginia lady, visiting New York, recorded in her diary her observations and impressions regarding various points of interest, including the city hall, museum, Academy of Fine Arts, Rotunda (where the panorama of Athens was on display), Castle Garden, Grant Thorburn's store, the Italian opera, and Robertson's attempted balloon ascension at Castle Garden on Aug. 10. See *Am. Mag. of Art*, IX: 65–68 (Dec., 1917).

8 "As the proprietors of the Park Theatre are about to have the interior repainted, refitted, and repaired, it is much to be wished, that for their cracked and dingy oil lamps, they would substitute the brilliant, pure, and ethereal gas-lights. . . . There may be some objection to the use of gas in a theatre, of which we are ignorant: the Lafayette Theatre, however, is lighted with it, and we have never heard of its occasioning any difficulty or inconvenience."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 8, 1826. The interior of the theatre was "entirely repainted and ornamented, by Messrs. Reinagle, Evers, T. Remable, Serra, and a new Drop Curtain painted by J. H. Wilkins."—*Ibid.*, Ag 22, 1826. See also *ibid.*, S 1, 1826.

12 "The New York Historical Society have just completed the publication of the continuation of the History of New York, by the late Chief Justice Smith; and the work, as we are informed, will be offered to the reading community within a few days. The first part of this work has been long known; it constitutes a valuable portion of our colonial story; the sequel being the narrative of events down to 1762; and, in it, the author makes no inconsiderable figure in many transactions."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 12, 1826. See 1829.

" An ornamental iron railing is being erected around the Battery.—*N. Y. Mirror*, IV: 23, 87. See O 7.

Nearly the whole edition of C. D. Colden's *Memoir of the Canal Celebration* "has been presented by the Corporation to their invited guests."—*Ibid.*

17 The statue of "Justice" on top of the cupola of the city hall, which has stood for 16 years (see My 26, 1803), is being repaired and beautified (see Ag 4). A writer recommends "that the ponderous steelyards which the artist put into her hands by mistake, be exchanged for her legitimate instrument—the balance."—

1826 Aug. 17 *Com. Adv.*, Ag 17, 1826; and descrip. of Pl. 97, III: 587. This description of the figure seems to accord with the original design of the statue (at the N. Y. Hist. Soc.) in which a steelyard is shown. *Cf.* the design of the figure shown in the view of the city hall during the display of fireworks on Nov. 4, 1825, in *Colden's Memoir* (of the Canal celebration), opp. p. 269; and see an article by Wilde in the *Century Mag.* for May, 1884, together with the description of Pl. 75, Vol. I.

19 "Mr. Fairlamb, of this city, has invented a new Printing Press, which will cast two thousand sheets per hour."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 19, 1826.

Sept. — In this month, *The Christian Advocate*, the official organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was established in this city; it still survives.—*King's Handbook of N. Y.* (1893), 630; North, *Newspaper & Periodical Press*, 62. See also D 18.

12 William Morgan is abducted at Canandaigua, presumably by freemasons whose secrets he threatened to publish. On Sept. 14, he is said to have been placed in Fort Niagara, but after that no trace of him ever appeared. This episode caused intense and widespread excitement and resulted in strong anti-Masonic feeling. —McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, V: 109 *et seq.*

13 "We received this morning the first number of a new paper established at Yorkville, on Harlaem Heights, about five miles from the City Hall. The 3d Avenue passes through the village. Twelve months ago there were not more than two or three buildings on the barren rock, where there are now upwards of sixty, some of them built in a good substantial manner of brick. . . . There are already several extensive factories established in the village. An academy has been erected, and a spacious church is going up, which, when finished, will be an ornament to the place. . . . A fire company is formed at Yorkville, and yesterday the Corporation delivered to their charge a very elegant engine. And it gives us pleasure to find that the Harlaem Spring Water Company have commenced their operations in that village."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 13, 1826.

20 An assessment is levied for opening 21st St. from Third Ave. to the North River; and for closing that part of Love Lane or Abingdon Road from the Bloomingdale Road to the Fitzroy Road, not required for opening 21st St.—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, S 21, 1826. See Ap 24.

28 William Charles Macready, the actor, arrives from London. He records in his diary: ". . . a very neat carriage, that might have put to shame the hackney-coaches of London, came to take us to our new residence, a well-furnished and comfortable suite in an hotel looking on the park, an open space of some extent planted with trees, having the City Hall, the Park Theatre, and some good houses on the different sides of it. . . . the line of Broadway had its utmost limit in Canal Street.

". . . The principal public building at that time was the City Hall, in which the courts of justice were held. A trial of great interest, the State's prosecution of some bubble companies, gave occasion to Thomas Addis Emmett, who was retained in the defence, . . . and it was with admiration and rapt delight I listened to the energetic accents of 'the old man eloquent.' On leaving the court we passed through the vaulted passages underneath. A solitary figure was slowly dragging his steps along, close to the wall: he was below the middle size, dressed in a light grey-coloured suit, which, with his pale complexion, gave him in his loneliness somewhat of a ghostly appearance. When we had passed him, one of my friends in a significant whisper asked me if I knew who that was. On my replying in the negative, he told me he was Colonel Birr[!], who shot Hamilton the Secretary of State [*sic*], and who had had been under prosecution for high treason. He looked a mysterious shadow of unrepented evil. . . .

"Having to wait the ferry-boat's return to cross the Hudson, we employed the half hour's delay in visiting the new streets at the rear of the Exchange, and in admiring the structure of that marble building. On our return, in passing down William Street, we were stopped by an apparatus of heavy framework of timber with large screws, laid across the street. Our inquiries were soon satisfied in learning that these preparations were for pushing from their original site, to a foundation built for their reception ten yards behind, two large brick houses. They had been moved part of the way along the soaped beams the previous night, and with so little agitation or disturbance that a cup of milk on the dining-room chimney-piece of one did not spill a drop in its journey! The whole distance was completed in a few days, . . . Our wonder was not participated in by the citizens of New York, to whom a more extraordinary removal of a brick house some time before had familiarised the present experiment. That building was not only moved from the foundation on which it originally stood, but was actually let down upon another some feet below its original basement . . . Sept. 28

"A new theatre in the Bowery, a low quarter of the city, was opened during my sojourn in New York. It was handsome and commodious; but its location was an objection insuperable to the fashion of the place." Here Macready describes the personal appearance and acting of Edwin Forrest, then only about twenty-one years old, and a favourite of the "Bowery lads."—*Macready's Reminiscences* (N. Y., 1875), 239–41. Regarding Macready, see also *N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 30, 1826.

Wm. Chas. Macready (see S 28) makes his first appearance in America, at the Park Theatre in "Virginius."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, O 2 and 3, 1826. See also *ibid.*, O 5, 6, 7, 17, 1826. Oct. 2

The iron railing (see Ag 12) which will soon be completed around the Battery, will have a large ornamental gate at the entrance from Broadway. It "was found necessary to cut down the row of trees which stood near the wooden fence."—*N. Y. Mirror*, Ag 12 and O 7, 1826; *N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Mr 14, 1826. See N 20. 7

The "New Circus," a building 75 by 100 ft., is nearly roofed. It stands at the end of East Broadway near the East River. "When finished, it will comprise a capacious ring, large pit, two circles of boxes, and a commodious gallery; besides a stage and scenery for the performance of farces, ballets, &c. It is a substantial building, with a brick front," and is expected to hold 2,700 persons.—*N. Y. Mirror*, O 7, 1826. See also *N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 6, 1826. See N 8. "

"A petition of the Merchants Exchange Company to occupy a part of Wall Street during the time necessary to erect the columns in front of the Building was read and referred to the Alderman and Assistant of the first Ward and the street commissioner with power."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 618. 9

A committee reports to the common council that, by a law passed March 21, 1823, a board of health was appointed, but "our Ordinances, as such, expire in three years, And the Question is presented—Whether there is any Board of Health since the 12th of May 1826" (*q.v.*). The board therefore resolves that the persons holding the offices of mayor, recorder, and aldermen of the city of New York, for the time being, and their successors in office, respectively, shall constitute the board of health.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 628–29. "

Robertson, the balloonist, accompanied by a woman, makes his last ascension from Castle Garden previous to his departure for Mexico. The balloon is surrounded by four smaller ones, and is watched by about 50,000 people. They landed at Union, a small village near Elizabethtown, N. J.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, O 10 and 11, 1826. See also *Essais sur les voyages aériens d'Eugene Robertson en Europe, aux Etats-Unis d'Amérique et aux Antilles, suivis d'Observations sur les courses de chevaux libres dits Barberi*, by Eugène Roch (Paris, 1831), containing a view of Robertson's ascent from Castle Garden. As described (with reproduction of the view) in Cat. No. 387 of Maggs Bros., London (item 268a), this plate, a lithograph by Engelmann, was unknown to Tissandier, the French authority on aeronautics. 10

The "Tompkins' Blues," a corps of citizen soldiers, is forming. —*N. Y. Mirror*, IV: 103. It was afterwards called the "Light Guard."—Wittemore, *Hist. of the 71st Regt.* (1886), 1; Chas. S. Clark in *The Eve. Post*, F 26, 1916. *Cf.* 1838. 21

The New York Theatre, in the Bowery (see Je 17), opens with "The Road to Ruin" and "Raising the Wind." The prize poem, written by Grenville Mellen of Portland, Me., is spoken by Mr. Barrett. The theatre "is fitted up with a good deal of elegance and taste, and with great attention to convenience. There are four rows of boxes, and the seats in the pit are provided with backs. It is thought the building will accommodate nearly 3000 spectators." —*N. Y. Eve. Post*, O 21, 23, and 24, 1826. See also *ibid.*, O 26, 1826. 23

The common council orders that the name of Bancker St. be changed to Madison St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 642. "

The common council directs the police committee to report on the propriety of discontinuing the use of the tread-mill in certain cases, and resolves that until such report is made no female be placed upon it under any pretence whatever.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 662. See 1824, and Ag 18, 1824. 30



An Act.

Incorporating the UNIVERSITY of the City of NEW YORK. Passed April 18 1831.

THE PEOPLE of the State of New York represented in Senate and Assembly, Do enact as follows.

§ I. The subscribers and shareholders of "The University of the State of New York" are hereby incorporated, for the purposes of promoting literature and science. The corporation shall be known by the name of "The University of the State of New York" and by that name shall have perpetual succession, power to sue and be sued, to make and use a common seal and alter the same at pleasure, to hold such real and personal estate as shall be conveyed to or purchased by them and to sell and convey the same, and to have and exercise all other powers, rights and privileges which are incident to a corporation. But the University shall not elect any trustee or trustees who shall receive an annual income exceeding three thousand dollars.

§ II. The government and care of the University shall be committed to a Council consisting of thirty two members and the Regent and Secretary of the Board of Regents for the time being. The location of the University shall be in the City of New York.

§ III. The members of the council (except the Mayor) shall be elected by the Shareholders. No one religious sect shall ever have a Majority of the Board. The council may fill its own vacancies occurring previous to the annual election.

§ IV. One fourth of the members elected by the Shareholders shall go out of office annually when an election shall be held to fill those vacancies and all other vacancies occurring the preceding year. Members going out of office shall be eligible. At each election the Shareholders shall proceed to make such annual election the council may appoint all necessary officers for the years and the presidents appointed shall hold their appointments for such time as may be chosen by the Shareholders.

§ V. Shareholders to the amount of one hundred dollars in their own right or in trust for others shall be entitled to one vote and proportionally to a greater number of votes not exceeding one hundred votes to any person.

§ VI. The University may confer degrees in course upon such persons as the council may direct. But no person shall have all the rights and privileges of these Shareholders unless he shall have been such Shareholder for the space of one year previous to the election at which he shall offer to vote.

§ VII. Eleven members shall be a quorum for the transaction of business, but no real estate shall be conveyed or mortgaged or leased for more than seven years (except to tenants, servants &c. the tenants other than the affirmative vote of seventeen members.

§ VIII. Persons of every religious denomination shall be equally eligible to all offices and appointments.

§ IX. The University may grant to Students under its charge diplomas or honorary testimonials in such form as it may designate. It may also confer such literary honors diplomas and degrees as are usually granted by any College or Seminary of learning in the United States.

§ X. Diplomas granted by the University shall entitle the possessors to the immunities and privileges allowed to those of like diplomas from any College or Seminary of learning in the State.

§ XI. No diploma shall be granted by the University but in conformity with the laws of the State in force at the time of conferring the same.

§ XII. The University shall be entitled to the visitation of the Regents of the University of the State in the same manner and subject to the same extent as the Colleges in the State.

§ XIII. The Council shall have power to appoint its own officers and all the officers of the University to establish ordinances and by laws not contravening the laws or constitution of this State or of the United States and to repeal any of its ordinances for a violation thereof.

§ XIV. The Members of the Council of the University

elected by the Shareholders at the last annual election namely Jonathan M. Wainright, James M. Matthews, Spencer H. Cone, James Milnor, Samuel H. Cox, Jacob Brodhead, Cyrus Mason, Archibald Maclay, Morgan Lewis, Albert Gallatin, Samuel R. Betts, James Tallmadge, Henry I. Wyckoff, George Griswold, Hyndert VanSchaick, Stephen Whitney, John Haggerty, Martin F. Thompson, James Lenox, Benjamin L. Swan, John S. Crary, Samuel Ward, Junior, William Cooper Fanning, C. Tucker, Oliver M. Thomas, Valentine Mott, Edward Delafield, William W. Woolsey, Charles C. Proup, Gabriel P. Disosway, Charles Starr and John Delafield with William Seaman, Gideon Lee, Benjamin M. Brown and Thomas Jeremiah Mumford of the common council of the city of Westchester together with the Mayor of the said city and compose the said Council under the incorporation. The said thirty two members may continue in office until their place shall be filled by election as herein after provided.

§ 15. The Legislature may at any time alter repeal or modify this act.

State of New York } Secretary's Office } ss.

I certify the foregoing to be a true Copy of an original act of the Legislature deposited in this office. Albany April 21. 1831.



CHARTER OF NEW YORK UNIVERSITY; DATED APRIL 18, 1831. SEE P. 1701.

1826 Oct. 30 The special committee on gas-lights (see F 13) reports that it has ascertained the terms of the N. Y. Gas Light Co. for lighting the city. The company would make a new contract at $15 per lamp, which would amount to $40,000 a year for the whole city; while under the existing contract it would cost $23,000, this being the amount expended during the last year for oil lights. The report is accepted and the committee discharged.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 661–62.

At the same time, there is entered of record a report of this committee presenting in detail their examination of the terms and provisions of the city's contract with this company, and explaining the items of expense for introducing gas-light into the streets. Some of its findings are as follows: The company will light all the streets lying south of a line commencing at the East River, running through Grand St. to Sullivan St., through Sullivan St. to Canal St., and thence to the North River. They were ready to light Broadway on May 12, 1825, and so informed the board; they will be ready on May 12, 1828, to light the rest of the part of the city included in the contract. It is economy to substitute iron posts for wooden ones, even though the initial cost for erecting one such lamp and fixtures is $20. In narrow streets, however, the committee advises the use of "Iron brackets secured against the sides of buildings and extending out at least five feet." There should be 2,400 lamps, placed 100 ft. apart, to adequately light the city within the territorial limits of the contract, thus making the cost $48,000. This sum, however, would be somewhat reduced by the fact that the oil lamps now in use can all be used in the upper wards. In order to test the value of gas-light before the whole contract is entered into, it is recommended that Broadway be lit from Grant St. to the Battery during the present season. This seems to be a fitting time to do it. If placed 100 ft. apart, 120 lamps will be required, which will make the cost, after deducting the worth of the 75 oil lamps now in use there, nearly $2,000. It is extremely difficult to procure oil that will burn in the street lamps during the most intense weather, hence the advantages of gas over oil in such seasons are very great. Accordingly the board resolves to enter upon a contract with the N. Y. Gas Light Co. "to light Broadway with gas from Grand St. to the Battery during the pleasure of the Common Council." —*Ibid.*, XV: 664–67. For the special committee's further report on lighting Broadway, etc., see *ibid.*, XVII: 29–31. *Cf.* O 25, 1830. The original reports and resolutions on this subject are found in metal file No. 102, city clerk's record-room.

Nov. 4 For opening Lafayette St. from Great Jones to Art St., $6,300 is appropriated, and for paving Bond St. from Broadway to the Bowery, $1,900.—*Journal D*, 4, in comptroller's office.

6 The Rutgers Medical College, on Duane St., is opened by Dr. Hosack, Dr. Mott, and Dr. Francis, previous members of the faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 31, O 18, 20, N 2 and 7, 1826; *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 662. See also the inaugural address by David Hosack pub. by J. Seymour (1826), a copy of which is in the library of N. Y. Academy of Medicine; Goodrich's *Picture of N. Y.* (1828), 290–92; *The Elgin Botanic Garden*, by Addison Brown (1908), 3; Dr. Francis papers in N. Y. P. L. (MSS. Div.).

8 The "Mount Pitt Circus" (see O 7), on Grand St., opposite Harman St. (the present East Broadway), near East River, is opened.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, and *Com. Adv.*, N 8, 1826. J. Milbert referred to this as a "magnificent" circus, accommodating from 7,000 to 8,000 spectators.—*Itineraire Pittoresque du Fleuve Hudson* (1829), II: 251

9 "A Midsummer Night's Dream" is performed for the first time in America, at the Park Theatre.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 7, 9, 10, 1826; Brown, I: 31–32.

13 The United States and Great Britain sign at London a convention whereby American citizens receive indemnification for British spoliations during the war with Napoleon.—*U. S. Treaties*, etc. (1910), 641–43.

18 The sum of $5,000 is paid for the sewer in Canal St. from Collect St. to the Hudson River (see 1825).—*Journal D*, 9, in comptroller's office.

20 The common council accepts an invitation to attend the opening of the Catholic Orphan Asylum on Prince St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 690. The opening occurred on Nov. 23.—Goodrich, *Picture of N. Y.* (1828), 342. To this institution was awarded a share of the school moneys on N 28, 1831 (*q. v.*).

Nov. 20 The common council refers to a committee the subject of a change in the method of caring for the poor of the city and county of New York; by substituting for the present almshouse the plan of a public farm, bordering on the shores of one of the rivers, in which the labour of the paupers may be made productive, if not wholly to support the establishment; also by connecting with this a small steamboat and a number of scows to carry the garbage of the city to the farm, take stray animals found roaming our streets to designated places, and bring back to the city markets any surplus produce.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 700.

" The city pays $3,000 on account of the ironwork for the Battery fence (see 1826), and $2,000 for stonework.—*Journal D*, 11, comptroller's office. This was an "iron railing" around the Battery, facing State, Whitehall, and Marketfield Sts.—Goodrich, *Picture of N. Y.* (1828), 134. The fence was finished July 6, 1827.—*N. Y. Mirror*, F 28, Jl 6, 1827.

27 The common council resolves to apply to the legislature to repeal the act passed on April 10, 1823 (*q. v.*), which provided for the permanent regulation of certain streets in the city, including the section lying between North and 14th St., The Bowery, and East River, and to apply for the passage of a substitute act to regulate that section of the city in accordance with a report, received on this day, from City Surveyor Edw. Doughty. The whole subject is referred to a committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 705–7. See, further, F 12, 1827.

30 Mrs. Knight, formerly Miss Povey, appears at the Park Theatre as Floretta in the English opera "Cabinet."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 28 and D 1, 1826.

Dec. 4 The common council resolves to cause a monument to be placed over the Peekskill grave of John Paulding, one of the captors of the British spy André (see S 23, 1780). The cost is not to exceed $100.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 732. On April 9, 1827, payment of $100 was made for the work.—*Ibid.*, XVI: 222; *Journal D*, 157, in comptroller's office. For the dedication, see N 22, 1827. The expenses greatly exceeded the estimates of Dec. 4.—*Ibid.*

" The common council instructs a committee to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the inhabitants of the city from depositing any wood or coal ashes in the streets, under penalty of $2 for each offense; also of providing that carts for collecting them pass through the streets at given hours, at least twice a week.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 731. On Dec. 18, the board passed a law to this effect.—*Ibid.*, XV: 745. *Cf. ibid.*, XV: 31–32.

" The common council orders that the name of Arundle St. be changed to Clinton St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 710.

7 A second Unitarian Church is opened, Rev. Dr. Channing, of Boston, preaching the sermon. This church stood on Prince St., a little west of Broadway. For description and view of it, 1829, see *N. Y. Mirror*, VII: 90 (S 26, 1829). It was a brick edifice, covered with white cement in imitation of marble, in the "Doric Style." For another view and description, see Fay's *Views in N. Y.* (1831), 54. See also Pyne sale catalogue, items 193 and 194. The congregation was a colony which came from the Unitarian Church in Chambers St. The edifice was destroyed by fire on Nov. 26, 1837 (*q. v.*).—Greenleaf, *Hist. of the Churches*, 376; *N. Y. Eve. Post*, D 4, 1826. The next edifice was called "The Church of the Messiah," a name that is still retained.—See My 2, 1839.

18 The common council refers to the finance committee a petition from N. Bangs and I. Emory stating that "the building N° 14 Crosby street is a public Institution of the Methodist Episcopal Church used for the publication of Religious Books and as such in their opinion not liable to taxation;" that it has lately been assessed, and they seek relief.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 738. This publishing-house appears to have been the Methodist Book Concern of to-day, which began business in 1779.—See also *King's Handbook of N. Y.* (1893), 408.

" The common council orders that Washington Parade Ground shall include the whole block bounded by 6th, 4th, Wooster, and McDougall Sts., and that the whole square shall "be and remain a Public square or Parade Ground and called the Washington Parade." It is resolved to take necessary steps to effect this object at the earliest possible moment, at an expense not to exceed $2,000.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 748–49. See F 27, 1826.

20 This is the copyright date of the Wall view of the city hall, the most important and beautiful engraved view of the city hall known. For reproduction and description, see Pl. 97, III: 586–89.

1826 Dec. 25 Gen. William Paulding is again chosen mayor by the common council, succeeding Philip Hone. He was inducted into office on Jan. 2, 1827.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 770–71; XVI: 1. Paulding served until Dec. 29, 1828 (*q.v.*), when he was succeeded by Walter Bowne. For brief sketch of Paulding's life, see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1853), 421.

1827

— According to Harrison, in his *Hist. of Photography*, 15–16, and the *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI: 486, Nicéphore Niepce, in this year, made the first permanent photograph. He had been experimenting for many years, and by some of the best authorities is said to have been successful as early as 1822.—*N. Y. Times*, Je 27, Jl 19, 1925. Owing to disagreement as to the real date of its origin, the centennial of this science and art was celebrated in 1925.—*Ibid.* See, further, Ag 19, 1839; and *Scientific American*, Je 5, 1915.

— From this year until 1836, an anti-Masonic movement spread throughout the United States, from which there sprang a very extensive literature, embodied in the reports of conventions, and other works.—See the card-index, N. Y. P. L., under the title "Freemasonry."

— In this year was published *Laws of the state of New-York, relating particularly to the city of New-York, published by the authority of the corporation of the said city.*—See copy in the N. Y. P. L.

— The number of deaths in New York in this year was 5,181, the largest number recorded up to this time, due to the increase in population. For comparative annual statistics on this subject, see Goodrich, *Picture of N. Y.* (1828), 178.

— At this time, there existed in New York a gentlemen's social club called "The Lunch," of which J. Fenimore Cooper was a member.—*Correspondence of J. Fenimore-Cooper*, by his grandson (1922), I: 50, 56, 58, 105–9, 118, 132, 133, 166, 655.

— The first hardware store to deal mainly in American goods is said to have been opened at New York in this year. "At this time a very large part of the tools and builders' hardware used in this country came from Great Britain."—Clark, *Hist. of Manufactures in the U. S.* 1607–1860, 524.

— In this year, was found, in Jacob St., a mineral spring of a depth of 128 ft., when boring for pure water where there was formerly a swamp or pond. It was given the name of "Jacob's Well."—Goodrich, *Picture of N. Y.* (1828), 135. See S 10.

— In this year was published *A Description of the American Marine Railway, as constructed at New York, by Mr. John Thomas. To which is annexed, the report of the Committee of Inventions of the Franklin Institute* (Phila., 1827). This work, which contains engraved plates, is now extremely scarce.

— In this year was published *The Description of the City of New-York; containing its population, institutions, commerce, manufactures, public buildings, courts of justice, places of amusement, &c. To which is prefixed, a brief account of its first settlement by the Dutch, in the year 1629; and of the most remarkable events which have occurred in its history, from that to the present period*, by James Hardie, A. M. (printed and pub'd by Samuel Marks). It was a posthumous work, the name of the "Finisher" who signed the preface being withheld.

The remarks and statistics on New York's population, the extensive account of the churches, the markets, and prisons; an alphabetical list of streets, each briefly described; the college library and others; the public schools; the art, literary, historical, and scientific societies; the institutions which conserve the health of the city; the benevolent and religious societies; the city's government, and its trade, commerce and manufactures are all quite fully treated by history, description, and statistics.

— In this year, "Delmonico opened his capacious and splendid establishment on the corner of South William and Beaver streets." This building was destroyed in the great conflagration of 1835 (*q.v.*), and came very near being again destroyed during the fire of July, 1845 (*q.v.*). In 1846 it was called "a very fashionable resort for the French and Germans."—*A Picture of New-York in* 1846, 81. Philip Hone described it in 1830.—Hone's *Diary*, I: 25. See also L. M. R. K., III: 977–78.

— In this year, the Adelphi Hotel, cor. Broadway and Beaver St., was erected.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1865), 523. It was described as a "brick edifice, stuccoed, of six stories in height, . . . possessing elegant and spacious accommodations."—Goodrich *Picture of N. Y.* (1828), 397.

In this year, the Northern Dispensary, at the corner of Christopher St. and Waverly Place, was founded.—*N. Y. As It Is*, 1839, p. 63. See Mr 22 and O 18, 1830. 1827 —

About this year, the old Tea Water Pump (L. M. R. K., III: 976) was filled up.—Thorburn, *Reminiscences* (1845). See also descrip. of A. Pl. 14-b, III: 873. See, further, 1846. —

In this year, a house at the corner of Pearl St. and Old Slip, marked "1698," was taken down. It was one of the very few houses of Dutch architecture, having stepped gable ends to the street, which still remained in New York. At about the same time, another, marked "1701," on the north-east side of Coenties Slip, was taken down. On the opposite corner was one marked "1689."—*Watson's Annals of N. Y.* (1846), 350–51; *cf.*; however, My 5, 1826. —

One of the houses here referred to as taken down in 1827 appears to have been that of Tunis Quick, on the south-west corner of Pearl St. and Coenties Slip. In the Leisler rebellion, a shot fired from the fort at the city hall, at the head of Coenties Slip, lodged in Quick's house. The ball was found in the wall when the house was demolished.—*Reminiscences* of Grant Thorburn, 213; also the recollections of one Jacob Tabele, cited in Watson's *Annals*, 176.

In this year, "Numerous valuable stores and offices were erected in Garden-street and Exchange-street, and the names of Sloat-lane [see D 23, 1825] and Garden-street [see S 24] abolished."—Goodrich, *Picture of N. Y.* (1828), 134. —

In this year, the post-office was removed to the basement of the new merchants exchange, and occupied two-thirds of the south-east portion of the building on the Garden St. side, which is now Exchange Place.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1858), 630; Goodrich, *Picture of N. Y.* (1828), 206; *City Directory* (1827). —

In this year, the vestry of Trinity Church stipulated with the owners of the 64 lots of land adjacent to Hudson Square (St. John's Park), on its four sides, that the park should remain forever open for the recreation and resort of those owners; reserving, however, the right to the Church, with the consent of the owners of two-thirds of the lots, to sell and dispose of the lands constituting the park.—*N. Y. As It Is, In* 1833, p. 179. See also descrip. of Pl. 106-a, Vol. III; L. M. R. K., III: 971; Dix, *Hist. of Trinity Ch.*, IV: 235–37; Goodrich's *Picture of N. Y.* (1828), 439. See, further, Je 7. —

Since 1812, the Elgin Botanic Garden has been "almost entirely neglected." When it belonged to Dr. Hosack, prior to that year (in which it was sold to the state), it was considered "by far the best botanical garden in the United States."—Hardie, *Description of the City of N. Y.* (1827), 146. —

In this year, the name Le Roy Place was given to that part of Bleecker St. lying between Mercer and Greene Sts.—See descrip. of Pl. 103-a, III: 604; and account of the Peabody Views, 1831. —

In widening Nassau St., six vaults, which were part of the Middle Dutch Church, were taken, and the remains of the dead removed. In the same year, Liberty St. was opened and the church and private vaults of this church were cut through and the remains of the dead removed.—*Doc.* 76, Bd. of Ald., F 4, 1833. —

In this year, surveys were made of the water front of the Hudson River as far north as 42d St. and of the East River to 155th St. From these, six volumes of manuscript maps were made by Daniel Ewen, and two volumes by Shaw. These maps or surveys show also, on alternate pages, for a portion of the distance, the names of old owners compiled from original deeds, etc.—See these volumes in bureau of topography, borough president's office. —

For view and descrip. of the Park and its surroundings in 1827, see Pl. 100, III: 501–3. —

For view of the Lafayette Theatre, 1827, see lithograph, drawn by A. J. Davis, in Eno collection, in N. Y. P. L. —

For view of Five Points, 1827, see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1855), 112. —

In this year, the Fulton Ferry boat "Wm Cutting" was built. For view of it, see *ibid.* (1859), 603. See also 1836 and 1840. —

The dry-goods house of Arnold Constable & Co. was founded in this year by A. Arnold on Canal St., just west of Mercer St. For the development of the business, changes in location, etc., see *King's Handbook* (1893), 843–44. The firm occupied its up-town place of business, at the s. w. cor. of Broadway and 19th St., in 1869, and soon afterward acquired the north half of the block, including the Fifth Ave. front. See view in King, 845. In 1915, it occupied its new building on the site of the Vanderbilt residence, at the s. e. cor. of Fifth Ave. and 40th St. —

Hone enters in this diary the text of his "Address delivered to Ja 2

1827 Jan. 2 " the Common Council, on my retiring from the Office of Mayor. January 2d 1827" (see D 25, 1826).—*Hone's Diary* (*MS.*), at N. Y. Hist. Soc.

The common council requests ex-Mayor Hone to sit for his portrait "to be placed in the Gallery of Portraits of the Common Council."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 3. See Jl 16.

6 A public meeting, with Stephen Allen in the chair, is held at the City Hotel "to consider of the most effectual means of relieving the Greeks in their present extreme need of the necessaries of life." A large committee of prominent New Yorkers is appointed to adopt necessary measures, and resolutions are adopted approving Edward Livingston's motion in the house of representatives to appropriate $50,000 for the purchase of food and clothing, and thanking the managers of the Park and Bowery Theatres for the offer of their playhouses to aid in relieving the distress.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 8, 1827. See also *ibid.*, Ja 9, 18, 20, 23, 25, 27, F 14, Mr 6, 1827.

" A visitor in America writes to an acquaintance in Dublin: ". . . The beauty of Broadway is marred by the air of gothic heaviness, which prevails like darkness visible, in the details of the edifices. Though the walls are generally composed of a very neat small brick, yet the windows, doors, and roofs, are not in uniformity with the fineness of the material, for they exhibit a clumsy plainness; and what appears still more tasteless and awkward, all the houses have dormetory windows in a long roof. Broadway opens a grand thorough-fare through the city . . .

". . . Canal-street has been built within the period of the last two years, and its majestic appearance indicates the gradual progress of improvement, as well as the extinction of that grotesque system of Dutch architecture which existed here. All the streets are generally well paved, and the sidewalks flagged. . . . During the last year more than twelve hundred new houses have been built in this city, many of them of white marble. . . . The Episcopalian church of St. John, situated in one of the most beautiful squares in the city, must be admitted as a chaste specimen of Ionic architecture. St. John's square is a miniature picture of Merrion square in Dublin. It is the most fasionable residence in the city. . . ."—*N. Y. Mirror*, Ja 6 and 13, 1827.

13 The N. Y. Society Library, the "Most ancient public Library in the State," is the "third for size and value in the United States; being inferior only to those of Cambridge and Philadelphia. . . . It now possesses above 18,000 volumes, many of which are of the most rare and valuable description."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 13, 1827.

15 The smallpox has so spread that the common council directs the physicians of the city dispensary to call at every house in the city and vaccinate every person who will submit to the operation. —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 21; and see *ibid.*, XV: 738; XVI: 10. See also *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 20, F 13, 1827.

23 The legislature incorporates the "Neptune Co. of New York," the purpose of which is to raise sunken vessels, to assist stranded vessels, and to remove obstructions in the East or Hudson Rivers or elsewhere.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1827), chap. 19.

26 A bill having been introduced in the state legislature by Gen. McClure "to take off the tax upon dogs, and to lay it upon bachelors," several thousand bachelors meet at the National Hotel and adopt resolutions protesting against it.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 27, 1827.

29 The common council approves a resolution that the ground bounded by 6th St. on the north-east, Wooster St. on the south-east, 4th St. on the south-west, and "McDougal" St. on the north-west, be appropriated for a public place (the present Washington Square); and that application be made to the supreme court to have Thompson St. from 4th to 6th St. and so much of 5th St. as is opened between "McDougal" and Wooster Sts. (the extension of the present Washington Place through the Square) discontinued. —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 48–50; L. M. R. K., III: 972. See N 5.

" The common council appropriates the triangular piece of ground between Spring, West, Washington, and Canal Sts. for a new public market; and orders that, after the establishment of such market, the old market in Spring St. (see My 4, 1829) between Greenwich and Washington Sts. be discontinued.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 52–54. See Ap 11; D 8, 1828.

" The common council resolves that Lafayette Place be extended to 8th St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 55. See Ap 14.

" The common council orders that a street 50 ft. wide be opened through the grounds of Mrs. Bethune and Mrs. Ludlow, commencing at Greenwich St. and extending to West St., and that it be known as Bethune St.; also that a street 60 ft. wide be opened and extended through the grounds of Mrs. Ludlow, parallel to Bethune St. and 160 ft. therefrom, commencing at Greenwich St. and extending to West St., and that this street be known as Troy St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 56–57; L. M. R. K., III: 994, 1010. Jan. 29

A committee reports to the common council that both the committee and grand jury unite "in reprobating Lotteries as having 'a pernicious effect' upon Society 'and that it is greatly to be desired that the time should arrive when the provisions of the Constitution, on this point shall have full effect and there shall be no more Lotteries in this State.'"—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 70. Feb. 1

" The common council decides to have two gas lamps made and suspended over the columns of the Park gates at the junction of Broadway and Chatham St.; also at the north end of the Bowling Green.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 79.

12 In a report to the common council, the committee of Nov. 27, 1826 (*q. v.*), states that, by the city charter, the common council possesses power to direct the making and laying out of streets, lanes, and alleys, and to alter and repair them; and that the legislature limited this power by statute on April 10, 1823. At the present time, this law seems neither fair, nor satisfactory. The board resolves to apply to the legislature for a repeal of this law, but at the same time to legalize the proceedings concerning the regulating of streets south of 14th St. and west of The Bowery under the act of 1823, as that work has already been begun.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 106–8. The proceedings on this subject were published in a separate pamphlet, a copy of which is owned by the N. Y. H. S.

14 The Chamber of Commerce resolves to address a memorial to congress protesting against a tariff bill now before the senate, which "does, under the disguise of merely altering duties on imports, establish a prohibition of the importation of many articles of woolen goods, which are essential in this climate to the health and comfort of great numbers of our citizens."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, F 14, 1827. See also *ibid.*, F 15, 1827. The memorial was printed in *ibid.*, F 16, 1827.

17 "There have been built in the different ship yards in this city, the last twelve months—23 ships, 3 brigs, 49 schooners, 68 sloops, 12 steam boats, 15 tow boats, and 19 canal boats making 29,137 tons."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, F 17, 1827.

22 A public ball is held at the Park Theatre in aid of the Greeks.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, F 23, 1827.

" The old watch-house and lot at Chatham Square are sold by the corporation.—*Com. Adv.*, F 23, 1827. They brought $8,025. The dimensions of the lot were 26 ft. 4 in. on Chatham St., 14 ft. 2 in. on the Bowery, 20 ft. 1 in. on Catharine St., and 31 ft. 11 in. on the rear.—Goodrich, *Picture of N. Y.* (1828), 135; *N. Y. Eve. Post*, F 23, 1827.

26 The common council grants a petition that a street 30 ft. wide between Duane and Jay Sts., and between Washington and West Sts., which was reserved as a street or way by an agreement entered into between the corporation of New York City and that of Trinity Church in 1794, and which has been used as a public street for nearly 30 years, be left open and remain as at present; and the board passes a resolution for regulating and paving it.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 120–21.

" The common council resolves to open 14th St. from The Bowery to the East River.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 128.

" The common council instructs a committee to look into the practicability of building, around the wings of the city hall, a wide area enclosed by a light iron railing.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 130. The present area and railing seem to answer this description.

" A resolution is passed by the common council for numbering the houses in Elizabeth St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 130.

27 "A quarry of granite, equal if not superior in point of beauty and quality to the Boston granite, has recently been discovered on this island, on land belonging to John J. Astor, about two and a half miles from the City Hall. Specimens have been broken out and subjected to the operation of the tool, and found to work well. The quarry is extensive and will afford any quantity that may be required for building uses."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, F 27, 1827.

" "The Arcade [see My 20, 1826].—The workmen are about

1827 Feb. 27 giving the finishing stroke to this extensive and elegant establishment. . . . The building is 170 feet long, extending through the block from Maiden Lane to John-street; 57 feet wide; and three stories high. There is a descent of about three feet from John-street to Maiden Lane. The front upon Maiden Lane, is an alcove, of white marble; that upon John-street is also an alcove, rough cast, in imitation of white marble. Substantial and elegant iron gates and railings will secure each front in the night time. The building is divided into 80 compartments, 40 of which are stores, 10 upon each side on the ground floor, and a like number upon each side of the terraces running through the centre, around the front of which is a light but sufficiently substantial iron railing. . . . The building is lighted by 40 skylights of 4 by 8 feet, in addition to the light from the open ends. At night it will be lighted by gas, and elegant chandeliers . . . It has been built jointly by Messrs. Hayden & Timmins, of this city, and Mr. Topping, of Philadelphia. The cost is something above $100,000. . . ."—*Com. Adv.*, F 27, 1827.

The building will be opened on March 1. Many of the stores "are fitting up in good taste. . . . the rooms are to be illuminated by 100 extra large gas burners, the passage by chandeliers, and the vestibules from lamps supported by tripods. The two fronts are in good Grecian taste. . . ."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, F 27, 1827. For detailed description after it was completed and occupied, see Goodrich, *Picture of N. Y.* (1828), 425–26. It evidently was not successful, as, on Feb. 13, 1830, it was to be sold the following Monday at public auction at the Tontine Coffee House.—*N. Y. Mirror*, VII: 255.

28 The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is chartered.—*Laws of Maryland* (1827), chap. 123. The corner-stone of the roadbed was laid at Baltimore on July 4, 1828.—McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, V: 144.

" St. John's Chapel "has been altered and enlarged in the interior so as to furnish about forty additional pews. The roof is now supported by five Corinthian pillars; the desk and the pulpit are removed to the end of the building, and the chancel which is elevated above the pews is in front. . . .

"The Vestry of Trinity Church . . . intend, as we understand, to place a handsome iron railing in front of the church, and we hope the proprietors of the square will surround it with a railing of the same description. St. John's Square will then vie in elegance with any square in any of the cities of our country."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, F 28, 1827. See 1829.

Mar. 1 The legislature provides for cancelling the debts of the N. Y. Hist. Soc., provided the society reduces them to $5,000.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1827), chap. 51. See also *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Mr 14, 1827.

" The first number of the *Morning Chronicle* is issued. It is edited by Messrs. Roberts, Baldwin, Brooks, and Lawson.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Mr 3, 1827.

9 A vessel with provisions for the Greeks sails from New York. "The cargo is said to be worth about $18,000, including the freight and insurance, which have been paid. It consists principally of corn meal, flour, rice, and the like articles."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Mr 9, 1827.

12 The superintendent of repairs is directed to have the buildings in the lower part of Nassau St. regularly numbered.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 153.

17 On the successful establishment of the N. Y. Gas Light Co. to operate below Grand St. (see O 30, 1826; Mr 10, 1828), a new company is incorporated, the American Gas Light Co., for the purpose of lighting the city north of the line prescribed for the northern limits of the former company's operations.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1827), chap. 81; and see *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 391–94, 438. This second company, in July, 1827, entered into a contract with the corporation of the city, engaging to light with gas the public lamps, etc., as provided in their charter, on certain conditions. This company, however, took no steps toward fulfilling its contract, and it expired by its own limitation on May 1, 1830. During the existence of the contract, the vice-president and the secretary of the company and a majority of the directors associated their names with other individuals and petitioned the legislature to grant them a charter under the title of the Manhattan Gas Light Co. This was granted on Feb. 26, 1830 (*q.v.*).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 316.

19 The legislature incorporates the "New York Female Asylum Society for Lying-in Women."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1827), chap. 90.

Mar. 22 ". . . As if the walks and cross-walks with which the park has long been surrounded and intersected, were not enough in all conscience, some new diagonal walks have been cut, and a huge turnpike constructed leading direct from the lower gates to the steps of the City Hall. The bed of this road is made of lime and sand and broken brick bats, covered with a coarse gravel . . ."—*Com. Adv.*, Mr 22, 1827.

23 The legislature passes an act "to provide for the building an Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb in the City of New-York." It appropriates $10,000 for the erection of the asylum in New York or Brooklyn, provided the directors of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb raise the same amount for the same purpose.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1827), chap. 97. See Je 4.

26 The common council reserves, for a public market-place, the ground bounded by Goerck, Rivington, Stanton, and Mangin Sts., and authorises the market committee to erect a market-house there, at an expense not exceeding $2,000.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 172–73. See S 10.

" The common council resolves "that it be referred to the Committee on the Jail and Bridewell to enquire into the expediency and propriety of removing the Jail and Bridewell and clearing the Park and circum-adjacent grounds of the existing incumbrances."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 199. See D 1.

30 The legislature incorporates the "Manhattanville Free School" in the Twelfth Ward.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1827), chap. 132.

Apr. 2 The legislature incorporates the trustees of the "Yorkville School," in the Twelfth Ward. This is a village school in the section formerly known as the Harlem Common Lands.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1827), chap. 144; *ibid.* (1849), chap. 147.

It also incorporates another village school called the "Harlem School."—*Ibid.* (1827), chap. 149.

6 The legislature passes an act for the erection of the Thirteenth Ward from the Tenth Ward, and the erection of the Fourteenth Ward from the Sixth and Eighth Wards.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1827), chap. 163.

9 The common council accepts from George Rapelye a deed of cession for so much of 16th, 17th, and 18th Sts. as pass through his premises between Fitzroy Road and the Hudson River.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 219.

13 The city's tax bill this year, authorised this day by the legislature, is $224,000, plus a further sum for the support of the common schools, etc., and also $176,000 for other specified purposes.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1827), chap. 220.

14 The legislature passes an act authorising the extension of Lafayette Place northward "from Art-street through the plot of ground made by the intersection of Broadway, Art-street and Eighth-street, to the southwesterly side of Eighth-street," thus modifying the Commissioners' Plan of 1807.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1827), chap. 268. An assessment was made accordingly (*Index to Assessment Rolls*, Vol. I), after action by the common council on Dec. 17 (*M. C. C.*, 1784–1831, XVI: 636).

16 The legislature appoints commissioners to meet commissioners named by the state of New Jersey, to agree upon the territorial limits and the consequent jurisdiction of the two states.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1827), chap. 299. See F 5, 1834.

" The legislature incorporates the "Harlaem River Canal Co.," a stock company, which is thereby authorised to make a canal in the Twelfth Ward, "from Spiten deuvel creek to Harlaem river, from and to such points and places as the said directors shall deem most expedient and advantageous; and such number of basins, connected therewith, as may be necessary; and to improve the navigation of Harlaem river, so as to afford to vessels, boats and other freighting craft, which shall traverse the land canal and river, a secure and easy navigation from the said Spiten-deuvel creek to and along the Harlaem river into the East river; . . ."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1827), chap. 319; amended by *ibid.* (1836), chap. 333. See Jl 16.

20 This is the copyright date of the Goodrich Plan of the city, which is reproduced and described as Pl. 99, Vol. III.

23 The common council accepts from John Ireland and others a cession of the following streets in Greenwich Village: Horatio St. from Greenwich St. to its termination at Greenwich Lane at 13th St.; Jane Street from Greenwich Lane to high-water mark of the Hudson River; Asylum Street from the Great Kill Road to Jane St.; and so much of Bank St. as passes through their grounds.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 240–41.

1827 Apr. 30 The common council goes into mourning for the late Rufus King, by the usual mode of wearing crape on the left arm for 30 days.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 259. King died on April 29.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 30, 1827.

" The common council resolves to purchase two waggons instead of bell carts for collecting garbage.—*M.C.C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 259–60.

May — Describing a fire in New York at about this time, a traveller says: "On the top of the City Hall, . . . a fire-warden or watchman is constantly stationed, whose duty when the alarm is given, is to hoist a lantern at the extremity of a long arm attached to the steeple, and to direct it towards the fire, as a sort of beacon, to instruct the engines what course to steer. . . ." He adds: ". . . the engines were placed along the streets in a line, at the distance of about two hundred feet from one another, and reaching to the bank of the East River . . . The suction hose of the last engine in the line, or that next the stream, being plunged into the river, the water was drawn up, and then forced along a leathern hose or pipe to the next engine, and so on, till at the tenth link in this curious chain, it came within range of the fire. . . ."—*Travels in North Am. in* 1827 *and* 1828, by Capt. Basil Hall, I: 20–21 (Edinburgh, 1829).

1 At this time, there were 3,262 city lamps and gas-lights.

The city watch consisted of 468 men, 6 captains, and 12 assistants.—Goodrich, *Picture of N. Y.* (1828), 135.

" The merchants' exchange, on Wall St. (see L. M. R. K., III: 925), is opened for business.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 30 and My 1, 1827. It was not completed until July. It stood on the south side of the street embracing 115 ft. of the block front between William and Hanover Sts. It had two storeys and attic above an elevated basement, and extended 150 ft. south to Exchange St., where there was a frontage of 114 ft. The front on Wall St. was of Westchester marble. The first and second storeys were of the Ionic order, from the temple of Pallas Minerva, at Prigue, in Iona; a recessed elliptical portico 40 feet wide was introduced in front. A screen of four columns and two antae, each 27 ft. high and 3 ft. 4 in. in diameter above the base, composed of a single block of marble, extended across the foot of the portico, supporting an entablature of six ft. in height, on which rested the third storey, making a height of 60 ft. from the ground. The principal entrance to the rotunda and exchange-room was by a flight of ten marble steps, 27½ feet long, with a pedestal at each end. On ascending to the portico three doors opened to offices. The vestibule was of the Ionic order, from the little Ionic Temple of Illysus. The exchange-room, which was the rotunda, was 75 ft. long, 55 ft. wide, and 45 ft. high, to which were attached four principal rooms, and, in the rear of the rotunda, another used for the auction sales of real estate, shipping, and stocks. M. E. Thompson was the architect.—Goodrich, *Picture of N. Y.* (1828), 206; Hardie, *The Description of the City of N. Y.* (1827), 333–36; *N. Y. Mirror*, VII: 89 (S 26, 1829); *N. Y. Annual Register* (1830), 208; descrip. of Pl. 110, III: 614.

The cupola was used for a "telegraph" station, where signals were exchanged with the signal-poles on Staten Island. The post-office for years occupied the basement (see descrip. of Pl. 115, III: 618). For view, see Pls. No. 110 and 115, frontispiece of Goodrich (*vide supra*), and the Peabody views. The building was erected by the Merchants' Exchange Company, which was incorporated in 1823, with a capital of $1,000,000.—Belden, *New-York. Past, Present & Future*, 62. It was destroyed in the fire of 1835 (*q. v.*).—Costello, *Our Firemen*, 276. A new exchange was begun in 1836 (*q. v.*).

" The Chamber of Commerce held its first meeting, in this month, in its new offices, in the merchants' exchange. Its headquarters remained here until the fire of 1835.—Bishop, *The Chronicle of* 150 *years. The Chamber of Commerce of the State of N. Y.* (1918), 55 *et seq.*

" The "New York Stock and Exchange Board" (organized in 1792), having secured quarters in the merchants' exchange when it was ready for occupancy in 1827, remained there until the building burned in 1835.

Then they took a room temporarily at "Howard's Hotel," No. 8 Broad St. (This was the Exchange Hotel, kept by the Howards—see *N. Y. As It Is*, 1839, p. 186.) A portion of its site is included in the site of the present Stock Exchange building.

On December 23, 1835, a room was engaged in the basement of "John Warren's building."

From 1836 to 1842, the "Board" occupied the second floor of one of the Jauncey buildings on the site of the present 43 Wall St. These buildings were removed in 1849, and Jauncey Court was constructed on the site. May 1

From 1842 to 1854 the "Board" occupied "the large hall over the Reading Room in the New Merchants Exchange building, which covered the block bounded by Wall, Hanover, and William Streets and Exchange Place."

From 1854 to 1856, it occupied the top floor of the old Corn Exchange Bank building, at the corner of William and Beaver Sts., on the site of the present building of the same name.

In 1856, the "Board" moved into a room in what was known as Lord's Court, which had its main approach at 25 William St., another at 53 Beaver St., and a third at 50 Exchange Place; and remained there until 1865, when it moved into its own building on Broad St.

On Jan. 29, 1863, the title of the "New York Stock and Exchange Board" was changed to the "New York Stock Exchange."—*The New York Stock Exchange*, by Francis L. Eames, president (1894), 27–50; and see 1865 and 1901.

The American Hotel is opened at 229 Broadway, fronting the Park.—*Com. Adv.*, My 2, 1827; and descrip. of Pl. 100, III: 592. See also Duer's *Reminiscences*, 40. 2

The Nat. Acad. of Design holds its first anniversary celebration, an address being delivered by Sam'l F. B. Morse, its president. For the text of this, see Cummings' *Historic Annals* of the Academy 45 *et seq.* 3

Mayor Paulding lays before the common council a letter from Philip Hone regarding four granite cannon balls sent by Capt. John B. Nicolson, of the U. S. S. "Ontario," for "the use of the Corporation." Hone's letter, dated April 24, says he has received the shot from Nicolson, who suggests that they "will form a handsome and appropriate Ornament for the square Columns at the lower entrance of the Park," adding: "They were shipped from the Archipelago in the Month of February last and have now arrived here via Boston." Hone says he intends "to get them from on board the Vessel tomorrow [April 25] and to present them to the Corporation, in order that Capt[n] Nicolsons wish may be gratified as to their future destination." He quotes from a letter from Nicolson, dated at Rhodes: " 'I have brought from the Island of Rhodes, four Granite shot or Balls made from what is supposed to be the ruins of Troy,' " and adds: "As Rhodes was once the most celebrated Commercial City in the World from which emanated the first Commercial Code, I think these memorials of a place so renowned, worthy of being placed in the first Commercial City in America . . ." 7

Mayor Paulding states that the shot are "in possession of M[r] Roome Superintendent of Repairs." The subject is therefore "referred to the Committee on Lands & Places with authority."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 264. For a chronological history of the Park fence, see descriptive catalogue of the Eno prints, pub. by the N. Y. P. L. See, further, N 17, 1847.

A report is made to the common council that there are 60 wharves and piers, belonging entirely or in part to the city, between the state prison and the Battery on the North River, and between the Battery and North St. on the East River; and that the value of this property, including the bulkheads connected with them, exceeds $1,000,000. This brings about a need for a superintendent of wharves. Accordingly, the council takes measures to create such an office.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 284–85. 14

A map of Wall St. from Broadway to Front St., by E. W. Bridges, bears this date. See map No. 284 in bureau of topography, borough president's office. 15

Garden Street, between William St. and Pearl St., is to be called Exchange Place henceforth; and houses thereon are to be numbered.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 291. 21

The common council orders that the name of Cheapside St. be changed to Hamilton St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 298. "

It is ordered that the houses in Fulton St. be renumbered.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 313.

The common council adopts a resolution to remove the horse-market to the corner of Fourth Ave. and 86th St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 314. "

Announcement is made that the "Theatre Broadway—Late Circus" will be opened on May 31. "The appearance of the house will be entirely changed—an airy and convenient pit will be thrown 29

1827 May 29 across the circle, which may be, from its elevation, styled the most commodious in New York."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 29, 1827. See also L. M. R. K., III: 983, under "City Assembly Rooms." See, further, Ap 22, 1829.

June 4 The common council orders that the corporation counsel make out a lease of the house built by the United States, commonly called the boat-house, on the west pier at Whitehall, for the use of the United States during the pleasure of the board.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 319–20.

" The common council resolves to lease for 21 years to the N. Y. Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb lot No. 59 of the Common Lands, covering about 4¼ acres, bounded by Fourth and Fifth Aves., 49th and 50th Sts., on which to erect the building for which the legislature appropriated $10,000 provided the directors raise an equal sum for that purpose (see Mr 23). The lease is to be dated May 1, 1827.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 320–21. See, however, Jl 16.

" The common council accepts from Nicholas Stuyvesant and others a deed of cession of 12th St. from Stuyvesant St. to Avenue C, and of 10th St. from Stuyvesant St. to Avenue D.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 321.

7 "The owners of property facing St. John's Park, with a praiseworthy liberality, have subscribed to have the Park enclosed within an iron railing and the walk flagged, and the Park itself put in order. This will make it altogether one of the finest squares in the Union."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Je 7, 1827. While it is stated in Vol. III, p. 608, that Hudson Sq. was called St. John's Park after 1840, it appears here bearing that name as early as 1827. See, further, Je 27, 1828.

18 The common council is informed that the portrait of Gov. Clinton, by George Catlin, is finished; also that the portrait of Gov. Yates, by John Vanderlyn, is nearly finished.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 339. See Jl 16.

29 The new synagogue in Elm St. built by the German and Polish Jews is dedicated.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 2, 1827.

July 1 The first number of a Spanish weekly paper, *El Redactor Espagnol*, printed here.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 1, 1827.

4 The act passed by the New York legislature in 1817 to abolish slavery in this state goes into effect.—McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, V: 192; *Annals of N. Am.*, 558.

" The supreme court room in the city hall is appropriated for the meeting of the N. Y. State Society of the Cincinnati.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 357.

14 The second Trinity Church, which was consecrated in 1790 (*q.v.*), was thus described as it appeared in 1827, when a view of it was published: "This building is inferior in size to the old one, being one hundred and four feet long, and seventy-two wide. The steeple is about the same height as the old one; but stands on the east, instead of the west end, as was the case with the former church, and is still the case with St. Paul's Chapel; this method having been adopted with the view of bringing the chancel, and the great altar-window, agreeably to ancient ideas of propriety, on the east end. The style of the building is plain Gothic. It has galleries on the two sides and on the east end,—a part of the last of which forms the organ loft, in which is placed a fine organ, built in London, soon after the church was finished. The galleries are surrounded by square, panelled columns, directly over each of which rises a clustered Gothic column to the roof. The ceiling consists of three arches over the nave, and one over each gallery. From the centre arch are suspended three large and elegant cut glass chandeliers, and four smaller ones under each gallery. The windows are long, finished at the top with the pointed Gothic arch, and glazed with very small panes. The Communion Table is placed against the western wall of the church, and above it is one of the largest windows in the United States. It is Gothic, with three compartments, and contains one thousand and thirty-nine panes of glass. The desk and pulpit are directly in front of the chancel, without the rails. The church is ornamented with a number of handsome marble monuments, among which are one to the memory of General Alexander Hamilton, and one to that of the late Jacob Sherred, Esq. the munificent patron of the Episcopal Theological Seminary.

"The cemetery in which the church is erected, is one of the most ancient in this city, having been the resting place of successive generations for upwards of one hundred and thirty years. The steeple contains a ring of eight fine bells."—*N. Y. Mirror* Jl 14, 1827. See also descrip. of Pl. 122, III: 629; and L. M. R. K., III: 934.

July 14 A lease of land in the Twelfth Ward having been given to the N. Y. Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb (see Je 4), the finance committee now offers a resolution, which the board adopts, "that the Counsel draw a deed of Release to the Directors" of the institution "of One acre of the aforesaid Leased Lot, in fee, for the consideration of One dollar . . ."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 371–72. Such deed was given on Sept. 24.—Goodrich, *Picture of N. Y.* (1828), 343; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1870), 761. For the corner-stone, see O 19; see also 1850.

16 The committee of arts and sciences reports to the common council that a bust of the late Pierre C. Van Wyck, a former recorder of the city, has been procured at a cost of $250.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 382. This may be the bust, described as of "white plaster," "life size," "artist unknown," which, in 1909, was in the governor's room.—*Cat. of Works of Art belonging to the City of N. Y.* (1909), 112. The payment was made on July 30, when payment of $400 was also made for the portrait of Gov. Yates and its frame (see Je 18), and $150 for the portrait of Philip Hone (see Ja 2).—*Journal D*, 102, in comptroller's office; *Cat. of Works of Art*, etc., 17.

" The common council adopts a resolution granting the Haerlem Canal Co. the right to construct a canal from Harlem Creek to Manhattanville, provided the company comply with certain conditions, one of which is to deposit $30,000 with the corporation as security.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 387; XVII: 43–44, 110–11. For the commencement of excavations, see My 8, 1828.

" Chester Bailey, proprietor of Washington Hall, a hotel on the s. e. cor. of Broadway and Reade St., announces extensive alterations in the house, and its intended opening on Aug. 5.—*Com. Adv.*, Jl 16, 1827.

20 Extensive alterations are also made in the City Hotel, including the addition of two more storeys. For description of these improvements, see *Com. Adv.*, Jl 20, 1827. See, further, My 1, 1828.

24 Workmen discover at the intersection of Wall and William Sts. "the covering of an old well [see reference to pump, Je 25, 1770] which was filled up that the statue of the elder Pitt [see S 7, 1770] might be erected on the spot. In order that the pedestal might not be displaced by the sinking of the earth, a strong arch of brick was turned over the mouth of the well and on this the pedestal was placed."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 24 and 25, 1827. For an early mention of this well, see My 24, 1701.

30 An index of the laws of the corporation and of the state costs the city $200.—*Journal D*, 102, in comptroller's office.

" A deed of cession of 9th and 10th Sts., between Broadway and The Bowery, from the trustees of the Sailor's Snug Harbor, is presented to the common council, and referred to the counsel of the board.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 408. On Aug. 27, the cession was accepted.—*Ibid.*, XVI: 449.

" The common council resolves that Nassau St. be widened between Cedar St. and Maiden Lane, and that Liberty St. be widened between Broadway and the north-east corner of premises near William St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 417.

" The common council adopts a resolution to open Vestry St. between Hudson and Greenwich Sts.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 421.

Aug. 27 The common council orders that Commerce St. be opened and so continued as to form a junction with Barrow St. at its east end.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 440.

" The common council resolves to change to Cliff St. the name of the remaining portion of Skinner St., between Frankfort St. and its easterly termination.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 442. Skinner St. was the name of the northern end of the present Cliff St. between Ferry and Hague Sts.—L. M. R. K., III: 1009.

" The common council resolves to cause an "Iron tube" to be sunk in the park in the rear of the city hall for the purpose of obtaining good water for use in that building.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 456.

29 "Whilst the papers are speaking lavishly of the enterprise, taste and assiduity of other managers, it is but justice to say something in praise of the spirit, activity and boldness of Mr. Sandford. Since the close of last season, he has levelled the old Lafayette [see Jl 4, 1826] to the ground, and re-erected it on the most extensive scale. It is now the largest and most capacious Theatre

1827 Aug. 29 in the city. Though not entirely finished, yet the interior may challenge any comparison for neatness convenience and architectural arrangement. The lobbies are unusually wide and commodious. The stage is not only the largest in this country, but it exceeds any one we know, unless perhaps the Italian Opera House in London, be excepted. . . . In touching upon this house, we ought on larger grounds, to point out the immense obligations which this quarter of the city owes to Mr. Sandford. His spirit and adventure has vastly increased the value of property, and added to the respectability of the locality. What, with his numerous private buildings and the influence of his Theatre, he has done more for the Canal-street district, than almost any individual we could name."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 29, 1827, citing *Enquirer*. See also *ibid.*, S 28 and 29, 1827. The rebuilt theatre was opened on Sept. 29.—*Ibid.*, O 2, 1827. A view of it is shown in an engraving by A. J. Davis, in Emmet collection, item No. 11289. See, further, Ap 8, 1828.

Sept. 1 The *Journal of Commerce*, daily and semi-weekly, is established. —Goodrich, *Picture of N. Y.* (1828), 393. It is now (1926) the only survivor of the morning newspapers in existence in New York at that time.—North, *The Newspaper and Periodical Press*, 62, 99.

4 "Miss Livermore, the female preacher, who preached in the House of Representatives some time since, is now in this city."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 4, 1827.

10 The new market on Rivington St. (see Mr 26), now completed, is named Manhattan Market by the common council.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 466; L. M. R. K., III: 959. The name of this market, according to Thos. F. De Voe, was taken from that of a knoll at this place called "Manhattan Island," which was surrounded by salt marshes, and, at very high tides, partly covered with sea-water. This was between Houston and 3d Sts., and Lewis St. ran through the centre of it.—*Market-Book*, 524; L. M. R. K., III: 959, 966.

" The common council passes a resolution that all that part of the old Boston Post Road extending from 125th St. to Harlem Bridge be abandoned by the city as a public highway.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 469–70.

" The common council accepts from Nicholas W. Stuyvesant a cession of 9th St. between Stuyvesant St. and Second Ave., and that part of 8th St. lying between First Ave. and the East River which belongs to him; also from other owners the part of 9th St. between First Ave. and Ave. D.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 477–78.

" The common council resolves to confer with owners of property in Jacob St. (see L. M. R. K., III: 1003) as to terms upon which their claims to some supposed mineral waters in that swampy section may be adjusted, so that boring may be begun (see 1827). —*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 29, 1827; *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 488–89; Pl. 174, and pp. 99–115, Vol. III. On Oct. 8, it was resolved that Jacob St. be enclosed at both ends with an iron railing, and taken for public purposes.—*Ibid.*, XVI: 544. On Feb. 11, 1828, the proprietors of the mineral spring in Jacob St. offered to sell it to the corporation. Referred to finance committee. —*Ibid.*, XVI: 727. The board found it inexpedient to make the purchase.—*Ibid.*, XVI: 765–66.

" The common council accepts from Gen. Philip Van Cortlandt a bust he has made of his father, the late Pierre Van Cortlandt, former lieutenant-governor, and adopts a resolution reciting the patriotic services of each.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 489–91. The bust is not included in the *Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City of N. Y.* (1909); its whereabouts is unknown.

" Canal Street Park, the title to which was acquired by the city through the Dongan and Montgomerie Charters, is enlarged by purchases made on this date and on Nov. 22.—Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate*, 49, citing *Liber Deeds*, CCXXVI: 335; CCXXVIII: 265; and see L. M. R. K., III: 968–69.

11 During the session of the legislature commencing on this day, the state statutes were extensively revised. On Dec. 10, the secretary of state deposited, in accordance with the copyright law, the title of the book: *Part of the Revised Statutes . . ., consisting of Chapters 6, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18*. This is printed in *Laws of N. Y.* (1827), Vol. II, after p. 22.

24 The common council permits the erection of a liberty-pole at the cor. of Sixth Ave. and 5th St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 500.

" The common council resolves that so much of Garden St. as lies between William and Broad Sts. be named Exchange Place, as the newly opened street at the rear of the merchants' exchange is named.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 402, 505. Sept. 24

" The common council resolves that Green St. be opened and extended to the grounds of the Sailors' Snug Harbor.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 506.

" The common council orders that 9th St. from Broadway to Sixth Ave. be opened.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 507.

" The committee on gas is instructed by the common council to have the two large lamps in front of the merchants' exchange lighted with gas at the public expense.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 517.

" The committee on the canal celebration, in recognition of the fact that lithography originated in Bavaria, having presented to the king of Bavaria a copy of Colden's *Memoir*, which was illustrated with many lithographs, the king sends his thanks accompanied by a fine collection of lithographs, which the common council now accepts.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 513–16; *Colden's Memoir*, 515–16; descrip. of Pl. 95-a, III: 584. A similar interchange was made with the king of Sweden.—*Ibid.*, XVIII: 271–72.

" The common council investigates the expediency of providing a place of security for the few debtors in close confinement and of erecting a fireproof building as a depository of all the records which are evidence of title and property in this city, the records in the register's office, the supreme court, register of chancery cases, etc. being in constant danger of fire in the city hall.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 518. See, further, Mr 9, 1829; Jl 12, 1830.

28 "For some time past, the workmen have been busily employed in taking down the old fence, on Broadway, in front of the New-York Hospital, lowering the ground, and putting up a new fence based with Boston granite. The improvement which is about being made, will enable the public to have a perfect view of this splendid edifice, which has been obscured by the high ground and small buildings, which have been for a long time suffered to remain in that part of Broadway."—*Com. Adv.*, S 28, 1827.

Oct. 1 A number of gentlemen meeting at the French Church in Pine St. decide to found a new P. E. church to be called the "Church of the Ascension."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, O 1, 1827.

8 The common council resolves to open Fifth Ave. from 90th to 106th Sts; 86th St. between East River and Eighth Ave.; and Sixth Ave. from 21st St. to the Bloomingdale Road.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 538.

13 "Workmen are now employed in demolishing the wooden fence around the Middle Dutch Church. In its stead will be erected a substantial iron railing. Nassau Street . . . is to be widened from Cedar Street to Maiden-lane."—*N. Y. Mirror*, O 13, 1827.

17 The legislature provides for the publication of a map and atlas of the state, to be compiled by David H. Burr, and approved by the surveyor-general and comptroller. Burr is to be compensated by a gift of the engraved plates after he has supplied 50 copies of the map to the state and a copy to each town.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1827), chap. 2; *ibid.* (1829), chap. 30. Burr's atlas was published in 1829.

19 The corner-stone of the building of the N. Y. Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb (see Ap 15, 1817) is laid on the south side of 50th St., between Fourth and Fifth Aves.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, O 20, 1827; *N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, O 22, 1827; Goodrich, *Picture of N. Y.* (1828), 343. For the dedication of the building, see S 30, 1829 (*q. v.*); see also L. M. R. K., III: 955.

22 The common council permits "A B C Durand Wright & Co" to borrow the "likeness of General Jackson for the purpose of making an engraving therefrom . . ."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 550.

25 "New York Gallery of Fine Arts, No. 100 Broadway. It has long been manifest to all the patrons of the Fine Arts that some suitable building is requisite for the purpose of displaying the works of the ancient as well as modern masters, and for the general encouragement of science. To facilitate so desirable an object, Mr. Michael Henry has . . . commenced a building as above, which will be finished in a few days, and which we are convinced, will prove well adapted for this purpose. He has, we understand, concluded to devote a room 90 feet long by 20 wide, with an opaque light, which will show to just advantage the work of those masters whose productions have heretofore been shown to every disadvantage—thus producing the desirable purpose for both purchaser and disposer, the want of which has been so long and generally complained of."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, O 25, 1827, citing *Enquirer*.

1827 Oct. 26 The city acquires by condemnation proceedings one-third of the land comprising Washington Parade Ground, at Fifth Ave. and Waverly Pl. (8,906 acres).—Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate.* The Parade Ground later became Washington Square.—L. M. R. K., III: 972. See N 19.

30 Masonic Hall, on Broadway (see Je 24, 1826), is dedicated.—*N. Y. Spy*, N 3, 1827. It was later known as Gothic Hall.—L. M. R. K., III: 985. See Ap 20, 1836; My 26, 1856.

Nov. 5 The common council receives a copy of a resolution of the state senate "That the Clerk of the Senate cause the Portrait of Christopher Columbus presented to the Senate by Mrs Maria Farmer in 1784 to be removed from the City of New York, and put up in some suitable place in the Senate Chamber." This is referred to the committee on repairs.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 576. There is also entered in the minutes under this date the text of the entry in the senate journal of March 12, 1784 (*q.v.*), including the senate's acceptance of the gift at that time.—*Ibid.*, XVI: 586–87. For the committee's report, see Nov. 19.

" The common council resolves to procure for each member of the board a map of the city lately published by Goodrich.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 577.

" The corporation counsel informs the common council that the supreme court, on Oct. 26, confirmed the report of the commissioners relative to forming a public place in the Ninth Ward (Washington Parade Ground), bounded by 6th St. on the north-east, Wooster St. on the south-east, 4th St. on the south-west, and McDougall St. on the north-west; and closing Thompson St. from 4th St. to 6th St., and so much of 5th St. as is opened between McDougall and Wooster Sts.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 578. See Ja 29; N 19.

" The common council orders that awning-posts must be made conformable to a plan approved by the street commissioner.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 584.

6 A friend in a distant part of New England writes to Editor Coleman of the *Post:*. "I am waiting with anxiety the result of your electon. The course which may be taken by New-York will have a prodigious effect elsewhere. If the city gives a large and decided majority against Adams, even New-England will be shaken. Boston will be aghast, and many will be preparing for a shelter from the coming storm. I must repeat the hope, that you may have succeeded in the city by an overwhelming majority, for, be assured, if such is the result, the effect will be felt far beyond your limits. Never was there such folly as Ebony and Topaz; and the people, yea, the Adams people themselves perceive the ridicule of it."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 13, 1827. The election, for senators and assemblymen, took place on Nov. 5, 6, and 7, and the Jackson ticket won by a majority of 5,000.—*Ibid.*, N 6–9, 1827. See N 11.

11 A New Englander writes concerning the New York election (see N 6): "I cannot sleep without congratulating you on the unparalleled victory in your city. You must know that the effect of this election travels far beyond your limits. It was not so much eleven assemblymen and two senators gained to the legislature of New York, (although that is important,) as this decided demonstration of popular opinion in the greatest city of the union —a city which may well be called its heart, and if wisdom be the type, its head. The coalition must now be convinced that public opinion will run clear and transparent at last, although the waters of the fountain head may be defiled. The city of New York produces the same effect on political opinion, as her merchants do on the general market, or her capitalists in establishing the price of stock. Your city operates on the whole confederacy, and even the election of charter officers produces some effect abroad. Your success is all important; it puts the battle in our power. Yes—even the Jacksonians in New England, who maintain their lonely posts in the heart of the enemy's country, may now march under the banner of the great city, (and, I hope, of the great state,) with Jackson for commander, to a victory as certain, as overwhelming, and as glorious as that of New Orleans."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 17, 1827.

13 "St. Patrick's trustees, at a meeting held Nov. 13, 1827, invited the trustees of St. Peter's and St. Mary's to a joint meeting, to consider the propriety of purchasing a new burying-ground. Accordingly, on May 14, 1828, a committee of the members from each of these boards was appointed to examine Mr. Dennis Doyle's place on the Middle Road [now occupied by St. Patrick's Cathedral, Fifth Ave. and 50th St.]. A cursory examination would have revealed the nature of the soil, which rendered it entirely unfit for burial purposes. Fortunately, however, the trustees did not make any examination, and thus secured for St. Patrick's Cathedral one of the most beautiful and valuable sites in the United States."—Farley, *Hist. of St. Patrick's Cathedral* (1908), 112. Nov. 13

Thomas Addis Emmet dies.—See *N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 15, 1827; and inscription on monument in St. Paul's churchyard. On Nov. 16, the common council passed resolutions of respect for his memory, and agreed to wear the usual badge of mourning for 30 days in his honour.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 587–88. See also Francis, *Old N. Y.*, 358–59; and N 21, *infra.* 14

The common council permits the "Medical Society of the City and County of N. Y." to hold meetings in a room in "the Old Alms House" (the N. Y. Institution).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 591. This appears to have been the last permit of this kind before the building's alteration for the use of the courts.—See L. M. R. K., III: 973. 19

The committee on repairs reports as follows regarding the Columbus portrait (see N 5): ". . . the Portrait alluded to is now hanging in the Street Commissioners Office and there can be no question of returning it if requested, but from the history given of the Portrait by Mrs Farmer that it had been in possession of her family for more than 150 years there is great probability of its being a Copy of an Original Portrait of that great Navigator —and as it would be extremely gratifying to have the Portrait of the Great Discoverer of this Continent among those in the Gallery of the Corporation, they would suggest the propriety of taking a Copy of the same before it is returned to the Senate." They recommend, and the board adopts a resolution, "that the Clerk of the Common Council under the direction of the Committee on Repairs be directed to procure a Copy of the said Portrait to be painted, to be placed in the Gallery of Portraits in the City Hall and the Original immediately thereafter be transmitted to John F. Bacon Esquire of the Senate at Albany."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 594. "

In 1856, the original, from which this copy was made, as ordered in 1827, hung in the State Library.—See *Cat.* of the maps, portraits, etc. in the State Library (1856), 145. It was destroyed in the capitol fire in March, 1911.—See Univ. State of N. Y., *Bulletin*, Je 15, 1915. The copy, painted by Samuel F. B. Morse in 1828, hangs in the city hall.—*Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City* (1909), 18.

Regarding the authenticity of this portrait, Washington Irving wrote in a letter dated "Sunnyside, October 28th, 1851," in part as follows: "There is no portrait extant of Columbus on which thorough reliance can be placed. Most of the portraits given as his, are either too young or have dark hair, whereas his was white by the time he was thirty years of age, or have the ruff, a Flemish fashion which did not come into vogue in the South of Europe until after the death of Columbus, . . ."—From extract printed in cat. of sale of the Geo. S. Hellman collection, at Anderson Galleries, New York, Nov. 26, 1919. See also an address by Chas. P. Daly before the Am. Geographical Soc., Jan. 9, 1893, entitled "Have We a Portrait of Columbus?" pub. in the *Bull.* of the Am. Geog. Soc., Vol. 25 (1893).

As the proposed widening and straightening of Nassau St. from Cedar St. to Maiden Lane will bring the vaults of the Dutch Church into the street, J. C. Roosevelt is given permission to remove the bodies from the vaults and re-inter them in the cemetery of that church or elsewhere.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 578, 590, 595. "

The common council directs the street com'r to enclose the Washington Parade in "a neat pale fence."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 593. It appoints a collector of assessments "for opening and forming the Washington Parade ground."—*Ibid.*, XVI: 601. See N 5. "

New Yorkers of Irish birth and parentage hold a meeting at Tammany Hall and resolve to erect a monument to the memory of Thos. Addis Emmet.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 27, 1827. See also *ibid.*, D 3, 1827. 21

The tomb and monument to John Paulding near Peekskill, erected by the city of New York (see D 4, 1826), are dedicated. On Dec. 3, the committee of the common council in charge of erecting them submitted a report on the business and ceremonies connected with the event. The board ordered that the report be published in the newspapers and in a pamphlet, "appending thereto 22

1827 Nov. 22 the proceedings of the Court Martial which found Andre guilty." The board also ordered that a warrant for $1,000 be issued in favour of the chairman of the committee to cover the board's expenses in attending the dedication.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 618–23, 626–27. The builders' account for erecting the monument amounted to $1,233.80.—*Ibid.*, XVI: 762; XVII: 14, 53.

28 William G. Graham, associate editor of the *N. Y. Courier & Enquirer*, is shot and killed at Weehawken in a duel with a Mr. Barton, son of Dr. Barton of Philadelphia.—Winfield, *Hist. of the County of Hudson, N. J.* (1874), 228–29. See, further, D 19.

" "The public Law Library, which has been so long talked of and so much longer needed, is, we are told, in a fair way at last of being established. It will probably be placed in the City Hall, in the room appropriated to the United States' Court."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 28, 1827. See F 11, 1828.

Dec. 1 The *Mirror* says of the jail and bridewell: "These two beautiful specimens of architecture, constituting such elegant accompaniments to the City-Hall, still maintain their pride of place. We wonder when they will take unto themselves wings and fly."—*N. Y. Mirror*, D 1, 1827. See Ja 19, 1828.

3 The council resolves to present a gold medal to Gen. Andrew Jackson to commemorate the completion of the "Grand Canal" (the Erie Canal), and their appreciation of his services.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 626. For Jackson's letter of thanks, see *ibid.*, XVII: 179–80.

17 The common council resolves to extend Lafayette Place to 8th St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 636.

19 A disposition to duelling seems to have possessed the men of New York at this time. Henry Brevoort, in a letter to Washington Irving of this date, says: "The pugnacious character of our citizens still continues. Lately, a Mr Barton of Phil[adelphia] killed a Mr Graham at Hoboken in a duel, provoked by the latter—Graham was assistant editor to Noah & had made himself very obnoxious by his satire upon what Charles King foolishly called 'good society' . . . Since then Dr [David] Hosack sent Cad[wallader] Colden with a challenge to Dr Watts—which produced an apology. Yesterday—a challenge was sent by Mr Henry Eckford to Maxwell (the Dist Atty) the cause of which grew out of the late indictments for conspiracy—Maxwell very properly handed the challenge to the Police. Whether the Shipbuilder intended to use the Broadaxe or the pistol I know not."—*Letters of Henry Brevoort to Washington Irving*, ed. by Geo. S. Hellman (N. Y., 1916), II: 16.

31 For the comptroller's annual report of the city's finances, see Goodrich, *Picture of N. Y.* (1828), 188–94.

1828

— In this year, the first edition of *Webster's Dictionary* was published. Noah Webster, its author, began writing it in 1807, and was in his seventieth year at the time of its completion.

— In this year, Timothy Pitkin published his *Political and Civil History of the United States*, the first political history of the country. —Winsor, VIII: 475.

— In this year, the U. S. government built, at New York, the ship "Peacock" (18 guns).—*The Navy of the U. S.* (Wash., 1853).

— The character of the typical court cases coming daily before police magistrates in 1828 and 1829 were described in humorous vein in *Skillman's New-York Police Reports*, by John B. Skillman (1830). By reason of its scarcity and serious title, doubtless, this work has not found its way into anthologies or bibliographies of early American humour, where it should have a prominent place.

— In *The Talisman* for 1828 and 1829, reminiscences of New York by Gulian C. Verplanck were published. They were reprinted in the *Man. Com. Coun.* (1870), 904–21. For his description of "Richmond Hill," see S 27, 1789. *The Talisman* was a literary annual (1828–30). It was edited by "Francis Herbert," a nom-de-plume which concealed the identity of its three authors, Gulian C. Verplanck, William Cullen Bryant, and Robert C. Sands. The three volumes—all that were published—were reprinted in New York in 1833 under the name *Miscellanies*, with the names of the authors on the title-pages.—See *Literary Annuals and Gift Books* by Frederick Winthrop Faxon (Boston, 1912), 52, 69.

— In this year, the third descriptive guide-book for New York was published, the former ones being Mitchill's in 1807 (*q.v.*), and Blunt's in 1817 (*q.v.*), 1818 (*q.v.*), and 1825 (*q.v.*). Published and copyrighted by Andrew T. Goodrich, he presumably, was its principal author. It is entitled, *The Picture of New-York and Stranger's Guide to the Commercial Metropolis of the United States.* Of the plan of the city and island which the work contains, the preface says it "was drawn and engraved expressly for the purpose, . . . is considered as the most correct ever issued here of a similar size; comprising, at one view, the ancient limits of the island, and the encroachments since made on the surrounding waters." The Goodrich plan is reproduced and described as Pl. 99, Vol. III. Commencing on p. 136, the text is a reprint of Blunt's 1817 guide (*q.v.*, p. 30 *et seq.*), but soon becomes original and contemporary. 1828 —

The book begins with an "Historical and Chronological Account of the Origin and Progress of the City of New-York," and was therefore one of the earliest attempts to present the city's record of events in chronological sequence, without, however, the citation of authorities. A 16mo of 492 pages, it contains descriptions and statistics of timely interest, too numerous to mention all in a brief resumé. The city hall with its many offices and galleries is described in detail, as well as all the city departments, and all other public buildings. The Exchange, on Wall St., recently completed; the "telegraph," the churches, colleges, public schools, and seminaries, societies, markets, banks and insurance companies; the commerce of the port, the packet lines, custom-house, and chamber of commerce; prisons and institutions; theatres and public gardens; newspapers, hotels, ferries, gas and water works, fortifications, parks and streets, are all most interestingly described, with historical and statistical details. The lottery, auctions, bookselling trade, tread-mill, and many other special features of the city's life, are given attention, and the book contains several copper-plates showing important buildings and street scenes. See also descrip. of Pl. 99, III: 591. The following extracts will serve as a record of some of the new and contemporary facts presented:

"There are about 73 blocks of made ground on the East River side, from Whitehall to the Dry Dock, and about 50 on the west side of the city, from the Battery to State Prison. The area of the Battery is entirely made ground from State-street; at least, the loose rocks and reefs that originally projected out at this spot, have been deeply buried beneath the earth; and when to the foregoing is added the vast quantity of earth that has been thrown into the Collect, and the adjacent low and marshy grounds, it is apparent that no inconsiderable portion of the city has been redeemed from the water by the persevering industry of man.

". . . the exterior and permanent line, facing the water, around the city, and the piers, should be constructed of solid masonry, similar to the face of the Battery, in lieu of the present unsightly constructions of wood."—*Ibid.*, 143. See also 154.

Referring to the alterations and improvements that have taken place in the city in the past, Goodrich says in part: "The widening of the old streets has caused the greatest alteration in the external aspect of the city, particularly in Maiden-lane, at the corner of Broadway, where the Oswego Market and a group of old wooden buildings stood, on the south side; and also at the intersection of Pearl-street on the east side, where, until 1823, it was hardly wide enough for two carts to pass. . . .

"Another improvement of great importance was the cutting and widening of Fair-street, now Fulton-street, from Cliff-street through to Pearl-street, and thus creating a new thoroughfare from the Hudson to the East River; also the entire demolition of a triangular block of unsightly old brick buildings, called Hanover Square, and occupying the space between Pearl-street, Old-slip, or William-street, and Stone-street, which then extended to Slote-lane, (now Exchange Place.) . . .

"The most tedious and expensive undertaking of a public nature has been the filling up of the great ponds and bodies of fresh water, that formerly covered many acres of what is now the very centre of the city, from Orange-street to Elm-street, and Pearl-street to Grand-street, and on the west side of Broadway, in the rear of St. John's Church, and several blocks on each side of Canal-street, leading from Collect-street to the Hudson River; all this space was formerly covered with water, which in some places was of very considerable depth, and communicated with the East River through Roosevelt-street, and by the present Canal-street with the Hudson, draining a surface of 400 acres of land. Several large hills or mounds of earth that environed this pond, under various names, such as Bayard's Mount, which elevated itself on the site of Grand and Rhynder streets, have all been levelled, and the ground thrown into the ponds. . . .

1828 — "Great labour has also been bestowed in reducing to a proper level that portion of the island near Corlaer's Hook, and in the filling in of a large tract of low land and water lots in that vicinity, and near the ship yards at Manhattan Island. [For the latter locality, see L. M. R. K., III: 966.] . . .

"Since the erection of the Exchange, in Wall-street, the most extensive alterations have been effected in the immedate vicinity, particularly in Garden-street, which has been widened from Broad-street, on the south side, and extended east of William-street, beyond the Exchange, and the whole is now called Exchange Place. In Slote-lane, (now Exchange-street,) which has also been widened and extended east, and thence by an angle to meet Pearl-street, ranges of the most capacious four story buildings have been erected.

"The style of architecture, and the taste of the public, has evidently improved of late years; and the materials now introduced into buildings, such as the eastern white granite, and the marble of West Chester, (of the latter, the Exchange and the U. S. Branch Bank are constructed,) have conduced much to improve the aspect of the city. The brown sand stone of New-Jersey is quite neglected in domestic architecture, compared with its former exclusive use [!].

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"Whole streets, such as Wall-street, Pearl-street, Water-street, Broad-street, Garden-street, and many others in the First Ward, that were formerly filled with private dwellings, have changed their character, and are now occupied by warehouses, and places of business of various descriptions, or as Banks, Insurance Offices, Brokers, &c.

"Since the beginning of the present century, there have been erected in this city the Fulton and Washington Markets, the City Hall, the Alms House, Fever Hospital and Penitentiary, the new Cemetery, and many other works of utility and splendor. The various fortifications on the island, and in the harbour, under the management of the general government, have been completed within the same period. . . ."—*Ibid.*, 155–58.

At this time there was no building in the city of sufficient size to contain a large general meeting of citizens.—*Ibid.*, 185.

Goodrich gives the following concerning telegraphs: "A line of telegraphs runs from the Exchange in Wall Street to Sandy Hook. It consists of a pole, rising from the cupola, with two arms, with which 12 different positions can be assumed, the first ten to represent the nine digits, and the cylinder the eleventh, as a separator of words and sentences, and the twelfth to excite attention. The marine or ship signals are thirteen in number, the first ten also standing for the digits and cypher, and the three others denominated first, second and third repeaters. The object of the repeaters is to obviate the necessity of duplicates and triplicates of the same signal. A dictionary of the signals is printed. It is divided into five parts,—the first embracing all the questions and replies requisite between vessels and telegraphic stations, together with the alphabet, and the points of the compass, and occupying the numbers from 1 to 1000; the second part contains sea-phrases; the third part consists of a vocabulary of all the words in the language essential to be used; the fourth is a list of vessels' names; and the fifth a list of countries, ports, cities, and harbours. Much utility has already been derived from the marine signals, by enabling ships to communicate with each other at sea; and on approaching the shore, with the land telegraphs."—*Ibid.*, 209–10. See, further, 1837.

The custom-house, at the cor. of Wall and Nassau Sts. (see L. M. R. K., III: 973, under "City Hall, second"), was described, in this year, as "a plain brick building . . . four stories in height, and stands on the site formerly occupied by the City Hall . . . Before it was applied to its present purpose, it was used as a book store and reading room."—*Ibid.*, 280.

The post-office, in this year, was situated in the basement of the Exchange, on the Exchange Place side. "The windows that front to the interior of the basement display 800 small glazed compartments, or boxes, all numbered, and each rented and paid for at the rate of $4 per annum, by mercantile houses to receive their letters. . . .

"There are several sub-post-offices in the upper parts of the city, where letters may be deposited, and regularly transmitted every hour to Wall-street: for this service two cents on each letter is charged. Subs are, one in Canal-street, near Mercer-street; one in Grand-street. These have no connection with, and are not under the control of the postmaster in this city, but are private establishments for the convenience of the public who live remote from Wall-street." Certain features in the management of the post-office, and statistics of the amount of business transacted are also given.—*Ibid.*, 284. 1828 —

Goodrich describes the New York Hospital buildings as occupying an area bounded by Broadway, Church St., Anthony (Worth) St., and Duane St., 465 ft. long and 450 ft. in width. The grounds were surrounded by a brick wall 10 ft. high. At this time, the buildings stood on a considerable elevation. In front was "an extensive lawn, sloping towards Broadway, with a paved walk and venerable elms on each side." A handsome iron railing and granite columns separated it from the busy street in front. The main edifice was "situated in the centre of the lot, about 200 ft. from Broadway," and was "constructed of gray stone, with a slated roof." It was 124 ft. long in front, its depth was 50 ft. in the centre, and at the wings, which projected on each side, 86 ft. It was three storeys (52 ft.) high besides the basement, with a cupola, which commanded an extensive panoramic view of the entire city. Adjacent to the hospital on the south was a large stone building, formerly occupied as an asylum for the insane; but in 1827 (error for 1826, *q. v.*, Jl 25) a hospital for seamen was commenced, and by 1828, was exclusively appropriated to their use.—Goodrich, *Picture of N. Y.* (1828), 299–303. The hospital was enlarged in 1804, 1808, and 1841.—*Account N. Y. Hosp.* (1811); Wilson, *Mem. Hist. of N. Y.*, IV: 407–8. The main building was demolished in 1869 (*q. v.*). See Pls. 88 and A. 27-c, and pp. 570–71, Vol. III; L. M. R. K., III: 954–55.

The building used for the "Sailors' Snug Harbour" was the Randall mansion, situated on Broadway between 8th and 9th Sts., which, with the property attached to it, had already "become of great value."—Goodrich, 346; Disturnell, *N. Y. As It Is, In* 1837, 87. For a brief account of this institution, now on Staten Island, see Je 1, 1801, and F 6, 1806. See, further, Ap 19, 1828; My, 1831.

Two private enterprises in art at this period, worthy of note, were Browere's "Gallery of Busts and Statues," soon to be established in New York, and the "Architectural Room" of Ithiel Town and M. E. Thompson, in the Exchange. The latter was described as containing "the most valuable and extensive collection of books and prints, relative to that noble art and science;" while of the architects it was said: They "stand at the head of their profession in this city, and have produced the best specimens of architecture."—Goodrich, 375–76. The name of the sculptor was John Henri Isaac Browere.—See *Browere's Life Masks of Great Americans*, by Chas. Henry Hart (Doubleday and McClure Co., 1899). Regarding the Town collection, see *Cat. of Ancient & Modern Books in the library of the late I. Town . . . sold at auction . . . Sept.* 1847 (in N. Y. P. L.).

The principal hotels, at this time, were numerous and most of them on Broadway. They were: the Adelphi, erected in 1827 (*q. v.*); the Mansion House, at 39 Broadway, kept by W. J. Bunker, which was "large and commodious," and possessed "much of the retirement and quiet of an elegant private residence;" the City Hotel, which occupied the entire block on the west side of Broadway between Thames and Cedar Sts., and was the "loftiest" hotel in the city, containing "more than one hundred large and small parlours and lodging-rooms, besides the City Assembly Room, chiefly used for Concerts and Balls;" the National Hotel, finished in 1825, at 112 Broadway, opposite the City Hotel; the Franklin House, on Broadway, cor. Dey St.; the American Hotel, on Broadway, opposite the Park, a new hotel, five storeys high, extending on Barclay St. as far west as the College of Physicians and Surgeons; Washington Hall, on Broadway, cor. of Reade St., which, in 1828, was altered, repaired, and newly furnished; and the Park Place House, cor. of Broadway and Park Place, opposite the Park, and in the street that leads to Columbia College. The several other hotels included Niblo's Bank Coffee House, at the cor. of William and Pine Sts.; the Tontine Coffee House, cor. Wall and Water Sts.; the New York Hotel, 162–164 Greenwich St., between Dey and Cortlandt Sts.; the Walton House, 328 Pearl St., between Peck Slip and Dover St., in Franklin Sq.; and Tammany Hall, cor. Nassau and Frankfort Sts., "generally known as head quarters of the Republican party, and the arena of frequent political strife."—Goodrich, *Picture of N. Y.* (1828), 397–99. 1828 —

1828 — "In no place on this island has the destroying hand of man done more to alter the face of nature, than in the vicinity of Corlears Hook, where hills of great magnitude have been entirely levelled, or cut down, and used to fill up docks and wharves, and a dense population has taken the place of what was, a few years since, a bleak and unfrequented spot."—*Ibid.*, 412.

The "new burying ground" was described, in this year, as "situated on the 5th avenue, near the three mile stone [on present site of Bryant Park—see D 20, 1824—and the N. Y. Pub. Library], and embraces 10 acres of ground, which is suitably laid out, and contains a large number of vaults . . .

"The old Potters Field is now levelled, and is formed into a beautiful public square, called Washington Square, which is also used as a military parade ground.

"There are three large burying grounds in North-street, east of the Bowery, viz. one for the Friends, one for the Dutch, and one for the Presbyterian Churches; another for the Episcopalians in Clarkson-street, between Varick and Hudson-streets; for the Baptists and Scotch Churches in Wooster-street, near the old Potters Field, now the Washington Square."—*Ibid.*, 420–21.

The gas-works, in this year, were described as "one of the largest edifices in the city, . . . situated in Rhynder-street, corner of Hester-street, near the East part of Canal-street." The building is described in some detail. "The gas is measured by a curious machine called a meter, and passes out into all the principal streets south of Grand-street, through pipes of cast iron, of various sizes, from six inches to two inches bore; and by lateral pipes into the private houses, where the company pipes end, and the whole interior fitting is done at the expense of the person using the gas." This is the gas company which was granted a charter in 1823. "The company have thus far, laid 15 miles in length of cast iron pipes in the principal business streets. The pipes, were, in the first place, imported from England. . . ."—*Ibid.*, 421–23. See also descrip. of Pl. 99, III: 591.

In this year, Hudson Square (St. John's Park) was described as constituting "the fairest interior portion of this city. . . . The regularity of the elegant mansions surrounding it, together with the choice trees and shrubbery, and the costly and much admired metropolitan church of St. John's, with its lofty and beautiful spire, places this square as the most desirable residence, and the most judiciously embellished spot contained in the city.

"It is not open to the public at large, at present; it has recently, at the expense of the surrounding proprietors, been enclosed with an iron railing, combined with granite pillars."—*Ibid.*, 439.

By 1828, "many handsome private dwellings" had been erected around Washington Square, and this vicinity, like Hudson Square, had become "a most fashionable residence section," although "remote from the centre of business."—*Ibid.*, 439.

The following topographical description of the city's streets is found in Goodrich's guide: "The streets of New-York, south of North-street and Greenwich Lane, including Lanes and Alleys, amount to 250. Although towards the harbour, in the 1st and 2d wards, a few of the streets are somewhat crooked and narrow, they are in general straight, regular, and spacious, particularly those recently formed. Running in parallel lines, and terminating at right angles at the corner of every street, a free circulation of air is greatly promoted; which is further increased by a gradual descent having been given to the streets, on both sides, from the centre of the city down to the Hudson and East rivers. The causeway is firm and neat, and the foot pavement, which was formerly constructed of a reddish brick, is now made of durable flat stones, from the quarries of Connecticut; the crossings from one street to another are also generally laid with these stones. The city is well lighted with lamps: Broadway and some other streets are lighted with gas, on the most approved plan, and have fluted ornamental iron posts. A regular night-watch is also established, to give security to the inhabitants, and clear the streets of improper persons.

"The pleasantest streets for the residence of private and genteel families within this city, are as follows: State-street, fronting the Battery, Bridge-street, Bowling Green, Greenwich-street, from the Battery to Courtlandt-street, Broadway from the Battery to Rector-street, and facing the Park; also north of Anthony-street, Bond-street, the streets around Hudson Square, Hudson-street, Park Place, Chambers-street, Liberty and Courtlandt-streets west of Broadway, Dey-street, Vesey-street, opposite St. Paul's church-yard, Barclay-street, Murray-street, Warren-street, Bleecker-street, Prince-street, the streets around Washington Square, La Fayette Place, Broome-street, Spring-street, and Grand-street, Franklin, White, and Walker streets. Many elegant private mansions are also scattered in other parts of the city. Other streets that are more within the vortex of business are also pleasant, but are not considered quite as fashionable a quarter of the town; such are, Beekman-street, Pearl-street, Cliff-street, John-street, Cherry-street; Harman and Madison streets, as now widened, improved, and built up with neat and spacious houses, are also very convenient and respectable streets. Broadway, the Bowery, and Canal streets are all of uncommon width. That large portion of the city, lying east of the Bowery, comprises a dense population, principally inhabiting small two story wooden, or brick buildings. The streets on the west side of Broadway, are generally preferred by citizens and strangers. 1828 —

"South-street, in its whole extent, is exclusively occupied by the merchants owning the shipping, and by those connected with that line of business, and it forms a range of warehouses, four and five stories in height, extending from the Battery to Roosevelt-street, facing the East river. Front-street, and Water-street, together with the various slips intersecting them from South-street, are occupied by wholesale grocers and commission merchants, iron dealers, or as warehouses for the storage of merchandise and produce of every description. Pearl-street, is the peculiar and favourite resort of wholesale dry good merchants, earthen ware dealers, etc. from Coenties Slip to Peck Slip; and in it also, are the auction stores. Sales at auction are also made in Wall-street, between Pearl and Water streets. Wall-street commences at Broadway, and leads to South-street, and comprises the Custom House and its appendages, the principal banks, insurance offices, brokers, and Bankers; also the Merchant's Exchange, with the Post Office, and offices of several important daily papers; in short, it is the money depot of the city, and from 10 to 3 o'clock, it displays a busy scene, and gives a favourable impression of the extensive trade, wealth, and importance of New York.

"Broadway is the handsomest street, and the greatest thoroughfare in New-York. It runs in a direct line from the Battery to Tenth-street, and is three miles in length, and 80 feet in breadth. It contains the principal retail shops of jewellers and watchmakers; also the principal book stores, merchant tailors, hatters, carpet and fancy dry good stores, confectioners, hotels and boarding-houses; also four episcopal Churches, and the Hospital, the Masonic Hall, two Museums, and the City Hall. It is well paved throughout, with the side walks 19 feet in width, laid with flagging stone. The perspective views in proceeding from the battery up this street towards the City Hall, are striking to the eye of a stranger; we would notice especially the view standing by St. Pauls' Church, and looking towards the north and north east, as presenting the finest coup d'œil in the city.

"Maiden Lane, from Broadway to William-street, and William-street from Liberty to Beekman streets, and Chatham-street from the Park eastward, are principally occupied by retail dry good and fancy stores; Canal-street, west of Broadway, contains many similar shops.

"There are some trades so concentrated, that they are mostly contained in one neighbourhood, such are the tanners and curriers in Ferry-street, Jacob-street, and the vicinity; also furriers in Water-street, cabinet and chair makers in Broad-street. Other trades and occupations are so diffused over the city, that no one particular spot could be designated as appropriated to them. Pine, Wall, and Nassau streets, contain many of the offices of law practitioners."—*Ibid.*, 459–62.

In 1830, Peter Neilson published in Glasgow his observations made during a residence of six years in the United States, from 1822 to 1828. From these have been selected a few relating to New York (see also 1822): —

". . . In most of the genteel dwelling-houses, the door steps and lintels, and window sills, are made of fine free-stone, or white marble; the plates and other ornaments on the principal doors of some few houses in the lower part of the town, are made of pure silver. This is very unlike republican simplicity. A few of the side pavements are of broad flag stones; the rest are of brick, and the middle of the streets of good whinstone, with which the island abounds.

". . . In 1826, the 103d place of worship was erected within

1828 the city, so that there is no want of visible religion in this quarter. — . . .

"In New York, there are many manufactories of iron, brass and crystal. Very excellent hats are also made, . . . The cotton weavers and dyers are a considerable body. . . . In 1814, there were only 2 looms in the city, now they may reckon near 1000."

"In cut glass and crystal," he says, "the Americans have exhibited great proficiency, as several shops in Broadway can testify." They have very extensive manufactories of nails, which are all cut by machinery.

". . . It is confidently anticipated, that the time will arrive, when the city will extend over the whole island of Manhattan . . . Streets are already marked out to the distance of six or seven miles.

". . . Many respectable men may be seen in the morning making purchases [at the markets], and carrying home their bargains in their hand. People in the same rank in Scotland would imagine themselves degraded by carrying a leg of mutton, or a junk of raw beef along the streets; custom sanctions the practice here.

"The museum in New York is a private collection, and contains many good specimens of natural history. . . . There are no manuscripts or rare books, and the coins are hardly worth mentioning."—*Recollections of Six Years Residence in the U. S. A.* (Glasgow, 1830), 4–16, 19, 32–33, 39–40, 46–52. *Cf.* Bangs, Bro. & Co. catalogues, in N. Y. P. L., of large private collections of coins sold by this firm of auctioneers in 1855 and later years.

— At some time after 1828, the Belvidere Club-House, erected in 1792 (*q.v.*, Je 25), at the corner of Cherry and Montgomery Sts., was taken down, and the elevation on which it stood was graded to the level of the adjacent streets.—See L. M. R. K., III: 976; see also *Man. Com. Coun.* (1853), 452; and Pl. 60-a, Vol. I.

— At this time, the Walton house (see L. M. R. K., III: 953), had a garden in the rear, which extended "quite down to the river." —Recollections of Daniel J. Ebbetts, in *Watson's Annals*, 350.

— In this year, the residence of former Governor Jay, at 52 Broadway, was a boarding-house kept by a Mrs. Keese. Similarly, other residences on lower Broadway had become boarding-places. For their addresses, see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1865), 523.

— In this year, the "Separation" occurred throughout the Society of Friends in New York City, one branch calling itself "Orthodox" and the other sometimes calling itself "Hicksite."—See John Cox, Jr.'s MS. *Catalogue of Records and History of the two Yearly Meetings.*

— In this year, the common council designated, as the permanent exterior street on the North River, that portion of West St. from "its northerly termination to its intersection with a continuation of the Great Kill road [Gansevoort St.]." For an outline history of the development of West St., see Vol. I, p. 456; also L. M. R. K., III: 1012.

— In this year and the next, the *Itinéraire du Fleuve Hudson*, by J. Milbert, consisting of two folio volumes of text and two of lithographed plates, was published in Paris. These plates, 53 in number, are admirable views of places in the regions traversed by the artist, —among them a "View of New-York, taken from Weahawk" (*cf.* descrip. of Pl. 92, Vol. III); "Interior of New-York, Prevost Street and Chapel;" "Tarrytown, where Major André was captured;" "Sing Sing;" "West Point;" "Town of Hudson;" "View of Albany;" "View of Albany, with the house of the first Dutch Governour;" "Saratoga Springs;" "Falls of the Hudson;" "Lake George;" "Niagara Falls;" "View of Boston and the South Boston bridge;" etc. See also 1825.

— A painting by D. O. Browere, showing the junction of the Bowery and Broadway in 1828, is shown and described in Vol. III, A. Pl. 18-a.

For view of Columbia College, 1828, see *N. Y. Mirror* (1828), and Emmet collection, No. 11593.

— For view of the United States Hotel in this year, see lithograph, drawn by A. J. Davis, in Eno collection, N. Y. P. L.

— The 1828 views in Valentine's *Manuals* are: Broadway from Bowling Green, in *Man. Com. Coun.* (1854), 12; South St. from Maiden Lane, in *ibid.*, 60; and Fulton St. and Market, in *ibid.*, 200. For the originals of these views, see Pls. 98, 104-a, and 104-b, Vol. III, respectively.

Jan. — In this month, the "American Institute for the City of New York" was organized.—See *N. Y. As It Is, In* 1833, p. 79. Its first "fair" was held on Oct. 24 (*q.v.*). For its incorporation, see My 2, 1829. See also *King's Handbook* (1893), 321.

The anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans is celebrated with a dinner at Masonic Hall, fireworks, illuminations, etc. The festivities are more elaborate than usual because of Jackson's prominence as a presidential candidate.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 9 and 10, 1828. Jan. 8

"At a late meeting of the Trustees of Columbia College, the plan of establishing a Grammar School to be connected with the institution and preparatory to it, was discussed and adopted. The school is to be under the direction and regulation of the Board of the College, who are to appoint a master and assistants, define their duties, and prescribe the course of studies. The usual branches of English education will be taught, and at least so much of the classics and mathematics, as shall be necessary to qualify the scholars to enter the Freshman Class of the College. When it is ascertained that forty scholars will be sent to the school & will pay for tuition at the rate of $12.50 per quarter, the school will be opened. . . . "

"The Trustees seem to have been impressed with the opinion that the course of education in many of the various private seminaries established in this city, has not been such as to prepare the pupils in the best manner for the course of study pursued at Columbia College, and have adopted this plan to supply the deficiency." —*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 8, 1828. On April 19, the board of the college authorised the establishment of the grammar school and appointed John D. Ogilby master.—*Ibid.*, Ap 23, 1828. The Columbia Grammar school is still (1926) among the leading private schools of the city.

At this time, David T. Valentine served as marshal of the marine court, being paid in fees.—*Journal D*, 163, in comptroller's office. 12

The common council refers to the committee on applications to the legislature a report of the committee on the jail and bridewell, recommending application for the passage of a law authorising the removal of male convicts from the state prison at Greenwich to the new state prison in Westchester (Sing Sing), and declaring the Greenwich prison to be the city prison; also for authority to raise, by loan, the $100,000 to be paid to the state for the Greenwich prison.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 662–63. See Mr 21 and 18, 1826; Ja 28, 1828. 14

The common council accepts from William De Peyster a deed of session of those parts of the streets and avenues which pass through his grounds at Bloomingdale.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 663. "

The common council grants to the city dispensary (see O, 1790) a lot, 50 x 89 ft., out of the state ordnance-yard, on the northwest cor. of Collect (Centre) and White Sts.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 663–64. (See also *ibid.*, XV: 91–92, 231; XVI: 16, 339, 632.) After the state had released or reconveyed this lot to the city by act of the legislature on April 16 (*Laws of N. Y.*, 1828, chap. 232), the conveyance was made the same day by the city to the dispensary at a consideration of one dollar. On this site was erected a brick building three storeys high, which was first occupied in 1829 (*q.v.*, Ja 11).—Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City* (1884), I: 117. See also L. M. R. K., III: 954. In 1837, 20 ft. additional on White St. were conveyed to the dispensary.—*Laws of N Y.* (1837), chap. 446; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1870), 761. "

The common council refers to the committee on applications to the legislature a resolution that this committee examine the expediency of establishing by law a poll-list, or register of voters, to regulate the elections hereafter to be held in this city.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 688. "

The *Mirror* again comments on the jail and bridewell: "Hopes are entertained that these intollerable nuisances will be removed—but when, it is left entirely to conjecture—at the last regular meeting of the corporation, the committee on this subject reported in favour of raising one hundred thousand dollars, for purchasing the Greenwich state prison, for the use of a jail and bridewell. Be quick, gentlemen."—*N. Y. Mirror*, Ja 19, 1828. See Jl 19. 19

The common council refers to the committee on arts and sciences a memorial of William Dunlap, the portrait painter, "proposing to paint and present to the Common Council an Historical painting of the Inauguration of General Washington." —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 696. 28

The common council is informed by Senator Waterman that a senate committee of which he is chairman has under consideration "the subject of the erection of a State Prison for female "

1828 Jan. 28 Convicts," but is of the opinion that it cannot be erected until "the Prison at Mount Pleasant" (Sing Sing) is completed; that the committee desired to give N. Y. City possession of "the State Prison at New York [Greenwich] immediately," but "the disposition of the Female convicts prevented it." The committee suggests that they "be disposed of in the City Penitentiary." The communication is referred to the committee on the jail and bridewell.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 699. On Feb. 11, on the committee's reporting favourably, the common council approved a resolution that the female convicts be kept for a year from May 1st at the Greenwich prison where they then were, at the city's expense, "provided the Corporation be put into possession of the same without delay" (according to the terms of purchase—see Mr 28, 1826). The board then resolved that the committee on jail and bridewell "also communicate to the Committee of the Senate the request of this Corporation that a law be passed allowing the Penitentiary of this City to be removed to the State Prison whenever this Board may so direct the same."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 737–39. See N 8, 1824; Ap 12, 1828. Regarding the removal of the female convicts, see My 1 and 16, 1829.

" The common council adopts a resolution offered by the committee on public offices "that the small room in the Attic at the head of the Stair Case [in the city hall], & which is now unoccupied, be appropriated to the use of the Clerk of the City and County for such purposes as may be by him deemed necessary for the preservation of the papers and documents entrusted to his care, and that the Committee on Repairs be empowered to carry this Resolution into effect provided that the expense for the same does not exceed Twenty Dollars."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 700.

" The common council resolves that 19th St. and 20th St. be opened respectively from Sixth Ave. to the Hudson River; also that Minetto St. be opened and continued to McDougall St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 709–10.

" The common council resolves that Ninth Ave. be dug out and regulated from the Great Kill Road at 12th St. to above 21st St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 712.

" The city pays $200 for boring for water at the rear of the city hall.—*Journal D*, 168, in comptroller's office.

Feb. 11 "An association of the members of the bar of this city, so long wanted, has at length we are told, been formed, under the title of the New York Law Institute."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, F 11, 1828. The objects of this association are "to advance the jurisprudence of the state, to promote an efficient administration of justice, and to regulate the practice of the profession on principles beneficial to their fellow citizens and honorable to themselves. . . . Preparations, we understand, have already been commenced in the United States Court Room in the City Hall, for the accommodation of the Library. . . ."—*Ibid.*, F 14, 1828. Goodrich says: "There are standing Committees on the Library, Jurisprudence, and Censorship. All Counsellors, Solicitors, and Attorneys of the Supreme Court and Court of Chancery in this state, are eligible to the society, by the ballots of three-fourths of the members, present at two successive meetings. James Kent (former Chancellor of this state) is President; and Smith Thompson (one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States), Peter A. Jay, and Beverly Robinson, Vice-Presidents."—*Picture of N. Y.* (1828), 441. The Institute had its inception in a meeting at the residence of Judge McCoun. It was incorporated in 1830 (*q. v.*). For a brief account of its initial development, see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1856), 558–59. In April, 1855, it removed to No. 45 Chambers St.—*Ibid.*, 559. It is still a flourishing organization.

14 Changes in the city charter are still (see F 20, 1826) in the minds of the common council. After much discussion, an act to be submitted to the legislature is agreed to. The creation of a bicameral council is the intent of the act, and the machinery for such an organization is virtually the same as that of Oct. 27, 1823 (*q. v.*). Provision is made as before for the act to be "submitted to the decision of the voters" before going into effect.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 747–60. See also *N. Y. Eve. Post*, F 2 and 4, 1828. See, further, Ap 18.

16 The common council is informed of the death in Albany of De Witt Clinton, the late governor, on Feb. 10, 1828. Resolutions of sorrow and sympathy are passed, and one to adopt the usual mode of mourning.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 761; *N. Y. Eve. Post*, F 15, 16, 18, 20, 1828. See F 21.

Philip Hone records in his diary his "Address delivered at a meeting of Citizens on Munday Feb^{y} 21, 1828, preparatory to my presenting the Resolutions which were adopted by the meeting on the occasion of the Death of Governor Clinton" (see F 16).—*Hone's Diary* (*MS.*), in N. Y. Hist. Soc. See also *N. Y. Eve. Post*, F 22, 1828. Feb. 21

A letter to the press, signed "A Whip," calls the common council's attention to the condition of Third Ave., which is in "a most frightful state, as well for foot passengers as riders." He recommends "McAdamizing," a method of paving recently adopted on the road between Albany and Troy. He says Third Ave. is "laid with large soft stone," forming "an excellent base for the said system," as used in England, "over which is laid the broken stone, of nearly uniform size, and not exceeding one inch square, and laid from four to six inches thick. . . ."—*Com. Adv.*, F 23, 1828. By 1833 (*q. v.*), Third Ave. was "McAdamized." 23

John London McAdam (1756–1836), whose name is applied to this system of road-making, published, in 1819, a *Practical Essay on the Scientific Repair and Preservation of Roads*, followed in 1820 by the *Present State of Road-making*.—See *Encyc. Brit.*, 11th ed., XVII: 190.

Circulars containing a plan of the Clinton Hall Association are to be issued on this day. "The object of this association is, to place upon a firm and respectable footing the Mercantile Library Association of New-York. While it will afford entire security and a full equivalent to subscribers, it will also give to their clerks an opportunity of improving in knowledge and virtue, in some degree commensurate with their numbers and usefulness, and suited to the intimate relation which they bear to the business and the families of the merchants of New York."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, F 25, 1828. See also *Hone's Diary* (*MS.*), in N. Y. H. S. 26

The common council resolves to express to the legislature the regret which this board has on account of the passage of a law removing to Albany the only term of the supreme court now granted to this city.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 785. See Ap 4, 1825. 28

The *Courrier des Etats-Unis* appears. It was first a weekly; in 1830, it became a semi-weekly; in 1839, a tri-weekly; and in 1851, a daily.—North, *The Newspaper and Periodical Press*, 128. It is still published. Mar. 1

Dr. Mitchill delivers, in the city hall, an address on the late Thos. Addis Emmet.—See *A discourse on the life and character of Thomas Addis Emmet*, in N. Y. P. L. "

The common council resolves to accept the cession of all the streets between 21st and 30th Sts.; also First and Fourth Aves., on the usual terms and condition.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 22. 10

The common council approves a resolution that West St. be extended across Spring St. Slip.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 27–28. "

The common councils accepts from Samuel Boyd, and orders recorded, a deed of cession of 18th St. from Eighth Ave. to Hudson River.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 32. "

The following newspaper comment appears: "With pleasure we perceive, that within one or two years our fashionable houses, especially those newly erected in our principal streets, have assumed a more beautiful look, resembling those which distinguish Philadelphia, both as respects their uniformity in height, and the neat and more convenient and becoming appearance of our outer doors, which are now painted a white or straw color, with suitable and useful plated ornaments to match—of which a very good specimen may be seen on the door of a new four story house in Chamber street, between Church and Chapel streets, on the north side, and just below the Unitarian Church, with the name of the engraver. But, in another respect, our streets, too, have of late improved still more, namely, in the greater uniformity in the height of our buildings. To judge of our principal street, Broadway, you would think that the first object with every person about to build, had been to measure with his eye the houses adjacent and take care to order his to be several inches higher or lower than his neighbor's. A specimen of this peculiar taste may be seen by casting your eyes at the eves of the houses that form the block on the west side of Broadway, from Cedar to Liberty-street; where you will see no two buildings of a similar height. But in those now erecting, or lately erected, this old, ugly, and absurd custom is avoided; so that in the course of a few years, we shall be able to boast that New York resembles in appearance the elegance of Philadelphia; besides is all 12

1828 alive with the hum of bustling crowds engaged in business."—
Mr 12 *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Mr 12, 1828.

17 The common council passes a resolution to open parts of 10th, 11th, 12th, and 15th Sts. east of the Bowery and Third Ave.; and Seventh Ave. between Greenwich Lane and 21st St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 47–48.

" The common council approves a resolution that a suitable law and memorial shall be sent to the legislature providing that McDougal, Mercer, Greene, Wooster and Lewis Sts. be opened and continued to 8th St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 50–51. See Ap 19.

31 West St., from its northerly termination to its intersection with a continuation of the Great Kill Road, is designated the permanent exterior street on the North River.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1828), chap. 149. See, further, Ap 7.

Apr. The National Academy of Design (see Jan. 19, 1826) is incor-
5 porated, until Jan. 1, 1858, by Sam'l F. B. Morse, Henry Inman, Asher B. Durand, Thomas Cole, and others, its object being "the cultivation and extension of the arts of design." Its annual income shall not exceed $5,000.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1828), chap. 173. See also the original MS. petition, asking for incorporation, item No. 12893 in Emmet collection, in N. Y. P. L.; and L. M. R. K., III: 957.

7 The common council adopts a resolution that the streets heretofore known as Collect and Rynder Sts., being properly but one street, be henceforth called Centre St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 51, 106–7; L. M. R. K., III: 997, 1008.

" The common council adopts a resolution that West St. be continued from its present termination at Hammond St. to its intersection with a line drawn through the middle of Jane St., as soon as the water grants within these bounds be taken out.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 110. See, further, N 17.

8 The Lafayette Theatre (see Ag 29, 1827), "fronting on Laurens, and extending through to Thompson street, covering more square feet of ground than any other theatre in the U. States," is sold at auction to H. Yates for $21,500.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 9, 1828. It burned on April 10, 1829 (*q. v.*).

12 The legislature authorises the state prison commissioners to contract with the common council for the support, confinement, government, and employment of the female state convicts in the prison at Greenwich. They shall then cause all the male convicts to be removed to "the new prison at Mount Pleasant" (Sing Sing), and shall "give possession of the old prison to said corporation; at which time the amount of the purchase money for the said prison [$100,000—see Mr 28, 1826] shall be payable." After June 1, whenever prisoners are adjudged and ordered to be confined in a state prison, in the first and second districts, the male convicts shall be sent to Mount Pleasant, and the female convicts to the present state prison in New York. Prisoners so adjudged in all other counties shall be confined in the state prison at Auburn.

When expedient, the common council may designate a proper place in the city to be the penitentiary or bridewell of the city, and cause all the prisoners then in the city penitentiary to be removed there.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1828), chap. 197; *ibid.* (1829), chap. 220.

Although the prisoners are not yet removed from the state prison (see 1829; My 16, 1829), the furniture, etc., of the buildings are to be sold on May 16.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 14, 1828. See, further, My 19.

15 The corner-stone of the Church of the Ascension is laid, on Canal St. between Broadway and Elm St., for the congregation formed in 1827 under the rectorship of Rev. Manton Eastburn. The building was completed and opened for worship May 26, 1828. —*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 14 and 16, 1828; Greenleaf, 86–87. It was erected from designs of Town & Thompson, architects. While called the most perfect example of Doric architecture in New York, its prototype being the temple of Theseus in Athens, it was built of brick, stuccoed. Its situation proved unfavourable, being in the vicinity of the gas-works, and its exterior soon became begrimmed.—From a memorandum (by A. J. Davis?), in the N. Y. H. S. (box 2 of MSS. labelled "N. Y. City Churches"). For view of this church, see Pl. 15 of the Bourne series (1831), drawn by Burton and engraved by Fassette, showing it in close proximity to factories, inferior buildings, and a disordered street. See, further, My 23, 1829, and Je 30, 1839.

18 The changes in the city charter proposed by the common council on Feb. 14 (*q. v.*) are enacted into law by the legislature.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1828), chap. 249. The law failed of ratification at a city election on May 28 (*q. v.*).

The legislature provides for the extension of Mercer, Greene, Apr.
Wooster, McDougal, and Lewis Sts. northward to 8th St.—*Laws of* 19
N. Y. (1828), chap. 264.

The trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, incorporated Feb. 6, "
1806 (*q. v.*), are authorised by the legislature to regulate the land devised by Robert Richard Randall, so that it will conform to the permanent plan of the city; also to purchase a suitable and convenient tract of ground, lying upon the "Island of New York," or adjacent thereto, and fronting upon the North or East River, or in the vicinity thereof, and it shall be lawful to build thereon a marine hospital to be called and forever known as the Sailors' Snug Harbor.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1828), chap. 266. See, further, My, 1831.

The legislature passes the annual tax budget for the city.— "
Laws of N. Y. (1828), chap. 285.

The legislature incorporates the "New-York and Boston Steam- "
Boat Co.," to operate a regular line of boats through Long Island Sound between the two cities, the boats to be constructed with two engines on a plan of the principal incorporator, Elihu S. Bunker. The company is now building such a boat.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1828), chap. 293.

The legislature passes an act to suppress duelling. A person 21
causing the death of another in a duel in this state shall be adjudged guilty of murder, and may be indicted in the county where it occurs. A person issuing a challenge to fight a duel, or one who shall convey it, or who shall give other assistance in it, shall be adjudged guilty of a felony and subject to imprisonment for seven years or less.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1828), chap. 320.

The common council receives, and accepts with thanks, from "
Rev. John Stanford "an Ancient Map of the City of New York drawn from Actual Survey by W^m^ Bradford in the year 1735." —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 124. In June, 1922, this map was reported missing from the files of the topographical bureau of the borough president's office. This office was formerly called the bureau of design and survey, and prior to that it was the street commissioner's office. The lithographic copies of this map show it to have been "in the possession of G. B. Smith, Street Commissioner."—Andrews, *James Lyne's Survey or the Bradford Map* (1900), 32–33. See also descrip. of Pl. 27, Vol. I.

The common council appoints Reuben Spencer a city surveyor. "
—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 126.

The common council authorises the street commissioner to "
advertise for and enter into contracts for building a market at the foot of Spring and Canal Sts. under the direction of the market committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 117, 127–28; *Laws of N. Y.* (1827), chap. 214. See D 8.

The common council orders that a cupola be erected on Wash- "
ington Market.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 128.

The common council adopts a resolution to open 8th St. from "
the Bowery to Third Ave., and also to open Ninth St. from the Bowery "to the centre of what is commonly called Stuyvesant Street."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 129–30.

The street commissioner conveys to the corporation a deed "
of cession from Peter G. Stuyvesant for parts of 10th, 11th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd Sts.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 697; XVII: 136.

Russia declares war on Turkey because of the sultan's violent 26
manifesto calling for a holy war and naming Russia as the cause of the Greek insurrection.—Hazen, *Europe since* 1815 (enlarged ed.), I: 559. See S 14, 1829.

John Jacob Astor buys of Ezra Weeks and others the City May
Hotel, 115 Broadway (see Ja 24, 1793; N 20, 1801).—*Liber Deeds*, 1
CCXXXVII: 46 and 48. This is the date of Astor's deed; the sale took place at public auction at the merchants' exchange on April 8, the price paid being $121,000.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 5 and 8, 1828. See also L. M. R. K., III: 977; and Fay's *Views of N. Y.* (1831), 22. See, further, Ap 25, 1833.

Philip Hone records in his diary: ". . . went to Manhattan- 8
ville, to view the Commencement of the Excavation for the Harlaem Canal" (see Jl 16, 1827).—*Hone's Diary* (*MS.*), at N. Y. Hist. Soc.

"Washington Military Parade Ground.—Workmen are busily 10
employed in putting a handsome fence around this spacious public square, by far the largest of any in this city. And laborers are busy in leveling and preparing the ground to be laid down to green turf, with neat gravel foot walks around the margin and across it from each extremity. When this work is completed and

1828 May 10 proper shade trees and shrubbery are tastefully set out over the whole square, it will afford a most delightful morning promenade. The improvements already made on the streets bordering upon it, and also those in contemplation, will add to its beauty."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 10, 1828.

16 Philip Hone, acting as foreman of the grand jury, draws up a presentment in regard to the jail and bridewell. He recommends discontinuing those prisons "and providing Prisons for Debtors, and for Culprits in another part of the City."

He says, further: "The Grand Jury have heard with satisfaction of the purchase of the State Prison, and the arrangements which have been made, to appropriate that Establishment to City purposes: and it was hoped those arrangements would sooner have been carried into effect. The expectation of the contemplated removal of the Prisoners, has rendered it inexpedient to incur the Expense necessary to keep the present Buildings in suitable repair, and they have of consequence become unsafe, and nearly uninhabitable.

"In connection with this subject the Grand Jury feel themselves imperatively called upon to present to the attention of the Court, the present situation of the exterior of the Jail and Bridewell, and the Grounds in their immediate vicinity; the latter in particular presents a nuisance of the most disgusting nature, in the Centre of our City, on Ground left Vacant for the Health and Recreation of the Citizens, and so near to our Courts of Justice, and public offices, as to give to the Senses of those who attend them, the constant evidence of its existence."—*Hone's Diary* (*MS.*), at N. Y. Hist. Soc. The buildings referred to are seen in the Wall view of the city hall. See descrip. of Pl. 97, III: 588–89. See Jl 19, N 29, D 1 and 6, 1828; and Ag 23, 1830.

17 In his diary, under this date, Hone refers to ". . . Bloomingdale Asylum, where I met John McComb [!], and conferred with him about the Plans of the new Buildings, about to be erected by the Committee."—*Hone's Diary* (*MS.*), at N. Y. Hist. Soc. See also L. M. R. K., III: 953.

18 This is the first date in Philip Hone's diary as printed. Regarding the early items in the original manuscript, see 1826. Between this date and July 26, 1828, 28 quarto pages of the manuscript diary are omitted in the printed form. These pages contain many items of interest and value to historians of New York City. For example, in this part of the diary is given an account of the fire on May 26 (*q. v.*), which destroyed a large number of buildings, including the Bowery Theatre; also the consecration of All Saints' Church on June 5 (*q. v.*), the reference to Manhattan Co. pipes on June 7 (*q. v.*), etc.

19 The common council resolves that a sum not exceeding $1,500 be appropriated "for providing a Transit Telescope [see Jl 12, 1830], an Astronomical Clock and a Turret Clock to be placed in the City Hall under the direction of the Committee on Arts & Sciences." It is also resolved that the committee on repairs be requested "to direct such alterations as the placing of those Instruments may require."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 180. This order, as regards the turret clock, was modified on Nov. 16, 1829 (*q. v.*).

" The common council appoints Anthony M. Hoffman a city surveyor.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 187.

" The common council passes an ordinance (agreeable to the law of Ap 12) "to establish city prisons and penitentiaries in the city of New York." It provides "for appropriating the North part or half of the State Prison as a Penitentiary in addition to the Penitentiary at Bellevue;" also "for appropriating the South part or half of the State Prison as a City Prison in addition to the City Prison in the Park." Respecting the jail for debtors, and the permanent appropriation of the city prison in the Park, the committee has not interfered; as that subject is already before the board. They propose, however, that the city prison in the Park be continued as such until the further order of the board. "It will be competent for the Board hereafter to make such disposition of the Jail & City Prison, both of which are situated in the Park, as may be deemed expedient."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 188–89. See, further, Je 28. See also Jl 5.

26 A fire which starts in a livery stable in Bayard St. near the Bowery destroys the New York or Bowery Theatre (except the front and side walls), Benjamin Scribner's Shakespeare Tavern, and about 15 other buildings.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 27, 1828; *Hone's Diary* (*MS.*); descrip. of Pl. 102-b, III: 604. The theatre was rebuilt in 90 days and opened on Aug. 20 (*q. v.*).

May 28 A law providing for a bicameral council (see F 14) fails of ratification in a special election by a vote of 5,427 to 3,753. A newspaper explanation is: "The framers of that law, which were the Corporation themselves, did not mean to have any salutary check placed upon their hasty summary mode of doing business. And rather than such a law should go into effect, the people prefer the old system until they can procure such a change in the mode of transacting the affairs of the city as will promise an effectual restraint upon improper and ruinous legislation. Meetings should be called in each ward and delegates appointed to frame a law to be submitted to a general assembly of the citizens; for their consideration and approval. Application should then be made to the Legislature to give their official sanction to it."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 31, 1828. It may be observed that the charter changes were finally obtained through the procedure thus recommended by the *Post*. See My 11, 1829.

29 The Franklin Bank suspends payment.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 29, 31, Je 2, 4, 6, 10, Jl 2. See also *The explanation and vindication of Samuel Leggett, late president of the Franklin Bank* (N. Y., 1831), at N. Y. H. S.; and, for other references to Leggett, see *The Old Merchants of N. Y. City*, by Walter Barrett (1862), I: 241, 244, 247, 248, 249.

June 5 All Saints' P. E. Church, which was organized on May 27, 1824, and the corner-stone of which was laid on Oct. 3, 1827, is opened for public worship. It is a substantial stone building on the southeast corner of Henry and Scammel Sts. The land was conveyed to the church by Moses and Esther Leon on Sept. 28, 1827.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 29, 1824; O 2, 1827; *Liber Deeds*, CCXXVI: 441; Greenleaf, 85–86. See also Supp. L. M. R. K., in Vol. VI; and Pl. 175, Vol. III. See also My 18.

" "Water Works.—The Manhattan Company are substituting iron pipes, for logs, through which water may be conveyed in sufficient quantities to all who wish to be supplied, within the sphere of their operations. A great improvement has also been made, by the construction of secondary reservoirs, near the grand one, which, in case of fires can throw the whole volume of water in the requisite direction."—*Com. Adv.*, Je 5, 1828. See Je 7.

7 Hone records: The "Manhattan Company are laying down large Iron Pipes in Broadway, opposite to my House."—*Hone's Diary* (*MS.*), at N. Y. H. S. His residence was at 235 Broadway. See also *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 4, 1828.

12 James Monroe, "late President of the United States," visits New York, and the common council tenders to him the hospitality of the city.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 231. See also *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 6, 23, and 26, 1828.

16 The packet ship "Pacific" arrives at New York from Liverpool bringing news of war between Russia and Turkey.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 16, 1828.

" The common council adopts a resolution to open and continue Cedar St. to the width of 35 feet from William to Pearl St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 247–48.

" The common council requires the committee on public offices to report to the board "the different Tenants who occupy the Building usually called the Scientific Institution [the N. Y. Institution, formerly the almshouse], the tenure of their Leases, and whether all or any of them ought to be required to provide accommodation for themselves elsewhere."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 252. This was the first step towards transforming the building for occupation by the courts. See, further, Mr 23, 1829.

18 "The Corporation and their numerous guests set out this morning in the steam boat Sun, on their junketing party to the Sing Sing State Prison. What right they have to expend the public money in this way, we have yet to learn. They might just as well get up a party at the public expense to go to Saratoga Springs, or to view the Auburn State Prison, or Niagara Falls. It appears by the proceedings of the Corporation that the committee of arrangements were unwilling to be limited in the expense to $1000, and how much will be expended for turtle soup, nabob wine, and Champaigne, no one can tell. It is certainly time that there should be some check upon this irresponsible body in the disbursement of the public moneys. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 18 and 19, 1828; *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 231–32. See, further, D 16.

27 An ornamental iron fence is being constructed around St. John's Park at a cost of $25,000.—*N. Y. Mirror*, Je 27, 1828. See also 1833, and descrip. of Pl. 106-a, Vol. III.

30 The common council orders that the comptroller be authorised

1828 June 30 to borrow (under the direction of the finance committee and on such terms as they may prescribe) the sum of $100,000 "for the purpose of paying to the State of New York the purchase money for the State Prison at Greenwich at an interest not exceeding Six per Cent."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 275. See Mr 28, 1826; Jl 28, 1828.

July 1 "To-day that unblessed act, the tariff, commences to operate, and we are pleased to learn that all the gentlemen connected with the revenue department, manifest a very proper solicitude for the shipping and commercial interest. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 1, 1828.

3 The French Coffee House at Broadway and Fulton St. is offered for sale.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 3, 1828.

4 Wm. Niblo removes from the Bank Coffee House (see 1814), and opens a hotel, garden, and theatre, at the n. e. cor. of Broadway and Prince St. He calls the theatre "Sans Souci." The famous "Niblo's Garden" was "an actual garden, with walks, flowers, trees, summer-houses, etc., and was considered somewhat remote from town. The theatre or entertainment saloon was in the centre. This subsequently gave place to a complete, permanent theatre, and the garden vanished."—Haswell, *Reminiscences*, 230; L. M. R. K., III: 985. For a view and an outline of the history of this property after 1812, see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1865), 631, 635. For view in 1845, prior to its destruction by fire in 1846, see *ibid.* (1865), 632. Soon afterward the Metropolitan Hotel was erected on part of the same site.—*Ibid.*, 635; L. M. R. K., III: 979, 985; and see S 13, 1851, and 1852.

The Sans Souci Theatre was "situated in the extensive garden of Mr. Niblo, in Broadway," and was "erected in the incredible short period of fifteen days." A descriptive and complimentary address in verse, which was recited on the opening night, was published in *The N. Y. Mirror*, VI: 7 (Jl 12). The *Post* said the theatre was "in the new Vauxhall Garden of Mr. Niblo, at the corner of Broadway and Prince streets. The situation is airy, healthy, and delightful for summer amusements, within the 1 mile stone." It was to be occupied by the "Bowery company, under the management of Mr. Gilfert, until the New-York house is re-built."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 3, 1828. See also *ibid.*, Ag 8, 1828, and L. M. R. K., III: 985.

5 "We understand the Corporation of this City have recently purchased Blackwell's Island [see Jl 14, 1828], at the price of 32,500, dollars as a site for a new Penitentiary. The Island contains above 100 acres of land, and a great quantity of building stone. This location for a prison is considered judicious.—The old state prison at Greenwich, which was purchased by the Corporation [see Mr 28, 1826], will be used as a Penitentiary, until the contemplated new one at Blackwell's Island is erected"—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 5, 1828. See S 10.

14 The common council receives from the Rev. Stephen N. Rowan a copy of the Declaration of Independence engrossed on vellum, with a letter from him addressed to Mayor Paulding stating that he presents it, "in the name of the contributors to the work," for use "at the successive Anniversaries of our great National Festival." It is accompanied by "a Certificate of the venerable Charles Carroll the last surviving signer of the Original Instrument." Rowan states that this copy was made "as the result of a suggestion made by me in an address delivered at the request of the Common Council, on occasion of the almost simultaneous death of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson" (see Jl 4 and 8, 1826).

"It is the most splendid Copy of the Declaration extant and the Certificate accompanying it, was written, without any recollection of the fact exactly Fifty [52?] years after the Original signature." He adds:

"I trust, that the same Common Council, who were the first to render Elegiac Honours, to the memory of the man who wrote the Declaration, and of him, who eloquently plead for its adoption, will cheerfully take measures to give perpetuity, and publicity to the patriotick sentiments contained in a Document, written with his own hand and in his Ninetieth year by its last surviving Signer." The board accepts the gift and directs that the letter be "filed."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 281.

" The following resolutions were offered by the committee on the almshouse and adopted: "Resolved that the Comptroller be authorized . . . to issue a Warrant to James Blackwell for such sum as your Committee may direct not exceeding 15,000 Dollars; and a Bond of the Corporation upon the conditions agreed on for the ballance [$17,500] of the purchase money of Blackwells Island July 14

"Resolved that the Commissioners of the Alms House be authorised to take possession of said Island forthwith

"Resolved that a Special Committee consisting of Seven members be authorised to cause a Map of said Island to be made, with the lines of High and Low water mark, and with the elevations; and to report the plan of a suitable building for a prison, together with the best mode of building, and a proper site for the same."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 294–95, 299. See, further, Jl 19.

19 James Blackwell's deed of his island to the city of New York (see Jl 14) bears this date.—*Liber Deeds*, CCXXXIX: 287. Blackwell had previously deeded the island to Jas. L. Bell (see Ap 9, 1823). Bell died there on Jan. 12, 1825, and, by foreclosure of a mortgage which Blackwell held, the island came back into his possession.—Hoffman, *Treatise on the Estate and Rights of the Corporation of the City of N. Y.*, I: 147. For the final disposition of the Bell interests, see *Paige's Chancery Reps.*, X: 49; N. Y. H. S. *Bull.*, Jl, 1921, pp. 40–41. On Sept. 11, 1844, the city paid $20,000 more to acquire the interest held by the Widow Bell.—*Liber Deeds*, CDLI: 405. The city made this purchase of Blackwell's Island as the site for a penitentiary.—See Ag 11.

" The editor of the *Mirror* writes: ". . . We have, for a long time, been anxiously looking out for the demolition of the Jail and Bridewell, those carbuncular excrescences on the fair surface of the Park. We again call attention to this subject, because the foul condition of these buildings renders them actual pest-houses to all those confined within their walls. . . . Down with the filthy receptacles!"—*N. Y. Mirror*, VI: 15 (Jl 19). For earlier protests, see D 1, 1827; Ja 19, 1828. See, further, D 22.

27 The "Mission house at the corner of North and Forsyth streets, erected by the liberality of a few individuals" is to be dedicated on this day.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 26, 1828.

28 The comptroller reports that, agreeable to the authority given to him by the common council on June 30 (*q. v.*), he borrowed, on July 19, $100,000 from the Bank for Savings to pay the state for the state prison and grounds at Greenwich, and has deposited the amount to the state's credit in the Manhattan Bank.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 309. Regarding the disposal of the property, see *ibid.*, N 17, 1828; and see, further, Mr 9, 1829.

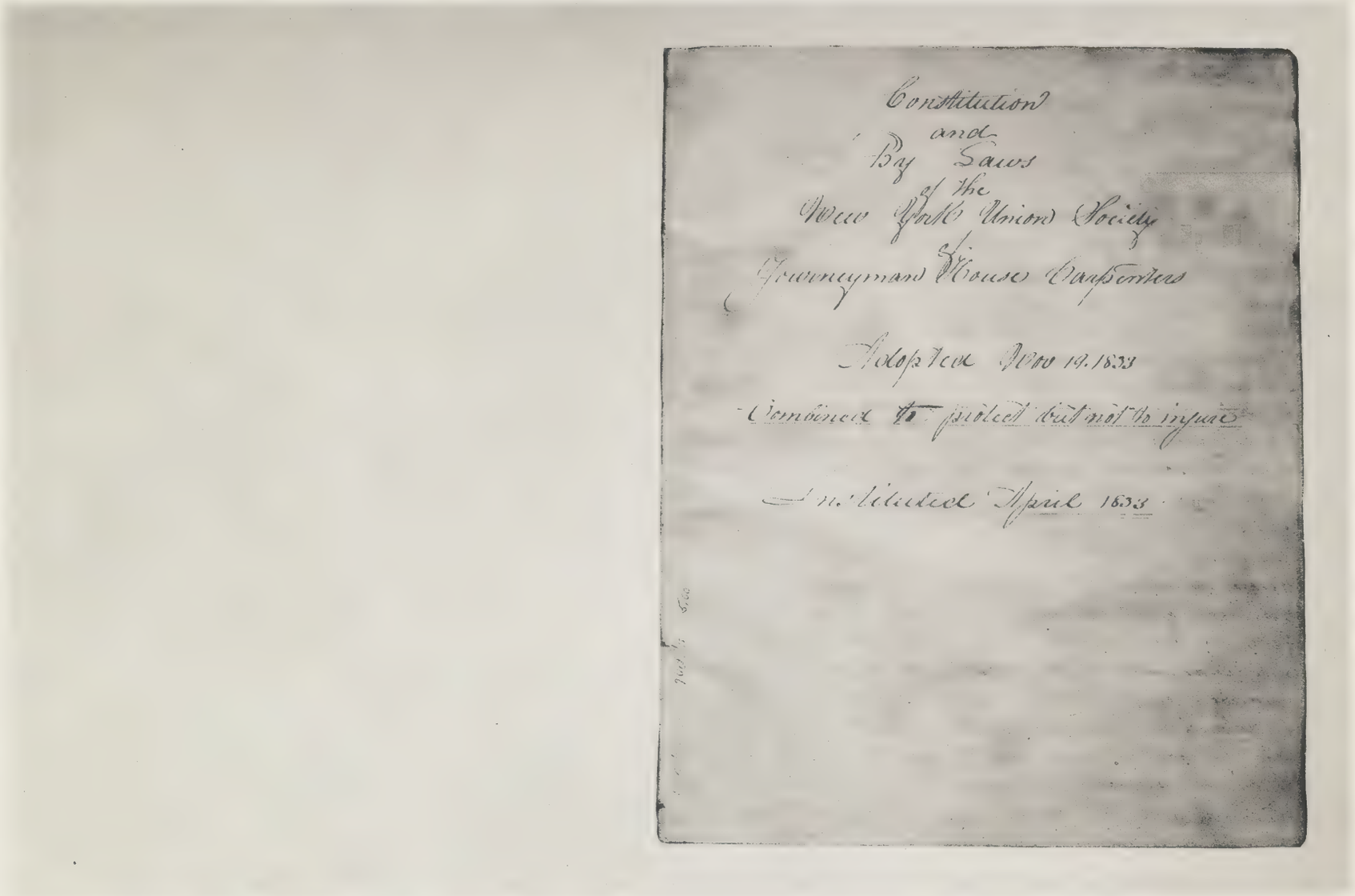
30 "The following distinguished persons have recently arrived in this city, and are present at the City Hotel, Broadway.—Count Survilliers and suite; Mr. Barbour, Minister of the United States to the Court of St. James; Don Joaquin Campino, Chilian Minister to the United States; the Right Reverend Bishop Inglis of Nova Scotia; Counts Sziliski and Dalverme; Beaufort T. Watts, Esq. Secretary of Legation to the Court of St. Petersburg; and Mr. Robert Owen, the celebrated Philanthropist."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 30, 1828.

Aug. 11 The common council orders the removal of the old market at the foot of Grand St., and that a new market, 75 ft. long and 27 ft. wide, be erected in this vicinity.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 320–21; De Voe, 458–59. *Cf.* near-by Manhattan Market, Mr 26, S 10, 1827. The new Grand St. Market was finished the next year.—*Ibid.*, XVII: 542. On the completion of the Monroe Market in 1836 (*q. v.*), into which the occupants of the Grand St. Market were transferred, the Grand St. market-house disappeared.—De Voe, 459–60; L. M. R. K., III: 959.

" The special committee on the survey of Blackwell's Island (see Jl 14), recommends to the common council that the site for the new penitentiary be about the centre of the island which is about 1,500 ft. from the south-western extremity, 20 ft. above high-water mark, and where the island is about 450 ft. wide. A stone building for 200 prisoners, modelled after Sing Sing prison, which shall be from 150 to 200 ft. long and 50 ft. wide, is advised. It is hoped to complete it by Jan. 1, 1829. The estimated cost is from $16,000 to $20,000. The committee is authorised to proceed with the building.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 325. See, further, S 10.

" The special committee on gas is required by the board to cause the platform in front of the city hall and the walk between the large gates on the east and west side of the Park to be lighted with gas.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 331.

12 The steamship "Curacoa," constructed by a company of merchants from Amsterdam and Rotterdam, sails from Antwerp

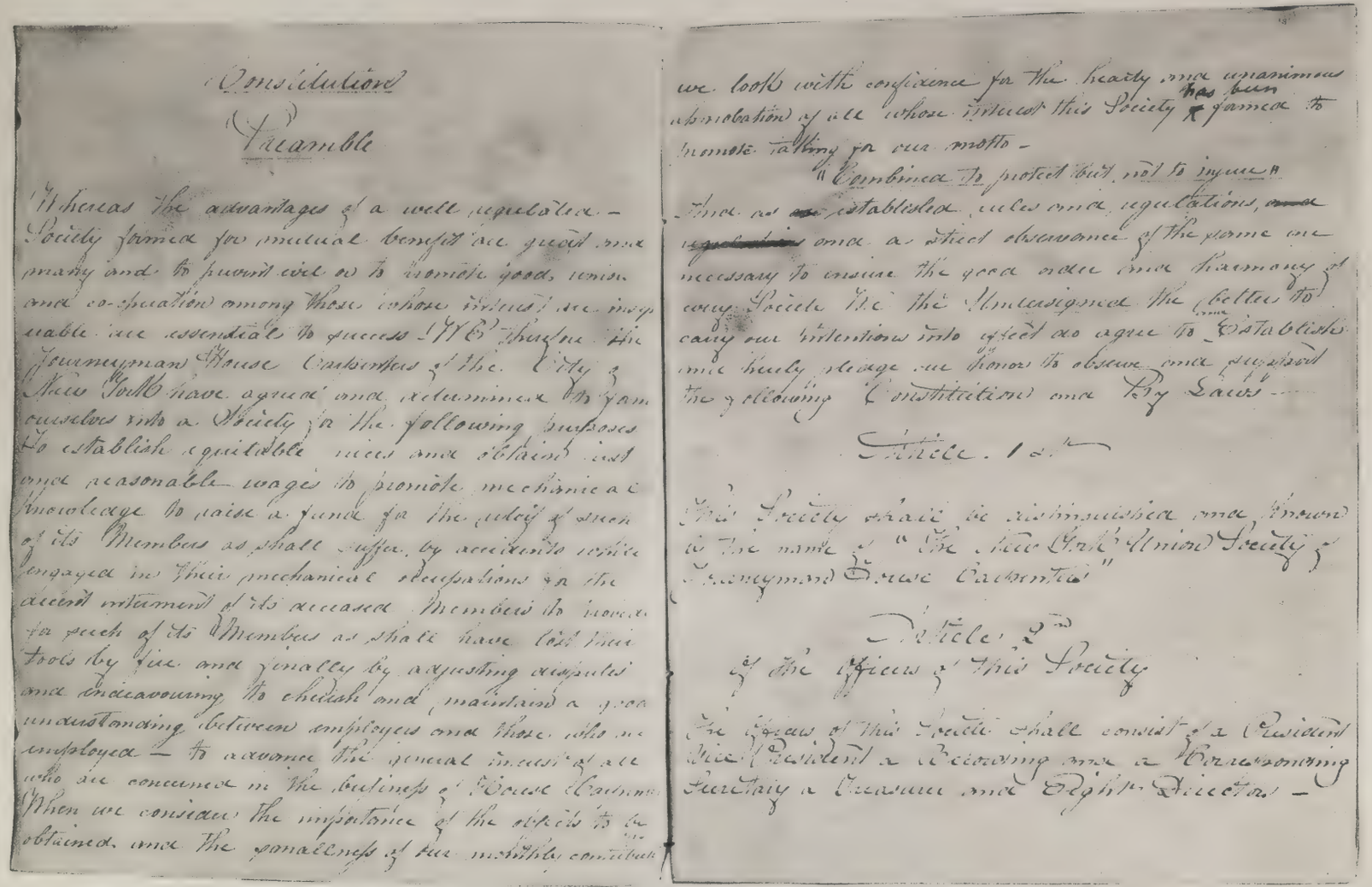

Constitution
and
By Laws
of the
New York Union Society
of
Journeyman House Carpenters

Adopted Nov 19. 1833

Corrected to protect but not to injure

Amended April 1833

TITLE-PAGE OF CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF "NEW YORK UNION SOCIETY OF JOURNEYMAN HOUSE CARPENTERS" —AN EARLY EXAMPLE OF TRADE UNIONISM; DATED NOV. 19, 1833. SEE ADDENDA, VOL. VI.



Constitution

Preamble

Whereas the advantages of a well regulated Society formed for mutual benefit are great and many and to prevent evil as to promote good, union and co-operation among those whose interest are inseparable are essential to success We the Journeyman House Carpenters of the City of New York have agreed and determined to form ourselves into a Society for the following purposes To establish equitable rules and obtain just and reasonable wages to promote mechanical knowledge to raise a fund for the relief of such of its Members as shall suffer by accidents while engaged in their mechanical occupations for the decent interment of its deceased Members to succour such of its Members as shall have lost their tools by fire and finally by adjusting disputes and endeavouring to cherish and maintain a good understanding between employers and those who are employed — to advance the general interest of all who are concerned in the business of House Carpenters When we consider the importance of the objects to be obtained and the zealousness of our brethren we look with confidence for the hearty and unanimous [has been] approbation of all whose interest this Society [is formed] to promote taking for our motto —

"Combined to protect but not to injure"

Now we [do] establish rules and regulations, [and] [regulate] and a strict observance of the same we necessary to ensure the good order and harmony of our Society We the Undersigned the better to carry our intentions into effect do agree to Establish and hereby pledge our honor to observe and support the following Constitution and By Laws —

Article 1st

This Society shall be distinguished and known by the name of "The Male Ship Union Society of Journeyman House Carpenters"

Article 2d

of the Officers of this Society

The Officers of this Society shall consist of a President Vice President a Recording and a Corresponding Secretary a Treasurer and Eight Directors —

FIRST AND SECOND PAGE OF CONSTITUTION SHOWN ON PL. 68.

1828 for the Dutch West Indies, being the second steam vessel to cross
Aug. the Atlantic. The voyage was repeated during the year, but the
12 line was not a commercial success.—U. S. National Museum *Report* (1889–90), 638.

19 "The growth and prosperity of New-York have for years past been the subject of pride and exultation to its citizens. Our disposition to expatiate upon this agreeable subject has sometimes excited a little envy among our neighbors, and given occasion to some ill-natured criticisms. At present, however, we have more occasion for sympathy than for envy. Our situation in some respects is as bad as our worst enemies could wish. The check which our commerce has lately experienced, has produced greater embarrassment and distress among all classes of our citizens than has been known here for a long period. Hundreds of our laborious citizens who in this great and populous mercantile metropolis, followed occupations in some way connected with commerce, have found themselves without employment or means of support. . . . The want of employment is followed by the want of money as a necessary consequence. . . . In a city where, hitherto, no one who chose to work was without employment, laborers begin to talk of departing to seek in the country some occupation which may give them bread. . . . These evils are generally ascribed among us to their true cause, the pernicious acts of legislation levelled at the commerce which has been the source of our prosperity."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 19, 1828. See also *ibid.*, S 12.

20 The new Bowery Theatre, erected on the site of the one destroyed on May 26 (*q. v.*), opens with the "Dramatist."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 9, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 1828. The new theatre is described and illustrated in *N. Y. Mirror*, VI: 49–51.

25 The common council passes an ordinance for building 18 "Public Cisterns" as follows: two at the public school in Duane near Church St.; two at the church in King St., near McDougal St.; two at the church, cor. of Herring and Amos Sts.; one at the church in Bedford near Arden St.; two at the church in Bleecker St. near Broadway; two at St. Mark's Church in Stuyvesant St.; two at the church, cor. of Broome and Ridge Sts.; one at the Essex Market; two at the Baptist Church, cor. of Delancey and Christie Sts.; two at the Friends Meeting House, cor. of Hester and Elizabeth Sts.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 341.

" The supreme court confirms the report of the commissioners for opening streets, including Fifth Ave between 90th and 106th Sts., Sixth Ave. from 21st St. to the Bloomingdale Road, 86th St. between East River and Eighth Ave., and 14th St. from The Bowery to East River.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 348.

Sept. The common council approves a petition to change the name
8 of Reason St. to Barrow St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 358. See Ja 26, 1829.

10 The corner-stone of the new penitentiary on Blackwell's Island is laid by the common council. "A more eligible spot for health, cleanliness and safety, could not have been selected for the erection of all the public buildings, which are supported at the public expense. We hope in a few years to see the Mad-House, and Fever Hospital removed to this Island."—*Eve. Post*, S 11, 1828.

The address is delivered by Chaplain Stanford, "the Mayor and Corporation" attending.—Sommers, *Memoir of John Sanford*, 289. Mr. Stanford's address was ordered by the common council to be printed; a copy is preserved in the N. Y. P. L., bound with other sermons and addresses in a volume entitled *Sanford's Discourses* (pub. *c.* 1836). When completed, the penitentiary cost $16,569.88.—N. Y. H. S. *Bull.*, Jl, 1921, p. 40, citing city comptroller's report, 1829. See, further, *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 458–59; also Je 8 and O 19, 1829.

22 Rembrandt Peale offers to sell to the corporation his portrait of Washington giving orders to commence the entrenchments at Yorktown; his letter is referred to the committee on arts and sciences.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 376.

" The common council resolves that counsel take the usual measures for opening Exchange Place and continuing it to Wall St. along the south-easterly side of the "Merchants Exchange Buildings."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 380–81, 414–15.

" Because "the time is fast approaching when in conformity to the views of the Common Council for the better administration of the affairs of the City, the Old goal and Bridewell must be removed, or modified," a committee is appointed to report to the board "concerning the premises."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 397. See D 1; and L. M. R. K., III: 972.

The common council resolves to open 14th St. between The Oct.
Bowery and North River.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 405. 6

The common council resolves to cut down two hills, between 20
Yorkville and Harlem, on the line of Third Ave.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 428.

The common council refers to the committee on lands and "
places a resolution to place trees on the Washington Parade Ground. —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 433. According to the view of this ground, etc. which was published as the frontispiece of *N. Y. As It Is, In* 1837, the committee acted favourably on the resolution.

The first "Manufacturers' Fair" is held under the auspices 24
of the Am. Institute (see Ja), at Masonic Hall.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, O 25, 1828; *N. Y. As It Is, In* 1833, 79. See also My 2, 1829.

At a crowded meeting held at Tammany Hall, Andrew Jackson 31
is endorsed for president, John C. Calhoun for vice-president, and Martin Van Buren for governor.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 1, 1828. This ticket won in the city and state.—*Ibid.*, N 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, and 12, 1828.

Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun, Democrats, are elected Nov.
president and vice-president. The National Republican candidates 4
were John Quincy Adams and Richard Rush.—McKee, *National Conventions and Platforms*, 24–26.

The common council refers to the committee on arts and 17
sciences a petition of Chas. B. Shaw, city surveyor, asking for the loan of "the Drawing of the City Hall for the purpose of having an Engraving made of the same."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 449.

The common council grants a permit to a contractor to cut "
through the bulkhead on the south side of Stanton Slip so that his scows may pass through to fill up the basin at this place.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 454.

The common council adopts a report and resolution which re- "
quires the committee on wharves, piers and slips to cause West St. to be extended across the slip or basin at Washington Market between Fulton and Vesey Sts. The report contains, in part, the following facts:

West St. is "a great leading Street along the Margin of the North River, and a principal Channel of communication for the very extensive trade of the West part of the City (which will be greatly increased by the recent establishment of a Line of Tow Boats between Courtlandt and Fulton streets and the erection of an extensive range of Stores between those Streets along the Easterly side of West Street) . . .

"The said street now extends from the Albany Basin (across which it has been ordered to be continued) and at Washington Market Basin, and it will shortly be extended from the State Prison so as to unite with the Tenth Avenue above Fort Gansevoort, when that shall be done, and the street continued across the Washington Market Basin, and the Tenth Avenue be opened it will form a direct and uninterrupted communication from the Albany Basin to Kings Bridge at which place the said Avenue terminates.

"Washington Market Basin, in its present state, is a great impediment to the free intercourse which ought to exist between the upper and lower parts of the City along the North River as all persons passing from one to the other along West street, are under the necessity of going round Washington Market into Washington street which, during the business hours of the day, is so much obstructed by Market Carts and Waggons as to render the passage of other Carriages almost impracticable. . . ."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 467–69. See also Je 10, 1794, and description of Pl. 71, I: 456.

The common council refers to the committee on gas a resolu- "
tion to light Wall St. with gas; and another to purchase 150 iron posts for gas lamps when this "can be done to most advantage." —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 469.

The common council resolves to apply to the legislature for the "
passage of an act requiring electors to register annually some time before the day of election.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 470.

"We believe that the time is now arrived when public opinion 20
has become almost, if not quite, unanimous respecting the ineligibility of the President, tho' not respecting the length of time for which he shall be chosen; it may, therefore, be expedient to make it an early subject of discussion, preparatory to the proposed amendments of the Constitution. Taught by experience, we would throw out for consideration several amendments respecting the Chief Majistrate. First, that he be chosen by a plurality, instead of a

1828 Nov. 20 majority of the Electors; which and which only, to a moral certainty, would prevent the choice devolving on the House of Representatives, that last of evils. Secondly, that he be chosen for the single term of seven or eight years, and not to be re-eligible. . . . To these may be added a third, which has been the subject of a good deal of conversation—namely, that of submitting the choice of President to the people in the first instance without the intervention of electors. And while the subject is before us, we will mention a fourth, namely, that the mode of electing be uniform throughout the states."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 20, 1828.

22 The *Mirror* says, in speaking of the improvements in the Park: "We had hoped, that with the commencement of the present laudable undertaking, we should have seen a simultaneous attempt made —it would be a pretty arduous one, we confess, judging from the long delay attending its execution—to demolish those foul blots on the smooth and fair face of the city's public square, the jail and the bridewell. But, alas! the creditor, and the dun, and the collector are not more intent on retaining their hold on the poor debtor's person, nor the tip-staff and constable on that of the condemned culprit, than are our aldermen, well fed and sleek, to preserve in the view and purview of the city-hall, its ancient and gloomy associates."—*N. Y. Mirror*, N 22, 1828.

Dec. 1 The committees on arts and sciences and on jail and bridewell, to whom was referred the subject of enlarging the city hall, present a report with a plan, &c; these are read and laid on the table. A resolution directing that $100 be paid for the plans is adopted.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 397, 480. The text of the report is not recorded.

" The common council resolves to widen Liberty St. east of Broadway, beginning the first of the next May, and to remove buildings and incumbrances within 30 days thereafter.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 481–82.

" The common council adopts a resolution: "That the Bridewell building above the basement story, be prepared for the Debtors Prisoners without unnecessary delay; and that the Jail be torn down, as soon as the Bridewell can be prepared for the reception of the Jail Prisoners, And that the counsel of the Board prepare an Ordinance constituting the above part of the Bridewell a County Jail."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 491. For the *Mirror's* comment upon this, see D 6.

6 James Kent, president of The New York Historical Society, delivers before that body the "Anniversary Discourse," in which he traces the history of the colony of New York from its discovery by Hudson to the establishment of an independent state, and lauds especially Director General Stuyvesant and Gen. Philip Schuyler. —N. Y. Hist. Soc. *Collections*, 2d ser., I: 9–36.

8 Resolutions are presented to the common council and ordered to be printed, which look to certain changes in the municipal government. A bicameral council is again (see F 14) advocated. The creation of responsible executive departments is recommended, also the popular election of the mayor.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 503–4. The *Mirror's* comment reads: ". . . Alderman Peters . . . has brought forward two resolutions in the common council, having for their object the reorganization of that important board. The first relates to its division into two branches; an alteration loudly called for by the augmented population and wealth of the city. The second contemplates the election of the mayor and other important officers, by the people. . . . The present form was adopted as far back as 1686, when its population did not exceed a few thousands, and the resources under the control of the public authorities were comparatively trifling. Now the former is upwards of two hundred thousand, and the latter amount to several millions. The question is simply this: Shall no check be interposed to the indiscriminate and hasty expenditure of the public funds by a single corporate body—and shall the first and most responsible office in the metropolis be any longer held at the disposal of a few individuals, when the whole body of the population are interested in its proper and judicious disposition?—We think not."—*N. Y. Mirror*, VI: 183 (D 13, 1828). See also *N. Y. Eve. Post*, D 11, 1828. See Ap 30, 1829.

" The common council resolves "that the Market now building between Canal, Washington & Spring streets in the Eighth Ward [see Ja 29, 1827] be called and Known by the name of Clinton Market."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 504; XVIII: 212. For the board's action leading to the construction of this market-house, see De Voe's *Market Book*, 527–28; L. M. R. K., III: 958.

Dec. 10 A cargo of coal, "the first fruits of the Delaware & Hudson Canal," arrives from Kingston.—Memorandum by Hone's daughter, on inside of cover of *Diary of Philip Hone* (*MS.*), Vol. I. See also D 27.

15 The common council authorises the finance committee to contract for the purchase of land for a market on the east side of Third Ave. nearly opposite its intersection with the Bowery Road, and bounded "in front by the Avenue, on the north by Seventh, and on the south by Sixth Street." It comprises 8 lots of 22 ft. 8 in. each, making a front on Third Ave. of 181 ft. 8 in., and 100 ft. in depth along 6th and 7th Sts.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 517–19; *Market Book*, 550. See law of Ap 25, 1829.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1829), chap. 267. See, further, S 7.

16 The new state prison at Sing Sing (see Ap 18, 1825) has been completed. It cost $128,500.—*N. Y. Eve Post*, D 17, 1828, citing *West Chester Herald*, D 16, 1828. See 1829.

22 The common council accepts an invitation from Wm. A. Coleman to visit the "Literary Emporium" at "Park Place House."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 525. A view of "Colemans Literary Rooms, Broadway, New York," was published in Hinton's *Hist. of the U. S.* (London, 1830), opp. p 490, bearing publication date of "Aug. 1, 1831." The building was that erected in 1802–3 for the General Soc. of Mechanics and Tradesmen, called originally Mechanics Hall, at the n. w. cor. of Broadway and Park Place.—L. M. R. K., III: 985.

" The common council resolves to widen Ann St. on both sides between Broadway and Nassau St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 538.

23 The city buys land of Charles Henry Hall (0.229 acre) at Third Ave. and E. 7th St.—Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate*, 49, citing *Liber Deeds*, CCXLIV: 435. Here the present Cooper Park was afterwards laid out.—L. M. R. K., III: 969.

27 "The Delaware and Hudson Canal.—This great work has been completed, and an immense quantity of coal and wood has already been transported to our wharves and yards. . . ."—*N. Y. Mirror*, VI: 199 (D 27, 1828).

29 The aldermen and assistants elect Walter Bowne as mayor. He succeeded William Paulding, who was not a candidate for re-election. Bowne was inducted into office, and presided first on Jan. 5, 1829.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 558, 559. He was succeeded on Jan. 2, 1833 (*q. v.*), by Gideon Lee. For brief sketch of Bowne's life, see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1853), 424.

" The common council resolves to open and continue Fifth Ave. from 13th to 21st St.; to open 15th St. from The Bowery to the Hudson River; and to open 17th St. from Bloomingdale Road to Sixth Ave.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 554. The same resolution was again passed on Feb. 9, 1829.—*Ibid.*, XVII: 632. Regarding 17th St., see also *ibid.*, XVII: 654–55.

1829

— In this year was published, under the direction of the N. Y. Hist. Soc., *The History of the Late Province of New-York, from its discovery to the appointment of Governor Colden, in 1762. By the Hon. William Smith, Formerly of New York, and late Chief Justice of Lower Canada*, in 2 vols. This is the continuation of Smith's history of this province, which was first published in London in 1757 (*q. v.*), and which carried the provincial history only to 1732. A second edition of this continuation was printed in 1830. The original manuscript volume, in Smith's autograph, is owned by the N. Y. Pub. Library. See reproduction of a specimen page in Vol. IV, Pl. 35-b. Smith "arranged" this continuation of his history "at the Manor of Livingston in 2 Months before the 20 March 1777."—See Je 3, 1777. For bibliographical notes respecting his diaries, etc., now in the N. Y. Pub. Library, see My 6 and Ag 26, 1778.

— Apparently, it was in this year that Sam'l F. B. Morse began to work on his electric telegraph. He wrote to J. Fenimore Cooper under date of "Irving House, New York, Sept. 5th, 1849," thus: "I was agreeably surprized this morning in conversing with Prof. Renwick to find that he corroborates the fact you have mentioned in your *Sea Lions* [but which Morse had previously questioned as implying too early a date], respecting the earlier conception of my Telegraph by me, than the date I had given, and whch goes only so far back in my own recollection as 1832. Prof. Renwick insists that immediately after Prof. Dana's Lectures at the N. York Athenaeum, I consulted with him on the subject of the

1829 velocity of electricity, and in such a way as to indicate to him that
— I was contriving an Electric Telegraph. The consultation I remember, but I did not recollect the time. He will depose that it was before I went to Europe, after those Lectures; now, I went in 1829; this makes it almost certain that the impression you and Mrs. Cooper and your daughter had that I conversed with you on the subject in 1831 after my return from Italy is correct.

"If you are still persuaded that this is so, your deposition before the Commission in this city to that fact will render me an incalculable service. I will cheerfully defray your expenses to and from the city if you will meet me here this week or beginning of next. . . ." —*Correspondence of James Fenimore Cooper* (1922), II: 633–34; see also 620. This inquiry had an important bearing on the question of priority of invention, claimed for Joseph Henry. See 1830 (p. 1688). Morse perfected his invention in the N. Y. University, on Washington Square.—Chamberlain, *N. Y. University* (1901), I: 80–82; Appendix, *ibid.*, 24.

— In this year, Louis Braille, a French teacher, devised his point system of writing for the blind.—*International Encyc.*, III: 661.

— In this year, Henry Clay became the leader of the Republican party.—Winsor, VII: 281.

— In this year, the first volume of the *Revised Statutes of the State of New York* was published, to be followed soon by the rest of the work. "The changes made by it were far reaching, and radically altered a large portion of the previous law, especially that relating to uses and trusts and powers. It substituted a simple and precise code as to the creation and alienation of estates, and simplified and reduced to more of certainty the practice of the courts."—Personal recollections of the Hon. Benj. D. Silliman, in *Hist. of the Bench and Bar* (1897), I: 233.

— In this year, the prisoners in the state prison at Greenwich were removed to Sing Sing.—Eddy, *Account of the State Prison*, 16–20; L. M. R. K., III: 973. See also descrip. of Pl. 71, I: 456.

— In this year, the manufacture of bricks by machinery was begun successfully in New York.—*Annals of N. Am.*, 561.

— In this year, a bridge was projected, to be built from the foot of Maiden Lane to Brooklyn, high enough to allow the largest ships to pass under it, its estimated cost being $600,000.—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, N 5, 1829.

— In this year, the "Old Sketch Club or The XXI" was established. For an outline of its career, see Howe's *Hist. of the Metropolitan Museum of Art*, 84–85, citing John Durand's *Life and Times of A. B. Durand*, 90, 97. The "Sketch Club" was formed as a fraternity of artists. It soon welcomed members of other professions interested in art, among them being Bryant, Verplanck, and Sands. —Lamb, *Hist. City of N. Y.*, II: 707; Wilson, *Mem. Hist. of N. Y.*, IV: 364. From this club was evolved the Century Club, in 1847 (*q.v.*, Ja 13).

— According to De Voe, the first meat-shop, not in a public market-house, was opened in this year by Henry Cornell. This was due to the common council's compelling the occupants of the old Spring St. Market, when it was about to close, to take stands in the new Clinton Market by competitive bidding. Those butchers "who had money" were obliged to buy their new stalls at very high prices,—so high that Cornell, unable to purchase, established himself in a meat-shop. He was supported by many citizens who thought the corporation should have given the butchers who had stands in the Spring St. Market the choice of stands in the Clinton Market; and, although often convicted, yet "his friends assisted him to baffle the Corporation, and, in fact, to make it appear that our 'public markets,' as then conducted, were a monopoly. This led on others to open 'shops;' although some were fined and imprisoned, yet they succeeded, and a law was established in their favor in 1843." —De Voe, *Market Book*, 381–82.

— An English traveller, visiting this country, writes of New York: "The main street, called Broadway, is two miles and a half long, in a straight line, and proportionably wide, with broad flagged trottoirs or side-walks, some parts of which are shaded by poplars and other lofty trees; but in the quarter devoted to business, canvass blinds are stretched from the shops to permanent wooden rails of a convenient height and neatly finished. The architecture of the buildings, however, does not at all correspond with the magnificent scale of the street, the greatest irregularity prevailing; handsome edifices of brick, and even marble, of four and five stories, being side by side with those of two or three, and in some parts actually intermixed with miserable wooden cottages. . . .

"Of the edifices dedicated to commercial purposes, the Merchants' Exchange, and the Bank of the United States, are the most considerable. The façades of both these structures are of white marble, and in a good style of architecture. . . . 1829 —

"Underneath the Exchange is the Post Office . . .

"In the immediate vicinity are concentrated almost all the principal banks, insurance offices, newspaper offices. . . ."—Boardman, *America and the Americans* (London, 1833), 22, 41–44.

"New York, and the avenues leading to the ocean, are strongly — fortified. . . .

"Castle William and Fort Columbus stand on Governor's Island, . . .

"Fort Wood is on Bedlow's Island, and Crown Fort on Ellis's Island, . . .

"Castle Clinton, on the west battery, is situated at the south-western angle of Manhattan island. The latter, with forts William and Columbus, command the head of the bay, and the mouths of East and Hudson rivers.

"North Fort is on the Hudson, a mile and a half north of fort Clinton.

"Fort Ganzevort is still higher up.

"Besides these there is a fort at Hurl Gate, eight miles northeast of the city, which secures the entrance on the side of the sound.

"Fort Fayette is within the narrows. Forts Richmond and Tompkins are on Staten Island, over against fort Fayette. The Narrows are seventeen hundred and sixty yards broad. The possession of Long Island and Staten Island, in time of war, is of vital importance to New York, since he who possesses them can dictate laws to the city."—*Hist. of the State of N. Y.*, by James Macauley (1829), II: 88–89.

In this year, New York had eleven public schools, under the — direction of the Public School Society.—*24th Ann. Rep. of the Trustees of the Pub. Sch. Soc.* (1829).

The opening of 12th St., in this year, and later the opening — of 11th St., cut off a part of St. Mark's churchyard.—*Memorial St. Mark's Church* (1899), 135.

In this year, Richard Patten published a map, from a survey — by E. W. Bridges, city surveyor, showing the entire island of Manhattan, and including parts of Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, etc.—See map No. 340, filed in bureau of topography, borough president's office, dept. of public works, Municipal Bldg. See also descrip. of Pl. 80-b, III: 549.

The Raritan Canal, connecting the Hudson and Delaware Jan. Rivers, was under construction at this time.—*M. C. C.* (1784–5 1831), XVII: 570–73.

The "anniversary of the glorious victory of New-Orleans, and 8 the election of General Jackson to the presidency of the United States," are celebrated "in a manner corresponding with the grateful feelings of a free people." The festivities include a "great dinner" at Tammany Hall, a military ball at the Bowery Theatre, and other affairs in the various wards, gardens, etc.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 8–13, 1829.

The new building of the N. Y. City dispensary, at the north- 11 west cor. of Centre and White Sts., is completed and opened.—*N. Y. Mirror*, VII: 223 (Ja 11, 1829).

The Clinton Hall Association purchases "the plot of ground 22 100 feet square, fronting the Brick Church, in Beekman street, . . . for the erection of a building in conjunction with the New-York Athenæum."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 22, 1829. The lots fronted on Beekman St. between Nassau St. and Theatre Alley.—*Ibid.*, Ja 29, 1829. See, further, Mr 26 and Jl 11.

The editor of the *Post* writes: "Park Theatre.—We perceive 26 with utter astonishment, and no less alarm than astonishment, that the lessees of this theatre have agreed to let it for six nights to Frances Wright, as a place to deliver her lectures in. Have they well considered what may be the consequences of the displeasure of the people? Suppose the singular spectacle of a female, publicly and ostentatiously proclaiming doctrines of Atheistical fanaticism, and even the most abandoned lewdness, should draw a crowd from a prurient curiosity, and that a riot should ensue, which should end in the demolition of the interior of the building, or even in burning it down, on whom would the loss fall? Would the policy of insurance against fire, which describes it as a building devoted to theatrical exhibitions, extend to exhibitions of a very different description, and which must attract a very different order of people? This is a question for the Insurance Offices

1829 Jan. 26 seriously to consider as well as the proprietors and lessees. It is also a question for the public authorities to reflect upon. Is there no danger of collecting an unruly mob which nothing perhaps can restrain short of public force and bloodshed itself?"—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 26, 1829. The next day he added: "We are sorry to perceive . . . that Frances Wright means to persist in her determination to appear this evening at the theatre. We hope nothing will happen of a dangerous or even of an unpleasant nature. We presume that no modest woman will be seen there."—*Ibid.*, Ja 27, 1829. Miss Wright delivered her first lecture, on "Knowledge," on Jan. 27, and there was apparently no disturbance.—*Ibid.*, Ja 27, 29, 1829. The other lectures were delivered on Jan. 29, 31, Feb. 3, 5, and 7.—*Ibid.*, Ja 29, 31, F 3, 4, 7, 1829.

" The common council changes to Barrow St. (see S 8, 1828) the name of that part of 5th St. which lies west of Washington Parade. It also changes the name of Pump St. to Walker St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 598.

31 The legislature incorporates "The Seamen's Bank for Savings in the city of New-York." Among the incorporators are Anson G. Phelps, John Pintard, and Peter Remsen.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1829), chap. 17. The bank opened at 149 Maiden Lane on May 11.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 9. It is still doing business.

Feb. — The architectural firm of Ithiel Town and A. J. Davis was formed in this month, with offices in the merchants' exchange. For a list of their more important works, see Dunlap's *Hist. of the Arts of Design* (Goodspeed ed.), III: 212.

2 The "Chatham Theatre with its appertenances, which have undergone so many changes since the death of the late Mr. Barrere, has at length been taken on a lease by one of our native citizens, Mr. [James H.] Hackett, for the purpose of converting it into an Opera House. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, F 2, 1829. See also advertisement in *ibid.*, F 3, 1829. See, further, My 20.

Mar. 2 "A Soup House is established at the corner of Mercer and Houston-streets, where the poor will be gratuitously supplied with soup this afternoon. This establishment was got up by and is under the direction of Moses Field, Esq."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Mr 2, 1829.

3 An elaborate masquerade ball is held at the Park Theatre.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Mr 5, 1829. Another one was held there on March 19.—*Ibid.*, Mr 20, 1829.

4 Andrew Jackson's administration as president begins.—Winsor, VII: 283, 348. His inauguration is celebrated in New York by the firing of salutes from Whitehall, Forts Stoddard and Gansevoort, Governor's Island, the Navy Yard, and the Narrows, and by a military parade, and a display of flags.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Mr 4, 1829.

9 "A public meeting will be held at Masonic Hall this evening at 7 o'clock, to take into consideration the propriety of forming a Society for the Promotion of Temperance."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Mr 9, 1829.

" The following report on the subject of providing a fire-proof building for the preservation of the city records is presented to the common council by the joint committee to which was referred a memorial of the register of the city respecting the necessity of securing the records of his office from danger by fire, in consequence of the accumulation of books, and requiring the committee to make further arrangements for more room; to which com. was likewise referred the resolution of Sept. 24, 1827 (*q.v.*). The committee finds "that the records of the Courts, which are the evidences of the titles of property to the amount of many Millions of Dollars; The great importance of your Registers Office, as respects real estate, likewise your Comptrollers Office and your Street Commissioners Office, which has already been on fire, and was very near being destroyed, And further, that in consequence of the necessity of having fire and light at all times of night, in all parts of the building [the city hall]; and the necessity of allowing free access to every part of it, to all classes of Citizens, and the Records Books Maps &c being of a combustible nature, do consequently greatly endanger this valuable building.

"The Committee are therefore of opinion that a suitable fire proof building should be provided as soon as possible; And your Committee beg leave farther to state, that they have carefully examined the Debtors Gaol, which is soon to be vacated, and find that it will answer every purpose, for the fire proof building proposed. Its walls are of the best quality, and built in the most substantial manner, the interior is divided in a suitable manner with Stone Partition walls to every Room 22 inches thick, and consequently will only require the wooden floors taken out, and brick Arches put in their places, the Doors and windows made of Iron, and the outside finished in a handsome manner, so as to represent marble; a flat Copper or Stone roof, with a neat balustrade all round thus giving you at a comparatively small expense a handsome building of 60 by 75 feet containing 14 fireproof rooms, ten of which are 18 by 19 and four are 19 by 26 feet, the said rooms being sufficiently spacious for all the purposes required—And farther, the advantages of making use of the said walls, are as follows: The age of the Walls has made them permanent to receive the pressure of the arches, which if you were to build a new one would require the outside walls to be double the thickness to be of equal strength—The present walls are perfectly dry, and can be made ready to receive your Records &c in nine months, Whereas a new building could not be used for several years without destroying your papers in consequence of the dampness of your Walls. The probable cost, according to a rough estimate made by your Committee, for the alteration of said building as above proposed (the minute description of which is not inserted here) will be from 15 to 20,000 Dollars and your Committee are of opinion that the cost of erecting a new building of the same description would be from 35 to 40,000 Dollars making a saving by using the walls of the present Jail of one half the expence, independent of the advantages of having the use of the building for the purposes for which it is required much sooner than if you were to build a new one." The committee therefore offers a resolution that a committee be directed "to procure a plan representing the proposed alteration of the present Jail, and in the usual manner obtain estimates of the Cost of said alteration." This report was not entered of record until July 26, 1830.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 185–87. See, further, Jl 12, 1830.

" The common council adopts a resolution to continue Charles and Amos Sts. through the state prison grounds to West St.; and to authorise the finance committee "to have the said Ground laid out in parcels or Lots and to advertise and sell the same at Public Auction in such Lots and upon such terms of credit as they . . . may think proper reserving the buildings and materials upon the said premises to be afterwards disposed of and sold as the said Committee shall think most advantageous for the interests of the City."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 689. See, further, Mr 27, Ap 22 and 28.

" The special and finance committees, to which were referred memorials from the trustees of the public schools and from others on the subject of extending the system of public schools, report to the common council statistics regarding the diffusion of elementary education in New York City. It is resolved that application be made to the legislature for the passage of a law authorising the common council annually to lay a special tax of one-eighth of one percent to be applied exclusively to the support of common schools in the city of New York.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 696–702. See *Laws of N. Y.* (1829), chap. 265.

" The common council adopts a resolution to open 18th St. between the Bloomingdale Road and the Fitz Roy Road.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 704.

" The common council refers to the committees on repairs and public offices a resolution to examine and report on "the propriety and expediency of fitting up in a proper & Convenient manner the Building in Chamber street belonging to the City called the Rotunda for the occupation of the Court of Sessions—And also their opinion as to the propriety of erecting a convenient Edifice adjoining the said Rotunda on Chamber street for the accommodation of the Police Office and Grand and Petit Jurors."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 705. For the report of the joint committees, see Mr 16.

16 The joint committee on the Rotunda (see Mr 9) makes a preliminary report, which states that "it will be a great accommodation to the Public and relief to the City Hall that the said Rotunda be repaired and properly fitted up, for the use of the Court of Sessions and other Courts for the Trial of Criminals—The walls on examination are of sufficient solidity & Strength and that the said building is of ample capacity, to be converted into a convenient and elegant Sessions Room or Hall." The board accepts this report and refers it to the committee on repairs "to take proper measures to obtain possession of the Building . . . in behalf of the Corporation," and to "proceed to cause [it] to be fitted up and repaired

1829 Mar. 16 . . . for the purpose mentioned in their Report without any further direction of the Common Council."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 712–13. This purpose prevented further exhibitions of panoramic paintings there.—*Ibid.*, XVII: 728, 734. Friends of Mr. Vanderlyn, who erected the Rotunda in 1817, protested against the corporation's action.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Mr 21, 1829.

" Aldermen Isaac Brown, Samuel Stevens, etc., make a report to the common council in favour of establishing a well and reservoir in 14th St., whence water for extinguishing fires may be distributed in iron pipes. The report is approved, and the committee is directed to carry it into effect.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 722–26. On April 20, the board approved a contract made by the committee with Mark Richards of Philadelphia "for Iron pipes for conveying Water into the City."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVIII: 25. See, further, My 4.

19 Crimes and outrages are committed "almost daily" in the neighbourhood of the Five Points, "which has become the most dangerous place in our city."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Mr 19, 1829.

21 Gov. Martin Van Buren arrives in New York on his way to Washington to take up his duties as secretary of state, to which office he has recently been appointed by Pres. Jackson. He left on March 24. A public dinner was planned for him, but lack of time forced him to decline the honour.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Mr 23, 24, 1829.

23 The common council adopts a complimentary resolution, tendering the freedom of the city to Martin Van Buren, the secretary of state.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 746–47; N. Y. H. S. *Coll.* (1885), 414–17. On April 4, he wrote his acceptance and thanks.—*Ibid.*, XVIII: 2. See, further, Je 8, 1832.

" As Fourth, Fifth, and Eighth Aves., and 125th and 129th Sts., in Harlem, "are opened and worked into good Roads by the proprietors of the Grounds through which they pass," the "Old Road" is no longer required by the public as a passage-way. The owners of all the grounds between the Third and Eighth Aves. and 125th and 129th Sts. "are prepared to Cede to this Corporation all the remaining Streets and Avenues not yet opened, and work the same at their individual expence." The common council therefore adopts a resolution "that the proprietors of the Grounds, lying on and adjoining the Old Road or Lane between the 125th and 129th Streets be permitted to close the same on the conditions expressed. . . ."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 732.

" The committee on public offices finds "it is necessary to make farther provisions for Juries and Courts of Justice and other public objects," and the common council orders "that the Clerk give notice to all the occupants of apartments in the buildings in Chamber street, that the Rooms occupied by them are wanted for the use of the City and that they will be required to be vacated on or before the first day of August next."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 733. Reference here is to the N. Y. Institution (formerly the almshouse) and the Rotunda. The order led to requests for extension of time, etc., on the part of the Lyceum of Natural History, the Am. Academy of Fine Arts, and the N. Y. Literary and Philosophical Soc.—*Ibid.*, XVIII: 33–34, 34, 76. See, further, My 31, 1830.

" The common council resolves that the counsel of the board take the usual measures for opening McDougal St. from 6th to 8th St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 735.

" The common council approves a resolution that 6th St. be opened from Broadway to the Bowery. This will open a direct communication from the East to the North River along the market to be built near Third Ave., and also along the Washington Parade. —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 736.

" The common council adopts the following resolutions: (1) To reserve the front ground on West St. between Christopher and Amos Sts. to the depth of 30 ft. for the purpose of erecting a public market-house thereon; (2) to open a street, to be called "Wehauken Street," in the rear of said market ground, to be 50 ft. wide and to extend from Christopher to Amos St.; (3) to sell the grounds belonging to the corporation fronting on Christopher, West, and Barrow Sts. along with the state prison grounds.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 750; De Voe, *Market Bood*, 576. See Ja, 1834.

26 The Clinton Hall Association offers a medal worth $25 for "the most approved plan" for their projected building at Beekman and Nassau Sts.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Mr 26, 1829. See Jl 11.

27 Commenting on the common council's resolution for tearing down the state prison (*cf.* Mr 9), the *Post* says: "This may be well; but we would ask with all deference whether to have commenced with the City Prison would not certainly have been better? But perhaps some honorable members of the board, being particularly gifted in the article of taste, look upon this latter establishment (the same not being in the ninth ward) as a very ornamental sort of concern. The rear of it, covered with sundry nameless, though by no means smell-less architectural structures, is preserved, we presume, as a foreground to the City Hall, and as a sort of snuff box to the noses of their honors. It is said there is no accounting for taste, and possibly the saying may be equally true of the olfactories of a body corporate.

"Quere.—Has not the Bridewell been once indicted by the Grand Jury as a nuisance? If so, we should like to see it tried and sentenced to be transported to the 'Five Points,' or some other place out of sight."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Mr 27, 1829.

Mar. 27

30 The common council resolves to number the houses in Vestry St. from Canal St. to the Hudson River, and likewise the houses in Desbrosses St. from Hudson St. to the river.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 756.

Apr. 4 Privileges to "the Firemen of the City of New-York" are granted by the legislature. A service of eight years (in some cases, seven) as fireman shall exempt the person "from serving as a juror in any of the courts of this state, and from all militia duty, except in cases where the militia are ordered into actual service."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1829), chap. 100.

" The apothecaries of New York have formed an association under the title of the College of Pharmacy, for the purpose of improving the sale of drugs and elevating the character of those engaged in this business.—*N. Y. Mirror*, Ap 4, 1829.

" The editor of the *Mirror* discusses the subject of a junction to be made of Broadway with Fourth Ave., saying in part that it has been suggested to him that ". . . after a junction between it [Broadway] and the avenue shall have been effected—which can now easily be done, and at so small an expense—the name, which is at once so appropriate and significant, should designate the whole line from the Battery to Harlaem river, and that it should be known and distinguished by no other appellation than that of Broadway. In this we heartily concur; nor are we without the conviction that the great body of the citizens would give it their cordial assent. . . ."—*N. Y. Mirror*, VI: 311 (Ap 4, 1829).

6 The common council adopts a resolution "that Martin Van Beuren late Governor of this State be requested to sit for his portrait to be placed in the City Hall."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 777. In his letter of appreciation, dated Washington, April 15, he says: "I shall select the Artist and enable him to perform the work at the first leisure moment."—*Ibid.*, XVIII: 3 (where the original of this letter, now in the city clerk's record-room, is reproduced). The city paid Inman $1,050 for this portrait.—*Ibid.*, XVIII: 147, 256, 595. The frame cost $100.—*Ibid.*, 456. See also *Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City of N. Y.*, 18. The portrait is reproduced in *The N. Y. Atlas Mag.* (1834).

" The common council, by resolution, changes the name of Beaver Lane to Morris St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 766–67. It also changes the name of Herring to Bleecker St.—*Ibid.*, 768.

" The common council resolves that on May 1 work begin on opening and continuing Cedar, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th Sts.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 767.

10 The Lafayette Theatre (see Ap 8, 1828) on Laurens St. is destroyed by fire. Four adjoining houses in Laurens St. and several back buildings, three in Thompson St., and four in Canal St., are also consumed.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 10, 1829. The site of the theatre is now occupied by St. Alphonsus Church.—L. M. R. K., III: 984.

11 The *N. Y. Mirror* publishes an engraved view of St. John's Park. See also Pl. 106-a, Vol. III; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1870), 28.

13 George IV gives his assent to the Catholic Emancipation Bill passed by parliament.—Adams & Stephens, *Select Docs. of Eng. Const. Hist.*, 510–13.

18 Clinton Market at the foot of Canal and Spring Sts. is opened. —*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 16 and 20, 1829. See also *ibid.*, Ap 21.

20 The police and the jail and bridewell committees, to whom jointly was referred a petition "for taking the Triangular block called the Five Points & building thereon a Bridewell & Watch House," report to the common council that it is inexpedient to erect a bridewell there, and are sustained by vote of the board. The report, referring to this neighbourhood, says that "the Five Points is a place of great disorder and crime, and that it would be particularly desirable to rid the City of the Nuisance complained

1829 Apr. 20 of, and were it a suitable place for a Bridewell, they would be willing to see the Corporation make some sacrifices for the improvement of the part of the City referred to . . .

"Your Committee Know of no public use which this Block if taken could be put to, and it would probably be valued very high to the Corporation as it produces a great rent on account of its being a good location for small retailers of Liquor, who have extensively located themselves in this vicinity. What may be considered as the Nuisance has in reality increased the Value of the property . . .

"Your Committee know of no instance (and the precedent would be a bad one) of the Corporation taking ground to convert the same into a Square. . . ."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVIII: 11–12.

Five Points is the intersection of Baxter, Park, and Worth Sts. —L. M. R. K., III: 1,000. For views of this locality at various periods, see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1853), 180; (1855), 112; (1860), 372, 396; (1868), 377, 435; (1869), 367, 369; (1870), 499, 511.

22 The state prison grounds at Greenwich are sold at auction. "They were divided into 100 lots, 92 of which were sold for $117,000 —averaging $1,200 per lot. The remaining eight lots were reserved by the Corporation. The buildings were not sold. This property was purchased of the state by the corporation of this city some time ago for 100,000 dollars."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 23, 1829. See also Ap 28.

" The old Circus on Broadway (see My 29, 1827) is converted into a repository for the sale of horses, carriages, etc., a riding school and livery-stable, and is named Tattersall's after the one in London.—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Ap 22, 1829. The building is shown in Horner's view (see Pl. 113, Vol. III); see also the history of the site under "City Assembly Rooms," in L. M. R. K., III: 983.

25 The public square designated the "Parade" on the map of the commissioners of 1807, which was altered and reduced in size by the act of April 15, 1814 (*q. v.*), is now discontinued by a new act of the legislature. Fifth Ave. is continued northward through this land, uniting with itself (its northern section) at 31st St.; and 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th Sts. are extended westward from Fourth Ave. through this land as far as Sixth Ave.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1829), chap. 269. This was the result of action taken by the common council on Feb. 20, 1826; March 31, 1828, and March 16, 1829.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XV: 217; XVII: 82–85, 726. See, further, Ap 10, 1837.

" The legislature passes an act "for the Prevention of Masquerades" in any public hall, theatre, public garden, etc., to which admission fees are asked.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1829), chap. 270; *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVIII: 32. See, however, F 13, 1830.

28 The buildings at Greenwich formerly occupied as a state prison are sold for $4,827, "with the exception of the centre building, which is supposed to be worth a larger sum." The lots reserved by the corporation are to be used for a market to be called "Greenwich Market."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 30, 1829, citing *Jour. of Commerce*. See also Ap 22. See, further, My 1.

29 To create a fund in aid of "the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, in the City of New York," the legislature passes an act requiring excise collectors (provided for in the act of Ap 10, 1824) to demand $1.50, in addition to the sum already required by law, upon issuing a license to a "tavern-keeper, grocer or keeper of an ordinary or victualling house or public garden," and the additional sums so collected shall be turned over to the treasurer of the society. Likewise, the manager or proprietor of every theatre or circus is now required to take out a license, to be granted by the mayor for one year, and pay a fee of $500 if a theatre or $250 if a circus. These fees shall be given to the society.

The act also requires that the commissioners of health shall render an annual accounting to the comptroller of all "Hospital monies" received and disbursed for the Marine Hospital, and for official expenses.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1829), chap. 302. See also *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVIII: 32.

30 A meeting of citizens is held at Masonic Hall, after notice in the daily papers, "to take into consideration the subject of providing for a salutary and prompt amendment to the city charter."

It is resolved "that the present organization of our local government is not adapted to the altered exigencies of the city, but is essentially deficient in those checks, balances and securities against abuses, the necessity and efficacy of which have been declared by our wisest statesmen, and demonstrated not only in the general government, but in every state in the Union." Apr. 30

It is the opinion of the meeting that the calling of a city convention is the proper mode of revising the charter and discussing the merits of the proposed amendments.

The meeting approves the ordinance now before the common council making provision for calling such convention, and passes a resolution that a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be presented to the mayor with request that he lay them before the common council at its next meeting.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 1, 1829; *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVIII: 68–69. See My 11.

In this month, the locomotive called the "Stourbridge Lion" arrived from England on the ship "John Jay," for the Delaware and Hudson Canal and Railroad Co. It was landed at the wharf of the West Point Foundry works, foot of Beach St., and was the first steam locomotive in the city. It was sent to Honesdale, Pa., where it was tested on Aug. 8,—the first locomotive to be run upon a railroad in America.—*Hist. of the First Locomotives in Am.*, by Wm. H. Brown (N. Y., 1874), 75–92; *The Stourbridge Lion. The First Locomotive to turn a Wheel on the Western Hemisphere*, by Edw. A. Penniman (Honesdale, 1905). See also My 27, 1829; 1830; and 1831. May —

The legislature incorporates the "New-York Sacred Music Society," to cultivate sacred music, and for charitable purposes.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1829), chap. 345. See 1837. 1

The common council designates "the Penitentiary at Bellevue" as a proper place of confinement for "the female convicts now confined in the Prison formerly known as the State Prison at Greenwich," and those who hereafter may be "received for the purpose of confinement" by the city according to "An Act relative to the imprisonment within the City and County of New York of female convicts adjudged to be confined in the State Prison," passed April 23, 1829. "

It is also resolved that as soon as the penitentiary at Bellevue shall be approved "by the Commissioners for building a New State Prison at Mount Pleasant," it shall be so used "under the direction of the Commissioners of the Alms House." It is ordered that "the Counsel of the Board be instructed to proceed forthwith to Albany to obtain the approbation of the Commissioners," or to procure the passage of a law authorising the common council to appropriate "any prison now erected or to be hereafter erected within the said City and County for the confinement of the Female Convicts."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVIII: 31–32. On May 4, the counsel reported that he had obtained the commissioners' approval.—*Ibid.*, XVIII: 38–39.

The legislature incorporates the "American Institute in the City of New York" (see Ja, 1828), to encourage and promote domestic industry in the United States, in agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and the arts.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1829), chap. 348; *N. Y. As It Is, In* 1833, 79; and see *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVIII: 274. 2

The common council accepts an invitation of the N. Y. Natl. Acad. of Arts and Design to visit its fourth annual exhibition, at its new location, the "Arcade Baths," on May 9 at 12 o'clock.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVIII: 34. For the first exhibition (in the Rotunda), see My 8, 1826. 4

The Spring St. Market is sold.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVIII: 40–41; De Voe, *Market Book*, 382; L. M. R. K., III: 959. "

The name of Burrows St. is changed to Grove St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVIII: 46. "

The common council authorises the committee to purchase certain described property at the corner of the Bowery and 13th St. for a "fountain" (reservoir) of water to be used in extinguishing fires. The purchase price is $10,250.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVIII: 50–51. The reservoir was erected on the purchased ground and was "the first public reservoir and the beginning of the public water-works of the city of New York."—N. Y. H. S. *Bulletin* (Oct., 1917), 70. See Mr 16, Je 1, and N 16, 1829; Ap 19, 1830. "

The common council appoints a committee to contract for a site for a new bridewell.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVIII: 54. It lays on the table a resolution directing the committee on public offices "to submit a plan for Alterations in the Buildings in Chamber Street for the purpose of a Bridewell."—*Ibid.*, 55. "

The common council takes up the resolutions passed on April 30 (*q. v.*) by the meeting of citizens. The law committee submits an ordinance for calling a city convention, delegates to which shall be 11

1829 May 11 chosen in each ward by ballot on May 20. The delegates so chosen shall meet on June 10 in the city hall, in the room occupied by the court of sessions. When the convention has agreed upon amendments, it may make application to the legislature for the passage of an act to sanction and give effect to them. Various amendments to these resolutions are referred, with the whole subject, to a special committee.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVIII: 68–72. See also *N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 12, 14, and 16, 1829. See My 18.

" The common council passes a resolution to renumber Broad St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVIII: 60.

16 The female convicts are removed from the state prison at Greenwich to the penitentiary at Bellevue.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 18, 1829, citing *N. Y. Gaz.*

17 John Jay dies at his country-seat in Westchester Co., at the age of 84 years. The news reached New York and was published on May 19.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 19, 1829. On that day, the members of the New York State Bar, meeting at the city hall, drew up resolutions regretting "the recent decease of the late venerable John Jay."—*Corresp. and Pub. Papers of John Jay*, IV: 516–18; *N. Y. Mirror*, VI: 375 (My 30).

18 The common council adopts a report of a special committee which has examined the recommendations of the law committee in relation to an amendment to the city charter to effect a reorganization of the common council. This report, as well as the resolution which is adopted, states that it is the sense of this common council that "the present Organization of our City Government, is not adapted to the extent importance and Complexity of our public business, but is deficient in not providing proper securities against improvident expenditure and hasty Legislation." It is agreed that such reorganization should take place; and a plan is adopted for a meeting of the electors of the city and county of New York in their respective wards, at specified places, on the evenings of the second Tuesday in June at 8 p. m., there to choose by ballot five delegates from each ward to meet in convention at the "Sessions Room" (court of sessions) on the fourth Tuesday in June at 10 a. m., "for the purpose of suggesting to the Board such alterations in the Organization of our City Government as they may deem advisable."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVIII: 93–95. The time of meeting of the electors was later changed from June 9 at 8 p. m. to June 9, from 9 a. m. until sundown.—*Ibid.*, 98. See, further, *ibid.*, 143, 144, 145, 145–46; *N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 19, 25, 27, 29, 30, Je 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 1829. Also Je 9 and S 28.

19 "Morgan's Newly Invented Rail Road Carriage" is illustrated and described in the *N. Y. Eve. Post* of this date.

20 The American Opera House, formerly the Chatham Theatre (see F 2), opens with "The Rivals."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 13 and 20, 1829; L. M. R. K., III: 983.

" "Several alterations in the fronts of houses [on Broadway] are going on. Granite pillars are taking the place of brick, and the materials for such a job are strewed about in every direction. The builders, one would imagine, seem to think that every other kind of business should stand still till they have completed their job. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 20, 1829.

23 Sir John Ross, with the steamer "Victory," sails from Woolwich on his first voyage to the Arctic. He returned on Oct. 12, 1833. The most important fruit of the voyage was the discovery of the true position of the north magnetic pole.—Winsor, VIII: 88–89, 119.

" "Trinity Church.—The wooden paling which has so long disfigured this venerable edifice, has been removed some paces back, and is to have its place supplied by a light and graceful iron railing. Availing ourselves of a suggestion made by the editor of the American, we recommend the still farther removal of the new enclosure, so that it shall range with the front of the body of the church, and throw forward the portico, in bold relief, upon the pavement, which will then form a noble sidewalk and promenade, fit for the most commanding site in the most elegant highway in the United States."—*N. Y. Mirror*, VI: 367 (My 23, 1829). See also *N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 22 and Jl 25, 1829.

" The Church of the Ascension on Canal St. is to be consecrated on this day by Bishop Hobart.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 21, 1829. For corner-stone date, and description of the edifice, see Ap 15, 1828. Ten years later it was destroyed by fire.—See Je 30, 1839.

27 Philip Hone goes to Abell & Dunscomb's foundry in Water St. to see one of the new locomotives engines in operation, which was recently imported from England for the use of the railroad belonging to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co. (see May, *supra*). The second locomotive was set in operation the following day at the works of the Messrs. Kemble.—*Hone's Diary*, I: 10. See also *Mag. of Am. Hist.*, XXV: 437. May 27

29 "Among the number of improvements which are in contemplation in our city, none strike us as of more utility & convenience than the plan of opening a direct communication from the centre of the Park to the East river. It is proposed to widen Spruce street, commencing at the corner opposite the Tract Society building, and carry it through, in a straight line, until it strikes Ferry street, and from thence to Peck-slip.—Barclay and Murray streets on the North river side of our city are nearly parallel to Spruce street, and it will therefore in fact, open an almost uninterrupted view of both rivers from the City-Hall. . . .

"Another improvement is also in contemplation, but meets with great opposition. It is to widen William street from Pine street to Maiden lane. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 29, 1829. See also *ibid.*, Je 3.

June 1 The common council votes to appropriate $2,000 for the purchase of ground to equalize the depth of lots bought from Mr. Coddington, and which form a part of the tract for the new reservoir. This may be made to face 13th St. leaving the valuable lots on the Bowery undisturbed. There may also be some lots left on 13th St. which can be sold later.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVIII: 112. See Mr 16, My 4, Jl 13, and N 16, 1829; Ap 19, 1830.

" The common council records the following account of the opening of Eighth Ave.: About 1811, the opening of the avenue was started, "from Greenwich upwards and from McCoomb's bridge downwards." A middle section of about three miles in a rocky part of the island remained unfinished, until about 1826, when the penitentiary convicts were employed on the work and finished about two miles. As the convicts are to be moved to Blackwell's Island, the board now decides to have the remaining portion, "from Apthorps lane to the foot of Clindennings Hill," completed by contract.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVIII: 116–17.

4 The steam frigate "Fulton the First" is completely demolished by the explosion of her powder magazine, while lying at the Navy Yard. Nearly all on board are killed.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 5, 1829, cited in descrip. of Pl. 83-a, Vol. III.

8 The following general order is issued from the adjutant-general's office in Albany: "The Sixth Brigade of New York State Artillery is hereby reorganized, and will hereafter consist of the 3d Regiment of Artillery, under command of Colonel Sanford; the 13th Regiment, under command of Colonel Ming; and the First Squadron of Clinton Horse Guards, under command of Major Cowan. The said Brigade is placed under command of Brigadier-General Spicer, and will remain attached to the First Division of Artillery."—*Grand Opening of the New Armory of the Eighth Regiment* (1890), 12.

" "The Penitentiary now building under the direction of the Corporation of this city on Blackwell's Island, on the model of the State Prison at Sing Sing, is nearly finished. The roof is on, the cells are completed, the floor between the great interior mass of masonry containing the cells and the outer wall of the prison, is nearly laid, and the windows are glazed. The number of cells is two hundred and forty. . . . Each of them is opposite to one of the outer windows of the building. . . . There is no part of the interior susceptible of combustion but the slight wooden galleries that pass along the outside of the three upper stories of cells. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 8, 1829. See S 10, 1828.

9 At a special election called by the common council (see My 18), five delegates from each ward are chosen to meet in a city convention and consider alterations in the city government.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 10, 1829. The delegates convened on June 23 (*q. v.*).

15 The name of Arden St. is changed to Morton St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVIII: 129–30. See L. M. R. K., III: 1006.

" The common council adopts the following resolutions: (1) to open 14th St. from the Bowery to the Hudson River on Oct. 1 next, and to remove all buildings therefrom; (2) to open Lewis St. from North St. to Eighth St.; (3) to open Exchange Place and remove all the buildings therefrom; (4) to open Seventh Ave. and remove all the buildings therefrom.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVIII: 131.

" The common council orders that Sixth Ave. be worked into

1829 a "passable Road" from 21st St. to Bloomingdale Road.—*M. C. C.*
Je 15 (1784–1831), XVIII: 133.

" Convicts are employed in cutting down the hill at 86th St. to secure connection with Hell Gate ferry.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVIII: 135.

" The common council orders that William St. be widened from Pine St. to Maiden Lane. "Owing to the extreme narrowness of that part of William street, it is often with much difficulty that Citizens can pass without being Jostled from the side walks, and besides, the line of the present buildings being so irregular as almost wholly to obstruct the view between John and Pine Streets."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVIII: 138–39.

" As "a compliment for their faithful services," the common council orders "that the perquisites arising from the permission to erect Booths around the Park on the ensuing celebration of American Independence" be equally divided between the high constable, the first marshal, the messenger, and the clerk of the common council.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVIII: 144–45. *Vide infra.*

" The common council resolves "that it be referred to the Celebration Committee to permit Booths to be erected around the Bowling Green and Battery to accommodate the People visiting the City and at Washington Parade Ground."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVIII: 146. The editor of the *Mirror* wrote on June 20: ". . . Let us hope that no more booths will be erected around the Park and Battery,—let them be transported to the regions of Washington-square. . . ."—*N. Y. Mirror*, VI: 399 (Je 20, 1829). See also *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 3, 1829.

17 The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick hold an elaborate dinner at Niblo's Saloon in Broadway to celebrate the Catholic Emancipation Act signed by George IV on April 13.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 16 and 18, 1829.

20 The editor of the *Mirror* again attacks the jail and bridewell: "We have lately received several communications on the endless subject of the removal of these foul excrescences; but we most respectfully decline their publication. It is in vain. Go and ask the Emperor of China to abdicate the throne he has inherited from Fee-fo-fum—the Autocrat of Russia to give up his views on St. Sophia's steeple—the Pope of Rome to cut off his whiskers—Judge Miller to relinquish the 'luxury of his tenth segar'—but not the corporation of the city of New-York to give up their two darlings—twins in beauty—the Jail and Bridewell."—*N. Y. Mirror*, Je 20, 1829. See O 24.

23 Delegates from the 14 wards of the city convene in the city hall "for the purpose of suggesting to the Board [of Aldermen] such alterations in the Organization of our City Government as they may deem advisable" (see My 18).—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 23, 1829. The convention held sessions at irregular times for several weeks, entrusting to a committee of fourteen the work of drawing up the amendments. The last session was held on Sept. 28 (*q. v.*).—*Ibid.*, Je 23, 26, 27, Jl 14, 21, 28, Ag 4, S 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 1829.

July 4 The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal is opened.—*Annals of N. Am.*, 561.

" The *Mirror* publishes a descriptive account of the places of amusement and entertainment for the guidance of visitors in New York, and a reference to the features usually to be seen on this day.—*N. Y. Mirror*, VI: 414 (Jl 4, 1829). See also *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 3 and 6, 1829.

11 A "nest of rookeries" has been taken down near Theatre Alley, to make way for Clinton Hall which is about to be erected on a plot of ground 100 ft. square at the south-west corner of Beekman and Nassau Sts. The National Academy of Design, it is announced, will occupy part of the building.—*N. Y. Mirror*, VI: 7 (Jl 11, 1829). By Oct. 24, the building was described when partly erected.—*Ibid.*, VII: 127. See, further, F 13, 1830.

13 The common council appoints John Ewen, Jr., a city surveyor.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVIII: 178.

" The common council requires that the captains of each watch district cause the watchmen under their direction to cry aloud in case of fire the name of the street or part of the city where the fire is.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVIII: 187–88.

" The common council pays $54.88 in expenses of a committee which went to Phila. for the purpose of making a contract for the erection of a public reservoir; and $500 to Thos. Howe toward building the reservoir.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVIII: 191. On July 27, the board paid Howe $788.13 "for work & Materials Public Reservoir Balance."—*Ibid.*, XVIII: 212.

Trinity vestry votes that it would be inexpedient to comply with an application from fire company No. 34 "for Ground within the Hudson Street Cemetery on which to erect an Engine house."—*Trin. Min.* See also descrip. of Pl. 96, III: 586. July 13

William Coleman dies, and William Cullen Bryant becomes editor-in-chief of the *Evening Post*.—Nevins, *Evening Post. A Century of Journalism*, 134. See also the *Post*'s advertisement in the *N. Y. Times*, O 9, 1925. 14

The corner-stone of Clinton Hall is laid, at Beekman and Nassau Sts. Philip Hone delivers the address, giving a brief history of the Mercantile Library Association.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 20 and 21, 1829; *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVIII: 186. 20

The common council resolves that 11th St. be opened from Broadway to Greenwich Lane, "inasmuch as this is the only street remaining unopened below 14th Street."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVIII: 201. 27

The governors of the N. Y. Hospital resolve to make some alterations in the main building. "The design is to carry out a projecting front and pediment on the north and south sides of the present main hospital building, to contain excellent and spacious baths, nurses apartments, and other offices communicating with each ward throughout the edifice. . . .It is also intended to connect this improvement with a complete system of ventilating and warming the building in winter, by the Walkefield or Belfer stoves, introducing fresh warm air into every apartment. Another great improvement in the Asylum for the Insane at Bloomingdale is in progress and nearly completed. . . . It is the erection of an exceedingly commodious building at some distance from the present edifice and wholly separate from it, for the reception of the more noisy and violent patients, leaving the present structure to be occupied by those of another class, undisturbed by anything that will bring in their minds the idea of a mad-house . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 5, 1829. See also *ibid.*, D 4, 1829; and *Man. Com. Coun.* (1845–6), 257 *et seq.* Aug. 4

The old frame edifice of the First Moravian Church, at 106–108 Fulton St., built in 1751–2 (see My 23, 1750; Je 16, 1751), having been torn down, the corner-stone is laid of a new brick structure on the same site, to be 40 ft. wide and 60 ft. long.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 15, 1829. The new building was dedicated by Bishop Anders on Nov. 29, 1829. On the widening of Fulton St in 1836, 8 ft. were cut off from this building; it was taken down and the ground sold in 1843 (*q. v.*).—Greenleaf, *Hist. of the Churches*, 278; L. M. R. K., III: 930. See also Vol. I, p. 237. 13

Mark Richards (see Mr 16) is paid $2,218.87 for "Iron pipes for Public Reservoir."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVIII: 228. 24

The common council resolves that Tenth Ave. be opened and extended from 14th to 28th St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVIII: 235–36. "

First Ave., from Stuyvesant St. to the fever hospital and almshouse, "has become dangerous and almost impassable for carriages, owing to the large pits and gulleys, which have been occasioned by unlicensed dirt carmen digging up the earth in the middle of the road, and carting it away, to fill in the sunken grounds in that neighborhood. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 31, 1829. 31

The common council empowers the market committee to erect a suitable market, not over 100 ft. long and 35 ft. wide on the ground intended for that purpose, on Third Ave. between 6th and 7th Sts. (see D 15, 1828).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVIII: 249. The new market-house was finished early in 1830, and opened on May 8 (*q. v.*).—De Voe, *Market Book*, 551. Sept. 7

By the Treaty of Adrianople, Turkey makes peace with Russia (see Ap 26, 1828) and acknowledges the independence of Greece..—Hazen, *Europe since* 1815 (enlarged ed.), I: 559–60. 14

Announcement is made that "The Siamese Twin Brothers will be exhibited at the Grand Saloon, Masonic Hall, every day (Sundays excepted) from 9 till 2 in the morning and from 6 to 9 in the evening. These Lads were lately brought to this country in the ship Sachem. . . . They have been pronounced by the first medical men to be the greatest curiosity of nature ever known."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 16, 1829. See also *ibid.*, S 21, 1829. 16

The common council authorises the alderman and assistant of the First Ward "to cause a Fountain to be constructed in the Bowling Green at the private expence of such of the Citizens as may agree to contribute to the same."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVIII: 268. *Cf.* N 30. 21

The city convention, which assembled for its first session on 28

1829 June 23, holds its final session in city hall. Although the charter
Sept. amendments (see Ap 7, 1830) had been adopted at the session of
28 Sept. 25, this last session was called to decide upon "a suitable plan for obtaining the sense of the people of this city in relation to the amendments to the charter." It was agreed to submit the amendments to the common council with a request "that an ordinance may be passed . . . for submitting to the electors of this city, at the next general election, the determination of the question, whether the amendments so proposed ought to become a law of this state." They also request a separate vote on the question "whether the term of service of the Aldermen should be one or two years"—a question much discussed at the convention sessions.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 29, 1829. A newspaper comment on the convention's work is: "It is, perhaps, taking all its provisions together, as judicious a frame of government as could be devised for the city. It is a system of well contrived checks and responsibilities, of good practical guards against inconsiderate proceedings, and against waste and misapplication of the public money. . . . The amendments as now adopted will, we doubt not, prove acceptable to the people, among whom we believe there is but one opinion as to the abuses that exist, namely, that they have been borne too long, and the time to remedy them is come."—*Ibid.*, S 26, 1829. The common council, on Oct. 19 (*q.v.*), took the action requested by the convention.

30 The "elegant building" erected for the N. Y. Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, on the east side of Fifth Ave. between 49th and 50th Sts. (see O 19, 1827), is dedicated.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 29 and O 1, 1829; *Hist. of the N. Y. Inst. for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb* (1893). In 1831, its situation was described as "on the Fifth Avenue, adjacent to the line of the N. Y. and Harlem Railroad, and within a short distance of the great post road leading from New York to New Haven." It was "110 feet long and 60 feet wide, built of brick, covered with stucco, resembling marble," and, including a basement, was four storeys high. It contained "rooms sufficient to accommodate, with board, lodging and tuition, 150 Mutes, together with the requisite number of instructors." It cost $31,000. It was "ornamented in front with a beautiful colonnade, 50 feet long, occupying the centre of the building." The acre of ground on which it stood was a donation from the corporation of the city (see Je 15, 1829), who, in addition, leased to the directors, for a term of years, nine acres which were "handsomely laid out into lawns and gardens, planted with trees and shrubbery, . . . affording, to such as desire it, the opportunity of becoming acquainted with horticulture."

Workshops had been erected by that year. Gardening, tailoring, shoe-making, and cabinet-making were the useful trades taught. Girls were instructed in needlework, and other domestic occupations, and in drawing and painting. There were 28 pupils in 1831, and it was intended to establish courses of lectures in physics, chemistry, natural history, geography, general history, political economy, etc. The government was described as "parental." The principal was Prof. H. P. Peet, who had associated with him five professors.—Fay, *Views of N. Y.*, containing view of the institution by Dakin (pub. by Peabody, 1831). By the end of 1832, there were 87 pupils, of whom 55 were supported by the state, 11 by the city of New York, and the remainder by friends and charitable institutions.—*N. Y. As It Is, In* 1833, 68. In 1844, there were 168 pupils, —96 males, 72 females.—*Picture of N. Y.* (1846), 47. Necessary additions were made to the building in 1834, 1838, 1846, and 1850. —Belden, 94; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1870), 761. See, further, L. M. R. K., III: 955. Regarding lease of a lot from the city for the institution's use, see *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVIII: 126.

Oct. A meeting, called by Russell Comstock, "Ciderist," is held on
2 the steps of the city hall, by those who are in favour of establishing national schools in which the blacks shall be taught with the whites, of "putting the wife on a *par* with the husband," and of abolishing imprisonment for debt. Resolutions are adopted favouring the election of only such legislators as agree to these amendments. Comstock is nominated for president, senator, and finally as assemblyman. Constable Hays broke up the meeting by arresting the "Ciderist" for disturbing the peace.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, O 2 and 3, 1829. See also *ibid.*, O 15, 1829. Regarding Comstock, see McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, V: 101–2.

5 The common council authorises an appropriation of $2,500 towards the building now nearing completion for the N. Y. Dispensary.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVIII: 283, 359.

"The plan for removing the location of the Criminal Courts, Oct.
from the City Hall to the Rotunda, is about to be carried into 13
effect . . . the necessary alterations of the Rotunda are in active progress, in order to the consummation of the design. . . . It is intended, among other things, that a part of the Institution (formerly the old Alms-House) shall be prepared and set apart for the reception of persons committed for trial. . . . At the present time, all who are imprisoned for trial, whether for great or small offences, are committed to the Bridewell, in common with murderers, thieves, and wretches of every description. . . . The plan now before the Corporation, not only provides for the committal of accused individuals to a different place from the convicted offenders, but it proposes, also, to erect a walled passage from the Rotunda, or Criminal Court, to the House of Detention, (the title to be given to the new receptacle) through which persons committed for trial may be conducted without being exposed to the ragged rabble that now invariably crowd and hoot around the heels of a supposed offender. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, O 13, 1829.

"The building for the reception of the students of the Grammar 16
School, connected with Columbia College" being completed, it is formally opened.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, O 17, 1829. Pine erroneously gives the date as "September" in his *Hist. of Columbia Univ.* (1904), 109. Its connection with the college ceased in 1864.—*Ibid.*, 110.

A copy of the amendments to the charter adopted by the city 19
convention the previous month (see S 28) is submitted to the common council assembled in special session, and an ordinance is passed as requested providing for the submission of these amendments to the voters.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831) XVIII: 301–10. See also *N. Y. Eve. Post*, O 22, 23. The amendments were approved by the voters on Nov. 4 (*q.v.*).

The common council resolves "that the deed of Cession made " by Nicholas W. Stuyvesant and Charles Henry Hall for that part of Eighth Street lying between the second and third Avenues be accepted and filed."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVIII: 314.

Mrs. Lancaster Lupton presents to the city a bust of Gov. " Throop executed by her, and the common council orders that it be put in some appropriate place in the city hall.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVIII: 317. It is not listed in the *Cat. of the Works of Art Belonging to the City of N. Y.* (1909). She also presented a bust of Throop to the Natl. Acad. of Design.—Dunlap, *Hist. of the Arts of Design* (Goodspeed ed., 1918), III: 315.

The committee on Blackwell's Island reports that "a Building " 200 feet in Length by 50 feet wide and four stories in height, containing 240 separate cells of 3½ feet by 7 and 7 feet high has been completed and is now occupied, The whole amount disbursed by Mr Burtis is $29,120.15, . . ." *Cf.* Ag 11, 1828.

The increasing number of prisoners together with the proposed moving of prisoners from all the prisons to Blackwell's Island makes larger quarters imperative. The board approves of the erection of a main building at the east end of the present one for the use of the guard, keepers, etc., and which shall also include a hospital and a chapel; and the building of an east wing to contain 300 cells. The work is to be done largely by the convicts and the cost of improvement is estimated at $12,000.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVIII: 319–20. See also Jl 14, 1828.

The "Brick-meeting Church" has been "newly painted, inside 24
and out, from the groundsel to the weathercock."—*N. Y. Mirror*, VII: 127 (O 24, 1829).

A "great and merry meeting" is held at Masonic Hall, of "the 30
opponents of Gen. Jackson's administration, invited by several of the Adams papers, as the exclusive friends of law, order, and honesty, and also of the New Light and Fanny Wright party, professing the wholesome doctrine of community of property, wives and children." Resolutions nominating an "Adams and Clay no party Assembly ticket" are adopted by a great majority, and then the meeting is taken over by the communists, who nominate a "Mechanics' ticket." Robert Owen and Russell Comstock were among the speakers.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, O 31, N 2.

The polls for the election of charter officers open amid great Nov.
excitement because of the numerous tickets in the field. After 2
the first day of voting was over, it was feared that the Fanny Wright or Mechanics' ticket was ahead, and the "friends of good order" were urged to vote to prevent such a "shameful result." However, when the final results were known, it was found that the radicals had polled only about 6,000 votes and elected only

1829 N 2 one candidate.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 2–11, 1829. Regarding the election, see McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, V: 102–3.

4 At the regular charter election, the amended charter (see Ap 7, 1830) is approved by the voters by a large majority.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 6, 1829. After several days, the result of separate balloting, as to whether the voters preferred that the term of the aldermen should be extended to two years, was reported as a majority in the negative.—*Ibid.*, N 11, 1829. The common council took action seeking legislative sanction on Dec. 28 (*q. v.*).

16 It is reported to the common council that an excavation of only 50 ft. in depth on 13th St. gives a well which promises to supply the reservoir and pipes with water for extinguishing fires. It is proposed to enclose the cast-iron tank with either a brick or a wooden building, and the board votes for the wooden one, the estimated cost of which is $2,000.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVIII: 352–53. See Mr 16, My 4, Je 1, 1829; Ap 19, 1830.

" The common council authorises changes in the cupola of the city hall so that the clock which is now being made may be placed therein.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVIII: 353–54. See My 17, 1830.

" The following resolution is presented to the common council by Alderman Peters and is referred to the water committee: "Resolved that a Competent practical man be appointed and employed to Act as a Commissioner or Agent for the Common Council to procure information and to make plans and Estimates for supplying the City (abundantly) with pure and wholesome water said Commissioner or his successor to be continued as Superintendent of this highly important public business."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVIII: 357. See D 14, 1829 and Ja 11, 1830.

30 The common council refers to the committee on lands and places a petition of Jacomo Raggi for permission to erect a fountain in the Bowling Green at his own expense, but depending upon the inhabitants in the vicinity for remuneration.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVIII: 363. *Cf.* S 21. For the completion of a fountain here, see Je 30, 1843.

Dec. 2 The "Union Presbyterian Church, recently formed in this city, by a secession from the Church in the Bowery, and now worshipping in Vandewater-street, have purchased the Church in Prince-street, east of Broadway, formerly occupied by a society of Universalists. The amount of the purchase money . . . was $17,500."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, D 2, 1829. See also L. M. R. K., III: 937.

8 In his first annual message to congress, Pres. Jackson attacks the Bank of the United States and urges against a renewal of its charter.—Macdonald, *Select Docs.*, etc., 238–39.

14 The common council adopts the following resolution, as presented by Mayor Bowne: "Resolved that the Water Committee and Committee on the Fire Department, be and are hereby authorized (if deemed by them expedient) to visit the Croton and other Rivers and any Lakes and Ponds in the neighbourhood of the Croton & Rye pond, and that if considered expedient by the Joint Committee that they procure an experienced Engineer to accompany them, and that Two hundred dollars is now appropriated for the expences."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVIII: 394. See N 16, 1829; Ja 11, 1830.

16 New York University has its inception in the first of a series of meetings held by nine citizens of New York, called to consider organizing a university in this city.—*N. Y. Univ. Bulletin*, Je 30, 1911. The original call for this meeting is preserved in the library museum of the university. It was held, by invitation of Rev. J. M. Mathews, D. D., at his house. For his account, as chancellor, of the origin and early history of the new university, see *Recollections of Persons and Events, Chiefly in the City of N. Y.* (1865), 192–93 *passim*. For the dates of the subsequent meetings, see Chamberlain's *N. Y. University* (Boston, 1901), I: 58. See also Ja 6, 1830.

19 Part of the wooden fence enclosing the lot adjoining Potter's field having been stolen, the whole line on the Bloomingdale Road is ordered replaced with a stone fence.—*Min. of the Com'rs of the Almshouse* (*MS.*), in secretary's office, dept. of charities.

21 The common council changes to Battery Place the name of that part of Marketfield St. lying between Broadway and the Hudson River.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVIII: 430.

28 The common council resolves "that in complience with the wishes of the people, expressed at the late Election (see N 4) a Memorial be presented to the Legislature, submitting to that Body the amendments so proposed to the City Charter."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVIII: 450. The legislature took the necessary action on April 7, 1830 (*q. v.*). Dec. 28

29 Nearly 3,000 "Mechanics and other Working Men" assemble in Military Hall and complete a "Plan of Organization." A "General Executive Committee" of five members from each ward is to be elected annually, and each ward shall have a "Committee of Vigilance" of 25 members. The general executive committee is empowered "to call public general meetings whenever they deem necessary," and bring before the public "our candidates for congress and for the senate." Resolutions are adopted disapproving "imprisonment for debt;" approving "a well constructed lien law, which would secure to thousands of our fellow citizens that just recompense their services entitle them to;" urging that "public funds be appropriated (to a reasonable extent) to the purposes of education, upon a regular system, that shall ensure the opportunity, to every individual, of obtaining a competent education before he shall have arrived at the age of maturity;" deprecating the present militia system as "highly oppressive to the producing classes of the community, without any beneficial result to individuals or the state, reforming the courts so that "the producing classes may be placed on an equality with the wealthy."—*The Proceedings of a Meeting of Mechanics and other Working Men* (1830), in N. Y. P. L.

1830

— In this year, Hinton's *Hist. of the U. S.* was published in London; it contained quarto engraved views of American cities.

— In a letter from Washington, dated Dec. 4, 1876, Joseph Henry wrote to Rev. S. B. Dod, A.M.: "The electro-magnetic telegraph was first invented by me in Albany in 1830. Prof. Morse, according to his statements, conceived the idea of an electro-magnetic telegraph in his voyage across the ocean, in 1832, but did not, until several years afterwards (1837), attempt to carry his ideas into practice, and when he did so he found himself so little acquainted with the subject of electricity that he could not make his simple machine operate through the distance of a few yards. In this dilemma he called in the aid of Dr. Gale, who was well acquainted with what I had done in Albany and Princeton, having visited me at the latter place. He informed Professor Morse that he had not the right kind of a battery nor the right kind of magnets; whereupon the Professor turned the matter over to him, and with the knowledge he had obtained from my researches he was enabled to make the instrument work through a distance of several miles.

"For this service Professor Morse gave him a share of his patent, which he afterwards purchased from him for $15,000.

"At the time of making my original experiments on electro-magnetism in Albany, I was urged by a friend to take out a patent both for its application to machinery and to the telegraph; but this I declined, on the ground that I did not then consider it compatible with the dignity of science to confine the benefits which might be derived from it to the exclusive use of any individual. In this perhaps I was too fastidious.

"In briefly stating my claims to the invention of the electro-magnetic telegraph, I may say I was the first to bring the electro-magnet into the condition necessary to its use in telegraphy, and also to point out its application to the telegraph, and to illustrate this by constructing a working telegraph, and had I taken out a patent for my labors at that time, Mr. Morse could have had no ground on which to found his claims for a patent for his invention. To Mr. Morse, however, great credit is due for his Alphabet and for his perseverance in bringing the telegraph into practical use." —From "Princeton and Science," by Dod, in *The Princeton Book* (1879), 96–97.

— The first locomotive built in the United States, the "Tom Thumb," was constructed by Peter Cooper at the St. Clair Works near Baltimore in 1829. It was successfully experimented with in 1830, proving the ability of a locomotive to stay upon the track in running a curve.—Brown, *Hist. of First Locomotives in Am.*, 106–16.

In this year (1830), also, the first American-built locomotive for actual service upon a railroad, the "Best Friend" (*cf.* May 1829), was set up in the West Point Foundry, foot of Beach St., corner of West St., New York. It was shipped to Charleston, S. C. for the Charleston and Hamburg R. R., in the fall of this year. Its engineer was Nicholas W. Darrell—the first locomotive engineer in America.—*Ibid.*, 14. See also 1831.

— In this year, the first railway stock (Mohawk & Hudson) was

1830 placed upon the list of the New York Stock and Exchange Board.—Eames, *The N. Y. Stock Exchange*, 29.

— In this year, *Godey's Magazine* was founded in Philadelphia.

— The population of Manhattan Island in this year was 202,589.—*13th U. S. Census Bulletin* (1910).

— "A new branch of the Carriage Manufacture, was about this date introduced by the construction of the first 'Omnibus' in New York. During the next year, Mr. John Stephenson commenced the business on Broadway, where he built his first omnibus, and the second in that city."—Bishop, *Hist. of Am. Manufactures*, II: 346; *Encyc. Americana*. For the first street-car, see Nov. 26, 1832. See also Pl. 108, III: 610–12.

— In this year Frederick W. Geissenhainer, a German-American iron-master, successfully smelted iron ore with anthracite coal at a laboratory furnace in New York City. In 1833, he was granted a patent for his discovery, and shortly afterwards began the commercial manufacture of iron by this process.—Clark, *Hist. of Manufactures in the U. S.*, 1607–1860, 412–13.

— In this year, the militia organization called "Tompkins Blues" (see O 21, 1826) was formed. It was later absorbed into the Twelfth Regiment, New York.—Chas. S. Clark, in *The Eve. Post*, F 26, 1916.

— In this year, the *Quarterly Review*, and the *New York Evangelist* were established.—North, *Newspaper and Periodical Press*, 62.

— About this time, the "Third Avenue Trotting Course" was popular. It had its southern termination at Tompkins Market (see D 15, 1828), at the junction of the Bowery and Third Ave. Here, "every fine afternoon (Sundays included) the tired, panting, and foaming steeds, before all sorts of vehicles, came rushing in from Harlem, or Cato's, in two's, three's, five's; and I have seen more than twenty, often appearing as if they were 'all in a heap.' There was no such road in the United States as the Third Avenue for a 'trot.' From almost one end to the other, through the centre of it, a smoothly-graded Macadamized road was laid, while on each side appeared a well-beaten track, usually preferred by the 'knowing trotters,' and the whole kept in the most perfect order. It was, however, a dangerous one for a pleasant family ride . . .

"Not many years passed before the 'cobble-stone' pavement began to creep up; then followed, to Yorkville and Harlem, the heavy-ladened omnibus—to tear up; and finally appeared the 'Third Avenue Railroad,' which entirely used up, and totally exterminated, the far-famed 'Third Avenue Trotting Course.'"—De Voe, *Market Book*, 551–52.

— About this time, Rear-Admiral Jacob Walton, of the British Navy, having inherited the property of the William Walton family of New York, took possession of the "Walton House" in Pearl St. Here he found, in the attic, dragoon saddles and Hessian muskets.—Sabine, *Loyalists of the Am. Rev.*, II: 396.

— From 1830 to 1856 there was great activity in opening streets. For a statement showing the dates, expense, etc., of this extensive work, see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1857), 529–41. See 1836, for example, for some of the streets affected in that year.

— In this year, in opening 11th St., portions of two cemeteries were taken, one belonging to the Jews, and the other to the Presbyterian Church (corner of Grand and Mercer Sts.).—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, F 25, 1833, citing transactions of the bd. of ald. of F 4, 1833. See also 1833.

— The following views depicting New York in 1830 are found in Vol. III: A view of the neighbourhood of Hudson and Christopher Sts., about this time, showing fire-engine No. 34, which probably had its headquarters there (Pl. 96); Grace and Trinity Churches (Pl. 101-a), and see list of the Bourne views (III: 594); the council chamber in the city hall (Pl. 101-b); Leroy Place (Pl. 103-a); Wall St. (Pl. 105); Kip's Bay (Pl. 107); the Crosby residence (Pl. 109); Broadway and Trinity Church (Addenda Pl. 19-a); city hall and Park Row (A. Pl. 19-b); governor's room, city hall (A. Pl. 21-a). The two views on Addenda plate No. 19 are water-colour views, drawn in this year by J. W. Hill, and representing respectively Broadway looking south from Liberty St., and the city hall and Park Row with engines going to a fire.' The view of the governor's room, the only contemporary representation known, is from a drawing by C. Burton. See also 1831.

— A water-colour view of Broadway at the corner of Fulton St., 1830, by Burton, was sold with the Pyne collection, at the Am. Art Assn. galleries, Feb. 5–7, 1917.—See sales catalogue, item No. 161. *Cf.* Pl. 132, Vol. III.

1830 In this year, John Wesley Jarvis, still pursuing his calling in New York, was at the height of his career as a painter.—For accounts of his work see Dunlap, *Hist. of the Arts of Design;* Tuckerman, *Book of the Artists* (1867); Isham, *Hist. of Am. Painting* (1905).

— In this year, the city receipts amounted to about $261,000, the largest revenues coming from the rents of public wharves ($42,000), market rents ($35,000), and tavern licenses ($31,000). The annual expenses were about $500,000, one-quarter of which was for the almshouse.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1859), 519–20.

— The following views of buildings, etc., as they appeared in 1830, were published in later years in Valentine's *Manuals*, as cited: Contoit's Garden, Broadway (*Man. Com. Coun.*, 1855, p. 132); Masonic Hall, Broadway (*ibid.*, 1855, p. 296); Tammany Hall (*ibid.*, 1858, p. 372; and 1865, p. 849); Livingston sugar-house, and Middle Dutch Church, Liberty St. (*ibid.*, 1858, p. 488).

In this connection, it should be observed that the view of the Broadway House, at the corner of Broadway and Grand St., which was published in the *Manual* of 1853 (p. 90) and assigned to 1818, and that in the *Manual* for 1865 (p. 615), where it is assigned to 1824, are both in error. The date depicted is 1830. The original painting, by the artist R. Bond, in the author's collection, bears this date.

Jan. The New York Magdalen Society is organized. From it grew the New York Magdalen Benevolent Society, which issued its 1 first report in Jan., 1834. Its first directress, Mrs. Thomas Hastings, continued in charge of its affairs for over 40 years. The society purchased 12 city lots and an old frame building at Fifth Ave. and 88th St., for $4,000. It continued there in later years, occupying the wooden building for 20 years. For histories of this society, accounts of its work, and descriptions of its buildings, see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1870), 477–79; Richmond, *N. Y. and Its Institutions* (1871), 317–20.

6 A call having been issued, on Jan. 4, for a meeting to discuss the establishment of a University in New York (see D 16, 1829), "on a liberal and extensive foundation," such meeting is held, at which Gen. Lewis presides. A resolution is adopted declaring it to be "highly desirable and expedient to establish in the City of New York a University, on a liberal foundation, which shall correspond with the spirit and wants of our country, which shall be commensurate with our great and growing population and which shall enlarge the opportunities of education for such of our youth as shall be found qualified and inclined to improve them."

This resolution was passed after hearing a communication read on the subject of the "Expediency and the Means of Establishing a University." Another resolution was passed requiring that this communication be printed and distributed "as exhibiting the views of the meeting and as preparatory to a more general call of the citizens of New York." This was published in a pamphlet, a copy of which is preserved in the N. Y. Hist. Soc. For reproduction of its title-page, and digest of contents, see *N. Y. University: Its history, influence, equipment and characteristics*, ed. by Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, LL.D. (Boston, 1901), I: 48–51. See O 15. On Jan. 9, an address to the public was issued, and by Jan. 12 the matter was "a subject of general conversation."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 12, 1830. See also *ibid.*, Ja 13, 14, 15, 19, 22, F 2, 4, 6, 1830.

9 The building for the New York Dispensary, on the corner of White and Centre Sts., has been completed.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 9, 1830. It was formally opened on Jan. 11.—*Ibid.*, Ja 12, 1830.

11 In the mayor's inaugural address to the common council, he urgently recommends that early measures be taken regarding an adequate water supply for the city. "We have the opinion of two of the most eminent Civil Engineers that the Byram, Rye and Wompia Ponds will afford such supply; there are also the Bronx, Saw Mill and Croton rivers all within our reach. The expence it is believed cannot exceed Two millions of Dollars. It will probably be less . . ."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVIII: 465–66. See N 16 and D 14, 1829; Ap 19, 1830.

18 The legislature provides for laying out West St., from Albany Basin to Battery Place (late Marketfield St.), parallel with Washington St. (see 1828).—*Laws of N. Y.* (1830), chap. 8. See also I: 456.

" The Chatham Garden Theatre, known for a time as the American Opera House (see My 20, 1829), opens as Blanchard's Amphitheatre. Equestrian performances, with rope-dancing and the like, were offered.—Ireland, I: 633; Haswell's *Reminiscences*,

1830 244; L. M. R. K., III: 983. On March 11, 1831, it was reopened
Ja 18 as a theatre.—Haswell, 254–55. See 1832.

27 Webster makes reply to Hayne, in a debate between Benton, Hayne, and Webster, extending over several days, which turned on the question of upholding the Constitution and the union of the states against sectionalism.—McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, VI: 11–30; Winsor, VII: 254, 263, 286. See also Mr 24, 1831.

Feb. Although the legislature has prohibited masquerades (see
13 Ap 25, 1829), "subscriptions are opened for the purpose of producing a most splendid one, at the Park theatre, on . . . [Feb. 17]. The manager, of course, intends to pay the fine [$1,000], and pocket the surplus. Four hundred tickets are to be issued at five dollars each [Perhaps the first prophetic reference to "the 400"!]. . . . The company of course will be select, and the same rules and regulations will be adopted which gave such universal satisfaction on similar occasions last winter."—*N. Y. Mirror*, VII: 255 (F 13, 1830).

" "Statue of Clinton.—The directors of Clinton-hall association, some time since, applied to Mr. [Ball] Hughes, the sculptor, for the model of a projected statue of our late governor, intended for the front of Clinton-hall [see Jl 11, 1829]. This model has been completed, and the exquisite accuracy of its execution has so fully satisfied the directors that they have ordered one of marble, larger than life, for the embellishment of the front of that magnificent edifice. Mr. H. was the pupil of the celebrated Flaxman, . . . Although Mr. Hughes never saw De Witt Clinton, he has still, by the aid of prints and portraits, produced the most perfect and accurate delineation of the imposing features which distinguished that profound statesman that we have ever seen. . . ."—*N. Y. Mirror*, VII: 251 (F 13, 1830).

17 Col. Henry Rutgers dies at the age of 85.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, F 18, 1830. He was buried on Feb. 20 in the family vault in the Middle Dutch Church.—*Ibid.*, F 23, 1830. His great-nephew, Wm. B. Crosby, inherited his mansion-house and adjoining lands. The house stood in the block bounded by Rutgers Place, Clinton, Cherry, and Jefferson Sts.—Descrip. of Pl. 109-a, III: 612–13; L. M. R. K., III: 952.

22 The New York Law Institute is incorporated, "for literary purposes, the cultivation of legal science, the advancement of jurisprudence, the providing of a seminary of learning in the law, and the formation of a law library."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1830), chap. 48.

" The common council authorises the establishment of a standing committee on common schools. The administration of school matters is given to fourteen "Commissioners of School money," appointed by the common council. Their duties are "to require certain returns from the Officers of the several schools," to apportion and pay school money to the designated institutions, to visit and examine the schools at least twice a year, and to make to the board annually a full report of their doings. Over $40,000 are handled by them yearly. "There is no subject in which our City has a deeper interest than in the elementary education of the people, and none, therefore, it would seem, in regard to which the action and supervision of the City Government should be more perfect."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVIII: 552–53.

23 The Clinton Hall Association is incorporated "for the cultivation and promotion of literature, science, and the arts."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1830), chap. 53. See N 2.

" A public meeting is held at Masonic Hall in favour of abolishing imprisonment for debt.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, F 24, 1830. See Ap 26, 1831.

26 The Manhattan Gas Light Co. (see F, 1827) is incorporated. Its charter permits this company to make and sell illuminating gas and various by-products, and to lay gas-pipes under specified regulations, without interfering with any exclusive right heretofore granted. Its real estate holdings shall not exceed $100,000 in value, nor its capital stock $500,000. Before the act shall take effect, the "Am. Gas Light Co." shall surrender, within 60 days from this date, the privileges which it acquired by act of incorporation dated March 17, 1827.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1830), chap. 59. See D 31, 1832.

Mar. The legislature incorporates the "New-York Life Insurance
9 and Trust Co."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1830), chap. 75. This appears to have been the first life insurance company in New York City, none being mentioned in the Goodrich guide for 1828, and this being the only one mentioned in *N. Y. As It Is, In* 1833. Life insurance was introduced in the U. S. in 1812 (*q. v.*). Mar. 9

The editor of the *Mirror* calls attention to "the dilapidated 13
monument" of Capt. Lawrence, recommending that it be "replaced by a new one, worthy of his fame, and consistent with the dignity of the city which entombs his remains."—*N. Y. Mirror*, VII: 287. See also *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Mr 6, 1830. A public meeting to adopt measures for erecting a new monument was held at the city hall on March 16.—*Ibid.*, Mr 17, 1830. An application to the legislature for aid was rejected by the assembly.—*Ibid.*, Ap 7, 1830. See also *ibid.*, Ap 17, 1830.

The city agrees to grant to the Northern Dispensary a tri- 22
angular piece of ground bounded by Christopher, Factory, Grove, and old Sixth St., so long as it is used for a dispensary.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVIII: 626. For an historical sketch of this institution, which had its inception in 1826 (*cf.* 1827), and was the second dispensary in the city, being preceded by the New York or City Dispensary (cor. Centre and White Sts.), see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1870), 348. This conveyance was dated March 26.—*Ibid.* (1870), 761. See, further, O 18; N 15. Both dispensaries are still in operation, the former at 165 Waverly Pl., the latter at 34–36 Spring St. —*Directory of Social Agencies* (1925), 218, 233.

". . . The new City Dispensary, Clinton-hall—the Rotunda, 27
converted into a sessions court [see Ja 24, 1831]—the opening and widening of Ann, Cedar, and Liberty streets, which formerly threaded their sinuous courses between piles of rookeries, but are now enlarged and graced by splendid rows of stores and dwelling-houses—the elevation of Justice on the cupola of the City-hall, making way for the introduction of a monitor of time [see Ap 19], which shall speak to the eye by night as well as day—and sundry other improvements . . . attest the advancement of New-York in architectural decoration and beauty."—*N. Y. Mirror*, VII: 303.

"Scudder's American Museum.—We learn that a lot of ground, 30
at the corner of Ann street and Broadway, has been purchased, on which a building is to be erected which will be an ornament to the city, and to which the exhibition of the American Museum will be transferred. The edifice will extend 104 feet in depth on Ann street, and 37 in front on Broadway. The front will be circular. The building will be carried up to five stories, with a promenade roof, balconies, &c. and an observatory. Round the roof 18 colossal statues, from antique models, will be placed. It is to be finished by the first of November, and to be constructed of West Chester marble. Until it is ready for the reception of the collection of curiosities now exhibited in the old Alms House, the exhibition will continue open at the latter place as heretofore."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Mr 30, 1830. See also *Com. Adv.*, Mr 26, 1830. See D 24.

Now, seven years after the alleged discovery of the "Book of Apr.
Mormon," and its "translation," at Palmyra, N. Y., by Jos. Smith, — Jr., and others, the "Church of Christ" is "regularly organized and established, agreeable to the laws of our country." In June, the first church conference was held at Fayette.—For reliable accounts of Smith and the rise of Mormonism, see McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, VI: 102 *et seq.*, and authorities there cited.

John McVickar, professor of political economy in Columbia 1
College, writes from Washington to a member of his family in New York and refers to his efforts to persuade the government to attach a naval school to the college. As a part of the university plan proposed for Columbia, the trustees had approached the navy department in Washington with a proposal that the facilities for instruction in the college should be placed at the disposal of the authorities for the midshipmen and young officers stationed in New York Harbour. Prof. McVickar was sent to Washington to explain to the authorities the nature and advantages of the plan. In his letter he writes: "I met by appointment General Hayne . . Chairman of the Naval Committee in the Senate. . . . He was very frank, explained his views and put his opposition on the ground of its economy. He was for a great naval school." Prof. McVickar had opportunity to present the subject to President Jackson on the following day but the plan was eventually refused by the government and it was not until fifteen years later that the Naval Academy as an independent institution was established at Annapolis.—*Life of the Rev. John McVickar*, by William A. McVickar (N. Y., 1872), 118–21.

"The New-York Museum.—It is understood that Mess. Coz- 3
zens and Charles Pool have taken the large and convenient four story house, corner of Broadway and Anthony street and have fitted

1830 Apr. 3 it up as a Museum in a truly splendid manner. The lower apartments are more particularly appropriated to Natural History. . . . The upper hall is converted into a neat & tasteful Amphitheatre, in which it is proposed to exhibit a series of attractive optical, chemical and other philosophical experiments. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 3, 1830. This museum was opened on April 12.—*Ibid.*, Ap 10, 1830.

5 Owing to the bad condition of Third Ave. between 24th St. and the six-mile stone, repairs are almost impossible, and the common council votes to have the road taken up and made anew "on the McAdam plan."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVIII: 653–54.

7 By act of the legislature, the charter of New York, granted to the municipality by Gov. Montgomerie on Feb. 11, 1731 (*q.v.*), which has suffered little change in its century of existence, is now greatly altered. Twice previously (see Ap 3, 1824, and Ap 18, 1828) the legislature had enacted into law amendments proposed by the common council, but the voters had failed to ratify. This time the amendments were initiated by delegates from the wards of the city in a convention assembled (see Je 23, 1829), approved by the common council, and ratified by the electors, before they were submitted to the legislature. The essential alterations include:

1. The legislative power is to be vested in a bi-cameral common council, each board choosing its own president.

2. The mayor and recorder are no longer to be members of the common council, but the former to have veto power over all laws, ordinances, and resolutions.

3. "The general duties of the Mayor," quoting James Kent, "are more specifically defined and enlarged, by requiring him to communicate to the Common Council, once a year and oftener, if need be, a general statement of the condition of the city government, finances and improvements, and recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient; and to be active and vigilant in the exercise of the duties of his executive trust as Mayor." Furthermore, he is "to exercise a constant supervision and control over the conduct and acts of all subordinate officers, and to receive and examine into all such complaints as may be preferred against any of them for violation or neglect of duty." In case of the mayor's disability, or a vacancy in the office, "the president of the board of aldermen shall act as mayor."

4. To check improvident legislation no money shall be "drawn from the city treasury, except the same shall have been previously appropriated to the purpose for which it is drawn." Again, the common council is prohibited from borrowing "on the credit of the corporation, except in anticipation of the revenue of the year in which such loan shall be made, unless authorized by a special act of the legislature." Also, the common council must publish annually, "two months before the annual election of charter officers," a detailed statement of receipts and expenditures for the year preceding.

5. The business of the corporation heretofore entrusted to committees of the common council "shall hereafter be performed by distinct departments, which it shall be the duty of the common council to organize and appoint for that purpose."

6. The annual election of city officials, which has been held on the first Monday in November and the two days following (see Ap 17, 1822), is now to "commence on the second Tuesday in April," such officers to be sworn on the second Tuesday in May (see My 10, 1831). This provision satisfied the wish of the common council to alter the time of holding elections so as to separate the charter from the state elections in this city (see *M. C. C.*, 1784–1831, XVI: 723).—*Laws of N. Y.* (1830), chap. 122; Kent, *The Charter of the City of New York*, 177–78.

For a long time after these amendments to the charter were adopted, the common council failed to organize the executive departments as called for in the charter, and continued to do business the old way through committees of their own number. Such failure aroused sharp criticism from Mayor Morris thirteen years later (see My 29, 1843).

8 The legislature incorporates "The Butchers' and Drovers' Bank," which is to be built in the Bowery, north of Grand St.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1830), chap. 130.

15 The legislature incorporates "The Mechanics' and Traders' Bank."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1830), chap. 169.

17 The legislature passes an act incorporating the Greenwich Bank.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1830), chap. 256. *Cf.* Ap 24, 1833.

19 The common council refers to the street committee a petition of Joel Post "to have the new Street along side of the Exchange named Hanover street."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVIII: 668; L. M. R. K., III: 1001. Apr. 19

" The common council receives a report from the committee which has charge of building the reservoir in 13th St. for extinguishing fires (see N 16, 1829). They have had built a stone tower 44 ft. in diameter and 27 ft. in height above the surface of the ground, on which is being placed an iron tank 43 ft. in diameter and 20 ft. high, which will hold 305,422 gallons of water. A well has been dug which will yield about 106,980 gallons of water. The common council grants the request of the committee for a steam-engine to raise the water to the tank.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVIII: 674–76. See 1831; Mr 29, 1832.

" The common council grants a petition which asks that the houses and stores in Maiden Lane be renumbered.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVIII: 676.

" The common council orders that Fitzroy Road be closed between 14th and 22d Sts.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVIII: 684.

" The Duane Market, lying between Duane, Reade, Washington, and West Sts., which was erected in 1807 (*q.v.*), is now in a state of decay, and almost unoccupied. The common council resolves that it be removed, and that the ground on which it stands be regulated and paved.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVII: 400; XVIII: 686–87; L. M. R. K., III: 958. For the subsequent history of this plot of ground, see De Voe's *Market Book*, 393.

" The common council authorises the committee on repairs "to take down the Wooden Figure now standing on the top of the Cupola of this Hall [city hall] and cause a new one to be made and erected thereon, If in their judgment the old one should not be worth Repairing, if worth repairing to be repaired, And a Scale placed in the hand of the figure instead of the present Steel yards."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVIII: 691; and descrip. of Pl. 97, III: 586–87.

20 The legislature passes a comprehensive building law, relating to details of construction. The subject of storing gunpowder is included.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1830), chap. 291.

29 The name of Washington Hall is changed to Washington Hotel.—*Com. Adv.*, Ap 29, 1830. See also *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 23, 1830. See, further, 1845; and L. M. R. K., III: 986. For view of the building, with its new name, see the drawing by C. Burton, in the Bourne series of N. Y. Views (1831). For list of the Bourne views, see 1831; also Vol. III, pp. 594–98.

May 1 Christ Lutheran Church (the "Swamp" Church), having sold its building at Frankfort and William Sts. to the African Presbyterians, will hereafter hold its services in St. Matthew's Lutheran Church on the corner of Walker St. and Cortland Alley.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 1, 1830; L. M. R. K., III: 929. See also Kretzman's *The Oldest Lutheran Church in Am.—A brief Chronicle of Events in the History of The Evangelical Lutheran Church of Saint Matthew* (1914), 34 (with view of the Walker St. Church).

3 "The Messrs. Stevens have fitted up their boats that ply on the Hudson river, between this city and Albany, in a manner surpassing any thing of the kind for elegance, comfort and convenience, that has been hitherto seen in our waters. It is intended to run four boats in the line this season. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 3, 1830.

" The common council resolves that Southampton Road be closed between 15th and 21st Sts., and that Warren Road be closed between Southampton Road and 21st St., because of the opening of certain streets in conformity with the regular plan of the city.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 16–17.

" The common council resolves that "the Street lately opened along the Exchange Buildings between Wall street and Exchange Place be known and distinguished by the name of Hanover street and that so much of Exchange Place as lies between the Exchange Buildings and Pearl street be also changed to that of Hanover street."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 18–19. The ground on which the east part of the National City Bank now stands, as well as that in Hanover St., was occupied in 1774 by the "house, storehouse and lot" of David van Horne, which he conveyed to his wife by will dated June 27, 1774.—*Abstracts of Wills* (N. Y. H. S. *Coll.*), VIII: 324.

" The common council resolves to widen and improve Beekman St. between Chatham St. and Theatre Alley.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 19.

" A report of the police committee indicates an increasing disapproval of lotteries; for "if it was in the power of the Corpora-

1830 May 3 tion to exclude the drawing of Lotteries, Your Committee would recommend such prohibition." As it is not, the committee decides that the lottery shall be drawn in the rear rather than in the front of the city hall.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 23. See, however, N 12.

7 At a public meeting held at the City Hotel, with Mayor Bowne in the chair, it is resolved to found a "House of Industry, for the relief of indigent females."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 8, 1830.

8 The new market opens on the east side of Third Ave., at the junction of Third Ave. and the Bowery, between 6th and 7th Sts. (see D 15, 1828; S 7, 1829). "It attracted but few country wagons, however, and the [Harlem] Railroad Company concluded to establish a market depot between 27th and 28 Streets, in the Fourth Avenue, where it was afterwards held many years."—De Voe, *Market Book*, 551. By 1836 (*q.v.*, Je 21, O 21), the market at the Bowery and Third Ave. junction was known as Tompkins Market. —L. M. R. K., III: 959–60.

13 "Among the many valuable improvements recently made, there are few more important and extensive than that just commenced in Barclay and Chapel streets.—The whole range of buildings, on both sides of the latter, to Murray street, is nearly prostrated. The street is to be widened from Barclay to Murray, and a range of uniform and elegant three story private dwellings erected on the west side—as the east side of the street is to be left open, they will front and overlook the College Green. A number of similar houses are building, adjoining, in Barclay street—making in all upwards of twenty, and on a spot which has, for a great number of years, been encumbered with the most miserable tenements in the city."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 13, 1830, citing *Daily Adv.*

" Improvements at Five Points are urged upon the street committee.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 13, 1830.

17 In a memorial to the common council, Francis B. Phelps proposes: first, to bring water from Rye Pond in 28-inch iron pipes; second, to bring the Croton River by open canal or iron pipes; third, to bring the water of the Passaic River, from above the falls, at Paterson, N. J., and across the Hudson by iron pipes laid on the bottom of the river; fourth, to procure a new supply of water by a plan of his own, probably by wells and springs on Manhattan Island.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 34; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1854), 218. See F 28, 1831.

" The committee on repairs, and that on arts and sciences, to whom was referred back a report and resolution regarding an alteration in the cupola of the city hall to receive a public clock, report "that the work should be completed as proposed in the former Report with the exception of the fixtures and of lighting the Dial." The dial "being made of Glass will answer the several purposes of emiting light in the Cupola, and form a Beautiful surface to show the time by day and be prepared for Illumination whenever the interest of the City calls for it to be done."

The common council therefore adopts the following resolutions: "1. Resolved that $650, be appropriated to add to the Clock the machinery necessary to make it strike the Hour. 2. Resolved that $1500 be appropriated to furnish a Bell for that purpose. 3. Resolved that $1000, be appropriated to put in Dials of glass in Copper frames. 4. Resolved that $450 be appropriated for contingent expenses."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 60–61. See also descrip. of Pl. 97, III: 586. For the expense account of Roswell Graves, the street commissioner, for "raising Cupola of City Hall," including clock, dial, and bell, see *Comptroller's Ledger of Disbursements, etc. for Public Improvements*, etc., 1827–1842, p. 38 (in record-room, finance dept., Hall of Records). See, further, F 7, 1831.

" The common council resolves to open Ninth Ave. from 28th St. to the grounds of John L. Norton, commonly called the "Hermitage."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 63; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1857), 529.

24 The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is to be opened on this day from Baltimore to Ellicott's mills, a distance of 13 miles.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 22, 1830.

26 "In our walks through the city, we notice in every quarter that very extensive alterations and improvements are making, some of them of a character that will add very materially to the beauty and convenience of the city. . . . The opening of Cedar street is one of these. By this measure, not only a parcel of miserable rookeries have been removed, but the value of surrounding property has been much increased, and a new street, occupied on both sides with large, airy and substantial stores, has been suddenly created in the very heart of business. The widening of William street, from Maiden-lane, is another improvement which was much required, and the advantages of which will be very great. The alterations now in progress on the west side of Columbia College, are also very important, and will add much to the beauty and value of that neighborhood."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 26, 1830. May 26

For the purpose of securing a fund to give support to the widow and heirs of Robert Fulton, arrangements are being made to place a "Fulton box" "on board of every steam-boat in the United States for the reception of a single cent from every passenger." The plan was started in Virginia by a few public-spirited and magnanimous persons.—*N. Y. Mirror*, VII: 375. See also *Nat'l Gaz. & Literary Reg.*, Ap 24, 1830; *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 8, 1830; *N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, F 9, 1831. 29

The common council takes up a report (see *M. C. C.*, 1784–1831, XVIII: 269, 367) which the joint committee of repairs and public offices made on Nov. 30 last, on the subject of accommodations for courts, etc., in "the Building on Chamber street"(the "N. Y. Institution," which was formerly the almshouse). The report says that the entire building is needed for public purposes, —for the police office, house of detention, grand jury, first district watch, commissioners of the almshouse, and ("where the Museum now is") for a courtroom, 42 by 93 ft., with judges' chamber, clerk's office, and jury rooms connected with it; also for the collectors of assessments, the public administrator's office and court, and the marine court. The several apartments remaining may be appropriated later. 31

The committee further proposes "that the Iron railing of the Park be extended on the Chamber street front, and that the ground be laid out in an Ornamental manner . . ., that the whole building be newly painted white, and windows trimmed on Chamber street with green blinds which will in the opinion of your Committee, make the front equal in appearance to any of the private buildings opposite, particularly as the proposed plan is to make the front on the Park, the business front."

Attention is also called to the imperfect arrangement of the "City Prison" (the old Bridewell). Persons awaiting trial should not be kept in "a building which possesses the character and all the revolting attributes of a common prison." The committee therefore suggests "that that part of the Institution [the east end] lying nearest to your future Court of Sessions [the Rotunda], be occupied for the accommodation of persons charged with crime, to be called the House of Detention, and to be prepared with the view of separation or such Judicious classification as may best comport with the health and propriety of the establishment, and the comfort of individuals confined therein. . . . As that part of the Institution to be occupied as above stated will be seperated from the Court of Sessions (now preparing) by a small space of ground it will be readily seen that by running high walls so as to include that space into a yard, as it is now occupied, the intercourse between the two places will be entirely concealed from the public eye; and thus one of the greatest Nuisances complained of the assemblage of idle and curious spectators to witness the passage of the prisoners will be in a great measure done away; . . ."

The following prophesy closes the report: "The future improvements of the City will undoubtedly develope a more central location for all these Institutions; but until that period arrives, public accommodation as well as economy suggests the present as the most suitable situation." The estimated cost of the proposed alterations, except the iron fence, will not exceed $10,000. The joint committee offers a resolution that they be authorised to make the alterations within this limit of cost.

This report of Nov. 30 last, now brought forward, is presented by the joint committee to the common council with a fresh report embodying additional observations. They say that "all the legal measures necessary to put the City authorities in possession of the building called the Institution have been taken, and the same is now in situation to be occupied for public purposes, as soon as the Common Council shall direct.

". . . When to this consideration is added the present crouded state of the City Hall and its utter inadequacy to the accommodation of the numerous Courts and public Offices, the Committee are persuaded that no other argument need be urged to induce the Common Council, without further delay, to adopt some plan for the occupation of the building in question."

Since the Nov. 30 report was written, proposing a house of

1830 May 31 detention in the east wing of the building, "the Board have passed certain resolutions on the subject of a Location for a New Bridewell, the effect of which however, has been suspended by a notice of re-consideration. The Committee therefore have deemed it proper to postpone for the present that branch of the subject referred to them, reserving until the Bridewell location question shall have been finally settled by the Board.

"With respect to the Westerly portion of the building, there is no difficulty in the way of fitting it up immediately to meet such of the Public wants as are the most pressing." The following plan is proposed:

"First. One large Court Room with its Judges Chambers, Clerks Office and Jury Rooms, for the use of one or more of the higher Courts

"Second. One smaller Court Room for the Surrogate, with an Office adjoining for the records of Wills and other documents relating to the estates of deceased persons.

"Third. One Court Room for the Marine Court with a Clerk's Office and Jury Room, instead of the present subteranean abode of that tribunal.

"Fourth. A more appropriate and commodious apartment for the Grand Jury with a Chamber for the witnesses and others in attendance."

The estimated cost for these alterations is $5,000. The board passes a resolution that this portion of the building be so fitted up, and an appropriation of this amount is made for the purpose.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 76–80. See, further, Jl 12; and descrip. of Pl. 95-b, III: 585.

June 3 Thomas Kelah Wharton, a young artist, describes in his journal the appearance of New York upon his arrival from England. Among other things, he refers to "The weeping willows . . . in the church yards—and in the streets the light and elegant carriages, some showy equipages, and a constant stream of busy looking, fast walking people. . . ."—From Wharton's original manuscript journal (in the N. Y. P. L.), containing charming views, only one of which, however, a view from the Battery, is of New York interest.

12 Among the season's improvements in Niblo's Garden, one observes "the principal avenue, with its arches of colored lamps, raised on pedestals covered with illuminated figures;" a hermit's cave; and a marine cavern, "glittering with pillars of stalactites and opening on a view of the sea."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 12, 1830.

" "The Team Boats will ply regularly on the Hurl Gate Ferry on and after this day."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Je 12, 1830.

14 The common council receives from Dr. F. Pascalis a petition asking for the establishment of a registry of births, marriages, and deaths in New York City. It is referred to the police committee with power to print it.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 94. Such a bureau was eventually created within the city inspector's department, by an ordinance of April 15, 1853 (*q. v.*).

19 "We understand that the vestry of Grace Church have it in contemplation to cover the Church with cement, and finish it in imitation of marble—and also to put up in front of it a chaste and beautiful Portico, to be supported by massive marble columns. . .

"We also understand that the Vestry of Trinity Church intend making an improvement about St. Paul's, which has long been called for. In place of the heavy brick walls which now nearly surround this beautiful edifice, and the block which it occupies, it is intended to substitute a light iron railing similar to that in front of Trinity Church—terracing the ground on the inside, which is higher than the street. It is also intended to remove the present uneven flagging in front of the church, and supply its place with one which will do credit to the church."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 19, 1830.

21 An address of the general executive committee of the mechanics and other workingmen of the city (see D 29, 1829) is read at a public meeting at the West Chester House, Bowery, and unanimously approved. The address recounts the fact that 25 members of the executive committee have "denounced the principles which they once professed to entertain and vacated their seats in the Committee," and others been elected to fill their places. The committee deprecates "the intrusion of religious opinions and prejudices in their great work of political reform." In addition to the principles previously enunciated the committee considers "dangerous" the practice of the legislature in incorporating companies "with privileges which are denied to individuals," enabling the rich "to combine and concentrate their power to oppress the poor and laboring classes of society." Especially dangerous do they consider the chartering of banks. June 21

"The polar star to which our efforts point," the address continues, is "a more extensive general system of National Education. . . . We believe that you have but to satisfy the human mind, that virtue and happiness, vice and misery, are but cause and effect, and crime will cease. This can be done in no way, but by a proper training of the intellect, from infancy to manhood."

The committee recommends a general convention in September to nominate "suitable candidates to be supported by the Farmers, Mechanics, and other Working Men, for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor."—*An Address of the General Executive Committee of the Mechanics and other Working Men* (1830), in N. Y. P. L.

George IV dies and is succeeded by his brother, William IV.— 26
Hazen, *Europe since* 1815, 428.

Several hundred persons "opposed to the execution of the law July 1
of the Corporation relative to taking up hogs found running at large in the streets" cause a riot at First Ave. and North St., overturning the hog carts and covering them with mud.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 2, 1830.

The corner-stone of the Female Asylum for Lying-in Women " is laid at Orange and Prince Sts. by Mayor Bowne.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 1 and 3, 1830. It was dedicated in Jan., 1831.—*Ibid.*, Ja 15, 1831.

Secretary of State Martin Van Buren arrives at New York 7
and takes lodgings at the City Hotel.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 8, 1830.

One of the old houses of the Dutch colonial period, bearing 10
the date 1698 on its stepped-gable front, was still standing at this time at 41 Broad St., occupied by the grocery of H. N. Ferris. For description and wood-cut view, see *N. Y. Mirror*, VIII: 1; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1847), 371.

On March 19, 1831, the *Mirror* published a view of a similar old house in Pearl St., bearing the date 1697, and which, a description stated, "was pulled down about three years since" (1828).—*N. Y. Mirror*, VIII: 289; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1847), 346.

The joint committee on public offices and repairs, to which 12
was referred a communication from the register of deeds, as well as a resoluton offered by Mr. Roosevelt in regard to fireproof offices, and a report of a former committee on the same subject (see Mr 9, 1829), makes a report to the common council. This states that "the City Hall, in which the Public Records are now deposited, is not secure against Fire;" and that the committee has examined the two suggestions submitted: "one of which proposes the fitting up of a portion of the building on Chamber street, and the other altering the old Gaol." Observations in detail are embodied in the report.

The board passes the resolution, proposed by this joint committee, "that it be referred to the Committees on Public Offices and Repairs to cause the building at present occupied as a Gaol to be fitted up in a Fire proof manner for the reception of the Public Records as soon as the imprisoned debtors shall be removed," and $15,000 is appropriated to carry this into effect.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 142–43; *Com. Adv.*, S 3, 1834; L. M. R. K., III: 972. See N 15.

A resolution is referred to the committee on public offices and to that on the jail and bridewell "that the Committee on Repairs be authorized to fit up part of the Old Alms House in such manner as to securely accommodate the Prisoners in our Jail."—*Ibid.*, XIX: 143. For report of these joint committees, see Ag 23.

The common council refers to the committee on arts and " sciences, "with Authority," a petition from M. Nash that he "be employed without compensation in assisting to fit up the Observatory in the Cupola of the City Hall" (see My 19, 1828).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVI: 143.

The common council resolves to widen and improve Pine St. " at the corner of William St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 157; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1857), 529.

"The question respecting the jail appears to have been at 17
length decided in a way directly contrary to the wishes of our citizens. It is to be fitted up 'in a fire-proof manner for the purpose of keeping the public records!' There seems to be a settled determination on the part of the Common Council totally to disregard the desires of their constituents. The public have long since voted the nuisance down, but we fear it will remain for their posterity to demolish, unless they take the law in their own hands,

1830 July 17 and tumble it about the ears of our city sages. We should be sorry to recommend such a course; but if a public meeting should be called for the purpose, we would not answer for the consequences."—*N. Y. Mirror*, Jl 17, 1830.

On Aug. 23 (*q.v.*), the old bridewell became the debtors' jail. After this, the editor of the *Mirror* seems to have given up hope, for a while, of having the jail and bridewell removed. His next comment does not appear until June 7, 1834 (*q.v.*).

" The *Mirror* publishes a description and a small wood-cut view of the French Church du St. Esprit (on the north side of Pine St., east of Nassau St.), drawn by Davis and engraved by Mason. It is the oldest religious edifice in the city, having been erected in 1704.—*N. Y. Mirror*, VIII: 9. See, however, the changes in the structure, noted in L. M. R. K., III: 932. The Davis drawing is in the author's collection.

23 Blanchard's equestrian company is now at Vauxhall Garden.—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Jl 23, 1830. After this, the resort began to decline in popular favour, while Niblo's Garden, nearby, began to win popularity.—See Je 12.

For an account of the various resorts in New York that bore the name of "Vauxhall," see the Index of the present work, and articles by Hopper Striker Mott in the *N. Y. Sun*, Mr 29 and 31, 1918. See, further D 27, 1833; 1837.

24 The *Mirror* publishes, with a description, a small wood-cut view, drawn by A. J. Davis and engraved by A. J. Mason, of a tiled cottage, a hundred years old, at the north-east corner of Broad and Beaver Sts.—*N. Y. Mirror*, VIII: 17. Redrawn to represent its fancied appearance in Dutch times, and bearing the date 1679, this view was published in the *Man. Com. Coun.* (1853), 378.

28 The "July Revolution" begins in France. It lasted for three days, during which about 600 lives were lost. It resulted in the overthrow of Charles X and the accession of Louis Philippe, Duke of Orleans.—Hazen, *Europe since* 1815, 92–99. See S 2.

29 Ground is broken at Schenectady for the Mohawk and Hudson R. R.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 3, 1830.

Aug. 7 The *Mirror* publishes a view of Park Row, with a long historical and local description, the latter half of which is devoted to an account of the landmarks seen in the picture. The occupants of the houses on the east side of the street are named. In connection with a mention of the Park Theatre, a resumé of the history of New York's early playhouses is presented.—*N. Y. Mirror*, VIII: 33–34.

" The first number of *The Christian Intelligencer* appears, succeeding *The Mag. of the Ref'd Dutch Church* (see Ap, 1826). It is still published.

22 Col. Marinus Willett, "the hero of Fort Stanwix," dies, more than 90 years of age. His body was interred in Trinity churchyard.—*Com. Adv.*, Ag 23, 25, 1830; *N. Y. Mirror*, VIII: 63.

23 The common council adopts a resolution to enclose the potters-field with a board fence, the cost not to exceed $500.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 193.

" The standing committee on public offices and on the jail and bridewell, acting jointly, report that, although six years have elapsed since the passage of the act of April 10, 1824 (*q.v.*), which authorised the building of a new jail and bridewell, or the appropriation for this purpose of a building already erected, nothing effectual has been done, owing to great diversity of opinion.

On July 12 (*q.v.*), a report was adopted directing the fitting up of the present jail for the reception of the public records. This required that other accommodation be provided for the confinement of the debtors. The committee finds that "it would be most advisable as a temporary arrangement, that the Bridewell should be turned into a Debtors Prison, and that the Criminals should be removed to the establishment at Bellevue. By adopting this course no expence will be incurred, and the future changes now in contemplation, may hereafter be made without loss.

"A large Portion of the Penitentiary [at Bellevue], owing to the removal of the prisoners to Blackwells Island, is now vacant, and the building (in everything except its name) is in fact a Bridewell ready built. Its distance will no doubt be attended with some inconvenience, an evil however which as the City increases will be daily decreasing and which even now may be greatly mitigated by holding there the Courts of Special Sessions, and also a branch of the Post Office. And with respect to the present Bridewell its occupation as a Gaol would probably be of short duration, inasmuch as the barbarous practice of imprisonment for debt, jud[g]ing from the strong indications of public sentiment will no doubt eer long be abolished." Aug. 23

The joint committee therefore recommends, and the board passes, the following resolution: "Resolved that the building in this city at present known as the Bridewell be and the same is hereby designated as the Gaol of this City for the confinement of persons on civil process [debtors].

"Resolved that the Building at Bellevue, in this City known as the Penitentiary be and the same is hereby designated as the City Prison or Bridewell of this City.

"Resolved that the Keeper of the City Prison forthwith cause the prisoners under his charge to be removed to the said Prison at Bellevue and that the Debtors in actual confinement be thereupon removed to the Goal or debtors Prison so newly designated."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 193–95; and descrip. of Pl. 97, III: 588. See, further, O 4, N 15.

" The common council adopts a resolution offered by the present board of health that that board be composed of the mayor, recorder, and aldermen, and that any seven members shall be competent to transact business.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 196.

" The common council, on being informed of the death of ex-Mayor Col. Marinus Willett (see Ag 22), passes resolutions of respect, and arranges to attend his funeral.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 196.

31 "A plan is on foot for erecting in the Park a statue of Washington, by Causici, who executed the Baltimore monument with so much credit to his talents as a sculptor. We understand that several of our most wealthy and respectable citizens are engaged in the undertaking."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 21, 1830. See also *ibid.*, S 2, 1830.

Sept. 1 Charles Kean, son of the celebrated tragedian, makes his first appearance in America, at the Park Theatre. He plays Richard III.—*Hone's Diary*, I: 21; Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 245.

2 News of the revolution in France reaches New York.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 3, 1830. See N 12, 20, 25, 26.

" "A New Yorker" writes to the press a letter urging that contributions be made toward erecting the proposed statue of Washington (see Ag 31), to be designed by Causici (a pupil of Canova), who is now in New York. "Several of our most respected and wealthy citizens have already signified their intention of subscribing to M. Causici's prospectus, which, it is understood, will be published in a day or two."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 2, 1830. See Ap 25, 1831.

3 "An establishment of a new cast has been recently got up in this city. It consists of upwards of one hundred [wax] figures, mostly intended to represent persons and events in important eras of sacred history. . . .

"The museum is situated at the corner of Broadway and Howard street, and occupies the second and third stories of that spacious building, Howard House."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 3, 1830.

4 The *Mirror* publishes a view, drawn by Davis and engraved by Anderson, of the block on the west side of Nassau St., from Ann to Beekman St., showing, at the Ann St. corner, the printing-house in which the office of the *Mirror* is situated. All the buildings are described, including Franklin Hall on Ann St., and the Am. Bible Soc. building and Clinton Hall on Nassau St.—*N. Y. Mirror*, VIII: 65.

9 Charles E. Durant, the first American aeronaut, ascends in a balloon from Castle Garden. He landed near South Amboy.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 8, 10, and 11, 1830.

10 The members of a committee on behalf of N. Y. University write a letter to the president, vice-president, and directors of the N. Y. Athenaeum, in which they say:

"Gentlemen

"The establishment of a University in the City of New York has for some time occupied the attention of several of our most distinguished citizens; and an amount of means is now pledged to the object, which will place the Institution at its commencement on a liberal foundation.

"In contemplating the various plans by which the University as well as other Seminaries of Learning might most effectually promote their common cause it has been thought that a meeting of Literary and Scientific gentlemen to confer on the general interests of Letters and Liberal education would be attended with happy results; and so far as it has been in our power to collect the sentiments of those most competent to Judge, the measure has been

1830 Sept. 10 approved and the most earnest wishes expressed to see it carried into effect.

"There seems to be a universal impression that our Literary Men and Literary Institutions have been too much insulated and that more frequent intercourse and comparison of views would be a source of high gratification to individuals and a benefit to those interested in the welfare of Science & Literature.

"With this view the undersigned have been appointed a Committee on behalf of the University of this City to invite such a meeting to be held in New York on the 20th of October next.

"We are happy to state that some of our most distinguished Scholars who have spent several years in the Universities of Europe will be present on the occasion, and give the result of their observations on the systems of education now pursued at home & abroad.

"Will you favor the meeting with your presence, and with such views as you may be pleased to lay before it

"We have the honor to be

"Very Respectfully

"Your Obt. Sevts

"J. M. Mathews
"Jona M. Wainwright
"Albert Gallatin
"J. Delafield
} Committee

"To the President

"Vice Presidents & Directors

"of the New York Atheneum."

—From the original, No. 11469 in the Emmet collection, in the N. Y. P. L. This is one of the letters, regarding the proposed convention, which were sent by a sub-committee of the executive committee of the university (appointed on Aug. 31 for this purpose) to learned and literary men in the United States.—Chamberlain, *N. Y. University* (Boston, 1901), I: 59. See O 15 and 20.

15 The Liverpool and Manchester Railway, the first passenger railroad in England, is opened.—*Haydn's Dict. of Dates*, 586, 614.

20 The committee on repairs, to whom the question has been referred, reports in favour of "painting the Basement of the City Hall white in imitation of Marble." They think "a great Error was committed by building any part of the outside of the Hall with Brown free stone, when Marble could have been procured of a much stronger and more durable nature, But from the experience of some of your Committee, and from the enquiry they have made of old experienced builders and Stone Cutters, they are satisfied that painting free Stone with Oil colours, tend more to harden and preserve that material, than any other thing they are acquainted with." The common council therefore adopts a resolution "that the Superintendent of Repairs cause the Basement of the South, East and West fronts of the City Hall to be painted white under the direction of the Committee on Repairs."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 249. This regulation was never carried out. See Ap 1, 1833. The north front, except the basement, was painted white in 1890 (*q. v.*, My 13).

" The common council resolves that Beekman, Wall, Fulton, and Cortlandt Sts. be lighted with gas.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 254.

30 During the year ending Sept. 30, 13,748 passengers arrived at the port of N. Y.—*Arrivals of Alien Passengers and Immigrants* (1891), table 7, p. 64.

Oct. 4 The Belgians declare their independence of Holland. They decided in favour of a monarchy, adopted a liberal constitution, and elected Leopold of Coburg as king.—Hazen, *Europe since* 1815, 103–4.

" The common council refers to the committees on public offices and repairs "to prepare suitable apartments in the Westerly end of the Old Alms House for the holding of the criminal Courts of the City, and for the accommodation of the Grand and Petit Jurors, the District Attorney, the Clerk of the said Courts, The Police Office and others connected with the same," and that $2,000 be appropriated for the purpose.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 260. See also Ap 12 and Ag 23. For the committee's report, see O 18.

8 The school of the National Academy of Design moves into Clinton Hall, just completed at the south-west corner of Nassau and Beekman Sts.—Cummings, *Historic Annals of the Natl. Acad. of Design*, 119.

15 "Shareholders" having been obtained for a new university in New York (see Ja 6), they now choose a council from their own membership. Concerning the idea of having shareholders for an educational institution, see *N. Y. University*, ed. by Chamberlain (Boston, 1901), 52. Oct. 15

The joint committee, appointed on Oct. 4 (*q. v.*), on the subject of fitting up the western wing of the almshouse, reports on the plan and on the legal aspects of the proposed removal of the courts to this building, and a resolution is passed that the committee on applications to the legislature seek the passage of an act authorising the removal.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 297–99. See, further, N 15. See also F 28, 1832. 18

The common council accepts an invitation to attend the laying of the corner-stone of the Northern Dispensary (see 1827, and Mr 22, 1830).—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 304; and see pp. 340–41. "

From Oct. 20 to 30, a convention of literary and scientific men was held in the common council chamber, in the city hall, in response to the invitations sent by a committee of the university to be established in New York, for which see the original MS. quoted under Sept. 10, *supra*. John Delafield, who acted as secretary of these sessions, copyrighted, on Nov. 23, a book of the proceedings, bearing the title, *Journal of the Proceedings of a Convention of Literary and Scientific Gentlemen, held in the Common Council Chamber of the City of New York, October, 1830. New York: Jonathan Leavitt and G. & C. & H. Carvill. William A. Mercein, Printer, No. 210 Pearl-street, corner of Burling Slip.* 1831. For reproduction of the title-page, and digest of the transactions, see *N. Y. University*, ed. by Chamberlain (Boston, 1901), 53–58. See, further, Ja 31 and Ap 18, 1831. 20

The law committee reports to the common council on a memorial from the Manhattan Gas Light Co. (see F 26), which asks the board to annul the city's contract with the N. Y. Gas Light Co. (see O 30, 1826; Mr 10, 1828), and to grant to the memorialists the right, in common with that company, "to use the Streets of the City, for laying Pipes and supplying Gas Light within the Limits prescribed for the old Company." The committee lays before the board an historical résumé of the origin and proceedings of the two companies. The Manhattan Co. claimed in its memorial that the concurrent rights applied for would create a "useful competition;" and alleged that the N. Y. Gas Light Co. had "wholly failed to comply with the stipulations and engagements which form the conditions of their contract with the Corporation." The memorial offered to prove that the gas of the N. Y. Gas Light Co. was of poorer quality than that of London; that the gas factories of that company have been "nuisances since their erection," and that their pipes "have been and are, in several streets so carelessly laid, as to be offensive to Citizens;" that the price has been "exorbitant," and that pretended reductions have been "wholly nominal and deceptive," although superior gas can be supplied at a cheaper rate. 25

The committee reports that it has held several meetings, and examined witnesses under oath, including "persons both scientifically and practically acquainted with the quality, manufacturing and furnishing of Gas in different cities in Europe, as well as at Baltimore and New York." The facts educed are embodied in the report. It is found that the N. Y. Gas Light Co.'s gas is inferior to that of London. Some witnesses testified that the factories were nuisances, but none that they were injurious to health. They are less offensive than those of London. It was proved that the company "used great care in testing each pipe by hydrostatic pressure, and also in joining, cementing and laying the same; and in all cases, endeavouring to discover and remedy every accidental escape of Gas as early as possible." It also appears from the testimony that "the Gas delivered to customers is all measured with meters, made and tested with great care." No proof was adduced to show "that better Gas could be furnished at less or even at the present rates;" it being found "that the company could not afford to reduce their price of gas, without an increase of custom from the public."

It was also proved "by the testimony of the manager that the Company were losers to the amount of fifteen dollars per year, for every public lamp furnished by them with gas under their contract with the Corporation;" and it was shown "that the price per annum, for lighting each public Lamp with coal gas, in Baltimore was Ten dollars, and in London about Twenty five dollars, while the Corporation here pay the company but Five dollars and twenty five cents per Lamp."

Regarding the alleged benefits of competition, "it has been

1830 Oct. 25 shown by the result of an investigation made by Commissioners in the City of London, and instituted by the British Parliament that serious evils grew out of the operations of different Gas Companies in the same district, the breaking up of the pavement for two sets of mains [in] the place of one the confusion and disorder produced by pipes crossing and intersecting each other, the disputes and delay in identifying leakages, altogether became so great an inconvenience that it proved absolutely necessary to separate and confine the different companies to different districts, which distinct separation was accordingly made of the different Companies; and all the latter grants made by Parliment for the metropolis to new Companies, have been confined to particular and exclusive sections of the City."

The law committee further reports that the N. Y. Gas Light Co's works "have now been in operation between five and six years, and during the whole of that period, by the judicious management and care of the persons in their employ, the difficult and somewhat dangerous process of preparing and distributing the gas, have been carried on without a single failure of any consequence, in supplying the necessary quantity of Gas, and without any accident affecting in the slightest degree the person or property of any of the Citizens."

In conclusion, the committee states that it has not found any breach of contract on the part of the N. Y. Gas Light Co. to justify the common council in annulling or revoking the grant. The committee therefore offers a resolution that "it is inexpedient to grant the prayer of the petitioners." While the action of the board on this report is not recorded in the minutes in a very clear manner, it appears to have been agreed to.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 315–21. See, however, D 31, 1832.

26 Ex-President Monroe arrives in New York to take up his residence.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, O 27, 1830, citing "*Cou. & Enq.*"

29 The *New York Globe*, published by James Gordon Bennett, appears in New York City. It failed in a very short time.—*Annals of N. Am.*, 567.

Nov. 2 Clinton Hall, at the south-west corner of Nassau and Beekman Sts., is dedicated.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 3, 1830; 32*d Ann. Rep.* of the Mercantile Library Assn. (1854); *Man. Com. Coun.* (1856), 549; L. M. R. K., III: 956. See, further, Ap 19, 1854. Clinton Hotel occupied part of the building.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, O 20, and D 17, 1830.

11 "Eight beautifully executed views of some of the most striking parts of our city, engraved by Smillie, from drawings by C. Burton, have just been published by Bourne. The subjects are Park Place, the American Hotel in Broadway, the Bowling Green, the Landing-place at the foot of Cortlandt street, the City Hotel, Grace & Trinity Churches, Masonic Hall, and the Landing at the foot of Barclay street. The engravings are small, not quite five inches by four, but they are equal both in effect and delicacy of execution to the best views we have of the English cities."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 11, 1830. The view of Grace and Trinity Churches is reproduced as Pl. 101-a, Vol. III, and the series is described in III: 594–98. See also Pl. 101-b, Vol. III, and S 28, 1831.

12 Ex-President Monroe presides at a meeting held at Tammany Hall to make arrangements for celebrating "the glorious results of the French Revolution."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 13, 1830. See also *ibid.*, N 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 1830. See N 26.

" The grand jury makes a presentment against lotteries, showing that there are about 52 lotteries a year in this city, issuing 1,857,000 tickets, amounting to about $9,270,000. The usual profit of the vender is about $1 a ticket. Lotteries "create a spirit of gambling, which is productive of idleness, vicious pursuits and habits, which lead to the ruin of credit and character, and frequently to other crimes."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 16, 1830; "Lotteries in Am. History," by A. R. Spofford, in *Ann. Rep*, Am. Hist. Assn. for 1892, p. 181. See My 3, 1830, and D 31, 1833.

15 The common council adopts a report of its joint committee on public offices and repairs (see Ag 23) in relation to alterations they propose to make in the "Old Jail" for the purpose of converting it into fire-proof offices. This report recommends that, in addition to the alterations intended by the resolution of July 12 (*q. v.*), the exterior of the jail "ought to be made in some measure to correspond in appearance with that splendid building" (the city hall). The board appropriates $7,500 for the purpose, in addition to the $15,000 already allowed.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 358–59. See also descrip. of Pl. 97, III: 589. See, further, My 7, 1831. Nov. 15

"It is estimated that 50,000 people from the city, the neighboring counties, and the adjoining States will unite in celebrating, on the 25th inst. the double jubilee, on occasion of the anniversary of the evacuation of this city by the British in 1783, and of the triumph of liberal principles in Paris the 27th, 28th and 29th July last, and throughout France immediately after those three memorable days. Our citizens of all conditions and parties are active in preparation for an imposing spectacle at the parade ground, Washington Square, which will be the Champs Elysees of the day. The Common Council, the various societies of New York and Brooklyn, the Trustees of the latter, and indeed almost every public and private civic body will be represented. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 20, 1830, citing *Standard*. See N 26. 20

The celebration in honour of the revolution in France is postponed to Nov. 26 on account of rain.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 25, 1830. 25

The successful revolution of July, 1830, in France (*q. v.*, Jl 28), is celebrated in New York on this day, having been postponed from the 25th on account of the weather. "Evacuation Day" was selected as an appropriate day for celebrating this event because that day restored our own citizens to their homes and to the enjoyment of their rights and liberties. A great civic and military pageant is held in the morning, the route of the procession being from the Park, by way of Chatham St. and The Bowery, to Washington Square. Here a chair, made in the procession, is presented to the venerable ex-president, James Monroe, by the chairmakers. An oration is delivered by Samuel L. Gouverneur, Monroe's son-in-law; an ode, written by Samuel Woodworth, is sung by the Park Theatre choristers. A tri-colour flag is presented, on behalf of the natives of France, resident in New York, to the First Division of N. Y. State Artillery, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Morton. The Marseillais Hymn is sung, and the proceedings in Washington Square close with a *feu de joie*. The remainder of the day is occupied with dinners, illuminations, and special performances at the theatres. For details of the events of the day, see N. Y. newspapers of Nov. 25–30; also "Full Account of the Celebration of the Revolution in France, in the City of New-York, on the 25th [26th] November, 1830 . . .," which comprises the latter half of a work entitled *Full Annals of the Revolution in France*, 1830, by Myer Moses (N. Y., 1830). The most interesting features of the procession were the printing-press striking off the ode, written for the occasion by Woodworth and distributed to the crowd, to be sung to the air of the Marseillais Hymn; and a huge ox on a platform drawn by four oxen as large as himself, the butcher's contribution to the pageant. A copy of the printed ode was sold in the H'y Cady Sturges sale at The Anderson Galleries, Nov. 20–22, 1922; there is also one in the collection of the Grolier Club. The text of the ode, in Woodworth's handwriting, is in the N. Y. Pub. Library. 26

The common council orders that the triangular piece of ground known as Union Place be appropriated for public purposes.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 369–70. On March 7, 1831, the aid of the legislature was sought.—*Ibid.*, XIX: 540–41. For the resulting enactment, see Ap 23, 1831. 29

Special fast expresses are employed by rival New York newspapers to bring President Jackson's message from Washington to New York. The *Courier & Enquirer* and the *Journal of Commerce* had their own separate and independent arrangements. The other papers joined in a third express.—*Boston Daily Eve. Transcript*, D 11, 1830. See also Stimson's *Hist. of the Express Companies* (1858); McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, VI: 57. Dec. —

The trustees of Columbia College convey to the city the part of Chapel St. between Murray and Barclay Sts.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 384. 13

The common council passes a resolution to widen Pine St., beginning May 1, 1831.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 385. "

Delmonico begins to win favour with the social life of New York. Philip Hone records in his diary: "Moore, Giraud, and I went yesterday to dine at Delmonico's, a French restaurateur, in William street, which I heard was upon the Parisian plan, and very good. . . ."—*Hone's Diary*, I: 25. See N 12, 1842; also L. M. R. K., III: 977. 18

"Re-opening of the largest museum in America. . . . The American Museum formerly located in the Park, from whence it was removed (by the peremptory orders of the Common Coun- 24

1830 Dec. 24 cil) last July, will re-open this evening in the New Marble Buildings, erected for the purpose, in Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church. . . .

"The American Museum was founded by the late John Scudder, in 1810 [*q. v.*], and stands pre-eminent for its immense extent, elegance of arrangement, and exquisite preservation of specimens. The whole establishment has been refitted, newly arranged, and numerous additions made. It occupies 4 spacious halls and contains the largest Cosmorama in the world, the whole comprising one hundred glasses. . . ." It has been re-arranged "under the direction of Dr. Scudder, who, in behalf of himself and sisters, submit it to the public. . . ."—*Com. Adv.*, D 24, 1830. See also Mr 30. The building was erected by F. Olmstead.—Fay, *Views of N. Y.* (1831), 8; see also L. M. R. K., III: 982; and descrip. of Pl. 81-a, III: 550.

27 The common council votes to have 14 lamps put on Third Ave. between 14th and 28th Sts., although this section is outside the lamp district. The reason is as follows: "after taking into consideration the thickly settled neighborhood at the Bulls Head, and the number of persons who are obliged to travel that road, and more especially since the conversion of the Penitentiary into our Bridewell and City Prison, your Committee deem it very unsafe."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 403.

" The common council orders the erection of a new part of Catharine Market, having granite columns and costing about $4,000.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 401–2; L. M. R. K., III: 958. See also 1850.

31 "Among the shows of the season one of the most novel in its plan is the Erie Canal Museum, at Washington Market wharf. This is a floating magazine of curiosities, which has greatly amazed the good people of all the towns between Albany and Buffalo, during the summer season; and now that the canal is closed has come to move itself in the waters of New York, and amuse its citizens, until the return of fine weather. It is a collection of the rarities of the world in the apartment of a canal boat, which have been transported five hundred miles without disturbing their arrangement."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, D 31, 1830.

1831

— In this year, Dr. Samuel Guthrie of Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., discovered chloroform.—Benj. Silliman in *Am. Chemist* (N. Y.), Aug.-Sept., 1874, p. 86.

— In this year, the locomotives "West Point" and "De Witt Clinton," the second and third American-built locomotives for actual service upon a railroad, were fitted up at the West Point Foundry Works, at the foot of Beach St., New York City (see Ap 15, 1818). The "West Point," like the "Best Friend" (1830), was built for service in South Carolina. The "De Witt Clinton" was ordered by John B. Jervis, chief engineer of the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad, which was the first part of the New York Central Railroad, from Albany to Schenectady. It was commenced in April, 1831, soon after the "Best Friend" and the "West Point" were completed and forwarded by boat to Albany. The engineer of this locomotive, David Matthew, thus describes it:

"I left New York with the 'De Witt' on the 25th of June, 1831, and had steam on to commence running in one week from that time. The 'De Witt' had two cylinders five and a half inches in diameter and sixteen inches' stroke; four wheels, all drivers, four and a half feet diameter, with all the spokes turned and finished. The spokes were wrought-iron, hubs cast-iron, and the wheels tired with wrought-iron, inside crank and outside connecting-rods to connect all four wheels; a tubular boiler with drop furnace, two fire-doors, one above the other; copper tubes two and a half inches in diameter and about six feet long; cylinders on an incline, and the pumps worked vertically by bell crank. This engine weighed about three and a half tons without water, and would run thirty miles an hour with three to five cars on a level, with anthracite coal, and was the first engine run in the State of New York on a railroad."

The first experimental trial trip occurred on the 5th of July, and others were made at different times during that month. The first excursion trip with a train of passenger-cars was made from Albany to Schenectady on Aug. 9, 1831, on which occasion William H. Brown, the author of *The History of the First Locomotives in America* (1874), rode in one of the cars, and before the train started made a sketch of the train. The picture was cut out of black paper with scissors, an art which this writer successfully practised. The original picture, which was about six feet in length, was presented by the artist to the Connecticut Historical Society. There were five or six coaches, of the old-fashioned stage-coach pattern, with a driver's seat or box upon either end outside. See Brown's *History*, 178 *passim*, where a reproduction of the cut-out picture of the train is presented in a folding plate, showing the engine, tender, and two of the passenger coaches. See, further, S 26, 1831. The original engine was "scrapped" in 1835.—Stevens, *The Beginnings of the N. Y. Cent. R. R.* (1926), v, 43–45. A replica of the "De Witt Clinton," as described by a circular of the N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River R. R. (1923), under the title "The First Train Run in the State of New York," weighs, without its tender, 9,420 pounds; the tender weighs 5,340, and each of the three coaches (now connected with it) weighs 3,420 pounds. The "De Witt Clinton" is 12 ft. 10 in. long, and its height to the top of the steam dome is 8 ft. 5 in. The tender is 10 ft. 11 in. long. Each coach is 14 ft. long. 1831 —

In 1921, this replica of the "De Witt" and its coaches were placed on exhibition in the east balcony of the concourse of the Grand Central Station [What a name!]. On July 17, 1921, the engine, under its own steam, was exhibited with the coaches on the rails on the track below Riverside Drive, from 96th to 116th St. It was then mounted on flat cars and taken to Chicago for the "Progress Pageant" held there from July 30 to Aug. 14.—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 17 and 18, 1921. Afterwards, it was exhibited at several state fairs, and at a number of other points throughout the Eastern states. On its return to New York in 1924, it was again placed on exhibition in the Grand Central Station, where it still remains (1926). Mr. Stevens' book (*vide supra*) corrects for the first time the popular supposition that the replica, now shown, is the original engine.

In this year, *The Spirit of the Times*, the first sporting paper published in the U. S., appeared in N. Y. City. The publisher was Wm. T. Porter.—*Annals of N. Am.*, 564. —

In this year, the first steamer arrived at Chicago.—Preble, *Hist. of Steam Navigation*, 134. —

Mrs. Trollope, who sailed from London on Nov. 4, 1827, and arrived "on Christmas-day at the mouth of the Mississippi," and thereafter spent three and a half years in the United States (principally in the Western and Southern portions), visited New York City for a period of seven weeks in 1831, before returning to England. Her observations, published in London in 1832 in *Domestic Manners of the Americans*, at once became famous; they contained the following (selected) references to this city: —

". . . I have never seen the bay of Naples, I can therefore make no comparison, but my imagination is incapable of conceiving any thing of the kind more beautiful than the harbour of New York . . . I doubt if even the pencil of Turner could do it justice, bright and glorious as it rose upon us. We seemed to enter the harbour of New York upon waves of liquid gold, and as we darted past the green isles which rise from its bosom, like guardian centinels [*sic*] of the fair city, the setting sun stretched his horizontal beams farther and farther at each moment, as if to point out to us some new glory in the landscape.

"New York, indeed, appeared to us, even when we saw it by a soberer light, a lovely and a noble city. To us who had been so long travelling through half-cleared forests, and sojourning among an 'I'm-as-good-as-you' population, it seemed, perhaps, more beautiful, more splendid, and more refined than it might have done, had we arrived there directly from London, but making every allowance for this, I must still declare that I think New York one of the finest cities I ever saw, and as much superior to every other in the Union, (Philadelphia not excepted,) as London to Liverpool, or Paris to Rouen. Its advantages of position are, perhaps, unequalled anywhere. Situated on an island, which I think it will one day cover, it rises, like Venice, from the sea, and like that fairest of cities in the days of her glory, receives into its lap tribute of all the riches of the earth.

". . . Broadway . . . may vie with any [street] I ever saw, for its length and breadth, its handsome shops, neat awnings, excellent *trottoir*, and well-dressed pedestrians. It has not the crowded glitter of Bond-street equipages, nor the gorgeous fronted palaces of Regent-street; but it is magnificent in its extent, and ornamented by several handsome buildings, some of them surrounded by grass and trees. The Park, in which stands the noble city-hall, is a very fine area . . .

"The dwelling houses of the higher classes are extremely hand-

1831 — some, and very richly furnished. Silk or satin furniture is as often, or oftener, seen than chintz; . . . Every part of their houses is well carpeted, and the exterior finishing, such as steps, railings, and door-frames, are very superior. Almost every house has handsome green blinds on the outside; balconies are not very general, nor do the houses display, externally, so many flowers as those of Paris and London; . . .

"Hudson Square and its neighbourhood is, I believe, the most fashionable part of the town; the square is beautiful, exceedingly well planted with a great variety of trees, and only wanting our frequent and careful mowing to make it equal to any square in London. The iron railing which surrounds this enclosure is as high and as handsome as that of the Tuilleries, and it will give some idea of the care bestowed on its decoration, to know that the gravel for the walks was conveyed by barges from Boston, not as ballast, but as freight.

"The great defect in the houses is their extreme uniformity—when you have seen one, you have seen all . . .

"There are three theatres at New York . . . The Park Theatre is the only one licensed by fashion, but the Bowery is infinitely superior in beauty; it is indeed as pretty a theatre as I ever entered, perfect as to size and proportion, elegantly decorated, and the scenery and machinery equal to any in London, but it is, not the fashion. The Chatham is so utterly condemned by *bon ton*, that it requires some courage to decide upon going there; . . .

"At the Park Theatre . . . we saw many 'yet unrazored lips' polluted with the grim tinge of the hateful tobacco, and heard, without ceasing, the spitting, which of course is its consequence. If their theatres had the orchestra of the Feydeau, and a choir of angels to boot, I could find but little pleasure, so long as they were followed by this running accompaniment of *thorough base*. . . .

"The Exchange is very handsome, and ranks about midway between the heavy gloom that hangs over our London merchants, and the light and lofty elegance which decorates the Bourse at Paris. The churches are plain, but very neat, and kept in perfect repair within and without; but I saw none which had the least pretension to splendour; the Catholic cathedral at Baltimore is the only church in America which has."

Mrs. Trollope next describes a Sunday visit to the pleasure gardens of Hoboken; art exhibitions in New York, including "Colonel Trumbold's" (Trumbull's), of which she says: ". . . and how the patriots of America can permit this truly national collection to remain a profitless burden on the hands of the artist, it is difficult to understand . . ." She then refers to the interior of the public institutions of New York, than which she "can imagine nothing more perfect;" and describes the custom of moving on May first, which gives the city "the appearance of sending off a population flying from the plague."

"There are a great number of negroes in New York, all free; their emancipation having been completed in 1827. Not even in Philadelphia, where the anti-slavery opinions have been the most active and violent, do the blacks appear to wear an air of so much consequence as they do at New York. They have several chapels, in which negro ministers officiate; and a theatre in which none but negroes perform. At this theatre a gallery is appropriated to such whites as choose to visit it . . .

"If it were not for the peculiar manner of walking, which distinguishes all American women, Broadway might be taken for a French street, where it was the fashion for very smart ladies to promenade. The dress is entirely French; not an article (except perhaps the cotton stockings) must be English, on pain of being stigmatized as out of the fashion. Everything English is decidedly *mauvais ton* . . .

"Most of the houses in New York are painted on the outside, but in a manner carefully to avoid disfiguring the material which it preserves: on the contrary, nothing can be neater. They are now using a great deal of a beautiful stone called Jersey freestone; it is of a warm rich brown, and extremely ornamental to the city wherever it has been employed. They have also a grey granite of great beauty. The *trottoir* paving in most of the streets is extremely good, being of large flag stones, very superior to the bricks of Philadelphia.

"At night the shops, which are open till very late, are brilliantly illuminated with gas, and all the population seem as much alive as in London or Paris. . . .

"The hackney coaches are the best in the world, but abominably dear, and it is necessary to be on the *qui vive* in making your bargain with the driver . . . 1831 —

"The private carriages of New York are infinitely handsomer and better appointed than any I saw elsewhere; the want of smart liveries destroys much of the gay effect, but, on the whole, a New York summer equipage, with the pretty women and beautiful children it contains, look extremely well in Broadway, and would not be much amiss anywhere.

"The luxury of the New York aristocracy is not confined to the city; hardly an acre of Manhattan Island but shews some pretty villa or stately mansion. The most chosen of these are on the north and east rivers, to whose margins their lawns descend. Among these, perhaps, the loveliest is one situated in the beautiful village of Bloomingdale; here, within the space of sixteen acres, almost every variety of garden scenery may be found. . . . no spot I have ever seen dwells more freshly on my memory, . . . than that of Woodlawn."—From *Domestic Manners of the Americans* (1st ed., 1832), II: 151–83. See also an introduction to a recent ed. of this work (N. Y., 1901), written by Harry Thurston Peck, quoting from the *Autobiography* of Anthony Trollope, Mrs. Trollope's son, in which Mr. Trollope describes the causes which induced his mother to write this famous book. Mr. Trollope states that *Domestic Manners* "was the first of a series of books of travels, of which it was probably the best and certainly the best known." He means, of course, the first written by his mother; but Mr. Peck erroneously interprets this statement when he says "Mr. Trollope was mistaken in thinking his mother's book the first of those written by English travellers on America."

In this year, owing to the great increase of equity business in the city of New York, the offices of vice chancellor and circuit judge were disunited, and a separate vice chancellor created for the first circuit.—Daly, *Hist. Sketch of the Judicial Tribunals of N. Y. from* 1623 *to* 1846 (1855), 57, citing *Laws of N. Y.* (1831), 12. Other changes were made in 1839 and 1840, which prevailed until the court of chancery was abolished by the constitution of 1846 (*q.v.*). —

"In the vaults and cellars of the buildings of the Brinkerhoffs," the first city hall's "ruins may yet be easily traced."—Fay's *Views of New York* (1831), 13; T. R. De Forest, *Olden Time in N. Y.* (1833), 38. See also Mr 14, 1700. The author examined the cellar walls in 1909, when they were (and presumably still are) distinctly discernible. —

In this year, 23d St. was opened from Third Ave. to the East River.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1857), 530. —

In this year, Geo. M. Bourne published his series of small views of New York; they are listed by titles and fully described in Vol. III, pp. 594–98, of the present work, together with the original drawings by C. Burton and by the Messrs. Smillie owned by the N. Y. Hist. Soc. The "Washington Hotel, Broadway," shown in one of these views, is not the former Kennedy house, as stated in L. M. R. K., III: 950, but the former Washington Hall at the s. e. cor. of Broadway and Reade St.—See 1851. See also A. Pl. 21-a, Vol. III; and 1830. —

In this year also, Peabody & Co., New York, published a thin quarto volume entitled *Views in New-York And its Environs, from Accurate, Characteristic & Picturesque Drawings, Taken on the spot, expressly for this work, by Dakin, Architect; with historical, topographical & critical illustrations* [text] *by Theodore S. Fay (Co-Editor of the New York Mirror, Assisted by several Distinguished Literary Gentlemen.* It contains, besides, a folding map of the lower part of the city, by William Hooker. These views are listed and described in Vol. III, pp. 599–603, of the present work, two of the views, "Le Roy Place" and "La Grange Terrace" being reproduced on Pl. 103, Vol. III. In the description of the latter (see III: 605), it should be noted that Archibald Dick, not Alexander L. Dick as there stated, was the engraver. The Peabody views are also described in the *N. Y. Mirror*, Je 4, Jl 30, N 12 and 26, 1831; Mr 24, 1832. See also descrip. of Pl. 102-a, III: 599. See, further, My 25. —

The following views of buildings, etc., as they appeared in 1831, were published in later years in Valentine's *Manuals*, as cited: the custom-house, Wall St., built in 1831 on the site of the old city hall (*Man. Com. Coun.*, 1853, p. 48); junction of Broadway and the Bowery (*ibid.*, 1853, p. 160); Staten Island ferry, and U. S. barge office, Whitehall St. (*ibid.*, 1853, p. 288); —

1831 City Hotel, Trinity and Grace Churches, Broadway (*ibid.*, 1854, p. 36); Navy Yard, Brooklyn (*ibid.*, 1854, p. 76); shot tower, East River (*ibid.*, 1854, p. 208); Park Place (*ibid.*, 1855, p. 72); landing-place, foot of Cortlandt St. (*ibid.*, 1855, p. 82); Exchange Pl., looking toward Hanover St. (*ibid.*, 1855, p. 120); Park Theatre, and part of Park Row (*ibid.*, 1855, p. 152); St. George's Church, Beekman St. (*ibid.*, 1855, p. 416); Bunker's Mansion House, Broadway (*ibid.*, 1855, p. 582); Bourne's store, Broadway, near Franklin St. (*ibid.*, 1857, p. 152); St. Paul's Church and Broadway stages (*ibid.*, 1861, p. 116). *Cf.* these views with the original engravings published in this year (1831) by Peabody and by Bourne (*vide supra*).

— In this year, the public reservoir, on the south side of 13th St., east of Fourth Ave. (Colton Map, Pl. 124, Vol. III), which was begun in 1829, was in successful operation. Excavated to great depth in solid rock, and with pipes from it laid through some of the principal streets, it was used for extinguishing fires. See descrip. of Pl. 13 in Peabody's *Views in N. Y.* (1831); *N. Y. Mirror*, XI: 71. Wegmann's *Water-supply of the City of New York* (1896), 16, states that this reservoir was "the beginning of the public water-works of the City of New York." *Cf.* "Reservoirs, Wells, and Water-Works" in L. M. R. K., III: 975–76. See, further, Mr 29, 1832.

— Between 1831 and 1842, a series of American views was engraved by W. J. Bennett. They are listed in the description of Pl. 116, Vol. III. They form the finest early collection of folio views of American cities, etc., in existence.

— The following views depicting New York in 1831 are found in Vol. III of the present work: Youle's shot-tower (Pl. 102-a); La Grange Terrace, Lafayette Place (Pl. 103-b); the Broadway stages (Pl. 108).

Jan. 10 The joint committee (on finance and public offices) to which was referred a petition of Cadwalader D. Colden and others respecting the "Rotunda" reports to the common council: "That this application comes from those gentlemen who originally patronized the undertaking of Mr Van Derlynn to establish an Exhibition of Panoramick pictures in this City, and who still are desirous to aid him in another attempt to conduct such an Institution. The joint Committee have heard the statements of Mr Vanderlynn and of other gentlemen who are interested in his behalf. It is proposed by them that the Rotunda should be appropriated to its original use under the direction of Trustees and that for this purpose a new Lease should be granted by the Corporation at a certain Rent and that such rent or a portion of it should be applied to extinguish the demands still remaining unsatisfied for work and materials for the Building. It is also urged that the construction of this building fits it peculiarly for such a purpose only, and that there is a prospect that under judicious management an exebition of panoramas in it might be made popular and profitable.

"It will be recollected that the ground upon which this building is erected was leased by the Corporation to Mr Vanderlynn for the term of nine years from the 1st day of May 1817. . . . Mr Vanderlynn was allowed to remain in possession for about three years after his term had expired and until it was determined by the Board that the premises were required for public purposes and since the surrender of the premises to the corporation alterations have been made in the building. . . . Under all these circumstances the committee do not deem it expedient to grant the present application. It is well understood that Mr Vanderlynn when he had no rent to pay was not successful there. . . . and considering the present altered condition of the premises the Committee do not think that the Common Council are called upon to allow a second experiment to be tried there. . . ."

A motion being proposed and lost that the Rotunda "be leased jointly to Mr Vanderlynn and the Mechanics who assisted in the erection of the building and whose claims are still unliquidated," the board adopts the report and its recommendation that it is inexpedient to grant Colden's petition.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 427–29. See Ja 24.

" The name of Lombardy St. is changed to Monroe St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 435. The name of Harman St. is changed to East Broadway.—*Ibid.*, XIX: 436.

12 Attention is called to "the insufficiency of the buildings employed by the Government for the purpose of a Custom-House. . . . Instead of the Collector's, Naval Officer's, Surveyor's and Auditor's rooms being all on one floor, near the ground, they are on different floors, rendering access to either, in the ordinary transaction of business exceedingly tedious. . . . The buildings, besides being so poor and small, are badly constructed for the purpose to which they are applied, and in warm weather the atmosphere is very oppressive . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 12, 1831. See also *ibid.*, Ja 14, 21, and 25, 1831, and *N. Y. Mirror*, N 26, 1831. Jan. 12

The common council appropriates the "Rotunda" (at this time called "Session's Hall"—see also Mr 27, 1830) for the use of the marine court, and directs the committee on applications to the legislature to prepare an application for an act authorising the removal of this court into the building.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 456. 24

The common council orders that the pond between First and Second Aves., 10th and 11th Sts., adjoining the burying-ground of St. Mark's Church, be filled up.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 457. Marshy ground in this neighbourhood is shown on the Poppleton Map, of 1817. See also the Viele "Topographical Atlas" of 1874. "

The council of N. Y. University meets and elects officers: Albert Gallatin, pres.; Morgan Lewis, vice-pres.; John Delafield, sec.; Sam. Ward, treas.; Jas. M. Mathews, D. D., chancellor. "The preliminary arrangements necessary to the establishment of this institution are rapidly progressing."—*N. Y. Mirror*, VIII: 247 (F 5, 1831); *Hone's Diary*, I: 27. See Ap 18. 31

Nearly $120,000 has been subscribed for the new university, and the institution is expected to go into operation next autumn.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, F 2, 1831. Feb. 2

"The New-York Marble Cemetery" is incorporated. The act describes the property as "The cemetery recently constructed in the interior of the block formed by the Bowery, the Second avenue, and Second and Third-streets."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1831), chap. 38. The land was purchased, July 13, 1830, by Anthony Dey and Geo. W. Strong (*Liber Deeds*, CCLXIV: 302), and conveyed by them as trustees to "New York Marble Cemetery," May 1, 1832.—*Ibid.*, CCLXXXVI: 24. See also L. M. R. K., III: 927. 4

This cemetery must be distinguished from "The New-York City Marble Cemetery," which was incorporated April 26, 1832 (*q. v.*).

Rhinelander's sugar-house at Duane and Rose Sts. is considerably injured by fire.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, F 4, 1831. For a good photograph of this building, see Brown, *Book of Old N. Y.* (1913), opp. p. 308. See also L. M. R. K., III: 963. "

The common council orders the comptroller to give notice to the owners of lands fronting the Hudson, between Jane St. and the Great Kill Road, to apply for grants for the water lots in front of their grounds to the permanent line, with a view to filling these lots and making West St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 473. 7

The committee on arts and sciences reports "that the Clock intended for the Cupola of the City Hall [see My 17, 1830] is so far completed as to be at present in temporary operation in the lower Chamber of the Cupola."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 481; *N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, F 12, 1831; and descrip. of Pl. 97, III: 586. See My 2. "

"The ridiculous fashion of wearing mustachios, which quite lately seemed to be confined to a few boys and dandies, is on the increase in this city, and one now, in the course of a walk in Broadway of a pleasant afternoon, will meet quite a number of young men who, but for the hairy argument in the negative upon their upper lips, might be mistaken for rather sensible looking persons. We cannot account for this growing fashion, unless the dandies, tired of being called smooth-cheeked and effeminate, are determined, in compliance with Hamlet's advice, to 'assume a virtue if they have it not.' . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, F 10, 1831. 10

"The contemplated improvements and embellishments of the Park, demand the removal of Public School No. 1." The board approves the draught of a law "for the further support and extension of Common Chools [Schools] in the City of New York."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 488–89. 14

The burning of another church is recorded,—the Seventh Presbyterian Church, at the n. e. cor. of Broome and Ridge Sts. Only the walls are left standing.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, F 16, 1831. It was rebuilt, however, in this year.—L. M. R. K., III: 932. 16

"We regret that the alteration of the old jail made it necessary to remove the two noble trees, which for a century have shaded the front of that building. Even their venerable appearance could not save them. The axe was yesterday laid to their root, and the contrast since their removal has been such as to create a general regret that it was necessary to do so."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, F 19, 1831. 19

1831 F 21 The common council appoints Silas Ludlam as city surveyor.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 507.

24 The managers of the "N. Y. Female Asylum for Lying-in Women" obtain from the common council a lot on the north side of White St., adjoining the City Dispensary, on which to erect a building similar to the dispensary. The Lying-in Hospital was incorporated in 1799, and was at first allied with the N. Y. Hospital. —*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 492–95.

28 The common council resolves that a bill be presented to the legislature stating the city's need of an ample supply of pure water and asking that the rights of the Manhattan Water Company to take streams of water and other property and change the channels of water courses be repealed and the same be vested in the corporation of the city of New York.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 459–60, 519–21. See Ap 18.

Mar. 1 Lord John Russell introduces the First Reform Bill in the house of commons. After much debate, it was defeated on April 19, parliament was dissolved, and a new election ordered. The election took place amid the greatest excitement and was an overwhelming victory for the reformers.—Hazen, *Europe since* 1815, 430–35. See Je 24.

3 The common council resolves to apply to the legislature "to take the necessary steps to have the Constitution of the State so altered that the Mayor of this City may be elected hereafter by the People." —*M. C. C.* (1754–1831), XIX: 525. See Ap 25, 1833.

7 The legislature passes an act incorporating "the Leake and Watts Orphan House in the City of N. Y."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1831), chap. 58. See, further, Ap 28, 1838. This asylum was endowed by the wealth of John George Leake.—*Ibid.*; and *Man. Com. Coun.* (1861), 623–28.

9 Stuyvesant St., running from the Bowery Road to Second Ave., is declared by law to be a public road.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1831), chaps. 59 and 252; *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XVIII: 492, XIX: 559. On March 21, the common council ordered that Stuyvesant St. between the Bowery and Second Ave. be opened.—*Ibid.*, XIX: 579. On April 18, the corporation counsel decided that the consent of the legislature was necessary.—*Ibid.*, XIX: 652. This was obtained.

19 The City Bank in Wall St. was robbed of nearly $200,000 in bank bills and 200 Spanish doubloons sometime between its closing on this Saturday evening and its opening on Monday, March 21. A reward of $5,000 was offered for the recovery of the property.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Mr 21, 1831. See also *ibid.*, Mr 22, 1831. The reward was later increased to $10,000.—*Ibid.*, Mr 24, 1831. This was the first successful attempt on record to rob a New York bank. The thief, Edward Smith, was finally captured, and $175,738 recovered.—*Ibid.*, Mr 28, 29, 30, 1831. See also *ibid.*, Ap 1, 4, 9, 30, My 12, Jl 9, 19, S 21, 22, 28, O 11, 1831.

21 The common council appoints Edwin Smith a city surveyor.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 576.

" Painting parts of the interior of the city hall has not been done "since the Hall was finished." This neglect is remedied "for the preservation of the building."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 578.

" The finance committee, to whom was referred the subject of delaying the suit now pending for the recovery of Fort Gansevoort by the city, reports: "That the premises in question are erected upon land formerly covered with water lying beyond High water mark in front of property belonging to John Jacob Astor, Esq[r], which was formerly part of the Clinton Farm.

"That in 1812 M[r] Astor having what is termed the pre-emptive right to said premises, sold and conveyed the same by a Warrantee Deed to the United States for $10,000—That the Government of the United States caused the Fort and other improvements to be erected there, and have been in possession ever since. That in February 1829 an application was made to the Corporation by M[r] Astor for a grant of the land under water between the great Kill road & 12[th] Street embracing the whole of the premises in question, upon which application, the then Finance Committee reported on the 30[th] of November 1829 that in their opinion the premises so applied for would be required by the Corporation for public purposes; and a Resolution was thereup[on] adopted by the Board, 'that it was not expedient to comply with the prayer of the said Petition.'" Then an action of ejectment was commenced by the corporation counsel against the U. S. officer in charge of the Fort, which action is now pending.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 581–82. See also L. M. R. K., III: 944.

Mar. 24 Daniel Webster's friends in New York give him a dinner at the City Hotel, in admiration of his "defence of the constitution" during his debates in the senate with Hayne on questions of the tariff, internal improvements, the proper functions of the judiciary, and the reserved rights of the states (see Ja 27, 1830).—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Mr 25, 1831.

" The legislature passes an act which declares that the term "City Hall of the City of New York," when used in any law of this state, shall include, for legal purposes, all buildings designated by the common council for the use of courts or public offices within that part of the city bounded by Chambers St., Broadway, Park Row, Chatham St., and Tryon Row.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1831), chap. 77. On March 29, the common council ordained that the buildings known as "the old Alms House," "the Rotunda," and "the Old Jail" shall be "designated as part of the City Hall of the City of New York for the use of Courts and Public Offices."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 583–84.

28 Acting Secretary of War Randolph gives orders for delivering "to the Corporation of New York the North battery (in conformity to an act of Congress passed at its last Session) as soon as the Ordnance and Quartermasters Stores can be removed from the premises."—Original letter in city clerk's record-room; *M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 584–85, 662. See Ap 23. The city had conveyed this property to the U. S. on May 6, 1808 (*q.v.*).

30 A public dinner is given by the citizens of N. Y. to the Hon. Tristram Burges, of Rhode Island, in the assembly-room of the City Hotel. The invitation to him to speak, signed by a committee, refers to his recent "able and eloquent exposition of the Law of Nations," and his "exposure of the corruption of the present administration [Gen. Jackson's], particularly as it appears in the appointment of the gentleman who yet holds the credentials of Minister of the United States to the Court of St. Petersburgh" (John Randolph). A toast to Henry Clay, of whom it was said: "The genius of America beckons him to the Capital," was received with "raptures" and repeated cheers. The speech, correspondence, etc., connected with the event were published in a pamphlet.—See one of these in the N. Y. P. L.

31 "Among the distinguished visitors in our city we notice on the books at the Washington Hotel, the names of Joseph Bonaparte, Ex-King of Spain; Joan Mosquera, Ex-President of Colombia; Gen. F. C. de Mosquera, of Colombia; and Jorge Winterton, late Consul General from the Government of Great Britain to Mexico; Marquis F Neri del Barrio, of Mexico."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Mr 31, 1831.

Apr. — In the spring of this year, several gentlemen of New York associated themselves in a plan to build a row of houses on the north side of Washington Square, which was then so far up town that, for all practical purposes, it was in the country. Plans were prepared (by A. J. Davis?), and all the houses between University Place and Fifth Ave. were contracted for together. The land belonged to the corporation of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, and from that corporation the building lots were leased.

"The original plan provided for lots about twenty seven feet front and this is the width of the first five houses," as described by a granddaughter of John Johnston, one of the associated owners, whose family has ever since occupied No. 7. "The other lots were thirty-foot front, and Mr Johnston built two houses, on two plots, one thirty-two and one-half feet, and the other twenty-seven and one-half feet front." At first, "the ground rents of the houses" were "$130 per annum for the narrower and $150 for the wider lots." The exteriors of the houses were alike, and within they differed only slightly, having for instance mantles carved from statuary marble in Italy and handsome gilt and bronze chandeliers. Writing in 1909, the author above referred to gave a list of these houses, their original owners, and their later occupants.

John Johnston and his family moved into their house on Nov. 2, 1833. At that time these houses were "surrounded by green fields, very few dwellings having as yet been built so far uptown. . . . all had beautiful gardens in the rear about ninety feet deep, surrounded on two sides by white, grape-covered trellises, with rounded arches at intervals and lovely borders full of old-fashioned flowers. . . . The garden at No. 7 remained in very nearly its original condition until an addition to the house was built over it in 1894."—*John Johnston, of New York, Merchant*, by Emily Johnston de Forest (1909), 124–27, 148. See My 7; also 1833, and 1835.

1831 Apr. 4 The common council accepts an invitation of the committee on arts and sciences "to view the New Bell prepared for the Cupola of the City Hall at Allaires Furnace."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 585–86. See My 17, 1830; F 7 and My 9, 1831.

" A dilapidated wooden fence encloses the Park on the Chambers St. side. The committee on lands and places, being "desirous of putting that ground in order, so as to get it in grass and set out the trees," finds that "the probable cost of erecting an Iron fence, to correspond with that [of wood] now on Chambers street with a large Gate in the centre corresponding with the Gate at the head of Murray street," will be about $2,000. The board authorises the committee to spend that amount for the purpose.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 598.

" "The committee on public offices and repairs to whom was referred a resolution directing the committee to report "what Room in the City Hall will in their opinion be suitable to accommodate the additional Chamber of the Common Council under the organization of the New Charter, and an Estimate of the Expence, of fitting up the same in a proper manner," reports that "the South East Room on the second floor of the City Hall now appropriated to the Court of Sessions is the most convenient and proper room" for this purpose; that $300 will be required for repairing and painting it, $1,300 "for procuring Furniture and drapery to correspond with that of the present Council Chamber," and $3,000 "for altering the said Room in such manner as that its style of Architecture shall correspond with the Chamber at present occupied by the Common Council." The room is accordingly appropriated, and the $300 and $1,300 appropriations made. The proposed $3,000 appropriation for altering the architecture of the room was "Laid for further consideration."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 593–94.

" "The Building in the Park that is now occupied for an Oil House is in a very bad state of Repair, and is not large enough to accommodate the Lighters who are 50 in number . . . and the Cisterns now used [for storing oil] will not hold more than 1000 Gallons." The common council orders the removal of this building (which is deemed a nuisance in its present state and location), as soon as a new one can be erected adjoining Fireman's Hall, in Mercer St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 597–98. On May 2, a remonstrance against placing the oil-house in Mercer St. (*ibid.*, 627) was over-ruled (*ibid.*, 698).

16 "Broadway Stages.—These vehicles . . . have so cut up the pavement as to render travelling in lighter carriages disagreeable. For this we can suggest no remedy except slow and careful driving . . . ; but they are liable to another objection . . . That is, the use of only two horses to draw those immense and heavy conveyances, sometimes loaded with eighteen or twenty persons. Either four horses should be attached, or the stages themselves should be of less dimensions."—*N. Y. Mirror*, VIII: 327.

The next issue of this paper contained the following: "Omnibus.—An accommodation coach, of uncommon dimensions, bearing the above classic title, and drawn by four white horses, has made its appearance among the Broadway stages. Its exterior is as showy as the interior is capacious and convenient. A ride in it for several days after it started, subjected the passenger to as much attention as the adventurers in the first ship that approached the shores of the Indians. . . ." This writer then recommends that owners of the stages follow the example of the "Omnibus" by attaching an additional pair of horses.—*Ibid.*, VIII: 343. See also the "View of St. Paul's Church and the Broadway Stages, N. Y.," Pl. 108, Vol. III. New York was called "The City of Omnibuses."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Ag 5, 1834.

18 An act of legislature authorises the common council "to cause the earth to be bored for the purpose of obtaining water, in any street, road or public highway . . . and the expense thereof, and of pumps and other fixtures connected therewith, shall be estimated and assessed among the owners or occupants of the houses and lots of ground intended to be benefitted thereby."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1831), chap. 158. See F 28.

" The subscribers and shareholders of "The University of New-York" are incorporated by the name of "The University of the City of New York." Its purpose is "promoting literature and science." It "shall not own real estate, at one time, yielding an annual income exceeding twenty thousand dollars." The government and estate of the university "shall be conducted and managed by a council composed of thirty-two shareholders, and the mayor and four members of the common council of the city of New-York, for the time being." The act gives the names of the members of the council of the university, elected by the shareholders at the last annual election. Among the members of the first council, named in the act, are Jonathan M. Wainwright, Spencer H. Cone, Morgan Lewis, Albert Gallatin, Myndert Van Schoick, James Lenox, Valentine Mott, Edw. Delafield, John Delafield, with certain members of the common council, including Gideon Lee and the mayor. The act further provides that "No one religious sect shall ever have a majority of the board" (or council of managers).—*Laws of N. Y.* (1831), chap. 176. This was the college on Washington Square, and must not be confused with the College of the City of New York, which took its name in 1866. In the university's archives are the early minutes of meetings of the stockholders, the *Subscription book of Myndert van Schoick, Treasurer*, and other contemporary records. For a history of the university, see *N. Y. University and her Sons*, ed. by Chamberlain (Boston, 1901). See, further, S 26, 1832. Apr. 18

" The common council accepts an invitation from Col. John Trumbull "to visit a Collection of Paintings done by himself descriptive of the Military and Civil scenes of the United States during the Revolutionary War."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 644.

" The street committee, to whom was referred, on April 4, a petition of Seth Geer and others, who own lots on Lafayette Place, requesting permission "to inclose a Court of fifteen feet wide in front of all the Buildings to be erected on that Street or Place," reports to the common council that, as the request "is in accordance with an express understanding of all the owners of the grounds through which that street was opened in 1826 with the then Corporation . . . And as the proposed plan of Buildings . . . will be highly Ornamental to our City, . . .," the committee proposes that the petition be granted and that an ordinance entitled "a Law relative to La Fayette place" be passed. This is carried.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 654.

This appears to have been one of the steps in the erection of "La Grange Terrace" or "Colonnade Row," of which Theodore S. Fay, one of the editors of the *N. Y. Mirror*, wrote in this year: "Of all the modern improvements which characterize our city, the sumptuous row of houses in Lafayette Place, called after the seat of the venerable Patriot, La Grange Terrace, and of which our publishers present an accurate engraving [reproduced as Pl. 103-b, Vol. III], is the most imposing and magnificent.

"These costly houses . . . are built of white marble, the front supported by a rich colonnade of fluted Corinthian columns, resting on the basement story, which is of the Egyptian order of architecture. They were designed and built entirely by Mr. Geer, and all the stone work was executed by the State prisoners at Sing Sing. One of the houses was sold not long since, for 26,500 dollars, a sum greatly below its value."—Fay, *Views of New York* (1831), 46; *Knickerbocker Mag.*, Jl, 1833, XI: 71; *Ladies' Companion*, N, 1836, cited in *Mag. of Am. Hist.*, XVI: 2–3. See My 7.

" The common council resolves that William St. be widened and improved between Exchange and Stone Sts.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 655; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1857), 530.

" The common council orders that Tenth Ave. be "worked into a convenient Road" between 51st and 70th Sts.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 659.

20 Wm. Cullen Bryant thrashes Wm. L. Stone on Broadway with a "cowskin" because of insults published against him in Stone's paper, the *Commercial Advertiser*. Stone defends himself with a cane, and wrests the whip from Bryant. The antagonists are finally separated.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 21, 1831. Philip Hone sees the encounter from his house opposite, and describes it.—*Hone's Diary*, I: 30.

21 The N. Y. Institution for the Blind, which was founded in 1830, is incorporated.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1858), 631–32; *Laws of N. Y.* (1831), chap. 214. See Mr 15, 1832.

22 The city acquires by condemnation proceedings the land now comprised in Abingdon Square, at Eighth Ave. and W. 12th St. (2.02 acres).—Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate* (1914); L. M. R. K., III: 968.

23 The legislature passes an act "authorising certain Lands and Premises in the City of New-York to be opened as a Public Place, called Union Place."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1831), chap. 252. On April 25, the common council took steps for the appointment of com-

1831 Apr. 23 missioners of estimate and assessment to carry the act into effect.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 676. This "place" was afterwards named Union Square.—L. M. R. K., III: 971–72. See also Mr 2, 1812; N 7, 1831; and descrip. of Pl. 135, III: 702.

" Maj. Henry Stanton, quartermaster of the U. S. Army, delivers the North Battery (see Mr 28) to Gen. J. Morton, clerk of the common council, in behalf and for the use of the corporation of the city. The correspondence in this connection was entered in full in the minutes on April 25.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 661–63. See also editor's note in *ibid.*, 662; and L. M. R. K., III: 945; and view of this fort in Emmet collection, 11360.

Even prior to this transfer, the city began to receive petitions from persons desiring to lease the North Battery, or "Red Fort," from the city.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 587, 645.

25 The legislature incorporates the N. Y. and Harlem R. R. Co. The incorporators (among whom are Benson McGown, Thos. Addis Emmet, and Gideon Lee) are given power to construct "a single or double railroad" from any point on the north bounds of 23d St. to any point on the Harlem River between the east bounds of Third Ave. and the west bounds of Eighth Ave., with a branch to the Hudson River between 124th St. and the north bounds of 129th St. They may transport property and persons by the power of steam, animals, or "any mechanical or other power." This charter is to run for 30 years. If the company shall not locate its route and survey it within six months, filing a map thereof in the register's office, and shall not commence construction work within two years and finish it within four years, the corporation shall cease and this charter be void. The capital stock shall be $350,000, divided into shares of $50 each. The consent of the common council shall be obtained before the railway shall be built across or along any of the city streets.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1831), chap. 263. The act was amended on April 6, 1832 (*q. v.*). See, further, My 30, 1831.

" The College of Pharmacy is incorporated.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1831), chap. 264. Instruction was given at the N. Y. Dispensary at White and Centre Sts. In 1878, the college built on 23d St., near Third Ave. The present building, at 115–119 West 68th St., was completed in 1894. On July 1, 1904, the College of Pharmacy was affiliated with Columbia University.—*Hist. of Columbia Univ.*, 418–21.

" The common council permits the owners of the steamboat "General Jackson" to have the exclusive use of the south side of the pier at the foot of Warren St. The owners of the Old Line of Liverpool packets and certain steamboats are permitted to use piers 22 and 23.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 666–67. Also, The New York and Boston Steamboat Co. is assigned to the use of wharves and piers at the foot of Cortlandt and Liberty Sts.—*Ibid.*, 669.

" The common council adopts resolutions to open Front St. from Clinton to Corlaers St., and to widen South St. from Clinton to Montgomery St.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 678–79.

" The common council resolves that the committee on public offices and repairs be empowered "to improve the building known as the Old Alms House (now part of the City Hall) so that the front on Chamber street correspond with the front on the Park."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 683. This order was in addition to an appropriation of $1,400 on April 4 for painting and repairs to the building.—*Ibid.*, XIX: 594–95.

" The finance committee, to whom was referred a communication from Henry N. Western to the mayor claiming compensation for his client, Enrico Causici, "for a colossal Statue of Washington," reports that the testimony taken shows "that in the years 1823 and 1824 Mr Causici was engaged in making a Model of a Colossal Equestrian Statue of Washington which was for some time erected in the Park, and for the labor Materials and time bestowed upon this work Mr Causici now prefers a claim against the Corporation amounting in the whole to $5944, as appears by his bill annexed hereto." The committee, after investigation, finds that no resolution was ever passed which could "be construed as an understanding to pay anything to Mr Causici. . . ." On the contrary, the proof is that "whatever was done by the Common Council respecting Mr Causici's said work was done out of pure kindness to him, and that there is no ground either of Law or Equity upon which his present claim or any claim arising out of the said transactions can rest." It is therefore rejected.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 668–69. See also descrip. of Pl. 100, III: 592. For the next effort to erect a statue in New York to the memory of Washington, see D 10 and 12, 1831.

Apr. 25 Imprisonment for debt upon contract, except in cases where fraud has been committed or is intended, is abolished in N. Y. State.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1831), chap. 300. The other states followed in a measure the example of New York. The act was amended in some particulars in later years.—See, for example, *ibid.* (1840), chap. 165 and chap. 377.

26 The first exhibition of the National Academy in its new quarters in Clinton Hall (see O 8, 1830) is held.—Cummings, *Historic Annals* of the Academy, 121. See also *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 27 and 28, 1831. On May 7, the *Mirror* published a list and description of the paintings and drawings shown. Among them are the "Design and front view for the Record-office." These show the proposed transformation in the old jail in the Park (see N 15, 1830). This was probably drawn by A. J. Davis (see S 10 and 17).—*N. Y. Mirror*, VIII: 350, 358.

27 A public dinner in honour of Gulian C. Verplanck is held at the City Hotel by "the friends of literature and the arts." Fitz-Greene Halleck, Wm. Dunlap, James K. Paulding, A. B. Durand, Wm. Cullen Bryant, and Judge Irving are among those present.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 28–30, 1831.

28 "The exhibition at the gallery of the American Academy of the Fine Arts, in Chambers-street, is rendered interesting by the fact that all the productions, including nine subjects of the American revolution, with near two hundred and fifty portraits of persons distinguished in that period, are painted from the life by a single individual" (Col. Trumbull).—*N. Y. Mirror*, VIII: 339.

30 The common council authorises the payment of $1,500 to "the Messrs Demilts" for "the Public Clock now nearly completed in the City Hall."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 701; and descrip. of Pl. 97, III: 586. See My 17, 1830; F 7, 1831; Ja 12, 1832.

May 2 "The ship yards of this city have assumed a look of activity which has not been seen in them for five years past. One first rate ship was launched a day or two since, and contracts are already entered into for building ten others, of which six are already on the stocks, and the others will be begun as soon as the ship yards can be made ready for them. This is a greater number than has been under contract at any time since the year 1826. Besides these large vessels, great numbers of small craft and steamboats are constructing along the shores, and vessels of every burden are undergoing repairs. . . .

6 "The reality and strength of this new impulse given to commerce, may be judged of from the remarkable fact, that within two months the value of shipping has risen in this port from twenty-five to thirty per cent. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 6, 1831.

7 "We notice in many parts of the city a great number of spacious new brick buildings, in various stages of erection. . . . The growth of that part of the city which lies above Canal street, on both sides of Broadway, is astonishingly rapid, and the new edifices for the most part are handsome permanent structures. In Houston, Bond, Bleecker, Fourth, and many other streets, large blocks of spacious and elegant houses are erecting or just completed, and, preparations for as many more are actively going forward. In Lafayette place, the marble, bricks, and other materials for a row of splendid fabrics are collecting, and we understand that contracts have been made, and preparations are immediately to be commenced, for a line of superb edifices, to front on the North side of Washington Square, and extend nearly the whole length of that beautiful enclosure. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 7, 1831; *Hone's Diary*, I: 31.

9 The common council grants a petition that that part of Chapel St. lying between Murray and Barclay Sts. be called College Place.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 706.

" The committee on arts and sciences reports to the common council "that the original appropriation of $1500 for the Hall Bell [see My 17, 1830] has been found inadequate to the expence incurred, and leaves a ballance due to James P. Allaire [see Ap 4, 1831] of $874.99." The price of the bell, by weight, came to $2,087 and the expense of "turning, raising, Standard frames and other preparations" increased this to $2,374.99. This left the deficiency of $874.99. The board votes an appropriation to pay it.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 710–11; and descrip. of Pl. 97, III: 586.

" "The piece of ground now enclosed in the rear of the building now known as the Debtors' Jail in the Park," is established as a public pound.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 722.

1831 May 9 The common council adopts a resolution to widen Pine St. between Nassau and William Sts. on the easterly side, and between William St. and the store of Saul Alley on the westerly side.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), XIX: 722–23; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1857), 530.

10 The first bicameral council in the history of the city, provided for in the amended charter of April 7, 1830 (*q.v.*), is sworn into office, the oath being administered by Mayor Bowne. Neither mayor nor recorder is any longer a member, and the two boards, of 14 members each, choose their own presidents. It required 29 ballots in the board of aldermen before Samuel Stevens received a majority of the votes and was elected.—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1831), I: 10–18; *Proc., Bd. of Asst. Ald.* (1831), I: 3. The common council continued in this form, aldermen and assistants being added as the number of wards increased, until April 12, 1853 (*q.v.*).

" David T. Valentine is elected sergeant-at-arms in the board of assistant aldermen.—*Com. Adv.*, My 11, 1831.

14 "The Trustees of the 'Sailors Snug Harbour' [see Je 1, 1801; F 6, 1806] have purchased Mr. Houseman's farm on Staten Island, consisting of about one hundred and thirty acres, intended as the location for a hospital for superannuated seamen, accommodations for fifty of whom are to be erected immediately. The farm is situated near the entrance of the Kills; and the site selected for the buildings commands a good view of this city and harbour, of the town of Brooklyn, and of whatever passes in or out of the port." —*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 14, 1831.

Twenty acres were afterwards added. The income from the Manhattan property in 1806 was $4,000.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1856), 469. In 1836, the trustees reported to the legislature an income of $52,702.58 and expenses of $50,766.19. This increase resulted largely from the policy initiated in 1830 and 1831, when "the whole of the Sailor's Snug Harbor estate, from Broadway to the Fifth Avenue, and Washington Square, was leased out in house lots for twenty-one years."—See Disturnell's *N. Y. As It Is, In* 1837, 88.

On Oct. 31, the corner-stone of the first building of the Sailors' Snug Harbor on Staten Island was laid. For a brief history of the establishment, see Lossing's *Hist. of N. Y. City*, I: 129–30. See also Goodrich, *Picture of N. Y.* (1828).

17 "The fondness for the cultivation of tulips, for which the Dutch founders of New York were distinguished, is not yet extinct. The plantations of this splendid flower, however, have changed their location. Formerly tulips were cultivated on the soil which now covers the north part of Trinity Church Yard, when it was without the city—at present the finest beds are some miles to the northward and eastward of that place. Two successful cultivatiors of tulips, Mr. Kinnersley and Mr. Neale, have this season advertised their gardens as open to visitors. Mr. Kinnersley's garden is situated on the Eighth Avenue, at the place formerly known as the seat of J. B. Murray, Esq. Here is a good situation and a congenial soil, and under skilful and experienced tendance, fifteen hundred of these plants, embracing the finest varieties, are now in full bloom in a single bed. . . . Mr. Neale's garden is on Fifth-street. . . ." —*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 17, 1831.

20 Jacob Lorillard has purchased the old state prison building and grounds at Amos and Greenwich Sts. and transformed them into a sanitorium. "The main building contains 29 rooms finished and the wings 60. . . . There are, besides baths either cold, warm or vapour, a refectory, apothecary shop, cistern and ice house within the premises. . . . The roof of the large front portico is formed into a promenade, or place for reclining, and commands a splendid prospect of the city, part of Staten Island—the Jersey shore, North River, and all the variety of life and being that animates that interesting scene. The building is surrounded by a beautiful garden, laid out in gravel walks and planted with shrubbery and evergreens.

"The establishment is opened for the accommodation of the sick, either residents of the city or strangers, who cannot elsewhere receive the attention of the medical faculty. It combines all the advantages of a hospital and a home; for every patient may call what physician he chooses, and receive such attention as he desires." It was opened for public inspection on May 17.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 20, 1831, citing *Courier & Enquirer*.

25 *Views in the city of New-York and its Environs* "is the title of a work, the first number of which has been published in this city, by Messrs. Peabody & Co. It is intended to comprise views of public buildings, private residences, dock-yards, &c. &c. from drawings by J. H. Dakin, to be engraved on steel by Messrs. Bernard & Dick. The letter-press descriptions and explanations are by Mr. Fay. The present number contains, besides an engraved title page, two well executed plates, each containing two views, viz:—New-York, from Governor's Island; Broadway, from the Park; the Bowling Green, and the American Hotel, with one or two of the adjoining houses." —*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 25, 1831. The second number of this work was in course of preparation on July 16, and views of the city hall and Brooklyn Navy Yard, engraved by Dick from drawings by Dakin, were intended for insertion.—*Ibid.*, Jl 16, 1831. See also 1831 (*supra*). Some of the Peabody views are reproduced as Pls. 102-a, 103-a, 103-b, Vol. III, and the series is described in III: 599–603. See, further, N 19. May 25

" "Burnham's Mansion House.— . . . Mr. Burnham, of Bloomingdale, has fitted up the country seat of the late John C. Vandenheuvel, as a house of entertainment. . . . The house is commodious, . . . and the rear grounds and gravelled walk to the Hudson River, skirted on either side by forest trees, &c. make it fascinating . . ."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, My 25, 1831; L. M. R. K., III: 952.

30 Books for subscriptions to the stock of the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. (see Ap 25) are opened at the merchants' exchange at 10 a. m. Before 2 p. m. about $1,500,000 had been subscribed.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 30, 1831. See also *ibid.*, Je 1, 2, 4, 10.

June 3 The "Duelling Ground," where Hamilton fell, at Weehawken, is described. The monument to his memory which formerly stood there (see D 2, 1806) was removed (*cf.* Ag 3, 1816), "because it was believed to have a bad moral effect, by encouraging others to go and expose their lives on the spot where so distinguished a man had fallen. . . . The fame of that great man requires no memorial of stone— . . . But if a monument is necessary, the Duelling Ground was the last spot, which should have been thought of for its erection. . . ."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Je 3, 1831, citing *N. Y. Constell.* (*sic*).

7 Peter Maverick, son of Peter R. Maverick, dies in New York, the city of his birth. Both were engravers of note.—Dunlap (Goodspeed ed.), II: 370.

11 An account for improvements at Hell Gate ferry bears this date.—See a comptroller's *Ledger of Disbursements, etc. for Public Improvements, etc.*, 1827–1842, No. 298, in record-room, finance department, hall of records.

24 The Second Reform Bill (*cf.* Mr 1) is introduced in parliament by Lord John Russell. Though it met with much opposition in the house of commons, it was finally passed on Sept. 22 and sent to the house of lords. The lords, who were the greatest gainers by the existing system of nomination and "rotten boroughs," killed the bill on Oct. 8. This caused great indignation and led to numerous riots. Parliament was prorogued until Dec. 6.—Hazen, *Europe since* 1815, 435–36. See D 12.

25 The locomotive "De Witt Clinton" was taken from New York to Albany by boat on this day.—See summary at beginning of the year.

July 4 France and the United States sign at Paris a convention for the settlement of claims arising from unlawful seizures, confiscations, etc. The former agrees to pay 25,000,000 francs and the latter 1,500,000 francs, to be distributed to claimants in the two countries.—*U. S. Treaties*, etc., I: 523–26.

" James Monroe, the ex-president, dies in New York while temporarily residing with his daughter, Mrs. Samuel L. Gouverneur, at the Gouverneur residence, 63 Prince St., cor. of Elm (the later Lafayette) St. On July 7, the body was placed in the Gouverneur vault in the "Marble Cemetery" on Second Ave.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 5, 1831. For full account of the obsequies, see *ibid.*, Jl 7, 1831. For the removal of the remains from the Marble Cemetery, see Jl 2, 1858. John Adams, Jefferson, and Fisher Ames also died on the 4th of July (*q.v.*, 1826).

In 1919, a movement was started to buy the house where he died.—*Eve. Sun*, O 31, 1919. The effort was again made in 1922.—*N. Y. Times*, S 8, 1922. Again, in 1924, a "drive" was undertaken to raise a fund for this purpose (*ibid.*, My 19; *The Sun*, My 17, 1924), but was not successful. In Oct., 1925, the house was removed to a near-by position at No. 95 Crosby St.—*N. Y. Times*, O 11, 1925.

" A disastrous fire destroys 9 buildings on Charlton St., three on Varick St., and 13 on Van Dam St., including the Baptist Church. —*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 5, 1831. Another fire, on July 17, in the vicinity of Rivington and Eldridge Sts., destroyed about 20 buildings.—*Ibid.*, Jl 18, 1831.

1831 Jl 11 Hone describes a fête champêtre "given by the Messrs Stevens at the Elysian Fields above Hoboken."—*Hone's Diary*, I: 32–33.

15 Wm. Niblo informs the public that he has established a coach called the "Lady Clinton" to run to and from his garden and the City Hotel from 7 p. m. to 10:30 p. m. During the day, it will run from Wall St. to Bond St.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 15, 1831. Commenting on this, one of the papers said: "This is by far the handsomest and most commodious Broadway coach yet produced. In general appearance, it is not very different from Brower's Omnibus, but much superior. The doors open at the sides, which allows of a person stepping from the side walk into the carriage, and the body is hung so low, that there is need of but a single step. . . . Mr. Niblo, we believe, was the original proprietor in this city of the sort of carriages which have of late been so extensively introduced among us, under the names of Broadway and Greenwich Stages. As long ago as 1821, he ran a sociable of this kind, which was drawn by four very fine horses. The little respect which his driver paid to the chains then extending across Broadway in front of some of the churches, occasioned considerable conversation, and we believe, gave rise to a prosecution of the proprietor."—*Ibid.*, Jl 20, 1831.

18 This being the day appointed for paying a national tribute of respect to the memory of ex-Pres. Monroe, a salute of 13 guns is fired at daybreak from Governor's Island, followed by the discharge of a single cannon at intervals of half an hour up to sun-set. —*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 18, 1831.

28 Jewels, supposed to be the ones stolen from the Princess of Orange on Sept. 9, 1829, at Brussels, are seized by the U. S. marshal in a house in the upper part of Pearl St.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 29, 1831. See also *ibid.*, Jl 30, Ag 1, 2, 4, O 4, N 29, 1831.

30 Ex-Mayor Richard Varick dies in Jersey City.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 1, 1831. He was buried in the Marble Cemetery on Aug. 2.—*Ibid.*, Ag 2 and 3, 1831. See also *Hone's Diary*, I: 33.

" The work of macadamizing the roads and avenues of the island is under way.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Jl 30, 1831.

Aug. 2 David Williams, the last of the captors of André, dies at the age of 79.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 6, 1831.

5 Congress Hall, Saratoga Springs, where Hone is a guest, is a favourite resort of the period.—*Hone's Diary*, I: 34.

16 The Hudson & Mohawk R. R. has been completed from Lydius St. in Albany to "the brow of the hill in Schenectady."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 16, 1831.

Sept. 5 A public meeting is held at Clinton Hall, and resolutions are adopted expressing sympathy and admiration for the struggling Poles and appointing a committee to solicit donations to aid them. —*N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 6, 1831. See also *ibid.*, S 8, 15, 17, 21, 24, O 15.

7 Samuel L. Mitchill dies. For an interesting account of his life and work, by Dr. Francis, see *Old New York* (1858), and *Man. Com. Coun.* (1859), 538–47.

8 The New Yorkers "friendly to free trade and to a revision and reduction of the present tariff" meet at the merchants' exchange and appoint delegates to the national convention to be held at Philadelphia on Sept. 30.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 9, 1831. See also *ibid.*, S 27, 1831.

" "S." writes to one of the papers: "The great increase of population in the vicinity of Richmond Hill, as it appears, called for the erection of a new Theatre in that, now, important section of our city. A number of gentlemen accordingly associated themselves together for the purpose of erecting a substantial building, of sufficient capacity for the performance of the regular drama, and the unimproved ground of the Richmond Hill estate, have been chosen for that purpose. It would be difficult to find a situation combining greater advantages, and judging by the plan of improvements, we may expect an edifice, neat, sufficiently spacious, and well calculated to promote the comfort of the audience, as rooms in the Hotel will be fitted up and thrown open to visitors as drawing rooms, &c. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 8, 1831. From this it appears that the statement in L. M. R. K., III: 951, to the effect that the mansion itself was "opened as a theatre" is inaccurate, as well as the descrip. of Pl. 55-a, I: 417, which says that "a new wing was added to the rear of the house, . . . and the whole was converted into a theatre." See also N 11, 1831, which definitely describes the theatre as "a new brick edifice." The "Hotel" above referred to was probably the mansion, which, in 1822, had been converted into a public resort.—See L. M. R. K., III: 951, citing Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 133.

On Oct. 13, Richard Russell, manager of the new theatre, offered a prize of $50 for the best opening address.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, O 18, 1831. Sept. 8

The old jail in the Park is "now nearly transformed into a handsome edifice, for the accommodation of several public municipal offices."—*N. Y. Mirror*, IX: 73–74. This issue of the *Mirror* contains a small wood-cut view of the old jail before its transformation, engraved by Anderson from a drawing by Davis. See also descrip. of Pl. 97, III: 589; and L. M. R. K., III: 972. For the earliest view of the reconstructed building, see S 17. 10

An association of young men called the New York Debating Society has been formed in the city. Its meetings are held at Clinton Hall.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 4, 1831. 14

Several members of the common council and directors of the Harlem R. R. Co. arrive in Albany to examine the Mohawk & Hudson R. R. before laying rails on Fourth Ave., New York, to determine whether they would interfere with "the ordinary passage of the streets." As tested on "the Albany road," it is found the tracks may be crossed by vehicles of every description. "The travel and transportation, however, . . . must be confined to horse power. The use of the locomotive through business or travelled streets is undoubtedly impracticable."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, S 21, 1831, citing the *Albany Argus*, S 17, 1831. 16

The N. Y. Mirror publishes a small wood-cut view, drawn by Davis and engraved by Anderson, of the transformed jail, renamed the "hall of records." The original drawing was probably the "front view" of the remodelled building which was shown in the Spring exhibition of the Academy (see My 7). The walls are the only remaining part of the old building (see S 10). It is thus described: "It is eighty feet six inches in depth, and sixty-two feet six inches in breadth, and in height forty-eight feet six inches—the portico of each front is supported by six solid marble columns, from the Sing-Sing quarries, manufactured by the convicts at that place. The height of the columns is thirty feet, the diameter at the base four feet eight inches, and at the top three feet four inches. The exterior is to be stuccoed, in imitation of marble, and the roof covered with copper. The apartments are to be thoroughly fire-proof—the floors formed of solid masonwork, and arched ceilings finished in the same manner. The register, county clerk, surrogate, street commissioner, and clerk of the supreme court, together with others, are here to be accommodated in order to secure the valuable records and papers from the possibility of conflagration. The common council have already appropriated twenty-five thousand five hundred dollars for this improvement, and it will require a further appropriation to complete it. Scientific gentlemen and artists pronounce the building the most perfect and chaste piece of architecture in this city. Its style is Grecian, from the model of the temple of Ephesus."—*N. Y. Mirror*, IX: 81. See also S 10. 17

The *Albany Argus* publishes an interesting account of a trip (regarding the first trip, see 1831) of certain officials over the Mohawk & Hudson R. R. from Albany to Schenectady, in a train drawn by the "De Witt Clinton." Toasts were offered at dinner in Schenectady after the trip, one of them being: "The Buffalo Railroad—may we soon breakfast in Utica, dine in Rochester, and sup with our friends on Lake Erie."—Brown, *Hist. of the First Locomotive*, 186. 26

This company was chartered in 1826, with a capital of $600,000, or about $38,000 per mile; and the work was commenced in 1830; double tracking was completed in 1833.—Tanner, *Canals and Railroads in the United States*, 77. The line from Schenectady to Utica was not completed until about 1836, and continuous connection by rail from New York to Buffalo was not obtained before 1842. The Erie Canal had then been opened 17 years.—See "Pioneer Railway Development in the United States," by W. D. Taylor, in *Papers and Discussions* of the Am. Soc. of Civil Engineers, XXXVII: 867–68. See also *Hist. of the Railroads and Canals of the U. S. of Am.*, by Henry V. Poor (1860), I: 221.

"Bourne [see N 11, 1830] has published several additional engraved views of New York, which possess much merit. A part of them are well engraved by H. Fossette; the rest by Hatch and Smillie. . . . Among others, the views of the Reservoir in the Bowery, and of the Steamboat wharf in Whitehall street, engraved by these artists, are among the best things of the kind we remember to have seen. There is also a view of New York from Weehawken, drawn by Wall and engraved by Hatch and Smillie. The rest of the drawings are of objects within the city, and are from 28

1831 S 28 the pencil of Burton."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 28, 1831. The Bourne series is described under Pl. 101-a, III: 594–98.

30 The "great Free Trade Convention" meets at Philadelphia, and 165 delegates are present.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, O 1, 1831. Regarding its proceedings, see *ibid.*, O 3, 4, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 1831.

Oct. 5 The common council passes an ordinance "Creating a Fire and Building Department." Three commissioners are to be appointed who shall manage the department, and "shall be a Superintendent of Building, Chief Engineer and Commissioner of the Fire Department." Their respective duties are defined.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, I: 71–72.

8 "The block of marble, designed for the statue of Hamilton, has been brought to this city . . . from Leghorn, and it is the intention of Mr. Hughes . . . to commence the statue immediately. . . . The statue when completed is to be placed in the large room of the Merchants' Exchange."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, O 8, 1831.

11 The common council approves the map or maps presented by the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co. (see Ap 25) showing the route of the proposed road, "from the north side of twenty-third street, through the centre of the 4th avenue to Harlaem river," and "the branch of the same through the centre of 125th street, from the 4th avenue to the Hudson river." Before building the railroad, the consent of the common council shall be obtained.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, I: 79–80. See D 22.

12 A map of Union Place, from Third to Fifth Ave., and 10th to 21st St., showing streets and lots, bears this date.—See map No. 358 in bureau of topography, borough president's office.

13 A riot occurs at the Park Theatre upon the first American appearance of Joshua Anderson, because of some indiscreet remarks against Americans made by him on his voyage from England. The disturbances continued on Oct. 15 and 16, and were so violent that Anderson was unable to perform.—*Hone's Diary*, I: 39–40; Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 260–61; Ireland, II: 4–5.

26 A national tariff convention opens its sessions in New York City.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, O 24 and 26, 1831. See also *ibid.*, O 28, 29, 31, N 1, 1831.

" The corner-stone of Sailors' Snug Harbor is laid on Staten Island. "The building now to be erected will be the centre to which two wings are to be added. It is intended that the Retreat shall be finished next fall."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, O 29, 1831, citing *Daily Adv.; Hone's Diary*, I: 41.

" About 200 persons walk across East River on the ice.—*Hone's Diary*, I: 46.

Nov. 4 "Mr. Ball Hughes, the sculptor, has completed the model in plaster of his full length statue, in *alto relievo*, of the late Bishop Hobart. . . . The marble for this work has . . . been just received. When completed, it is to be placed under the great window in Trinity Church.

"A very fine marble bust of Governor John Jay has just been completed by Mr. John Frazee of this city.—It is . . . intended to be placed in the United States Supreme Court Room in the Capitol at Washington. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 4, 1831. See Mr 21, 1832.

7 The board of assistant aldermen passes a resolution directing the street committee to report upon the expediency of applying to the legislature for permission to enlarge Union Place (see Ap 23), by taking the gore formed by the intersection of the Bowery, Fourth Ave. and 16th St., and also the gore between 13th and 14th Sts. and The Bowery and Bloomingdale Road.—*Proc., Bd. of Assts.*, I: 233, 243. On Dec. 19, the street committee made a lengthy report; this was ordered printed.—*Ibid.*, 279. This report contains an argument in behalf of the proposed enlargement of Union Place upon a plan shown on a map deposited in the street commissioner's office, or otherwise. It makes reference to the state law of April 11, 1815, which first appropriated Union Place for public purposes, and states:

"Its shape is an irregular polygon, embracing the triangle bounded by the Bowery on the west, Bloomingdale Road on the east, and Fourteenth Street on the south, together with that part of the Fourth Avenue where it merges in the Bloomingdale Road, from Fourteenth to Thirteenth Streets, commencing at the 'Forks,' so called, at Seventeenth Street, where the Bowery and Bloomingdale Road unite, and terminating at Thirteenth Street.

"In its present form, Union Place presents to the eye a shapeless and ill-looking place, devoid of symmetry, and is also of too limited dimensions for any purpose for which hereafter it may be not only expedient but necessary to devote it." Nov. 7

Statistics are given in this report to show the probable future growth of the city, "to prove the importance that it is to the present generation to locate, both for themselves and for those succeeding us, squares and public places now, while they can be obtained at a price comparatively small, and so to locate them both with reference to the present and future importance of parterres, where great streets and avenues, the arteries of our body politic, diverge or unite, and where, now that the ground is unoccupied, the purchase can be effected, which, in the lapse of a few years, when valuable buildings are erected, will be impracticable, on account of the great expense; thus precluding to future generations, the advantages that would necessarily accrue to them from having such squares in various parts of the city, for purposes of military and civic parades, and festivities, and, what is perhaps of more importance, to serve as ventilators to a densely populated city.

"It is worthy of remark, that almost every stranger who visits us, whether from our sister States or from Europe, speaks of the paucity of our Public Squares; and that in proportion to its size, New York contains a smaller number, and those few of comparatively less extent than perhaps any other town of importance." Comparison is made with cities of Europe. The proposed enlargement of Union Place the committee deems desirable as a site for public buildings. They offer a resolution that the enlargement be made as shown in the plan.—*Docs., Bd. of Assts.*, I: 153–61.

The report was adopted by the assistants on Jan. 16, 1832.—*Proc., Bd. of Assts.*, I: 309. On Jan. 30, the committee on lands and places of the board of aldermen, to whom the subject was referred by the board of assistants for concurrence, reported in favour of the plan. They stated that this was the highest land on the island south of 21st St.—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, II: 105–6.

For view of the junction of Broadway and the Bowery in 1828, see A. Pl. 18-a, Vol. III, and its description, III: 875; and *cf.* Pl. 8 (by Burton) in the Bourne series of N. Y. views (1831). See also descrip. of Pl. 135, III: 702. See, further, Ap 5, 1832.

St. Mary's Church (Roman Catholic), in Sheriff St. (see My 14, 1826), is destroyed by fire.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 9, 1831. "With the edifice perished the only church bell then possessed by the Catholics in New York. . . . A new and more advantageous site was selected on the corner of Grand and Ridge streets. . . . The corner-stone of the new church was laid . . . on the 30th of April, 1832, and it was solemnly dedicated on the 9th of June, 1833."—Shea, *Hist. of the Catholic Ch. in the U. S.*, III: 498–500; *N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 9, 1831. 9

Richmond Hill Theatre (see S 8) "is the name of a new Theatre which has been erected in this city, at the corner of Varick and Charlton streets. . . . The Theatre is a new brick edifice, the interior arrangements of which . . . are very commodious, and finished with much elegance and taste. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 11, 1831. The theatre was opened on Nov. 14 (*q. v.*). 11

The Richmond Hill Theatre (see N 11) opens for the first time with the comedy "The Road to Ruin." The poetical address on this occasion was written by Fitz-Greene Halleck and read by Mr. Langton, a member of the stock company.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 15, 1831; Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 262. 14

"American Academy of Fine Arts.—A building has been erected on the former site of Dr. Hosack's stable, between Barclay and Vesey-streets, for the reception of the paintings and statuary belonging to the old Academy, and for its exhibitions. For such a building, which is an ornament to the city, the community is indebted to the public spirit of the owner of the property, who has leased it to the Academy on the most liberal terms. It has been constructed under the immediate direction and supervision of Colonel Trumbull, the President of the Institution. . . ." The building and contents are described.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, N 14, 1831. It was opened in May (*q. v.*, 15), 1832. "

The third number of Peabody's *Views* (see My 25) has just been published. "It contains views of the following places: the Elysian Fields, Hoboken; the City Hall, and the contiguous edifices; the Lunatic Asylum at Manhattanville; and the large room in the Exchange."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 19, 1831. The series is described under Pl. 102-a, III: 599–603. 19

The common council yields a share of the school moneys to "the Orphan Asylum, in Prince street [opened in 1826—see N 20, 1826], under the direction of the New York Catholic Benevolent 28

1831 Society."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1831), I: 409. This action reveals a
N 28 change of attitude since April 28, 1825 (*q. v.*).

29 A plan is on foot for erecting in New York a statue of Washington by Mr. Greenough, a native artist.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 29, 1831. See also *ibid.*, D 2, 1831.

Dec. — Alderman Samuel Stevens, reporting in behalf of the committee on fire and water of the board of aldermen, urges that the Bronx River be used as the source of New York's water supply. Appended to the report is a letter signed by Cyrus Swan, president of the N. Y. and Sharon Canal Co., asserting that the Croton River could be carried into New York, and that a sufficient supply of water for the present and future wants of the city could not be obtained without it. The common council approved Stevens' report, and a bill embodying his proposal was sent to the legislature in 1832, which, however, failed to enact it into law.—Colden, *Memoir Croton Aqueduct*, 110–113; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1854), 218–19. See O 26, 1832.

9 It is resolved to open 42d St. from Third Ave. to the Bloomingdale Road.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, I: 101; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1857), 530.

10 "Statue of Washington.—A project is on foot, . . . of employing the inimitable sculptor of the Chanting Cherubs [Greenough] at present exhibiting in this city, upon a statue of Washington. . . . It is purposed to raise the necessary sum of five thousand dollars by subscription. The proceeds of the exhibition of the above-mentioned exquisite groupe will also hereafter be devoted to that purpose."—*N. Y. Mirror*, IX: 183. A cast of Greenough's Washington was exhibited in the 7th exhibition of the National Academy of Design the next year.—*Ibid.*, IX: 382. This was for the city of Washington.—*Ibid.*, X: 23. See, further, D 12 and 14.

12 Lord John Russell introduces, in the house of commons, the third Reform Bill, which was passed on March 23, 1832, and sent to the lords. They showed the same disposition to defeat it as before (see Je 24), until finally William IV gave Earl Grey and Lord Brougham permission to create a sufficient number of peers to insure its passage in the upper house. This threat sufficed, and the bill passed on June 4 and was signed.—Hazen, *Europe since 1815*, 436–38.

" The board of aldermen requests its committee on arts and sciences "to examine and report upon the propriety of erecting a statue of General George Washington, in the City Hall."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, I: 458. See D 14, 1831; F 20, 1832.

14 "The Proposals for the purchase of a Marble Statue of Washington, to be erected in this city, being highly approved of, the exhibition of Greenough's Group of Chanting Cherubs, now open at the American Academy of the Fine Arts in Barclay-street, will continue a short time longer for the purpose of assisting in raising a fund for this object. A subscription is already open at the Exhibition Room. . . .

"Conditions of subscription for the purpose of a Statue of Washington, to be erected in the city of New-York," require "the work to be sculptured by Horatio Greenough, for the sum of $5000; the whole amount of subscription to be $6000, $1000 being reserved for contingent expenses. . . .

"The order for the work will be forwarded to the artist as soon as the price of the Statue is collected, . . . The total proceeds of the exhibition of the Group of Cherubs . . . will be added to the subscription list. . . ."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, D 14, 1831. See, however, F 20, 1832.

16 "Mr. Hornor the artist who executed the view of London for the Colosseum in that city, has issued proposals for publishing a panoramic view of the city of New York and the surrounding country, taken from the highest accessible part of the spire of St. Paul's church in Broadway. It is to be published in two engravings, 36 inches by 20. One of these called the South View, comprises the bay of New York with its islands, and the coast scenery from the heights of Brooklyn to the Jersey shore. It also embraces the south part of the island with Broadway in the centre of the view. The north view embraces that part of the city extending from the Park northwards, and the distant scenery includes the shore of Hoboken on one side, and the Navy Yard and part of Brooklyn on the other. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, D 16, 1831. The former of these views, if drawn, evidently was never engraved; the drawing of the latter is in the author's collection. *Cf.* the well-known view of Broadway (Pl. 113, Vol. III) and the view of New York (Pl. 120, Vol. III). These are both by Horner.

Dec. 17 Samuel B. Ruggles having acquired by several conveyances, in this year, from the heirs of James Duane, the following described property, now conveys it to five trustees and their successors: 42 lots of land between Third and Fourth Aves., 20th and 21st Sts., being part of the Gramercy farm of the late James Duane, and the boundaries of which are fully defined in the deed. This conveyance requires that the trustees shall enclose not more than 420 ft. of the length of this tract with an iron fence, having ornamental gateways, by May 1, 1833, and lay out the grounds with roads and paths and plant them with trees before May 1, 1834. This park or square shall be maintained at the expense of the owners of the surrounding lots for their particular benefit.—*Liber Deeds*, CCLXXVIII: 528.

For Duane's title, the full terms of the Ruggles conveyance, and details regarding the development of the property into the present Gramercy Park, see *24th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scenic & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1919), 98–103; see also *Doc. Hist. N. Y.* (1851), IV: 650, citing King's *Progress of N. Y. during the Last Fifty Years; Man. Com. Coun.* (1856), 465; L. M. R. K., III: 969. For an authoritative study of the origin and meaning of the name "Gramercy," see *24th Ann. Rep.* (*supra*), 101–3.

" A Mr. Herbert writes the following reminiscences of New York: "We passed over a part of the city which in my time had been hills, hollows, marshes and rivulets, without having observed anything to awaken in either of us a recollection of what the place was before the surface had been levelled, and the houses erected, until, arriving at the corner of Charlton and Varick streets, we came to an edifice ["Richmond Hill"] utterly dissimilar to any thing around it. It was a wooden building of massive architecture with a lofty portico, supported by Ionic columns, the front walls decorated with pilasters of the same order, and its whole appearance distinguished by that Palladian character of rich though sober ornament which indicated that it had been built about the middle of the last century. . . .

"'If I did not see that house on a flat plain,' said Mr. De Viellecour . . ., 'I should say at once that it was a mansion which I very well remember . . . That house resembled this exactly, but then it was upon a noble hill several hundred feet in height' . . .

"Perceiving it to be a home of public entertainment, I proposed to Mr. De Viellecour that we should enter it. . . . 'Yes,' said Mr. Viellecour, 'this is certainly the house I spoke of' . . .

"I explained to my friend the omnipotence of the Corporation, by which every high hill has been brought low, and every valley exalted, and by which I presumed this house had been brought to a level with its humbler neighbors.

" 'This is wrong,' said the old gentleman; 'these New Yorkers seem to take a pleasure in defacing the monuments of the good old times. . . . This house . . . was built upwards of seventy years ago, by a gallant British officer, who had done good service to his native country, and to this. Here Lord Amherst was entertained, and held his headquarters . . . Here were afterwards successively the quarters of several of our American generals in the beginning of the revolution, and again after the evacuation of the city. Here John Adams lived as Vice-President, during the time that Congress sat in New York; and here Aaron Burr, during the whole of his Vice-Presidency, kept up an elegant hospitality . . . The last considerable man that lived here was Counsellor Benzon, afterwards governor of the Danish islands . . .

" 'There are few old houses,' continued Mr. De Viellecour, 'with the sight of which my youth was familiar, that I find here now. Two or three, however, I still recognise. One of them is the house built by my friend Chief Justice Jay in Broadway, and now occupied as a boarding-house. It is as you know a large square three story house, of hewn stone, as substantially built within as without, durable spacious and commodious . . .

"'. . . No remaining object brings him to my mind so strongly as the square pew in Trinity Church, about the centre of the north side of the north aisle. It is now, like everything else in New York, changed. It is divided into several smaller pews, tho still retaining equally its original form. . . . But, Mr. Herbert, can you tell me what is become of the house of my other old friend, Governor George Clinton, at Greenwich?'

" 'It is still in existence,' I answered, 'although in very great danger of shortly being let down, like the one in which we now are.' [They were still at "Richmond Hill."]

1831 Dec. 17 "'I remember it well—a long, low, venerable, irregular, white, cottage-like brick and wood building, pleasant notwithstanding, with a number of small, low rooms and a very spacious parlor, delightfully situated on a steep bank, some fifty feet above the shore, on which the waves of the Hudson and the sides of the bay dashed and sported. There was a fine orchard, too, and a garden on the north; but I suppose that if not gone, they are going, as they say in Pearl Street.'

"'Is Hamilton's house still standing?'

"'Not that in which he labored as Secretary of the Treasury . . . That was in Wall Street; it has been pulled down, and its site is occupied by the Mechanic's bank. His last favorite residence was the Grange, his country seat at Bloomingdale, which, when I last saw it, remained much as he left it . . .'"—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, D 17, 1831.

19 The street committee, to whom was referred a memorial of nearly 200 persons who are owners and occupants of property in the vicinity of the "Five Points," praying that part of Cross and Anthony Sts. might be widened, and that the triangle of ground bounded by Little Water, Cross, and Anthony Sts., might be appropriated to public purposes, make a report on the character of this neighbourhood, which "has long been notorious in the annals of the Police Department." They state, among other things: "The name of 'Five Points' has been given to that section of the city where Cross and Orange Streets intersect each other, and from whence Anthony street diverges, making five corners or 'points' —three right and two acute angles. . . ."

The number of houses, their value, and the number of occupants, on the triangular block are stated. The committee offers the resolution: "That Cross street be widened 10 feet from Anthony to Little Water Street, and that Anthony Street be widened 10 feet from Cross to Little Water Street;" also "That the triangle of ground bounded on Little Water, Cross and Anthony Streets, be opened and appropriated as a Public Square—and that the buildings thereon be removed."—*Docs., Bd. of Assts.*, I: 163–68. For view of Five Points (in 1827), see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1855), 112.

On July 25, 1832, the mayor approved a joint resolution that the street com'r be directed to furnish the com'rs of estimate and assessment with a map of the property "to be taken for opening at Five Points."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, I: 254. "Five Points" is now Paradise Park.—L. M. R. K., III: 971.

22 The common council passes "A Law To authorize the New York and Harlaem Rail Road Company to construct their Railway." This permits the company to lay its rails "along the 4th avenue, from 23d street to the Harlaem River, in conformity with a map now on file in the Register's office [see O 11], and a branch thereof along 125th street, from the 4th avenue to the Hudson River, provided that the width of such double rail road or way shall not exceed twenty-four feet."

If, after construction, it shall appear to the common council that the railways or any part thereof "shall constitute an obstruction or impediment to the future regulation of the city, or to the ordinary use of any street or avenue" (of which the common council shall be the sole judge), the company shall provide a remedy, satisfactory to this board, or, failing to find a remedy, the company, within a month after requisition, shall remove the "railway, obstruction, or impediment," and "replace the street or avenue, in as good condition as it was before the said railway was laid down." Failing to do so, the common council will cause the removal at the company's expense.

The common council reserves the right "of regulating the description of power to be used in propelling carriages on and along said railways, and the speed of the same," and other rights reserved by the city in the company's act of incorporation (see Ap 25).

It is incumbent upon the company "to construct stone arches and bridges for all the cross streets, now or hereafter to be made, (which will be intersected by the embankments or excavations of the said rail road,) and which, in the opinion of the Common Council, the public convenience requires to be arched, or bridged; and also to make such embankments or excavations as (in the opinion of the Common Council) may be required to make the passage over the rail road and embankments, at the intersected cross streets, easy and convenient for all the purposes for which streets and roads are usually put to; and also, that the said Company shall make, at their own like cost and charges, all such drains and sewers as their embankments and excavations may (in the opinion of the Common Council) make necessary, . . ." Dec. 22

The company's powers and privileges granted by this ordinance shall be null and void if the company fails to build its railway within the time allowed by its charter.

There is a prohibition against erecting any building on the strip of land taken for the railway. Railings or fences shall be erected by the company on the outer edges of embankments.

The ordinance shall be binding on the common council, and go into effect when the company shall execute an agreement embodying the terms of this ordinance.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, I: 108–11. See 1832.

31 The residence of Peter G. Stuyvesant (built prior to 1765, *q.v.*, and known as "Petersfield House") was still standing at this time (*cf.* L. M. R. K., III: 952). The earth around it having been removed to fill up surrounding hollows, it stood high on a pyramid of ground. The north-east corner, which had been undermined, had fallen. The building was oblong, of brick painted yellow, two storeys high, with a hipped or gambrel roof. It had two fronts, one facing west, and the other overlooking the East River. Its location was a little east of where First Ave. crosses 15th St.—*N. Y. Mirror*, D 31, 1831. The reference to it in the *Mirror* as the country-seat of Gov. Peter Stuyvesant is of course erroneous; as is also the statement in this Chronology, under Jl, 1768, that this was the house which was destroyed by fire on Oct. 24, 1778 (*q.v.*). An error is also found in the L. M. R. K., III: 952, where "Petersfield" is said to be the residence of N. W. Stuyvesant. It was Peter G. Stuyvesant's. Likewise, the "Bowery House" is there said to be Peter G. Stuyvesant's; it was N. W. Stuyvesant's. They are correctly designated on the Landmark Map, Pl. 175, Vol. III. See also O 24, 1778, Addenda.

1832

— In this year, the first newspaper in the Welsh language in America, the *Cymro America*, a semi-monthly, appeared in New York. —North, *Newspaper and Periodical Press*, 129.

— In this year, Robert L. Stevens conceived the idea of the Stevens Battery. It was to be an iron-armoured ship, 250 ft. long and 28 ft. beam. His brothers, J. C. and E. A. Stevens, assisted in the experiments.—Preble, *Hist. of Steam Navigation*, 135–36.

— In this year, copies of all the ferry leases still in force were published in the *Docs., Bd. of Assts.*, No. 26, p. 129 *et seq.*

— In this year, Chas. Fredk. Grim published *An essay towards an improved register of deeds. City and county of New-York, to Dec. 31, 1799.* The compiler had planned a full and accurate guide to the deeds down to the year 1830, but was frustrated by the officiousness of the register of the county at the time. The arrangement is alphabetical by grantors and grantees named in county deeds, and there is a similar arrangement, on pp. 303–71, for the names found in deeds relating to the county of N. Y. on file in the office of the secretary of state, Albany.

— In this year, it was reported: "It is proposed to unite the contemplated railroad from New-York to Albany (the present N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River R. R.—see Ap 17) with the Harlaem railroad (see D 22, 1831) at the termination of the Fourth avenue."—Williams, *N. Y. Ann. Register*, 1832. See Ja 14.

— An English traveller in America writes of this city as follows: ". . . A contrast is exhibited in some houses built by the Dutch settlers with bricks brought from Holland, with high, sharp roofs; they are preserved on account of their antiquity. The modern houses have green lattices to the windows, and the rooms on the first floor communicate by folding doors.

"To obtain some idea of the commerce of New York, a stranger should view the Broadway, where the stores of the jewellers and mercers are situated. In Wall Street the bankers have their offices —in South Street the wholesale merchants transact their business—in Pearl Street the dry-good merchants have their warehouses—the East River the yards for ship-building—the North River, where the steam-boats depart.

"The port of New York is crowded with vessels of all descriptions; the sloops which sail on the North River, and those which carry on the coasting trade to the East and South, are very conspicuous. . . . Twelve hundred sloops are employed on the Hudson. They are painted with the most brilliant colors, and their white sails, and variegated flags and streamers, present a beautiful addition to the scenery of the river."

"The ship-yards are in a constant state of activity, and the

1832 merchant vessels sail very fast. Ships of war have been built at the
— private yards. A builder contracted with the Columbian government to build four frigates, of sixty-four guns each, in eighteen months; in that time they were completed and fully equipped for sea. . . ."

"There are four manufactories of steam engines, which make annually about thirty engines for boats on the Hudson and Mississipi. Some are ordered for South America. A new era seems commencing in this important instrument of power.

"The conveyance of merchandise to the different warehouses employs two thousand carts. Their passing and repassing produces a continual noise. In the midst of this busy scene, there is one spot sacred from the intrusion of commerce, the Battery, situated at the south of New York, fronting the Bay. A sea wall has been erected, which has much enlarged its former boundary. It is one-third of a mile long, and two hundred yards wide. It has a broad flagged walk in front, and a row of seats extending the whole length of the promenade. Near the city is a grass-plot intersected with walks; on the sides are planted the platanus occidentalis or occidental plane. . . ."

"Among the literary institutions of New York the Athenaeum holds a distinguished rank, on account of the influence it possesses in the general diffusion of knowledge. Rooms are opened in Broadway, where newspapers of the United States and of Europe are taken; also the reviews, journals, and magazines. . . .

"The Historical Society meet at the Institution [but see Ap 19, 1832], in the Park, near the City Hall, where a range of buildings has been granted for the use of various societies. Their library is valuable and extensive . . .

"The Literary and Philosophical Society meet in an adjoining room. . . .

"In New York, the Parthenon, or Gallery of the Fine Arts, is in Broadway, opposite the Park. The Hall is one hundred feet long. . . ."

"A public subscription-library in Nassau Street contains sixteen thousand volumes . . ." (the Society Library—see L. M. R. K., III: 957).

"The Broadway is the fashionable promenade. Between one and three o'clock, it is frequented by the beauty and fashion of the city. . . ."

"The chief disadvantage of New York is the want of good water. From the great value of the ground, there are few open squares left to promote a free circulation of air. . . ."—*Travels in the U. S. A. and Canada*, by I. Finch (London, 1833), 16–21, 23–28, 34–35.

— In this year, the Downing St. meeting-house of the Society of Friends ("Hicksite"), called the Greenwich Meeting, was built. It was demolished after 1856, when the meeting removed to the north side of 27th St., between Broadway and Sixth Ave.—Cox, *Catalogue of Records of the Society of Friends (MS.)*.

— In this year, a third French Protestant Episcopal Eglise du St. Esprit was erected, on the south-west cor. of Franklin and Church Sts. It was 100 ft. long, 50 ft. wide, and 50 ft. high.—Wittmeyer's Introduction in Vol. I of *Collections of the Huguenot Soc. of Am.*, LXXVIII; *Hone's Diary*, I: 113. See N 29, 1834.

— About this year, the old parsonage of St. Mark's Church, the gift of Petrus Stuyvesant, was removed by the opening of new streets.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1862), 692.

— In this year, the Chatham Theatre (see Ja 18, 1830) was converted into a church for the Second Free Presbyterian Congregation. It was known as the "Chatham Street Chapel."—Greenleaf, 174–75; L. M. R. K., III: 983.

— In this year, the street commissioners published *Reports and documents* [addressed to the common council] *relative to the Stuyvesant meadows, from the year 1825 to 1831*, inclusive.

— In this year was published *Historic Tales of Olden Time: concerning the Early Settlement and Advancement of New York City and State*, by John F. Watson. See also 1846.

— In this year, the following streets were widened: Ann St., between Nassau and William Sts.; Cedar St., between William St. and Broadway; Exchange Place, at William St.; Hanover St., at Exchange Place; William St., from Wall to Pine St.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1857), 530.

— In this year, the Tontine Coffee House "was kept as a hotel by Lovejoy & Belcher, and was the scene of several brilliant Masonic dinners. The lodgers, in annual parade, would march from the City Hotel, on Broadway, down to Broad Street; through 1832
Broad to Pearl, and through Pearl Street to Wall and the Coffee- —
house—which they thought a long tramp. After the banquet, the march would be resumed along Pearl to Beekman Street, up Beekman to Chatham Street, down Chatham to Broadway and the City Hotel."—Stone, *Hist. of N. Y. City* (1872), 323, citing *Jour. of Com.*, Jl 25, 1871. See, further, 1834.

In this year, a "serious fire" occurred in the interior of Fraunces — Tavern, after which a new roof was added.—Drowne, *A Sketch of Fraunces Tavern* (1919), 21; and see Vol. III, pp. 850 and 978. See, further, 1837.

In this year was published in Washington, by order of the house — of representatives, as *House Doc. No.* 101 (1st sess., 22d cong.), a *Report on Steam Carriages, by a select committee of the House of Commons of Gt. Britain: with the minutes of evidence and appendix.* To this are added, as part of the published *House Doc. No.* 101, two other collections of documents: One is entitled *Documents in relation to the comparative merits of canals and railroads, submitted by Mr. Howard, of Maryland, and appended by order of the committee on internal improvements of the house of representatives;* the other is entitled *Documents in relation to the comparative merits of canals and railroads. Published by order of the house of representatives of the 17th day of February, 1832, under the superintendence of the committee on internal improvement.*

The first number of the *Rail-Road Journal* (New York) is Jan.
issued (erroneously dated "1831"). This timely paper is the first 2
railroad periodical published anywhere. It contains a list of nine railroads in the United States "now constructing, . . . several of which are in part finished, and in successful operation.". These are the Baltimore and Ohio (250 miles, 60 miles being completed and in use); Albany and Schenectady (16 miles, 12 miles in use); Charleston and Hamburg (135 miles, 20 miles completed on which the U. S. mail is carried); Mauch Chunk (9 miles, all in use); Quincy, near Boston (6 miles, all in use); Ithaca and Owego (29 miles); Lexington and Ohio (75 miles); Camden and Amboy (50 miles), and Lackawaxen (16 miles). A list of 19 others is given which "are now making, or soon to be commenced," among which is the Harlem road. "Applications will be made to the Legislature of New York, at its ensuing session, for Railroads in different sections of the State, with an aggregate capital of over forty-two millions of dollars." These include one "From Lake Erie, through the Southern tier of counties, to the Hudson River, crossing a ferry, and then down on the East side to the city of New York—Capital $10,000,000." Another is "From New York to Albany, on the East side of the Hudson." Another is "From the city of New York to Manhattanville and Westchester, Putnam and Dutchess counties—Capital $500,000 with privilege to increase."—*Rail-Road Jour.*, I: 3 (in collection of Wm. Barclay Parsons). In the third issue of the *Journal* (Jan. 14, 1832), Col. J. Stevens, of Hoboken, who was still living, is credited as having been "the first American projector of Railroads," by reason of his views expressed in 1812, and the memorial addressed by him "in 1818 or 1819" to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, recommending "a Railroad from Pittsburg to Philadelphia."—*Ibid.*, I: 37. See also *Doc. No.* 101, House of Reps., entitled *Report on Steam Carriages* (1832), explaining their early use in England.

The "dial plate of the City Clock" is illuminated.—*N. Y. Eve.* 12
Post, Ja 13, 1832. This probably marks the completion of the new public clock in the cupola of the city hall.—See My 2, 1831.

"The Harlaem Rail-road, . . . is now located by an ordinance 14
of the Corporation of this City [see D 22, 1831]. It is to commence at 23d street, and pass through the centre of the 4th, or Broadway avenue, to Harlaem River, at a point about 300 yards above the bridge. The distance is five miles. The contracts are all to be made by the 1st of February, when operations are [to] be commenced. It is intended that this road shall be constructed in the most permanent manner, with double track, and the cost to be about $50,000 per mile. Application will be made to the Legislature at its present session, for permission to continue the Rail-road down to 14th street, and to such other part of the city as the Corporation may permit. There is little doubt but this will prove a profitable investment to the stockholders, even if no other use should be made of it than for passengers. It is however so located as to meet the road now in contemplation from Albany to New York, on the east side of the Hudson river."—*Rail-Road Journal*, I: 33. See F 1.

1832 Jan. 18 John Stevens recommends that the Harlem Railroad be continued "through Broadway as far as Trinity Church, opposite Wall Street."—See a letter from him in the *Rail-Road Journal*, I: 52 (pub. Jan. 21).

In the issue of January 28, was published his elaboration of the idea, which appears to be the earliest suggestion for an elevated railroad. It is as follows: "My plan is to erect single posts on each side of the street in immediate contact with the curb stone.—These posts to rise ten or twelve feet high from the level of the pavement, and to be placed at such distances from each other as will ensure stability to the rails fixed thereon, which may be either single or double; I should, however, prefer double ones as being most out of the way. The posts, if thought necessary may be housed, but, I am inclined to believe, the pine from South Carolina or Georgia may be made sufficiently durable by burning and thereby charring the lower ends, and if thought necessary, by boring also. In passing through the lower part of Broadway, it will become necessary to elevate the rails in order to preserve the necessary approach to a level."—*Rail-Road Journal*, I: 68 (in the collection of William Barclay Parsons). See also descrip. of Pl. 133-a, III: 699.

24 In the course of executive proceedings in the senate on this and the following day, Senator W. L. Marcy of New York used the expression "To the victor belongs the spoils," declaring this to be a principle to which both political parties adhered and were expected to adhere.—*Cong. Debates*, VIII, part 1, 1325–26; *Hone's Diary*, II: 94; Alexander, *Pol. Hist., State of N. Y.*, I: 389.

Feb. — The common council directs a committee to buy for $30,500 the gore of land on Sixth Ave., at its junction with Greenwich Lane, as the site for a market. This was the result of resolutions, petitions, and remonstrances, beginning Oct. 5, 1829 (see *M. C. C.*, 1784–1831, XVIII: 275).—*Market Book*, 558–59. See Nov.

1 The common council authorises the "New York and Harlaem Rail Road Company" to "take possession of the ground owned by the Common Council, over which the line of said rail road is ordered to be constructed, and that they be permitted to use the same during the continuance of the present charter [see Ap 25, 1831], for the purpose of a rail road, and that only; and when they cease so to use it, it shall revert to the Corporation; provided always that said land shall be so used as not to interfere with the use of the cross streets, and on condition, however, that if the said Corporation shall not commence the said railroad, and complete the same within the time limited by their charter, then the privilege hereby granted shall cease and be void."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, I: 128. See F 23.

2 The legislature incorporates the Hebrew Benevolent Society.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1832), chap. 14.

" In a speech before the U. S. senate on Feb. 2, 3, and 6, Henry Clay defended, with an array of historical data, the system of tariffs which he originated for the protection of American manufacturers.—See *Speech in defence of the American System, against the British Colonial System, with an appendix of documents referred to in the Speech Delivered in the U. S. Senate Feby.* 2, 3 & 6*th*, 1832 (Wash., 1832).

20 The board of aldermen resolves "That it be referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences, to report to this Board a plan and the probable cost of a suitable monument to the memory of George Washington, surmounted with a statue of the Father of his Country, to be erected in the Park, in front of this Hall."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, II: 180. The committee reported on April 2 in favour of the proposal, and the board endorsed its recommendation that $200 be appropriated to procure plans, etc. The resolution was sent to the board of assistants for concurrence.—*Ibid.*, II: 333. On April 16, the assistants referred the subject to their committee on arts and sciences.—*Proc., Bd. of Asst. Ald.*, I: 406. For further steps in the efforts to procure a statue of Washington, see Ap 26, 1833.

22 The 100th anniversary of Washington's birth is elaborately celebrated.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, F 22 and 23, 1832; *Hone's Diary*, I: 46.

23 Ground is broken on Murray Hill for the Harlem Railroad. "Yesterday [Feb. 23], pursuant to invitation, several members of the Corporation, visitors, engineers, contractors, &c. proceeded with the officers and directors of the Harlem Rail Road Company from their office in Chamber street in carriages to Murray Hill, on the fourth avenue, where the ceremony of breaking ground was to be performed. On their arrival at the elevated and commanding spot, a number of citizens and persons engaged on the work had already assembled, the rock had been bored and thirteen blasts were exploded, when John Mason, Esq. the Vice President of the company (Campbell P. White, Esq. the President being at his post in Congress) addressed the assembly. . . . This address was received with great cheering, after which the company and guests repaired to Hinton's, at the [Youle's] Shot Tower Hotel, where a cold collation was spread and success to the Harlem Rail Road was drank in sparkling Champaigne, with great hilarity and good feeling. Feb. 23

"Thus commences a single link in that great chain of internal improvement which is to reach from New York to Buffalo, and which, without fatigue and at moderate expense, will convey our citizens to Albany in a single day. . . ."—*Courier & Enquirer*, F 24, 1832 (in Society Lib.); *Rail-Road Journal*, I: 129 (F 25, 1832); and see *N. Y. Com. Adv.*, F 25, 1832. See, further, Ap 6.

"There are numerous schools of all kinds in the city, in which all classes and colors may be accommodated. . . . There are upwards of 100 churches in the city, of almost every denomination of believers. Of these, some are of a handsome order of architecture. The portico in front of the church of the Ascension, in Canal street, would do honor to any city. It is chaste and classical in the highest degree. . . . Of all the churches of the U. States, Trinity Church is the best endowed. It is restricted by its Charter, to annual revenue of £5,000 sterling a year [*sic*], and has been obliged to alienate a vast property in the city, in order to keep within bounds . . . Neither is New York behind her neighbors in the number of her literary and scientific institutions. The most ancient of these, it is believed, is the society library, founded in 1754, and containing upwards of 22,000 volumes, the historical society, incorporated in 1809. . . . The Clinton hall association is an incorporation for the promotion of literature, science and the arts . . . There are two academies of the fine arts in New York —the American and the National—the former supported by amateurs, the latter composed of artists, with a few exceptions. In 1827, the returns made, according to law, to the comptroller of the state, made the total of banking capital in New York amount to $15,960,403. Since that period, several new banks have been chartered, adding largely to this sum. The number of insurance companies is upwards of forty."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, F 24, 1832. 24

A bust of Clinton by Causici, a pupil of Canova, is on exhibition in the N. Y. Institution.—*N. Y. Mirror*, IX: 271. 25

Money is appropriated for alterations and a new roof for the old almshouse, for the accommodation of the courts and other offices of the United States, by which part of the building is occupied. In Jan., 1833, a door was cut in the rear or Chambers St. side, leading into a garden; a portico and stoop were then erected, and a cistern was sunk there.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, I: 141, 150, 338, 368, 418. 28

The N. Y. Institution for the Blind (see Ap 21, 1831) opens a school in the almshouse. On May 19, in this year, the school was established at 47 Mercer St.—See *First Ann. Rep. of the Institution* (1836). See, further, O, 1833. Mar. 15

As usual, each year, the legislature passes an act to enable the common council to raise money by a tax to meet its contingent and other expenses.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1832), chap. 43. 16

"The public schools of this City are no longer liable to the objection which has hitherto been made against them, namely, that they were not in the proper sense free schools, open to the poorest class in the community, inasmuch as a small sum was required to be paid for every scholar attending. This requiration is now abolished, and the public schools are in every signification of the word free."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Mr 16, 1832. "

The *New York Traveller*, a weekly, the *Franklin Daily Advertiser*, the *Youth's Companion*, a weekly, and the *Antiquarian*, have recently been established in New York.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Mr 17, 1832. 17

The Walton mansion-house at 326 Pearl St., in Franklin Sq., is thus described: ". . . an antiquated, large three-story edifice, built in the English baronial style of the last century. . . . The entrance-hall is in the centre of the building, with large old-fashioned parlors and drawing-rooms on each side. The portal is in fine keeping with the style of architecture, which then distinguished the English patricians from the plebeians. "

"The portico is supported by two fluted columns, and surrounded with the armorial bearings of the Walton family, richly

1832 Mr 17 carved and ornamented; but like all insignia of nobility on this side the Atlantic, somewhat the worse for wear. . . .

"The Walton-house is . . . in the midst of a most dense population; but, when it was first erected [see 1752], there was but one building on that side of the street, between Peck-slip and the commencement of Cherry-street. The diagonal junction of the latter with Pearl-street, then created an acute point of land, which now constitutes Franklin-square. At the period to which we allude, there were not half-a-dozen buildings in Pearl-street north of Franklin-square. For many years afterwards, that region, comprising at present the populous streets called Roosevelt, James, Oliver, Catharine, and Oak, together with Batavia-lane, was an impassable bog, denominated 'Swamp Meadow,' being almost wholly covered with stagnant water, holding communication with the Collect by a stream which crossed Chatham-street.

"That section, of the city which is still called the 'Swamp,' extending from Beekman to Frankfort-street, was then literally a swamp, being a wet, boggy waste, covered with trees and bushes, where wild birds built their nests and laid their eggs, as they fondly thought, far from the invasions of wicked school-boys, who learned their a, b, abs, somewhere in Broad-street. Here, also, did sportsmen resort for game; here did whole herds of swine, not then employed as city scavengers, earn their own living by rooting up roots and ground-nuts; and here were luscious blackberries, far more plenty than satisfactory reasons for winding Pearl-street round the margin of this quagmire. The natural course of Pearl-street, from Peck-slip, is Cherry-street. But the whole city (modern improvements always excepted) is a labyrinth—a puzzle—a riddle—incomprehensible to philosophers of the present day.

"With these introductory remarks we publish the following description of the Walton-house, politely furnished by Mr. Pintard.

"This family dwelling-house was in its day—indeed still is—a noble specimen of English architecture a century ago. It is a brick edifice, fifty feet in front, and three stories high, built with Holland bricks, relieved by brown stone water-tables, lintels, and jams, with walls as substantial as many modern churches, standing along the south side of Pearl-street, formerly called Queen-street. The superb staircase in its ample hall, with its mahogany handrails and bannisters, by age as dark as ebony, would not disgrace a nobleman's palace. It is the only relic of the kind that probably at this period remains in the city, the appearance of which affords an air of grandeur not to be seen in the lighter staircases of modern buildings.

". . . It was erected in 1754 [error for 1752] by William Walton, Esq. who lived and died a bachelor, and bequeathed by him to his nephew, the late Honorable William Walton [who died June 28, 1806], whose son, advanced in years, now occupies the premises. . . .

"Boss Walton was a merchant. . . . He acquired an ample fortune by an advantageous contract with some Spaniards of St. Augustine, which enabled him to build by far the most expensive, capacious, and elegant house at that period in New York. When the foundation was laid, his fellow citizens all wondered that he should choose a site so far out of town, it being then almost at the eastern extremity of the city, but at the present time it is considerably west of the centre, between the Battery and Corlaers-hook. . . ." Accompanying this description is a wood-cut view of the house, engraved by Mason from a drawing by Davis.—*N. Y. Mirror*, IX: 289.

21 Frazee's bust of John Jay (see N 4, 1831) is on exhibition at the merchants' exchange.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Mr 21, 1832. See also *ibid.*, Mr 23, 1832.

23 By act of legislature, the Fifteenth Ward is created. The former Ninth Ward is divided, the eastern portion receiving the new name. —*Laws of N. Y.* (1832), chap. 56.

29 "This city is every day putting forth new claims to the title sometimes bestowed upon it, of the London of America. The great metropolis of England seems to be a constant object of imitation with us. . . . One of the evils of which the sober and religious part of the community of London have had much cause to complain—the violation of the Sabbath by the regular publication of newspapers on that day—has not hitherto been adopted in New York. Henceforward, however, we are to exhibit this as an additional feature of resemblance to 'the common sewer of Paris and Rome.' An evening paper, we are sorry to perceive, announces an intention of issuing regularly hereafter, beginning on the 31st inst. a Sunday newspaper. . . . We should be well pleased if the experiment were to end in showing the persons who have undertaken the matter that there is too much moral sense in our community to allow of such a speculation proving profitable."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Mr 29, 1832.

Mar. 29

The common council makes an appropriation for enlarging the public reservoir in 13th St. (see N 16, 1829; Ap 19, 1830; and 1831).—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, I: 161; L. M. R. K., III: 976. See Weitenkampf's check-list of New York views, pub. by the N. Y. P. L., entitled *The Eno Collection* (1925), 42; see, further, Ja, 1833.

"

The legislature passes an act to enlarge and alter Union Place, so as to include within its boundaries all the lands lying between 14th and 17th Sts., Fourth Ave. and Bloomingdale Road. Fourth Ave., by this act, was made to terminate at the northerly line of 17th St.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1832), chap. 89.

Apr. 5

On April 19, the common council directed that Union Square be "opened" (enlarged as the act requires); and ordered "that the proceedings heretofore commenced for opening Union place, anterior to the passage of the said Act . . . be discontinued."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, I: 170. See, further, Ap 4, 1833.

Referring to the early development of Union Square, the following account was published by Valentine in 1857: ". . . A few years since, and this now delightful spot was termed 'The Forks,' where the Bowery and the Bloomingdale road united. It then presented to the eye of the tourist and pedestrian a shapeless and ill-looking collection of lots, where garden sauce flourished—devoid of symmetry, and around which were reared a miserable group of shanties. The Manhattan Bank, at that period, owned a good part of the property; and when the yellow fever ravaged the lower part of the city in 1822, a temporary banking house was erected until the plague was stayed. In the latter part of the year 1831, the Common Council, on the petition of owners of property in the vicinity, resolved to have Union Place enlarged to its present space —forming an irregular parallelogram, something after the plan of the Rue De la Paix and the Place Vendome, Paris. In the report on this subject, we find the committee making use of almost similar arguments as those recently urged in favor of the Central Park. After noticing the gradual increase in the population of the city, and its favorable location for commercial greatness at the confluence of two magnificent rivers the report states:—

" 'That it is of the utmost importance to the present generation to locate, both for themselves and for those succeeding us, squares and public squares, now, while they can be obtained at a price comparatively small, . . .' The report in favor of the improvement was adopted, and the map of the city altered to conform thereto; but it was not until several years afterwards that the present 'palatial edifices,' which now adorn 'the place,' were erected. The Manhattan Bank put their lots in the market about 1845, and in 1847–8 the mansions to the left and centre of our sketch were finished and ready for occupation. The large building, the Everett House, is of more recent date, and stands partly on lots purchased of Dr. William B. Moffat, whose house adjoins it. The other buildings on the upper side of the place were erected, and are owned by Messrs. Miller, Henry Young, and the late Daniel Parish. . . .

". . . this improvement would perhaps have been delayed until it was too late, but for the energy and foresight of the majority of the committee of the then Board of Councilmen, whose names are appended to the report which lies before us—William H. Holly and James R. Whiting . . . Both gentlemen may be satisfied to go down to posterity as the founders of the plan of the Union Place—for, strictly speaking, the term Square is a misnomer."—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1857), 480–81. See also descrip. of Pl. 135, III: 702.

The legislature amends the act of April 25, 1831 (*q.v.*), which incorporated the N. Y. and Harlem R. R. Co., by authorising the president and directors, with the permission of the common council, "to extend their rail-road along the Fourth Avenue [southward] to Fourteenth-street, in the said city, and through such other streets in the said city as the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of said city may from time to time permit." After obtaining the consent of the common council, the company "shall not construct any rail-way in any street . . . below Prince-street, until they have completed four miles of their road above said street." Other provisions of this act are:

6

"No carriage or vehicle shall be drawn or propelled by any

1832 Apr. 6 other than horse power through any street . . . south of Fourteenth-street." Every carriage on this railroad shall have suitable "safeguards, projecting in a descending direction to near the surface of the rails in front of each forward wheel, in such manner as to insure the greatest safety against accidents." The speed limit for vehicles below 14th St. is fixed at five miles an hour.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1832), chap. 93. See My 1 and 10.

9 By concurrent resolution, the senate and assembly agree to furnish the N. Y. Society Library, and the N. Y. Law Institute, as well as each incorporated athenaeum in the state and the Albany Institute, with copies of the documents, reports, and journals of each house.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1832), 578.

10 The legislature introduces into the plan of the city a street 75 ft. wide running from 14th St. north to 30th St., nearly mid-way between Third and Fourth Aves. It is not named in the act.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1832), chap. 101. The section below 20th St. was named Irving Place on March 7, 1833 (*q.v.*). For the section above Gramercy Park (Lexington Ave.), see L. M. R. K., III: 1004.

14 In 1827, a memorial was presented to congress by about 75 prominent individuals and companies praying that an appropriation might be made for the construction of a ship canal through Hallet's Point, in order to avoid the dangers of "Hurl Gate." No appropriation was made, but, on April 15, 1828, a state act was passed incorporating the Hallets-Cove Railway. This act is now (April 14, 1832) amended to permit the company to construct the "Hurl-gate Canal." Later in the year, a report describing the proposed canal and its advantages, accompanied by an estimate showing that it could be constructed for about $50,000, was prepared by De Witt Clinton, C. E. See a pamphlet with map and key, entitled *Hurlgate and the proposed Canal* (N. Y., 1832).

16 The legislature provides for the appointment and government, of 14 pilots to conduct vessels through Hell Gate.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1832), chap. 156.

17 The legislature incorporates the New York and Albany Railroad Co. It gives it power "to construct a single, double or treble rail-road or way betwixt the cities of New-York and Albany, commencing on the island of New-York where the Fourth avenue terminates at the Harlaem river, and passing through the counties of Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Columbia and Rensselaer, and ending at some point on the said river Hudson opposite or near the city of Albany, with power to continue and extend the same to the city of Troy" and certain other localities. The corporation shall commence building the road within three years from this date, and shall spend at least $200,000 upon it, and, within ten years, shall put the road in operation, or nullify its charter.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1832), chap. 162; *ibid.* (1833), chap. 275. On May 9, 1836 (*q.v.*), the time was extended two years in which to commence construction; and, again, on May 12, 1837 (*q.v.*), two years more.

19 The N. Y. Hist. Soc. takes possession of the third floor of the new building erected by Peter Remsen, called the "Remsen Building," at the south-west cor. of Broadway and Chambers St. This was after a 16-years' tenancy of rooms in the N. Y. Institution, under a gratuitous lease from the city.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 18 and 19, 1832; Kelby, *The N. Y. Hist. Soc.* 1804–1904 (1905), 40, with view of the building opp. p. 50; N. Y. H. S. *Coll.* (1841); N. Y. H. S. *Proc.* (1848), 21. Hone mentions the formal opening, at which he presided as vice-president, as of "April 1." This is evidently a typographical error for 19. He states that the society's library-room is "over the one occupied by the Athenæum."—*Hone's Diary*, I: 51–52. See S 1, 1837.

24 The legislature incorporates the N. Y. and Erie Railroad Co., authorising it "to lay a single, double, or triple track from the city of New-York to Lake Erie, to transport property or persons by the power of steam, or of animals, or by any other power," or combination of them. The capital stock is limited to $10,000,000.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1832), chap. 224; amended by *ibid.* (1833), chap. 182; *ibid.* (1834), chap. 311; *ibid.* (1835), chap. 247; *ibid.* (1844), chap. 118.

The work of constructing the road began on May 23, 1834, the survey of the whole route from Piermont on the Hudson to Dunkirk on Lake Erie, covering a distance of 483 miles (subsequently reduced to 446). On Sept. 23, 1841, the first section of 46 miles, from Piermont on the Hudson to Goshen, was put into operation. On Jan. 23, 1843, the road was opened to Middletown; Apr. on Jan. 6, 1848, to Port Jervis; Dec. 28, 1848, to Binghampton; 24 Oct. 10, 1849, to Elmira; Sept. 3, 1850, to Hornellsville; and on April 22, 1851 (*q.v.*), the road was finally completed and opened to Dunkirk. The Erie was "the first trunk-line railroad to enter the city and to exert an appreciable influence on its commerce and prosperity."—Wilson, *Mem. Hist.*, III: 415–18; *N. Y. Tribune*, April 25, 1851. Connection with Manhattan Island was early made by ferry.

The legislature incorporates the "Eastern Dispensary of the 25 City of New York."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1832), chap. 252. It was organized for work in June, 1834. Situated at 275 Division St. (see *N. Y. As It Is*, 1839, p. 64), it provided medical and surgical relief for the district bounded by the East River, E. 14th St., First Ave., Allen St., and Pike St. In 1834, it was described as situated at the corner of Essex Market Place.—*Picture of N. Y. in* 1846, 46. In 1882, it was described as situated in the Essex Market building, at the n. e. cor. of Grand and Essex Sts.—Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City* (1884), II: 455–56. For a review of the various city dispensaries as they existed in later years, see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1861), 372–89.

"The New-York City Marble Cemetery" is incorporated. 26 This cemetery is described in the act as "the cemetery recently constructed in the interior of the block formed by the First and Second Avenues, and Second and Third-streets in the eleventh ward."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1832), chap. 319. It therefore is situated in the block opposite that still occupied by "The New-York Marble Cemetery" (see F 4, 1831), and is east of Second Ave.—L. M. R. K., III: 927. The present city map shows it on the north side of 2d St. On March 13, 1843, the act of incorporation of this date was amended by an act permitting the trustees to purchase and add to the cemetery a gore of land fronting on 2d St. —*Laws of N. Y.* (1843), chap. 46.

The legislature amends the charter of the College of Pharmacy " so as to prohibit anyone from practicing the business of an apothecary in this city without attaining certain educational qualifications.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1832), chap. 326.

A long memorial, recently presented to the common council, May against granting a permit to the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. to extend 1 its lines through the streets is published in full in the *N. Y. Com. Adv.*, My 1, 1832. See My 10.

About two-thirds of the new brick building of Messrs. Phelps 4 & Peck, at the corner of Fulton and Cliff Sts., falls to the ground, killing nine and injuring several others. Among the dead was Josiah Stokes, the junior member of the firm.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 5–8, 1832. There is a rare lithograph depicting this accident, a copy of which is in the author's collection.

The common council passes an ordinance which permits the 10 N. Y. & Harlaem Railroad Co. to "extend their rails southerly, from the north line of 23d street, to Prince street," subject to the same conditions as heretofore imposed upon the company in respect to that part of the road above 23d St. The company "may forthwith proceed to lay down a single track through the 4th avenue, south of 23d street, Union Place, Bloomingdale road and Broadway, and another single track through the Bowery, both as far south as Prince street; and after two months use of a single track upon the whole distance, south of 23d street, on both Broadway and the Bowery, with convenient turnings at the several terminations as above mentioned, they may, unless otherwise directed by the Common Council, lay down a second track on each of the above mentioned routes." The track is to be maintained by the company, subject to the regulations of the common council, which may also impose the obligation to remove them.

The rails "shall be laid down in such manner, and in such parts of the said streets, as shall be approved by the Street Commissioner, so as to cause no impediment to the common and ordinary use of the streets for all other purposes." The "watercourses of the streets" shall be left free and unobstructed, and the company "shall pave the streets in and about the rails in a satisfactory and permanent manner, and keep the width of twenty feet of said paving, including the rails, in good repair at all times, during the continuance of their use thereof." The company shall cause the pavement of the streets to be repaired in case the common council deems it necessary to require that the rails be taken up.

The company is required to "have their single rail tracks above mentioned completed on or before the 1st day of May, 1834;"

1832 May 10 and is authorised "to charge and receive such tolls, rates, or fare, for the carrying of passengers or effects upon the said rail tracks, south of 23d street, as the said Common Council may prescribe."

To make the ordinance binding upon the common council, the company is required to execute an agreement, under seal, promising to abide by the terms of the ordinance.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, I: 207–9. See S 1.

15 The Acad. of the Fine Arts "has just been opened at the new rooms in Barclay street" (see N 14, 1831). Among many portraits shown is "a noble full length of Colonel Varick, by Henry Inman."—*Hone's Diary*, I: 53.

21 The first Democratic national convention assembles at Baltimore and nominates Gen. Jackson and Martin Van Buren. It adopts the two-thirds and unit rules.—McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, VI: 143–44.

22 One of the new fire hydrants, in Wall St., is tested by the chief engineer of the fire department. "The head of water is fully equal to the force of a fire engine; the stream rose as high as the roofs of the highest houses in Wall street, and could be turned in any direction by means of a pipe similar to those of a fire engine."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 23, 1832.

30 A public reception and dinner are tendered to Washington Irving at the City Hotel by his friends and fellow-townsmen on his return from Europe after an absence of 17 years. For full report of the event, the speeches, etc., see *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 2, 1832; *N. Y. Mirror*, IX: 386–87, 390; *Life and Letters of Washington Irving*, by P. M. Irving, II: 488–91; *Hone's Diary*, I: 53, 54–55. The original letter to Irving, dated May 23, from a number of his "townsmen," conveying to him this mark of their favour, is in the Seligman collection, in the N. Y. P. L. There is a lithographic view of the Irving dinner in the Eno collection, N. Y. P. L.

31 Louis McLane, secretary of the treasury, writes to the chairman of the committee on commerce of the house of representatives, answering the latter's inquiries regarding the New York custom-house. He says "that the building [at the n. e. cor. of Wall and Nassau Sts.—see L. M. R. K., III: 975], being found insufficient, and being deemed unsafe, authority has been given for renting other buildings for the temporary use of the custom-house. The removal is to take place at the beginning of the ensuing month of June; after which time the present buildings will be unoccupied. . . .

"It is ascertained that the present custom-house, in consequence of its having been formed by uniting two or more private houses, cannot, with safety, be altered so as to adapt it to the better transaction of business; and that, . . ., the site is too small to admit of the buildings necessary. . . ."

He recommends "that immediate provision be made for the erection of a new custom-house, and for the purchase of the requisite ground, and that authority be given to dispose of the present building, . . .

"The cost of an edifice, suitable to a port at which about two-thirds of the whole import trade of the United States is carried on, will be considerable; but, for . . . the present year, it is believed . . . two hundred thousand dollars will be sufficient."

On June 4, McLane transmitted to the same representative an extract from a letter of June 2, which he had received from S. Swartwout, the collector at New York, enclosing a petition from the principal merchants of New York for a new custom-house. Swartwout expressed the need of an appropriation of about $300,000. He said: "The buildings which we have leased for two years, are very dark, and the ceilings so low, as to afford but little chance for ventilation. . . ." The site of the present building he considers the most suitable, and it is desirable to commence building as soon as possible after the appropriation is obtained. "Two lots, with the buildings thereon, belong to Government. Two dwellings, east of our building, must be purchased, and four in the rear of us, in order to procure area sufficient for a building large enough to accommodate the present and prospective trade of this place." He estimates the probable cost of acquiring these, of pulling down the buildings, etc.—*House Ex. Docs.*, Vol. VI, Doc. No. 256, 22d cong., 1st sess., 1832. See Jl 13.

June 8 About 1,000 people "who feel that an arrangement of the Tariff Question during the present session of Congress, on principles of mutual concession and embracing such modifications as may allay discontent and restore harmony to the different sections of the country, is absolutely necessary for the preservation of Peace and Union," meet in the old almshouse in the rear of the city hall and adopt resolutions favouring a revision of the tariff. Peter A. Jay makes the principal address. Several high tariff enthusiasts unsuccessfully attempt to break up the meeting.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 8, 9 and 11, 1932; *Hone's Diary*, I: 55. A pro-tariff meeting was held in the Park on June 11.—*Ibid.*, Je 12, 1832. June 8

The mayor approves a resolution of the aldermen and assistants to carry into effect the resolution of the common council of March 23, 1829 (*q.v.*), which ordered that the freedom of the city be presented to Martin Van Buren.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, I: 221. But see Jl 5. "

17 The city is visited by a scourge of cholera. R. K. Wharton, an Englishman who was studying art here, gives this description: "More terrible than the landing of the fierce Dane—the dreaded Cholera has crossed the Atlantic and the Journals of today contain fearful accounts of its first ravages in Canada. The consternation of the city is universal—Wall street and the Exchange are crowded with eager groups waiting for the latest intelligence—the Courier and Enquirer has issued an extra with every detail—the event, in short, appears to engross the whole attention of the public—I have never seen so general and wide-spread an excitement."—*Wharton's Diary* (*MS.*), in N. Y. P. L. See also *Hone's Diary*, I: 56–57, 58; *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 18, 1832. See, further, Je 22, Jl 1, Ag 11, and O, 1832; and descrip. of Pl. 102-a, III: 601.

20 The mayor informs the common council that the U. S. senate has passed a law "ceding to John Jacob Astor Fort Gansevoort." The communication is referred to the law committee and counsel of the board, "with power to act."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, I: 228.

22 The legislature passes an act "for the preservation of the Public Health." It relates to quarantine regulations, with particular reference to cholera.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1832), chap. 333.

July — The famous Perkins Institution has its inception when Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe begins to teach a few blind children at his father's house in Pleasant St., Boston. In 1833, the Massachusetts legislature contributed to the work, and Col. Thos. H. Perkins, a prominent Bostonian, presented his mansion and grounds in Pearl St. for the school. This house was later sold, and the institution moved to a large building in South Boston; it was thenceforth known as the "Perkins Institution and Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind." Dr. Howe was the director. He opened a printing-office and organized a fund for printing for the blind—the first done in America. In 1837, he brought the famous blind deaf-mute, Laura Bridgman, to the school. The institution became one of the intellectual centres of American philanthropy.—*Encyclop. Brit.*, XIII: 837.

1 The Asiatic or malignant cholera makes its appearance in Cherry St., near James St. It continued until the last of October, a period of nearly four months. Its principal ravages, however, were in July and August. There were 3,499 deaths from the disease. For the daily record of interments reported by the city inspector, see *N. Y. As It Is, In* 1833, 164. See also *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 1, 1832 *et seq.*

Myndert Van Schaick, later a treasurer of the board of health, writing of the cholera, said: ". . . The numerous temporary hospitals in the City and its suburbs—perhaps as far out as 12th or 14th Sts, and the new Hall of Records [the old provost jail], used as a hospital, in the Park, were suffering from a deficiency of water. There was none for our streets, little for the extinguishment of fires except from the rivers—and scarcely any that was suitable for domestic use, save a very small amount from tea-water carriers." It was this condition that eventually brought about the establishment of the Croton Aqueduct.—*Croton Aqueduct Report* (1862), 125. This and previous epidemics hastened the settlement of the northern part of Manhattan Island where citizens sought refuge from the plague.—Report of the city inspector, in *Docs., Bd. of Assts.* (1832), Doc. No. 43, p. 261. See, further, Ag 11. The cholera again visited New York in 1834, 1849, and 1855.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1858), 632.

2 The freedom of the city "in a gold box" is conferred upon Commodore Daniel T. Patterson at the city hall. For an account of the ceremony, with editorial comment, see *Com. Adv.*, Jl 3; *N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Jl 3, 1832. This was due to action of the common council on June 27, when informed of the commodore's presence in the city, on his way to take command of the naval forces of the U. S. in the Mediterranean. The freedom is conferred "in token of his distinguished gallantry during the late

1832 July 2 war with Great Britain, and especially for the conspicuous part he bore in the glorious achievement at New Orleans."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, I: 256; N. Y. H. S. *Coll.* (1885), 425. For an historical account and the meaning of the freedom of the city, see *The Charter of the City of N. Y., with Notes by Chancellor Kent* (1836), 152. See also Je 27, 1702.

3 "Mr. Dunlap has opened two galleries for the display of his numerous paintings at the Picturesque Museum, corner of Broadway and Anthony street."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 3, 1832.

4 "My Country, 'tis of Thee," having been composed in February by Samuel Francis Smith, a divinity student at Andover, is sung for the first time, at the Park Street Church, Boston.—Kobbé, *Famous Am. Songs*, 145–51.

" "The alarm about the cholera has prevented all the usual jollification under the public authority. There are no booths in Broadway, the parade which was ordered has been countermanded, no corporation dinner, and no ringing of bells. . . ."—*Hone's Diary*, I: 57–58.

5 The "Merchants Exchange Telegraph" sends word from Staten Island that the packet ship "New York" has arrived with Hon. Martin Van Buren on board.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 5. Coming to the city in the evening, he declines a public reception (as proposed on Je 8, *q.v.*) as a festivity incompatible with the prevailing cholera.—*Ibid.*, Jl 6, 1832. His "freedom" was not conferred until Nov. 21 (*q.v.*).

10 Pres. Jackson vetoes a bill to recharter the U. S. Bank, denouncing the institution as a monopoly, "unauthorized by the Constitution, subversive of the rights of the States, and dangerous to the liberties of the people."—*Messages and Papers of the Presidents*, II: 576–91.

This and other acts of Jackson served as a basis for the humorous "Major Downing's Letters," which first appeared in the *N. Y. Daily Advertiser*, in 1833–4. Subsequently they appeared in book form in several editions. The style of these letters, famous at the time, is indicated by the following extract. In one of them, under date of Sept. 10, 1833, the writer represents himself as commissioned by "the Gineral" (Jackson) to "look into Squire Biddle's Bank." He reports: The squire "was glad to see me, and was plaguy good-natured. He said he was sorry that 'the Government' continued to feel kinder wrathy agin the Bank; 'but,' says he, 'Major, we are ready for them.' Jest then our old Quaker friend come in—the same old gentleman, you remember, who came to see us one mornin and call'd you 'friend Andrew,' and kept his hat on all the while. He was as spunky as thunder; and when a Quaker gits his dander up, it's like a norwester. He said he was sore troubled, and that he was afraid that evil disposed folks were busy, and trying to inger you. He said he had been in trade over 40 years, and knew all about it, and Banks too; and that just so sure as his friend Andrew didn't put a stop to this war agin the United States Bank, it would bring more injury on the country than universal nullification. I tell'd him that you didn't want to injure nobody—that all you wanted was to git hold of the right eend of every thing, and then hold on like a snappin turtle. And then we sat down, and he talk'd for more than three hours, and till he couldn't talk no more. He is a rale friend of ourn; and the last thing he said was, he hoped you wouldn't let any one deceive you about the Bank, for though the change might give a few persons some cream, all the rest would git nothin but skim milk and bonny clabber. I am glad I met him, for he telled me more than I had any ide on; and the more I see, the more sartin I am that Banks and Trade and money matters are pretty considerable ticklish things; and when you think a thing must be jest so, it comes out jest tother way."—*Major Downing's Letters* (6th ed., 1834), 74–76. See also Ap 8, 1831.

13 An act of congress, making appropriations for a custom-house in the city of New York (see My 31), and for other purposes, provides that ". . . the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed, with the approbation of the President of the United States, to purchase a site, and to cause a building to be constructed thereon to be used as a custom-house in the port of New York; and that the sum of two hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be applied to the purposes aforesaid."—*U. S. Statues at Large*, IV: 574. This was the first definite action leading to the erection of the building which is now the Sub-Treasury, at the north-east corner of Wall and Nassau Sts. For a brief history of the site, see description of Pl. 166, III: 848; also "City Hall (second)," in L. M. R. K., III: 973. See, further, S 16, 1833. July 13

The famous Ravels make their American dèbut at the Park Theatre.—Brown, I: 41–42; Ireland, I: 12–14. 16

The chief engineer has been authorised "to procure horses for the fire-department." Engines in London are so drawn. "The present mode has demoralized very many boys, who make a frolic of a fire, acquire habits of idleness and vice, and raise false alarms."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Jl 24, 1832. 24

"A proposition has been made by John L. Sullivan and L. Disbrow to supply the city with Rock water, procured from the earth by boring. Mr. Disbrow has obtained water in several places on the island by boring in earth and in rock. The greatest depth of the perforations in earth is one hundred feet, and the water is stated by Mr. Sullivan to be better than that obtained from the wells, though it cannot be expected always to remain so pure as at present. In rock the perforations have been carried much deeper, and have produced pure soft water. In Bleecker street near Broadway, Mr. Disbrow has bored 448 feet, of which 400 are in solid rock. The water obtained, as we understand from those who have visited the place, is of the finest quality; quite pure and as soft as rain water. A steam engine, of a six horse power, is employed to raise the water from this perforation into the depths of the earth, and brings up 44,000 gallons in 24 hours. 27

"The plan of Messrs. Sullivan and Disbrow proposes a single deep perforation for each ward, to be managed by a company in each, and incorporated for that purpose. The plan, from the experiment in Bleecker street, appears to be feasible."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 27, 1832.

This is observed as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer on account of the cholera epidemic.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 2, 1832. Aug. 3

"The inhabitants and the authorities of the towns on the Eastern seaboard have rendered themselves contemptible in the eyes of the whole world, by the unfeeling and rude manner in which they have treated passengers in the steamboats from this city, that have dared, since the pestilence broke out here, to approach within gun shot of any of the usual landing places on the rivers over which they had jurisdiction. In some instances they have been driven off and refused a landing at all—in others they have been compelled to go ashore a long distance below the towns and travel back to the village with their baggage, through rye and corn fields, until they could reach the public road leading into the country. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 3, 1832. "

"The appearance which New York presents to one who views it [at] the present time from the midst of the Hudson or from the opposite shore of New Jersey, a spectacle scarce less unusual and solemn than to one who visits what were two months since its crowded and noisy places of business. The number of persons who have left the city is estimated at upwards of one hundred thousand people, including persons of all classes and occupations. So many domestic fires have been put out, and the furnaces of so many manufactories have been extinguished, that the dense cloud of smoke which always lay over the city, inclining in the direction of the wind, is now so thin as often to be scarcely discernible, and the buildings of the great metropolis appear with unusual clearness and distinctness. On a fair afternoon, the corners of the houses, their eaves and roofs appear so sharply defined as if the spectator stood close by their side, and from the walks at Hoboken you may count the dormer windows in any given block of buildings. The various colours of the edifices appear also with an astonishing vividness, while the usual murmer from the streets is scarcely heard."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 6, 1832. 6

On or about this day, William Dunlap wrote to J. Fenimore Cooper, who is in France: "The cholera [see Jl 1] appears to be leaving us and we begin to be reconciled to being killed. The city has been very much deserted and a great many are yet absent and hundreds of shops are shut up. . . . 11

"The Cholera, . . . having spread over all the Country and treated other Cities pretty much as it treats us, our streets are assuming the usual appearance of dollar hunting."—*Correspondence of James Fenimore Cooper*, ed. by his grandson (1922), I: 277. See also a letter from Wm. Jay to Cooper, dated Dec. 11, regarding the passing of the disease through the country.—*Ibid.*, I: 303. See, further, Oct.

"The Board of Health have at length announced that the city 22

1832 Aug. 22 may be safely visited by strangers, and that those who have left it from fear of the disease may return without danger. The ravages of the epidemic have been so far stayed, that this measure has been expected for some days past. . . . Our business streets are again beginning to be thronged, the shutters of shops and ware-houses are thrown open, the rattle of drays and wagons is again heard, private carriages make their appearance in the streets, Broadway resumes from day to day somewhat of its former appearance, and a general air of cheerfulness and confidence has succeeded the aspect of gloom which lately prevailed. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 22, 1832. See also *ibid.*, S 3, 1832.

29 Hone mentions riding (from Albany) to Schenectady on the "Mohawk and Hudson" railroad (see Ja 2).—*Hone's Diary*, I: 59. This was the "De Witt Clinton" engine and train.—See 1831.

Sept. 1 Workmen are laying the iron rails of the Harlem Railroad on that part of the road below 14th Street. The company intends "to have one mile of it compleated and in use by the 1st of October. The grading on the other parts of the road is progressing rapidly, and will be completed in time to receive the rails early next spring."—*Rail-Road Journal*, I: 561. See N 10.

The original construction work was begun on the Bowery by first removing the cobble stone pavement, when a trench about 18 in. wide and the same in depth was excavated. At intervals of about 8 ft., holes were dug to a depth of 3 ft., in which were laid stone foundations upon which rested the ends of granite stringers from 12 to 18 in. square, upon which flat rails one inch thick were laid. These were secured by means of bolts passing through holes drilled in the granite stringers, and were held in place by nuts on the under side of the stringer. A channel three-fourths of an inch deep was cut in the granite stringer on the inside of the rail to admit the flange of the wheel which was one and a quarter inches deep. The line was double track from Prince St. to 15th St. As soon as the tracks were laid to 14th Street the cars, some of which were built by the company while others were of English make, were put in operation. Owing to the rigid construction of the road-bed, the cars made a great deal of noise, which would be heard two or three blocks from the Bowery. This construction soon proved unsuitable owing to its rigidity. The blocks were taken up, and stringers of Georgia pine substituted, the granite stringers being sold to the City for gutter stones.—From data supplied by the company.

13 "The fifth number of Views of New York, with illustrations, by T. S. Fay, has been issued by Peabody and Co. It contains two neatly engraved views—one of Broad street, with the Custom House in the distance, and the other of Holt's new hotel at the corner of Fulton and Water-streets. Besides these, there is a map of the city, colored to show the boundaries of the different wards."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 13, 1832. This series of views is described under Pl. 102-a, III: 599–603.

17 Charles Kemble makes his first appearance in America, at the Park Theatre, as Hamlet.—*Hone's Diary*, 59–60, 61, 62; Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 268.

18 Fanny Kemble appears for the first time in America, at the Park Theatre, as Bianca in Milman's "Fazio."—*Hone's Diary*, 62–63; Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 268.

22 "A Citizen" writes to one of the papers that "another street of equal beauty and convenience to the citizens with that of Broadway" is much needed. He suggests a "plan of continuing the third avenue nearly in a direct line down to the City Hall. That is, start from the north corner of Bond street, cutting off the end of Bleecker street, passing south-easterly by St. Patrick's Cathedral, directly to the corner of Chamber street, and there unite with Chatham street, lowering the street where it crosses Orange street, and elevating it about the Five Points and where it crosses Pearl street.

"Opening such a street from the City Hall to the third avenue, of a width equal to Broadway, nearly on an inclined plane from Chatham street to the Bowery, it would form in a short time one of the most noble streets in the world, reaching in almost a direct line from the City Hall to Harlaem. Nassau street may also be improved, so as to make it very direct down to Wall street, and from thence down Broad street to the East river. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 22, 1832.

25 Trinity vestry, being informed of a new project (see 1813) to extend Albany St. through the churchyard, adopts a resolution disapproving of "the opening of any street through the said Cemetery," and appoints a committee to remonstrate against it.—Dix, *Hist. of Trinity Church*, IV: 157, citing the church *Records*, III: 78. See, further, Ja 28 and F 9, 1833.

Sept. 25 The inauguration of N. Y. University's first chancellor, Rev. Jas. M. Mathews, D.D. (see Ja 31, 1831), and the instructors, takes place in Clinton Hall, at the s. w. cor. of Nassau and Beekman Sts.—*Morning Courier and N. Y. Enquirer*, S 27, 1832. For the records of attendance of students, see Chamberlain's *N. Y. University* (1901), I: 63, citing Williams's *Annual Register* for '33, '34, and '35. For the beginning of the building on Washington Sq., see Jl 16, 1833.

Oct. — The cholera having abated, "intercourse by the steam-boats and coaches began to be re-established with other places. Trade had been entirely at a stand; the streets were deserted. . . ."—*Notes of a Tour in Am. in 1832 and 1833*, by Stephen Davis (Edinburgh, 1833), 71; and see Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 267–68.

6 A season of grand opera, sponsored by Lorenzo Da Ponte, opens at the Richmond Hill Theatre. The performance is "Cenerentola."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, O 6 and 8, 1832.

26 The mayor approves a joint resolution that $1,000 be appropriated "toward an examination upon this island and elsewhere, for the means of bringing an ample supply of pure water into the City of New York, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Fire and Water."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, I: 129–32, 285–86. This was the beginning of the proceedings to build the Croton aqueduct, the complete account of which, up to 1862, was told by Myndert Van Schaick, one of the Croton board, to accompany the report of the celebration held on the completion of the new reservoir in Central Park, Aug. 19, 1862. See, further, D 22, 1832.

" "The Old Pearl Street House in this city has been established for twenty-five years, and is extensively known as the resort of merchants. . . . During the present summer it has been greatly extended by the erection of spacious additional buildings. . . . Its dimensions are 53 feet on Pearl, and 75 on Water street, and 142 feet from street to street. This area is covered with four story buildings, except a small court yard and a two story edifice on the roof of which is a flower garden. It is said to be the largest commercial boarding house in the United States . . . not being intended for the accommodation of families or ladies. . . . It is now kept by Messrs. Brown, of Clinton Co., and Mahon, late commander of the steamboat New Philadelphia. . . ."—*Eve. Post*, O 26, 1832.

" It is resolved to close the Fitzroy Road, between 23d and 30th Sts., and between 31st and 42d Sts.—*Proc., App'd by the Mayor*, I: 288.

31 Four clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church are consecrated bishops at a single service in St. Paul's Church. All the bishops of the American Church are present except Dr. Moore of Virginia.—*Eve. Post*, N 1, 1832. This is the only time this has occurred in the "American Church."—*Old St. Paul's Chapel*, 20.

Nov. — In this month a brick market-house was completed on the Sixth Ave. site (see F), and the common council named it Jefferson Market after the third president of the United States.—De Voe, *Market Book*, 559; *N. Y. Times*, O 10, 1920; L. M. R. K., III: 959. It opened for business on Jan. 5, 1833.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 4, 1833.

6 Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren, Democrats, are elected president and vice-president, defeating Henry Clay and John Sergeant, National Republicans. At this election, for the first time, all presidential candidates were nominated by national conventions.—McKee, *National Conventions and Platforms*, 27–33.

10 "Two beautiful cars were placed on the Rail-way [N. Y. & Harlem R. R.] in the Bowery last week. On Saturday [Nov. 10] we saw them, each containing from 25 to 30 passengers carried off in fine style, with two horses to the car, and drawn with great apparent ease."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, N 12, 1832. See also N 26, regarding the first street-car. See, further, N 14.

14 Charles Carroll of Carrollton, last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, dies at Baltimore.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 16, 1832. See also *ibid.*, N 17, 19, 1832.

" "Harlaem Rail Road.—There is to be a ride of thirty or forty rods on the Harlaem Rail Road to-day, in the pleasure of which the Corporation is to participate. After the fatigues of the excursion, which, we believe will be along the whole line that is completed, say from Spring street in the Bowery, up to the Reservoir—over which, if the horses are fleet, it will take them nearly two minutes to pass—there is to be a grand Rail Road dinner. It is expected that the stock will rise with every fresh bumper—but will fall

1832 Nov. 14 to-morrow. Some of the buyers will fall to-night."—*Com. Adv.*, N 14, 1832.

"Harlem Rail Road.—We mentioned yesterday [Nov. 14] that the Rail Road was completed from Prince street to 14th street and would be open for trial with the cars. The Company together with the Mayor, Corporation and strangers of distinction, left the City Hall in carriages to the place of depot near Union Square, where two splendid cars each with two horses, were in waiting. These cars are made low with broad iron wheels, which fit the flanges of the rail road after an improved model from the Liverpool and Manchester cars. They resemble an omnibus or rather several omnibuses attached to each other, padded with fine cloth, and handsome glass windows, each capable of containing outside and inside full forty passengers. The company was soon seated, and the horses trotted off in handsome style, with great ease, at the rate of about 12 miles an hour, followed by a number of private barouches and horsemen. Groups of spectators greeted the passage of the cars with shouts, and every window in the Bowery was filled. The distance was not far from the old residence or farm of Gov. Stuyvesant, . . . Those who made violent objections to laying down these tracks, and fancied a thousand dangers to the passing traveller, now look at the work with pleasure and surprise. Carriages of all kinds cross and recross the rail-way without impediment; and there exists not a single objection to bringing it down to the Park or Bowling Green, except the temporary inconvenience of breaking the paving and laying down the stone abutment.—Several sections of the Harlem Rail-Road are complete, and it is supposed that the whole line will be finished early in ensuing summer. The comfort and convenience of this rail-road to our citizens, will be inconceivable. Instead of being cramped and confined to a single lot of ground and a close atmosphere in the city, an acre or two will be purchased and a comfortable house built at a reduced expense, a garden, orchard, dairy, and other conveniences follow; and the train of rail-road carriages will start from Trinity Church at 3 o'clock, and convey passengers to Harlem and the intermediate stopping places, with as much facility and ease as they are now conveyed to Greenwich village. These are a few of the advantages which this small undertaking promises; and, in fact, it will make Harlem the suburbs of New-York. For fishing excursions to Harlem River, and pleasant summer rides, it is presumed the cars will be kept in constant motion.

"After the experiment, the company and guests dined at the City Hotel and teminated in a very agreeable manner, the first essay of New Yorkers on a rail-road in their own city."—*Morn. Cour. and N. Y. Enq.*, N 15, 1832.

"We were highly gratified on Wednesday last [Nov. 14], as we were passing up the Bowery, with a view of the beautiful Cars of the Harlaem Railroad Company. We understand they were made by Miln Parker, coachmaker, of this city. They are spacious and convenient, being divided into three distinct apartments, each amply large enough for eight, and can accommodate very conveniently ten persons— or twenty-four to thirty passengers inside; and, when we saw them, there were at least, we should think, an equal number upon, and hanging round the outside, the whole drawn by two fine horses abreast, at the rate of ten or twelve miles an hour. . . ."—*Rail-Road Jour.*, I: 737, cited by Dunbar in *A Hist. of Travel in Am.*, 984–85. See, further, N 18.

15 "A plan has been set on foot for erecting a statue of President Jackson in this city, and subscription papers have been circulated for the purpose. . . . The sculptor is Mr. Causici. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 15, 1832.

18 "Harlæm Railroad—A section of the Harlæm railroad having been completed [see N 14], the members of the Corporation and other gentlemen were invited to take an excursion upon it yesterday [Nov. 18]. The morning papers profess themselves highly pleased with the road and the ride, and with the viands of the dinner with which, of course, the business was consummated."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 19, 1832. See, for example, the *Morning Courier and New York Enquirer*, N 19, 1832 (in Society Library). See, further, N 20.

19 A public meeting is held at the merchants' exchange, and resolutions are adopted deploring the recent death of Sir Walter Scott. A committee is appointed to solicit subscriptions for a monument to be erected to his memory.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 20, 1832.

20 The N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co. begins to advertise the running of its cars: "The cars will run upon the rails from Prince Street to Fourteenth Street, in the Bowery, from 9 o'clock A. M. each fair day except Sundays, for the purpose of affording evidence to the public of the expediency of using rail-roads within the City."—*Morning Courier and N. Y. Enquirer*, N 20, 1832. See N 26. Nov. 20

The freedom of the city in a gold box is presented to Martin Van Buren.—*N. Y. Jour. of Commerce*, N 22, 1832. 21

South Carolina adopts an ordinance declaring that the tariff laws of 1828 and 1832 are null and void in the state and not binding on its citizens. It threatens to secede from the Union if force is used to reduce the state to obedience.—McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, VI: 148–50. On Dec. 10, Jackson issued a proclamation against the nullifiers.—*Ibid.*, VI: 157. 24

The N. Y. & Harlem R. R. line is opened to the public for travel from Prince to 14th St., the depot, ticket-office, and superintendent's office being at 241 Bowery.—From chronology supplied by the secretary's office. 26

"The introduction of a street railway into New York City in 1831–32 created a new mechanical business in the metropolis—the manufacture of tramcars, as the English call them, for the use of such roads. In that business John Stephenson was the pioneer. He had recently finished his apprenticeship to a coach-builder, and began manufacturing omnibuses for Abraham Brower on his own account, when he received an order from the New York and Harlem Railroad Company to build a street-car for them. Mr. Stephenson constructed it after a design of his own, and named it John Mason, in honor of the first president of the company and founder of the Chemical Bank.

"This was the first street-railway car ever built. It was made to hold thirty passengers, in three compartments. The driver's seat was in the roof, and it had passenger seats on the roof, which were reached by steps at each end. It was a sort of cross between an omnibus, a rockaway, and an English railway coach, and had four wheels. This was first put on the road between Prince and Fourteenth streets, on November 26, 1832 [see also N 10, 14, 18 and 20], carrying the president of the road and the mayor and common council of the city of New York. For this car Mr. Stephenson received a patent from the United States Government." Some of his later models are described.

". . . In 1836 he built a spacious factory in Harlem, and in 1843 he bought the land on Twenty-seventh Street, near Fourth Avenue, where his present establishment [1884] now is. . . .

"The street-railway car is a purely New York product. It was in successful operation in that city for twenty-five years before it appeared in any other city of the Union or elsewhere. . . ."—Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, I: 402–3. *Cf.* N 14.

John Howard Payne having returned to New York after an absence of 20 years, a benefit in his honour is held at the Park Theatre.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 21 and 30, 1832. On Dec. 1, a dinner was given for him.—*Ibid.*, D 3, 1832. 29

Gideon Lee is elected mayor by the common council.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, D 6, 1832. Dec. 5

The "two houses west of the U. S. Branch Bank in this city, and four in Pine street, have been purchased with the view of erecting a new Custom House, which, with the adjoining lots already occupied for that purpose, will make the building 104 feet on Wall and Pine streets, and 150 feet in depth. The building will, in addition to the offices for the Collector, Naval Officer, and Surveyor, contain the Post office, the offices of the District Court and Judge, the District Attorney, the Marshal, &c. The price paid for the house and lot contiguous to the U. S. Bank it is said was $92,000."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, D 8, 1832; *N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, D 18, 1832. 8

On Dec. 18, it was said: "The new Custom House for the city of New York which is to be erected partly on the site of the present one, will be a spacious and commodious building, differing from the one we now have by bearing some proportion to the trade of this great mart of the United States. The ground lately purchased is 104 feet on Wall and Pine streets, by 200. It is intended to open an alley for light and air on the side next the bank, and thus leave a front of 80 feet to the building. The Secretary of the Treasury intends procuring plans of the edifice from two of the first architects of the country—probably Strickland and Town may be applied to . . . The Material will probably be of marble, which is now one of the cheapest for solid structures. The building will probably have spacious and convenient porticos on Wall and Pine streets."—*Ibid.*, D 18, 1832. See also *ibid.*, D 21, 1832. The "present" custom-house on this site, referred to above, had been

1832 D 8 in use since 1816 (*q. v.*, D 2), and stood on the site of the old city hall.

D 11 "Emmet's monument in St. Paul's Church-yard is now nearly completed. It is an obelisk of white marble, thirty feet high, hewn out of an entire block. On the side next to Broadway the monument bears near the top a bar relief likeness of the deceased. . . ." —*N. Y. Eve. Post*, D 11, 1832. The monument was designed by Ingham.—*Ibid.*, D 24, 1832. See also *Emmet Monument*, by Macneven, pub. by the subscribers (1833), in N. Y. P. L.

D 19 A large public meeting is held in the Park, and resolutions are adopted approving President Jackson's proclamation against the South Carolina nullifiers (see N 24).—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, D 17–20, 1832.

D 20 Various extensions and branches of the Harlem R. R. are suggested by "A Constant Reader,"—"to embrace the whole city and island, all coming in at the heart of the Bowling Green." This writer is "indignant at the use of the road by carts and wagons, without leave or license."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, D 20, 1832.

D 22 Col. De Witt Clinton, Jr., who had been sent, at the suggestion of Myndert Van Schaick, by the joint committee on fire and water of the common council to examine into the practicability of bringing water to New York City from the Croton River, reports in favour of this project. He proposes an open aqueduct at an estimated cost of $2,500,000.—Colden, *Memoir Croton Aqueduct*, 113; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1854), 219; *Croton Aqueduct Report* (1862). See F 26, 1833.

D 31 The city permits the Manhattan Gas Co. (see Feb. 26, 1830) to lay gas-pipes in any of the public streets north of Grand St.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*; I: 319. *Cf.* O 25, 1830. In 1848, this company's contract with the city was extended 20 years further.—See *Contract of the Manhattan Gas Light Company, with the Corporation of New York, to continue for twenty years, from 5 May*, 1848, *to 5 May*, 1868 (N. Y., 1848).

1833

— In this year, Great Britain passed the Factory Act, which prohibited "the employment in spinning and weaving factories of children under nine, made a maximum eight hour day for those from nine to thirteen, and of twelve for those from thirteen to eighteen. The bill also provided for the sanitary conditions of the factories, for a certain amount of recreation and education, and, most important, it created a system of factory inspectors, whose duty it was to see that this law was enforced."—Hazen, *Europe since* 1815, 440–42.

— In this year, Obed Hussey of Cincinnati received a patent for a reaping-machine. Cyrus Hall McCormick patented his harvester in 1834.—Butterworth, *The Growth of Industrial Art* (1892), Pl. 15. McCormick's was the first practical grain harvesting machine; but it was not until 1845 that the reaper was really introduced.—*Scientific American*, Je 5, 1915.

— "Great improvements have been made within a few years, in the compact part of the City, by widening, opening and straightening streets, to remedy in some degree, the irregular and inconvenient manner in which the ancient part of the City was built. . . . Most of the buildings are of brick; and many of the warehouses of the merchants are not surpassed for beauty, spaciousness, and convenience, by those of any other city. The style of building, with granite and marble fronts to the basements, has been recently introduced, and is now almost uniformly adopted in the erection of warehouses. . . . Some of the rows of houses in La Fayette-place, Bond-street, Bleecker-street, &c., may vie, for beauty and taste, with European palaces.

". . . Pearl-street . . . is the principal seat of the dry goods and hardware business. Front and Water streets, between Pearl-street and the East River, are occupied principally by the wholesale grocers, commission merchants, and mechanics connected with the shipping business. South-street, running along the East River, contains the warehouses and offices of most of the principal shipping merchants. Wall-street . . . is occupied by the Banks, Insurance Companies, Merchants' Exchange, Newspapers, and Brokers' offices, being the seat of heavier moneyed transactions than any other place in America. Canal-street . . . is a spacious street, principally occupied by retail stores. . . . The Third Avenue, extending from the Bowery to Harlaem, is Macadamized [see F 23, 1828], and is the principal avenue to the City from the east. . . . The streets are generally well paved, with stone or brick side walls lighted at night by lamps, and some of them supplied with gas lights."—*New-York As It Is, In* 1833 (ed. by Edwin Williams, author of the *N. Y. Annual Register*, and pub. by J. Disturnell, 1833), 12–13. 1833 —

The brick building in the rear of the city hall, formerly the almshouse and more recently the "N. Y. Institution," was at this time known as the "New City Hall" or "City Hall No. 2," and contained the following public offices: In the west end of the basement, the watch house; on the first floor, the police office, office of the clerk of the court of sessions, and district-attorney's office; on second floor, the sessions court-room, grand jury room, witnesses' room, and petit jury room; at the "centre door," the office of the almshouse commissioners, committee rooms, etc.; at the east end, the U. S. court rooms, clerk's office, marshal's office, and judges' chamber; on third floor, keeper's room.—*Ibid.*, 14. By 1837, some changes had been made in this arrangement.—*Cf. ibid.* for that year. See he Dripps Map, Pl. 138, Vol. III.

"The New-York and Harlaem Rail Road Company are now constructing a Rail Road to extend from Prince-street, in the Bowery, along the line of the Fourth Avenue, 7½ miles, to Harlaem. The work will be soon completed, and the ride will doubtless be a favourite recreation for citizens and strangers."—*Ibid.*, 15. *Cf.* N 14, 18, 20, 26, 1832.

At this time, the reservoir in 13th St. near The Bowery was in successful operation. For detailed description of it, *vide ibid.*, 18–19.

At this time, the National Academy of Design was occupying rooms in Clinton Hall.—*Ibid.*, 55.

The N. Y. Hist. Soc. occupied "spacious rooms in the building lately erected by Peter Remsen, Esq., corner of Broadway and Chambers-street."—*Ibid.*, 56.

Among the many benevolent and moral institutions in New York at this time was the "New-York City Temperance Society."—*Ibid.*, 77. Two weekly papers, the *Genius of Temperance*, and the *Temperance Advocate*, were both published by W. Goodell and S. P. Hines at 126 Nassau St.—*Ibid.*, 147.

At this time the custom-house extended from Pine to Cedar St. near Nassau St.—*Ibid.*, 117. This was apparently a temporary arrangement while construction of the new custom-house was under way, the initial plans for which were laid as early as Aug. 5 (*q. v.*).

In this year, there were 45 licensed lottery offices in New York City, paying $250 each in license fees, amounting to $11,205, one-half of which was appropriated, by law, to the public schools, and one-half to the N. Y. Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. After Dec. 31 (*q. v.*), all lotteries in the state were to cease.—*Ibid.*, 159. See the law of Ap 30, 1833.

The markets in New York at this time were:

Fulton	Market,	bet. Fulton and Beekman Sts., East River.
Washington	"	, bet. " " Vesey Sts., North River.
Catharine	"	, at Catharine St., East River.
Clinton	"	, bet. Canal and Spring Sts., North River.
Greenwich	"	, at Christopher St., North River.
Centre	"	, at Grand and Elm Sts.
Franklin	"	, at Old Slip, East River.
Essex	"	, on Grand St.
Grand	"	, " " "
Gouverneur	"	, " " "
Tompkins	"	, at Bowery and Third Ave.
Manhattan	"	, bet. Rivington and Stanton Sts., E. River.
An unnamed	"	, at Greenwich Lane and Sixth Ave.
Weehawken	"	, " West and Christopher Sts., N. River.

—*Ibid.*, 170.

Since 1827 (*q. v.*), the owners of the lots surrounding St. John's Park have enclosed the square with an iron fence (see Je 27, 1828), at an expense of $26,000, and adorned the interior with ornamental walks and shrubbery. At this time, the square was surrounded with "costly and valuable private dwellings, having St. John's Church on its eastern side."—*Ibid.*, 179–80. The church itself is described. See also descrip. of Pl. 106-a, Vol. III; and L. M. R. K., III: 933.

"During the present year, 1833, a range of superb private residences has been erected on the north side of the square [Washington Square], and the name of the street, on the petition of the owners of those buildings, changed from Sixth-street to 'Waverley-place,' in honour of Sir Walter Scott. A street, 75 feet wide, called 'Washington-place,' (formerly Fifth-street,) leads from Broadway to the middle of the square; at the termination of which [bet.

1833 Washington Pl. and Waverly Pl.] the site of the University of the
— City of N. Y. has been fixed."—*Ibid.*, 180.

"Union Place, Situated at the former junction, or 'fork,' of the Bowery and Broadway, distant 1¾ miles north of the present City Hall, was originally laid out by the commissioners who devised the plan of the upper part of the City, in an oblique and irregular form, comprehending the narrow strip of land lying between Broadway and the Bowery, extending as far south as Tenth street; and subsequently reduced so as to include only the triangle or point of land lying north of Fourteenth-street. Upon the petition of the proprietors of lands in that vicinity, the Legislature, in the year 1832, passed an act greatly altering and enlarging the form and dimensions of this square; so that Union-place now forms a spacious rectangular square, embracing (in addition to its former limits, north of Fourteenth-street) a large triangle on the east, carved out of the 'Bowery Hill,' and another large triangle lying west of the present Broadway or Bloomingdale Road. The whole of the land was taken from individual proprietors, at an expense of $213,516, which was assessed upon and paid by the owners of lands in the immediate vicinity.

"Its length, N. to S., from Fourteenth to Seventeenth-street, is 877 feet; and its breadth, from the east line of the Fourth Avenue, westward, 503 feet. Its area is upwards of ten acres, being as large as the whole of the Park, and nearly three times as large as Hudson square. The City Corporation have recently directed all the buildings to be removed, and the area of the square to be reduced to the City level. It has been lately connected with Washington square by the extension and widening of Wooster-street, from Waverley-place to Fourteenth-street, which is hereafter to bear the name of 'Jackson Avenue.'"—*Ibid.*, 180–81. The name University Place was adopted instead.—L. M. R. K., III: 1011, 1012. See Ap 22.

"Clinton Square, Laid out by an act of the Legislature, in the year 1833, upon the tract of low land in the north-eastern section of the City, called Stuyvesant's Meadows, is situated between Avenue A. and B., and between Seventh and Tenth streets." This became Tompkins Square.—See Ap 9. "The expense of forming this square is to be levied by assessment upon the lands in the vicinity. It is directly connected with the elegant range of buildings in Eighth-street, called 'St. Mark's place'."—*Ibid.*, 182.

— In a description of the city, James Stuart says, in part: "The neatness, lightness, and cleanness of the hackney-coaches, which are numerous, and the rapidity with which they, and all carriages, whether for the conveyance of passengers or effects, are driven, was new to us. We saw no heavy horses for waggons or carts; all are driven at a trot.

"The hackney coaches are only constructed for four persons, very nice-looking without and within, generally driven by Irishmen, or men of colour, who are, we found, as apt to overcharge strangers as in other places. The carriages have heads, or tops, supported on light iron frames; attached to the tops are curtains of silk as well as of leather, which may be rolled up and buttoned, or let down at pleasure, so that the passengers may either have the space from the top of the carriage down to its middle altogether open, or enclosed with curtains of silk or leather. . . .

"The number of foreigners from all countries is great. One hears the French and Spanish languages almost in every street. Smoking cigars seems universal during the warm weather in the open air, the inhabitants being seated on the street, near the doors of their houses, or in their porticos or verandas. . . .

"Iced soda water from the fountain is the liquid in universal use by all descriptions of persons, and is admirably prepared,—the pleasantest beverage, as it appeared to me, that I had ever tasted in warm weather. It is frequently mixed with a small portion of lemon syrup; the price threepence sterling for a tumbler. It is prepared and sold in almost every street. The demand at the fountains is so great, that very large sums of money have been made by the manufacturers."—*Three years in North America* (N. Y., 1833), I: 22–32.

— Richard Weston, an Edinburgh bookseller, on visiting New York in this year, made the following comment on the treatment of emigrants then in vogue: ". . . I passed two . . . encampments of emigrants in Washington street; some of them were lying huddled together under carts, some within the recesses of doors, and some on the bare pavement. I enquired of a good looking elderly woman who was lying on the pavement—her head bare, and her long grey hair fluttering in the breeze—how long it was since she landed; and she answered in German that 1833
it was six nights, and that her party had lain all that time on —
the streets. . . ."

Weston describes Grant Thorburn, the seedman, "the original of Galt's Lawrie Todd." The description accords with the well-known cartoon of Thorburn by the English artist, Daniel Maclise, published in London, in 1873, in *A Gallery of Illustrious Literary Characters* (1830–1838), . . . *accompanied by notices . . . by Wm. Maginn* (from *Fraser's Mag.*). Weston gives a full description (the best extant) of Thorburn's store.—*The U. S. and Canada in* 1833 (Edinburgh, 1836), 53–56, 65–67, 69.

In a description of New York, E. T. Cole makes the following — comment about the present condition of the Lawrence monument in Trinity churchyard: "It is a most shabby, economical structure, built of brick and faced with white marble. The column, of the Corinthian order, is broken short, with part of the capital lying at the base of the pedestal, emblematic of his premature death. Owing to the summit being exposed to the weather, the rain has gained admittance into the interior of the brick-work, and has given the column a considerable inclination to one side. Some of the marble front also, with two sides of that of the pedestal, have fallen down and exposed the shabby interior. Surely such a man deserves a monument of more durable material. . . ."—*A Subaltern's Furlough* (N. Y., 1833), I: 132–36. For over six years the monument has been in this condition.—See Ap 2, 1825; Ap 10, 1826. See, further, Ag 17, 1844; 1847.

In this year, Wm. Chapin made a map of the city from the — Battery to 125th St., and from the Hudson to the East River, with part of the Brooklyn shore.—See map No. 525, in bureau of topography, borough president's office.

In this year, Fourth Ave. was opened from 17th to 28th St.; — Irving Place was opened from 14th to 20th St.; Liberty Street was widened from Broadway to Greenwich St.; and Wooster St. was widened and extended to 14th St.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1857), 530–31; *ibid.* (1865), 544.

In this year, the Bowery Amphitheatre, occupying Nos. 37–39 — Bowery, was built by the Zoological Institute.—Brown, *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, I: 236; L. M. R. K., III: 982.

In this year, the two so-called "Colonnade Houses" were — erected at 714 and 716 Broadway, which backed upon "Colonnade Row" on Lafayette Place. One of these, occupied by Philip Hone in 1836–7, was demolished in 1889.—See descrip. of Pl. 103-b, III: 605.

The following notes indicate some of the recent transformations — in the city's cemeteries: The burial-ground of the French Episcopal church (in Pine St.—see L. M. R. K., III: 932) was occupied at this time by stores.

The Presbyterian church and burial-ground in Nassau St., between John St. and Maiden Lane (since sold to the Baptists), has been converted into stores and dwellings, the dead having been removed.

On the former burying-ground of the Lutherans, at the corner of Broadway and Rector St., which was purchased by Trinity corporation, Grace Church has been built (L. M. R. K., III: 933) with a parsonage-house in the rear. "To accommodate these buildings, they carted the bones in open box carts promiscuously, and fragments of bones and coffins were dumped into the North River. This was done in 1805 or 1806."

"The Presbyterian church in Wall-street emptied the contents of several private vaults about ten years ago. The new offices on Nassau-street stand on part of this ground.

"The Quaker or Friends' burying ground was dug up, and bones and rubbish carried off in carts. It is now Thorburn's Garden. [*Vide infra.*]

"Christ Church, in Ann-street, sold to the Roman Catholics [L. M. R. K., III: 932]. Repaired, altered, and dug up.

"The Brick Church, (commonly called Dr. Spring's Church), vaulted and dug up two or three times, and lately they have taken down the wooden lecture room, with consent of the Corporation, and rebuilt it with brick, much enlarged it, dug up the bones and rubbish, and carried them off in open box carts.

"The Jews' ground, in Oliver-street, has also been dug up, and is now covered with buildings."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, F 25, 1833, citing transactions of the Bd. of Ald., F 4, 1833 (*Doc. No.* 76).

On Feb. 27, "Humanitas" replied concerning the Society of Friends, that "The remains were taken from the ground now

1833 occupied by Thorburn, and carefully put in boxes, not with the
— 'rubbish'; and were decently deposited in a vault, built expressly for the purpose, in the burial-ground belonging to the Society in North-street." Part of this old burial-ground was converted into "a common cart-way."—*Ibid.*, F 27, 1833.

— In this year, when the two boards of the common council failed to agree on the purchase of Rutgers Medical College by this city, the assistants published their reasons by a description of the situation of the property.—*Docs.* (*No. 25 and 41*), *Bd. of Ald. and Assts.*, III: 143, 437.

— In this year, the "Washington Grays" and the "City Guard" were organized. Later, the former became the Eighth Regiment, and the latter the Twelfth Regiment.—Chas. S. Clark, in the *Eve. Post*, F 26, 1916.

— In this year, was published *Laws of the state of New-York, relating particularly to the city of New-York.*—See copy in the N. Y. P. L.

— In this year, the second *American Monthly Magazine* was established, by Herbert and Patterson, and subsequently edited by Park Benjamin. It terminated its career in 1838.—North, *Newspaper and Periodical Press*, 117.

— At this time, Wm. S. Mount was a successful portrait-painter in New York.—Dunlap (Goodspeed ed.), III: 263.

Jan. By this time, 34,646 ft. of pipes had been laid from the public
— reservoir in 13th St. (see Mr 29, 1832).—N. Y. H. S. *Bulletin* (Oct. 1917), 70.

1 Secretary of the Treasury McLane advertises for plans for the new custom-house to be erected at Wall and Pine Sts., offering a premium of $300 for the best design. "The building will front on three streets, viz: 88 feet on Wall street, on the South, the like extent on Pine street, on the North, and 188 feet on Nassau street on the West. On the East it will be bounded by an alley of about ten feet. It is proposed to be built of marble. . . .

"It is to be observed that the level of Pine street is 8 feet 6 inches above that of Wall street."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 7, 1833.

" The *Knickerbocker Magazine*, a monthly edited by Charles F. Hoffman, makes its first appearance. Bryant and Paulding are among the contributors. Under the editorship of Louis Gaylord Clark it continued until 1860.—*Hone's Diary*, I: 71; Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 271; North, *Newspaper and Periodical Press*, 116, 117.

" The first penny newspaper, the *Morning Post*, is established by Horatio David Shepard, with Horace Greeley and Francis V. Story as partners, printers, and publishers. It survived only about one month.—North, *Newspaper and Periodical Press*, 89. See S 3.

2 The new mayor, Gideon Lee, is inducted into office, succeeding Walter Bowne (see D 29, 1828). In his address on this occasion, at the city hall, he recommends, among other things, substituting stone quays for the wooden docks of the city.—*Eve. Post*, Ja 3, 1833. Lee was re-elected Dec. 4, 1833.—*Courier and Enquirer*, D 5, 1833. For a sketch of his life, see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1853), 425–26; Lossing, *Hist. N. Y. City*, I: 312. He was succeeded by C. W. Lawrence.—See My 13, 1834.

3 Holt's Hotel, a marble building, six storeys high, which Stephen Holt began to build in May, 1831, on land which he had purchased in May, 1827, is opened. It extends 100 ft. on Fulton, 76 ft. on Pearl, and 85 ft. on Water St. The top of the dome, 134 ft. high, commands a panoramic view of the city. It is called "a wonder of New York."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, S 12, 1832; Ja 4 and 5, 1833. For description of it in 1831, see Fay's *Views of N. Y.*, 41. Heavily mortgaged (*Liber Mortgages*, CXLIII: 562), the hotel failed, and was thereafter variously designated "Holt's Tower," "Holt's Pyramid," and "Holt's Folly." Holt turned it over to trustees.—*Liber Deeds*, CCCXIX: 623. On Jan. 15, 1839, it was reopened by Edwin R. Yale as the United States Hotel.—*Com. Adv.*, D 29, 1838. See also *Liber Deeds*, DCLXXXVII: 495; L. M. R. K., III: 981; *N. Y. Times*, 1875, cited in *Westervelt MSS.* (in N. Y. P. L.). The building is remembered by many from the fact that, through its long, marble-paved corridor and up one of its stairways, lay a familiar approach to the Fulton St. station of the elevated railroad. It was demolished in 1902 (*q. v.*).

21 The board of aldermen makes record of the fact that: "New York, with a population of 220,000, does not possess one building devoted to scientific purposes." It proposes that the common council petition the legislature to release to them two lots of ground adjoining the New York Dispensary, in the possession of the state, to erect a building to accommodate the Lyceum of Jan.
Natural History, the Mechanics' Society, the Mechanics' Institute, 21
and the College of Pharmacy.—*Doc. No. 68, Bd. of Ald.*, Ja 21, 1833.

The legislature passes an act enabling the High School Soc. of 22
N. Y. to sell its real estate or make application for dissolution, as the benefit of the stockholders may require.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1833), chap. 9. See Ap 24.

The board of assistant aldermen approves a resolution of the 28
aldermen for widening Pine St. and extending it to the North River, through Trinity churchyard. This caused much comment and opposition.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 26, 29, 30, 31, F 2, 4, 1833. The resolution was approved by the mayor "in direct opposition to public sentiment."—*Ibid.*, F 9, 1833.

"It is not easy to say whether the project of extending Albany street through Trinity Churchyard is regarded by the disinterested portion of our fellow citizens with more of surprise or indignation. Beyond doubt the City Corporation betray on this, as they have betrayed on many other occasions, a most reprehensible disregard of Moral right, and of the true meaning of the laws, and a deliberate intention to make the best use of their time for the accomplishment of local and private interests and enterprises."—*N. Y. Mirror*, X: 253 (F 9, 1833). See also *ibid.*, X: 262–63. The intended extension of Pine St. through the churchyard was not put into effect. Another attempt was undertaken in 1847 (*q. v.*), this time for the extension of Albany St. eastward through the churchyard.

Samuel B. Ruggles, having petitioned the board of assistants "
to open Fourth Ave. from 17th to 28th St., the street committee, to whom it was referred, reports that extensive improvements are in progress there, that expensive houses are to be built during the coming summer, and that the construction of the railroad has already opened the avenue, and it should be legally opened in the usual formal manner as a matter of record.—*Doc. R, Bd. of Assts.*, Ja 28, 1833.

An old Dutch house in New St., near Wall St., said to be the Feb.
last of the Dutch houses, is about to be pulled down. For wood-cut 2
view of it, engraved by Anderson from a drawing by Davis, see *N. Y. Mirror*, X: 211.

Mayor Gideon Lee informs the board of aldermen that he has 4
signed the resolution providing that, "in the extension of Canal street, the gore formed by the intersection of said street with Orange and Centre street, be thrown into the public street."—*Mayor's Messages* (1833), 23. This gore became Harry Howard Square.—L. M. R. K., III: 970.

A petition is introduced in the legislature praying that the 8
village of Brooklyn be incorporated as a city.—*Assemb. Jour.* (1833), 264. The bill passed the assembly but failed in the senate. Brooklyn was made a city on April 8, 1834 (*q. v.*).

The city acquired by condemnation proceedings the land now 11
comprised in Paradise Park, at Park and Worth Sts. and Mission Place (168.1 by 136.3 by 98.9 ft).—Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate;* L. M. R. K., III: 971. This "Five Points Triangle" was fenced and sodded with grass in this year, and was then called "Mission Square." It is now known as Paradise Park.—L. M. R. K., III: 971.

Philip Hone presides at a public meeting, held in Tammany 14
Hall, at which resolutions are adopted protesting against the franchise given to the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co. (see Ap 25, D 22, 1831; F 1 and My 10, 1832), and expressing opposition to "Railroads in the midst of our dense population as dangerous to the personal safety of our families and ourselves. . . ." The resolutions ask that the legislature reject the bill now before it which grants further privileges to the company, and repeal the law of the last session. They "disapprove of the permission already extended by the Common Council to said Company, to make said Rail-Road from Twenty-Third to Prince street." A standing committee of three from each ward is appointed, with power "to call general meetings, and to take such measures as may be prudent and wise to sustain our opposition to Rail-Roads on the streets of the city." The committee is to meet at the same place on Feb. 19. The resolutions are to be printed and copies sent to the legislature and common council.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, F 16, 1833. See, further, Je 10.

Commenting on an application to the common council for an 19
appropriation of $500 "to carry on the working of 61st street," one of the newspapers says: "The same principle is at work here as in the case of the road made a year or two since from the Third

1833 Feb. 19 Avenue at Yorkville to Hellgate ferry, whereby a most beautiful vista to the country seat of a certain Alderman on the opposite bank of the East River was opened at the public expense. Sixty-first street, not road, passes through that property formerly called Smith's Folly, a part of which was lately bought and is still owned, as we are informed, by a member of the Board of Assistant Aldermen. If this kind of legislation is to go on unchecked, there will be no more safety for property in New York than in the most despotic country in the world. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, F 19, 1833. See also *ibid.*, F 25, 28, Ap 30, 1833.

26 The legislature passes an act for the appointment of five water commissioners for the city of New York. They shall examine and consider "all matters relative to supplying the city of New-York with a sufficient quantity of pure and wholesome water for the use of its inhabitants, and the amount of money necessary to effect that object." The act outlines their duties. Among these they are required to report which, in their opinion, is the best plan for furnishing this city with the desired supply of water, and their estimate of the expense involved in carrying it out. They shall present a copy of this report to the common council on or before Nov. 1 in this year, and to the legislature on or before the second Monday in January, 1834. The act shall continue in force for one year. The expenses incurred under this act shall be paid by the common council.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1833), chap. 36.

The act was drafted by Myndert Van Schaick, member of the state senate from this city. The commissioners appointed by the governor were Stephen Allen, Wm. W. Fox, Saul Alley, Charles Dusenberry, and Benjamin M. Brown. In the discharge of their duties, they engaged Canvass White and Maj. David B. Douglass to make the requisite surveys. White was prevented by sickness from performing his portion of the work, and it devolved on Maj. Douglass to make the necessary examinations. On June 5, the common council appropriated $5,000 for the work.—*Doc.* 12, *Bd. of Ald.*, Ag 1, 1836; Colden, *Memoir Croton Aqueduct*, 115; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1854), 219. See N 1.

28 A dramatic festival in honour of Wm. Dunlap, the artist and author, is held at the Park Theatre.—*Eve. Post*, F 28, Mr 1, 1833; *The Knickerbocker* (Mag.), I: 323–29.

Mar. 2 President Jackson signs the Force Bill and the Compromise Tariff Bill.—McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, VI: 163–68.

4 President Jackson's second term begins.—Winsor, *Nar. & Crit. Hist. of Am.*, VII: 284; *Hone's Diary*, I: 72.

5 The legislature passes an act to terminate 9th and 10th Sts. at Sixth Ave., instead of continuing them west of Sixth Ave. as shown in the Commissioners' Map of 1811.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1833), chap. 49.

7 The common council resolves that the street lying between, and parallel to, Third and Fourth Aves., extending from the north line of 14th St. to the south line of 20th St., be opened and regulated, and named Irving Place in honour of Washington Irving.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, I: 380; II: 206, 238.

13 The name of Sixth St., from Broadway to Christopher St., is changed to Waverly Place.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, I: 384–85.

18 The mayor signs a resolution that the commissioners of the almshouse cause to be prepared stone blocks and broken stone for the purpose of laying 400 ft. in Broadway, south of Canal St. —*Mayor's Message* (1833), 41.

Apr. 1 Audubon is at work on his *Birds of America*. Hone describes it.—*Hone's Diary*, I: 73.

" Alderman Mandeville presents the following resolution to the board: "That the Superintendent of Repairs be directed to procure materials, and employ men to paint the brown stone of this building [the city hall] white." The board adopts it, and directs that it be sent to the board of assistant aldermen for concurrence.—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, IV: 349. The assistants laid the resolution on the table.—*Proc., Bd. of Assts.*, II: 403. The resolution was opposed by "Civis" who stated that the "north front of this building is allowed by good judges to be in better taste than any other part of this noble edifice."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 3, 1833. See My 13, 1890, when the work was actually contracted for and accomplished.

" Wooster St. is continued north from 8th to 14th St., striking the south-west corner of Union Place, and is widened in part.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1833), chap. 98; *ibid.* (1834), chap. 174. This extension became University Place.—L. M. R. K., III: 1011, 1012.

4 The city acquires by condemnation proceedings, at a cost of $116,051, the 3.483 acres comprising Union Square (see Ap 5, 1832).—Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate Owned by the City of N. Y.* (1814), 49. See Ap 20. Apr. 4

From April 9 to 15, the annual election for aldermen and assistant aldermen took place in all the fifteen wards.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 12, 1833. 9

The legislature passes an act creating a public square out of "All the land in the eleventh ward of the city of New-York, bounded northerly by Tenth-street, easterly by Avenue A, southerly by Seventh-street, and westerly by Avenue B," the name of which shall be given by the common council.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1833), chap. 130. This became Tompkins Square (see Jl 30). "

The legislature incorporates the "New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1833), chap. 121. "

"Steel pens have lately been brought to market in great variety. They are all patent, and some 'double patent.' . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 11, 1833, citing *Jour. of Com.* 11

The legislature incorporates "The New England Society in the City of New York," for the purpose of affording pecuniary relief to poor persons of New England origin, and establishing and maintaining a library.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1833), chap. 153. 15

The Jewish synagogue in Mill St., rebuilt in 1818 (*q.v.*), is sold. A new synagogue was erected on the west side of Crosby St., between Spring and Broome Sts.; this was consecrated in 1834. After the great fire of 1835, Mill St. ceased to exist as such, but South William St., which is Mill St. widened and extended, took its place.—*Publications of the American Jewish Hist. Soc.*, No. 6, 135; Wilson, *Mem. Hist. of N. Y.*, IV: 381. See, further, Jl 11, 1859. "

The common council orders "That Union place [see Ap 4] be opened on the 1st day of May next, and that the buildings and incumbrances thereon be removed therefrom within thirty days thereafter, and that the same be graduated to the city level, under the direction of the Street Commissioner," for which purpose a collector is appointed.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, I: 406. The square was opened in this year.—L. M. R. K., III: 971–72. 20

The legislature incorporates the "Am. Seaman's Friend Society."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1833), chap. 195. The objects of this society were very similar to those of the Y. M. C. A. of to-day. Among the incorporators were Anson G. Phelps, Stephen Van Rensselaer, and other public-spirited citizens of New York. 22

The legislature incorporates the Greenwich Savings Bank (*cf.* Ap 17, 1830).—*Laws of N. Y.* (1833), chap. 215. This bank was first opened at No. 12 Carmine St., where it remained until 1839, when it removed to No. 11 Sixth Ave. It has continued on this avenue ever since, having moved successively to No. 41 in 1846, to No. 75 in 1854, to No. 246 in 1892, and to its present building, extending from Sixth Ave. to Broadway, in 1924.—See inscription on entablature of present structure. 24

The "Mechanics' Institute of the City of New York" is incorporated by Alex. Masterton, Geo. Bruce, and others, with the object "to diffuse knowledge and information throughout the mechanical classes; to form lectures on natural, mechanical and chemical philosophy, and other scientific subjects; to create a library and museum, for the benefit of mechanics; and to establish schools for the education of their youth."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1833), chap. 209. This was not the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, which survives to-day (see 1821, etc.), and which, in 1833, had a school in Crosby St.—See *N. Y. As It Is, In* 1833 (pub. by Disturnell, 1833), 45; *Annals of the Society* (1882), 83, 96, 108. The Mechanics Institute was founded in 1831, and its work is more fully described in *N. Y. As It Is, In* 1837 (pub. by Disturnell, 1837), 110–11, in which latter year it occupied rooms in the basement of the city hall, where it was also in 1839 (see *ibid.* for 1839), 110. "

The senate and the assembly, each by the two-thirds vote required by the constitution, propose to the people an amendment providing for a popular election of mayor hereafter in the city of New York.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1833), 514–15. This amendment was ratified by the electors, on Nov. 4–6 (*q.v.*). 25

The City Hotel, a "vast structure" on the west side of Broadway between Cedar and Thames Sts., a "splendid edifice, long known, and universally popular, as one of the best hotels in the country," is partly destroyed by fire. It is the scene of a thrilling rescue. The attic and top storey are gutted, and the contents of the building ruined. The house contains "one of the most spacious "

1833 and elegant apartments in the United States, chiefly used for
Apr. public dinners, balls and concerts."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Ap 25,
25 1833; Costello, *Our Firemen*, 216. Enlarged and improved, it was re-opened on July 16 (*q.v.*). See My 15.

26 The legislature passes an act "in commemoration of the services and in honor of the memory of George Washington." A large number of ward delegates, together with the mayor, recorder, and presidents of the two boards of the common council, are made directors of a corporation entitled "The New-York Washington Monument Association." This body is to continue for a term of 30 years. Its capital shall be $100,000, collected by subscription, grant, devise, or otherwise. Until required for this object, the association shall invest the money so collected in "U. S. government or state stock, or stocks of the city of New-York," or shall deposit it in, and make loans to, "any of the banks of this state, or to the life insurance and trust company of the city of New-York." As soon as $50,000 shall be collected, the association "may cause to be erected, in such part of the city of New-York as the contributors may by vote or otherwise direct, a monument in commemoration of the esteem and deep feeling of veneration entertained by the citizens of New-York, for the character and memory of George Washington." Other provisions of the act are: "Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prevent the disbursing of moneys for models and drafts, and other necessary and preparatory measures, previous to the said amount of fifty thousand dollars being collected;" also "The said Washington monument shall not be placed or erected in any of the streets or public squares of the said city, without the consent or approbation of the corporation of the said city."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1833), chap. 240. *Cf.* Ap 18, 1843.

30 An act of the legislature requires that, at the end of this year, all lotteries in this state shall be ended.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1833), chap. 306. See also 1830; and D 31.

" The legislature modifies the Commissioners' Plan by introducing two new avenues in the Twelfth Ward. These, as afterwards named, were Lexington Ave. (from 30th to 34th St.) and Madison Ave. (from 23d to 42d St.).—*Laws of N. Y.* (1833), chap. 309. See 1838.

" A fire at Bank and Hudson Sts. destroys about 70 buildings.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 1, 2.

May 9 "We do not believe that the people of this city are prepared to see the beautiful Park which has so long been the pride and ornament of New York broken up, its railings prostrated, its trees felled, and its spacious area covered with blocks of buildings. This is the scheme of some projectors, among the wild plans which the present rage for speculation has produced, but we venture to predict that it will not take. There is already deficiency of public squares in the lower part of the city for the purposes of health and refreshment. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 9, 1833. It was also proposed to remove the custom-house to the Park, and the city hall to Union Square.—*Ibid.*, My 9 and 10, 1833.

10 A proposal to sell the city hall and the adjoining ground to the federal government for a custom-house for $500,000 is rejected by the board of assistant alderman.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 11, 1833. See also *ibid.*, My 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 1833.

13 A traveller, writing of his tour through the U. S. in 1832–3, says of the trans-Atlantic packets: "The packets used for Liverpool, London, and Havre, are like floating palaces. The utmost ingenuity has been taxed to render the arrangements most perfect; the accommodations of every kind most admirable. . . ." He describes the Astor House in detail; and refers to "the splendid range of mansions erecting called La Fayette terrace" (error for La Grange Terrace—see Pl. 103-b, Vol. III) which are "buildings like the terraces in Regent's Park."—*A Brief Account together with Observations made during a visit in the West Indies, and a tour through the U. S. A.* 1832–3, by Dr. Thomas Ralph (Dundas, Upper Canada, 1836), 79–83.

14 "The delightful situation at the Shot Tower (the mansion of the late George Youle), kept as a house of entertainment by Mr. Hilton" in 1831, and closed in 1832, is opened for the season of 1833.—*Com. Adv.*, My 14, 1833. Regarding Youle's shot-tower, see L. M. R. K., III: 963; and Pl. 102-a, Vol. III.

15 "The City Hotel, like a Phenix . . . is rapidly rising from its ashes, and is assuming an appearance of greater beauty and soaring to a grander height, than before the late conflagration. In plainer prose, carpenters, masons, &c. are actively at work repairing that building, and adding another story to the lofty pile."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 15, 1833. See Ap 25. May 15

The N. Y. & Harlem R. R. is completed from 14th to 32d St.—From chronology supplied by the company. See, further, 1834; and F, 1834. June 10

President Jackson visits New York. He reached Perth Amboy from New Brunswick by the steamboat "New York;" and was conducted with his suite on board the steamboat "North America," which went from this city to Perth Amboy to meet him. Arriving at Castle Garden at about five o'clock, the Garden was "filled to overflowing" when he was welcomed by the mayor "amid the shouts of spectators, and the roaring of artillery." He mounted a horse and reviewed the troops; then started in procession for the city hall. "Just after the President had crossed the bridge, which connects the garden with the Battery, being filled at the moment with the Procession, it gave way, and carrying with it the two Ticket offices standing on each side, fell into the water below. Gen. Jackson mounted, had that moment cleared the bridge, and was but fifteen or twenty feet from it when the accident occurred. . . . The end of the bridge resting on the battery wall gave way and fell into the shallow water resting on the loose stones below. The procession was thus cut off, leaving only about twenty persons behind Gen. Jackson. A large number of people were upon the bridge at the moment, and were thrown in a mass, into the shallow water. How it happened that no lives were lost and no more injuries incurred, it is very difficult to imagine. . . ." 12

The president alighted at the city hall, and was conducted to the governor's room, where he was received by Gov. Marcy and his military suite. "Shortly afterwards he made his appearance at the Balcony, and saluted the multitude that thronged the Park and streets adjacent. About sunset he proceeded with the Vice President and Governor Marcey to the American Hotel where lodgings were provided for him. . . ."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Je 13, 1833. See also *Hone's Diary*, I: 76–77. The repairs to the Castle Garden bridge cost $666.95.—*Mayor's Message* (1834), 146.

President Jackson receives several thousand ladies at the city hall and visits the Brooklyn Navy Yard. In the evening he went to Tammany Hall.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 14, 1833. 13

After a short visit to New Jersey, President Jackson is waited upon at the merchants' exchange by the Chamber of Commerce. He later visited Castle Garden, rode through several streets of the city, and went to Niblo's Garden.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 15, 1833. 14

" "The celebrated Indian chief, Black Hawk, and his companions, the prophet and his son, now occupy the place in the public curiosity which General Jackson filled during his recent visit here. They arrived yesterday [June 14], and witnessed the ascension of the balloon from the steamboat in which they arrived. They are in charge of Major Garland of the United States Army. The crowd was so great that they found it impossible to land and enter the garden, as was expected. They were afterwards taken to their lodgings at the Exchange Hotel, in Broad street. . . ."—*Hone's Diary*, I: 77.

President Jackson leaves New York for Bridgeport.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 15, 1833. 15

"A New-Yorker" writes to the editors: "There is no city in the United States, which, in my opinion, presents so many delightful and pleasant retreats, and so easy of access, as New York. We have our Hoboken, Weehawken, Bath, Coney Island, Flushing, &c. &c. But I know of none which combines more beautiful scenery than the Thatched House Garden at Jersey City. . . ."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Adv.*, Je 20, 1833. 20

The mayor signs a resolution to fence in the triangular piece of ground at the Five Points with paling, and that it be laid with grass.—*Mayor's Message* (1833), 82. 24

A board of health is established consisting of the mayor, aldermen, and assistant aldermen.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, II: 15. 25

"The celebrated Colonel Burr was married on Monday evening [Jl 1] to the equally celebrated Mrs. Jumel, widow of Stephen Jumel. It is benevolent in her to keep the old man in his latter days. One good turn deserves another."—*Hone's Diary*, I: 78. See also descrip. of Pl. 167-a, III: 849. July 1

James Boorman gives to the N. Y. Institution for the Blind (see Ap 21, 1831; Mr 15, 1832) a lease of the premises on the east side of Ninth Ave., between 33d and 34th Sts.—*Liber Deeds*, CCCIV: 202; *Laws of N. Y.* (1836), chap. 226, 399; L. M. R. K., III: 955. By October, the institution was established in buildings standing 4

1833 July 4 within 32 lots of ground at this location, under this lease which is for the term of nine years.—*First Ann. Rep. of the Institution* (1836). See also Ap 30, 1836.

6 Morgan Lewis, president of the New York Washington Monument Association, has issued an address to the people of the city asking for subscriptions to the proposed monument.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 6, 1833.

" The North Battery or Red Fort, at the foot of Hubert St., is pictured, partly in ruins, in the *N. Y. Mirror*, XI: 1.

16 J. H. Colton & Co., No. 9 Wall St., publish a new map of the city, drawn by David H. Burr from the latest surveys of the city deposited in the street commissioner's office and from information obtained from several of the city surveyors. It is issued in a size convenient for the pocket, on thin paper, and also on rollers, or in a frame to hang up.—*Com. Adv.*, Jl 16, 1833. This is one of the most beautiful plans of the city ever published. For the second state of this map, issued in 1841, see Pl. 124, Vol. III, and its description, III: 687–88.

" The corner-stone of N. Y. University is laid, on the east side of Washington Square. For an account of the ceremonies, and of incidents connected with the construction of the building, see Chamberlain's *N. Y. University* (Boston, 1901), I: 65–67; *Eve. Post*, Jl 16 and 17, 1833; descrip. of Pl. 139, III: 708. For the stone-cutters' riot, see Aug., 1833; the opening of the building for classes, 1835; the dedication, My 20, 1837; the removal to Washington Heights, 1894.

" Repairs on the City Hotel are completed (see Ap 25), including the addition of another storey. These are described.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Jl 16, 1833. See, further, O 8, 1838.

24 "The proceedings of the Board of Aldermen on Monday [July 22], in relation to the Custom House, are so disreputable to a majority of that body, that the subject ought not to pass without notice. It is very apparent that there is no expectation in the majority of that board of widening Nassau street. The idea is perfectly absurd. There is no movement in favor of such a measure among the inhabitants of the First Ward, or even the persons who reside in the neighborhood of the old Custom House. Buildings of an expensive description have been very recently erected in Pine street, and one on the corner of Pine and Nassau street, which must be taken down if the street is widened, is not even now finished. The stir in the Board is obviously nothing more than a fetch, a mere trick, to postpone the erection of the Custom House, until opportunity shall be afforded to a number of interested men to try to remove the establishment to another place."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 24, 1833, citing *Daily Adv.* See also *Post*, Jl 25, 27, 30, 1833. See, further, Aug. 5.

30 "The bay of New York is admitted to be, in point of the picturesque disposition of its shores and islands, the variety of its scenery, the neat appearance of the objects of art dotted over its banks, and the multitude of vessels of all shapes and sizes constantly gliding over its fine sheet of water, one of the most beautiful scenes in the world. There is no single feature in this noble panorama which combines greater and more various charms than the Quarantine Ground; and all of these, as seen through the atmosphere of a most auspicious day, Bennett—an artist well known for the great merit and fidelity of his water pieces—has contrived to portray most vividly and faithfully in a view of that beautiful spot, published a few days since by Messrs. Parker and Clover of this city."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 30, 1833. See also descrip. of Pl. 116, III: 621.

" The square lying between 7th and 10th Sts., Aves. A and B, authorised by the legislature on April 9 (*q.v.*), is officially designated Tompkins Square.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, II: 32; L. M. R. K., III: 971. The land was acquired in 1834 (*q.v.*, Mr 21).

Aug. 1 The Sailors' Snug Harbor on Staten Island is opened with appropriate religious services. "The centre building of the contemplated edifice is completed, and will accommodate about two hundred beneficiaries with comfort and convenience. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 3, 1833, citing *Gazette*. This will correct *Man. Com. Coun.* (1865), 640, which gives this as the corner-stone date. See also L. M. R. K., III: 951 (under "Minto"); and *N. Y. Times*, Mr 20, 1869.

5 Mr. Town, the architect, whose plan for the custom-house was the one chosen by Mr. McLane, has been sent for by the secretary of the treasury, and he is to leave for Washington on Aug. 6. Advertisements for contracts will be issued and building operations commenced immediately.—*Eve. Post*, Ag 5, 1833. The original perspective water-colour view of this building, by A. J. Davis, Town's partner, and one of the finest early American architectural drawings in existence, is now in the possession of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan. It came from a splendid collection of several hundred drawings by Davis, acquired in 1924 by the Metropolitan Museum of Art from Mr. Jos. B. Davis, a grandson of A. J. Davis. See, further, S 2, 1833; Jl 4, 1834. Aug. 5

7 "The improvement which has recently taken place in the domestic architecture of this city, as respects external form and symmetry, has been the subject of remark by strangers. A style less tawdry and more in consonance with the rules of good taste has been introduced. Those ugly projections from the roofs, called dormant [!] windows, which in many streets disfigure almost every private building, have been generally banished from the new edifices. No one can hesitate as to the fine result which results from a simpler construction of the roof, who gives a single glance at those noble blocks of buildings which have been erected around Washington Square and elsewhere within a short time. . . . There is still in many places too much disposition among those who put up houses to build in a different style from their neighbors. . . . A modern dwelling of three stories in height, and of the ordinary width, is out of all proportion for a single building. Standing by itself it is a steeple rather than a house, and should be connected in a block with two or three others of the same height and of a uniform architecture, in order to possess a proper symmetry. . . . Another improvement which we should be glad to see carried into effect, is the employment of a nobler and more durable material in building. It is recorded to the honor of Augustus that he found Rome of brick and left it of marble. . . . There is scarcely any kind of stone, the effect of which in building, even when rudely hewn, is not superior to brick [!]. But to erect public buildings, intended for the use of successive generations, of such a frail and perishable material as brick [!], is decidedly in bad taste."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 7, 1833. See also 1833, *supra*.

9 The case of Bogardus vs. Trinity Church "has been decided by the Chancellor in favor of the Church—all the objections raised to the plea setting up the Church title under the title of Queen Ann, and the subsequent uninterrupted possession, being overruled. The complainants have a right to reply to the plea, by denying the facts contained in it, and unless this be done within thirty days, the bill is to be dismissed."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 9, 1833, citing *American*. The *Trinity Church Pamphlets* (collected for the corporation, 1857), relate to events of subsequent date in connection with Trinity's claim of title, which, from time to time, has been in dispute in the courts and legislature. See index under "Bogardus, Armetje Jans."

18 The "Royal William," built at Quebec in 1830–31, sails from Pictou, Nova Scotia, for London. She arrived at Gravesend on Sept. 12, and was soon after sold for £10,000.—*Canadian Mag.*, XXIX: 10–15. The "Royal William" was the third steamer to cross the Atlantic, the earlier ones being the "Savannah" in 1819 (*q.v.*, My 22) and the "Curaçoa" in 1828 (*q.v.*, Ag 12). For the first trans-Atlantic steamships to arrive in New York—the "Sirius" and the "Great Western"—see Ap 22 and 23, 1838.

24 Judge Egbert Benson, "the last survivor of the Provincial Congress," dies at Jamaica, L. I.—*Com. Adv.*, Ag 31, 1833; *Hone's Diary*, I: 78–79.

30 "The Red Rover.—A magnificent new omnibus, . . . has made its appearance recently in Wall-street, drawn by four beautiful and spirited crops. Its route and hue seem to justify its title; it is of rich crimson, tastefully gilded, and its course is through Chatham-street and the Bowery to Fourth-st., thence across the city to Military Hall, Sixth Avenue, and then down to 273 Bleecker-street . . . The route is performed every hour . . ."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Ag 30, 1833, citing the *Standard*. See also Ap 16, 1831.

Sept. 2 "Several meetings have been held in different wards of this city, at which resolutions have been passed in favour of removing the Custom House up town and widening Nassau street. . . .

"The object of getting up these meetings is manifestly to make a show of public opinion in favor of the project. We protest, however, against their being taken as any evidence of public opinion. . . . Those who are busiest in favor of the removal of the Custom House are well known to be speculators, persons

1833 Sept. 2 who own property up town, the value of which they think will be enhanced by having a Custom House in their neighborhood, and men who want to make themselves popular by their zeal in the upper wards. . . .

"Should the Custom House be removed, it is clear to us that those who expect to be benefited by it will be disappointed. It will not change the seat of business for the city, and of consequence will not increase the value of property in the upper wards as is idly imagined. The merchants will not leave their old and convenient places of business in the neighborhood of the wharves and of Wall street and the Exchange. . . . The place in which the business of the city was transacted for years before the revolution is the place in which it is transacted still, and is likely to be so for half a century to come. . . ."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 2, 1833. See also *ibid.*, S 4, 7, 10, 11, 12, 17, O 26, 29, N 4, 27, 29, 1833.

3 The publication of *The Sun* begins. It was a daily, and the first successfully established paper which sold for a cent. The publisher was Benjamin H. Day.—See the first issue; also North, *Newspaper and Periodical Press*, 89; and *King's Handbook*, 612.

16 The boundary-line between New York and New Jersey is settled by treaty. Ellis and Bedloe's Islands were on the Jersey side of the line, but New York retained jurisdiction.—Gerard, *City Water Rights, Streets, and Real Estate*, 66–69. See F 5, 1834.

" The mayor transmits to the common council a letter from the secretary of the treasury signifying the intention of the U. S. government to adopt measures for erecting a custom-house at the north-east corner of Wall and Nassau Sts.—*Mayor's Message* (1833), 101. See, also descrip. of Pl. 166, III: 848. See, further, F 27, and Jl 4, 1834.

The government added to the property, taken for this purpose, two lots, Nos. 3 and 4, which had been acquired respectively from the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co. in Dec., 1832 (*Liber Deeds*, CCXC: 292), and from the National Bank, in Jan., 1833 (*ibid.*, CCXC: 462).

18 President Jackson reads to his cabinet an elaborate paper, drafted by Atty.-Gen. Taney, setting forth his reasons for deciding upon the removal of government deposits from the U. S. Bank after Oct. 1. Secretary of the Treasury Duane refused to give the order or to resign, and he was therefore dismissed, Taney appointed in his place, and the deposits removed to certain state ("pet") banks. This caused great agitation throughout the country, and Jackson was censured by congress.—Macdonald, *Select Docs.*, etc., 289–303, 306–17.

19 The "specification of the materials and mechanical execution of the proposed new Custom House in this city" is described.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 19, 1833.

20 "The pavement of that part of Broadway between Barclay and Murray street is now taking up, under the direction of the city authorities, for the purpose of trying the experiment of Macadamised street in that place."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 20, 1833. "It is, we believe, the first attempt in this city at macadamizing . . ."—*N. Y. Mirror*, XI: 119.

25 *The Evening Star*, published by Messrs. Noah and Gill, makes its first appearance.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 26, 1833.

26 Congress having failed to erect a monument to Washington in accordance with its resolutions of Aug. 7, 1783 (*q.v.*) and Dec. 24, 1799, a public meeting is held in the city hall at Washington, D. C., to take up the matter and carry it into execution by means of private subscriptions. This meeting resulted in the organization of the Washington National Monument Society whose object was the erection of "a great National Monument to the memory of Washington at the seat of the Federal Government." Contributions were at first limited to one dollar, but this restriction was afterwards removed. The progress of the fund was very slow, and it was not until 1848 (*q.v.*, Ja 31 and Jl 4) that enough money was raised to justify the society in commencing work.—Harvey, *Hist. of Washington Nat'l Monument and Washington Nat'l Monument Soc.* (1902), 12–41.

Oct. 2 An "Anti-Slavery Society of New York" is formed, and abolition riots begin. The following are the principal incidents: On Sunday, Sept. 29, the following notice was given from the pulpits of most of the Presbyterian churches, and on Oct. 1 and 2 was published in most of the daily papers: "The friends of immediate abolition of slavery in the United States are requested to meet at Clinton Hall on Wednesday evening, 2d October, at half past seven o'clock, to form a New York City Anti-Slavery Society. Committee: Joshua Leavitt, John Rankin, William Goodell, William Green, Jr., Lewis Tappan." Oct. 2

One paper makes the comment that the truth is "The notorious Garrison has returned among us, and the good people of this city are called upon to partake of his mad schemes for exciting the South against the North, by an interference with their slaves, and the revival of those sectional jealousies which, mixed up with the slave question, are calculated to destroy the Union of the States and bring upon us all the horrors of civil war."—*Morn. Courier and N. Y. Enquirer*, O 2, 1833.

The following placard is posted: "Notice to all persons from the South.—All persons interested in the object of a meeting called by J. Leavitt, W. Goodell, W. Green, Jr., J. Rankin, and L. Tappan, at Clinton Hall, this evening at seven o'clock, are requested to attend at the same hour and place. [signed] Many Southerners "N. B. All citizens who may feel disposed to manifest the true feeling of the State on this subject are requested to attend."—*Annals of N. Am.*, 569–70.

The trustees of Clinton Hall, becoming alarmed, refused to open the hall (see *Hone's Diary*, I: 79). The organizers of the society therefore met, 53 in number, in the Chatham Street Chapel, of which Rev. Chas. G. Finney was minister (which stood just east of the present Brooklyn Bridge terminal); here they quickly organized and adjourned. The crowd that had gathered at Clinton Hall, hearing this, rushed to the chapel, but were just too late. Garrison, then 28 years of age, was among the organizers.—See *William Lloyd Garrison*, 1805–1879, by Wendell Phillips Garrison and Francis Jackson Garrison (Boston, 1894), I: 382.

The next day, the *Courier-Enquirer* published an account of the opposition meeting under the heading, "Great Public Meeting. The Agitators Defeated! The Constitution Triumphant." Those opposed to the anti-slavery movement, it appears, assembled on the 2d, organized, and adjourned to Tammany Hall, not less than 5,000 being present, who adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That our duty to the country, and our Southern Brethern in particular, render it improper and inexpedient to agitate a question pregnant with peril and difficulty to the common weal.

"Resolved, That it is our duty as citizens and Christians to mitigate, not to increase the evils of slavery by an unjustifiable interference, in a matter which requires the will and cordial concurrence of all to modify or remove.

"Resolved, That we take this opportunity to express to our Southern brethern, our fixed and unalterable determination to resist every attempt that may be made to interfere with the relation in which master and slave now stand, as guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States."—*Morn. Cour. and N. Y. Enquirer*, O 3, and O 4, 1833. See also Winsor, VII: 287; McMaster, VI: 180.

Mayor Lee sends a communication to the common council respecting the application of the village of Brooklyn to become a city. He recalls the fact that the application was not voted upon favourably at the last session of the legislature (see F 8), but will undoubtedly come up again at the next session. He questions if "two commercial cities, under two distinct and separate governments, located on one harbour, may not prove to be mutually injurious," and he recommends the subject be submitted to the consideration of a proper committee.—*Docs., Bd. of Ald.* (1833–4), III, Doc. No. 30. A special committee was named and a report submitted (see Ja 6, 1834). 14

Henry Clay arrives in New York. On Oct. 16, he was visited at the city hall by the Chamber of Commerce and the merchants and attended the performance at the Park Theatre. An offer of a public dinner was declined.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, O 15 and 17, 1833. Lodgings were prepared for him at the American Hotel.—*Hone's Diary*, I: 80. 15

The common council resolves to use the triangular block of ground, bounded by Canal, Hoboken, West, and Washington Sts., on which to build a market for country produce, as part of Clinton Market (see D 8, 1828). This was made ground, a part of which was used at this time as a place of deposit for fuel for the city's poor, and another part for paving-stone.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, II: 57–58; De Voe, 530. An aggregate of $4,455 was appropriated the next year to carry the resolution into effect.—*Ibid.*, II: 233, 270. 22

In the advertising columns of the *Evening Post* of this day and several days following appears an "Address of the New York City Anti-slavery Society [see O 2] to the People of the City of New 25

1833 O 25 York" on "Immediate Emancipation."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, O 25 and 26, 1833.

29 Wm. B. Astor advertises for sealed proposals "for building The Park Hotel, on Broadway, to extend from Barclay street to Vesey street."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, O 29, 1833. This was later named the Astor House. By April 4, 1834, the demolition of the residences on this block front was under way. The expected cost of this new "palais royal" was five or six thousand dollars.—*Hone's Diary*, I: 99. Other accounts attribute the enterprise to John Jacob Astor.—See *Ibid.;* and My 1, and Jl 4, 1834.

Nov. 1 Maj. David B. Douglass, who had been appointed by the commissioners to make a survey and examine the various routes for an aqueduct to bring water to New York City (see F 26), makes his report, which is in favour of using Croton water.—*Doc.* 12, *Bd. of Ald.*, Ag 1, 1836; Colden, *Memoir Croton Aqueduct*, 116. See also *N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 15, 1833. See My 2, 1834.

4 On this and the two following days an amendment to the state constitution providing for the election of the mayor in New York City by popular vote (see Ap 25) was ratified by a very large majority.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 11, 1833. For the first election under the modern plan, see Ap 10, 1834.

8 "Our streets are again in an uproar, and once more for a laudable object. . . . We found the Bowery lined with men and gas-pipes yesterday morning, and on our return in the evening, both had vanished, the men to their homes . . . and the pipes snugly under ground. On inquiry we learned that the Manhattan Gas light Company had commenced . . . piping for up-town. The city north of Grand and Canal streets has . . . hitherto been denied the advantage of the modern improvements in Gas Lights. . . . The works of the Manhattan Gas Light Company are now erecting on the margin of the North River adjoining Mr. West's Turpentine Distillery, at the foot of Eighteenth street, and a part will be under cover within sixty days, within which time the gas holder and machinery are expected from England The company have already received about three miles of mains and pipes, which with others daily expected, will enable them to lay a line through the Bowery, Broadway, Grand, Canal, Bleecker, and some other streets, before the 1st December coming, and get into successful operation early next summer."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 8, 1833.

18 Da Ponte's Italian Opera House, on the north-west corner of Church and Leonard Sts., is opened for the first time—*Hone's Diary*, I: 81–82; Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 277–78; *N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 16, 18, and 19, 1833; L. M. R. K., III: 984.

19 Henry Clay is in New York, the guest of Chancellor Kent, and Philip Hone.—*Hone's Diary*, I: 82, 83.

Dec. 3 The common council refuses to permit the trustees of N. Y. University "to project buttresses, &c. on Washington place," it being deemed "not expedient to authorize any encroachment upon the streets." The street com'r is directed to see "that the towers and buttresses of the University are conformed to the laws in this respect."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, II: 80.

" The common council adopts the joint report of the committees on markets, on wharves, and on public lands and places, in favour of filling up Old Slip to South St. (the exterior line), erecting a new market-house on the ground filled in, and when this is finished removing the old Franklin Market which fronts the slip.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, II: 82.

9 "The Bank of the United States has published an elaborate and able report in vindication of its measures, as a reply to the charges against it in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. . . ."—*Hone's Diary*, I: 83.

" The mayor signs a resolution to refer to the alderman and assistant of the Twelfth Ward, with power, the subject of designating some suitable place on the Bloomingdale Road for the sale of horses, etc. at public auction.—*Mayor's Message* (1833), 127.

10 The special committee appointed to consider the subject of the application of the village of Brooklyn to become a city (see O 14) confers with delegates from Brooklyn (both village & town) and King's Co. in the city hall.—*Docs., Bd. of Ald.* (1833–4), 535–36. This was the first conference of such a nature in the history of either locality. The result of the conference was stated in full in a report to the common council on Jan. 6, 1834 (*q.v.*).

17 The name of North St. is changed to Houston St.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, II: 85.

27 A fire breaks out at Vauxhall Garden, which destroys or injures "all the buildings on the premises."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, D 28, 1833.

Dec. 30 "The times are dreadfully hard. The supererogatory act of tyranny which the President exercised in removing the deposits has produced a state of alarm and panic unprecedented in our city. The friends of the United States Bank on the one side, and the whole array of Jackson men, together with the friends of the Pet Banks, on the other, mutually accuse each other of being the cause of the pressure. . . ."—*Hone's Diary*, I: 84–85.

31 The ban against lotteries (see Ap 30) goes into effect. The Am. Art Union was one of the enterprises thus proscribed.—See Ja 29, 1844; D 15, 1853.

" ". . . Never in any year did the 31st of December fail so completely to redeem the pledges of the 1st of January."—*Hone's Diary*, I: 86.

1834

— Early in this year, a meeting of artisans and mechanics sent a delegation to President Jackson in Washington to petition him for relief from the hard times resulting from his policy towards the United States Bank.—McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, VI: 202. For the results of separate petitions to the president by merchants and mechanics, see *Courier and Enquirer*, F 7, 17, and 25, 1834.

In this year, the first volume of *The Congressional Globe*, containing the debates and proceedings of congress, was published. The name was changed to *The Congressional Record* with the issue of March 4, 1873.

— In this year, William Dunlap published, in two volumes, his *History of the Rise and Progress of the Arts of Design in the United States*. A new, illustrated edition of this work, edited with additions by Frank W. Bayley and Chas. E. Goodspeed, was published in 1918, in three volumes, by C. E. Goodspeed & Co. of Boston.

Dunlap's concluding paragraphs are on the subject of American collections of paintings. He gives the lists of paintings owned by Robt. Gilmor of Baltimore, and Philip Hone of New York. He mentions several other collections of his time, owned by New York citizens, notably those of Michael Paff, Miss Douglass, Dr. Hosack, Myndert Van Schaick, Jas. Renwick, and Luman Reed. Of collectors of prints, he refers to John Allen and Ithiel Town whose treasures in this line are "magnificent."—*Hist. of the Arts of Design* (Goodspeed ed.), III: 270–80. For later painters and private collections of paintings, see Tuckerman's *Book of the Artists* (1867).

— At this time, Francis Alexander, of New York, was one of the most successful of American portrait-painters. For an account of his work, see Dunlap (Goodspeed ed.), III: 232–40.

— In this year was shown in London, at The Panorama, Leicester Square, a view of New York, painted by Robert Burford from drawings made by him in the autumn of 1832. At the same time, a pamphlet was published describing the city and the landmarks shown in the view, and containing two wood cuts of the view in outline. These two views are seen from the centre of Broadway opposite Ann St., looking respectively north and south. A copy of this pamphlet is in the author's collection. For a news report of the exhibition, see *N. Y. Mirror*, XII: 63 (Aug. 23), and *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 25, 1834.

— In this year, 883 new buildings were erected in New York.—*Eve. Post*, Ja 27, 1835, citing *Jour. of Com.*

— In this year, the residence of Henry Brevoort, Jr., was erected at the north-west cor. of Fifth Ave. and 9th St. It was sold to Henry de Rham in 1850 (*q.v.*, Ja 21) for $57,000, and by his family to Geo. F. Baker, Jr., in 1921 for $450,000, thus changing hands but twice in 90 years.—See *N. Y. Tribune*, Je 29, 1919. The house was still standing in March, 1925, when Mr. Baker sold the property to Bing & Bing, Inc. who resold it in April to the Morris White Holding Co., whose purpose it was to improve this corner at once with a 15-storey hotel.—The *Sun*, Mr 18, 1925; *N. Y. Times*, Ap 28, 1925. It was demolished in the summer of 1925.—*Ibid.*, O 25, 1925. See, further, F 24, 1840.

— In this year, the restrictions governing the use of the Tontine Coffee House as a tavern or coffee-house were removed by the Court of Chancery, and the building was leased for general business purposes (see description of Pl. 69, I: 453).

By 1835, the "balcony had been removed, and the interior of the building somewhat changed." During the fire, in Dec. of that year, the cornice of the Tontine caught fire three times, but was extinguished.—*Ibid.*, 323–24. See, further, 1836.

— In this year, the "N. Y. Opthalmic Dispensary" was founded.

1834 On May 15, 1837, it was incorporated.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1837), chap. 437.

— In this year, the Murray homestead, from which Murray Hill takes its name, was burned. The country-seat of Robt. Murray was near Fourth Ave. and 37th St., "amid spacious grounds, the present Grand Central Station occupying what was then one of his corn-fields." The farm lay between the Bloomingdale and Boston Post Roads and as far as Kip's Bay.—Haswell, *Reminiscences*, 21–22, 291; Wilson, *Mem. Hist. of N. Y.*, III: 299; L. M. R. K., III: 951.

— In this year, the "Naturalization Office" was in the Rotunda. For an outline of this building's history, see Howe's *Hist. of the Metropolitan Museum of Art* (1913), 80–84.

— In this year, Fulton St. was widened from Broadway to Ryder's Alley; Pine St. was widened from Broadway to Nassau St.; and 28th St. was opened from Third to Fourth Ave.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1857), 531; *ibid.* (1865), 544.

— Probably in this year was made the profile of 155th St. from the Hudson to the Harlem River, filed as Map No. 610 in bureau of topography, borough president's office.

— The following views, depicting New York in 1834, are found in Vol. III of the present work: the Garneray view (Pl. 110); the Maverick view of Wall St. (Pl. 111); Manhattanville (Pl. 112); the Horner view of Broadway (Pl. 113); view of New York from the bay (the Chapman-Bennett view—Pl. 116); baptizing scene on the shore of the North River, below Fort Gansevoort (Addenda Pl. 20-b); Park Hotel (the Astor House—A. Pl. 22-a).

— In this year was published the first, and, so far as known, the only, part of *Megarey's Street Views in the City of New-York*. The three views in this issue are reproduced and described as Pls. 98 and 104 (a and b), Vol. III (not 103, as stated in the description of Pl. 98, III: 589). These views are: "Fulton St. & Market," "Broadway from the Bowling Green," and "South St. from Maiden Lane."

— For view of the bridewell, in the Park, about 1834, see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1859), 180. For view of Broadway at Cortlandt St., 1834, see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1859), 264.

— In this year, a new edition of the city's *Laws and Ordinances* was published.

— In this year, the *Staats-Zeitung* was established as a German weekly newspaper. It became a tri-weekly in 1842, and a daily in 1845.—North, *Newspaper and Periodical Press*, 127.

— By this year, the "Harlæm Rail Road" had been completed from Prince St. to Yorkville, 5 miles. See F —. "For several months cars drawn by horses have been in operation from Prince-street to Yorkville, and they now run as often as once in each half hour every day in the week. The fare for each passenger is 12½ cents, and the daily expenses of each car is computed at $2.75, exclusive of wear and tear. . . .

"At Yorkville the company have erected a splendid Hotel, which at present is kept by George Nowlan. It is a spacious two story building, 80 feet in length by 30 feet in width, having a piazza around both stories. The elevation is 125 feet above tide water, commanding a view of the surrounding country, Hell-gate, and the East River, that has no equal on the Island."—*N. Y. As It Is, In* 1834, 21–22.

— According to Lossing, steam was first introduced as a motive power on the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. in 1834, Wm. T. James, the machinist of the road, being the inventor of the first steam motor for city railways.—Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, I: 402.

— By this year, the Manhattan Gas Light Co., whose works were on the North River, foot of 18th St., had laid its main pipes through 18th St., Ninth Ave., Hudson St., Bleecker St., Sixth Ave., Waverly Place, Broadway, Bowery, Broome, Centre, and Grand Sts. It expected "to furnish the citizens in the upper parts of the City with a full supply of pure Gas within the current year."—*N. Y. As It Is, In* 1834, 21.

— In this year, the Stuyvesant Institute was organized.—*N. Y. As It Is*, 1839, p. 69. For the erection of its building on Broadway, see L. M. R. K., III: 986, and S 1, 1837.

Jan. The common council adopts a report of the market committee
— favouring the demand of petitioners who have reminded the board of the latter's promise to erect a market-house on West St. between Christopher and Amos Sts., on which promise they relied when they bought lots near by. Some time later, a resolution was passed to build a house extending on Christopher St. 30 ft., on West St. 197 ft. 10 in., on Weehawken St. 197 ft. 10 in., and on Amos St. 30 ft. The board appropriated $3,475 for the purpose. This became known as the Weehawken or Greenwich Market.—De Voe, *Market Book*, 576 *et seq.* See Jl 6, 1835. Before the grounds were filled in, however, the fire of 1835 (*q. v.*, D 16) destroyed the old wooden market-house.—De Voe, 520. Jan. —

— The grand jury calls the attention of the city authorities to the "filthy, dilapidated and comfortless" condition of the bridewell. This has been a theme of grand jury presentments for the last twenty years.—*Courier and Enquirer*, Ja 21, 1834. For view of the bridewell at this time, see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1859), 180.

1 The mayor approves a committee report, adopted by the common council on Dec. 16, 1833, to extend Washington Market. An appropriation in March shows the cost of this was $3,325. De Voe, writing in 1861, said of it: "This is the present market-house, directly on the east side, and adjoining West Street, running from Vesey to Fulton Street, afterwards known as the Country and Fish Market; . . ."

The old fish market being now much out of repair, and disconnected from the old market buildings, the common council, in July, authorised the supt. of buildings "to cause the Washington Fish Market to be removed and repaired," at an expense not exceeding $1,400, to be paid out of the general appropriation for markets. "The removal and rebuilding of this old market house caused a connection of the old market-houses with this new 'Country and Fish Market' only on the Vesey Street side; and on the Fulton Street side a large vacant space, for country wagons, carts, &c., was left for their accommodation."—*Market Book*, 435–36; L. M. R. K., III: 960. See Je 18, 1847; Je 4, 1851.

3 The publication of "Peabody's Parlor Journal," No. 1, is advertised under the caption "The Cheapest Periodical In The World." Each weekly issue costs six cents.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 3, 1834.

6 The special committee to whom was referred the subject of the application of the village of Brooklyn to become a chartered city (see O 14, 1833) makes its report to the common council. They tell of a conference with delegates from the village and town of Brooklyn, and the county of Kings, at city hall on Dec. 10, 1833 (*q. v.*). "Great diversities of opinion difficult to reconcile, existed in the conference." While the King's County delegates "insisted, that the provisions of the bill were necessary for them and could not injure New-York," the committee held that the erection of a new city "adjoining another ancient one, under such circumstances as will expose the parties to a commercial rivalship," was "incompatible with the prosperity of either," and invited the delegates "to take into their consideration the propriety of uniting the city and county of New-York and the village of Brooklyn, or, if more satisfactory, the whole county of Kings, into one city, under one chartered government." The reply was that the mere communication of such a proposition to their constituents "would cause great irritation, and deep and lasting disquietude." The committee reports, therefore, that nothing was accomplished by the conference, but they present to the common council in a masterful fashion the unfortunate aspects of the charter Brooklyn desires. Attention is called to the riparian rights of the city of New York extending to low water mark on the Brooklyn shore, as a "high demonstration of the propriety of an entire conservative jurisdiction over the whole of these waters, that there may not be different and conflicting regulations in the same port and harbour, interfering and clashing with each other to the great detriment of commerce and good neighbourhood." It is observed that this bill "is far more incursive in its provisions" than the act of 1827 (see Ap 3, 1827) incorporating the village of Brooklyn, and, "if it should be found impracticable to modify the bill in a satisfactory manner, it will be necessary to remonstrate against its passage," and "against every other charter or law, which shall infringe upon the rights, privileges, or immunities of the city of New-York."—*Docs., Bd. of Ald. and Assts.* (1833–4), Doc. 56. The report was "laid on the table and ordered to be printed."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1833–4), 6: 101. The legislature granted a city charter to Brooklyn on April 8 (*q. v.*).

8 The prices brought at the sale of the Cedar St. Presbyterian Church, and the four lots it occupied, are published, and show an aggregate of $74,850.—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Ja 8, 1834. The church was taken down during the year. In 1835, the congregation built "an elegant house of worship" at the corner of Duane and Church Sts., which was opened for worship on Jan. 3, 1836 (*q. v.*).—Greenleaf, 137–38; L. M. R. K., III: 930.

1834 Jan. 14 The common council appropriates $4,794.95 "to defray the expenses of graduating Union place to the city level."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, II: 106. See, further, N 12.

" Rev. John Stanford, D. D., dies in his 81st year. He had been for so many years chaplain of various city institutions (see Je, 1813) that the following newspaper notice seems readily explicable: "The members of the Corporation, the Governor of the New York Hospital, the Commissioners of the Alms House, the Managers of the House of Refuge, and of the other humane and charitable institutions of the city; such of the Clergy as through accident may not have received a special invitation, and his friends generally, are invited to attend the funeral."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 15, 1834. For Dr. Stanford's career, see Sommers, *Memoir of John Stanford*; Sprague, *Annals of Am. Pulpits*, VI: 244–51.

15 A deranged condition of the currency produces a money crisis throughout the country.—See editorial in *Courier and Enquirer*, Ja 15, 1834, and *passim*. See, further, F 8.

" At a time when the newspaper columns are reporting daily the debates in congress concerning the removal of deposits from the U. S. Bank to the state banks, a resolution is passed by the "Democratic Republican Young Men's Ward Committee" for the Sixth Ward, reading: "Resolved, that we have unremitted confidence in the unshaken firmness, integrity and patriotism of our worthy chief magistrate, Andrew Jackson, and no act since he first received the helm of government into his hands has given us more cause to rejoice that our constitution has an independent supporter, than his late one of withdrawing the countenance of the government from a dangerous monied monopoly in the hands of a few selfish individuals who, to gratify their own ends, would bring institutions fraught with evil to the liberties of the country, in array against the will of the sovereign people."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 16, 1834. However, at a meeting of "Merchants and Dealers" three days later, a different view was voiced in a "Memorial," declaring that "a general want of confidence, and fearful apprehension of greater impending evils, are undeniable facts, and may, if necessary, be substantiated by the extravagant premium required for obtaining money on the best security; by the fall in every species of public stocks, without excepting the most solid State Banks and State Loans; and by the effect already produced on the cash sales of Real Estate, and above all, by the interruption of the ordinary remittances, and the almost entire cessation of every branch of business connected with the inland exchanges, and the purchase and exportation of the produce of the country." These difficulties are ascribed "principally, if not exclusively, to the unfortunate change which has taken place in the relations between the Government and the Bank of the United States, and to the probably unforseen consequences which have flown therefrom." The memorialists maintain that "a sound, secure, and stable currency cannot be sustained without the agency of a Bank of the United States;" and "with a view to that all-important object" they pray that "either the charter of the present Bank be renewed, or another be substituted, to take effect upon the expiration of the present charter; but in either case with such modifications, and under such restrictions as experience may suggest."—*N. Y. Morning Courier and Enquirer*, Ja 20, 1834.

20 The mayor signs a resolution appropriating $3,400 to defray the expense of placing posts and chains around plots in the Park.—*Mayor's Messages* (Gideon Lee), 145.

21 "The commercial distress caused by the derangement of the relations between the Government and the Bank of the United States does not appear to be alleviated. . . ."—*Hone's Diary*, I: 87.

" "We learn that the Commissioners for continuing Albany street, fifty feet in width through Trinity Church yard into Broadway have completed their assessments. The total amount of their estimate of expense is $96,500; of which nearly two-thirds are awarded to the Church—which latter retains also a slip of land nine feet in width on the north side of the projected street, and extending from Broadway to Lumber street. . . .

"As the Grounds of Trinity Church were given to it to be used solely as a place for burial, it is questioned whether it can dispose of the slip of nine feet, north of the new street, and that hence the gore will ultimately form part of the latter."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 21, 1834. Although the extension of streets through Trinity Churchyard was contemplated at various times, it was never carried out.

23 Hone describes a fête at the home of "Mr. Ray," who, he says, "has the finest house in New York, and it is furnished and fitted up in a style of the utmost magnificence,—painted ceilings, gilded mouldings, rich satin ottomans, curtains in the last Parisian taste, and splendid mirrors which reflect and multiply all the *rays*, great and small. . . ."—*Hone's Diary*, I: 88–89. Jan. 23

The "Knickerbockers" of New York celebrate their first anniversary at a banquet in the "City Saloon, in Broadway." Among the toasts is one in Dutch, offered by Hermanus A. Vedder, which, translated, reads: "To the memory and virtue of the true Hollander William the Third, Prince of Orange and King of Great Britain and Ireland; he triumphed over the House of Stuarts, laid the foundation of the present Government of England, and also that of abolishing religious persecutions." A committee was appointed by the meeting to take measures for the formation of "a Knickerbocker Society" in this city, "with the avowed purpose of preserving some of the festive customs of our Dutch ancestors, and that the annual meeting be held hereafter on the Eve of St. Nicholas, (the 6th of December)."—*Courier and Enquirer*, F 1, 1834. *Cf.* the organization of the St. Nicholas Society, F 14, 1835 (*q. v.*). 24

"New Custom House.—The workmen have broken ground, and the old buildings are about being removed."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 28, 1834. 28

A committee report of the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. shows that a single track was laid by this time, on granite sleepers, from Prince St. to Union Place, where a double track commences, similarly built, to 23d St., and on wooden sleepers from there to 84th St. or Yorkville, except that portion between 33d and 56th Sts., where there was as yet only one track. Feb. —

The expense for building the road from Prince St. to Observatory Place (Yorkville), was $220,000; and for excavations, embankments, etc., between Observatory Place and Harlem, about $92,000. The real estate consisted of 6 lots at the corner of Fourth Ave. and 25th St., on which car-barns, stables, shops, &c., had been partly erected, and 10 acres at Observatory Place, where the company built an $8,000 hotel.

The road was in use in June, 1834, as far north as Murray Hill. The company owned five "pleasure cars," but only three were in use at a time. The total number of passengers carried up to this time was 89,094; fare, six cents for adults and three cents for children.—*N. Y. Ann. Register*, 1834. See 1834, p. 1724; and My.

The New York State legislature ratifies an agreement entered into by commissioners appointed by this state and those appointed by New Jersey (see Ap 16, 1827) to settle the boundary-line between the two states in New York Bay and the Hudson River.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1834), chap. 8. See S 16, 1833. 5

Cadwallader D. Colden, grandson of the colonial governor, and formerly mayor of the city, dies at the age of 65.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, F 8, 1834. In December, a mural monument to his memory was erected in Grace Church, the inscription being written by Gulian C. Verplanck.—*N. Y. Mirror*, D 20, 1834. 7

A great non-partisan public meeting of over 20,000 persons is held in the Park in front of the city hall, upholding the principle of a national bank, and declaring in favour of re-chartering the U. S. Bank, with such modifications and restrictions as congress may deem expedient. Philip Hone acts as president of the meeting.—*Courier and Enquirer*, F 10, 1834; *Hone's Diary*, I: 91. See F 11. 8

A meeting of merchants and traders is held at the exchange, and resolutions passed for the purpose of combining mercantile influences for commercial, not party, ends.—*Courier and Enquirer*, F 12, 1834. Hone describes it.—*Hone's Diary*, I: 92. 11

The common council permits the erection of a liberty-pole in the open space at the junction of Chapel (West Broadway) and Franklin Sts., in the Fifth Ward, to be surrounded with a circular iron railing, 10 ft. in diameter.—*Proc., App'd by the Mayor*, XI: 122. See also F 22. "

The water commissioner makes a report to the common council showing the height of buildings in various parts of the city above tide-water.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, F 16, 1834 (with illustrations). 16

The common council resolves to erect a flagstaff at the Battery.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, II: 130; *Mayor's Message* (1834), 164. On March 31, a flag was raised on a flagstaff erected there by the city.—See *Grand Opening of the New Armory of the Eighth Regt.* (1890), 12. 18

A liberty-pole called "Riley's," 137 ft. high, is erected by the Democratic party on the south-west corner of West Broadway (formerly Chapel St.) and Franklin St. (see F 11). It was shattered by lightning the following year, and another immediately erected. 22

1834 F 22 The latter remained until 1858.—Costello, *Our Firemen*, 192–94.

27 The building on Wall St., erected in 1814 by Eastburn, Kirk & Downs as a store, and used since 1816 as the custom-house, is being demolished.—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, F 27, 1834; descrip. of Pl. 166, III: 848. For the new custom-house, on the same site, see My, and Jl 4, 1834.

Mar. 3 The city charter is amended by act of the legislature so as to permit the election of the mayor (see N 4, 1833) by electors qualified to vote for charter officers.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1834), chap. 23. See Mr 19, 21; Ap 2, 8, 10, 11, 15.

19 The following memorandum by Philip Hone sketches briefly the political issues involved in the impending election for mayor—the first election of a mayor by the people since Delanoy's on Oct. 14, 1689 (*q. v.*), and the first fruits of the charter amendment of March 3, in this year (*q. v.*). Hone's observations also illustrate very strikingly the adherence of a party man to his convictions and his party irrespective of the merits of the candidate for office:

"The Committee of National Republicans appointed to nominate a mayor met last evening, and nominated for that office Gulian C. Verplanck. This gentleman was ousted from his seat in Congress by the Jackson party, because he would not go all lengths in his opposition to the United States Bank. In that point of view he is a good candidate, and his success will be a triumph for the bank party; but I do not think him a popular man, or by any means well qualified for the office. He is not a practical man; learned he certainly is, and an able writer on subjects connected with *belles-lettres* and the fine arts; but he knows little of mankind, and his political course has been unsteady as the wind. Still he must be supported. The Tammany men have sent a deputation to Albany to obtain Charles L. Livingston's consent to run as their candidate for the mayoralty. He is more suited for the office, and if he had not committed himself against his judgment in the approval of the ruinous course of measures pursued by the administration in relation to the bank, I would have supported him with all my heart. As it is, I shall have to make some sacrifice of feeling in voting for Mr. Verplanck against him. But it cannot be helped; the salvation of the country depends in a great measure upon the defeat of the Jackson party in the struggle which will come on next month, and personal predilections must give way to the public good."—*Hone's Diary*, I: 97. See, further, Mr 21.

21 "Mr. Livingston [see Mr 19] refuses, it is understood, to run as mayor. Mr. Cornelius W. Lawrence has been applied to, and consents to run as the candidate of the Jackson or Tammany party. This is a bold measure on the part of the Jackson men. Mr. Lawrence is now their congressman, and circumstances have placed him on prominent ground as an opposer of the bank and supporter of the measures of the administration (against his conscience, as I believe on mine). He has been vilified by the delegates of the merchants for refusing to present their memorial, and his name has been hissed when it occurred in their report. He is most heartily sick of his present situation, but he is compelled by his party to accept the nomination of mayor. This will be a fair trial of the issue,—Mr. Lawrence, the man who has for the sake of party proved recreant to the interests of the merchants, of which profession he is a member, on the one side, and Mr. Verplanck, who lost his seat in Congress because he would not pursue the same course, on the other. The personal characters of both these gentlemen are irreproachable. Verplanck at first declined the nomination, but it is now understood that he consents to serve."—*Hone's Diary*, I: 98. See, further, Ap 2.

" The city acquires by condemnation proceedings the land now comprised in Tompkins Sq. Park (see Jl 30, 1833) from 7th to 10th St., Aves. A and B (10.508 acres).—Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate*. See Je 1.

29 The contract for excavating for the custom-house bears this date. It is for $750, and is signed by William Beard, the contractor, and the commissioners.—From the original document, sold with the Joline collection (item No. 375), at Anderson Art Galleries, Feb. 23, 1915. See also *9th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc., 58. This building, in 1863 (*q. v.*), became the sub-treasury of the U. S. See, further, My and Jl 4, 1834.

Apr. 2 Hone records in his diary a reception to Daniel Webster at Hone's house. Webster confirms a declaration which he had previously made to Hone in Washington, "that the hopes of our friends there to bring about a favourable change in the affairs of the country rely mainly upon the success of the great struggle which is to take place in New York next week."—*Hone's Diary*, I: 98. See, further, Ap 8. Apr. 2

The mayor approves a law to regulate the city prison and bridewell. The eastern wing and basement of the jail, the cells connected with the first district watch-house, the basement of the building at the corner of Third St. and the Bowery, and also such portion of the House of Refuge as may be appropriated by the managers of that institution for the confinement of persons under the age of 15 accused of offenses, are designated as the "City Prison and Bridewell."—*Laws and Ordinances of the City of N. Y.* (1833), 237. 6

The town of Brooklyn is incorporated as a city by an act of the legislature defining its corporate powers and duties.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1834), chap. 92. As a village it had been incorporated on April 12, 1816 (*q. v.*). 8

Cornelius Lawrence (see Mr 19), the Jackson and Tammany candidate, is chosen mayor of New York by a small majority over Gulian Verplanck. The election, which continued for three days beginning Tuesday, April 8, was accompanied by great excitement and by disturbances so serious that the militia had to be called out to restore order. The common council was carried by the Whigs.—*Hone's Diary*, I: 99–101; *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 9, 1834. *Cf.* Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, I: 312 *et seq.* 10

"Such an excitement! So wonderful is the result of this election that all New York, has been kept in a state of alarm; immense crowds have been collected at Masonic and Tammany Halls, but the greatest concourse was in front of the Exchange. The street was a dense mass of people. Partial returns were coming in every few minutes, and so close has been the vote that the Whigs at the Exchange and the small party for Jackson in front of the office of the 'Standard' opposite shouted alternately as the news was favourable to one or the other; and up to the last moment the result was doubtful, when, at the close of the canvass, the majority for Mr. Lawrence, the Jackson candidate, out of the immense number of votes—thirty-five thousand one hundred and forty-one—was found to be one hundred and seventy-nine. There is no doubt, however, that we have elected a majority of aldermen and assistants. The Common Council is reformed, and we shall succeed in the great fall election. It is a signal triumph of good principles over violence, illegal voting, party discipline, and the influence of office-holders."—*Hone's Diary*, I: 100–1. See also *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 11, 1834. 11

This day is one of celebration for the triumph of the Whig party in the recent charter election (see Ap 10), with a fête at Castle Garden and other notable events.—*Hone's Diary*, I: 101–2; *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 16, 1834. 15

"Though the Democratic Mayor was elected, a Whig Common Council was chosen, and the Whigs deemed it a triumph, which they celebrated by a banquet at Castle Garden, . . . After the banquet a portion of the company was addressed by Daniel Webster from a window of Mrs. Edgar's house in Greenwich Street.

"It was during the Mayoralty election of this year that the term 'Silk Stocking' party was applied by the Democrats to their opponents, arising from the circumstance that the excitement of the campaign was such as to draw many retired and hitherto non-partisans into it in opposition to the Democrats."—Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 288–89.

The legislature passes an act to convey to the city by condemnation proceedings the title to two large parcels of land, one in the Seventh Ward, bounded on the north by Grand St., east by Corlaer's St., south by Lombardy (Monroe) St., and west by part of the Geo. Lorillard estate; the other, in the Eleventh Ward, bounded north by 2d St., east by Avenue D., south by North (Houston) St., and west by the continuation of the easterly side of Sheriff St.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1834), chap. 150. In the former, Monroe Market was afterwards built; and in the latter, Union Market.—See L. M. R. K., III: 959, 960. 22

In support of its opinion that investments for market purposes are advantageous to the city, it is stated that Fulton Market, which cost $200,000, produces an annual revenue of $19,077.10, or 9½ percent on the investment.—De Voe, *Market Book*, 580–81. See Mr, 1835.

The legislature incorporates the Long Island Railroad Co., giving it authority to construct its road.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1834), chap. 178. This is one of the few railroad corporations which has operated continuously under its original charter and name.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 24, 1924. 24



OFFICIAL MAP OF AREA BURNED BY FIRE OF DEC. 16–17, 1835, SHOWING OLD AND NEW STREET LINES. SEE PP. 1735, 1737.

1834 Apr. 26 The legislature passes an act "to provide for deepening the waters adjacent to the wharves, piers, docks, bulkheads and shores in the city of New York."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1834), chap. 186; *ibid.*, (1835), chap. 122.

May — In this month, construction of the new custom-house on Wall St. (see Jl 13, 1832; S 16, 1833; F 27, 1834) was commenced, on the site of the old one which had just been demolished.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Jl 13, 1842; *Hone's Diary*, II: 138. Regarding the progress of the building, see Jl 4, 1834; Mr 14, 1835; My 1 and 21, 1842.

The old building on this site had been used as a custom-house since Dec. 2, 1816 (*q. v.*).—See "City Hall" in L. M. R. K., III: 973, and "Custom House," III: 974, and authorities there cited. During the decade from 1832 to 1842, while the old building was being demolished and the new one erected, the customs offices were in the building at Nos. 20–22 Pine St. and 64–66 Cedar St.—*N. Y. City Directory* (1832–3), 738; *ibid.* (1841–2), 801. The new building was completed and occupied May 1, 1842 (*q. v.*).

— The N. Y. & Harlem R. R. is opened as far as Yorkville.—From data supplied by the company. *Cf.* F—; and see, further, Je —. Soon after, work was commenced on the cut at Snake Hill in Harlem from 116th to 124th Sts., which was nearly all rock, and on a wooden truss-bridge between 106th and 109th Sts. The bridge having been completed before the tunnel, the tracks were laid on the bridge, and over the Snake Hill section to 125th St., where a temporary station was built. In this construction the rails were laid on Georgia pine stringers, resting on chestnut ties, this being the origin of the stringer construction, which has ever since been followed in building horse railways. Cars for this section were transported on trucks from 42nd St. over Third Ave., and were run from the north end of the tunnel to Harlem, the fare being a sixpence, so that passengers from downtown in going to Harlem had to walk over the tunnel hill, the fare from Walker St. to Harlem being eighteen pence. The cars on this section, some of which were double deckers, continued to run by horse-power until the tunnel was completed. The tunnel, including the open cut, when completed, was 596 ft. long, and cost about $96,000.—*Ibid.*

1 "Mr. Astor commenced this morning the demolition of the valuable buildings on the block fronting Broadway from Barclay to Vesey street, on which ground his great hotel is to be erected. The dust and rubbish will be almost intolerable; but the establishment will be a great public advantage, and the edifice an ornament to the city, and for centuries to come will serve, as it was probably intended, as a monument of its wealthy proprietor."—*Hone's Diary*, I: 103. For the landmark history of this site, where the Astor House was built, see L. M. R. K., III: 976; and *N. Y. Times*, My 11, 1913. The buildings which formerly occupied this block, and were demolished at this time, are shown on Pls. 85, 100, 108, Vol. III. One of these, No. 221 Broadway, was occupied by Paff's gallery (see 1811).—Descrip. of Pl. 108, III: 611. See, further, My 15. The south half of the Astor House was demolished in 1913. The north half, unoccupied since that date, stood until 1926.—*Sun*, My 30, 1913; *N. Y. Tribune*, S 3, 1913; *19th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1914), 142–43; L. M. R. K., III: 976; descrip. of Pl. 158-a, III: 841.

2 The legislature passes an act "for supplying the city of New-York with pure and wholesome water." It provides for the appointment of five "water commissioners of the city of New York," whose duty shall be to examine and consider all matters in this connection, with power to employ engineers, surveyors, etc., and who shall adopt the plan which they think most advantageous for procuring such supply of water. They shall report their contracts, etc. to the common council before Jan. 1, 1836. If the plan is approved by the common council, the commissioners shall provide for a referendum on it, to be determined at the time of the next general election of charter officers. If a majority of the electors favour it, it shall be lawful for the common council to raise by loan from time to time, in such amounts as they think fit, a sum not exceeding $2,000,000 by the creation of a public fund or stock called "The Water Stock of the city of New York." The money so raised shall be applied to carry out the plan.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1834), chap. 256; Colden, *Memoir Croton Aqueduct*, 120, 123.

Gov. Marcy re-appointed the same commissioners he had named under the act of Feb. 26, 1833 (*q. v.*), and they employed David B. Douglass, John Martineau, and George W. Cartwright as engineers.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1854), 219. Myndert Van Schaick, who drafted the act of 1834, described, in his report of 1862, the financial difficulties on the one hand and the great need on the other caused by the cholera epidemic of 1832.—*Croton Aqueduct Report* (1862). The act of 1834 was amended on April 27, 1840.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1840), chap. 175. Regarding the route and construction of the aqueduct outside of Manhattan Island, see *ibid.* (1836), chaps. 293 and 468; and *ibid.* (1837), chap. 328. May 2

The senate and assembly concur in a resolution to ask the governor to open negotiations with the common council, "with a view to an exchange of the present site and buildings occupied as the state arsenal [see L. M. R. K., III: 993, 994], for a more convenient and eligible location thereof, in the upper part of the city."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1834), 593–94. 5

Mayor-elect Lawrence is given a great reception upon his arrival in New York from South Amboy.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 12, 1834; *Hone's Diary*, I: 104. 10

The following "Notice to Firemen" is published: "The large bell on the City Hall has, (under the direction of the Committee of Public Buildings and Repairs,) been so fixed that it will be rung for fires, and the city laid out, or divided into districts, for the purpose of informing Firemen the direction of fires . . ." The notice defines the bell strokes and the respective districts to which they refer.—*Com. Adv.*, My 10, 1834. Both the bell and the system of alarms are criticised in *ibid.*, May 16, after a destructive fire. See also descrip. of Pl. 143-a, III: 712, which appears to be in error in stating that a new bell was placed on the roof of the city hall in 1834. "

Mayor C. W. Lawrence (see Ap 10) is inducted into office.—*Courier and Enquirer*, My 14, 1834. 13

"The unsightly wooden railings in the park have been removed and chestnut posts erected in their place, from which iron chains are to be appended, which will improve the prospect from my house. Astor's buildings are nearly all removed [see My 1]; the dust from the immense mass of rubbish has been almost intolerable for the last fortnight . . ."—*Hone's Diary*, I: 104–5. See My 31, Jl 4. 15

Lafayette dies at Paris, "in the house which is now No. 8, rue d'Anjou."—Tower, *The Marquis de La Fayette* (1895), II: 469. The news reached New York on June 19.—*Courier and Enquirer*, Je 20, 1834. See Je 26. 20

A map of the Union Place improvements bears this date.—See map No. 703 in bureau of topography, borough president's office. 30

"They have taken away those infamous whitewashed posts, and long strips of narrow plank with which the sides of the footways [in the Park] were decorated and put up in their stead neat locust posts, of uniform shape and size, connected by iron chains."—*N. Y. Mirror*, My 31, 1834. On March 21, 1835, the same paper reported: "The chains attached to the posts in the park have wholly disappeared." On April 4, 1835: "the chains have been replaced." See O 22, 1792. 31

Cholera is again epidemic.—*Docs., Bd. of Assts.*, IV: 35; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1858), 632. June — —

"Harlem Railroad—One of the most interesting rides which both citizens and strangers can take in this city, is that on this railroad. For 12½ cents a ride of five miles to Yorkville is obtained. It is true that the route affords no beautiful view of cultivated fields and gardens, but conveys an idea of the great amount of labor bestowed in cutting the track through hills of solid rock from 20 to 60 feet high, affording a correct idea of the geological structure of the island. At the termination of the ride is a spacious hotel, on very elevated ground, affording one of the most extensive, varied and richest prospects to be seen in our country."—*N. Y. Farmer, and Am. Gardener's Mag.*, VII: 173. The hotel was Nowlan's Prospect Hall.—See Jl 30; also N. Y. H. S. *Bull.*, Ja, 1926. — —

Tompkins Square (see Jl 30 1833, and Mr 21, 1834) is ordered to be opened on this day.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, II: 183. See also *ibid.*, II: 235, and L. M. R. K., III: 971. See, further, Jl 23. 1

The *N. Y. Mirror* says of the jail (the old bridewell—see Ag 23, 1830): "This abominable blemish upon the beauty of the Park, still 'cumbers the ground,' although an almost universal desire for its removal has been expressed over and over again [see Je 20 and O 24, 1829]; actually dinned into the ears of the authorities [see N 22 and D 6, 1828]. Everything about it is bad and out of place; in appearance, it is hideous; in its purposes, ungracious and afflicting; in its associations, a perfect nuisance. It rears its ugly front in the midst of beauty, and splendour, and cheerfulness, with an effect not unlike that produced by the sight of a gallows, surrounded by a smiling and verdant landscape."—*N. Y. Mirror*, Je 7 1834. See Mr 21, 1835 7

1834 June 26 Ceremonies in honour of Lafayette, who died on May 20 (*q.v.*), take place under the direction of a joint committee of the common council. "It was the last tribute of New York to the last major-general of the Continental army, the hero of the American Revolution, the ardent apostle of liberty, the benevolent, the virtuous Lafayette. . . . An urn, covered by the wings of the American eagle, well done in bronze plaster, was drawn by four white horses in the center of a hollow square, formed by the Lafayette Guards and followed by the pall bearers in barouches. These were members of the Cincinnati, associates of Lafayette in the War of the Revolution."—*Hone's Diary*, I: 108. For full account of the pageant and ceremonies, see *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 26 and 27, 1834, and *Courier and Enquirer*, Je 27, 1834.

July 4 Progress in building the new custom-house, at the north-east corner of Wall and Nassau Sts. (see Jl 13, 1832; S 16, 1833), is in about the same stage of forwardness as that of the Astor House, the corner-stone of which is laid on this day.—*Jour. of Com.*, Jl 4, 1834. Regarding custom-house, see Ag 23, 1834; Mr 14, 1835.

In laying the corner-stone of the Astor House, a box is deposited beneath the stone, "with a silver tablet in it, containing the following inscription,

"'Corner-stone of the Park Hotel, Laid the 4th of July 1834. The Hotel to be erected by John Jacob Astor. Builders, Philetus H. Woodruff, Peter Storms, Campbell & Adams; Superintendents, Isaiah Rogers and Wm. W. Burwick; Architect, Isaiah Rogers.'" —*Eve. Post*, Jl 8, 1834. Another publication of the same date refers to it as "the celebrated Astor Hotel, so called from . . . John Jacob Astor, who at the age of about 80, is devoting a fraction of his immense wealth to the accomplishment of this enterprise. . . ." —*Jour. of Com.*, Jl 4, 1834. Thereafter, the name Astor House was used, probably from the frequent reference to "Astor's hotel."—See My 31, 1836. For Wm. B. Astor's connection with the enterprise, see O 29, 1833. For outline of the landmark history of this site, see L. M. R. K., III: 976. See also descrip. of Pl. 99, III: 591, and Pl. 120, III: 625. For a lithographic view of the "Park Hotel," drawn by Schmidt in 1834 from the architect's plans, and issued in this year, see A. Pl. 22-a, Vol. III. See, further, D 6.

Isaiah Rogers must have come to New York to supervise the construction of the Astor House in this year, instead of in 1835, as stated in descrip. of Pl. 118, III: 623. He was later the architect of the Bank of America (in 1835), the Middle Dutch Church on Lafayette Pl. (in 1836), and the Astor Place Opera House (in 1848).

7 A race riot occurs at the Chatham St. Chapel, when a coloured congregation disputes with members of the N. Y. Sacred Music Soc. the right of the latter to use the building on this evening.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 8, 1834; Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, I: 332. See also Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 289–90. See O 2.

9 From July 9 to 11, inclusive, riots against the abolitionists occurred. The following places were sacked or damaged: Chatham St. Chapel, Bowery Theatre, Dr. S. H. Cox's church and house, Zion's Church (coloured), Rev. Mr. Ludlow's church, St. Phillip's Church (coloured), African Baptist Church, and the residences of Arthur and Lewis Tappan.—*Courier and Enquirer*, Jl 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15; *N. Y. Spectator*, Jl 10; and *Eve. Post*, Jl 12, 1834; *Hone's Diary*, I: 109. See also Lossing's *Hist. of N. Y. City*, I: 325–40.

17 The following description of New York is published in Charleston: "From Philadelphia, we came to this great theatre of life, business, bustle and pleasure, taking the steam boat to Bordentown, N. J. (near which we saw the fine mansion and grounds of Joseph Bonaparte) the rail road, 36 miles to Amboy, and the steam boat again through Staten Island Sound to this place, accomplishing the whole route in about 7 hours. Here we have been since Monday last, enjoying the various sights with which the vast metropolis charms the eye, and excites the wonder of the stranger. Here the world itself almost seems to be congregated for people of all nations, including the resident, the passing traveller, and the recent emigrant, meet the eye in every direction.—The shops in Broadway spread out their temporary stores in rich and varied profusion, and seem to concentrate the wealth of the world. . . . The Battery and Castle Garden on the one hand, with refreshing breezes and brilliant spectacles, and Niblo's on the other, with enchanting concerts of vocal and instrumental music, and grand pyrotechnical pagents, invite enjoyment, after the labors of the day. . . . Omnibuses, exceeding a hundred in number, roll incessantly over the paved streets, administering equally to the purposes of business and pleasure, adding to noise and bustle, and forming an object of such prominent attraction, as to cause New York, not inaptly to be termed 'The City of Omnibuses.' The spirit of enterprise which animates the citizens of New York is commensurate with and on as grand a scale as their city. As an instance of this may be noticed, the great Hotel to be erected, on Broadway, by Mr. Astor, preparations for which, consisting, at present, in the pulling down of large and commodious houses, are now in active progress—for one of the corner lots and buildings (already demolished) Mr. Astor is said to have paid the enormous sum of $65,000. To show the grand scale of expense which prevails here, I state a few particulars, gleaned from good authority. The rent of City Hotel is $15,000 per annum; of the American Hotel $9,000; of the private boarding house in which I reside $5,000, and of a single room in Broadway, occupied as a Barber's shop, $500. How vast must be the rental of the whole city."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Ag 5, 1834, citing *Charleston Courier* of Jl 17. July 17

" The first commencement of New York University takes place, in the Middle Dutch Church in Nassau St. The degree of A. B. is conferred on nine graduates.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 18, 1834.

23 The mayor approves a resolution of the common council that "Tompkins square [see Je 1] be filled up to the city regulation, and enclosed with a good and sufficient fence," and that $20,000 be appropriated for the work.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, II: 211. See, further, O 3.

30 Geo. Nowlan's hotel, "Prospect Hall," at Observatory Place, on the line of the Harlem R. R. at 93d St., is described in a published notice.—*Courier and Enquirer*, Jl 30, 1834.

Aug. — Work on the N. Y. University building in Washington Square (see Jl 16, 1833) is interrupted by a stone-cutters' riot, caused by the use of stone dressed by the convicts at Sing Sing.—Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, I: 341; Headley, *Pen and Pencil Sketches of the Great Riots*, 95; Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 290. Consequently the building was not opened for classes until 1835 (*q.v.*).

1 A bill passed by parliament in Aug. 1833 provided that slavery should cease in Great Britain on this day.—Hazen, *Europe since 1815*, 440. Slavery was not abolished throughout the U. S. until the adoption of the 13th amendment in 1865 (*q.v.*, D 18).

12 The church at 49 Ann St., which was erected in 1794 (*q.v.*) as Christ Church (Episcopal), but, after 1825, was sold to the Roman Catholics, is destroyed by fire.—*Mag. Am. Hist.* (1888), XIX: 61; *Cour. & Enq.*, Ag 13, 1834; L. M. R. K., III: 932. See, further, Jl 30, 1847.

23 A wood-cut view of the proposed new custom-house (see Jl 4), at the north-east corner of Wall and Nassau Sts., drawn by A. J. Davis and engraved by Mason, is published, with a brief statement of its dimensions and internal arrangements. The building will be 180 ft. long and 90 ft. wide, and will occupy the entire plot of ground from Wall to Pine St., with a passage 10 or 12 ft. wide along its eastern side next to the Branch Bank of the U. S. (later the Assay Office). This building, which still stands, was originally projected, as here described, to have its "great hall for business" in the form of a cross, with a dome over the intersection. This dome appears in the view, rising high above the roof. The cost of the building, it was expected, would be "much less than $500,000," and the time required for its erection "nearly four years."—*N. Y. Mirror*, XII: 57.

" "As to Broadway, we will make no mention of that, for we doubt much if there is another street in the world which presents such a confused assemblage of high, low, broad, narrow, white, grey, red, brown, yellow, simple and florid. . . . The private houses, lately erected, particularly in the new parts of the city, are for the most part, spacious and elegant; as for example, those in about St. Mark's Place, and the Lafayette buildings."—*N. Y. Mirror*, XII: 57.

25 Delegates from trades' unions in Boston, Philadelphia, Poughkeepsie, Newark, Brooklyn, and New York meet in the city hall to perfect a national organization (see Ag 28). During the convention, a committee on resolutions, that was to be "expressive of the views" of the delegates "on the social civil and intellectual condition of the laboring classes," presented a noteworthy report. At the outset, the fundamental principle is declared, that "the actions and pursuits of man have for their object the possession of happiness, that this object is attained in proportion to the ratio of the intelligence and virtue of man individually and collectively, . . . and whereas society is conducive to happiness, it being good for man to associate with his fellow man, moral justice of necessity

1834 Aug. 25 becomes the Keystone to the arch of social compact." It is maintained that the conditions of the labouring classes at present, here and abroad, "exhibit the most unequal and unjustifiable distribution of the produce of labor, thus operating to produce a humiliating, servile dependency, incompatible with the inherent natural equality of man."

Therefore, it is recommended that "such of the working classes . . . as have not already formed themselves into societies for the protection of their industry, do so forthwith, that they may by these means be enabled effectively to make common cause with their oppressed brethren, and the more speedily disseminate such knowledge as may be most conducive to their interests in their respective trades and arts, as well as their general interests as productive laborers."

The report deprecates "the systems of education now in operation" because of their "exclusive character in giving instruction to the wealthy few at the expense of the industrious many."

The report also deprecates "the system now practised in the disposal of the Public Lands," because it debars the labouring class "from the occupation of any portion of the same, unless provided with an amount of capital which the greater portion of them . . . cannot hope to attain."

"Serious alarm" is felt at "the deplorable condition of the male and female children employed in the cotton and woolen manufactories . . . arising from the early age they are put to work . . . and the enormous length of time allotted for a day's labor." It is suggested that "lawful security should be exacted from the proprietors of manufactories, for the education of every child employed."

Further, the report urges upon the consideration of every labouring man the repeal of laws existing in some states under which "Trades' Unions . . . are declared illegal Combinations." Such laws are avowed to be "a manifest violation of the Constitution . . . and an infringement of the lawful rights of every citizen."

The report concludes with the resolution that hereafter "it should be the first as well as the last duty of every laborer, to inform himself on the subject of his equal rights and labor to promote the good of the whole community, rather than to confer privileges on a favored few." The report was unanimously adopted.—*A Documentary Hist. of Am. Industrial Society* (Cleveland, 1910), VI: 205–9. See Ag 28.

This was the first National Trades' Union in the United States. "It continued through three years of remarkable success and disappeared only with the panic of 1837."—*Ibid.*, V: 22–23.

28 The trades' unions' delegates, in convention assembled (see Ag 25), adopt a constitution as an association "styled the National Trades' Union of the United States." This Union is to be composed of delegates "from the several Trades' Unions in the United States, the number not to exceed one from each Association or Society, and to be elected in such manner as the several Unions may direct, and to hold office for one year." Annual meetings are to be held. The objects of the organization are thus defined: "To recommend such measures to the various Unions represented herein as may tend to advance the moral and intellectual condition and pecuniary interests of the laboring classes; promote the establishment of Trades' Unions in every section of the United States; and also to publish and disseminate such information as may be useful to Mechanics and Working Men generally; and to unite and harmonize the efforts of all the productive classes of our country."—*A Doc. Hist. of Am. Indust. Soc.*, VI: 225–27, and authorities there cited.

Sept. 13 The First Presbyterian Church, in Wall St., is destroyed by fire. This was the edifice erected in 1810 (*q. v.*, Mr 21). The tower or cupola and bell fell into the church, only the thick walls of the building remaining.—*Courier & Enquirer*, S 15; *N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, S 15; *N. Y. Com. Adv.*, S 15, 1834; and descrip. of Pl. 105, III: 607; and Pl. 111, III: 615. The church was rebuilt in 1835 (Greenleaf, *Hist. of the Churches*, 134), the new edifice having a spire. —See Pls. 105, 111, 117, 123-f, Vol. III; L. M. R. K., III: 931. See, further, Jl 20, 1844.

" The N. Y. University building "is now nearly at its height, and will be ready for occupation in May next." For detailed description of it, see *N. Y. Mirror*, XII: 81. *Cf.* D 31.

25 "Some idea of the immense amount of labor required in the construction of the new Custom House, may be gathered from the fact that although some 30 or 40 hands have been employed upon it for six months past, it has not yet risen above the surface of the ground. Astor's great Hotel is somewhat more advanced, but the walls of the first story are not yet completed. A still greater number of hands we should think, are employed on this building, than on the Custom House."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 25, 1834, citing *Jour. of Com.* Sept. 25

" "On the East side of Cedar street, which has been recently widened by an act of the Corporation, a range of five story brick houses has been erected, or is erecting, almost the whole distance from William street to Broadway. . . . The improvements which have taken place in the lower part of the city within the last six or eight years, are truly astonishing. Almost all the old buildings have been torn down, and new ones erected in their stead, very few of which are less than four stories high, and many of them five, and even six stories."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, S 5, 1834, citing *Jour. of Com.*

Oct. 3 The sum of $62,000 is appropriated "for paying the expenses and awards for ground, taken in the opening of Tompkins square." —*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, II: 241. See Je 1, 1834 and F 11, 1835.

13 A resolution is approved by the mayor that the wooden fence enclosing Duane Park be taken down, and that a stone coping, surmounted by an iron railing, be placed there, an appropriation of $1,820 being made for the purpose.—*Mayor's Message* (1834), 25.

16 The common council permits the erection of a liberty-pole in the Fourth Ward.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XI: 247. For one in the Fifth Ward, see F 11.

27 The mayor signs an ordinance to fill in a pond at Manhattanville in the rear of St. Mary's Church, between Tenth and Eleventh Aves.—*Mayor's Message* (1834), 28.

31 The Whigs are raising liberty-poles in all the wards.—*Hone's Diary*, I: 116.

Nov. 12 The common council resolves "That the Corporation of the City of New York are lawfully authorized to enclose, regulate, and improve all the lands lying within the limits of Union place, as defined by the statute of April 5, 1832, in like mode with other public squares of the city; and accordingly it is ordered, that so much of the area of the said square, as shall be comprehended within the eliptical figure laid down on the plan deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, containing not more than 677 feet in length, and not more than 302 feet 9 inches in breadth, be enclosed with an iron fence and stone coping, with convenient and appropriate gates. That the surface of the enclosure be reduced to proper and sufficient levels, and prepared to receive grass and shrubbery, with convenient footwalks; that a flagged sidewalk be laid around the exterior of the enclosure, not exceeding 15 feet in width; but the flagging around the exterior of the enclosure shall not be laid until the further order of the Common Council; that in the meantime, and until the further order of the Common Council, in respect to the permanent paving of the carriage ways around the exterior, such portion thereof, as may be necessary, be rendered passable for carriages and vehicles. That the Street Commissioner, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Wharves, Lands, and Places of the two Boards, carry this resolution into effect, and $15,000 is hereby appropriated for this purpose."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, II: 259–60. See, further, My 14, 1835.

24 A committee of the common council selects, as the site for a house of detention, debtors' prison, criminal court-room, etc., the block of made ground, embracing an area of about 200 by 250 ft., which has been redeemed out of the Collect Pond, and is bounded by Elm, Center, Leonard, and Franklin Sts. At this time it was occupied as a public yard. The plan proposed was to build the foundation of the new house of detention, etc. on piles driven into the ground. The boundaries and general character of this made ground are described in the committee's report.—*Doc. No.* 29, *Bd. of Asst. Ald.*, N 24, 1834. See 1836; Ag, 1838.

29 The new French Protestant Episcopal church (L'Eglise du Saint Esprit), at the south-west corner of Franklin and Church Sts., built by the congregation that formerly worshipped in Pine St., and recently completed (see 1832), is described, with views, in the *N. Y. Mirror*, XII: 169, 178, 185; L. M. R. K., III: 932. It is a white marble building, costing $60,000.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1862), 757, and see view in *ibid.*, 284. See also Vol. I, p. 244–45.

Dec. 1 Pres. Jackson, in his annual message to congress, announces the extinguishment of the national debt. The money for this purpose was produced from duties on imports and the sale of the public lands.—*Messages and Papers of the Presidents*, III: 1326–27; *Annals of N. Am.*, 574.

1834 Dec. 6 "The foundation of the Custom-house [until recently the sub-treasury building] is completed, with all its vaults, abutments, etc.; the huge blocks for the columns are ready, and the workmen are now engaged in erecting them. . . ."

The Astor House "is in a still more forward condition. The granite slabs of the first and second stories are all in their places; the pillars all stationed, and the partitions of the first floor completed. . . ."—*N. Y. Mirror*, XII: 183. See My 31, 1836.

19 A society, having for its object to collect and rescue from oblivion every unrecorded action and incident of the Revolutionary and late wars, is established, and named the "Am. Historical Society of Military and Naval events." In 1837, its officers comprised some of the most distinguished men of the time in New York.—*N. Y. As It Is, In* 1837, 74.

31 "The New York University [see S 13] is a mountain of white marble and brick, with Italian details, more incongruous than those of Wren's towers of Westminster Abbey; it is more indebted to the woodcutter (Mr. Mason, from London) than any work I have ever seen. In London it would be termed 'Carpenter's Gothic;' but even that can give you no idea of its hideous abortions and monstrous absurdities. With such a specimen as this before their eyes, no wonder that the Greek, 'the classic and simple Greek,' is preferred by the people, who will not be gulled into admiration, of any thing so *outré* as this university."—*The Architectural Mag.* (London, 1835), 493. *Cf.* My 20, 1837.

1835

— The second Seminole War began in this year and continued until 1842.—Winsor, VII: 407, 408, 439.

— In this year, a patent for a revolving pistol was granted to Samuel Colt.—*Encyclop. Brit.*, VI: 736; *Annals of N. Am.*, 574.

— In this year, Audubon published his work on the *Birds of America.*

— The population of New York City in this year was 270,089.—Disturnell, *N. Y. As It Is, In* 1837, 11.

— "The ideal of quiet and genteel retirement in 1835 was found in Washington Square, where the Doctor [a "Dr. Sloper" in James's story] built himself a handsome, modern, wide-fronted house, with a big balcony before the drawing-room windows, and a flight of white marble steps ascending to a portal which was also faced with white marble. This structure, and many of its neighbors, which it exactly resembled, were supposed, forty years ago, to embody the last results of architectural science, and they remain to this day very solid and honorable dwellings. In front of them was the square containing a considerable quantity of inexpensive vegetation, enclosed by a wooden paling, which increased its rural and accessible appearance; and round the corner was the more august precinct of the Fifth Avenue, taking its origin at this point with a spacious and confident air which already marked it for high destinies. I know not whether it is owing to the tenderness of early associations, but this portion of New York appears to many persons the most delectable. It has a kind of established repose which is not of frequent occurrence in other quarters of the long, shrill city; it has a riper, richer, more honorable look than any of the upper ramifications of the great longitudinal thoroughfare—the look of having something of a social history."—*Washington Square*, by Henry James (N. Y., 1894), 23–24. See also 1831.

— The condition of the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. is thus described: "About 4 miles of the road are now in use, upon which pleasure cars constantly run, for the accommodation of those who desire to get out of the city for a short time. When completed, there will be a tunnel of some length through a rock, at Yorkville, after which there will be a gradual descent to Harlaem river. . . . At present horse power is used. A locomotive engine was provided and used for a short time, but the boiler burst, and the engine was laid aside."—Williams, *N. Y. Ann. Register*, 1835.

Above 14th St., at this time, there was open country. See, further, Ap 18 and O 3.

— In this year, instruction was commenced in the unfinished building at N. Y. University on Washington Square.—Chamberlain, *N. Y. University* (1901), I: 67; *Eve. Post*, My 19, 1837; descrip. of Pl. 139, III: 708. For the dedication, see My 20, 1837.

— In this year, a vane and a cock were added to the steeple of St. Mark's Church.—*Memorial St. Mark's Church* (1899), 54–55.

— In this year, the First Presbyterian Church, on Wall St., which was burnt out in 1834 (*q. v.*, S 13), was rebuilt.—Greenleaf, *Hist. of the Churches of N. Y.*, 134; see also Vol. I, p. 295, and descrip. of Pl. 105, III: 607. 1835 —

— In this year was erected the "Sixth Free Presbyterian Church," on Broadway between Anthony St. and Catharine Lane. It opened for worship in April, 1836, possessing the largest auditorium in the city at that time. Its name was afterwards changed to "The Tabernacle."—Greenleaf, 179; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1865), 591. Both this church and another Presbyterian church called the "Tabernacle," on Catharine near Madison St. (Greenleaf, 192), were of comparatively short duration.

— The Bank of America erected, in this year, a handsome bank-building, with two columns in front, at 30 Wall St. This remained until 1887, when it was torn down, and the present edifice erected in 1887–8, Clinton & Russell being the architects.—Information obtained at the bank, correcting L. M. R. K., III: 924; descrip. of Pl. 147, III: 718. Duer, in his *Reminiscences* (1847), 5, states that, in 1783, there stood on this site a large, 3-storey double house, the family mansion of the Marstons, which was at that time occupied by Van Berckle, minister from the States-General of Holland. *Cf.* L. M. R. K., III: 924.

— In this year, Anson G. Phelps bought the old Henry Coster house, cor. First Ave. and 30th St.—Descrip. of Pl. 107, III: 610; descrip. of Pl. 153-d, III: 775; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1860), 276.

— In this year, Chatham St. was widened from Pearl to Mott St.; also Liberty St. from Nassau to William St.; Wall St. from Pearl to Merchant St.; and William St. between Wall St. and Maiden Lane. Ninth Ave. was opened from Bloomingdale Road to 45th St.; 116th St. from Fourth Avenue to Harlem River; Second Ave. from 109th to 123rd St., and from 28th to 86th St.; and Seventh Ave. from 21st to 129th St.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1857), 532.

— Views of New York in this year, reproduced in the present work, include (besides those cited under specific dates): the Chapman-Bennett view of the city, "Taken from the Bay near Bedlows Island" (Pl. 116); and the Horner view from Brooklyn (Pl. 120), both in Vol. III.

— For view of Pearl St., bet. Franklin Sq. and Oak St., 1835, see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1859), 372.

For view of the Geo. Hazzard house, Third Ave. and 84th St., 1835, see *ibid.* (1859), 599. This house, named from its proprietor, was "for many years, and until the introduction of more expeditious modes of conveyance, the first stopping-place, on the route of the 'Danbury Post-coaches,' the only mode of public conveyance between the upper and lower portion of the city, until about the year 1835. . . ." Third Ave. "was one of the most magnificent drives in the world, being macadamized from Twenty-eighth street to the Harlem Bridge; and, taken in connection with 'Cato's,' or the 'Old Post Road,' which intersected the Third avenue at Forty-fifth street, and also at Sixty-fifth street, was much used by our sporting citizens of that period, as a drive . . ." About 1845, the "Hazzard House" was enlarged and entirely changed in appearance.—*Ibid.*

Jan. — A "Map of Spring Valley in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York belonging to the Estate of George Youle dec'd," surveyed by Thomas R. Ludlam, city surveyor, and signed by him, bears this date. It is owned by the Title Guarantee & Trust Co.

19 The mayor approves an ordinance for filling in Burling Slip.—*Mayor's Message* (1835), 52.

28 Washington Irving has purchased about 10 acres on the bank of the Hudson, three miles south of Tarrytown. "On the premises . . . there is still standing an old stone house, built in the ancient Dutch style of architecture during the French war. . . . We also understand that it is the identical house at which the memorable tea-party was assembled so faithfully and admirably described in the inimitable Legend of Sleepy Hollow, on that disastrous night, when the ill-starred Ichabod was rejected by the fair Katrina and also encountered the fearful companionship of Brom Bones in the character of the headless Hessian. . . ."—*Eve. Post*, Ja 28, 1835, citing *Westchester Herald.*

Feb 2 The mayor signs a resolution to construct a public pier from the foot of Beach St., 200 ft. long and 30 ft. wide.—*Mayor's Message* (1835), 55.

11 The street commissioner is authorised to expend $300 for trees for ornamenting Tompkins Square.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, II: 331. See also L. M. R. K., III: 971.

1835 Feb. 14 The St. Nicholas Society is organized by "several gentlemen, residents and natives of New York," at a meeting held at Washington Hotel.—From "Extract from the Minutes" of the society, pub. in the 1907 ed. of its *Charter, Constitution, By-Laws, and List of Members*, 3. It was incorporated April 17, 1841 (*q.v.*). See also the "Chronicle" of the society's events in *ibid.*, 7–19; and D 5, 1848. This society is now at 43 Cedar St. *Cf.* Ja 24, 1834.

16 The commissioners, appointed to investigate the possible means of supplying New York City with water (see My 2, 1834), report to the common council in favour of building the Croton aqueduct. This was referred to a committee of the board, which approved the plan and recommended that the subject be voted upon by the electors at the next election. The common council concurred in the committee report.—*Eve. Post*, Mr 20, 1835; Colden, *Memoir Croton Aqueduct*, 124; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1854), 220–21. See Ap 14.

" The completion of the bulkhead at Bellevue, and filling in, cost the city about $45,000.—*Doc., Bd. of Ald.*, I: 316.

20 "The Merchants News Room, corner of Wall and Pearl street, is now in full operation. We understand that the proprietor receives two hundred and fifty different newspapers."—*Eve. Post*, F 20, 1835.

28 A plan of Harlem, showing the Harlem Canal, and giving street lay-out, bears this date.—See map No. 711 in bureau of topography, borough president's office. *Cf.* a plan of the proposed Harlem Canal, made by Edw. Smith, and bearing date of Jan. 22, 1836, filed as map No. 719 in same office.

Mar. — The common council resolves to contract for the building of a market "on the ground lately taken for market purposes in the 11th Ward [see Ja 6, 1834] of the same dimensions as the Jefferson Market." In May, it was named Union Market. This, De Voe says, was "no doubt from the fact that the Corporation intended to unite the Manhattan Market [see Mr 26, S 10, 1827] with this, as that market-place had proved a failure." When the building was finished the transfer of the butchers was made.—*Market Book*, 526, 580, 581; L. M. R. K., III: 960. See O 24, 1835.

14 Writing from New York, William Ross describes in detail the architecture of the custom-house, now in course of erection at the north-east corner of Wall and Nassau Sts. (see Jl 4, 1834), in which he gives an account of alterations in the plans of the interior design, which he has made for the commissioners. He says a description of the approved (original) design may be seen in the *N. Y. Mirror* (*q.v.*, Ag 23, 1834).—*The Architectural Mag.* (London, 1835), 525–33 (with wood-cut reproductions of the architects' drawings). See, further 1837; My 21, 1842. A beautiful water-colour perspective drawing of this building by A. J. Davis is owned by J. P. Morgan, Esq.

16 Hone joins a so-called "Book Club," which meets every other Thursday evening for supper at the Washington Hall.—*Hone's Diary*, I: 134. Rev. Dr. Wainwright was the founder.—*Ibid.*, I: 143.

" The mayor signs a resolution for filling in the bulkhead on the southerly line of South St., from Pike St. Slip to Rutgers Slip.—*Mayor's Message* (1835), 66.

21 "As for the Bridewell, that still remains in a high state of preservation. There is talk, now and then, of sweeping it off from the ground which it cumbers, but as yet it is talk only, and we are prepared, though by no means willing, to see it remain in all its unmatchable ugliness for the next ten or twelve years. By way of increasing its charms—making it a still more agreeable object of sight—a small wooden building has lately been stuck just behind it, for what purpose we are not advised; it has somewhat the look of an engine-house. Altogether the Bridewell or Jail, with its grated windows, its dingy stone walls, its high fence, its contemptible little belfry, and its kitchen, or stable, or engine-house in the rear, is quite an attractive object, and gives to the Park a very distinguished appearance."—*N. Y. Mirror*, Mr 21, 1835. See Ag 25, 1838, for its final demolition.

28 "Statue of Alexander Hamilton—The merchants of this city raised a subscription several years since [see My 18, 1826], for the purpose of employing a sculptor to execute a statue of General Alexander Hamilton, to be placed in the Hall of the Merchants' Exchange. The execution of the work was entrusted to Ball Hughes, an artist of celebrity, now a resident of this city, who has just completed the work.

"The statue was placed on the pedestal in the centre of the large Exchange Room several weeks since and the finishing touches having been gone through with, the enclosure was removed on Saturday, and the statue is now exposed to public view. . . . The statue is chisseled from a block of beautiful Carera marble. The figure is represented in a standing posture, with the Roman toga suspended over the left shoulder, and falling in graceful folds down the back. In the right hand is a baton, representing a parchment certificate of membership of the Cincinnati, resting on a square pedestal. . . ."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Mr 28, 1835. See Ap 20. Mar. 28

The South Ferry is established, to run from Whitehall to or near the foot of Atlantic St., Brooklyn.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, II: 377, 412, 413; *Eve. Post*, Mr 24, Ap 4, 1835. This closed a contest which lasted ten years to secure a charter for a ferry to Brooklyn south of Fulton Slip, the attempt to do so being blocked by the owners of the Fulton Ferry Co.—See D 23, 1825. Apr. 9

Cornelius W. Lawrence is reëlected mayor, the Whigs presenting no candidate in opposition.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1854), 487. Ex-Mayor Hone, an active Whig, comments in his diary: "The Jackson people have renominated Mr. Cornelius W. Lawrence as Mayor, and the Whigs will not oppose him. I am glad of it, for if we do not take him we shall have a worse man; indeed, I have been well pleased with his conduct during the first year of his mayoralty, and he would have my cheerful support but for the circumstance of his having recently vetoed a resolution of the Common Council which recommended to the legislature the passage of a law to register the votes. This is a measure so obviously proper to secure the purity of our elections, and so loudly called for, especially in this city, by all who desire to preserve the peace and good order which ought to prevail at such times, that nothing but a blind devotion to party could have influenced the Mayor in his opposition to a measure so salutary."—*Hone's Diary*, I: 136–37. 11

The legislature modifies the Commissioners' Map by widening Ave. C from 60 to 80 ft. between 3d and 15th Sts.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1835), chap. 66. 13

In the election held on this day and the two succeeding days, the voters of New York City cast 17,330 ballots in favour of building the Croton aqueduct (see F 16) and 5,963 against it.—Colden, *Memoir Croton Aqueduct*, 138; *N. Y As It Is*, *In* 1837, 17; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1854), 220–21. See My 7. 14

The common council orders that William St. be widened to 40 feet between Wall St. and Maiden Lane.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, II: 380. 15

Geo. Repelye and wife cede to the city the following parts of streets: 35th St. from Ninth to Tenth Ave.; 37th St. from Fitzroy Road to Ninth Ave. and from Ninth to Tenth Ave.; 38th St. from Ninth to Tenth Ave.; 39th and 40th St. from Ninth to Tenth Ave.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, II: 381. "

The legislature passes an act to extend the time two years from this date for completing the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. The company is authorised to increase its capital stock $250,000, and to borrow from time to time sums aggregating not over $400,000. Authority is given to alter or repeal the act of incorporation of April 25, 1831 (*q.v.*), or its amendment of April 6, 1832 (*q.v.*).—*Laws of N. Y.* (1835), chap. 101. Time was again extended in 1837.—*Ibid.* (1837), chap. 55. See, further, My 12, 1836. 18

"Statue of Hamilton.—We have just returned from a visit to the Exchange where a most attractive object is drawing together crowds of admiring citizens. It is the statue of Alexander Hamilton, for the execution of which a fund was raised some two or three years ago by subscription among the merchants of this city [see Mr 28]. They have reason to congratulate themselves upon the admirable manner in which their intention has been fulfilled. The statue is carved from a single block of Carrara marble, the upper and anterior portions of which are purely white, and the back slightly veined with clouds or shades of an exceedingly pale blue. This should, perhaps, be considered a defect, but the artist has ingeniously contrived to hide it by such an arrangement of the folds in the drapery as makes the clouding of the marble almost imperceptible. The figure is standing with one foot slightly advanced and the weight of the body resting upon the other, the head erect and turned a little to one side as in the act of speaking. The left arm hangs in the easy natural position by the side, while the other is somewhat raised, the hand grasping a scroll, the end of which rests upon a table. The costume is that 20

1835 Apr. 20 of the time in which Hamilton flourished as a statesman and public orator; a coat with upright collar, small clothes, silk stockings, and the perscriptive oratorical mantle or toga, knotted upon the left shoulder and falling away behind in a rich mass of flowing drapery; thus obviating the trim formal appearance of the close-setting garments peculiar to enlightened nations.—The resemblance is perfect—so pronounced by those who knew Hamilton well, and moreover identical with all the good portraits of him we have ever seen. The execution is in the highest style of art; the attitude natural and unconstrained yet full of dignity; and it is evident that an immensity of labor has been bestowed upon the details not only of the face and figure, but also of the drapery. It is a magnificent production, worthy of the man in whose honor it was formed, of the liberality to which the city of New York is indebted for its possession, and of the talents and high reputation of the sculptor, Mr. Hughes."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Ap 20, 1835. *Cf.* My 18, 1826.

On this day, the committee of inspection, "appointed by the original agreement between the building Committee of the Merchants' Exchange . . . and R. Ball Hughes, Esq, to examine, inspect and express an opinion upon the statue . . .," certify that they have done so, and that it meets their "unqualified approbation . . ." This is signed by John Trumbull, David Hosack, William Dunlap, Philip Hone, and J. Delafield.—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Ap 29, 1835. The statue stood on a pedestal of gray granite.—*N Y. Mirror*, XII: 351. See O 24.

24 For map of "Randel's" (Randalls) Island, bearing this date, see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1855), 492.

30 Hone describes the increase in the valuation of lots in "the upper part of the city" on Second Ave. near St. Mark's Place.—*Hone's Diary*, I: 140 (also 138).

May 6 The first number of the *New York Herald* appears, James Gordon Bennett being the publisher. The second number was issued on May 11. Many of the features of the modern newspaper, and many of the methods of modern journalism, were first introduced by the *Herald*. Among these were: The financial articles; the system for gathering news; the publication of maps and illustrations (in 1838), and the arrangements made the same year for foreign correspondence; and the general spirit of enterprise which in 1845 led to the establishment of expresses from Texas to Mexico.—North, *Newspaper and Periodical Press*, 90; *Annals of N. Am.*, 573. See also Pasko's *Old N. Y.*, II: 234 and Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 295.

7 The common council passes a law instructing the water commissioners "to proceed with the work of supplying the City of New York with a sufficient quantity of pure and wholesome water, for the use of its inhabitants, according to the plan adopted by them" (see F 16), and providing for the creation of a public stock amounting to $2,500,000 to be called "The Water Stock of the City of New York."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, II: 401–3. See Je 2.

11 The legislature authorises the common council to alter the Commissioners' Plan of the city by fixing the permanent exterior street on East River between 13th and 23d Sts.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1835), chap. 268.

12 "The fashionable end of town is now decidedly at Washington Square, and the surrounding neighborhood from Bleecker Street to Albion Place. The elegance and beauty of this section cannot be surpassed in the country."—*Morning Herald*, My 12, 1835. See also descrip. of Pl. 135, III: 702.

14 The common council passes an ordinance "To regulate and pave Union place, agreeably to a plan adopted by the Common Council, the 12th of November, 1834," and assessors are appointed.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, II: 410. See Jl 29.

23 Palmo's Saloon at the corner of Broadway and Reed St. is opened.—*Eve. Post*, My 25, 1835, citing *Gaz.*. Until 1840, the café was popular after which Palmo abandoned this occupation, and erected an opera house in Chambers St. This afterwards became Burton's Theatre, and, in 1865, was occupied by the United States Court.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1865), 572.

30 There is published, with a detailed description, an engraved design of the "stand of colours voted to the National Guard by the corporation of the city of New York," which in a few days will be presented by the governor in the city's behalf.—*N. Y. Mirror*, My 30, 1835.

June 2 The water commissioners appoint David B. Douglass their chief engineer and direct him to organise a corps of assistants. In accordance with his report, four additional engineers, five rodmen, and seven labourers and chainmen were appointed.—*Doc.* 12, *Bd. of Ald.*, Ag 1, 1836. See Jl 6.

3 The Society Library, in conjunction with the Athenaeum, buys two lots on the east side of Broadway, bounded by Leonard St. and Catharine Lane. Here a building was later erected, which was first occupied by the library on April 30, 1840 (*q.v.*).—Keep, *Hist. of the Society Lib.*, 341, 343, 381.

8 A fire breaks out in the rear of 209 Elizabeth St., in the centre of the block bounded by Prince, Elizabeth, Houston, and Mott Sts., opposite the Catholic cathedral. "About 20 houses were destroyed or badly damaged, including the whole block on Prince and about half that on Mott street. The buildings were almost all of wood and occupied by a great many families, together with taverns, 'porter houses' and groceries."—*Eve. Post*, Je 8, 1835, citing *Jour. of Com.*; Costello, *Our Firemen*, 220.

16 The mayor approves a plan for widening Wall St. between Pearl and Hanover Sts.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, III: 12.

20 On board the U. S. frigate "Constitution," at sea, the "Commissioned and Warrant Officers" of the ship draw up resolutions, expressing the need of a military school, and outlining a method of establishing it. It was probably the first organized movement looking to the establishment of a naval academy in this country. The resolutions name a committee of ten "to take charge of the subject and conduct it to its final disposition," and require that the resolutions be printed; that the secretary of the navy be requested to lay a copy before the president of the United States; that copies be sent to the chairman of the committee on naval affairs in the senate and in the house of representatives, to each naval station, squadron, and U. S. ship in commission; that a copy be furnished "to the Hon. Edward Livingston, now on board the Constitution;" and that one be sent "to the commander of this ship, inviting his aid in furtherance of the object of this meeting."—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 20, 1925, which gives the full text of the circular, contributed in a letter from Lieut.-Commander E. S. R. Brandt, U. S. N., in connection with the subject of raising a fund to preserve the frigate "Constitution."

The Naval Academy at Annapolis was founded ten years later.—See 1845.

21 A riot occurs in Chatham St. between a number of native citizens and Irishmen. About 20 or 30 are arrested.—*Eve. Post*, Je 22, 1835, citing *Daily Adv.* See also *ibid.*, Je 23 and 24, 1835. The dissensions were caused by an attempt to raise an Irish regiment to be called the O'Connell Guards.—*Ibid.*, Je 25, 1835. See also *ibid.* Je 26, 27, and 30, 1835. Haswell says that Dr. McCaffrey was killed during the encounter and that this was known as "the Five Points Riot."—Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 298.

22 The committee on public lands and places, to whom was referred a memorial from a large number of proprietors of lands at Harlem, asking the common council to lay out a public square (Mount Morris Square) between Fourth and Sixth Aves., 120th and 124th Sts., makes a report favouring the proposal. The rocky eminence here, 70 ft. high, is "crowned with various kinds of forest trees, many of them of great antiquity and possessing altogether a very peculiar and distinctive character." The place is unsuitable for building lots, because of the immense cost to level the height. It is, however, adaptable for the purpose proposed, on account of "its insular situation, its great height, its conical figure the trees with which it is covered," and the possibility of converting it into a place of ornament and beauty. No public place has yet been laid out at Harlem, and this ground is not too large for the purpose. The whole cost will be assessed on the surrounding property. A resolution is therefore approved "That application be made to the Legislature . . . for the passage of a law authorizing such alteration in the map or plan of the City as will permit the forming and laying out of a Public Place between 120th and 124th Street and between 4th and 6th Avenues . . ."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, IX: 81, citing *Doc. No.* 10. On Nov. 5, the mayor signed a joint resolution that such application be made to the legislature.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, III: 96. This was reinforced by another joint resolution, approved by the mayor on Jan. 22, 1836, that such new square be laid out.—*Ibid.*, III: 162. See also Mr '17, 1836. For the desired legislative act, see My 10, 1836.

23 The U. S. frigate "Constitution" ("Old Ironsides") arrives at New York with Edward Livingston, minister to France, on board. "An immense concourse of citizens was assembled on the Battery

1835 to greet him on his arrival." On June 24, he received visitors in
June the governor's room of the city hall.—*Eve. Post*, Je 23 and 24,
23 1835. On July 16, a public dinner in his honour was held at the City Hotel.—*Ibid.*, Jl 17, 1835.

July Chief-Justice Marshall dies in Philadelphia.—*Hone's Diary*,
6 I: 145, 147, 148. He was succeeded by Roger B. Taney.—*Ibid.*, I: 148.

" David B. Douglass and his assistants begin to survey the line of the Croton aqueduct. They continued with the field work until Jan. 8, 1836, and began again on April 11, 1836, resurveying the line.—*Doc.* 12, *Bd. of Ald.*, Ag 1, 1836.

" The mayor signs a resolution directing the sale of the old Greenwich Market in Christopher St., and that the ground on which it stands be repaved and appropriated for a "Country Market," as part of the Greenwich Market.—*Mayor's Message* (1835), 16; De Voe, 403; L. M. R. K., III: 959. See the Weehawken Market, Ja, 1834.

29 "Trees in Wall Street.—The subscription for planting this street with a row of Ailanthuses, or 'tree of heaven,' goes on swimmingly. . . . The mode of subscribing is—for so many trees each,—already there are about 90 trees on the list,—but nearly twice that number will be required. . . ."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Jl 29, 1835.

" The common council appropriates "a further sum of ten thousand dollars . . . to complete the necessary expenditures for granite coping, iron railing, and otherwise improving Union Place." —*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, III: 45; *Docs., Bd. of Ald.*, II: 73 (*Doc. No.* 19). See also descrip. of Pl. 135, III: 702.

" The mayor approves a joint resolution for forming and opening the public square between 31st and 34th Sts., on both sides of Fourth Ave.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, III: 45.

Aug. The mayor signs resolutions as follows: For opening Ninth Ave.
3 from 45th St. to the Bloomingdale Road; adopting the plan presented by the street commissioner for regulating the avenues and streets of Harem from 109th to 135th Sts., and from Ninth Ave. to Harlem River; and providing for an exterior line on the Harlem River; and directing the street commissioner and street committee to employ persons to prepare a plan for the grade of this Island.—*Mayor's Message* (1835), 25.

12 A disastrous fire destroys 6 buildings in Fulton St., 13 in Ann St., including the Catholic Church, and 9 in Nassau St. Three people are killed.—*Eve. Post*, Ag 12 and 13, 1835.

13 "Great excitement prevails in all parts of the country on the subject of the attempts made by the friends of immediate emancipation to excite the slaves of the South to resist the authority of their masters; at least, such is the alleged tendency of the indiscreet measures of those fanatical persons who have engaged in that cause. . . ."—*Hone's Diary*, I: 155.

15 "One of the stones of the new Custom House weighs twenty-seven tons. It was drawn to this city from the quarry in Westchester County, on a carriage made for the purpose, by a team composed of two pair of horses and sixteen yoke of oxen."—*Eve. Post*, Ag 15, 1835.

24 The Dutch frigate "Mars" and the brig-of-war "Sneeneid" arrive from Curaçoa. "In passing through the Narrows, they exchanged salutes with fort Lafayette. On board the frigate is His Royal Highness Prince Henry, son of H. R. H. the Prince of Orange."—*Eve. Post*, Ag 25, 1835.

25 "The beginning of panick operations in this city.—The evils which we have long predicted begin to be wreaked upon this devoted metropolis by the United States Bank. The New York Branch yesterday drew half a million of dollars in specie from the state banks. . . . The transaction of yesterday may seem to some but like a little cloud on the verge of the horizon. Yet let them remember that it is in that way that the tornado makes its first threat, but soon after wraps the heavens in a pall and spreads the ocean with wreck."—*Eve. Post*, Ag 25, 1835.

26 "The abolition question continues to agitate the public mind, and acquires hourly a most alarming interest. A great meeting is to be held to-morrow afternoon, in the Park, of those opposed to the incendiary proceedings of the abolitionists. . . ."—*Hone's Diary*, I: 156–57. See Ag 27.

27 At the meeting in the Park (see Ag 26), resolutions are adopted against the abolition society, and against the interference of individuals between the masters and the slaves in the Southern States. —*Hone's Diary*, I: 157.

The news report thus describes the event: Pursuant to a public Aug.
notice signed by about 200 prominent New Yorkers, a large public 27
meeting is held at the city hall to express the attitude of the city toward the proceedings of the abolitionists and the anti-slavery societies. Mayor Lawrence is chosen chairman. Resolutions are adopted declaring that while they deplore the existence of slavery, New Yorkers disapprove of the "extravagant proceedings and violent recriminations" of the abolitionists and "dissent from their indiscriminate condemnation of all those who sustain the relation of masters to slaves, as being equally guilty, whether that relation is a part of their inheritance under existing laws or has proceeded from their voluntary conduct." It is also resolved that "the citizens of the North have no political right to interfere with the slavery of the Southern states, nor moral right, under any circumstances, to adopt violent or aggressive measures for the purpose of abolishing it," and that "a legal, peaceful, and temperate expression of opinions and arguments tending to induce the parties to the relation of slavery to perform their moral and social duties, is all that can with propriety be done by individuals who do not sustain that relation."—*Eve. Post*, Ag 28, 1835.

The Franklin Theatre is opened at 175 Chatham St. (Park Row), Sept.
between James and Oliver Sts. It became the Franklin Museum in 7
1848, and was closed in 1854.—Brown, *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, I: 240–62.

The Friends' meeting-house in Liberty St. is demolished.— 10
Thorburn, *Reminiscences*, 134.

New York, says the *Alexandria Gazette*, "is a great and in 19
some sense, already an overgrown and overstocked city. Who can look at its crowded streets—its thronged alleys—its forests of masts—and all its paraphernalia of business and pleasure, without wonder and amazement? Its population and progress have already outstripped in reality the imaginations of the boldest and no one can calculate their further extent. In commerce, in manufactures—in trade—in speculation—in show, in bustle and noise, New York cannot easily be even approached by a comparison with any other city.

"It is supposed in the New York Evening Star that the census of the city will not fall short of 300,000—and it is stated elsewhere, that every foot of ground facing on Wall street and lying between Pearl and Broad streets, is worth two thousand dollars per foot. The amount of foreign importations in the city for 1835, will exceed those of 1834 nearly twenty millions of dollars."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, S 19, 1835. The "forest of masts" is also referred to by J. Logan in his *Notes of a Journey through Canada, The U. S. of Am., and the West Indies* (1838), 144–45.

Hone records: "The plan for macadmizing the street before 22
my house not having fully answered public expectation, the corporation have been trying a new experiment in Broadway, in front of the block between Warren and Chambers streets, copied from a plan of paving in St. Petersburgh, Russia. The street is excavated to the depth of about two feet; a layer of broken stone is placed, such as is used for macadamizing, on the top of which a regular pavement of round stones, the whole covered by a compact course of wooden blocks, sexagonal, one foot in length, and placed vertically. These are made to fit very nicely, the interstices (which of course are small) filled with liquid tar, and covered with a thin coat of gravel. The street was used yesterday for the first time, and the multitudinous train of omnibuses, carriages, carts, and wagons which infest Broadway appeared to pass over the new Appian way 'pretty tolerably slick.' But it remains to be seen whether hemlock timber is less destructible than Nyack stone, and whether three distinct layers of road may not peradventure cost more than one."—*Hone's Diary*, I: 164. See also *Eve. Post*, S 22, 23, N 27, 28, 1835.

In a series of letters to his brother Peter, who is at Havre, 26
Washington Irving, writing on several occasions between Aug. 24, 1835, and Feb. 16, 1836, records his progress in writing *Astoria*. This work was written at the residence of John Jacob Astor, which was situated at 88th St., near East River.—See view in *Man. Com. Coun.* (1864), 208. In a letter of Sept. 26, 1835, he thus describes the place:

". . . For upward of a month past I have been quartered at Hellgate, with Mr. Astor, and I have not had so quiet and delightful a nest since I have been in America. He has a spacious and well-built house, with a lawn in front of it, and a garden in rear. The lawn sweeps down to the water edge, and full in front of the house is the little strait of Hellgate, which forms a con-

1835 Sept. 26 stantly moving picture. Here the old gentleman keeps a kind of bachelor hall. Halleck, the poet, lives with him, but goes to town every morning, and comes out to dinner. The only other member of his family is one of his grandchildren, a very fine boy of fourteen years of age [Charles Astor Bristed]. . . . I cannot tell you how sweet and delightful I have found this retreat; pure air, agreeable scenery, a spacious house, profound quiet, and perfect command of my time and self. . . ."—*Life and Letters of Washington Irving*, by his nephew, Pierre M. Irving, III: 78.

30 Hone writes: "I took Mr. Brevoort, Mr. Louis McLane, and Washington Irving out in the carriage to dine with old Mr. Astor, at Hell-gate. We had a pleasant, easy, sociable dinner, and returned home at nine o'clock."—*Hone's Diary*, I: 165.

Oct. — In this month, a meeting of eight persons was held at the house of Knowles Thomas, in Bond St., and a movement started "to establish a theological seminary in this city," which eventually resulted in the founding of the Union Theological Seminary of to-day. A seminary fund was raised, amounting to $61,000 in Jan., 1836.—Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 447–48. See, further, Ja 18, 1836.

1 The second convention (for the first, see Ag 25, 1834) of the "National Trades' Union of the United States" assembles at 15 Park Row, an application for the use of a room in city hall having been refused. The sessions continued through Oct. 6. Among the reforms discussed by the delegates and concerning which resolutions were presented and adopted, were: A universal ten-hour day for government workers; abolishing the system of employing convict labour in competition with other labour; a more adequate compensation for female labour; checking the multiplication, for females, "of all description of labor." The last is deemed a "moral injury" to the "youthful female," in forcing her "to associate with the men of all descriptions," and thereby "acquire the ruder habits of the males;" further, the competition it creates with the males "tends inevitably to impoverish both."—*A Doc. Hist. of Am. Indust. Soc.*, VI: 228–63, and authorities there cited.

3 On invitation of the directors of the N. Y. & Harlem R. R., a party is shown the new road from the city hall to Harlem. The members of the senate and common council are among them. They view, from Prospect Hill, the discharge of several hundred blasts for excavating the tunnel. The embankment, arched carriage-ways, etc. are described.—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, O 5; *Com. Adv.*, O 5, 1835. See 1837.

" "An Old Citizen" writes to one of the papers: "The increase of our population, owing to the commercial prosperity of the last few years, has so far exceeded all expectation, that no adequate provision has been made to meet the future or even present demand for building lots. The graduation of streets, as established by the Corporation ordinances, does not extend beyond 33d street and very few of the streets above 21st street have been opened by law, and several even below that line are not distinguishable from the adjacent pasture fields. It is computed, on the best authority, there are not more than 3,000 lots in a situation now to be built upon which are unoccupied. This does not exceed a single year's supply. . . . The effect of this state of things is that no lots, suitable for occupation, can be obtained under $1500 or $2,000, and that our enterprising and industrious young merchants and mechanicks are expelled from the city in which their business is transacted, and compelled to remove to the neighbouring shores of Long Island and New Jersey. . . .

"The only efficient means of retaining our citizens on the island is to graduate forthwith the city at least as far as Harlaem Bridge, as well as the intermediate space between 33d and 108th st. as that which lies within the village, and to open at once all the streets, as high as 44th street, and such other streets and avenues beyond that line, as may be applied for by the adjacent owners or are required by the general convenience. . . . Carpenters and masons can cover the three thousand lots now ready for occupation with magnificent edifices, long before the commissioners will be prepared to report on the damages and benefit to owners from opening these streets below 42d street; a Custom House and a new City Hall can be much more easily erected than, judging from the progress made in enclosing Union Square and paving the adjacent streets, the new avenues can be regulated. The prosperity of the city calls for an efficient organization of the Street Commissioner's department. The present Corporation, and particularly the able Chairman of the Street Committee of the Board of Aldermen, and the Alderman and Assistant of the 12th Ward in which the proposed improvements are precisely situated, have done all that can be expected from them. Legislation is, however, of little avail without the co-operation of the executive officers, and the resignation of the present street commissioner will enable the Common Council to place that department on a footing commensurate with its importance, and the variety of details entrusted to it."—*Eve. Post*, O 3, 1835. See D 2.

Oct. 3 Clinton Country Market at the foot of Canal St. is opened.—*Eve. Post*, O 27, 1835.

24 The Union Market (see Ja 6, 1834; Mr, 1835) opens for business.—De Voe, 582. See My 4, 1836.

" A wood-cut view of the statue of Hamilton (see Mr 28, Ap 20), in the exchange, is published. Drawn and engraved by Adams, it is said to be "A correct representation of the statue."—*N. Y. Mirror*, XIII: 129; Emmet collection, 11514. See, however, D 17.

26 Houses, stores, churches, and other buildings, to the number of 848, are now being erected in New York below 23d St.—*Eve. Post*, O 27, 1835, citing *Daily Adv.*

27 The "large and elegant" country mansion of Jas. F. Depeyster, near Bloomingdale Asylum, is destroyed by fire.—*Com. Adv.*, O 28, 1835.

29 A general meeting of Democrats takes place at Tammany Hall to determine party principles and nominations. The regulars are outnumbered by the "Anti-Bank" or "Anti-Monopoly" faction. When the former turned out the gas, "in the twinkling of an eye, hundreds of candles were pulled from the pockets of the people, which by the aid of *loco foco* matches were immediately lighted."—*Eve. Post*, O 30, 1835. This incident gave cause for calling this wing of the Democratic party the "Loco-Focos."—*Cf.* Byrdsall, *Hist. of Loco-Foco Party*, 23–28; also Pl. 126-b, "The Times," and its descrip., III: 690–91.

" "We understand it is ascertained by actual survey, that this island comprises thirteen thousand acres, and it is estimated that one thousand acres will eventually be added to it by extending into the rivers and filling up of marshes. The first thousand acres is comprised in the line below Grand street, from river to river—from Grand street to twenty-first street there are two thousand acres. In these three thousand acres, it is supposed there are yet vacant lots sufficient to accommodate not only the whole present population of the Island but enough more to make up the number of 600,000—or the number of 100,000 inhabitants to one thousand acres, allowing about the same density of population that now exists below Canal street.—It may be seen from this, that the whole Island is capable of accommodating nearly a million and a half of inhabitants—and if our population continues to increase in the same ratio it has done for the last thirty or forty years, the Island will be filled to its whole extent, in a period of less than half a century."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, O 29, 1835, citing *Merc. Adv.*

Nov. 11 Hone writes: ". . . the Italian opera does not succeed, and the proprietors are about selling their opera-house (the neatest and most beautiful theatre in the United States, and unsurpassed in Europe); but there are two reasons for this, both of which savour much of the John Bullism which we have inherited from our forefathers. The first is, that we want to understand the language; we cannot endure to sit by and see the performers splitting their sides with laughter, and we not take the joke; . . . The other is the private boxes, so elegantly fitted up, which occupy the whole of the second tier. They cost six thousand dollars each, to be sure, and the use of them is all that the proprietors get for their money; but it forms a sort of aristocratical distinction. Many people do not choose to occupy seats (more pleasant and commodious than they can find in any other theatre) while others recline upon satin cushions, and rest their elbows upon arm-chairs, albeit they are bought with their own money. . . . I like this spirit of independence which refuses its countenance to anything exclusive. . . ."—*Hone's Diary*, I: 170.

13 Hone describes eccentric conduct exhibited by Booth, the tragedian, at the Bowery Theatre, which indicates a partial derangement of mind.—*Hone's Diary*, I: 171. This was Junius Brutus Booth, a lineal descendant of John Wilkes, and the father of Edwin Booth and John Wilkes Booth. "His irregular habits shortened his life."—Lossing, *Harpers' Popular Cyclopædia of U. S. Hist.* (1893), I: 143.

19 "A vessel will depart to-day for Texas, with nearly two hundred

1835 Nov. 19 volunteers. She goes direct to New Orleans, which is to be the rendezvous for four other vessels also with volunteers—immediately after their arrival they will leave in a body for Texas."—*Eve. Post*, N 19, 1835, citing *Merc. Adv.* These volunteers were to help Texas in her struggle for independence.

20 A news item reads: "Astor's Hotel.—The exterior is nearly completed and the appearance far surpasses expectation, for size and solidity no building in the United States will compare with it. The building and the ground cost over half a million of dollars. The upper part, not including the stores, is rented for twenty thousand dollars per annum. Mr. Astor to furnish it; to do which he is to expend Eighty thousand dollars; the tenant is to pay an interest on this sum of six per cent. making four thousand eight hundred dollars, together with the taxes on the same, amounting to sixteen hundred dollars. The rent will therefore be twenty-five thousand four hundred dollars. There are eighteen stores on the basement, on Vesey and Barclay streets, and on Broadway. These will rent for at least five hundred dollars each—making in all a rent of thirty five thousand dollars in round numbers; yielding over six per cent. for the first lease. The interior of the house is in a rapid state of finish, the furniture is in contract, and every effort making to open the doors on the first of May next."—*Eve. Post*, N 20, 1835, citing *Daily Adv.*

28 Some surprising prognostications are published concerning improvements in New York and elsewhere by the year 3,000. Bridges over the two rivers; quays extending two miles up each river; gunpowder antiquated, and in its place a machine "by the breath of which an army of a million men may be destroyed in an hour," and which "has decided for ever against all future appeals to force, for the settlement of international differences;" a tunnel from New York to Staten Island abandoned in favour of an aerial ship; New York City with a population of 10,500,000,— are some of the features of the prophesy.—*N. Y. Mirror*, XIII: 172–73.

Dec. 2 "There appears to be a serious move in the City Councils, towards laying out streets and Avenues in the Twelfth Ward. A large portion of the owners of lots in that section of the city, reside in the lower part of the city. The great facilities offered to the inhabitants to reside at Brooklyn, Staten Island, Jersey City and Williamsburg, begins to alarm land owners, who at length see that unless equal facilities are afforded to reach the Twelfth Ward, that portion of the city will not be benefitted by the great increase of population. The crowded state of Broadway is such, that Avenues ought to be opened to relieve it. Hudson street should be brought down in a strait line to the intersection of Courtlandt street and Broadway; this would be a great accommodation to persons residing on the west side of the city. William street should be widened and extended to Chatham street, Henry street opened into William street. The Third or Fourth Avenues should be opened into Centre street, so that Rail Road cars could start from the rear of the City Hall. These improvements which have long been talked of, should be done without delay, they can be made at a less expense now, than any other time, and when done, would increase the value of Real Estate in the Twelfth Ward, twenty to fifty per cent."—*Eve. Post*, D 2, 1835, citing *Daily Adv.*

7 The St. Nicholas Society celebrates its first anniversary with a dinner at the City Hotel.—*Eve. Post*, D 7 and 8, 1835.

16 & 17 A fire, starting in a store on Merchant St. (later called Hanover St.), corner of Pearl, rages along Water, South, Front, Pearl, Stone, Beaver, Mill, Hanover, Merchant, William and Wall Sts., Hanover Square, Coenties Slip, Old Slip, Jones' Lane, Gouverneur Lane, Guyless Alley, and Exchange Place, and consumes nearly 700 houses in 17 blocks, chiefly large shipping and wholesale dry-goods and grocery houses. It is the section which contained the banks, the Stock Exchange, and the post-office, the very heart of the city. The merchants' exchange on Wall Street, built in 1825–1827, and the South Dutch Church in Garden St., are destroyed. With the latter is also destroyed the corner-stone of the old church in the fort, unearthed in 1790 (*q.v.*) by workmen digging up the foundation of Fort George, and placed for preservation in the Garden St. church. (See, further, F 15, 1836.) Certain buildings were blown up with gunpowder to stop the spread of the flames (see *Mayor's Message*, 1836, 71).

The white marble statue of Hamilton, which stood 15 ft. high with its pedestal, in the rotunda of the exchange, is lost. It had been erected "by the munificence of our merchants during the present year;" but now "is mixed with the ruins of the ill fated structure it was erected to adorn."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, D 17, 1835. Dec. 16 & 17 "A gallant effort was made to save the statue of Hamilton by a young officer from the navy yard with a party of four or five sailors. They had actually succeeded in removing it from the pedestal, when the danger from the approaching fall of the roof, compelled them to seek safety in flight."—*Ibid.*, D 21, 1835. See also descrip. of Pl. 115, III: 619.

Ball Hughes retained possession of the original model of his Hamilton statue, the destruction of which left New York without any public statue.—*N. Y. Mirror*, XIII: 303, 327 (Mr 19, Ap 9, 1836).

During the progress of the fire, Alexander Robertson made a sketch of it. He "placed himself among the smoking ruins of the once magnificent City Hall [error for merchants' exchange], close to one of the great marble columns of its portico," and remained until his drawing was finished.—*The Art of Seeing, by an Artist* [Andrew Robertson], ed. by his daughter, Emily Robertson, the title-page of the work being *Elementary and Practical Hints as to the Perception and Enjoyment of the Beautiful in Nature.*

The Chamber of Commerce, which was in the exchange, lost the manuscript of its charter. In this building were the board of brokers, the post-office, and several mercantile offices. The Franklin Market at Old Slip was also destroyed.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, III: 133.

For full accounts of the disaster, see the newspapers of the next few days,—for example, the *N. Y. Eve. Post*, D 17; *N. Y. Herald*, D 18, 1835; also *Hone's Diary*, I: 180–88; N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1849), 419, 440; Costello, *Our Firemen*, 270–302; and MS. letters in the "Sylvester" papers at N. Y. Hist. Soc. An 8vo pamphlet was published by C. Foster in 1835, and again in 1836, entitled *An Account of the Conflagration of the Principle Part of the First Ward of the City of New York. With numerous etchings and a plan Showing the State of the Ruins, with a list of names of the persons burnt out*, etc. (containing 4 views and plan). Other accounts are found in Stone's *Hist. of N. Y. City*, 471–86; Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, I: 345–55; *Watson's Annals*, 369–82.

Scenes during the fire are shown on Pls. 114 (a and b) and 115, Vol. III. See the descriptions of these (III: 617–19), and authorities there cited; and see references to the fire in the descriptions of Pl. 110, III: 614; Pl. 123-a, III: 685; and Pl. 146-a, III: 717. A view of the fire from Weehawk, "Drawn on Stone by A. Picken from a Sketch taken on the spot by Lieutenant Westbrook," is found in the N. Y. P. L. (Emmet 11512). Another lithographic view of the fire is in the Eno collection.

On Dec. 21, 1835, the *Herald* described the burned territory, with an account of the property destroyed, and a ground plan of the region devastated (Emmet 11515). See also the map published in the *Eve. Post*, D 22, 1835.

The members of the N. Y. Stock and Exchange Board, which had held its sessions in the merchants' exchange, meet "at John Warren's office," and vote "to suspend all operations for the present week, and appoint a committee to secure rooms." On Dec. 19, the committee reported that they "had engaged temporarily a room at Howard's Hotel, No. 8 Broad Street, at three dollars a day." A portion of the site of that hotel is included in the site of the Stock Exchange building as it stood in 1894. The records of the board were saved from the fire (see D 16) in an iron chest. On Dec. 23, the committee reported that they had engaged "the back room of the basement story in John Warren's building, of Mr. Pepoon, at the rate of 750 Dollars per annum, for the use of the Board."—Eames, *The N. Y. Stock Exchange*, 29–30. Dec. 17

The common council requests the mayor to call a meeting of the citizens to devise measures "for remedying the effects of the serious calamity with which this city has been visited." A joint committee of the two boards is appointed to inquire into the causes of the fire.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, III: 126–27. Dec. 19

A large public meeting is held with Mayor Lawrence in the chair, and it is resolved that a committee consisting of the mayor and 125 citizens be appointed "to ascertain the extent and probable value of property destroyed, and how far the sufferers are protected by insurance: Also, with power to make application to Congress for relief by an extension of credit for debts due the United States, and a return or remission of duties on goods destroyed: And also to ask for such other aid from the General, State, and City Governments as may be deemed expedient: Also to ascertain the origin "

1835 Dec. 19 and cause of the fire, and what change if any should be made, either in the regulations of streets, the erection of buildings, or the arrangement of the Fire Department, to prevent a recurrence of similar calamities, and to take such other measures as the emergency may demand."—*Eve. Post*, D 19 and 21, 1835.

" "The Merchants' Exchange is held at the Mechanics' Exchange in Broad Street; the post-office removed to the rotunda in Chambers street. The printing-offices, of which a large number are burned out, are distributed into different places, and it is amusing to see the holes and corners into which the merchants have stowed themselves."—*Hone's Diary*, I: 186. On Dec. 21, the *Post* said: "The Rotunda in the Park is fitting up for the Post Office, to which place it will probably be moved this day."—*Eve. Post*, D 21, 1835. See D 28.

21 The common council requests the mayor, in connection with the president of the board of trade, and Chamber of Commerce, "to apply forthwith to the proper departments of the Government of the United States, . . . to extend every possible facility to all the Banks in this city, and especially by loaning to said Banks a large proportion of the surplus revenue of the United States, and of affording relief to the citizens who have sustained loss by the late fire . . ."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, III: 128.

It is "referred to the Committee on Fire and Water, of both boards, with power to confer with a committee of citizens, to take such effectual measures as they may deem proper, to rescure the property now buried under the ruins of the late fire in the First Ward."—*Ibid.*, III: 129.

" The mayor signs a resolution that the lease of Castle Garden, held by H. Marsh, be renewed for five years, preserving the conditions of the old lease, excepting that the rent will be $1,000 per annum. The lease will be void in case the "Castle" should be wanted for the defence of the harbour.—*Mayor's Message* (1835), 63.

" The mayor signs a resolution appropriating $3,000 for the purchase of a lot and erecting a justices' court-room and house of detention at Harlem in the Twelfth Ward.—*Mayor's Message* (1835), 65.

22 As the fire of Dec. 16 "was increased . . . by the narrow streets and high stores on each side thereof, and the total destruction of all the buildings in that section of the city renders it expedient and advisable to alter the route and width of the streets through the same," the common council therefore recommends "to the owners of lots in that section of the city, to meet together on Wednesday next at 12 o'clock, in the Superior Court Room of the City Hall, and take the necessary measures for the adoption of a suitable plan for altering the same before commencing any buildings."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, III: 129.

" "We believe every citizen will rejoice that the Corporation have promptly come to the relief of the citizens. A plan was adopted last night by the Common Council for creating a stock of six millions of dollars, bearing an interest of five per cent. which shall be exchanged for Bonds and Mortgages held by the Insurance Companies. This will enable the Companies to pay promptly; and all the sufferers will be relieved. We believe the simple fact that the city will take these bonds and mortgages, will induce capitalists to come forward and take the mortgage at once; so that before the loan is even consummated, all the mortgages will be taken up, and the city saved from any expense or trouble."—*Eve. Post*, D 22, 1835, citing *Daily Adv.*

" Dr. Hosack dies.—*Hone's Diary*, I: 188–89.

30 The common council orders "That an iron railing be placed round the basement of the City Hall, similar to the one on the west side of the Hall of Records, with stone wall and coping [described in a filed report] . . . that the Superintendent of Building be directed to advertise for estimates for the same, and carry the same into effect, under the direction of the Building Committee."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, III: 136; *Mayor's Message* (1836), 69.

31 For the year ending on this day (*cf.* S 30, 1820; 1825; 1830), 32,715 passengers arrived at the port of N. Y.—*Arrivals of Alien Passengers and Immigrants* (1891), 64.

1836

— In this year, John Ericsson patented the screw-propeller, which he had invented and operated in 1833–1835.—*Mag. of Am. Hist.* (1891), XXV: 11; *ibid.* (1892), XXVIII: 173–74; Church, *Life of John Ericsson*, I: 89 *passim*, 98–99.

A report, in 1838, presented the following concerning American manufactures: "American Institute.— . . . 'The late annual fair,' says the writer, 'was closed by an able and elegant dissertation on the rise, progress, and present prospects, of the various manufactures within our borders. . . . The single article of iron, manufactured and vended in this city in 1836, amounted to seven millions of dollars; and although a temporary stagnation of business has somewhat diminished the trade, the manufacture is still on the increase, some articles having even been largely required for the London market. . . . In 1828, the American Institute introduced the culture of silk within our borders, and by the exertions of its members, the question as to whether its growth was adapted to our climate, was speedily solved in the affirmative. The importations of this one article, for the last sixteen years, amount to one hundred and sixty-seven millions, and in the year 1836, to twenty millions. . . .'"—*Knickerbocker Mag.* (1838), XII: 545. 1836 —

Joseph Henry, one of those who claimed to have invented the electro-magnetic telegraph—in Albany in 1830 (*q.v.*)—wrote, in 1876: "I think the first actual line of telegraph, using the earth as a conductor, was made in the beginning of 1836. A wire was extended across the front campus of the College grounds [Princeton] from the upper story of the Library building to the Philosophical Hall on the opposite side, the ends terminating in two wells. Through this wire signals were sent from time to time from my house to my laboratory."—From Henry's letter to Rev. S. B. Dod, author of "Princeton and Science," in *The Princeton Book* (1879), 96. —

In this year, Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose, a Polish lady, began lecturing through the United States, one of her subjects being "Equal Rights of Women." She sent a petition with five names to the New York legislature concerning property rights of women, and another later with 30 names; but the legislature took no notice of either of them.—*Annals of N. Am.*, 575. —

In this year, the city charter was published with annotations by James Kent, chancellor of the state, together with a treatise by him on the power, duties, and authority of the mayor, aldermen, and assistant aldermen. —

In this year, the Manhattan Company extended its system of water-works northward along Broadway as far as Bleecker St., and it then had about 25 miles of mains and supplied about 2,000 houses. The company continued to operate its system until the introduction of the Croton water in 1842.—*20th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1915), 207–8. —

In this year, 1826 buildings were erected in New York.—*Eve. Post*, O 10, 1837. —

In this year, the College of Physicians and Surgeons removed to the building of the Girls' Normal School, at 67 Crosby St.—See L. M. R. K., III: 940. See, further, 1855. —

In this year, the erection of the edifice known as the "Halls of Justice," and later as "The Tombs," was commenced, on ground selected in 1834 (*q.v.*, N 24) by the common council. It was finished in the summer of 1838 (*q.v.*). —

In this year, St. Bartholomew's Church on Lafayette Place was opened. The site was later occupied by the Roman Catholic Mission of the Immaculate Virgin.—Mrs. Lamb in *Mag. of Am. Hist.* (1886), XVI: 11. —

In this year, a stone portico, clock, weather-vane, and other improvements, were added to St. Mark's Church.—See descrip. of Pl. 119, III: 624; *Memorial of St. Mark's Church* (1899), 55, 139. —

In this year, the third church of the Scotch Presbyterians (see 1756) was erected, at the corner of Crosby and Grand Sts. Five lots were purchased there for $30,000. This edifice was larger than the Cedar St. building (see 1768), and was constructed of bluestone and Morrisania marble. The congregation occupied it only about 16 years. It was then sold, for $55,000, to a sister congregation, now known as the Fourth Presbyterian Church.—Wylie, *Our Jubilee. The 150th Anniversary of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, New York 1756–1906*, 15–17; Greenleaf, *Hist. of Churches in City of N. Y.*, 205–6; see also L. M. R. K., III: 932. The Scotch Presbyterians next established themselves on 14th St. (see 1853). —

In this year, the library of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions was started.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1856), 566. It is still in active operation, being situated in the Metropolitan Life Bldg. —

In this year, the "Mulberry St. Church" (Baptist) went "under the hammer," and became the "Tabernacle Church" (Baptist), —

1836 with seats free.—*Life of Wm. Wallace Everts, D.D.*, by his son
— (Phila., 1891), 14, 18.

— In this year, the Shakespeare Tavern, at the s. w. cor. of Fulton and Nassau Sts., was demolished, when Fulton St. was widened. William L. Stone wrote in 1872: "It was originally a low, old-fashioned, massive edifice, built of small, yellow bricks, two stories high, with dormer-windows on the roof. . . . The building was erected many years before the Revolution, by John Leake, a commissary in the French war [L. M. R. K., III: 980] but, in 1822, a modern extension on Fulton Street, three stories high, was added.

"On the second story there was a room for public meetings and military drills, and on the third story there was also another room, arched, for concerts and balls, and for the accommodation of the political, literary, and musical patrons of the house. It was kept in its palmiest days by Thomas Hodgkinson. . . . and under his management it became and long continued a great resort for the wits of the day, and was celebrated for the superiority of its wines and the quiet comfort and elegance of its private suppers.

"The 'Shakespeare Tavern,' in fact, was to New York what the 'Mermaid' was to London in the days of Shakespeare and Queen Bess, or, later, the 'St. James Coffee-house' and the 'Turk's Head' in the time of Reynolds, Garrick, and Goldsmith. . . ."—Stone, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, 487–92. For a view of it, see item No. 4944 in Emmett collection, in N. Y. P. L.

On its site, the "*Commercial Advertiser* Building" was erected. This was destroyed by fire Sept. 15, 1891.—*Harper's Weekly*, S 26, 1891; Stone, *op. cit.*, 487.

— In this year, the widening of Fulton St. required cutting off eight ft. from the front of the Moravian Church on the south side of this street between William and Dutch Sts.—Greenleaf, *Hist. of the Churches*, 278. See 1829.

— In this year, John St. was widened from Broadway to Pearl St. —*Man. Com. Coun.* (1865), 544.

— In this year, Astor Place was opened.—See L. M. R. K., III: 992. For description of the neighbourhood, see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1865), 608.

— At this period, there was unusual activity in opening and widening streets (see 1830). In 1836, the following were among the streets opened: Fifth Ave. from 21st to 42d St., and from 42d to 129th St.; Lexington Ave. from 31st to 42d St.; Tenth Ave. from 71st St. to Kingsbridge Road; Madison Ave. from 23d to 42d St.; 42d St. from river to river; 125th St. from Third Ave. to Harlem River; 130th St. from Third to Fifth Ave.; 116th St. from Fourth to Tenth Ave.; 23d St. from Third to Eighth Ave.; and 33d St. from river to river. Mt. Morris Square, Manhattan Square, and the public place at Art and 8th Sts. and Lafayette Place were also opened. The following were among the streets widened: John St. from Broadway to Pearl St.; Maiden Lane at Nassau St.; Pine St. between Nassau and William Sts.; and Stone St. from William to Broad St. The streets in the burned district were also improved, at a total cost of $394,728. For the entire list of streets provided for in this year, and the cost involved, see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1857), 532–35.

— In this year, the so-called "Colton Map" of the city and county of New York (first state), was published by J. H. Colton & Co. It was accompanied by a descriptive pamphlet entitled *A Summary Historical, Geographical, and Statistical View of the City of New York; together with some notices of Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, &c in its Environs.* For reproduction and description of the second state of the map, depicting the city in 1840, and published in 1841, see Pl. 124, III: 687. This is the last of the fine large copper-plate maps of Manhattan Island, and one of the most useful and beautiful.

— In this year was printed, in part 2 of *The Picturesque Beauties of the Hudson River and Its Vicinity, illustrated in a series of views* (pub. by Disturnell), 3, a small wood-cut vignette having in the foreground a windmill, and in the distance a train of cars with locomotive. It is entitled "View from Jersey City, engraved on wood by J. A. Adams." It is probably one of the earliest views of a locomotive and train in the neighbourhood of New York.

— Between 1836 and 1839, the engraved Horner view of New York, as seen from Brooklyn, was issued. It is reproduced and described as Pl. 120, III: 625–28.

— In this year, Edwin Smith made a survey of a proposed "Murray Hill Square," in the vicinity of Fourth Ave. and 24th St.—See map No. 148 in real estate bureau of comptroller's office.

— In this year, Luman Reed died; he had been a patron of American art, "whose name is never mentioned in the annals of the time without respect and admiration." Inman, Mount, Morse, Durand, Cole, Flagg, and many other artists were aided by him. In his lifetime, his paintings were displayed in his house in Greenwich St. After his death, they were deposited with the N. Y. Hist. Soc., in whose galleries they still remain.—Isham, *Hist. of Am. Painting* (1905), 208, 218. 1836 —

Jan. — In this month, plans for a new market were agreed upon (reported by the market committee on Jan. 6, 1834) which should be in the nature of an extension of the Grand Street Market, now become an obstruction to traffic. The site selected was that bounded on the north by Grand St., on the south by Monroe St., and on the East by Corlaers St., comprising the eastern section of the block, and containing 140 ft. on Grand St., 125 ft. on Monroe St., 119 ft. on Corlaers St., and 225 ft. on a line running through the centre of the block. In Sept., it was named Monroe Market.—De Voe, 586–87; L. M. R. K., III: 959. See Jl 12, 1847.

3 The new Presbyterian church at the corner of Duane and Church Sts. is opened for worship. The congregation had worshipped in the "Cedar Street Church" until 1834 (*q.v.*, Ja 8). The corporate name of the new church had already been changed to "The Presbyterian Church in Duane St."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1835), chap. 53; Greenleaf, 137–38.

5 The mayor approves a resolution suspending the operation of every city ordinance, etc., which permits or directs omnibuses, stages, or stage-coaches "to stand in any part of Wall-street."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, III: 141.

" The mayor approves the following resolution, passed by both boards of the common council: "Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Public Offices and Repairs of both Boards, to have a building erected adjoining the Rotunda, fronting on the Park, on the site where the Soup House and Hook and Ladder Company now are, to correspond with the front on Chamber street, for the accommodation of the Post Office."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, III: 140–41. See also descrip. of Pl. 115, III: 618.

" The common council directs the street commissioner "to cause surveys and profiles of the several streets in that part of the first Ward, which suffered by the late conflagration, to be made; also the streets which intersect them, with a view to form a new grade of said streets, as speedily as possible, so as to facilitate the rebuilding upon the same."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, III: 142. For plan of the Exchange Place extension, and the Merchant St. (Hanover St.) widening, see maps No. 720 and 721 in topographical bureau, borough president's office.

" The common council passes resolutions of appreciation for the sympathy and aid extended by the citizens of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Lancaster, Albany, Utica, Troy, and Brooklyn on account of the late fire.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, III: 144–47. On Feb. 3, 1836, an account of the proceedings of the citizens of these and various other cities in reference to the fire was printed by order of the common council.—*Eve. Post*, F 3, 1836.

6 The common council empowers the committee on public offices and repairs "to make all the necessary preparations and alterations to render the Rotunda convenient for the use of the Post Master, and commodious to the public."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, III: 140.

A report of the secretary of state of the state of New York, relating to a geological survey, gives an account of the stone and marble quarries from which building-stone is derived for public buildings in New York City.—*Assemb. Docs.*, (Doc. No. 9) I: 17.

7 A joint committee of senate and assembly reports to the governor on his special message regarding the fire of Dec. 16–17, 1835, certain facts obtained from a committee delegated to represent the views of the citizens of New York to these officials of the state government. These facts (condensed) are:

"The loss sustained in buildings, including several public edifices, is supposed to be about 674. Immense ranges of capacious and valuable stores and warehouses have been levelled, and nearly 1,000 mercantile firms dislodged. These firms employed, it is estimated, from 3,500 to 4,000 clerks, besides cartmen, porters and labourers, many of whom depend for their support upon their daily and monthly earnings. The total amount of property destroyed is believed to be from $18,000,000 to $20,000,000. The fire burned over an area of 52 acres, comprising a densely built and exclusively mercantile portion of the city, and destroyed all within that compass, except three or four buildings.

1836 Jan. 7 "Before the fire, there were 25 fire insurance companies in the city, nearly all prosperous. Their aggregate capital was $8,170,000. Fourteen of them are now [Jan. 7, 1836] believed to be insolvent; four have their capital very much impaired, and several of the others are losers to a heavy amount. The total loss (estimated) sustained by these companies is about $7,000,000 leaving a little over $1,000,000 of sound capital.

"The following bills are reported by the committee in the belief that their passage will enable the city to retrieve its losses in great measure, and retain its commercial relations in full activity:

"First. 'An act to authorize the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city of New York to raise money by loan, &c.'

"Second. 'An act to enable the insolvent Fire Insurance companies more conveniently to adjust their affairs.'

"Third. 'An act to enable the stockholders of the said companies, and others, to replenish their stock, revive and continue their charters.'

"Fourth. 'An act for the relief of the city of New-York.'

"The first of these comes from the common council."—From *Docs. of the Assembly* (1836), Doc. No. 7. The text of the common council's memorial, asking for the passage of an act authorising the city corporation to raise moneys on loan, is found in *ibid.*, Doc. No. 8; also a memorial of Cornelius W. Lawrence, chairman of a committee of citizens asking for the passage of two bills relating to the fire insurance companies, and another memorial from Lawrence, as chairman, asking for the repeal of the law subjecting to taxation debts due to non-residents.—*Ibid.*, Doc. No. 8. See Ja 18.

18 At a meeting, held at the rooms of the Am. Tract Society, the "New York Theological Seminary" is organized by the choice of officers for the year. For the beginning of this work, see O, 1835. "A lot of ground belonging to the Sailors' Snug Harbor estate, two hundred feet square, was bought. It was on the east side of Wooster Street, then recently extended to Fourteenth Street, and which, having been widened above the university, had been named Jackson Avenue. This name was soon afterward changed to University Place. On that plot of ground a home for the seminary was finally erected, and there it still stands" (1884). For the development of this work, which subsequently became the Union Theological Seminary, see Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 448–49. See, further, Mr, 1837.

30 The domestic architecture in the Bowling Green section of Broadway is for the first time varied by the introduction of tall stores.—*N. Y. Mirror*, XIII: 247. See also My 28.

Feb. 1 The mayor signs resolutions as follows: That the Twelfth Ward be divided by a line running through the centre of 40th St., forming a new ward to be called the Sixteenth Ward, the residue to be the Twelfth Ward; and that application be made to the legislature for a law to alter the map of the city so as to take for public purposes the gore of land between Art St., Eighth St., Lafayette Place, and the Bowery.—*Mayor's Message* (1836), 83. See, further, March 16.

" The common council orders that Mill St. be opened between Broad and William Sts.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, III: 111.

3 The Chamber of Commerce, after the fire of 1835, met, on this day, and thereafter until 1858, in the Merchants' Bank, on the north side of Wall St., the third house west of William St.—Bishop, *A Chronicle of 150 Years. The Chamber of Com. of the State of N. Y.* (1918), 60; and see Pl. 147, Vol. III.

6 The legislature authorises the commissioners of the land-office to sell to the United States certain state lands on Staten Island, heretofore used for military purposes, to enable the federal government "to construct and maintain proper defences for the protection of the harbor of New York."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1836), chap. 19. On May 4, 1844 (*q.v.*), the legislature appropriated the revenue from the sale of these lands to building a new arsenal in the city of New York.

10 "Business Extending.—We are glad to see a disposition to enlarge the circle of business. . . . Already the whole of Cedar st., east of Broadway, is built up.—Liberty street is rapidly following. John street will come next. Several jobbers have commenced in Broadway, the south side of which, from Wall st., to the Bowling Green, will soon be changed. The Brinckerhoff property, 40 feet front, running through to New st., is sold for $50,000. Gov. Jay's, known so long as Mrs. Keese's boarding house, 50 feet front, sold for $100,000. These, with many others, are soon to be taken down to accommodate the mercantile community."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, F 10, 1836. The same paper advertises the forthcoming sale, on Feb. 13, of the "Banking house and lot of the United States Branch Bank," on Wall St.; the Society Library building and lot, at No. 33 Nassau St. (see F 13), and other parcels. Feb. 10

Philip Hone writes: "I think the merchants are wrong in opposing so strenuously the wishes of the up-town people to have the Post-Office somewhere in the vicinity of the City Hall park. The Custom-House and the Exchange are properly located in Wall street, for they are exclusively devoted to the merchants, and their wishes should alone be consulted on the subject; but it is not so with the Post-Office. Many persons in the upper wards are in the habit of receiving letters,—not so many, certainly, as the Howlands and the Griswolds, but enough to give them a right to a say in the matter. But the strongest argument is one of policy, and in disregarding it the merchants are short-sighted; the numerical strength of the upper wards is so great that they control our elections, and have on all municipal questions a controlling voice. They have been foiled in one or two affairs of this kind, and are somewhat savage at this determination of the 'money-eyed aristocracy' . . . to keep the Post-Office to themselves; they would consent to a compromise which would place this establishment near the park (the site of the present Bridewell would be a grand place, and a building similar to the Record Office would make a splendid finish), and that location would be permanent; whereas there is danger that, if Wall street is now agreed upon, the pertinacity of the people of the first ward would be punished by its removal, before five years, to the Bowery or Union Place."—*Hone's Diary*, I: 198–99. 13

" The Society Library building on Nassau St. (see Ap, 1795) is sold to Wm. W. Townsend for $44,200.—Keep, *Hist. of the N. Y. Society Lib.*, 381. See also Je 3, 1835.

At this time, it was not decided whether the South Dutch Church in Exchange St. would be rebuilt on the same site or moved up town.—See letter of this date with "Sylvester" group, in N. Y. H. S. Its services were temporarily held in the chapels of the First Presbyterian Church on Wall St., and the Brick Presbyterian Church on Beekman St.—*Hist. Sketch*, 27. In 1837, the congregation divided into the Murray St. branch (1837–1848), and the Washington Sq. branch (1837–1876), occupying new churches in those localities.—Corwin's *Manual*, 1004. In 1849, the former of these moved to its new church building at the south-west corner of Fifth Ave. and 21st St., after temporarily worshipping in the chapel of the Union Theological Seminary in University Pl.—*Hist. Sketch*, 27, 29, 31, 37. In 1890 (*q.v.*), the congregation bought Zion (Episcopal) Church, at the south-east corner of Madison Ave. and 38th St., the latter church then joining with the Church of St. Timothy. See also L. M. R. K., III: 936. 15

A committee of the trustees of the merchants' exchange announces, regarding the new exchange, that "It is proposed to occupy the whole space, between Exchange Place, Wall, Hanover and William streets, (if the land can be obtained upon reasonable terms,) and to erect thereon a building, suitable in architectural design, and in appropriate accommodations, to the prosperous condition and growing wants of this mercantile community, provided that six thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, shall be subscribed within thirty days. It is intended that every room shall be vaulted and rest upon arches, and be made completely fire proof: and it has been estimated, by competant judges, that the nett revenue from the proposed building, will make dividends of at least six per cent. per annum, and by some it is believed, that the dividends may amount to seven or eight per cent. per annum." Half the subscriptions were obtained by Feb. 23, and books were opened on the three succeeding days to secure the remainder.—*Eve. Post*, F 23, 1836. See Mr 1. 18

" The Methodist Book Concern's printing and publishing establishment in Mulberry St. is destroyed by fire.—*Eve. Post*, F 18, and 19, 1836; Costello, *Our Firemen*, 223.

Extensive street openings were provided for on this day (see also 1836), including all the streets from 28th to 39th, inclusive, from river to river. The total cost for opening the entire length of 34th St. was $15,374.42.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1857), 534–35. The assessments for opening 34th St. were levied in 1838 (*q.v.*). 19

A serious labour riot occurs, due to strikes by trades unionists.—*Hone's Diary*, I: 200–1. 23

1836 Feb. 23 "Twenty lots in the 'burned district,' the property of Joel Post, deceased, were sold at auction this day, . . . at most enormous prices, greater than they would have brought before the fire, when covered with valuable buildings. This, at least, is the opinion of the best judges of the value of the down-town property. . . . The lots . . . for which he [Mr. Post] gave $93,000 . . . fronted on Wall, William and Merchant streets and Exchange Place, in the immediate vicinity of the site of the old Merchants' Exchange, and where a new one is to be built, on a larger and more magnificent plan. The whole brought $765,100."—*Hone's Diary*, I: 200.

24 "The subscription for the new Exchange, on the enlarged plan, has been filled with a liberality which does great honour to our merchants. It will embrace the whole front on Wall street from Exchange place to William street, taking in the whole block, and will cost from $1,000,000 to $1,200,000."—*Hone's Diary*, I: 201.

Mar. 1 "The Merchants Exchange Company have taken the lot of Mr. Benedict, on the corner of Wall and William streets, at 82,000 dollars. It is something like twenty-five feet on Wall by thirty-five on William. Mr. Benedict bought it for 56,000 dollars, we believe, within a year, and with a good building on it; and it was sold some two years ago for a little over 40,000 dollars. Yet this immense advance on what was deemed an immense price, is not greater than has been generally experienced by other estates in the neighbourhood."—*Eve. Post*, Mr 1, 1836. On March 10, the company bought the lot of the Fulton Fire Insurance Co., 18 ft. on Wall St. and 40 ft. deep, for $40,000.—*Ibid.*, Mr 11, 1835.

2 Texas declares itself independent.—Winsor, VII: 505, 551; McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, VI: 256.

4 The common council resolves that the ground between Hudson, Troy (present W. 12th), and Bleecker Sts. and Eighth Ave. "be enclosed as a public Park," and appropriates $3,000 for the expense thereof.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, III: 208. This was Abingdon Square.—L. M. R. K., III: 968.

7 The first national convention of the organizations of a single trade, that of the cordwainers, is held in the 14th Ward Hotel; delegates are present from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Connecticut, and New York. The objects are "to endeavor to equalize the wages as nearly as possible—to create that concert of action necessary to ensure a steady and sufficient price for our labor, and to transact such other business as shall be considered requisite."—*Doc. Hist. of Am. Indust. Soc.*, V: 316–31.

9 Philip Hone has just sold his house at 235 Broadway, opposite the Park for $60,000, the ground floor of which is to be converted into shops and the upper floors to be used as an extension of the American Hotel.

Regarding this, he says that all the dwelling-houses down town are being "converted into stores." No one can resist the tempting prices offered, "and the old down town burgomasters, who have fixed to one spot all their lives, will be seen, during the next summer, in flocks, marching reluctantly north to pitch their tents in places which, in their time, were orchards, corn-fields, or morasses a pretty smart distance from town . . . but which constitute at this time the most fashionable quarter of New York." He refers to Second Ave., St. Mark's Place, Tompkins Square, and Lafayette Place.—*Hone's Diary*, I: 203–4. On March 24, he bought of Samuel Ward the corner lot at Broadway and Great Jones St. for $15,000, where he expected to build.—*Ibid.*, I: 205. Meanwhile, on April 22, he hired a "marble house" in Broadway, opposite Washington Place, for $1,600 per annum.—*Ibid.*, I: 207. In September, 1837, when his own house was nearly completed he recorded: "I finished my job of removing the Madeira wine to the garret room in the new house, . . . The quantity of Madeira and sherry removed is 2,023 quart bottles and 237 gallons."—*Ibid.*, I: 269, 285.

" The mayor signs a resolution providing "that the Superintendent of Repairs cause to be prepared two flagstaffs of suitable length, to be erected on the centre of the right and left wings of the City Hall, together with two American flags, corresponding in size, with the heighth of said staffs, and that said flags be left with the keeper of the City Hall, whose duty it shall be to cause them to be displayed on all public occasions."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, III: 216.

16 The legislature creates the Sixteenth Ward (see F 1) out of part of the Twelfth Ward.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1836), chap. 49. See also *Man. Com. Coun.* (1864), 510, where, however, the date March 16, 1835, for this act, is an error.

Mar. 17 The mayor approves a resolution ordering that Fifth Ave. be opened from 21st to 129th St., except such portions as are already opened, and the portion between 120th and 124th Sts., which, as proposed on June 22, 1835 (*q.v.*), is to be made a public square.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, III: 221. See My 6.

22 The legislature passes an act which makes such portion of the fifth and sixth brigades of artillery as reside in the city and county of New York subject to the order of the mayor, whenever their services shall be required to aid the civil authorities to quell riots, suppress insurrection, property, or preserve the peace.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1836), chap. 66.

23 The New York branch of the Bank of the United States (see 1825), at Nos. 15–17 Wall St. (present Nos. 30–32 Wall), closes, this being the last day of discount. The removal of government deposits from the Bank of the United States had been the occasion for many public mass-meetings in a number of cities.—Hardenbrook, *Financial N. Y.*, 177–78. See, further, S 9, and O 8.

26 The ruins of the merchants' exchange had not been removed at this date, and were considered a menace to public safety.—See *N. Y. Mirror*, Mr 26, 1836.

The new edifice was commenced, however, in this year, on the same site, and was completed in 1842 (*q.v.*), although opened for use (Nov. 17, 1841, *q.v.*). See also descrip. of Pl. 118, III: 623; and descrip. of Pl. 152-a, III: 772.

During the period of construction, the business of the exchange was conducted in a building at the corner of New and Exchange Sts.—See "Classified Mercantile Directory," 120, at back of Disturnell's *N. Y. As It Is, In* 1837. See also descrip. of Pl. 99, III: 591.

Apr. 5 Miss Harriet Martineau is in New York.—*Hone's Diary*, I: 206.

"J. Disturnell, of this city, has published a *Guide to the City of New York*, containing an alphabetical list of streets, with the census, the division of the city into wards and fire districts, and other matters, accompanied with a map of the city."—*Eve. Post*, Ap 5, 1836.

9 The northward trend of the city's growth is thus described: ". . . Broadway has ceased to be Broadway. It is nearly as much of a mere crowded thoroughfare as Fleet-street, London. During the winter, it has been almost blocked up with omnibuses, carts, sleighs, carriages, barrows, etc. etc. Most of the boarding-houses below Wall-street have been converted, or are about to be, to other purposes. It is said, that N. Prime's house is to give place to a hotel; and that, in one year, there will be scarcely a private residence or a boarding-house below Wall-street. The rise in rents and the price of bread, there, have already driven many up town. Mr. Astor thinks, properly enough, that a great portion of the retail business, drygood stores, etc., will soon reach as far as Prince-street. Ladies will, hereafter, scarcely extend their promenades farther down than the Park; and what will become of the Battery, heaven only knows."

Referring to New York's growth in population, this writer expatiates prophetically regarding the expected building extension. He even predicts "tunnels," and expects that this will become "one of the most wealthy, populous and splendid cities of the globe."

He compares New York of 50 years ago, when it had "contracted limits, its insignificant streets, its corn-fields about St. Paul's, its swamps and ponds by Tammany-hall, its heaths where now stands West Broadway, the water washing against Trinity-church, and all the almost incredible characteristicks of the city in seventeen hundred and eighty, and which have now so completely passed away before the broad and universal spirit of wealth and improvement." He expects that, in another 50 years, transformations more striking and important will be effected, with "new churches, squares and streets, coping with all the gorgeousness of London and Paris, where now spread only barren heath and unbroken solitude."—*N. Y. Mirror*, XIII: 327. See also descrip. of Pl. 98, Vol. III.

12 Mayor Lawrence is reëlected a second time (see Ap 11, 1835). Candidates of the Whig, Equal Rights, and Native American parties, were in the field, but the mayor's majority was decisive. However, the Whigs elected half the members of the common council.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1854), 489–91.

14 "The pressure in the money market is daily increasing. The rate of discount on the best paper is from thirty to forty per cent.

1836 Apr. 14 per annum. Exchanges are far below par, but no importation of specie will take place until the rate of exchange is sufficiently in our favour to cover not only the expence and risk of importation, but also the interest of the money while it is necessarily lying idle on the voyage. . . ."—*Eve. Post*, Ap 14, 1836. See also *ibid.*, Ap 15, 1836.

15 The legislature passes an act "to provide for a geological survey of the state."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1836), chap. 142. Five annual reports were made by the commissioners, the full report comprising several volumes. See Ja 6.

16 "A plan has been formed in this city to collect in one building, models, specimens, and drawings of all the important improvements in the mechanick arts of which our country can claim the honour. It will go into effect under the auspices of the American Institute, who have taken a hall for the purpose in Broadway, to be opened on the 1st of May. It is to be called the Repository of Arts of the American Institute."—*Eve. Post*, Ap 16, 1836.

20 The legislature incorporates a company to build a macadamised turnpike from Harlem to New Rochelle.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1836), chap. 167.

" The legislature authorises the dissolution of the "Masonic Hall Association," which was formed under an act of April 16, 1825, passed for the purpose of enabling masonic lodges to take and hold real estate for their affairs. It also authorises this association "to sell and convert into cash the lands and buildings of the said association known as the masonic hall, situated on Broadway, and in the rear on Pearl-street," a detailed description of which is contained in the association's certificate of incorporation.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1836), chap. 169. Some years later it became Gothic Hall.—See descriptive catalogue of Eno prints, pub'd by the N. Y. P. L., item 177. For the beginning of Masonic Hall, see Je 24, 1826.

21 The Texans, under Samuel Houston, defeat the Mexicans at San Jacinto, killing 630 and wounding 208. Santa Anna was captured the next day.—McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, VI: 258–59.

23 The legislature passes an act "to expedite the construction of a rail-road from New-York to Lake Erie." It relates to the issuance of stock, and to other matters in this connection.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1836), chap. 170; see also *ibid.*, chap. 296.

28 The mayor signs an ordinance to pave 14th St. from Union Place to the Hudson River.—*Mayor's Message* (1836), 113.

30 The legislature passes an act (amended on May 20) to aid the Institution for the Blind to acquire full title to the grounds and buildings of the institution (situated on the east side of Ninth Ave., between 33d and 34th Sts.).—*Laws of N. Y.* (1836), chaps. 226, 399. See also Jl 4, 1833. A brief report of the work done here in 1836 is found in *N. Y. As It Is, In* 1837 (pub. by Disturnell), 104. See, further, Ap 18, 1839.

May — Mayor Aaron Clark, reporting to the common council on My 22, 1837, said that in 1827 the Public School Society consisted of 9 schools, containing 4,558 boys and girls; in May, 1836, there were 15 schools containing 9,182 scholars of both sexes, 26 primary schools containing 2,946 children, and public primary schools for 1,171 coloured children.—*Mayor's Message*, 10.

2 The legislature amends a part of the *Revised Statutes* relating to quarantine regulations.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1836), chap. 230.

4 The legislature passes an act directing the governor to appoint commissioners to settle differences as to boundaries with persons who acquired title from the city to parts of the Common Lands prior to April 1, 1811.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1836), chap. 244.

" The legislature passes an act to alter the plan of the city in respect to certain streets in Manhattanville. Old streets named Manhattan St. and Lawrence St. are involved in this alteration.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1836), chap. 251; *Doc. No.* 109, *Bd. of Ald. Mayor's Message* (1835), 102. See also Pl. 112, Vol. III.

" The Union Market (see O 24, 1835) burns.—*Eve. Post*, My 5, 1836, citing *Courier & Enquirer*. It was rebuilt, and used until a larger one was erected in 1853 (*q. v.*).—De Voe, *Market Book*, 582–83, 586; L. M. R. K., III: 960.

" Manhattan Square, bounded by 77th and 81st Sts., Eighth and Ninth Aves., is directed to be opened.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, III: 270; L. M. R. K., III: 970. See Mr 11, 1839.

5 That part of the House of Refuge occupied by females is entirely destroyed by fire.—*Eve. Post*, My 6, 1836. See 1838.

6 The legislature authorises the common council to raise by loan, from time to time, a sum not exceeding $500,000, by the creation of a public fund or stock, to be called "The Public Building Stock of the City of New-York." The almshouse at Bellevue, and the lots of land and the water rights attached thereto (excepting such as the city may reserve for public purposes) are pledged as security for the payment of the debt. The money raised is to be spent for erecting and completing such public buildings and improvements in the city as may be authorised by the common council.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1836), chap. 255. May 6

9 In an act amending the act of incorporation of the N. Y. & Albany R. R. Co. (see Ap 17, 1832), the legislature extends for two years from this date the time for commencing the construction of the road. It also authorises the company, "after it shall have completed not less than thirty miles of said road in the county of Westchester, to commence the said road upon the island of New-York," with the consent of the common council; "to construct the same in such sections as they may deem most eligible, and as fast as they may obtain means for so doing." The rights of the Harlem Bridge Co. are not interfered with. The railroad's powers and obligations are more fully defined.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1836), chap. 268. See My 12, 1837.

" The common council resolves that the ground bounded by 23d and 26th Sts., Fifth Ave., and "a contemplated street in the centre of the block on the east," be set apart as a public place (Madison Square), and directs the corporation counsel to apply to the legislature for a law altering the map of the city so as to conform thereto.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, III: 278, L. M. R. K., III: 970. The law was passed on April 10, 1837 (*q. v.*).

10 The legislature establishes a public place at the intersection of Art St., 8th St., and Lafayette Place, in the Fifteenth Ward.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1836), chap. 279.

" The legislature passes an act creating a public place in Harlem (in the Twelfth Ward), bounded on the north by the southerly line of 124th St., east by a line parallel with Fourth Ave. and 425 ft. west from its westerly side, south by the north side of 120th St., and west by a line parallel with Sixth Ave. and 425 ft. east of its easterly side.

The act therefore discontinues the following parts of streets and avenues as laid down in the Commissioners' Map of 1807–11: Fifth Ave. between 120th and 124th Sts.; and 121st, 122d, and 123d Sts. between the easterly and westerly bounds of the public place above described. See Je 22, 1835; Mr 17, 1839; S 4, 1839.

Not until Oct. 21 did the mayor sign a resolution to carry this law into effect for taking and setting apart land to form Mount Morris Square.—*Mayor's Message* (1836), 42; L. M. R. K., III: 971. See, further, S 4, 1839.

The law also discontinues "Harlaem Square" shown in the Commissioners' Map, bounded by Sixth and Seventh Aves., 117th, and 121st Sts.; and 118th, 119th, and 120th Sts. are therefore continued through between Sixth and Seventh Aves. The owners of lands included in the blocks created by this extension of these streets shall possess their lands as they would have been entitled to do if the streets had been originally so extended on the Commissioners' Map, and when the streets are opened they will be assessed accordingly.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1836), chap. 280; *Proc., App'd by Mayor*, III: 96.

" The common council provides for widening William St. from Maiden Lane to Frankfort St., and extending it from Frankfort to Chatham St., in conformity to a map in the street commissioner's office.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, III: 282.

12 The legislature passes an act to amend the act incorporating the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. and the act of April 18, 1835, which amended it. The new law makes it a duty of this railroad to carry the mails.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1836), chap. 305.

" The American and Foreign Bible Society, an outgrowth of the Am. Bible Soc., is organized in the Oliver St. Baptist meeting-house, for the translation and distribution of the Bible.—*Life of Spencer Houghton Cone*, by his son (1856), 329. *Cf.* the American Bible Society, which was formed on May 8, 1816 (*q. v.*), and had its seat of operation at 115 Nassau St. See Jl 19.

14 Nassau St. is fast becoming the "Paternoster Row of New York," on account of the number of papers published there.—For a list of these, see *N. Y. Mirror*, XIII: 363.

17 The *Post* comments on the "excellent order" in which Third Ave. is kept. "As soon as a part of the surface is ground into dust by the wheels of carriages, it is carefully scraped away and its place

1836 May 17 supplied by fresh earth. Numbers of labourers are constantly employed upon it, and so uniformly even is the surface preserved by this daily care, that scarce a hollow is to be found on the whole length of the road. . . . Carriages pass over it so swiftly, noiselessly and easily, that it seems as if the horses drew them without an effort." William St., on the other hand, is "never cleared;" it is "a passage still choked by the filth of last November."—*Eve. Post*, My 17, 1836.

18 The legislature passes an act to alter the Commissioners' Map by the introduction of a public square to be called Stuyvesant Square, in the Sixteenth Ward, to be bounded as follows on the two sides of Second Ave.: north by 17th St., south by 15th St., east by a line parallel to Second Ave., 190 ft. east of its easterly side, and west by a line a like distance west of the westerly side of Second Ave. Public ways, each 36 ft. wide, shall be opened from 15th St. to 17th St. on the east and west sides, respectively, of this public square; and 16th St. between these two public ways is discontinued. The act shall take effect when the land within the limits of this square shall have been ceded by the owners to the corporation of the city.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1836), chap. 361. *Cf.* Mr 16, 1850.

" The legislature incorporates "The Bank of the State of New-York," to continue until Jan. 1, 1866. Its powers and obligations are fully defined in the act.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1836), chap. 365.

25 The legislature incorporates the Stuyvesant Institute of the City of New York, "for the diffusion of useful knowledge by popular lectures, the establishment of a library, a museum or cabinet of natural history, and a reading room, and by such other means as the board of directors may judge expedient."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1836), chap. 466. See, further, S 1, 1837.

28 The Battery is still a delightful promenade. For a description of it, see *N. Y. Mirror*, XIII: 383.

". . . The Bowling-green is an omnibus stand! The boarding-houses are all gone or going. You can scarcely get along for dust, piles of brick, bales, boxes and vehicles of business. The proposed pier in the north river will cause the whole southern end of the island to be abandoned to business. . . ."—*Ibid.*

31 "Astor's hotel" (the Astor House) is opened "for the reception of company."—*N. Y. Mirror*, XIII: 399; *Eve. Post*, My 30 and 31, 1836; and see *ibid.*, N 20, 1835; *Com. Adv.*, My 31, 1836; *Albion*, Je 4, 1836; L. M. R. K., III: 976; and descrip. of Pl. 99, III: 591. See also a view of this hotel in *The Magnolia*, 1837, p. 352. The hotel had a block frontage of 200 ft. from Vesey to Barclay St., and 150 ft. on the side streets. It was built of Quincy granite, five storeys high, forming a hollow square, with a paved court in the centre. This interior space was afterwards roofed. There were ten stores on Broadway and five on the other streets. The main entrance, at the centre of the Broadway front, flanked by Doric columns, opened into a large vestibule, the floor of which was laid with Mosaic squares of alternating blue and white marble, the same kind of flooring being used in the corridor or hall of the office floor above. —*N. Y. Times*, Ja 31, 1875. The hotel was finally closed in 1913. For fuller description and history of this famous hotel, see *ibid.*, My 11, 1913; *Sun*, My 30, 1913; *19th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1914), 142–43. See also L. M. R. K., III: 976.

June 6 Twenty journeymen tailors have been convicted "of a conspiracy to raise their wages and to prevent any of their craft from working at prices less than those for which they struck." This led to the publication of an inflammatory handbill, entitled "The Rich against the Poor," directed against the judge as "the tool of the aristocracy, against the people!" The board of aldermen authorises the mayor to offer a reward for the discovery of the author, printer, publisher, or distributor.—*Hone's Diary*, I: 210–11.

9 The Orphan Asylum grounds and buildings on Bank St. (see Jl 11, 1807) having been sold, and nine and a half acres purchased at Bloomingdale, the corner-stone of a new building is laid there on this day. This building, on the Bloomingdale Road near 71st St., was completed in 1840.—Belden, *New-York. Past, Present & Future*, 98. See view in *Man. Com. Coun.* (1852), 310.

11 No. 1 Broadway was at this time occupied by "Mr. Bard, father-in-law and tenant of the younger Mr. Prime, its only proprietor." Mr. Prime "recently purchased it, and also two houses and lots in the rear on Battery Place, of his father, for one hundred thousand dollars." He wishes to obtain also Nos. 3 and 5, on which to erect a hotel. Broadway below Wall St. "is putting on as fast as possible the livery of a driving trade, and the aspect of an Old-slip and a Chatham-square."—*N. Y. Mirror*, XIII: 399.

The ground belonging to the South Reformed Dutch Church in Exchange Place is sold for $285,400. The building was destroyed in the fire of 1835.—*Eve. Post*, Je 15, 1836; L. M. R. K., III: 936. June 14

The common council authorises the "Water Purveyor" to issue proposals "for pipes to be laid down from Chatham-street to Nassau-street, through Nassau-street to Broad-street, through Broad-street to Pearl-street, agreeable to the size as adopted by the Water Commissioners."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, IV: 8. See Jl 28. 16

"A new club is about being established, at the head of which are a number of our most distinguished citizens, to consist of four hundred members, and to be similar in its plan and regulations to the great clubs of London, which give a tone and character to the Society of the British metropolis. A meeting was held this evening, at the Athenæum, to organize the club."—*Hone's Diary*, I: 212. This was the initial step in forming the Union Club. See D 7. 17

The Athanæum was a hotel, kept by Edward Windust, at 347 Broadway, on the south-west corner of Leonard St.—*City Directory;* "Classified Mercantile Directory" at back of *N. Y. As It Is, In* 1837, 74; under "Windust;" and view in the Cruikshank collection, N. Y. H. S. See Ap 26, 1837.

The *New York Express* appears, the publishers being James and Erastus Brooks. The *Daily Advertiser* was united with it this year. It was finally issued as the *Evening Express.*—*Annals of N. Am.*, 577; Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 312. 20

The "Novelty" makes the first voyage ever made from New York to Albany by a steamboat propelled by anthracite coal.—*Hone's Diary*, I: 213. 23

A subscription has been set on foot for erecting a free Episcopal Church for negroes.—*Eve. Post*, Je 27, 1836. 27

Ex-President James Madison dies.—*Eve. Post*, Jl 1, 1836. The common council adopted resolutions of regret on July 1.—*Ibid.*, Jl 2, 1836. 28

"The part of the city consumed last winter by fire, now presents a curious and animated spectacle. The bustle and activity of the labourers bringing in and adjusting to each other the materials of construction, the rapid erection of spacious buildings in different stages of progress, on each side of the numerous and irregular streets which run through this quarter, remind the spectator of what he has read concerning cities built up suddenly in waste places. . . . 29

"In another part of the city a different spectacle may be seen. Chapel street, demolished on each side, looks as Jericho or Troy might have done after their siege."—*Eve. Post*, Je 29, 1836. See also *ibid.*, N 11, 1836.

The mayor signs resolutions that members of the board of aldermen be supplied with copies of "Colton's new map of the city" (Vol. III: Pl. 124), and that Manhattan Square (bounded by Eighth and Ninth Aves., 77th and 81st Sts.) be opened.—*Mayor's Message* (1836), 3. July 6

The mayor signs a resolution providing that ground shall be set apart for a public place, bounded on the south by 23d St., north by 26th St., west by Fifth Ave., and east by a contemplated street mid-way between Fourth and Fifth Aves.; and that application be made to the legislature for the passage of a law to alter the map of the city so as to conform thereto.—*Mayor's Message* (1836), 6. See, further, Ap 10, 1837. This was Madison Square. "

The "Specie Circular" is issued upon an order of Pres. Jackson to the secretary of the treasury. It requires receivers of public money and deposit banks, after Aug. 15, "to receive in payment of the public lands nothing except what is directed by the existing laws, viz, gold and silver, and in the proper cases Virginia land scrip." Under some circumstances the time is extended to Dec. 15, "for actual settlers or *bona fide* residents."—*Messages & Papers of the Presidents*, X: 104–5; *cf.* McMaster, *Hist. of the people of U. S.*, VI: 325–26; also Shepard, *Martin Van Buren*, 260–61. 11

The four-storey brick building of the American Bible Society, at 115–117 Nassau St., burns.—*Eve. Post*, Jl 20, 1836; Costello, *Our Firemen*, 228. 19

"The Vice President has arrived in our city and is at the Astor Hotel."—*Eve. Post*, Jl 21, 1836. 21

The common council empowers the committee on public offices and repairs "to provide a suitable bell and fixtures forthwith to be placed in the Hall in lieu of the present bell, which is so injured as to be unfit for use."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, IV: 20; and descrip. of Pl. 143-a, III: 712. The old bell was hung in 1831 (*q. v.*). For the new city hall bell, see O 3, 1836. 22

1836 July 28 — The common council resolves "That a line of water pipes, be laid in Barclay street, from the intersection at Chapel street, down Barclay to Greenwich street, through Greenwich to Cedar street, up Cedar street, to Broadway, agreeable to the size as adopted by the Water Commissioners, and that the Purveyor be instructed to advertise for estimates for furnishing pipes and fixtures for the same."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, IV: 31–32. See Ag 3.

Aug. 3 — The water purveyor is directed to advertise for estimates "for pipes and fixtures, sufficient to lay a line of pipes from the present termination of the water pipes at the junction of Houston and Essex-street, up Avenue A to 2d-street, through 2d-street to Avenue D, agreeable to Water Commissioners map."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, IV: 39.

" — The common council orders that the street commissioner "contract for an iron railing around Union Place;" and appropriates $11,000 therefor, "in addition to appropriations heretofore made" (see N 12, 1834; Jl 29, 1935).—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, IV: 41.

4 — The common council directs the committee on public offices and repairs "to cause the Governor's room to be new furnished."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, IV: 51. See also A. Pl. 31-a, Vol. III, showing the room as it was in 1830–1.

23 — A collision between a ferry-boat and the steamboat "Boston," in the East River, results in the drowning of eight people and the destruction of the ferry-boat.—*Eve. Post*, Ag 23, 24, 25, 1836.

29 — The Italian Opera House, at the corner of Leonard and Church Sts. (see N 18, 1833) becomes the National Theatre.—Brown, *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, I: 241. See Nov.

Sept. 3 — The "New York City Marble Cemetery" and the "New York Marble Cemetery," which face each other on Second Ave. (the former bounded by 2d and 3d Sts., the Bowery, and Second Ave., and the latter by 2d and 3d Sts., First and Second Aves.), are described in the *N. Y. Mirror*, of this date. See also L. M. R. K., III: 927.

6 — The "building lately occupied as a branch of the United States Bank in this city" is purchased by the Bank of the State of New York for $245,000, "an advance of fifty-six thousand dollars on the price it was sold for only a few months ago."—*Eve. Post*, S 7, 1836. See also *ibid.*, S 10, 1836.

8 — Harvard College celebrates the 200th anniversary of its founding.—*Eve. Post*, S 14, 1836, citing *Boston Courier*. See 1840.

" — The Williamsburg and Peck Slip Ferry is opened.—*Eve. Post*, S 9, 1836. See also *ibid.*, S 15, 1836.

9 — The Bank of the U. S. conveys to the Bank of the State of N. Y. title to the old Verplanck property in Wall St., including alleyways, which was purchased in 1822 (*q. v.*, Mr 23) for the U. S. Branch Bank.—*Liber Deeds*, CCCLXVII: 179; and *ibid.*, CCCXIV: 579, 580. From 1837 to 1842 (*q.v.*), the Bank of the State of N. Y. was at this address, 15 Wall St.—See *City Directories*. See also description and history of the Assay Office, I: 430; descrip. of Pl. 99, III: 591; *Rep.* of Am. Scenic & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1918), 592–620; and L. M. R. K., III: 924, under "Branch of the Second Bank of the U. S. (second site)," and 975.

12 — Charlotte Cushman makes her first appearance in New York, at the Bowery Theatre as Lady Macbeth.—Brown, I: 114.

13 — "The subterraneous passage in the rail road from this city to Harlem is now opened from end to end, and will shortly be completed. The last remaining part of the rock was pierced yesterday morning. The rock is exceedingly hard, and the work difficult, but the promise by the undertakers of this enterprise to finish it before the 15th of September has been fulfilled."—*Eve. Post*, S 13, 1836.

" — Aaron Burr dies at New Bristol, Staten Island.—*Eve. Post*, S 14, 1836. See also *ibid.*, S 16, 1836. He was buried at Princeton on Sept. 16.—*Ibid.*, S 19, 1836.

22 — The Bowery Theatre (see Ag 20, 1828) is burned for the second time.—*Eve. Post*, S 22, 1836; Costello, *Our Firemen*, 228; *N. Y. As It Is, In* 1837, 224; L. M. R. K., III: 982. It was immediately rebuilt.—Brown, *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, I: 114.

" — Peter G. Stuyvesant and wife grant to the city the land comprised in the present Stuyvesant Park, at Second Ave. and East 15th st.—Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate* (1914), citing *Liber Deeds*, CCCLX: 350. See also L. M. R. K., III: 971.

Oct. 3 — The new bell on the city hall, weighing 6,000 lbs., is praised by the newspapers of the day.—*Com. Adv.*, O 3, 1836. See Jl 22, 1836; S 12, 1837.

13 — The Athenaeum Hotel has just been opened in Broadway at the corner of Leonard St.—*Eve. Post*, O 13, 1836.

Oct. 21 — The mayor signs a resolution that the supt. of repairs cause the building occupied as Essex Market to be taken down and rebuilt as a market for country people at Tompkins Market.—*Mayor's Message* (1836), 43. For the changes in Essex Market at this time, see De Voe's *Market Book*, 484–85; L. M. R. K., III: 958. See Je 4, 1851.

24 — The third annual convention of the National Trades' Union assembles in Military Hall. Delegates are present for the first time from localities so far distant as Ohio. Subjects considered at the earlier conventions (see Ag 25, 1834, and O 1, 1835), such as education, state prison labour, the factory system, female labour, the ten-hour day, are presented before the convention in committee reports. An interesting recommendation is made that "a portion of the National Fund be set apart to supply members with means for the purpose of enabling them to remove to such places as are not overstocked with numbers." The conservative character of the delegates is evidenced by a resolution that "it is the opinion of this Convention, that if Trades' Unions and Trade Societies were to apply their funds to the establishing of Co-operation in Societies suffering aggression, instead of exhausting their funds by supporting strikes, a much more permanent benefit would be rendered." The report was "read and accepted." The sessions of the convention continued through Oct. 28.—*A Doc. Hist. of Am. Indust. Soc.*, VI: 264–307, and authorities there cited.

" — The mayor signs resolutions as follows: That the macadamising on the Eighth Ave. between 42d and 59th Sts. be completed by covering the avenue with a layer of hard stone; also that the street com'r be authorised to lay down a wooden pavement in Broadway as an experiment, not to exceed 200 ft. in length.—*Mayor's Message* (1836), 38. This experiment was made between Chambers and Warren Sts.—*10th Ann. Rep. of Bd. of Com'rs of the Cent. Park* (1866), 113. On Dec. 5, the mayor signed an ordinance for paving William St. with blocks of wood from Wall to Pine St.—*Mayor's Message* (1836), 56. The wooden pavement was tried again in 1838 in front of the hall of records (the old jail).—*The 10th Ann. Rep.*, &c., 113.

26 — The corner-stone of the present St. Peter's Church was laid on the south-east corner of Barclay and Church Sts. The first church of the same name which stood on this site (erected in 1785, *q.v.*, O 5) was demolished earlier in the year. In September, 1837, worship was commenced in the basement. The principal auditory was consecrated Feb. 25, 1838 (*q.v.*)—Greenleaf, *Hist. of the Churches*, 335.

Nov. 7 — The mayor signs resolutions as follows: That 110th, 111th, 112th, and 113th Sts. be graded from the Old Road, west of Fourth Ave. to Second Ave.; that Fifth Ave. be graded, and the curb- and gutter-stones be placed therein from 125th to 130th St.; and that 116th St. be opened from Fourth Ave. to Tenth Ave., and regulated and worked from Third Ave. to the Harlem River.—*Mayor's Message* (1836), 47.

8 — Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson are elected president and vice-president. The National Republicans or Whigs had three candidates for president—Wm. H. Harrison, Daniel Webster, and Willie P. Mangum; and three for vice-president—John Tyler, Francis Granger, and John McLean.—McKee, *National Conventions and Platforms*, 34–39. See Mr 4, 1837.

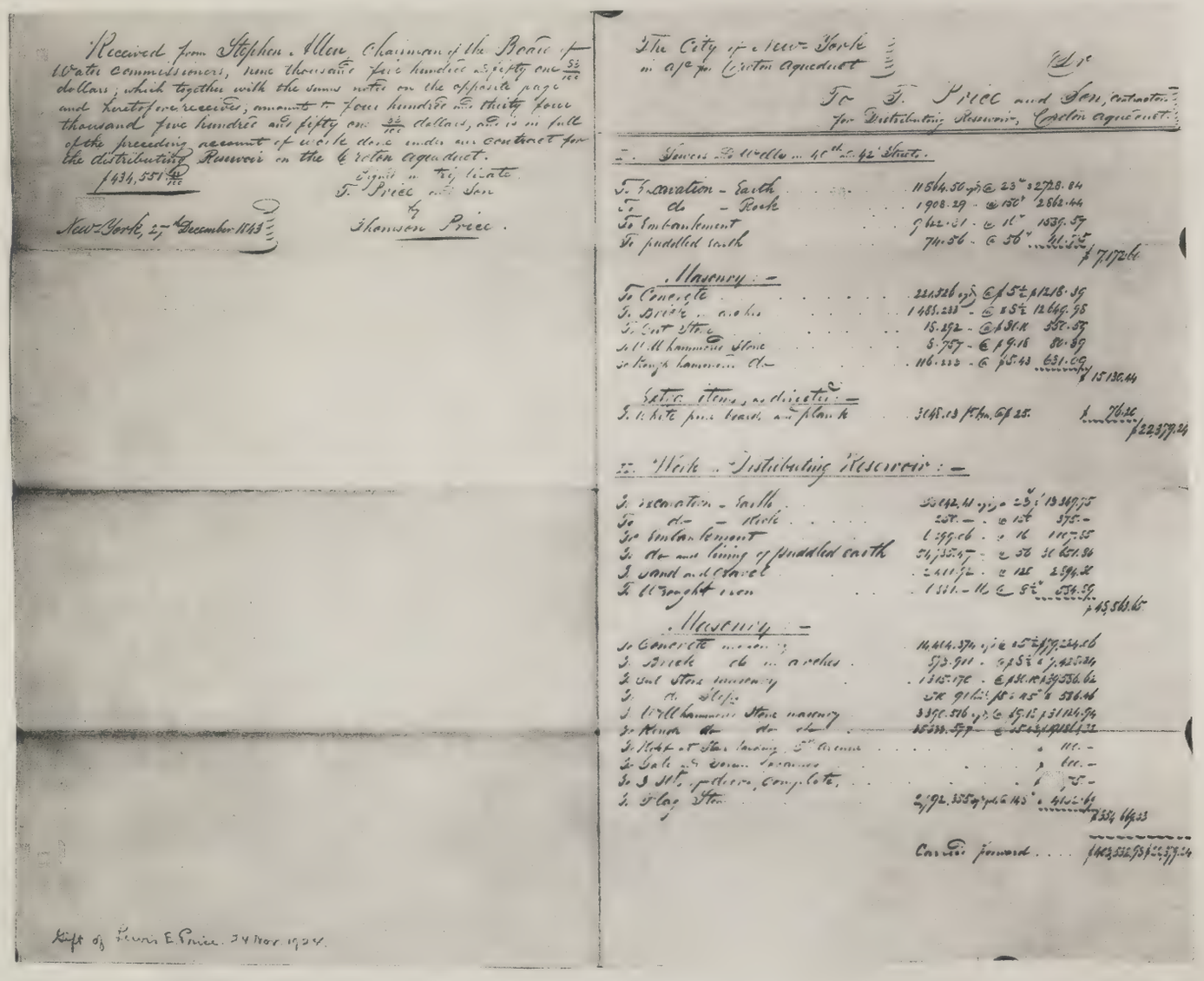
14 — The Bowery Theatre (see S 22) is being rebuilt. "The workmen have already put on a part of the roof, and it is the intention of the proprietors to finish it by the first of January next. The project of extending Canal street through to the Bowery, by which the theatre would have been cut up, appears to be abandoned."—*Eve. Post*, N 14, 1836.

24 — The National Theatre (see Ag 29) is sold at auction for $75,000 to O. Mauran and James H. Hackett. They leased it to James W. Wallack.—*Eve. Post*, N 25, 1836; Brown, I: 243. See S 23, 1839.

Dec. 3 — The first number of the *Plain Dealer* is issued.—*Eve. Post*, D 3, 1836.

" — "The Corporation are mending the Macadamized portion of Broadway. They would be better to dig it up at once, and supply its place with the wooden pavement which wears so well and preserves itself in such admirable order in a neighboring part of the same street. The Macadamized portion is full of hillocks and hollows, it needs perpetual repair; it is very expensive and very dirty. It is even worse than the old method of paving with small round stones."—*Eve. Post*, D 3, 1836.

6 — The "American Institution of Architects," the second archi-



Received from Stephen A. Allen Chairman of the Board of Water Commissioners, nine thousand five hundred & sixty one 52/100 dollars; which together with the sums noted on the opposite page and heretofore received, amount to four hundred & thirty four thousand five hundred and fifty one 52/100 dollars, and is in full of the preceding account of work done under an contract for the distributing Reservoir on the Croton Aqueduct.

$434,551 52/100

New York, 27th December 1843

Signed in the triplicate
T. Price and Son
by
Thomson Price.

The City of New York
in a/c for Croton Aqueduct

To T. Price and Son, Contractors
for Distributing Reservoir, Croton Aqueduct.

Sundries for Walls on 40th & 42d Streets.

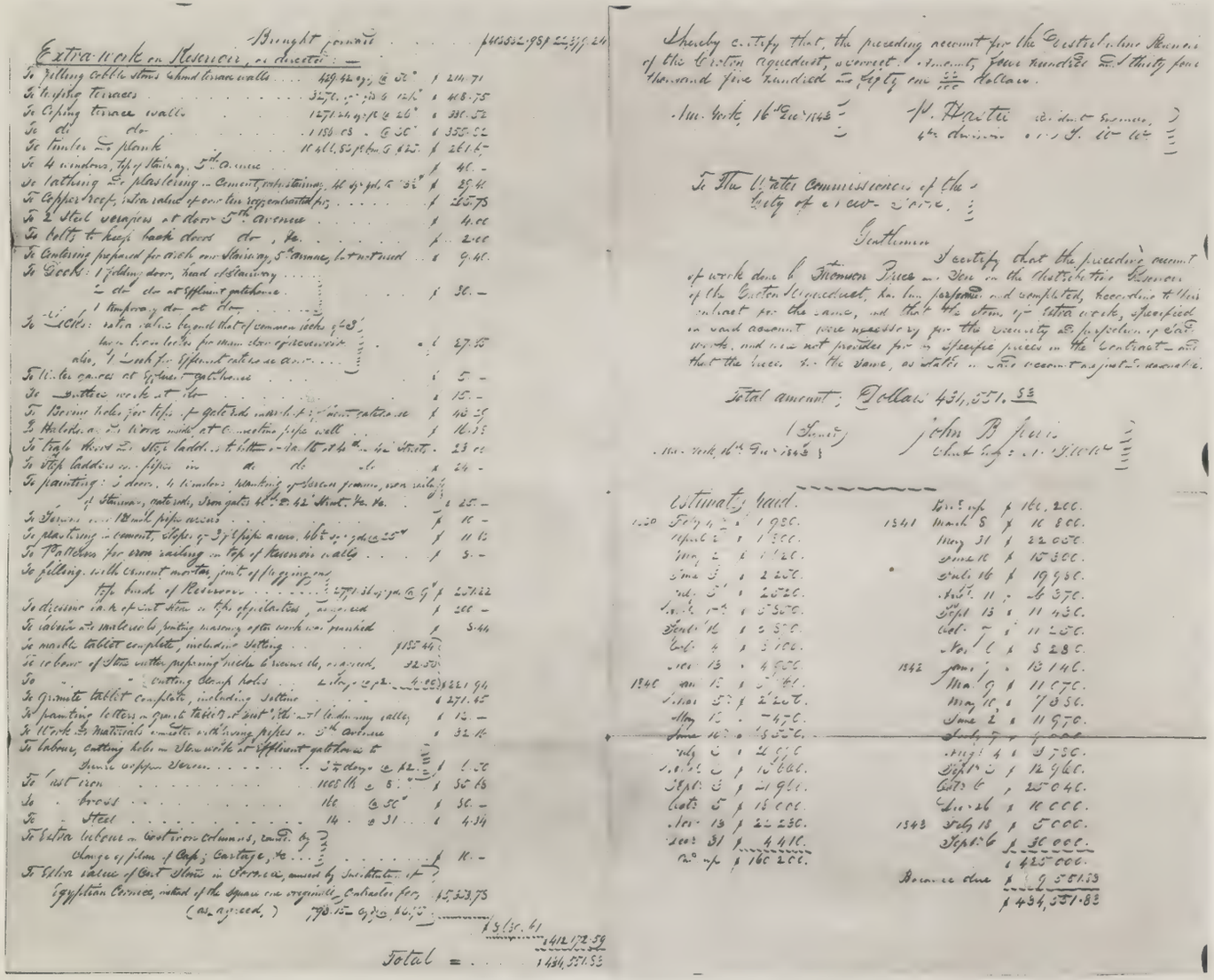
To Excavation - Earth	11564.50 yds @ 23¢	2728.84	
To do - Rock	1908.29 @ 150¢	2862.44	
To Embankment	962.61 @ 1¢	1539.57	
To puddled earth	74.56 @ 50¢	37.28	
			$ 7172.61
Masonry: -			
To Concrete	22436 yds @ $ 5½	1218.39	
To Brick do in arches	1485.288 @ 8½	12662.98	
To Cut Stone	15.252 @ $ 21.84	332.53	
To Ill Hammered Stone	5.757 @ $ 15.48	89.09	
To Rough hammered do	116.222 @ $ 5.43	631.09	
			$ 15130.44
Extra items, as directed: -			
To White pine board and plank	3148.13 Fbm @ $ 25.	786.28	
			$ 22239.24

Work on Distributing Reservoir: -

To excavation - Earth	5042.41 yds @ 25¢	1260.75	
To do - Rock	250. - @ 15¢	375. -	
To Embankment	1599.06 @ 1¢	100.55	
To do and lining of puddled earth	54,350 Cy @ 50¢	27175.00	
To sand and Gravel	2411.52 @ 12½	2994.24	
To Wrought iron	1551. lbs @ 5½¢	534.39	
			$ 43,561.65
Masonry: -			
To Concrete masonry	14,614.374 yds @ 25¢	3653.59	
To Brick do in arches	523.911 @ $ 8½	4452.24	
To Cut Stone masonry	1345.176 @ $ 36.40	48966.42	
To do Sills	58 91/100 lin ft @ 45¢	536.46	
To Ill Hammered Stone masonry	3350.516 yds @ 25.15	31124.94	
To Rough do do do	15339.577 @ $ 2.43	37274.22	
To Right of Flue leading 5th Avenue		10. -	
To Gate and Screen Enclosures		100. -	
To 3 Sills, of above, Complete		1.50	
To Flag Stone	2192.355 yds @ 18¢	4102.63	
			$ 134,664.33
Carried forward			$ 200,455.53

Gift of Price E. Price. 24 Nov 1924.

FIRST AND LAST PAGE OF CONTRACTORS' BILL FOR BUILDING THE DISTRIBUTING RESERVOIR IN CONNECTION WITH THE CROTON AQUEDUCT; DATED DEC. 16, 1843. SEE ADDENDA, VOL. VI.



Brought forward $ 411,552.98 $ 22,317.41

Extra work on Reservoir, as directed: —

To filling rubble stone behind terrace walls . . . 429.42 yds @ 50¢ $ 214.71
To hewing Terraces 3270. sq. ft. 4 12/ $ 408.75
To Coping terrace walls . . . 1271.24 lin ft @ 26¢ $ 330.52
To do do . . . 1186.08 . @ 30¢ $ 355.82
To timber & plank . . . 11411.82 ft bm @ 23 $ 261.67
To 4 windows, top of Stairway, 5th Avenue . . . $ 40.—
To Earthing & plastering in Cement, with stirring, 44 sq. yds. @ 62¢ $ 27.41
To Copper roof, extra value of zinc &c as aggregated per $ 265.78
To 2 Steel venetian at door 5th Avenue . . . $ 4.00
To bolts to keep back doors do, &c $ 2.00
To Centering prepared for arch over Stairway 5th Avenue, but not used . $ 9.40
To Locks: 1 folding door, head of Stairway
" do do at Effluent gatehouse . . . $ 30.—
" 1 temporary door at do
To Locks: value value beyond that of common locks of 25¢ . . . $ 27.75
here known locks for main door of reservoir . . .
also, 1 lock for Effluent gatehouse
To Water gauges at Effluent gatehouse . . . $ 5.—
To Gutter work at do $ 15.—
To Boring holes for lips of gate rods through 4 cast iron gates . . . $ 40.25
To Hooks & Eyes to 2 Stone doors at Effluent gatehouse . . . $ 16.35
To Triple thick 2 Steps Ladder at bottom of 4th Avenue Gate . . . 23 ct
To Step ladders in 2 pipes in do do do . . . $ 24.—
To painting: 3 doors, 4 windows, planking of screen frames, iron railing of Staircase, waterside, Iron gates at 5th Av. 42 Street &c &c. . . . $ 25.—
To Screws for 18 inch pipe screens . . . $ 16.—
To plastering in cement, Steps of 3 pipe areas, 16 sq. yds @ 25¢ . . . $ 11.12
To Pattress for iron railing on top of Reservoir walls . . . $ 5.—
To filling with cement mortar joints of flagging on top bank of Reservoir . . . 2771.81 sq. yds @ 9¢ $ 249.46 $ 257.22
To discount 10 p. cent from on bills rendered, as agreed . . . $ 200.—
To labour and materials by putting masonry after work was finished . . . $ 5.44
To marble tablet complete, including setting . . . $ 185.46
To 10 lower of Stone with the proper necks & recesses, as agreed . . . 32.50
To " " cutting through holes . . . 2 days @ $2. 4.00 $ 221.96
To Granite tablet complete, including Setting . . . $ 271.45
To painting letters on granite tablet of cast iron lid in dry valley . . . $ 12.—
To Work & Materials in connection with Swing pipes at 5th Avenue . . . $ 32.14
To Labour, cutting holes in Stone with an Effluent gatehouse to Screen wrought Screen . . . 3 days @ $2. $ 1.50
To cast iron . . . 1105 lb @ 5¢ $ 55.25
To " brass . . . 176 @ 50¢ $ 88.—
To " Steel . . . 14 @ 31 $ 4.34
To Extra labour in Cast iron columns, cond. by change of plan of Cap; Cartage, &c . . . $ 11.—
To Extra value of Cast Stone in Cornice, caused by substitution of Egyptian Cornice, instead of the square one originally Contracted for . . . 15,323.75
(as agreed.) 193.15 cy @ $ 80.— . . . $ 15,450.61
$ 412,172.59
Total = . . . $ 434,551.53

I hereby certify that the preceding account for the Croton Aqueduct, is correct: Amount, four hundred & thirty four thousand five hundred & fifty one 53/100 Dollars.

New York, 16th Dec 1843 — J. Martin Asst Engineer 4th division

To The Water Commissioners of the City of New York.

Gentlemen

I certify that the preceding account of work done by Thomson Price on Section on the Distributing Reservoir of the Croton Aqueduct, has been performed and completed, according to the contract for the same, and that the items of extra work, specified in said account were necessary for the security & perfection of said work, and were not provided for in specific prices in the Contract — and that the prices to the same, as stated in said account are just & reasonable.

Total amount, Dollars 434,551.53

(Signed) John B Jervis
Chief Engineer

New York, 16th Dec 1843

Estimate, viz:

			Brought up	$	166,200.		
1840	Feby 4	$	1980.	1841	March 8	$	16 800.
	April 2	$	1300.		May 31	$	22 050.
	May 2	$	1120.		June 16	$	15 300.
	June 5	$	2 250.		July 16	$	19 950.
	July 3	$	2520.		Aug. 11	$	6 370.
	Aug. 1	$	5 500.		Sept 13	$	11 430.
	Sept 12	$	2 550.		Oct 7	$	11 250.
	Oct 4	$	3 100.		Nov 1	$	5 280.
	Nov 13	$	4 500.	1842	Jan 1	$	13 140.
1840	Dec 15	$	3 [illegible]		March 9	$	11 670.
	March 5	$	2 250.		May 11	$	7 350.
	May 12	$	4 770.		June 2	$	11 970.
	June 16	$	15 550.		July 7	$	[illegible]
	July 3	$	2 970.		Aug 4	$	3 750.
	Aug 1	$	10 600.		Sept 1	$	12 960.
	Sept 5	$	11 910.		Oct 6	$	25 040.
	Oct 5	$	15 000.		Dec 26	$	11 000.
	Nov 13	$	22 230.	1843	July 18	$	5 000.
	Dec 31	$	4 410.		Sept 6	$	30 000.
	Carried up	$	166 200.			$	425 000.
					Balance due	$	9 551.53
						$	434,551.53

SECOND AND THIRD PAGE OF BILL SHOWN ON PL. 70.

1836 Dec. 6 tectural association in New York, is organized at the Astor House, with A. J. Davis chairman, and Thos. V. Walter secretary. It was not very active after the first two or three meetings but was never disbanded.—*Proc. of the Am. Institute of Architects; King's Handbook* (1893), 834. See, further, 1857.

7 Hone dines "with the governing committee of the Union Club at Windust's." The committee numbers 35 out of the present membership of 250, "not a sufficient number to organize properly," he says, "but it was resolved to procure a house and commence immediately. A sub-committee of seven was appointed to carry the plan into effect and to admit members."—*Hone's Diary*, I: 237. For Windust's Hotel, see Je 17, and *ibid.*, I: 269. See Ap 25, 1837.

9 Ellen Tree makes her first appearance in America, at the Park Theatre, as Rosalind in "As You Like It."—Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 320; *Hone's Diary*, I: 238.

14 The finance committee of the consistory of the South Reformed Dutch Church, writing to Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer to ask for a loan to enable them to rebuild the church, which was destroyed in the fire of 1835, states that "The pew-owners unanimously agreed that owing to the removal of families from that part of the City, it was inexpedient to rebuild there;" also that, on sale of their church property in Exchange Pl., an equal division of the proceeds would be made between the families which had removed to the vicinity of Washington Sq. and those that remained in the lower part of the city. The letter continues: "The means would have been ample, to furnish each of these parties with a Church. Unhappily a question has arisen with regard to the power of the Church to give a clear title to the old ground and the question has gone into the Court of Chancery and may not be decided in a long time. In the mean time, a new arrangement has been made between the parties. The Consistory of the down town Church is to retain all the present available funds of the Church, and five of the lots in Exchange place are to be disposed of as follows—Three to be taken by the Church uptown and two by that below.

"By individual subscription, money is to be raised, by each party for erecting stores on these five lots, which will thus be made to produce a considerable income. But this will not furnish either with a place of worship.

"Happily for the uptown enterprize, they have obtained the splendid Chapel of the University and will open it for public worship on New Year's day,—while our Church below must continue as now, holding its sabbath services morning & afternoon in the Lecture room of the Brick Church at the Park and its evening services in the Session room of the Presbyterian Church in Wall Street. In this condition we must remain until after the termination of the suit respecting the old ground, unless relieved by a loan. . . .

"We have purchased a piece of ground at the corner of Murray & Church Streets—50 feet on Murray by 75 ft. on Church St. We wish to obtain one lot adjoining on Murray St. and then to proceed as early in the Spring as practicable to build 'a House for the Lord.'" The committee asks Mr. Van Rensselaer for a loan of $20,000.—From the original MS. in the N. Y. H. S. See 1837.

15 The building in the central part of Washington, D. C., occupied by the general post-office, the patent-office, and the city post-office, is destroyed by fire. The entire contents of the two latter offices are lost, including the "curious models and papers, comprising all the inventions of American ingenuity for half a century past."—*Eve. Post*, D 17, 1836.

16 "A new pavement of wood is laying down in William street, between Pine and Wall streets. The progress of this work attracts considerable attention."—*Eve. Post*, D 16, 1836.

19 "The great number of fires that constantly happen in New York, shows the necessity of procuring a better supply of water than we now have. . . . It is useless to wait for the Croton or any other water, if it cannot be obtained immediately. It will take from five to ten years to effect it.

"Until the Croton water can be brought into the city, we propose that the Corporation erect Reservoirs in four different places, on the East and North Rivers, at points below Grand and Canal streets, and fill them with the waters of those rivers by means of steam engines. These Reservoirs, or receptacles of water should be equal in capacity to the one on Fourteenth [13th] street, and the water conducted through every part of the City, in pipes like those now laid by the water commissioners."—*Eve. Post*, D 19, 1836. Dec. 19

During 1836, 1,621 buildings were erected in New York City, an increase of 362 over 1835.—*N. Y. As It Is, In* 1837, 20. 31

During this year, 2,285 merchant ships entered this port, an increase of 250 over 1835.—*Ibid.*, 162.

1837

In this year, rebellions broke out in Upper and Lower Canada, which lasted until 1838. They were caused by a demand for more representative government and an executive responsible to the colonial legislature, not to the king.—Winsor, VIII: 150–62, 180–81; Hazen, *Europe since* 1815, 523–25. —

In this year, publication of the *American Archives*, edited by Peter Force, was begun with the first volume of the fourth series. The six volumes which constitute this series were completed in 1846. In 1848, the first volume of the fifth series appeared, and the third was issued in 1853; then congress refused to make any further appropriation, and the work was suspended. It was originally intended to form six series:—I, to 1688; II, to 1763; III, to 1774; IV, to 1776; V, to 1783; VI, to 1787. As published, the work consists of nine volumes, from March, 1774, to Dec., 1776.—Winsor, VIII: 425–26; Lossing, *Cyclo. of U. S. Hist.*, I: 501. —

In this year, the first successful introduction of the screw in steam navigation was made, by Captains Ericsson and F. P. Smith on the steamer "Thames."—*Annals of N. Am.*, 579. —

In this year, the first steam-launch was designed by, and constructed under the direction of, Chas. Haswell at the New York Navy Yard, and named the "Sweetheart." The engine was subsequently transferred to the U. S. Naval School at Philadelphia.—Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 329–30. —

An English traveller, writing of New York, comments:

"A custom prevails, in the principal streets for shops, of having wooden pillars planted along the outer edge of the pavement, with horizontal beams reaching from pillar to pillar, not unlike the stanchions and cross pieces of a rope-walk. On these pillars, usually painted white, are pasted large printed placards, announcing the articles sold in the shop before which they stand; and from the under side of the horizontal beam are suspended, by hooks or rings, show-boards with printed bills of every colour. This is especially the case opposite the bookstores. Another purpose which these pillars and beams serve, is that of suspending awnings from the houses to the end of the pavement in summer, . . ." He also observes:

"A great defect in the municipal arrangement is the want of sufficient light in the street by night. The lamps are so far apart, and so scantily supplied with gas, that it is impossible to distinguish names or numbers on the doors from the carriages, or even on foot, without ascending the steps to examine; and as no uniform plan seems to be laid down for the order in which the numbering of the houses shall be made, the difficulties and delays are vexatious to the most patient."—J. S. Buckingham, *America, Historical, Statistic, and Descriptive* (London, no date), I: 44–50, 221–22.

J. Disturnell published, in this year, another New York City guide-book; calling it *New-York As It Is, In* 1837. The title-page states that this was the "fourth year of publication." See 1833 for extracts from his guide for that year. The N. Y. Hist. Soc. owns copies of the work for 1833, 1834, 1835, 1837, and 1839. Some of the new features in the city's growth, mentioned in the 1837 edition, are as follows: —

The "Introduction," dated May, 1837, remarks: "The sad reverse which the City of New-York, and the country at large has recently experienced, owing to the derangement of our currency, and a too anxious desire to accumulate wealth, ought to teach us a lesson of moderation, . . . Too long has the unfeeling usurer, the greedy speculator, and the selfish politician had the ascendency. . . ."—*Ibid.*, iv.

"A Telegraph is established on the heights of Staten Island, communicating by signals with one in the City on Holt's Hotel" (*cf.* 1828).—*Ibid.*, 11.

The Rotunda was now used as the post-office.—*Ibid.*, 13.

The works of the N. Y. Gas Light Co. were situated at the corner of Canal and Centre Sts. Already, 26 miles of iron gas-pipes had been laid in the principal streets. The price of gas was

1837 — 70 cents per 100 cubic feet; or, for a store, having four lights, $60 a year.—*Ibid.*, 13.

The account of the development of the New York and Harlem Railroad is as follows: "This company was incorporated in 1831 [*q.v.*], and has since been so amended that its capital, originally $350,000, is now $1,150,000.

"The route selected for its road is from Prince-street, in the Bowery, through the 4th Avenue, to Harlaem River, with a branch through One hundred and Twenty-fifth-street to Ninth Avenue, and thence to the Hudson River at Manhattanville landing.

"The first running of the cars upon this road was in November, 1832, and they travelled no further than Fourteenth-street. In June, 1833, their route was extended to Murray Hill. In May, 1834, the route was further extended to Yorkville, where it has continued ever since." The number of passengers and the amount of fares received each year from 1834 to the end of 1836 are given.

"When the route shall be extended through the tunnel over the beautiful embankment and bridge constructed to Harlaem, the number of passengers will, probably, greatly increase.

"The tunnel commences at the southerly side of Ninety-first-street, and terminates at the northerly side of Ninety-fourth-street, and will be, when completed, 844 feet in length, 24 feet wide, and 21 feet high in the centre. Each end of the tunnel will be finished with a handsome stone facing, so as to give it a conspicuous and pleasing appearance. The embankment commences at One hundredth-street, and extends to One hundred and sixth-street. This will be a most substantial work, as the whole will be supported by slope walls of dry masonry. At the crossing of the streets there are handsome arched carriage-ways, supported by stone pillars. At the northern termination of the embankment, the bridge commences, extending from One hundred and sixth-street to One hundred and eighth-street.

"This tunnel is said to be as spacious as any other excavation of solid rock made in modern times, not excepting the excavation of the Simplon, made under the Emperor Napoleon; and the approach to it at both ends through a rock, 52 feet in depth, is an object not less interesting than the tunnel itself.

"There is scarcely to be found a more beautiful and picturesque scenery in any part of the world, than the view Hell Gate and its neighbourhood presents, in riding over the bridge and embankment, north of the tunnel, at an elevation of thirty feet above the level of the avenue.

"It is expected that this road will be travelled by the cars to Harlæm some time in the month of July, 1837.

"Passengers' Ticket Offices, at No. 241, Bowery; and at the corner of Eighty-sixth-street and Fourth Avenue."—*Ibid.*, 14–15.

(It was in this year that the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co. acquired the block between 26th and 27th Sts., Madison and Fourth Aves., and erected on the southern half a depot, stables, machine-shop, and superintendent's office.—From chronology supplied by the company.)

May Day is moving-day in New York.—Disturnell, 19.

During 1836, Beaver St. was extended through the "Burnt District," intersecting Pearl at the corner of Wall St.; Mill St. was connected with William St. in the same neighbourhood, and it was proposed to change the name of Mill to South William. Fulton St. was widened on the south side between Broadway and Gold St. Gold St. was widened between Fulton and Frankfort Sts. Spruce St. was widened from Gold St. to Nassau. Chapel St. was widened between Murray and Franklin St., and it was proposed to change its name to West Broadway.—*Ibid.*, 20.

N. Y. University, on Washington Square, just completed, is described, with view (frontispiece).—*Ibid.*, 21.

The district burned over by the fire of Dec. 16 and 17, 1835, is already nearly all rebuilt. Most of the stores are occupied, and many of them are "entirely fireproof, constructed in the most durable manner, principally of brick."—*Ibid.*, 22.

The construction of the new merchants' exchange, the new custom-house, and the halls of justice is now under way. These are described in detail. The merchants' exchange is the building of Quincy granite which still stands on the block bounded by Exchange Place, Wall, William, and Hanover Sts. (reconstructed in 1907–8, *q.v.*, for the National City Bank). The custom-house also still stands, on the east side of Nassau St., between Wall and Pine Sts. (which became the sub-treasury). The halls of justice (or "Tombs"), built in the Egyptian style of architecture, were erected on made ground where once was the Collect Pond. Every precaution has been used "to render the foundation secure by the introduction of iron ties, inverted arches, and heavy timbering." The ground "was excavated several feet below the water level, large timbers were placed together, and range timbers at right angles with these laid several feet wider than the respective walls." The superstructure was erected "during the past season."—*Ibid.*, 24–27. 1837 —

It is worthy of note that the Brooklyn city hall, at the intersection of Fulton, Court, and Joralemon Sts., was also in course of erection at this time.—*Ibid.*, 27.

The National Academy of Design has the following lecturers: Samuel F. B. Morse, painting; Horatio Greenough, sculpture; William C. Bryant, mythology; Robert W. Weir, perspective; William Dunlap, historical composition; Thomas S. Cummings, miniature painting; Gulian C. Verplanck, history; A. J. Mason, wood engraving.—*Ibid.*, 66–67.

The meeting place of the N. Y. Sacred Music Soc. (established in 1823, and incorporated in 1829, *q.v.*), was at this time in the Chatham St. Chapel (formerly the Chatham Theatre).—*Ibid.*, 72.

Views of New York in this year reproduced in the present work include (besides those cited under specific dates) the Hill-Bennett-Clover view from Brooklyn Heights (Pl. 117), and the Merchants' Exchange (Pl. 118), both in Vol. III. —

A survey of the Common Lands is made this year by Francis Nicholson.—See map No. 80 in real estate bureau of comptroller's office. See, further, Ag, 1838. —

In this year, the cross-streets in the Forties and Fifties were being extensively opened. For example, the cost of opening 57th St. from river to river was provided for on March 16 to the amount of $11,310.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1857), 535–37. —

In this year, 840 buildings were erected in New York.—*Eve. Post*, F 8, 1838, citing *Jour. of Com.* —

"The house still remains [1837] in William street, New York, in which he [George Whitfield] instructed his hearers. Its peaked front and roof marks its antiquity, although it has been modernized. The street was then called 'Horse and Cart street,' from a sign of a horse and cart at a tavern door, opposite the house in which Whitfield discoursed, he occupying the upper story, which was then a sail loft."—Dunlap, *Hist. of the New Neth.*, II: Appendix, CLXVI. This was the so-called "rigging loft" at 120 William St.—See description of Pl. 43, I: 344; and L. M. R. K., III: 930. —

In this year, the congregation of the South Church (Reformed Dutch) separated into two branches, one going to a church on Murray St., which was completed and opened on Dec. 24 (*q.v.*), and one to Washington Square, to worship in the chapel of N. Y. University until its own building, which was being erected beside the University, should be completed, in 1840 (*q.v.*, O 1; see descrip. of Pl. 139, III: 708). This congregation remained in the Washington Square church until 1876.—*Corwin's Manual*, 1004; *Historical Sketch of the South Dutch Church*, 27, 29, 31, 37; Greenleaf, 20–21; Trow, *The New Metropolis* (1851), 66. Pl. 139, Vol. III, shows the Reformed Dutch Church, on the s. e. cor. of University Place and Washington Place; it was erected in 1837–40 and demolished in 1895. —

In this year, the city granted to the Soc. for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents a plot of ground between 23d and 24th Sts., Ave. A and First Ave., in exchange for a re-conveyance to the city of land owned by the society at the lower end of Madison Square.—L. M. R. K., III: 954; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1870), 762. In 1854, the city gave the society a quit-claim deed of the entire block at First Ave. which contained the 1837 land-grant.—*Ibid.* (1870), 762. —

In this year, assessments were levied for opening streets, including the following: Fifth Ave. between 21st and 42d Sts; 42d and 57th Sts. from river to river; 86th St. from Eighth Ave. to the Hudson River; 125th St. from Third Ave. to the Harlem River; and 155th St. between the Hudson and Harlem Rivers.—*Index to Assessment Rolls*, Vol. I, in comptroller's office. —

In this year, the firm of Tiffany & Young was established at 259 Broadway. In 1845, it introduced its first stock of standard gold and gem jewelry. In 1847 (then styled Tiffany, Young & Ellis), the firm moved to 271 Broadway; in 1853, when first called by the now familiar name Tiffany & Co., it erected a store of exceptional elegance at 550 Broadway; and, in 1870 (*q.v.*), it moved to Union Square.—From data supplied by the company; and Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 797–99. —

In this year, the store now familiarly known as "McCreery's" —

1837 had its beginning, at 102 Canal St., under the firm name of Ubsdell & Peirson. For its history, see *Eve. World*, Ag 4, 1925.

— In this year, Bangs, Merwin & Co. began business as auctioneers of literary properties. Andrew M. Merwin died in 1871. F. H. Bangs continued the business under the firm name of Bangs & Co.—Derby, *Fifty Years among Authors, Books and Publishers* (1884), 660. The good-will of Bangs & Co. was afterwards purchased by John Anderson, Jr., who gave his name to the business, and which, in 1903, became the Anderson Auction Co. In 1915, this company, with the Metropolitan Art Ass'n, became The Anderson Galleries, Inc., its rooms being then on East 40th St., at the n. w. cor. of Madison Ave. In 1917, the business occupied the Arion Society's building, at the s. e. cor. of Park Ave. and 59th St.—From data supplied by the company.

— In this year, another fire (see 1832) occurred in Fraunces Tavern.—Drowne, *A Sketch of Fraunces Tavern* (1919), 21. See, further, 1844.

— In 1837–8, Franklin Market at Old Slip was rebuilt, of brick (L. M. R. K., III: 958), a temporary shed having been erected on the site after the burning of the old market in the great fire of Dec. 16, 1835 (De Voe, *Market Book*, 521).

— In this year, the *New York Review* was established.—North, *Newspaper and Periodical Press*, 118.

— In this year was published *A History of New York*, in 2 vols., by Wm. Dunlap.

Jan. 10 "The chapel of the New York University is now nearly completed. It is small, of course, not being intended for the accommodation of a large audience, but it is uncommonly beautiful. The Gothick carvings in wood with which it is embellished are probably finer than any thing we have in this country.

"The stranger who visits our city would do well to repair to Washington Square, were it only to see how nobly the University overlooks that spacious park. This building, which is of the simplest style of the Gothick sometimes called Byzantine[!], is the finest publick edifice of New York, and one of the finest in the whole country. Its proportions fill and satisfy the eye. The visitor should ascend the massive marble stair case, and peep in at the chapel door, which is politely left ajar. He will admire the effect of the two large windows, of the quaint Gothick tracery, of . . . the richly wrought pendants, and pannelings and groinings, thickly intersecting each other, and the kneeling angels, with psalters in their hands, whose station is near the top of the large window back of the pulpit."—*Eve. Post*, Ja 10, 1837.

14 Wm. Abbott announces that "Proposals will be received in the course of next week, for the erection of a splendid new Theatre, on the site of Masonic Hall, and lot adjoining, devoted to Italian and French Opera and Ballet, as well as the Legitimate Drama."—*Eve. Post*, Ja 16, 1837.

30 The mayor approves assessments for laying the sidewalks of Fifth Ave. from Waverly Place to 17th St.; and for grading 42d St. between Bloomingdale Road and the Hudson River.—*Mayor's Message* (1837), 68.

31 The mayor approves a joint resolution that the widening of Centre St. commence on May first, and that 20 days thereafter be allowed for the removal of the buildings which encroach upon it.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, IV: 173. This necessitated the destruction of the first public school building.—Halsey, *Pictures of Early N. Y. on Dark Blue Staffordshire Pottery*, 51. For the demolition of Free School No. 1, see 1839.

Feb. 1 The legislature passes an act creating the Seventeenth Ward out of a part of the Eleventh Ward.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1837), chap. 16.

3 The name of the "Great Kiln Road" (commonly known as the Great Kill Road) is changed to Gansevoort St.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, IV: 175; L. M. R. K., III: 1000, 1001.

6 Wm. Dunlap, Richard Riker, and others, present to the board of assistant aldermen a petition "relative to translating and preserving the Dutch records now remaining in a dilapidated state in the office of the Clerk of the Common Pleas of this County."—*Proc., Bd. of Asst. Ald.*, IX, 110. This was the initial step toward the publication, in 1897, of the *Records of New Amsterdam*. For the action of the board on this petition, see April 21.

10 The following notice appears in a handbill and a newspaper:

"Bread, Meat, Rent, Fuel! Their Prices Must Come Down. The Voice of the People Shall be Heard, and Will Prevail!

"The People will meet in the Park, Rain or Shine at 4 o'clock, on Monday Afternoon [Feb. 13] To inquire into the Cause of the present unexampled Distress, and to divise a suitable Remedy. All Friends of Humanity, determined to resist Monopolists and Extortioners, are invited to attend." The document bears the names of eight citizens.—*Eve. Post*, F 10 and 11, 1837; and descrip. of Pl. 126-b, III: 690–91. See, further, F 13. Feb. 10

"Vanderbilt is building a splendid steamer to run on the Sound in opposition to the Transportation Company's boats to commence on the 1st of March. He is the greatest *practical* anti-monopolist in the country."—*Eve. Post*, F 10, 1837. "

The legislature authorises the establishment of a medical faculty in the University of the City of N. Y., which shall have power to confer the degree of doctor of medicine. The act requires the agent of the state prison at Sing Sing to deliver, at the prison, to the medical faculty of this university, "such dead bodies of convicts as are by law authorized to be dissected, not exceeding one half of the number of such bodies."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1837), chap. 25. 11

"Disgraceful Riot and Destruction of Property.—Our city was yesterday [F 13] the scene of a riot and outrage upon private rights of citizens. . . . A short time after the adjournment of the meeting in the Park yesterday afternoon [see F 10], a mob of Several hundred repaired to the extensive flour warehouse of Eli Hart & Co., No. 175 Washington street, and commenced violent proceedings upon it and those who were in it." The police were sent for but were overpowered, and after a short struggle left the rioters complete masters of the field. The doors and windows of the store were smashed, and nearly 200 barrels of flour and 1,000 bushels of wheat were brought out and their contents thrown into the street; and other damage was done. Then they proceeded to Coenties Slip, and assailing the warehouse of S. B. Herrick & Son, on the corner of Water St., broke in the principal doors and windows and threw 20 barrels of flour into the street. By this time a posse of marshals and watchmen arrived, and the leading rioters were seized and lodged in the watch-house. Mr. Lawrence, the mayor, repaired to the store of Hart & Co., while the mob was there, and attempted to speak to them, but was assailed with a shower of barrel staves, stones, etc., and was compelled to retreat for his life. Several others were treated in the same manner.—*Eve. Post*, F 14, citing *The Times;* see also *N. Y. Com. Adv.*, F 14, 1837. 13

It was estimated that Mr. Hart's losses would exceed $10,000. The opinion was expressed that the demonstration was organized to give certain persons political consequence, although it could not succeed in reducing the price of flour.—*Morn. Chron.*, F 14, 1837. In the reference to the event in Vol. III, p. 525, line 32, "January" should be February.

See also the cartoon, "The Times," which was published in connection with the "Loco Foco" campaign of 1837, and which is reproduced and described in Vol. III (Pl. 126-b). See Ap 10.

The mayor approves an assessment for paving the sidewalks of the Bloomingdale Road from 13th to 21st St.—*Mayor's Message* (1837), 76. "

The common council permits John and Peter A. Delmonico, who are erecting "an elegant and expensive building" on the triangular piece of land situated at the junction of William, Beaver, and Mill Sts., fronting on each of these streets, to build "an iron balcony in front of the windows on the second and third stories."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, IV: 180; *Mayor's Message* (1837), 77. See also descrip. of Pl. 118, III: 623; and D 18, 1830. 17

A committee representing the Democrats of New York presents to Pres. Jackson a phaeton made of the wood of the frigate "Constitution" ("Old Ironsides").—*Eve. Post*, F 27, 1837. 22

Friction or "Locofoco" matches are introduced.—*Com. Adv.*, F 22, 1837. "

The mayor signs a resolution that the sidewalks around Washington Square be flagged.—*Mayor's Messages* (C. W. Lawrence), 78. 27

Proposals are invited, until April 26 (*q. v.*), "for furnishing the materials and completing the construction of twenty-three sections of the Croton Aqueduct, including the dam in the Croton, the aqueduct bridge over Sing Sing Kill, and the necessary excavations and tunnelling on the line of about 8½ miles from the Croton to Sing Sing village."—King, *Memoir of the Croton Aqueduct*, 144–45. 28

In this month, the erection of the seminary building on Jackson Ave. (University Place)—see O, 1835; Ja 18, 1836—was begun. Suspended by the financial distress of the period, and hampered by a controversy which disrupted the Presbyterian denomination, the building was not finished and dedicated until Dec., 1838.—Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 448–49. See, further, Mr, 1839. Mar. —

1837 Martin Van Buren's term as president begins.—Winsor, VII:
Mr 4 252, 288; *Eve. Post*, Mr 4 and 6, 1837; *Hone's Diary*, I: 246.

" Chicago is incorporated as a city.—Currey, *Chicago: Its Hist. and Builders*, I: 223–24.

13 "A very important improvement is going on in Chatham street. They are tearing down the houses on the west side between Mulberry street and Orange, with a view of widening Chatham street, which has hitherto been too narrow at that point for the accommodation of the immense travel through it."—*Eve. Post*, Mr 13, 1837.

" "A memorial of Richard Bartlett, praying that the archives of the Common Council may be arranged, classified, indexed, and bound, was referred to the Committee of Arts and Sciences."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, XII: 365. The "archives" referred to are probably the so-called "filed papers," now preserved in the city clerk's record-room, and which to this day remain loose, unbound, and not in perfect chronological order, although in file-cases.

15 Daniel Webster arrives in New York and is welcomed "by a deputation of Whigs in a becoming manner. He was escorted to Niblo's saloon, where he made a speech, which all the Whig journals praise as usual."—*Eve. Post*, Mr 16, 1837.

It was afterwards published in pamphlet form. It is "a plain statement of the measures of the late administration [Jackson's], and a history of the causes which led to the present unparalleled state of distress and embarrassment here, and in all parts of this once prosperous country."—*Hone's Diary* I: 253.

16 The water purveyor is authorised to lay a line of pipes from the corner of Bowery and Walker St., through Walker to Allen, and from the corner of Grand and Allen Sts., through Allen to Division St., through Division to Pike St. and down Pike to East Broadway; also from the reservoir in 13th St. up Third Ave. to 28th St.; also through Madison St. from Pearl to Grand St.; also through Leonard St. from Broadway to Hudson St.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, IV: 209.

17 "There has been a general panic in Stocks to-day, occasioned by the failure of a large house, J. L. Joseph & Co. The circumstance has created an unusual degree of excitement, as the house is under an immense amount of liabilities. . . .

"The immediate cause of their stoppage is said to be the large amount of bills returned from the South yesterday, which came upon them all at once."—*Eve. Post*, Mr 17, 1837. See also *ibid.*, Mr 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 1837. See, further, Mr 24.

23 The American Academy of the Fine Arts, at No. 8½ Barclay St., near Broadway, is partly destroyed by fire. Several valuable paintings and the Napoleon library are consumed, and other works of art damaged. The statuary, however, is only slightly injured.—*Eve. Post*, Mr 24 1836; *N. Y. As It Is, In* 1837, 65. See also Ap, 1839.

24 There are three more failures in Wall St. They increase from day to day.—*Eve. Post*, Mr 25–Ap 10, 1837. See Ap 17.

30 The booksellers of New York, at the close of their semi-annual trade sale, give a dinner at the City Hotel to "their brethren from other cities, and to numerous guests of this city, principally authors, artists, and literary men." The guests include Washington Irving, Chancellor Kent, Albert Gallatin, Col. Trumbull, James K. Paulding, and Fitz-Greene Halleck.—*Eve. Post*, Mr 31, 1837. Philip Hone calls this "the greatest dinner" he ever attended, "with the exception, perhaps, of that given to Washington Irving on his return from Europe." This association has "a great annual or semi-annual feast, at which eminent literary and scientific men are invited to join the trade."—*Hone's Diary*, I: 249–50.

Apr. "The House of Detention [The Tombs], now building in Centre
1 street, is sufficiently advanced to enable the spectator to judge of the effect of the architecture. It promises to be one of the handsomest of our public buildings. It is in the Egyptian style, a style well suited, by its massiveness, severity, and appearance of prodigious strength to edifices of this kind. . . . we have no other example in the city."—*Eve. Post*, Ap 1, 1837.

5 The city acquires by condemnation proceedings the land comprised in Christopher St. Park, at Christopher, West 4th, and Grove Sts.—Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate* (1914), 49.

" By this time, 125th St. was opened from Manhattan St. to the Bloomingdale Road.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1857), 536. In 1849, the cost of this work was recorded as $2,650.59.—*Ibid.*, 538. See 1854.

10 The legislature passes "An Act to alter the map or plan of the city of New York, by establishing a public square or place in the sixteenth ward." The land is described as bounded on the north by 26th St., west by Fifth Ave., south by 23d St., and east Apr.
by "a certain street established by law, being seventy-five feet 10
wide, and lying between the Fourth and Fifth Avenues."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1837), chap. 177. The land thus acquired, consisting of about 4½ acres, was part of the Common Land granted to the city by the Dongan Charter. This act was one of a series of acts whereby the area of the proposed "Parade," as laid down on the Commissioners' Map of 1807–11, was reduced. For the earlier acts in the series, see Mr 31, 1828; Mr 16, and Ap 25, 1829. See also descrip. of Pl. 148-a, III: 720; and of Pl. 168, III: 851.

On April 12, 1837, the city acquired an additional piece of real estate from Richard R. Ward (recorded in *Liber Deeds* 377, p. 251); in 1845, another, from Francis B. Cutting (*Liber Deeds* 528, pp. 192, 197), and in 1847 another by condemnation proceedings, all of which together comprise the present Madison Square.—Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate* (1914), 49. See also descrip. of Pl. 124, III: 687.

" "One of the signs of the times is to be seen in the sales of rich furniture. Men who a year ago thought themselves rich, and such expenditures justifiable, are now bankrupt.

"Markets continue extravagantly high; meat of all kinds and poultry are as dear as ever. The farmers (or rather the market speculators) tell us this is owing to the scarcity of corn; but the shad, the cheapness of which in ordinary seasons makes them, as long as they last, a great resource for the poor, are not to be bought under seventy-five cents and a dollar. Is this owing to the scarcity of corn, or are the fish afraid to come into our waters lest they may be caught in the vortex of Wall street? Brooms, the price of which, time out of mind, has been twenty-five cents, are now sold at half a dollar; but corn is scarce. Poor New York."—*Hone's Diary*, I: 250. On the following day the *Post*, in its "Commercial Record" says: "More failures were announced yesterday after Bank hours—the number of houses stopped up to this time is said to be one hundred and twenty. Such a state of things is unexampled, and we fear the worst is to come. It is really painful to hear of the distress of business men, who have always lived in affluence. This will be appreciated by those who know that the furniture of the Joseph's was sold at auction yesterday."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 11, 1837. *Cf.* McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, VI: 395. See also Ap 18.

In the election held on this day and the two succeeding days, 11
Aaron Clark, a Whig, was elected mayor.—*Eve. Post*, Ap 11, 1837.

The legislature establishes Thirteenth Ave. as the permanent 12
exterior street along the Hudson, between Hammond and 135th Sts., as laid down in a map made by Geo. B. Smith, city surveyor, dated March 10, 1837, approved by the common council on March 28, and filed in the street commissioner's office. The act also provides for the extension of the streets south of and including 135th St. westward to Thirteenth Ave.; Eleventh Ave. shall be extended south from 33d St. to 19th St.; and Twelfth Ave. shall be extended north from 36th to 135th St. The act gives the city control of the water lots along the line of the proposed extension of the exterior street, subject to the pre-emptive right secured to their owners.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1837), chap. 182; amended by *ibid.* (1846), chap. 268.

" The legislature passes a very full act "for the licensing and government of the pilots of the port of New-York, by the way of Sandy-Hook."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1837), chap. 184.

Columbia College celebrates the semi-centennial anniversary 13
of the reconstruction of the college under the act of the legislature passed April 13, 1787. The honorary degree of master of arts is conferred on Fitz-Greene Halleck, Wm. Cullen Bryant, and Chas. Fenno Hoffman.—*Eve. Post*, Ap 15; *N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Ap 14, 1837; *Hist. of Columbia Univ.* (1904), 118.

Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte arrives in New York and 17
takes rooms at the Washington Hotel.—*Eve. Post*, Ap 18, 1837; *Life and Letters of Fitz-Greene Halleck* (1869), 404. See Je 12.

" "A great number of failures have occurred since Friday [April 14], and more are to happen."—*Eve. Post*, Ap 17, 1837.

"Failures are taking place every day."—*Eve. Post*, Ap 21, 1837. 21

" The assistant aldermen go on record in favour of translating and preserving certain Dutch records (see F 6). These records, reported to be "lying in the office of the Clerk of Common Pleas, . . . in a dilapidated state," consist of "wills, deeds, the acts and doings of Governor P. Stuyvesant and Council, and the proceedings of the Burgomasters, while this city was under the

1837 Apr. 21 Dutch governor." They are written, the report continues, "in characters, some words contracted, and many in French, English and Latin words, Dutchified" and difficult to translate, but Dr. Westbrook, of Peekskill, is "acquainted with this kind of writing," and should be employed "in rescuing these papers from the oblivion which they must soon fall into." An appropriation of $500 is made.—*Jour. & Docs., Bd. of Asst. Ald.*, IX: Doc. 151. The aldermen concurred, and the resolution won Mayor Clark's approval on Aug. 2 (*q.v.*). While the matter was under discussion in the board of aldermen, "a foreign gentleman" in that board, says a correspondent in the *Evening Post*, "rises and opposes the measure—nay, treats it with ridicule.

"This is just what might be expected. A foreigner can feel no interest in the history or the honor of New York. His feelings are engaged in the transactions of the present day, or if he looks back to the annals of any country with interest it is to those of the land of his nativity. We cannot blame him—we blame those who placed him in a seat that ought to be occupied by one who has the feelings of an American."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 9, 1837.

25 A meeting of merchants is held in Masonic Hall, presided over by ex-Mayor Hone, "to take into consideration the causes of the existing distress, and to devise suitable measures of relief." A committee is appointed "to repair to Washington and remonstrate with the Executive against the continuance of 'the Specie Circular' [see Jl 11, 1836]; and in behalf of this meeting, and in the name of the merchants of New-York and the people of the United States, urge its immediate repeal."—*Morning Courier & N. Y. Enquirer*, Ap 25 & 26, 1837; *Hone's Diary*, I: 251–52, 254–55. See My 4.

" Hone again attends a dinner of the governing committee of the Union at Windust's (see D 7, 1836). He records in his diary that "The executive Committee are engaged in preparing the house and laying in stores and furniture. They expect to be ready in about three weeks." He adds: "This club will be well suited to the times. A single gentleman will be able to get a good dinner and his wine for half the price he would have to pay at a hotel."—*Hone's Diary*, I: 252. See, further, My 27.

26 Contracts for building 13 sections of the Croton aqueduct are let, and the work of construction is begun.—Colden, *Memoir Croton Aqueduct*, 145; King, *Memoir of the Croton Aqueduct*, 145; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1854), 221.

27 The legislature incorporates "The society for the relief of half orphan and destitute children in the city of New York," the object of which is "to relieve, provide for, instruct, and protect such children."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1837), chap. 272.

" The following parts of streets are discontinued: 41st St. from Fifth to Sixth Aves.; 68th St. between Third and Fourth Aves.; 80th, 81st, 82d, 83d, 84th, and 85th Sts. between Sixth and Seventh Aves.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1837), chap. 274.

May 3 About 4,000 or 5,000 people attend a Loco Foco meeting in the Park and adopt resolutions advising a general retrenchment of expenses during the present financial panic, recommending to the common council, in the present scarcity of work, to employ as many labourers as possible "in the construction of the works for bringing water to this city, and other public works in progress," suggesting that the city set an example of economy by reducing official salaries, and providing for the appointment of ward committees "to attend to the condition of destitute emigrants and others who may desire to remove to the country."—*Eve. Post*, My 4, 1837.

4 Pres. Van Buren replies to the committee of merchants (see Ap 25) who urged "an immediate repeal of the order requiring specie in payment on sales of public lands" that he has not been able to satisfy himself that he "ought, under existing circumstances, to interfere with the order referred to."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 6, 9, 1837; *cf. Hone's Diary*, I: 253–56.

" The common council permits the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co. to continue its rails by single or double track southerly from the north line of Prince St. to the north line of Walker St., subject to the same conditions and restrictions as imposed upon the company in respect to that part of the road between Prince and 23d Sts. (see My 10, 1832).—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, IV: 252; *Mayor's Message* (1837), 105; *Doc. No.* 79, *Bd. of Ald.*, Dec. 7, 1836. See S 20; Mr 12, 1838.

" "There is great excitement to-day, occasioned by the sudden death of Mr. Fleming, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank. He only resigned yesterday, and in consequence there was a run for specie this forenoon, and depositors are withdrawing their funds. . . . May

"The crowds in Wall-street betoken the interest felt in the affairs of that bank. New-York never saw such a time. There is no parallel for the occasion."—*Eve. Post*, My 4, 1837. See also *ibid.*, My 5, 1837. 4

The mayor signs a resolution "That a reservoir be constructed on the ground on 13th street, near the Bowery, similar to the one now in use under the direction of the Joint Committee on Fire and Water;" and $10,000 is appropriated for the work, which is to be done by contract after the common council has approved the plans, etc.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, IV: 258–59. See also Disturnell, *N. Y. As It Is, In* 1837, 16–17, and L. M. R. K.; III: 976. A view showing the roofs of the two reservoirs is in the Eno collection, N. Y. P. L.—See item No. 326 in *The Eno Collection of N. Y. Views*, by Weitenkampf (1925). 5

The Dry Dock Bank stops payment.—*Hone's Diary*, I: 254. 8

Aaron Clark, Whig, takes office as mayor, succeeding Cornelius W. Lawrence, Democrat.—*Eve. Post*, My 9, 1837. Immediately, "There was quite a scrambling for the 'spoils' among the whig members of the Corporation. . . . City officers were removed by dozens, and their places supplied by those who had voted the whig ticket."—*Ibid.*, My 11, 1837. He was succeeded by Isaac L. Varian, Democrat in 1839 (*q.v.*, Ap 9 and My 14). 9

The legislature authorises the commissioners of the land-office to surrender to the common council the lease for the present site and buildings in this city occupied as the state arsenal, and to receive in exchange a safer and more eligible location, by lease or deed-in-fee to the state, to be agreed upon by the commissioner and the common council.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1837), chap. 364. "

All the banks in the city suspend specie payments. In the "Notice to the Public" that appears in the press, it is stated that "the indebtedness of the community to the Banks exceeds by three times the amount of their Liabilities to the public," so "it is hoped and expected that the notes of the different banks will pass current as usual, and that the state of the times will soon be such as to render the resumption of specie payments practicable."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, My 10, 1837. "The experiment [see Jl 11, 1836] has succeeded; the volcano has burst and overwhelmed New York; the glory of her merchants is departed. After a day of unexampled excitement, and a ruthless run upon all the banks, which drew from their vaults $600,000 in specie yesterday, nearly as much having been drawn on Monday, the officers held a meeting last evening and resolved to suspend specie payments."—*Hone's Diary*, I: 256. 10

"A few days before some banks in lesser cities of the Southwest had stopped. On the day after the New York suspension, the banks of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Albany, Hartford, New Haven, and Providence followed. On the 12th the banks of Boston and Mobile, on the 13th those of New Orleans, and on the 17th those of Charleston and Cincinnati fell in the same crash. There was now simply a general bankruptcy."—Shepard, *Martin Van Buren*, 274.

The legislature extends for two years more the time for commencing the construction of the N. Y. and Albany Railroad (see Ap 17, 1832).—*Laws of N. Y.* (1837), chap. 411. See Ag 5, 1840. 12

The legislature authorises the inhabitants of Morrisania, in Westchester Co., "to build a free bridge for their private use across the Harlaem river, between Harlaem and said Morrisania." The act requires that "Such bridge shall be constructed with a draw or slide for the passage of vessels with standing masts, and be so attended as not to obstruct or hinder the free passage of vessels navigating said river." The right granted by this act must be used in conformity with the right reserved to the inhabitants of Morrisania in the act of March 31, 1790 (*q.v.*), which granted to Lewis Morris, his heirs and assigns, the right of a toll-bridge across the Harlem River.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1837), chap. 423. 15

The legislature incorporates "The American Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge," to advance the cause of general education "by obtaining and publishing statistics and facts relative to the history, the progress and the improvements of the school systems of our own and other countries; of promoting associations among professional teachers for purposes of mutual improvement and co-operation; and for the establishment more generally throughout our country of libraries and reading-rooms for popular use; of establishing correspondence with similar institutions in Europe, with a view to procure facilities for promoting by all laudable means, the general interest of literature, education, science 16

1837 May 16 and the arts." The society is "to be located in the city of New-York." Among the incorporators are Thomas De Witt, Alonzo Potter, Jacob Abbott, Sam'l F. B. Morse, and Gorham D. Abbott. —*Laws of N. Y.* (1837), chap. 459; amended Ap 18, 1838, by *ibid.* (1838), chap. 256.

19 Hamilton Square is rented out as a pasture land by the commissioners of the almshouse, bridewell, penitentiary, etc.—*Minutes of the Com'rs of Almshouse, Bellevue and Bridewell*, etc. (MS.) in office of the sec. of the dept. of public welfare.

20 N. Y. University, on University Place, on the east side of Washington Square, between Washington Place and Waverly Place, is dedicated. For an account of the ceremony, and a description of the building, see *Eve. Post*, My 19, 1837; *N. Y. Mirror*, Je 10, 1837; Chamberlain's *N. Y. University* (Boston, 1901), I: 67–69; *N. Y. As It Is, In* 1837, 51; *A Picture of N. Y. in* 1846, 34. For view of the building, see *N. Y. Mirror* (1834), XII: 81; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1848), 306. For criticism of the architecture, see D 31, 1834. See also L. M. R. K., III: 941. When the university moved to University Heights, in The Bronx, in 1894 (*q.v.*), the building on Washington Square was demolished. The law school and certain other departments, however, are still maintained in a building since erected on the old site.

" Capt. Marryat is in New York. For Hone's estimate of him, see *Hone's Diary*, I: 260, 262.

22 Hone comments on the shocking loss of life in steamboat accidents, "especially on the Western waters."—*Hone's Diary*, I: 260.

26 "A deadly calm pervades this lately flourishing city. No goods are selling, no business stirring, no boxes encumber the sidewalks of Pearl street; stocks have fallen again, but not back to the prices at which they were before the suspension of specie payments. . . ."—*Hone's Diary*, I: 261.

27 Hone records: "I dined with the governing committee of the Union Club, the first dinner in the club house, No. 343 Broadway [see Je 17, D 7, 1836; Ap 25, 1837]. The house will be open to the subscribers on Thursday next. It is well fitted up, the furniture neat and handsome; the servants are good, and, above all, there is a most *recherché chef de cuisine*. Subscribers will get a better dinner and pay less for it than at any hotel in town. It is a great resource for bachelors and men 'about town;' but I do not see how we married men can be induced to leave our comfortable homes and families to dine '*en garçon*' at the club, even under the temptation of Monsieur Julien's *bon diners à la Paris*."—*Hone's Diary*, I: 261–62.

The *City Directory* of 1836 shows that 343 Broadway was the residence of Jacob R. Le Roy, after which time Le Roy lived in Lafayette Place. According to the Directory, the club-house stood on the west side of Broadway, just below Leonard St.; from which it appears that Wilson (*Mem. Hist.*, IV: 234) is in error in stating that the Le Roy house was "near White Street." See also L. M. R. K., III: 939. The club's handbooks for 1912 and other years are, apparently, in error in stating, in a condensed chronology, that this first club-house was "opened" in "1836." For the second club-house, see My 13, 1842.

June 8 "Upwards of one hundred and thirty removals and appointments were made last evening by the Common Council. This is doing work by wholesale."—*Eve. Post*, Je 8, 1837.

12 Referring to Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte (see Ap 17), Philip Hone writes: "This youthful scion of the Bonaparte stock, who was exiled for ten years from France for a silly attempt at revolt made by him at Strasburgh, after walking Broadway during the last three or four weeks, sailed to-day in the 'George Washington' for Liverpool. . . ."—*Hone's Diary*, I: 263.

15 James Ryan, of Boston, announces that he has leased "the large building in Duane street, six doors from Broadway, known as Rutgers's College, for the purpose of a Hotel and Restaurant.

"The interior of the building has been entirely taken out, and refitted expressly to suit the business of the present occupant." The place is called the Manhattan House.—*Eve. Post*, Je 15, 1837.

16 The liberty-pole at the corner of Houston and Allen Sts., in front of Hawkins' Tammany Branch Hotel, is destroyed by lightning.—*Eve. Post*. Je 17, 1837.

17 The new merchants' exchange "is now going up as rapidly as possible. The basement is laid up to a level with the street, and the inner circle showing the outlines of the great room for the meetings of merchants, can already be distinguished from the rest of the mason work. . . . June 17

"Coolidge & Lambert have published a very handsome lithograph of the Exchange, done by Bufford, from a drawing by C. L. Warner."—*Eve. Post*, Je 17, 1837. The lithograph is reproduced as Pl. 118, Vol. III.

King William IV dies and is succeeded by his niece, Queen Victoria.—Hazen, *Europe Since* 1815, 445. 20

A descriptive account of the Bellevue almshouse, hospitals, and prisons, the Blackwell's Is. penitentiary, and the city's Long Island farms, is published.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Je 24, 1837. 24

"The mode of arriving at the eastern part of Long Island has hitherto been by means of small sailing vessels, or by stage coaches. A more rapid and direct means of conveyance is now provided. Captain Vanderbilt has made arrangements for running the fine steamboats Cleopatra and Clifton from this city to Oyster-pond Point and Sag Harbour."—*Eve. Post*, Jl 15, 1837. July 15

"The contractor is at work repaving South William street, a new street formed out of part of Mill street, with wooden blocks, like Broadway, opposite the City Hall. This is a great improvement and should be extensively adopted in streets of greater importance. Chatham street, from the American Museum, should be immediately commenced in this way. It is now quite out of order, and the improvement would be seasonable."—*Eve. Post*, Jl 18, 1837. 18

"The number of scholars in the public schools of this city is 12,837, of whom 7,200 are boys. These are all white. There are 1276 colored children at separate schools. Although education is afforded free of expense to the parents, there is a great indifference on the part of many to the advantages of the institution. Children are suffered to roam about the streets without any definite object, and some cannot go to school for the want of bread to eat."—*Eve. Post*, Jl 28, 1837. 28

A shark nine feet in length and six feet, four inches in circumference is caught at the foot of Fulton St.—*Eve. Post*, Jl 29, 1837. 29

"The dial of the clock in the cupola of the City Hall was illuminated last night [July 31], . . . It was attempted six or seven years ago, but was soon discontinued."—*Hone's Diary*, I: 264. 31

"Refrigerators, made on an entirely new principle, having a double lining of zinc, packed with pulverized charcoal, were exhibited at the late fair of the American Institute, and the manufacturer received a premium for his improvement."—*Eve. Post*, Ag 1, 1837. Aug. 1

Mayor Clark approves a resolution of the common council (see Ap 21) instructing the clerk of that body "to procure the translation of such of the Dutch Records remaining in the office of the Clerk of Common Pleas" as the committee on arts and sciences may designate, and appropriating $500 for the purpose.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, V: 55. 2

"Under this resolution a translation was made by Doctor Westbrook, from May, 1647, to the 31st of August, 1654, comprising a manuscript volume of about four hundred and fifty folios. The above appropriation having run out, the further prosecution of the work was discontinued, and nothing further in relation thereto was done until the year 1847" (see Ja 22, 1848).—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1849), XXXVI, part 2, 537. This was Rev. C. D. Westbrook, of Peekskill.—*Eve. Post*, My 23, 1838, citing *Albany Daily Adv.*

" After some changes in plan, the common council adopts a resolution to rebuild Franklin Market at Old Slip, extending it 50 ft. on its northern end toward Front St.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, V: 53. A brick market-house was erected soon after. In less than twenty years, the business had nearly all left this market.—De Voe, *Market Book*, 523–24.

The Broadway Theatre, on the east side of Broadway at the corner of Canal St., is opened. The building was formerly known as Euterpean Hall.—*Eve. Post*, Ag 28 and 29, 1837; Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 328; L. M. R. K., III: 982, under "Apollo Hall." Brown, *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, I: 262–63, erroneously gives the date of opening as Aug. 28, 1836. See, further, D 4. 28

The Stuyvesant Institute (see My 25, 1836), at 659 Broadway, opposite Bond St., offers gratuitous accommodations to the N. Y. Historical Society. The offer is accepted, and the society moves into two spacious rooms.—Kelby, *The N. Y. Hist. Soc.*, 1804–1904 (pub. in 1905), 41, 45; N. Y. H. S. *Coll.* (1841), 468; N. Y. H. S. *Proc.* (1848), 21. For view of the Stuyvesant Institute, see Kelby, Sept. 1

1837 opp. p. 50. The society's last home was in the Remsen building.—
S 1 See Ap 19, 1832. See, further, O 5, 1841.

2 Prof. Charles G. B. Daubeny, a distinguished botanist, from Oxford, writes of New York, where he arrived on this day: ". . . I must indeed confess that the Broadway, as a single street, eclipses in certain respects anything that I can call to my mind in London; there are, it is true, no such public edifices as those in Regent Street, but there is in it a longer line of shops and of merchandise; it may not equal the stir and hurry of the Strand, but it is much cleaner, and contains many better houses. If compared to cities purely commercial, such as Liverpool, the superiority of New York strikes me as even greater, for it must be admitted there is nowhere such a street as the Broadway in any one of our provincial emporiums. We remark, however, an absence of taste, an indifference to what is merely ornamental, in all that appertains to the city and neighbourhood. The Battery, for instance, is a promenade which in point of situation might compete with any in Europe, even with the boasted Villa Reale of Naples, commanding as it does the most extensive views of the beautiful Bay, enlivened by the numerous vessels constantly passing and repassing. It is kept, however, in a slovenly manner, and laid out with no sort of taste: nor are picture galleries or museums, on the plan of European cities, to be met with. The only public buildings that rank above mediocrity, are the City Hall, (which, however, would cut but a mean appearance by the side of any of the rich, though antiquated looking buildings of the kind in the Netherlands, or by that of the Bourse at Paris,) and the new University in Washington Square, which seems to be an imitation externally of C. C. College, in Cambridge."—*Jour. of a Tour through the U. S. and in Canada, made during the years* 1837–38 (Oxford, 1843), 13–14.

" The first number of the *Daily News* appears.—*Eve. Post*, S 4, 1837.

4 "Wallack opened the National Theatre (late the Italian Opera House) this evening, with the comedy 'The Rivals,'" writes Hone, in describing the production. "The National is the prettiest theatre in the United States; but it is not in Broadway and the New Yorkers are the strangest people in the world in their predilection for fashionable locations. . . .

"It is almost incredible that in these times of distress, when the study of economy is so great an object, there should be nine of these money drains in operation: The Park,—the old Drury of New York which has done well during the whole of the hard times; the Bowery, . . .; the Franklin, in Chatham square; Miss Monier's Theatre, in Broadway, opposite St. Paul's,—little and weakly, and likely to die; the Euterpean Hall, Broadway, below Canal street,—short-lived, also, I suspect; the Broadway Theatre, next to Tattersall's, which has been handsomely fitted up, and is to be opened next week; Mrs. Hamblin's Theatre, formerly Richmond Hill, where the Italian opera first placed its unstable foot in New York; the Circus, in Vauxhall Garden, nearly in the rear of my house [see Mr 9, 1836]; and Niblo's Vaudevilles,—the best concern of the whole at present, with a strong company playing little pieces *à la française*. Concerts, and rope-dancing, and other performances of the Ravel family, consisting of eight or ten of the most astonishing performers in their line who have ever appeared in this city. If Wallack can stand all this, he is immortal."—*Hone's Diary*, I: 266. See, however, S 23, 1839.

7 Hone records: "There never was a nation on the face of the earth which equalled this in rapid locomotion. The President's message was brought on to this city by railroad, steamboat, and horsemen, and carried from hence to Boston, which place it reached in the inconceivably short period of twenty-four hours from Washington, a distance of five hundred miles."—*Hone's Diary*, I: 268.

11 The crowded and filthy condition of the bridewell compels the commissioners of the almshouse to urge the common council to push to completion the new house of detention.—*Doc. No.* 32, *Bd. of Ald.*, S 11, 1837.

12 The brick wall around the grounds of St. Paul's Church is being removed, to be replaced by "a handsome iron railing."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, S 12, 1837.

13 The Olympic Theatre, at 442–444 Broadway, is opened. At first it was not successful.—Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 328; Brown, I: 264; L. M. R. K., III: 985. *Cf. Man. Com. Coun.* (1865), 635. See D 9, 1839.

16 "We are gratified to perceive that the streets of this city begin to present a cheerful aspect. We learn that trade has very sensibly improved within a few days, and jobbers now have hopes of doing a respectable fall business. This, though not sufficient to relieve merchants wholly from the existing pressure, is still encouraging for the future. . . . Sept. 16

"That business will in a short time recover from its present depression, we have no doubt; and the step most essential in hastening such an event will be the resumption of specie payments by the banks, which we hope will be undertaken as speedily as possible."—*Eve. Post*, S 16, 1837. See also *ibid.*, S 21, 1837.

19 "The pavers are engaged in laying down a new kind of pavement in the Bowery, between Hester and Walker streets. The pavement is formed by laying close to each other pieces of stone, like curbs, and placed in the manner of curb stones, so that the narrow edges are uppermost, thus presenting a smooth surface, but sufficiently rough to make a firm footing for horses.

"This is said to promise more durability than any mode hitherto adopted, though not so free from noise and rumbling as the wooden one in Broadway."—*Eve. Post*, S 19, 1837.

20 The N. Y. & Harlem R. R. "is laid with a double track in the Bowery as far south as Walker street, and in a short time it is intended to lay the road down to the City Hall, and ultimately to Whitehall. The construction of the road even in the Bowery was and is in defiance of the opposition of nearly all interested in any way in property on that thoroughfare."—*Eve. Post*, S 20, 1837, See also *ibid.*, S 23, 25, 28. See, further, O 26.

" The ground between Sixth and Seventh Aves., 79th and 86th Sts., is appropriated for a reservoir; also the ground between Fifth and Sixth Aves., 40th to 42d Sts.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, V: 73. The Yorkville or receiving reservoir was begun on the former site in 1838, and the Murray Hill or distributing reservoir on the latter.—*16th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1911), 434–35; *22d Ann. Rep.* (1917), 534–35. The statement in L. M. R. K., III: 976, that the Yorkville reservoir begun in 1838 extended from 86th to 96th Sts., is erroneous, as the one on this site was not authorised until 1853 (*q. v.*, Je 30).

26 "The fire district, has among other improvements, been the occasion of the restoration of Delmonico's establishment, with many additions to recommend it to public favor." The new restaurant, a three-storey building, was opened last week.—*Eve. Post*, S 26, 1837. It was at the intersection of South William and Beaver Sts.—L. M. R. K., III: 978.

Oct. 7 Washington's coffin in the old vault at Mt. Vernon is opened, and the remains are deposited in a marble sarcophagus in a new vault on the estate. The lid of the sarcophagus is from a design by Wm. Strictland (1787–1854), architect and engineer, whom Dunlap thought he remembered as once "in the scene shop of the Park Theatre [New York], a companion of Hugh Reinagle and a pupil of John Joseph Holland. . . ."—*Hist. of the Arts of Design* (Goodspeed ed.), III: 173; Lossing, *Mount Vernon and Its Associations*, 354–58; Wilstach, *Mount Vernon*, 248–50. *Cf.* D 30.

26 The directors of the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. invite the common council and other citizens "to celebrate the completion of the great tunnel at Harlem Heights." The tunnel and other features of the route are described in the news report. A "most sumptuous entertainment" was served at "Nolan's great house, near the tunnel." Those who carried out the project, and who were called "a band of speculators," will be called "public benefactors."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, O 27, 1837, citing the *Express*. The "whole course" of the road "is for the first time opened to the public." This includes "the Tunnel on the Fourth Avenue," described as an "artificial ravine that has been cloven down, some seventy feet, through the solid rocks of Mount Prospect."—*N. Y. Mirror*, XV: 151; and see *ibid.* for Nov. 4; and N. Y. H. S. *Bull.*, Ja, 1926, 117. See, further, N 22.

31 "The old pear tree on the Third Avenue planted by Governor Stuyvesant has lately been surrounded by a wooden paling to protect its trunk. . . . The venerable tree yet annually drops its fruit on the side walk, and if not destroyed by accident or wantonness, will probably continue to do so for a century to come."—*Eve. Post*, O 31, 1837. See 1867.

Nov. 20 The board of aldermen expresses its gratitude to Lieut. Thomas R. Gedney, U. S. N., for the discovery of the deep-water channel at the entrance to New York harbour.—*Doc. No.* 38, *Bd. of Ald.*, N 20, 1837. See also *Eve. Post*, Jl 19, 1837.

22 "The fare [on the N. Y. & Harlem R. R.] all the way through from the city to Harlem, is now reduced to 18¾ cents, one third

1837 (six cents) of which is for that portion of the route from Yorkville
N 22 to Harlem."—*Eve. Post*, N 22, 1837.

26 The Unitarian Church on Prince St., west of Broadway (see D 7, 1826), is destroyed by fire.—*Eve. Post*, N 27, 1837; Greenleaf, *Hist. of the Churches*, 376. The congregation engaged the large hall of the Stuyvesant Institute on Broadway, and used it for a place of assemblage for a year and a half. The site of the burned church was sold, and "a substantial building of rough granite," erected "on Broadway, nearly opposite Washington Square," was opened for worship May 2, 1839 (*q.v.*), and named "The Church of the Messiah."—*Ibid.*, 376.

29 The city hall bell is broken again (see Jl 22, 1836).—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, N 29, 1837. See D 19.

Dec. 2 A news item reads: "Croton Water Works.—There are more than twenty miles of this work under contract and in progress. About twelve hundred men are employed on the various parts of the line, and the expenditure for the month of November alone amounted to nearly $45,000. Of the aqueduct about 2500 feet is completed. We learn that laborers are still in demand in Westchester. About three thousand will be employed in the spring."—*Eve. Post*, D 2, 1837.

4 The Apollo "is a new amusement opened by Messrs. Bragaldi and Palmo, at 410 Broadway, where a house has been elegantly fitted up. The performances are by figures worked by machinery called Italian Marionetts."—*Eve. Post*, D 4, 1837. This was formerly the Broadway Theatre (see Ag 28).—Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 328; L. M. R. K., III: 982, under "Apollo Hall." See also Brown, I: 263.

6 The corner-stone of a new building for the N. Y. Institution for the Blind is laid on the premises occupied by the institution, between Eighth and Ninth Aves., 33d and 34th Sts. "The building now commenced is intended as the wing of a beautiful edifice of the Gothic order, spacious enough to accommodate all the blind of the state of New York. This wing will be built of stone, three stories in height, and will measure 130 feet in length and 35 in breadth. Another wing will be erected when the funds shall be procured, and next the main building, by which the wings are to be united."—*Eve. Post*, D 5 and 7, 1837. See also L. M. R. K., III: 955.

19 A new bell is placed on the city hall, in place of the one broken on Nov. 29 (*q.v.*). It weighs between 5,000 and 6,000 lbs.—about 800 lbs. heavier than the old one. It was made by Messrs. Allaire.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, D 20; *Eve. Post*, D 22, 1837. See Ja 1, 1838.

22 Carlton House "is an entirely new establishment, made by the union of two large brick front houses on the east side of Broadway at the corner of Leonard street, and extending along Leonard street to Benson street, forming as extensive a building as can be desired for the purpose of a public house. . . .

"One advantage this house will have over others is its location, being in the very centre of fashion. The lower part of Broadway is fast falling into neglect by the promenaders, whereas further up, near the Carlton, the street is gaining daily as a public resort."—*Eve. Post*, D 22, 1837. See also *ibid.*, My 23, 1838.

24 The South Reformed Dutch Church, on the north-east corner of Murray and Church Sts., is dedicated by a branch of the congregation of the Garden St. church, which was destroyed in the fire of Dec. 16, 1835 (*q.v.*).—White, *Hist. Sketch of the South Church* (*Ref'd*); Greenleaf, 20; and see 1837. See, further, Je, 1849.

27 A large public meeting is held at Vauxhall Garden "in favour of the Canadian Patriots." Resolutions are adopted declaring that "the majority of the people of Canada have, by the election of their delegates to the Assembly of the Colony, evinced their desire to reform the abuses under which they have suffered for years; that Great Britain has despised the petitions of the Colonies as she despised those of these States prior to 1776, and that the grievances of the Canadians have not been redressed;" expressing "the abhorrence with which we have witnessed the slaughter of men struggling for freedom—the destruction of their property—the burning of their villages and churches, and the persecution of our fellow men for the supposed crime of daring to ask for enfranchisement;" characterising "the rising of the Canadians as the effort of an enslaved people to obtain those rights which God and nature intended that they should exercise;" appointing ward committees to solicit subscriptions "to assist the Canadians who have taken refuge among us in every manner not forbidden by our treaties with Great Britain or by the Laws of Nations." Dec. 27 Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan, "Member of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, and Editor of the Montreal Vindicator, for whose arrest the British Government has offered a reward of $2,000," addresses the meeting amid great applause.—*Eve. Post*, D 28, 1837. See 1838.

30 "The remains of Washington.—The sepulchre of the Father of his Country was recently opened, in order to place his remains in the marble sarchophagus made by Mr. Struthers, of Philadelphia. . . ."—*N. Y. Mirror*, XV: 215. *Cf.* O 7. Seealso *Eve. Post*, D 19 1837.

31 By the end of this year, a chain of canals and railroads joined New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Wilmington, and Pittsburg, thus bringing the interior of the country along the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers into closer commercial relations with the Atlantic seaboard.—See "Railway Development in the U. S.," in the *Papers and Discussions* of the Am. Soc. of Civil Engineers, XXXVII: 868.

1838

In this year, the English Public Record Office was established. —
—Winsor, VIII: 459.

In this year, Lord Durham made his important report on — the state of Canada. He recommended the union of Upper and Lower Canada into a single colony with a single government and the organization of an executive council which should be responsible to the assembly.—Hazen, *Europe since* 1815, 525–27.

In this year, the library of the Union Theological Seminary — was founded. In 1839, the Van Ess library was added to it by purchase (the collection of Leander Van Ess, of Germany, the editor of the Septuagint and Vulgate), which thereafter gave its name to the entire library.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1856), 561.

In this year, the New York University Law School was estab- — lished in the building on Washington Square. Benjamin F. Butler, who was attorney-general in Jackson's cabinet, was elected principal of the faculty, with William Kent and David Graham, Jr., as professors. When Butler was appointed U. S. district attorney by Van Buren in 1839, the instruction lapsed.—*N. Y. University Bulletin*, Je 30, 1911. See also *Eve. Post*, F 28 and Ap 19, 1838.

In this year and the next, the house of refuge (see Ja 1, D 25, — 1825) moved to Bellevue. First, a building was erected for the female delinquents, 150 by 42 ft., and three storeys high; then the building known as the "Fever Hospital" (see 1824) was altered for the use of the boys, and the premises were enclosed by a wall. —*14th Ann. Rep.* of the *Managers of the Soc. for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents*, 1839; L. M. R. K., III: 954. See My 21, 1839. The Perris Insurance Map, Vol. VI (1854), shows these buildings on the East River, between 23d and 24th Sts.

In this year, an iron railing was erected around St. Mark's — churchyard, replacing the wooden picket-fence which was built in 1800. This fence is still standing.—*Memorial of St. Mark's Church* (1899), 55, 143.

In this year, Common Lands in the Twelfth Ward were sur- — veyed by Wm. Whitlock.—See map No. 86, in real estate bu. of comptroller's office. In 1852, a survey of lots in the same ward was made by John Callaghan.—See map No. 93, in same office.

In this year, Francis Nicholson made a survey of New York's — squares, parks, and public places.—See map No. 89, in real estate bureau of comptroller's office.

In this year, John J. Serrell surveyed the city corporation's — property between 23d and 42d Sts.—See map No. 78, in real estate bureau of comptroller's office. He surveyed also the city market grounds.—See map No. 200, in *ibid.*

In this year, assessments were levied for opening Fifth Ave. — between 42d and 129th Sts., and 34th St. from river to river (see also 1836).—*Index to Assessment Rolls*, Vol. I (comptroller's office).

In this year, the car-shops of John Stephenson were on the — east side of Fourth Ave. between 128th and 129th Sts. Among the cars purchased of him for the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. were two large passenger coaches having diamond-shaped windows, built for the Erie R. R. but not delivered owing to the failure of that company. These were made originally with 6 ft. gauge, but were altered to 4 ft. 8½ in. to suit the gauge of the Fourth Ave. road.—From notes by W. S. Carman, supplied by the company. See also My 4.

In this year was published *Conveyances on record in the Register's* —

1838 *Office . . . from the 1st January, 1825, to the 1st January,* 1838, — by Dudley Selden, with a *Map of the Harlem Commons or Yorkville, compiled by J. F. Bridges, Jan.,* 1825, *in four sections.* The conveyances described are of lots in the Harlem Commons, mainly as laid down on a map by Chas. Clinton in Dec., 1824. On pp. 117–75 are patents or confirmations issued by Gov. Richard Nicolls in 1666, and by Gov. Thos. Dongan in 1686, as well as much original matter relating to the establishment of the division line between Harlem and New York, and to the title of the Harlem Commons. Some of this matter is from the original Harlem records, now in the N. Y. P. L.

— From 1838 to 1852, the *Democratic Review* was published. From 1853 to 1855, it was called the *United States Review,* and was subsequently revived by Florence and Lawrence as the *National Democratic Quarterly Review.*—North, *Newspaper and Periodical Press,* 118.

Jan. While striking a fire alarm, a watchman cracks the bell on the
1 city hall (see D 19, 1837).—*Com. Adv.,* Ja 2, 1838. See Ja 24.

3 "A report is current in the streets this forenoon . . . that the British had crossed over to Fort Schlosser, on the American side, and burnt the steamboat Caroline, which had been chartered by the patriots. There were thirty persons on board, nine of whom were missing—supposed to have been drowned or, burnt. If this be true, our neutrality has been violated most signally by the British Canadians."—*Eve. Post,* Ja 3, 1838. This created great excitement in New York.—*Ibid.,* Ja 4, 1838. See also *ibid.,* Ja 5 *et seq.*

The report was true. The "Caroline" was burned by the British early in the morning of Dec. 30, and at least one man, Amos Durfee, was killed and several wounded. Gen. Scott was at once dispatched with letters asking the governors of New York and Vermont to call out a military force, and a correspondence was opened with the British Minister, Henry S. Fox. Sir Francis Head, lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada, justified the attack on the ground that U. S. citizens had been aiding the Canadian rebels. The federal government did not consider this a sufficient excuse for the act of aggression and protested to Great Britain. Nothing further was done until the autumn of 1840, when a Canadian named Alexander McLeod crossed the border and boasted, in taverns, that he had killed Durfee. He was at once arrested and indicted. The British minister Fox protested against these proceedings, claiming that "the destruction of the steamboat *Caroline* was a public act of persons in her Majesty's service obeying the orders of their superior authorities," and that an individual could not be held responsible for an act done by order of the constituted authorities. The discussions over the case led to popular excitement in both countries, and there was at one time prospect of war between the U. S. and Great Britain. McLeod was finally tried in the Autumn of 1841, and declared not guilty. The destruction of the "Caroline," however, having been admitted by the British to be a "public act," an explanation and defence was demanded, and the affair was finally settled in 1842 by Lord Ashburton's assurance that "no slight to the authority of the United States was ever intended," that it was "a violation of courtesy," and that an earlier apology should have been made.—McMaster, *Hist. of People of U. S.,* VI: 439–42, 610–23; VII: 277. See also *Hone's Diary,* I: 310.

" The significance of the name "High Bridge" appears in a report of the water commissioners respecting the relative merits of a high bridge, "163 feet in height, on seven immense stone piers, sunk in the water and mud, on an average of 25 feet below tide, with 80 feet span of arches," and those of "a low bridge, requiring only one pier in the river, with an abutment," the latter being recommended because the expense would be about half a million less.

In the light of modern developments, the following paragraph from this report is noteworthy. "If the [Harlem] river should ever be made navigable, by the removal of the mills at Kingsbridge, and the obstruction of the dam at Macomb's Bridge, the facility afforded by the low bridge, of an archway of 80 feet in width, and 50 feet in height above full tide, will admit the passage of vessels of sufficient burthen and capacity, for every useful and necessary purpose, and the high bridge could do no more."

It is also interesting to observe the commissioners' admission "so far as architectural display is involved, that the high bridge has the preference."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.,* XIV: 179–81. See Jl 9.

5 President Van Buren issues a proclamation exhorting all Americans to refrain from interfering unlawfully in Canadian affairs, and declaring that "any persons who shall compromit the neutrality of Jan.
this Government . . . will render themselves liable to arrest and 5
punishment under the laws of the United States."—*Eve. Post,* Ja 8, 1838.

Washington Irving is considered as a candidate for several political offices, and he takes occasion to write to his friend Gouverneur Kemble, who is a member of the house of representatives in Washington, setting out his articles of political faith, and indulging in some criticism of the administration of President Van Buren. 10

A few weeks later President Van Buren wrote to Irving that the secretary of the navy was intending to resign, and tendered him the appointment. Irving declined, saying: "I shrink from the harsh cares and turmoil of political life in Washington, and feel that I am too sensitive to endure the bitter personal hostility and the slanders and misrepresentations of the press which beset high station in this country. . . . I really believe it would take but a short career of public life at Washington to render me mentally and physically a perfect wreck and to hurry me prematurely into old age."—*Life and Letters of Washington Irving,* by Pierre M Irving (N. Y., 1862), III: 119–27.

The common council appropriates $2,000 for another bell for the 24
city hall (see Ja 1) which shall be "warranted by the maker to answer all intended purposes for at least one year."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor,* V: 130; descrip. of Pl. 143-a, III: 713. See F 14.

The new alarm bell (see Ja 24) is placed on the city hall. Al- Feb.
though one of the largest, of Spanish manufacture, weighing about 14
1,700 pounds, and placed with mouth upward, with springs on each side for the clapper to rest against, it is feared that the tone will not be loud enough to reach the distant parts of the city.—*Eve. Post,* F 15, 1838. See Ag 1.

The Bowery Theatre (see S 22, 1836) is destroyed by fire for the 18
third time.—*Eve. Post,* F 19, 1838; Haswell's *Reminiscences,* 335; Costello, 229; Brown, I: 115; L. M. R. K., III: 982. It was rebuilt and opened on May 6, 1839 (*q.v.*).

When the Bowery Theatre was destroyed, the old Bull's Head Tavern, at that time known as "The Theater Hall," and "kept as a porter-house by Bradford Jones, with an oyster-cellar under it, and known as No. 50 Bowery," was gutted, and portions of its walls were overthrown. Repaired and reoccupied as a porter-house, a portion of its walls serving in the new structure, the old tavern, in 1867 and later, was known as the Atlantic Garden.—*Hist. Mag.,* 2d ser., II: 43.

St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, at the corner of Barclay 25
and Church Sts. (see O 26, 1836), is consecrated.—Greenleaf, *Hist. of the Churches,* 335. See also Farley, *Hist. of St. Patrick's Cathedral,* 13; L. M. R. K., III: 936; and *The Evergreen* (1849), 321.

The common council appropriates "the further sum of $6,000" 27
for "the payment of the foundation of the Halls of Justice and House of Detention."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor,* V: 154. See Jl.

The name of Mill St. is changed to South William St.—*Proc.,* 28
App'd by Mayor, V: 156.

Consideration of Washington Irving as a candidate for mayor of Mar.
New York becomes general, and Irving writes to his friend Gouver- 12
neur Kemble in Washington, about it: "There is no truth in the rumor of my having consented to become a candidate for the Mayoralty. I have not even been applied to on the subject; but if I had been, nothing could induce me to undertake an office for which I feel myself so little fitted. Besides, I value my peace of mind too highly to suffer myself to be drawn into the vortex of New York politics; which, not to speak profanely, is a perfect political Hell-gate." However, a few days later he recorded that he "had a full deputation from Tammany Hall at the cottage" (Sunnyside), informing him that he "had been unanimously and vociferously nominated a Mayor," and he concludes: "of course I declined."—*Life and Letters of Washington Irving,* by Pierre M. Irving (N. Y., 1862), III: 124, 126.

The St. George's Society of the city of N. Y. is incorporated.— 23
Laws of N. Y. (1838), chap. 97. Established in 1786, its membership was confined to residents of English birth or descent.—Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City,* I: 186–88; A *Hist. of St. George's Society of N. Y. from* 1770 *to* 1913 (1913).

"A line of steam vessels to run between this city and London, 24
touching at Cork, in Ireland, has been established in England. The first trip will be made by the Sirius, a new steam vessel of seven hundred tons and three hundred and twenty horse power, which has been chartered by the company engaged in this

1838 Mar. 24 enterprise, and is expected to arrive here in April. This vessel is said to possess great recommendations for speed and seaworthiness. Messrs. Wadsworth & Smith, of this city, are the agents of the company. We believe that this is a different company from that which sends out the 'Great Western' steamboat, and is likely to anticipate it in the enterprise."—*Eve. Post*, Mr 24, 1838. See also *ibid.*, Ap 19, 1838. The "Sirius" arrived on April 22 (*q. v.*).

" The editor of the *Mirror* writes of "the new American hotel, which is now nearly completed," at the north-west corner of Broadway and Barclay St., and where, on May 1, this paper will occupy the "first store," at No. 1 Barclay St.—*N. Y. Mirror*, XV: 311. For view of the original American Hotel in 1827, see Pl. 100, Vol. III; and, in 1831, Pl. 4 of the Bourne series, and Pl. 3 of the Peabody series.

29 An act of the legislature, amending that of May 2, 1834 (*q. v.*), for supplying the city with pure and wholesome water, authorises the common council to raise a further sum of not more than $3,000,000 by loans, thereby creating a public fund or stock called "The Water-Stock of the city of New-York."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1838), chap. 127; *Proc., App'd by Mayor*, V: 159.

31 Parts of 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, and 119th Sts., as laid out on the plan of the city, between Tenth and Eleventh Aves., are discontinued.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1838), chap. 140. This was the ground occupied originally by the N. Y. Hospital at Bloomingdale, and now by Columbia University.—See descrip. of Pl. 178, III: 953.

Apr. 2 A company called the "Sub-Marine Armour Co." is incorporated, with offices in New York, for the manufacture, sale, and use of armour, as well as machinery and implements, for raising wrecked or lost property from under water.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1838), chap. 153.

" The legislature authorises the extension of Lexington Ave. from 42d to 66th St.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1836), chap. 148.

6 The legislature authorises the appointment of commissioners to investigate the causes of fires in the city of New York.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1838), chap. 177.

" The legislature incorporates the "Repository of the American Institute."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1838), chap. 176.

10 In the election held on this day and the two succeeding days, Mayor Clark was reëlected.—*Eve. Post*, Ap 10, 1838, *et seq.* "The election . . . was contested with great animation. The three parties in the field were the Democratic, Whig and Conservative. The former adopted as their candidate for Mayor, Isaac L. Varian . . . The Whigs renominated Mr. Clark, and the Conservatives brought up Richard Riker, for many years Recorder of the city." Clark received 19,723 votes, Varian, 19,204, and Riker, 395. The Whigs "perpetuated their political power for another year" in the common council by "a majority of one ward."

" The N. Y. Hist. Soc. passes a resolution to memorialize the legislature on the subject of collecting materials in Europe illustrative of the history of New York. The draft of the memorial was not approved by the society until Jan. 8, 1839; and in that month it was presented to the legislature, followed by a special message from Gov. Seward on Feb. 5, and adopted.—Kelby, *The N. Y. Historical Soc.*, 1804–1904, 41. See, further, My 2, 1839.

" The legislature incorporates the "Rutgers Female Institute in the city of New York."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1838), chap. 192. See Ag 29.

16 The legislature passes an act "to lay out a new street in the twelfth and sixteenth wards." This defines the line of Broadway northward from 21st St., including its intersections with Sixth and Seventh Aves. That part of the Bloomingdale Road which lies north of its intersection with Seventh Ave., the act states, shall remain open as a public road until closed by city ordinance.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1838), chap. 223. See also My 5 and D 11, 1847.

" The "Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans," organized in 1836, is incorporated.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1838), chap. 232. *Cf.* My 8, 1845. So great was the prejudice against that portion of the destitute whom this society proposed to relieve that suitable premises could not be procured. After a time, two lots, with a house, on 12th St., between Fifth and Sixth Aves., were bought for $9,000. In 1840, the manager reported the receipt of $13,000 as a building fund."—Belden, *N. Y. Past, Present, & Future* (1849), 99; Phelps, *N. Y. City Guide* (1854), 23. For its establishment on upper Fifth Ave., see 1842.

17 The University of the City of New York becomes one of the beneficiaries under an act of the legislature, passed this day, "to appropriate the income of the U. S. deposit fund to the purposes of education."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1838), chap. 237. Apr. 17

The "Sirius," the first ship to cross the Atlantic under the power of steam alone, arrives at New York from Cork, having made the voyage in 18 days. Her arrival "is an event of so great an interest that the corporation of the city appointed a joint committee to receive and visit her on her arrival." She is anchored off the Battery.—*Hone's Diary*, I: 303; Pasko's *Old N. Y.*, II: 234. The "Sirius" is shown on A. Pl. 23, Vol. III. See Ap 23. 22

The "Great Western," a much larger steamship than the "Sirius," arrives at New York from Bristol, the second to cross the Atlantic by steam alone. She anchors at Pike Slip. "The city was in a ferment during the day, from the arrival of these two interesting strangers. The Battery and adjacent streets were crowded with curious spectators, and the water covered with boats conveying obtrusive visitors on board."—*Hone's Diary*, I: 303–4; *N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Ap 24, 1838. See also *ibid.*, Ap 25, 27, 28, My 1, 8, Jl 5, Ag 1, 2, 3, 1838. The arrival of the "Great Western" is shown on Pl. 121, Vol. III. 23

The mayor and common council and other invited guests pay a visit to the "Sirius."—*Eve. Post*, Ap 25, 1838. 24

The common council and a number of invited guests make a visit to the "Great Western," examine her "stupendous machinery," and dine with Capt. Hoskin and his officers. Philip Hone writes of it: "The vessel exceeds my expectation. Her steam-engine of four hundred horse power and the other machinery are upon a magnificent scale, and the accommodations for passengers in the best possible taste; the principal saloon is surrounded by forty-two state-rooms, sufficiently capacious. The ornaments are of the quaint, old-fashioned style, and the panels are decorated by exquisite paintings, in the costumes of the reign of Louis XV., which give to the whole of this beautiful apartment the appearance of a cabinet of old Dresden china. One of the greatest advantages which this saloon has over the cabins of the packets consists in the height of the ceiling, which affords light and air equal to a well-proportioned dining-room or parlour on shore. All that is now wanting to confine to the steam-vessels the patronage of all the passengers going to Europe is the assurance of safety, and that will be obtained by one or more passages across the Atlantic."—*Hone's Diary*, I: 306–7; *Eve. Post*, Ap 28, 1838, citing *Jour. of Com.* 27

The corner-stone of the Leake and Watts Orphan Asylum, on 111th St., east of Amsterdam Ave., is laid.—From inscription on corner-stone in possession of Cathedral of St. John the Divine; *Message* of Mayor Clark, My 14 (1838), 14; L. M. R. K., III: 954. The building was completed and occupied on Nov. 1, 1843 (*q. v.*). 28

Early this month, resolutions are passed by the common council to rebuild Centre Market on grounds intended for its occupation, described as 88 ft., 6 in. on Grand St.; 35 ft., 7 in. on Broome St.; 389 ft., 6 in. on Orange St.; and 382 ft., 10 in. on Centre St.—De Voe, *Market Book*, 471–72. The law permitting this was passed May 2, 1836.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1836), chap. 232. A brick market-house was built, which was opened on Jan. 17, 1839 (*q. v.*). —L. M. R. K., III: 958. May —

The common council adopts a resolution that application be made to the legislature for a law authorising the taking of a plot of ground on the west side of Third Ave. between 120th and 121st Sts., running back 275 ft., for public purposes—meaning for a market-house, engine-house, etc. The city acquired the land, which for many years had been a market-place, and a building was erected two years later (see 1840).—De Voe, *Market Book*, 588–90. —

The "Sirius" sails from New York. "The Battery was filled with spectators, who gave repeated cheers to the interesting stranger, and she was saluted from the forts on her progress down the bay."—*Hone's Diary*, I: 307; *Eve. Post*, My 2, 1838. 1

The common council permits the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co. to continue its rails, similar to those laid between 13th and 14th Sts., by a double track from the Bowery through Broome to Centre St., and from Broome St., through Centre to Chatham St. When such rails shall be laid through Centre and Broome Sts., the company shall cause so much of the rails as are laid in the Bowery south of Broome St. to be removed, and the street repaved. —*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, V: 200; *ibid.*, VII: 91; *Doc.* 74, *Bd. of Ald.*, Mr 12, 1838. See also *Doc.* 54, *Bd. of Ald.* Under this regulation, the line was extended to the city hall. See 1839. It was the first intention of the company to reach the city hall by way of Chatham Square, but, through the influence of Henry Erben, 4

1838 May 4 alderman of the Sixth Ward, the route was changed through Broome and Centre Sts., Mr. Erben's purpose being to cause the cars to pass his organ-factory on Centre, near Walker St.—From notes by W. S. Carman, supplied by the company.

7 Hone writes: "This has been a gala-day in New York. The British steamer 'Great Western,' Captain Hoskin, sailed at two o'clock from Pier No. 1, North River. All the city went to behold the sight. The Battery was a mass of living witnesses to this event. Castle Garden was filled, and all the adjacent wharves and houses were thronged with spectators. When the steamer started she was accompanied by a dozen large steamboats with crowded decks and ornamented by flags, among which the loving embraces of St. George's Cross and the Stars and Stripes were conspicuous in every instance. I went with a party on board of the 'Providence.'

"Having reached the bay below Staten Island, the 'Great Western' stopped, and the 'Providence' went alongside and took off a large party of gentlemen who went down in her, among whom were Governor Marcy, Mr. Seward, and many other distinguished persons. We then left her with shouts and good wishes for her safe and speedy return. . . . She pursued her course in fine style, and we returned to the city and got home to a late dinner. There was a great crowd on board the 'Providence,' in which were many ladies, and the excursion was quite a pleasant one. An interesting incident occurred whilst we lay alongside of the 'Great Western,' in the bay. The ship 'Colon,' from Havana, came in with a number of passengers, with all sails set. Sailing beautifully on the wind, she passed through the fleet of gay steamboats, cheered the 'Great Western,' went close under our bows, almost touching the bowsprit, and passed triumphantly rejoicing on her way to the renowned city of Gotham; it was a fine offset of sails and rigging against steam and paddles."—*Hone's Diary*, I: 311–12; *Eve. Post*, My 7 and 8, 1838. The "Great Western" made 70 trips across the Atlantic during her connection with the New York-Bristol and New York-Liverpool lines.—Bullock, "First Steamships to Cross the Atlantic," in *Conn. Mag.* (1907), II: 49 *et seq.*

" The total cost of widening Art St. from the Bowery to Broadway amounts to $88,794.75.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1857), 537.

16 "The Suspension Law of this State expired yesterday [May 16], and all the banks are now bound to pay specie for their bills."—*Eve. Post*, My 17, 1838.

22 "The existing prosperous condition of our city in pecuniary affairs affords convincing evidence of the justness of our position. The resumption of specie payments [see My 16] has realized every reasonable expectation of the friends of that policy. We need not extend our observations beyond the city of New York, in search of the benefits arising from an honest policy on the part of banking institutions. We see commerce reviving—mechanics actively employed—buildings erecting—and in fact every avenue to prosperity filled with renewed enterprise. Witness the crowded thoroughfares of this city—the wharves filled with merchandise from every quarter of the globe—ships loading and unloading—the restoration of confidence in capitalists—the investments in various stocks."—*Eve. Post*, My 22, 1838.

24 "Progress of the Croton Aqueduct.—It is gratifying to witness the zeal, industry and perseverance with which this great work is prosecuted by the several contractors and the men in their employment, and, without any unforeseen or untoward hindrance, there is a good degree of certainty that it will be completed within the time specified within the respective contracts. The whole line through this county, we believe, is now under contract, and may be reasonably expected to be completed before the expiration of the year 1840. . . ."

Near the village of Westchester "work is progressing remarkably well. On Mr. McGregory's section, north of the village, a few hundred feet of the Aqueduct were completed last season, and attracted much attention. Mr. Clark's section, south of it, is rapidly preparing for receiving the massy trunk of masonry for the water course. Messrs. Scott & Young's tunnel through the hill has been some time excavated, and the great frame work, on which the stupendous arch over the Kill in this village is to be constructed, is in a good state of forwardness. A large quantity of cut stone, from the quarry of Mr. Jesse Ryder, in this town, is also on the ground ready for the masons. The section of Messrs. Carmichael & Delano, is also advancing with surprising rapidity; within a few weeks past about four hundred feet of the work has been completed except the embankments, and presents a specimen of what the appearance of the Aqueduct will be when finished. . . . Mr. Appleton's sections are also in fine progress, as well as the sections of Mr. Brayton, Mr. Riddle, and others further south. More than 600 men, we think, are at work in and about this village at the present time."—*Eve. Post*, My 24, 1838, citing *Westchester Herald*. May 24

"The new American Hotel at the corner of Barclay street and Broadway, opposite to the Astor House, has been taken by Mr. Cozzens, long and very favorably known to visitors at West Point. . . . It will be opened for the reception of guests on Tuesday next [June 12]. The building has been lately rebuilt, and so enlarged as to make it one of the most spacious and commodious hotels in the city."—*Eve. Post*, Je 8, 1838. June 8

Hone describes the famous Stuyvesant pear-tree: ". . . This tree was the subject of conversation at Mr. Stuyvesant's table to-day. There is no doubt of the fact, I believe, which I now record, that it was brought out from Holland by Governor Stuyvesant, and planted with his own hands on the spot where it now stands. Governor Stuyvesant came to New York in . . . May, 1647; the pear-tree is, therefore, one hundred and ninety-one years old."—*Hone's Diary*, I: 317. 15

The Prince de Joinville, on his arrival from France, is received by the mayor at the city hall. A party of French gentlemen entertain him at dinner at the Astor Hotel.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Je 18, 1838; and see *ibid.*, Je 25, 1838. 16

"Three Cameleopards, the first ever brought into this country, are now exhibiting at the upper part of Broadway. They are imported from Southern Africa where multitudes of them are caught with the noose and used for food. It is said that the Cameleopard or Giraffe on being brought into northern climates is subject to a kind of consumption, and dies in a short time."—*Eve. Post*, Je 26, 1838. 26

Victoria is crowned queen (see Je 20, 1837). A detailed account of the ceremonies was published in the *N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Jl 25 and Ag 8 (with illustrations), 1838. 28

The board of assistants resolves: "That it is inexpedient to adopt the plan proposed by the Water Commissioners, for crossing the Harlem river by means of a low bridge or syphon, and that the plan of the high bridge referred to in the Report of the Commissioners [see Ja 3], should be adopted."—King, *Memoir of the Croton Aqueduct*, 156. Among citizens also, there was much opposition to the low bridge.—*Eve. Post*, Ag 9, 15, 16, 25, S 26, 1838. The opposition to the low bridge was so persistent that it finally prevailed. See, further, S 7. July 9

It is resolved by the board of assistant aldermen "That the Street Committee be directed to give notice to Mr. Butler, that he cause the materials of the Old Bridewell to be removed on or before the 18th of September next, or that the same will be removed by the Common Council at his expense, and that in case of the neglect or refusal of Mr. Butler so to remove the same, the Street Com'r is hereby directed to remove the same; the said Butler being hereby regarded as liable for the expenses."—*Jour. and Docs. of the Board of Assts.*, XII: 83. Concurrence in such action was recommended in the meeting of the board of aldermen, on Aug. 1 (*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, XV: 215). See, further, Ag 25. 23

"Mr. John Jacob Astor, with an enlightened and liberal spirit, which does him immortal honor, has made to the corporation of the city of New York, a donation amounting to $350,000, for the establishment of a Public Library, including a lot of land, most eligibly situated, for the erection of a building, for the accommodation of the institution."—*Eve. Post*, Jl 28, 1838. See Ag 22, 1839. 28

In this summer, the building called the "Halls of Justice," or "Tombs," was completed.—*N. Y. As It Is*, 1839, p 27. For description, see 1837; see also N 24, 1834; 1836; *Proc., App'd by Mayor*, VI: 11, 19, 36, 80; L. M. R. K., III: 973. The exact position of the Tombs in relation to the borders of the Collect Pond, which formerly covered its site, is shown in Pl. 58-b, Vol. I, which reproduces a lithographic map of the region, issued in 1846. *Cf.* Ag 25. Aug. —

A survey by Francis Nicholson, city surveyor, bearing this date, shows the public squares, parks and places. It was published as a group of maps in *Man. Com. Coun.* (1850), 380. —

A survey of the Common Lands by John J. Serrell bears this —

1838 Ag— date. See map No. 81 in real estate bu. of comptroller's office. *Cf.* map No. 147 in same office. See, further, 1852.

1 The new bell is "put in its place on the top of the City Hall, and will in future give the alarms for fire as heretofore. This bell, which was cast by Messrs. Ames, of Springfield, Mass., is of a very fine tone, and we think can be heard at a greater distance than any bell which has as yet been tried. It is struck upon a new plan, the invention of Messrs. Ames, and the clapper instead of striking in one spot constantly, is carried around the rim of the bell by machinery at once simple and ingenious."—*Eve. Post*, Ag 2, 1838, citing *Courier*.

" Fire breaks out in a soap factory, in the rear of 160 Hammond St., and large portions of the block bounded by Hammond, Washington, Perry, and West Sts., are burned, about 50 buildings in all. —*Eve. Post*, Ag 1, 1838; Costello, *Our Firemen*, 230.

25 The bridewell is at last being demolished. The editor of the *Mirror* calls the building "the New York Bastile."—*N. Y. Mirror*, Ag 25, 1838; and descrip. of Pl. 97, III: 588. Valentine states that it "became quite a stone quarry for the builder then engaged in erecting the 'Tombs,' in Centre Street" (see Ag, *supra*).—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1855), 491. The corner-stone was found on Sept. 3 (*q. v.*).

On the destruction of the bridewell, the fire-alarm bell which had been on it "was placed in a cupola on the roof of Naiad Hose Co., in Beaver street." It had been in the belfry of the old provost jail during the Revolution, and when that building was converted into a hall of records (see Jl 12, 1830) it was placed on the bridewell. It was lost in the extensive fire of July 19, 1845, which destroyed the hose company's house.—*Ibid.* (1855), 492.

27 Richard Rush, who had been sent to England in 1836 as agent of the U. S. for the purpose, brings from London a legacy left by James Smithson of England to the United States. Amounting to over $50,000, it was in the court of chancery there, having been left by Smithson for the advancement of knowledge in this country. It was used for establishing, in 1846, the Smithsonian Institution at Washington.—*Eve. Post*, Ag 29, 1838; *Annals of N. Am.*, 583, 596.

29 The corner-stone of the Rutgers Female Institute, at 262–266 Madison St. (see Ap 10), is laid, on ground given by Wm. B. Crosby who named the Institute after Col. Henry Rutgers, the former owner of the land.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Ag 30, 1838; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1870). The money required for the erection and furnishing of the buildings was raised by subscription.—Belden, *N. Y. Past, Present & Future* (1849). For its removal to Fifth Ave., see Je 18, 1860.

Sept. 3 The city inspector reports to the common council "that the corner stone of the Old Bridewell in the Park was found this day, at the southwest angle. It is a red sand or free stone, about twenty-six inches by fourteen; on it is engraved, 'Whitehead Hicks, Esq. Mayor, 1775.' He has caused it to be deposited in his office."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, XV: 234–35. This stone was later placed in the keeping of the N. Y. H. S.

7 "There are full four thousand men employed on the line of the Croton Aqueduct, which is to supply the city of New York with pure and wholesome water. About six of the sections will be completed this fall. The Commissioners will now proceed to contract for the 'Low Bridge' across the Harlem river, according to the original plan [see Ja 3]. The whole, when finished will be the most magnificent works in the United States."—*Eve. Post*, S 7, 1838. The opposition to the low bridge over the Harlem River was great, and the landowners in that vicinity threatened to apply to the U. S. Circuit Court to restrain any such construction in or over that river, as "should impede or obstruct the navigation thereof, and particularly from filling up the channel of the said river."—King, *Memoir of the Croton Aqueduct*, 160; descrip. of Pl. 137-b, III: 706. The commissioners, however, resolved to adhere to their original plan, and entered into a contract for a low or syphon bridge. For this and the opposition, see O 1.

19 The corner-stone of the new Society Library building, at the south-east corner of Broadway and Leonard St., is laid.—Keep, *Hist. of the N. Y. Society Lib.* (1908), 398; L. M. R. K., III: 957. The building was occupied on April 30, 1840 (*q. v.*). The land on which the building was erected (two lots, presented in 1836 and 1838 respectively) was confirmed to the society by act of the legislature on Feb. 14, 1843.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1843), chap. 16.

O 1 The water commissioners open the bids from the various iron masters in England and the United States for supplying the iron pipes for the Croton water supply. There were three offers from England and seven from the United States. The West Point Foundry Association was the lowest bidder, and the contract was awarded to them. "The Commissioners also let out upon advantageous terms the difficult and important sections from 86 to 97, part of the fourth division. These included the bridge to support the syphons across the Harlem River, the work to support the pipes across Manhattan valley, the bridge over Clendining valley, the receiving reservoir at Eighty-sixth-street, and the distributing reservoir at Murray Hill. Oct. 1

"This completed the contracts, from the dam at the Croton to the distributing reservoir, a distance of about 41 miles."—King, *Memoir of the Croton Aqueduct*, 160.

Landowners and others, however, protested to the legislature against the construction of a low or syphon bridge over the Harlem, and, on May 3, 1839 (*q. v.*), an act was passed definitely prescribing that the river be crossed by a high bridge.—*Ibid.*, 163.

"In Broadway, in front of Dr. Brandredth's Office, an experiment is making in laying down the foot-walk on the west side of the street, with a composition formed of asphaltum and pounded stone. The asphaltum is said to be from Switzerland, and is a natural production of the earth. The pavement, so far as it is made, has a neat appearance."—*Eve. Post*, O 5, 1838. 5

A ferry is established, and is to be leased, from the foot of Houston St., East River, to the foot of Grand St., Williamsburgh.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, VI: 64. 18

Ten gentlemen, dining at the home of John Ward, Bond St., organize (with two others) a club, "to dine at each other's houses every Monday, at five o'clock." Philip Hone records: "The members did me the honour to name the club 'The Hone Club,' and I was appointed the President."—*Hone's Diary*, I: 325, 333. Its declaration of principles is found in an ode, written by Hone and set to music.—*Ibid.*, I: 245–46. 22

Hone records the text of a circular letter issued by a committee of abolitionists. In commenting upon it he says: "This new enemy to the peace of mankind [abolition], which I fear is destined to overthrow the institutions of our country, has of late raised its head proudly in this State. . . ."—*Hone's Diary*, I: 326–28. 26

The finance committee reports in favour of leasing the Red Fort, at the foot of Hubert St., to R. F. Stockton.—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, XV: 348. See also *Doc. 18, Bd. of Ald.* 29

Nov. 6 At the state election on this and the two days following, the Whig candidates were successful. Wm. H. Seward was elected governor.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, N 9, 1838. The editor of the *Post* charged that great frauds were practised at this election. "Besides letting out the inmates of the city prison on condition of their voting the whig ticket, arrangements were made for procuring a large number of whig voters from Philadelphia."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 8, 1838. See also *Testimony relating to the great election frauds of 1838, Taken in the Recorder's Court, New York, in October*, 1840, in N. Y. P. L.; and D 20. Hone gives an account of a preliminary Whig meeting in Wall St.—*Hone's Diary*, I: 329.

21 President Van Buren issues another proclamation warning Americans against interfering in Canadian affairs.—*Eve. Post*, N 23, 1838.

" "The house at the corner of Wall and Hanover streets has been sold to the North American Trust and Banking Company, by Thomas E. Davis, for the enormous sum of $223,000; higher than anything which has yet been heard of. This building is somewhat notorious from its having been erected upon the site of one built by J. L. and S. Joseph, which, about the time it was completed, fell to the ground one night with a crash which shook Wall street; and its fall was the precursor of a much more tremendous crash in that celebrated street, commencing with the failure of the firm that erected it, and ending with the suspension of specie payments, and the bankruptcy of one half of the merchants and traders of New York."—*Hone's Diary*, I: 336.

Dec. — The common council resolves "That it be referred to the Committee on Public Offices and Repairs to inquire into and report the propriety of appropriating a suitable portion of the second story of Centre Market, now in progress of being built [see My, 1838; Ja 17, 1839] for the use of the several uniform military companies of the city." The committee reported favourably, saying: ". . . There are four rooms connected together, by openings of twelve feet, which can be closed at pleasure, and

1838 Dec. — used separately or otherwise, as may best suit their convenience. There are two separate entrances from the street, which will permit the Artillery and Infantry to occupy separate apartments, without incommoding each other. . . ." It is therefore resolved: "That the room fronting on Grand Street, in the second story of Centre Market, and the room next adjoining, be given to the officer commanding the Division of Artillery of this city [Maj.-Gen. Sandford], for the purpose of drilling and exercising the men under his command, under the following regulations, viz.: no arms, ammunition, or accoutrements shall at any time be kept in these rooms; meetings for any other purpose than those mentioned above shall not be allowed.

"Resolved, That the use of the two remaining rooms, extending up to the keeper's apartments, be given to the officers commanding the several Divisions of Infantry in this city [Maj.-Gen. Doughty, Maj.-Gen. Stryker, Maj.-Gen. Jones, and Maj.-Gen. Lloyd], for the accommodation of their several Divisions, for the purpose and under the restrictions mentioned in the preceding resolution."

A glimpse at New York's military history, at this time, is found in the following statement by De Voe, himself an active participant:

"The 'rooms' were divided up among the several Regiments composing the eight Brigades, to be used as drill-rooms, meetings, &c. The necessary arrangements were made by a Committee called the 'Drill-Room Committee,' consisting of one Colonel from each Brigade, organized as follows:

Colonel George H. Biddle, 59th Brigade.
" Thomas F. De Voe, 63d "
" William Mitchell, 45th "
" H. M. Schieffelin, 58th "
" John Ewen, 10th "
" S. Jones Mumford, 63d "
" Nicholas Carroll, 3d "
" Robert C. Morris, 64th "

"For several years the commandants of regiments ordered their officers and non-commissioned officers to drill on certain evenings . . ."—De Voe, *Market Book*, 475–76, 478. See also L. M. R. K., III: 958.

In 1862, the Centre Market accommodated the Sixth, Eighth, and Seventy-first Regiments.—De Voe, 478.

12 The New York (Union) Theological Seminary building in University Place, between 6th and 8th Sts. is to be dedicated this evening.—*Eve. Post*, D 12, 1838. See also L. M. R. K., III: 941.

20 A marble tablet, about 3 ft. square, is inscribed with the words: "Erected by the Whigs & Conservatives to commemorate their glorious triumph in 1838 Wm H. Seward Govnr elect 10421 Majority New York Decr 20, 1838." See N 6. It is now preserved in the N. Y. Hist. Soc., to which society it was presented on June 4, 1907, by J. Charles Engles. This society has no record as to where the tablet was "erected."

1839

— In this year, the "Liberty Party" was formed by certain Abolitionists who believed in political action.—Winsor, VII: 288.

— In this year, at N. Y. University, Dr. John W. Draper perfected Daguerre's system of photography and became the pioneer in the art of photographing from the life. Professors Draper and Morse installed the first photograph gallery, on the roof of the university. —N. Y. Univ. *Bulletin*, Je 30, 1911. See 1846.

In *Stokes Records*, Vol. I, Pt. 2, p. 151, my father relates how his uncle, Anson G. Phelps, in 1841, on his return from abroad, where he had met Daguerre, said to his father: "Father, I saw a strange thing in Paris. There is a man there who polishes a plate of metal so that when you look at it your likeness remains on it." Mr. Phelps, Sr., replied: "My son, if you are weak enough to believe such a thing, you ought to have sense enough not to tell it." (Instead of 1841, however, it must have been a couple of years earlier, I think; as daguerreotypes were well known in New York before the end of 1839.—See N 22, 1839.)

— In this year, anti-rent troubles in New York began. They lasted several years.—Winsor, VII: 353. See also Mr 11, 1841.

— In this year, a volume of the city's *Laws and Ordinances* was published.

— "The city of New York, . . . at present covers about three miles. . . and has a population of three hundred thousand inhabitants. Building lots were marked out for the other seven miles; and, by calculation, these lots, when built upon, would contain an additional population of one million and three-quarters. They were first purchased at from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars each, but, as the epidemic raged, they rose to upwards of two thousand dollars. . . . 1839 —

"There are some fine buildings in this city, but not many. Astor House, although of simple architecture, is perhaps, the grandest mass; and next to that, is the City Hall, though in architecture very indifferent. . . .

"At the corner of many of the squares, or blocks of buildings, as they are termed here, is erected a very high mast, with a cap of liberty upon the top. . . . Broadway . . . being wide, three miles long, and the upper part composed of very handsome houses; . . . Many of the shops, or stores, as they are here called, . . . have already been fitted up with large plate-glass fronts, similar to those in London, and but for the depression which has taken place, many more would have followed the example. . . .

"The New York tradesmen do all they can, . . . to attract the notice of the public by handbills, placards, advertisements, etc. . . . Placards, etc. may be read by those who look upwards or straightforward, or to the right or to the left; but there are some people who walk with their eyes to the ground, and consequently see nothing. The New Yorkers have provided for this contingency, by having large marble tablets, like horizontal tomb-stones, let into the flag pavements of the *trottoir* in front of their shops, on which is engraven in duplicate, turning both ways, their names and business; so, whether you walk up or down Broadway, if you cast your eyes downwards so as not to see the placards above, you cannot help reading the inscription below."—*A Diary in Am.*, by Capt. Marryat (Phila., 1839), I: 32, 35–37.

— "Corporal Thompson's Madison Cottage" dates from this year. "Fifth Avenue," says Hopper Striker Mott, in his *New York of Yesterday*, 6, "was ordered opened in 1837 . . . In 1839 . . . the Mildeberger homestead was removed to the corner where the Fifth Avenue Hotel stands [n. w. cor. 23d St.], and was used as a tavern known as Madison Cottage . . . for 13 years (1839–1852)." See 1852.

— In this year, stages left the Bowery from the corner of Bayard St. several times a day, for Bloomingdale, Yorkville, Harlem, and Manhattanville.—Disturnell, *New York As It Is*, 1839, p. 186.

— A comparative statement shows that, in 1837, 840 buildings were erected in N. Y. City; in 1838, 781; in 1839, 674.—From Mayor Varian's *Message*, My 27, 1840, p. 14.

— In this year, during the presidency of Samuel R. Brooks, the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. purchased two locomotives from Norris Bros. of Philadelphia. These were put in operation on that part of the line between 32d St. and Harlem River. After the purchase, and before the engines were delivered, a frame engine-house was erected on the north-east corner of Fourth Ave. and 32d St. where the stables of the company afterwards stood. A number of accidents occurred with these locomotives (see Jl 4).—From notes by W. S. Carman, supplied by the company.

In 1839, the cars were scheduled to leave every 20 minutes from the Bowery, opposite Prince St., for Harlem, a distance of 7 miles. The ticket offices were at 241 Bowery, and at the corner of Fourth Ave. and 86th St.—*N. Y. As It Is*, 1839, p. 184.

In this year, the company made over a dilapidated building at the corner of Centre St. and Tryon Row, and fitted it up as a depot and principal office. Here were the ticket-office and waiting-room.—*Ibid.* At some time in this year, the company removed its business office from 241 Bowery to No. 18 Wall St., on the site later occupied by part of the Mills building.—*Ibid.* See Je 10.

— In this year, Free School No. 1, at Tryon Row, was demolished. —See L. M. R. K., III: 940. See also Ja 31, 1837.

— In this year, the Orchard St. meeting-house of the Society of Friends (Orthodox) was built, and the meeting moved from Rose St.—John Cox, Jr.'s *Cat. of Quaker Records* (*MS.*). See 1857.

— In this year, an assessment was levied for opening Mt. Morris Square.—*Index to Assessment Rolls*, Vol. I (in comptroller's office). See, further, S 4; Mr 4, 1841.

Also, one for grading 42d St. from Fifth Ave. to the Bloomingdale Road; and another assessment in 1840 for grading this street between Third and Fifth Aves.—*Ibid.*

— The Havell view depicts the city from the North River as it appeared in this year.—See Pl. 123-a, Vol. III. The first state of

1839 — the view bears the copyright date 1840.—See descrip. of *ibid.*, III: 685.

Jan. 1 A branch post-office is opened at the north-west corner of William St. and Exchange Place.—*N. Y. As It Is*, 1839, p. 166–67.

7 The common council resolves that the part of the Old Post Road that lies south of 31st St. be closed under the direction of the corporation counsel.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, VI: 98; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1857), 537.

10 "The taste for improvement in our city churches appears to be increasing, if we are to judge from the fact that the different congregations are rapidly introducing organs into their churches. The South Dutch Church at the corner of Murray and Church streets, has recently procured a very fine instrument, with two sets of keys, and pedals, finished in the most beautiful manner, and in perfect keeping with the building.

"Grace Church in Broadway . . . has likewise had a large new organ erected, which contains upwards of 1500 pipes, and has three sets of keys, pedals, coupling movements, combination pedals, and all the modern improvements in organ building. These instruments are from the manufactory of Mr. Henry Erben of this city." —*Eve. Post*, Ja 10, 1839.

12 "New publick buildings.—The workmen continue busily engaged upon the new Exchange, . . . A short distance above, in Wall-street, the new Custom-house lifts higher and higher, every day, its white marble front. . . . The foundation has been laid for the erection of the new building for our Athenaeum library in Broadway, opposite the Athenaeum Hotel. This structure is to be of brown freestone, a very appropriate and beautiful material, obtained from the quarries of our own state."—*N. Y. Mirror*, XVI: 231.

17 The new Centre Market (see May, 1838) is opened with a supper and a "butchers' ball," arranged by Mr. and Mrs. Niblo. One report of the event says: "It should be known that this market, after the design of Mr. [Thomas] Thomas, the architect, is the first in this country which may be deemed a complete building. Faneuil Hall, Boston, is something like it, but the London markets of the first class come nearer to it. . . ."—De Voe, *Market Book*, 472–74, citing the *Eve. Star*, Ja 8 and 18, 1839; *Eve. Post*, Ja 9, 12, 17, 1839. L. M. R. K., III: 958.

21 "It is said that one of the front rooms in the new building now erecting for the Bank of the United States, has been leased for $4,000 per annum.—This is a great price, and the demand for offices in Wall street is doubtless owing to the concentration of all kinds of monied business in that quarter, which renders a location there more than commonly desirable."—*Eve. Post*, Ja 21, 1839. The rents obtained for rooms in the merchants' exchange, in "John Warner's building" (opposite Hanover St.), and in other buildings in Wall St., are listed in a news item in *ibid.*, Ja 26, 1839.

Feb. — In this month, a patent for vulcanized India rubber was granted to Charles Goodyear of New York.—Bishop, *Hist. of Am. Manufactures*, II: 418.

23 The legislature incorporates "The American Atlantic Steam Navigation Co." The incorporators include James De Peyster Ogden, Archibald Gracie, James Boorman, Moses Taylor, and other leading merchants and financiers of New York. The corporation is "for the purpose of carrying on the business of navigation and transportation on the ocean to foreign parts by steam, and of building and owning vessels for that employment."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1839), chap. 35.

" "The Association to promote the Fine Arts in the United States, hold a meeting this evening at the Apollo. The gallery of Paintings, which is now open, contains the works of more than a hundred of the best Artists of our country. . . . the object of the Association is to raise a fund by small annual subscriptions, for the purchase of American pictures, which at the end of the year are to become, by lot, the property of individual subscribers. It is said that nearly $3000 is already subscribed."—*Eve. Post*, F 23, 1839.

Mar. 6 The legislature incorporates "The New-York Museum of Natural History and Science," for the purpose of diffusing knowledge in the various branches of natural history, the arts, and in general science.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1839), chap. 57. See F 8, 1842.

9 Prof. S. F. B. Morse describes, in a letter to the editor of the *N. Y. Observer*, a visit he has recently paid to M. Daguerre, and the latter's invention or discovery of the so-called Daguerreotype. This is re-printed in the *N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Ap 22, 1839, citing the *Observer* of Ap 20. Regarding this new invention, see also *Eve. Post*, Mr 15, Ap 22 and 25, 1839.

Mar. 9 ". . . Around Union-Place new blocks of houses, capacious and stately, are springing up with surprising celerity. At the corner of Broadway and Eighth-street, a beautiful square, extending to the Bowery, and occupying some acres of ground, is soon to be enclosed. On the East River, the wharves, from Coffee-House Slip to Corlaer's Hook are to be enlarged and improved in a manner that will much enhance the value of property in that direction. It is proposed to extend Broadway some miles beyond Union-Place. . . . Fourteenth-street will doubtless be considered the heart rather than the extremity of the town in the course of a few years. . . ."—*N. Y. Mirror*, XVI: 295.

11 The legislature incorporates a "State Hospital, of the city of New York," to be located in this city. Among the governors named in the act, from the large number of incorporators, are William Bard, Moses H. Grinnell, Robert B. Minturn, Moses Allen, Thomas A. Emmet, Henry Brevoort, Jr., Samuel B. Ruggles, Joseph Delafield, Francis B. Cutting, and S. S. Howland.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1839), chap. 7; *ibid.* (1840), chap. 82.

On April 25, 1840, the legislature provided for the payment to this hospital of a sum not exceeding $15,000 a year out of "hospital money collected from passengers in vessels from a foreign part, and on board coasting vessels," during a period of twenty years. The governors of the hospital, with this grant from the state, shall "promote and keep sufficient accommodations, support and medical and other necessary attendance, for at least seventy indigent patients from any part of this state."

It was also provided in the same act that the governors of this hospital shall "within two years, erect a building for their hospital, of the clear, unincumbered value of $50,000, exclusive of the ground on which it may be built." On failure to meet these conditions, "the payment from the passengers' fund shall be dis continued." The hospital itself, and its expenditures, shall be examined by the surrogate of the city and county of New York, who shall report annually thereon to the governor of the state.—*Ibid.* (1840), chap. 163.

On May 26, 1841, the time was extended three years from that date, in which to erect the hospital.—*Ibid.* (1841), chap. 277. On May 10, 1845, all previous acts relating to the proposed state hospital were repealed, and the legislature appropriated the funds in the hands of the treasurer of the hospital to the benefit of the Colored Home (see My 8, 1845).

" The city acquires by condemnation proceedings the land comprised in Manhattan Square or Park, bounded by Central Park West, 77th St. and 81st St. (see My 4, 1836).—Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate* (1914), 51; L. M. R. K., III: 970.

27 The theological seminary, which recently completed its building on University Place (see Ja 18, 1836; Mr, 1837), is incorporated under the title of the "Union Theological Seminary in the City of New York." Among the incorporators are Abijah Fisher, Richard T. Haines, Anson G. Phelps, etc.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1839), chap. 99. For the further development of this work, see Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 449. Subsidiary buildings were acquired in Winthrop Place (Greene St.), the next parallel street to the east, and at the corner of Winthrop Place and Clinton Place (8th St.).—*Am. Cat. of the Union Theological Sem.* (1911–1912). See, further, 1884 and 1908.

Apr. — The last entry in the "Keeper's Book" of the Am. Acad. of the Fine Arts bears this date. It reads: "At this time efforts were being made for a spring exhibition, when a fire occurred in the library of the academy [in Barclay St.] which consumed many of the books and prints, especially the case of Piranesi; damaging the paintings, &c. . . . no measures were taken to revive the energies of the Academy. Artists still continued to study in the Sculpture gallery, . . . the property . . . [was] returned to the Donors. The remaining effects, together with the portrait of West was sold to pay debts ($2,400.00). The portrait went to the Wadsworth Atheneum, Hartford, Ct."—From the original MS. vol., owned by the N. Y. Hist. Soc. The Piranesi prints had been presented by Napoleon Bonaparte.—Howe, *Hist. of the Metropolitan Museum of Art* (1913), 34. *Cf.* Mr 23, 1837. See, further, Ap 10, 1841.

— In this month, it was found necessary to move the curb-stone on the east side of Centre St. six feet into the sidewalk, on account of the tracks of the Harlem R. R. which were recently laid along this street. In spite of this large reduction in the width of the walk, there still remained twelve feet for the sidewalk along Centre Market.—De Voe, *Market Book*, 476–77, citing the proceedings of

1839 Ap— the common council. For location of the market, see May, 1838; L. M. R. K., III: 958.

7 When a passenger's hat blew off, while he was riding on the cars of the N. Y. & Harlem R. R., going 20 miles an hour, he walked down the steps, jumped off the cars to the tracks, and was killed.—*N. Y. American*, Ap 9, 1839, citing the *Express*.

9 In the election held on this day and the two following days, Isaac L. Varian, Democrat, was elected mayor by a majority of 1,067 over Aaron Clark, Whig. The Democrats also obtained a majority in the common council.—*Eve. Post*, Ap 9–12, 17, 1839. See My 14.

15 The legislature incorporates "The New-York and Staten Island Ferry Co.," defining its powers and duties in the act.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1839), chap. 182.

18 The legislature, in an act "to extend the benefits of instruction to the blind," appropriates $15,000 for the use of the N. Y. Institution for the Blind, contingent upon the institution's raising $10,000. These sums are to be used to pay for the labour and materials necessary to complete the building, according to a design already adopted by the managers; to remove the old wooden building now on the premises, and to regulate the grounds.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1839), chap. 200.

This enabled the institution to erect a three-storey Gothic edifice of stone on the east side of Ninth Ave. between 33d and 34th Sts. The grounds, 800 by 200 ft., extended east to Eighth Ave. The main building, 117 by 60 ft., had two wings, each 130 by 29 ft., the total length of the front including the wings being 175 ft.—*Tenth Ann. Rep.* of the Institution, 14–26; Belden, *N. Y. Past, Present & Future*, 96. This building still stands and was occupied by the institution until 1923.

27 The legislature incorporates "The Grange Cemetery Association." It is authorised to acquire and hold land in the Twelfth Ward between 139th and 145th Sts., Tenth Ave. and Kingsbridge Road, not exceeding 40 acres; and to use it for burials. It is a stock company, among whose incorporators are Robert Dickey, Isaac G. Pearson, Alfred Pell, Robert B. Minturn, Mortimer Livingston, and their associates.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1839), chap. 261.

" Rutgers Female Institution in Madison St., near Clinton, was to be opened on this day.—*Eve. Post*, Ap 26, 1839. By May 15, it had 300 pupils.—*Ibid.*, My 15, 1839. See also L. M. R. K., III: 941.

29 The legislature incorporates "The Electro Magnetic Company," in the city of New York, "for the purpose of causing experiments to be made in electro magnetism, magnetism and galvanism, with a view to the development of said sciences, as a motive power for machinery or other useful purposes; also of manufacturing the necessary machinery and apparatus therefor, and of building and constructing boats, vessels, rail-road cars, and engines to be moved by electro magnetism, magnetism and galvanism." The value of the company's real estate must not exceed $50,000; but the capital stock shall be $500,000.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1839), chap. 267.

" John Quincy Adams, the venerable ex-president, arrives from Washington to be the guest of the N. Y. Hist. Soc. for patriotic exercises to-morrow. In the evening he met the members of the society at their rooms in the Stuyvesant Institute, after which Mr. Stuyvesant, the president of the society, entertained the company at his home.—*Jubilee of the Constitution* (1839). See Ap 30.

30 A "Jubilee of the Constitution" is held, on the fiftieth anniversary of the inauguration of Washington as president. A reception is held at the City Hotel. Many veterans of the Revolution are present. At noon the company formed in procession and moved to the Middle Dutch Church. Here, the chair used by Washington at his inauguration was placed on the platform for the use of Mr. Adams (see Ap 29), the orator of the day. Philip Hone sat beside him. The oration, by ex.-Pres. Adams, occupied two hours. At six o'clock, the company reassembled at the City Hotel for a formal dinner, with toasts.—*Jubilee of the Constitution* (1839); *Hone's Diary*, I: 355–59; Kelby, *The N. Y. Hist. Soc.*, 1804–1904, 42–43; *Eve. Post*, My 1, 1839.

May — The name of "the new street east of and adjoining Centre Market" (Orange St.), and between Grand and Broome Sts., is changed to Centre Market Place.—L. M. R. K., III: 995; De Voe, *Market Book*, 477.

1 Hone describes the "awful" condition of the lower part of the city, due to the pulling down of houses and stores. In Wall St., the "huge blocks of granite" of the exchange occupy the highway, and "the beautiful new Bank of the United States opposite, still obstructs the walk;" there are four banks in process of destruction,—the City, Manhattan, Merchants', and Union. On the corner of Broadway and Chambers St. (probably the northwest corner), "a row of low buildings has been removed to make way for one of those mighty edifices called hotels,—eating, drinking, and lodging above and gay shops below; and so all the way up; the spirit of pulling down and building up is abroad. The whole of New York is rebuilt about once in ten years."—*Hone's Diary*, I: 359–60. May 1

The legislature passes an act appropriating $4,000 (increased to over $13,000 by later acts) to defray the expenses of an agent, to be appointed by the governor, to visit England, Holland, and France, "for the purpose of procuring, if possible, the originals, and, if not, copies, of all such documents and papers, in the archives and offices of those governments relating to or in any way affecting the Colonial or other history of this State, as he may deem important to illustrate that history." Such documents, when procured, are to be "deposited in the office of the Secretary of this State, subject to the use of the State Historical Society."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1839), chap. 315. Not until two years later, on Jan. 15, 1841, was the agent appointed. This was John Romeyn Brodhead. He received Gov. Seward's instruction (see "General Introduction" to *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, I: xviii–xix) on March 27, and departed for Europe on May 1, 1841. He presented his final report to Gov. Wright on Feb. 15, 1845. This was printed in full in *ibid.*, I: xxii–xxxvi, together with the report of a committee of the senate (May 5, 1845) to whom it was referred (*ibid.*, I: xxxvi–xli). The documents were not printed until 1853 and later, in accordance with acts of the legislature of March 30, 1849, and April 12, 1856.—See 1849. 2

" The Church of the Messiah (Unitarian), on Broadway, opposite Waverly Place, is completed, and dedicated.—*Eve. Post*, Ap 30 and My 2, 1839. For description of it, see *Picture of N. Y. in* 1846, 134. For wood-cut view of it, see *The Citizen and Strangers' Pictorial and Business Directory* (1853), 124. It was built by the congregation which had worshipped in the church at the corner of Prince and Mercer Sts., which burned Nov. 26, 1837 (*q.v.*).—*Hone's Diary*, I: 360–362; Haswell, *Reminiscences*, 208; Greenleaf, *Hist. of the Churches*, 376. The church was sold in 1865, and converted by A. T. Stewart into a theatre.—Haswell, 208, 212. See also *Man. Com. Coun.* (1865), 635; L. M. R. K., III: 937.

The legislature prescribes "the manner in which the Croton aqueduct shall pass the Harlem river." The act in full is as follows: "The water commissioners of the city of New-York, shall construct an aqueduct over the Harlem river, with arches and piers, the arches in the channel of said river shall be at least eighty feet span, and not less than an hundred feet from the usual high water mark of the river to the under side of the arches at the crown: or they may carry the water across said river by a tunnel under the channel of the river, the top of which tunnel shall not be above the present bed of the said channel."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1839), chap. 318; descrip. of Pl. 137-b, III: 706. The water commissioners, having made a contract for a low bridge over the Harlem (see O 1, 1838), were therefore compelled to vacate the contract, which they did on May 6. They also directed the chief engineer to examine and report upon the two modes of passing the Harlem prescribed by the legislature.—King, *Memoir of the Croton Aqueduct*, 163. The report was made on June 1 (*q.v.*). 3

At this time, Pearl St., from Chatham to Vandewater St., was the principal "quartier" of the milliners. Division St., between Chatham Square and Market St.; William, in the vicinity of Fulton St.; and sections of Greenwich, Hudson, and Bleecker Sts., and part of The Bowery, were also occupied by them.—*N. Y. Mirror*, XVI: 357. 4

The legislature incorporates the "Ocean Steam-Packet Co."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1839), chap. 348. 6

" The rebuilt Bowery Theatre (see F 18, 1838) is opened.—Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 341; Brown, I: 115; L. M. R. K., III: 982. See also *Eve. Post*, Ja 10, 1839.

The legislature passes an act to provide for the translation of Liber "GG" of patents, in the secretary of state's office.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1839), chap. 366. The translator chosen was Rev. C. D. Westbrook (see also Ag 2, 1837). He was paid $787.90 for the work. A translation of *Liber HH* (1652–1664), made by Jas. Van Ingen, had been deposited in the secretary's office in two parts in 1822 and 1826 respectively.—Van Laer, *The Translation and* 7

1839 *Publication of the Manuscript Dutch Records of New Netherland*
My 7 (1910), 7, 10, 14, 15.

" The affairs of the "University of the City of New York" are the subject of senate investigation.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1839), chap. 390 (p. 368).

8 The common council passes an ordinance for the appointment of a superintendent of building. His duty shall be "personally to examine and oversee all public building or works under his charge, during the progress of erecting, altering, or repairing the same." The ordinance was amended on May 14, the official being then named the superintendent of buildings. He is to advertise for estimates, but "shall not perform any work or job, the cost of which shall exceed the sum of fifteen dollars, without a written order from the committee on public offices and repairs." —*By-Laws and Ordinances . . . of the City of N. Y.* (1839), 50, 52.

9 The common council passes an ordinance creating the street commissioner's department. This commissioner must be one of the city surveyors. He shall have charge of street and road improvements, such as regulating and paving. Wells, pumps, canals, sewers, wharves, and piers are all in his province. He shall also attend to surveying lots about to be built upon, and prevent encroachments on the streets. He shall cause the sewers to be cleaned, for which purpose he shall have the assistance of the prisoners of the almshouse.—*By-Laws and Ordinances . . . of the City of N. Y.* (1839), 35.

" The Collegiate Dutch Church on Lafayette Pl., at the corner of 4th St., near Broadway, is dedicated. Of the three Dutch churches, the "North Dutch Church" was the farthest south at this time. The one farthest north was the "Ninth Street Church" and this one on 4th St., after 1854, inherited the name of the "Middle Dutch Church." It was of Grecian architecture. For fuller description, see *Picture of N. Y. in* 1846, 131.

In 1855, there was placed in it the bell of 1731 (see Ag 8, 1728), which had hung in the Middle Dutch Church in Nassau St. It now hangs in the tower of the Reformed Church at the corner of Fifth Ave. and 48th St.—Greenleaf, *Hist. of the Churches of N. Y.*, 17; *Mag. of Am. Hist.*, XVI: 3–4; Corwin's *Manual* (1902), 997.

10 ". . . 'In Wall street besides the Custom House and the Exchange, two immense and most costly structures which are in progress—the banking houses heretofore occupied by the Union, the Manhattan the Merchants', and the City Bank, together with the intermediate house between the National and Manhattan Banks, are already nearly levelled with the ground since the 1st of May.'

"The above we copy from the American of last evening. It may be added that on the North-east corner of Broadway and Maiden Lane, the old buildings are down, and an elegant establishment is to be immediately put up by James McBride, Esq. five stories high, with an attic—to be occupied as stores below, and above by Mr. Howard, the well known hotel-keeper, now of Broad street. [For view of the "Howard Hotel," see A. Pl. 25-a, Vol. III.] A little farther up Broadway, near Park Place, that once elegant private establishment, built by the late Mr. Mumford, and since for many years occupied by Philip Hone, Esq. [see Pl. 100, Vol. III, where the house is shown by Hone's name in the lower margin] is to come down—how to be replaced we have not learned. Still farther up, on the corner of Chambers street and Broadway, a number of small buildings have been pulled down, and a large and elegant granite building is to be erected, one hundred feet on Broadway, and the same on Chambers street. . . . The lower part is to be fitted up for stores, and the upper to be large rooms for public purposes, somewhat after the manner of the Stuyvesant Institute."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, My 10, 1839.

11 "New buildings.—Niblo's Opera House is completed, and will be opened in the course of a few days. The new Bowery theatre [see My 6] is quite a stately edifice, and reflects credit alike upon . . . the architects, and . . . Hamblin, under whose sole management it is conducted. The foundation of the new Chatham Theatre is laid, and the building, it is said, will be ready for the reception of the publick by the fourth of next July. . . . Thirty dwelling-houses, between our office [No. 1 Barclay St., next to the Broadway corner] and Canal-street, have been converted into spacious stores since the first instant. The number of contracts for new houses exceeds that of any former year. . . . It is not the fashion here to live in the house of one s forefathers. Every succeeding generation improves upon the primitive habits of the past, and we are becoming so over-run with strangers from every quarter of the globe, that we begin to apprehend that the time is not distant, when a New-Yorker will be a stranger in New-York. . . ."—*N. Y. Mirror*, XVI: 367. May 11

Isaac L. Varian is inaugurated as mayor, having been elected in April (*q.v.*, 9). He succeeds Aaron Clark (see Ap 11 and My 9, 1837).—*Eve. Post*, My 15, 1839; *Hone's Diary*, I: 361. Varian's successor was Robt. H. Morris.—See Ap 13, 1841. 14

The ship "Archimedes," in the English Channel, introduces there the screw propeller. "Paddle boxes for the ocean are now superseded."—*Eve. Post*, Je 6, 1839, citing the *Jour. of Com.* containing a London letter of My 17. 17

Geo. Nowlan leaves his Prospect Hall, at Yorkville (see Jl 30, 1834), and opens the Pavilion Hotel at the Harlem River terminus of the Harlem R. R.—N. Y. H. S. *Bull.*, Ja, 1926, 119, citing the *Herald.* 19

The centre building, and the wing nearest the Bloomingdale Road, of the old house of refuge (see Ja 1, D 25, 1825; 1838) are totally destroyed by fire. 21

"In consideration of the removal [see 1838], and the relinquishment of the buildings now partially destroyed, the Corporation gave the Board of Managers the building on the East river known as 'the fever hospital,' built in 1824 [*q.v.*]. Another spacious edifice has been erected on the premises [on East River] which we believe is nearly completed."—*Com. Adv.*, My 22; *Morn. Cour.*, My 22, 1839. See also descrip. of Pl. 124, III: 687; Perris Insurance Map, Vol. VI (1854); L. M. R. K., III: 954.

"An experimental steamboat, built to run on the Delaware and Raritan Canal, has just arrived in this port from London, after a passage of forty-five days. The name of the vessel is the Robert L. Stockton, an iron schooner, fitted with Captain Ericson's patent engine. . . . She came out under canvass, without the aid of steam. . . . 28

"The Stockton is, we believe, the first vessel of this kind, ever seen in America. She is built entirely of iron, the pieces being rivetted together; is rated fifteen tons, and is seventy one feet long, while her breadth at midships is only ten feet. . . . The steam engine is placed at the stern."—*Eve. Post*, My 28, 1839.

John B. Jervis, chief engineer, reports to the water commissioners in favour of crossing the Harlem by means of a high bridge rather than a tunnel under the channel of the river. The commissioners agreed with him and immediately solicited proposals for building the bridge.—King, *Memoir of the Croton Aqueduct*, 163–72. See Ag. June 1

"At the termination of the Harlem railroad, on the edge of Harlem River, a neat, spacious, and very commodious building has been erected which is now taken by Mr. Nowland, late of Prospect Hall, who has furnished it in a most elegant manner." It is called Nowlan's Pavilion.—*Eve. Post*, Je 1, 1839. "

". . . the Directors of the Harlem Railroad have ordered a line of cars to be run between the City Hall and Fifteenth street, to start from the post office at the park every 10 minutes, from 7 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock in the evening; and from Union Square every 10 minutes, . . . 10

"This line of cars commenced running on Monday last [June 10]. . . . the charge for the whole distance from the Park at the City Hall to the Park at Union place is fixed at 6 cents only."—*N. Y. American*, Je 15, 1839. See, further, O 7.

Another fire occurs at the old house of refuge buildings (see My 21). This destroys the two-storey brick building occupied as the workshop of the institution, and damages the roof of the adjoining building known as the "old powder-house."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Je 21; *N. Y. American*, Je 21; *Courier & Enquirer*, Je 21, 1839. See also description of Pl. 124, III: 687. 20

Assessments are being levied for filling in Sun Fish Pond, situated between 30th and 33d Sts., the Old and the Middle Post Roads.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, VII: 14; *Index to Assessment Rolls* Vol. I (in comptroller's office). 21

The Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Timothy, on 6th St. near Second Ave., "completed the last summer, and consecrated at that time," is advertised for sale.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Je 25, 1839. 25

The Church of the Ascension, at Canal and Elm Sts. (see Ap 15, 1828), is destroyed by fire.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Jl 1; *Eve. Post*, Jl 1 and 2, 1839; Greenleaf, 87. In a year or two, the site was 30

1839 Je 30 purchased by a congregation of French Catholics called the Church of St. Vincent de Paul.—Greenleaf, 342. See, further, N 5, 1841.

July 2 President Van Buren visits New York and is given an enthusiastic welcome. He was received at Castle Garden by the common council and "an immense concorse of citizens," and then, mounted on horseback, reviewed 6,000 troops on the Battery, after which there was a procession up Broadway to the Park. The line of march was crowded with people.—*Eve. Post*, Jl 3, 1839; *Hone's Diary*, I: 365.

4 An explosion in the locomotive of the Harlem Railroad near Union Square kills five people and injures about 16. "The limit by the Corporation for the locomotive to come into the city, is at 14th street. It is only on the gala day of the Fourth of July, that the engine comes below 32d street, the horses of the Company on that day being insufficient to accommodate the public, and it was solely to grant the greatest facility to the public, that the locomotive was brought to 15th street."—*Eve. Post*, Jl 5, 1839.

" A thin pamphlet bearing this date is published in New York entitled *Review. The Tomb of the Martyrs, adjoining the U. S. Navy Yard, Brooklyn City, in Jackson-street, who died in dungeons and pestilential prison-ships, in and about the city of New York, during the seven years of our Revolutionary War. By Benjamin Romaine, an old native citizen of New-York.* It contains a lithograph frontispiece showing the tomb. From the text of the pamphlet it appears that Romaine solicited of the "Governors and Legislatures of the Old Thirteen States" the "Busts, or other insignia, of the most distinguished deceased Military men and Civilians of the Revolution," to be placed in "the Antechamber to the Tomb." See, further, 1842; F 25, 1845. Regarding the number of martyrs who thus died, see Ap 25, 1783; see also 1781, 1782, 1808.

6 The following announcement marks the beginning of the express business in this country (*cf.*, however, Ja 20, 1790):

"Express Package Car.—Arrangements have been made for carrying packages between New-York and Boston by a special conveyance. W. F. Harnden, to whose advertisement in this paper the reader is referred, has undertaken the transmission and delivery of specie, packages of goods, small bundles, &c., which will go with the mail and early the next day after they are sent will be delivered at any part of the city to which they are destined. This is effected by means of an arrangement made with the New York and Boston Transportation Company and the Stonington and Providence Rail Road Company. For the purpose of carrying this plan into effect Mr. Harnden will run an express on the rail road. The convenience of this arrangement is very obvious, and the project, no doubt, will be encouraged by the community."—*Eve. Post*, Jl 6, 1839.

Harnden was a Boston man.—See the *Boston Directory*, 1839, which also contains his advertisement. He had the co-operation, in New York, of James W. Hale, who was employed by Robert E. Hudson at Hudson's news-room, in the old Tontine Building at the corner of Wall and Water Sts., and who was also agent for the Providence boat, the "John W. Richmond." Harnden first carried a valise to contain the packages.—Stimson, *Hist. of Express Companies;* Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, I: 378–80.

"It was here [in the Tontine Coffee House], in 1837 [error for 1839], that Mr. J. W. Hale originated the package and letter express business, and started William F. Harnden for Boston, three times a week, with his little carpet-bag seldom more than half full. His only advertisement was a slate hung up in the News-room, and in a stationer's office at the corner of Nassau and Wall Streets. The first customers of the express were the visitors to Hale's News-rooms.

"As there were no lines of mail steamers then running, foreign correspondence was always sent by packet-ships and other sailing vessels, the letter-bags for which were kept at Hale's, as were also those of the steamers *Sirius* and *Great Western*, after they commenced running to New York."—Stone, *Hist. of N. Y. City* (1872), 325, citing *Jour. of Com.*, Jl 25, 1871. Regarding the affairs of the Tontine Coffee House, see, further, Ap 30, 1840.

"The 'Sirius' ran afterwards on the line of steam-packets between Dublin and Cork, and ran on the rocks of Bally Cotton January 16, 1847, and was wrecked, when twenty lives were lost." The "Great Western" made 74 trans-Atlantic voyages before passing into the hands of the West India Co.—Preble, *A Chron. Hist. of the Origin and Development of Steam Navigation* (1883), 163, 165.

9 President Van Buren leaves New York City "for the north." He "was attended for some distance on his departure by the Mayor, a portion of the Common Council, the Young Men's Committee on horseback, and a large concourse of other citizens in carriages and on horseback."—*Eve. Post*, Jl 9, 1839. See also *ibid.*, Jl 10, 1839. July 9

". . . We perceive that Trinity Church is now in the hands of the spoilers. . . . The roof is utterly demolished, and only the walls are standing. We have heard it suggested that while the vestry were about it they might as well have taken down the walls too, and set about building a new church altogether."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, July 19, 1839. See also description of Pl. 54-a, I: 414-15. See, further, Ag 5. 19

"The frequent changes which take place in the numbering of streets are a great inconvenience.—They are often made without notice to the occupier of a dwelling, the plate containing the number over his door is changed without his knowing it, so that he who goes to bed at No. 50 in his street, may wake up the next morning at No. 100 . . . these proceedings are very inconvenient to householders. They occasion confusion and mistakes in the delivery of letters and packages, and perplex strangers who are looking for the residences of their acquaintances in town."—*Eve. Post*, Jl 19, 1839. "

The common council directs the keeper of Union Park to throw open the gates, "that the grounds may be used as a public promenade."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, VII: 27. 23

Assessments are being levied for the opening of 110th St. from the Old Harlem Road to the Bloomingdale Road.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, VII: 29. 27

The "British Queen," the first steamboat built for transoceanic service, arrives at New York from Portsmouth. "Her cabin is superbly fitted up, and the staterooms adjoining it are convenient and pleasant as possible; but the sleeping apartments below are dark and confined."—*Hone's Diary*, I: 369–70; *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Jl 29, 1839. The "British Queen" is shown on Pl. 123-a, Vol. III. See also Bullock, "First Steamships to Cross the Atlantic," in *Conn. Mag.* (1907), II: 49, *et seq.* 28

In this month, the high bridge over the Harlem River was contracted for, at $737,755, to be completed in Aug., 1843.—King, *Memoir of the Croton Aqueduct*, 175; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1854), 221. The building of the bridge proceeded slowly, and while temporary arrangements were made for conducting the Croton water to the New York shore in 1842, by means of pipes along the dam, the bridge itself was not completed until 1848. Aug. —

The "British Queen" sails from New York. "The crowds which lined the wharves and the Battery were greater than on any former similar occasion."—*Hone's Diary*, I: 371. See also *Eve. Post*, Ag 2, 1839. 1

By previous order, 23d St. was to be opened on this day.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, VII: 32. "

"The joint Committee on the repairs of Trinity Church" (see Jl 19) makes a report to the vestry on "the Condition of the tower and Spire of that building, accompanied by written Statements from several Master builders," who have been called to survey and examine them, "concurring in the opinion that the present tower and Spire are defective and insecure." It was resolved "that the joint Committee be authorized to cause the whole of the old Edifice to be taken down, and a new one to be erected in its place;" also "that the Committee be directed to procure a plan of the new Church Edifice, with Estimates of the Cost, to be submitted to the vestry at its next Meeting and then passed on."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). See also descrip. of Pl. 120, III: 625, and Pl. 122, III: 629. See, further, S 9. 5

On Aug. 8, the following news report was published: "Trinity Church. It has been ascertained that this venerable edifice, which has been undergoing repairs for some time past—or rather which the builders were preparing to repair—must be razed to the ground. Last year, it may be recollected, some apprehensions existed as to the safety of the roof, and it was the purpose of the corporation to build a new roof the present season, with which design the workmen have been several weeks employed upon the building. In the course of their labors it has been ascertained that the walls are out of plumb, and are in some places cracked from the cornice to the base. Even after this the tower was supposed to be firm; but an examination has shown that it also is unsound. Indeed the whole structure seems to have been miserably built. The mortar has not its due proportion of sand, and has never formed a cement—crumbling now at the touch. The result is, that the building must come down, and a new edifice be reared in its stead.

1839 . . . The present building was erected, we believe, about the
Aug. year 1789—fifty years ago [see 1788–90] . . .

5 "The church will of course be built on its present site. . . . Since the prohibition of interments in the church-yard, in 1823, the whole space has been thickly planted with trees, which are in full and vigorous growth, girded with a hedge of privet, planted, we believe, by the late James M' Farlan . . .

"We may be permitted, perhaps, to express a hope that the vestry, in their plans for the restoration of the edifice, will not forget, . . . the restoration of that pleasing chime of bells, which in former years constituted one of the most delightful peculiarities of old Trinity. . . ."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Ag 8, 1839. See also *Eve. Post*, Ag 12, 1839.

17 "The columns destined for the new Exchange building in Wall street, taken from the quarries of Quincy, (Mass.,) are said to be nearly completed. They are the largest that have been obtained from the quarries, each pillar weighing about thirty three tons, and costing, exclusive of transportation, four thousand dollars each. The columns are fluted with beautifully carved capitals, and altogether resemble the best specimens of marble."—*Eve. Post*, Ag 17, 1839.

19 Arago reveals to the Académie des Sciences "the process for the reproduction of pictures with the aid of a dark room," by means of what was promptly named "daguerréotypie."—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 19, 1925.

21 Henry Clay arrives in New York from Newburgh. He was enthusiastically received at the foot of Hammond St., Greenwich, and escorted by a procession to his lodgings. He addressed the people in front of the city hall.—*Eve. Post*, Ag 20, 21, and 22, 1839. On Aug. 22, he received callers in the governor's room.—*Ibid.; Hone's Diary*, I: 376–77.

22 By a codicil to his will, John Jacob Astor appropriates $400,000 for the endowment of the Astor Library, $75,000 of which is to be expended for the building, and $120,000 for books, etc.; the residue to be invested as a fund for the gradual increase of the library. For a contemporary account of the initial steps in this development, see *Gleason's Pictorial*, III: 200 (S 25). See also Lydenberg's *Hist. of the N. Y. Pub. Library;* and Jl 28, 1838.

Sept. In spite of some remonstrance, on May 23, this year, a report was
4 presented to the common council, and confirmed, whereby the city acquired 20.173 acres of the old "Race Course Farm" at Harlem for a public square, as provided for by the law of May 10, 1836 (*q.v.*).—Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate Owned by the City* (1914), 51; *Proc., App'd by Mayor*, VII: 6. See, further, Mr 4, 1841.

This place had already been named Mount Morris.—See the Colton Map of 1836. From this it became known in the city records as Mount Morris Square. For the possible origin of the name, see the *20th Ann. Rep.*, the Am. Scenic & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1915), 200. See also L. M. R. K., III: 971.

9 "The joint Committee [of Trinity vestry] on the repairs of Trinity Church [see Ag 5] herewith submit to the Vestry, in Conformity with its directions, plans and drawings of a new Church Edifice, . . . An Estimate of the Cost has been made by the Architect [Richard Upjohn], . . . the building, with a Spire of Wood, will cost somewhat less than $85,000, and with a Spire of Stone, an additional Sum not exceeding five thousand dollars.

"The tower & spire of the proposed Edifice exceed by fifty feet in height, those of the old church. The width is the same and the interior length of the body of the church greater by fifteen feet.

"The Architect is of Opinion that the length of the new church could be further increased, to the Extent of one or two Intercolumniations, without an Expence much exceeding the above mentioned Estimate, and thereby, whilst improving the appearance of the building, afford great additional accommodations for Strangers . . ."

The vestry thereupon passes the following resolutions: "that the Spire of the new Church Edifice, and the Columns to support the Galleries and clear Story, be constructed of Stone;" "that the joint Committee be directed to proceed in the Construction of the new Church Edifice in conformity with the forgoing resolutions and with the plan & drawings now exhibited, and that the Committee be instructed to enquire and report as to the kind of Stone most suitable for the Exterior of the building;" and "that the joint Committee be authorized in their discretion, to encrease the length of the building according to the Suggestion of the Architect."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). See also descrip. of Pl. 125, III: 688. See, Sept.
further, S 19 and 30. 9

The New Chatham Theatre, built for Flynn & Willard on the 11
south-east side of Chatham St. between James and Roosevelt Sts. (present No. 201–205 Chatham St.), is opened.—Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 344; Ireland, *Records of the N. Y. Stage*, II: 321; L. M. R. K., III: 983. See Dec.

An iron boat is launched at Pittsburgh.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, 17
S 19, 1839, citing *Pittsburgh Advocate*, S 17.

The old Trinity Church is now removed, "and Wall street has "
an unobstructed view of the bright blue western sky."—*Hone's Diary*, I: 380.

"The front of the new building in Broadway near Leonard 18
street, erected to contain the New York Library will do no honor to the architectural taste of this city. The row of red sandstone columns which stand close to the wall and support nothing, are useless as members of the building, and preposterous as ornaments. Columns should never be employed but to support a roof, their original purpose. . . ."—*Eve. Post*, S 18, 1839. See also *ibid.*, S 23, 1839.

A writer asks why the "rich corporation of old Trinity" should 19
select red sandstone to rebuild the church instead of "everlasting granite?" And "why not erect a cathedral?"—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, S 19, 1839. See, however, N 11. See, further, S 30.

A fire which starts in the National Theatre (formerly the 23
Italian Opera House—see Ag 29, 1836), at the corner of Leonard and Church Sts., completely destroys the theatre, as well as Zion African M. E. Church on the south-west corner, the Eglise du St. Esprit at Church and Franklin Sts., the new Dutch Reformed Church in Franklin St. between Chapel and Church Sts., and several other buildings.—*Eve. Post*, S 24, 1839; Buckingham, *The Eastern and Western States of Am.* (1842), I: 7–9; Upcott Coll., VI: 435; Costello, *Our Firemen*, 231. See also L. M. R. K., III: 930, 932, 984. For view of this fire, see item No. 332 of the sales catalogue of the Pyne collection of N. Y. views.

After the burning of the National Theatre, Wallack (see S 4, 1837) took refuge at Niblo's, with a stock company, including several "stars,"—Vandenhoff, Chas. Kean, Forrest, and "the best opera corps in the country;" but did not succeed there. His theatre there closed during the week of Nov. 22, 1839.—*Hone's Diary*, I: 388.

A new house of worship for the African Methodists was erected on the same site in 1840.—Greenleaf, 322. The successor of this congregation is now at 127 W. 89th St.—L. M. R. K., III: 930. See 1892.

The centenary of Methodism is celebrated in the John St. 24
Church. It is to be observed in turn in each of the Methodist Episcopal churches in the city.—*Eve. Post*, S 25, 1839. See also *ibid.*, O 4, 1839.

"The nuisance of smoking in the streets has much increased 25
lately. The atmosphere of some parts of Broadway, of a fine evening, is almost as narcotic and sickening with tobacco smoke as the air of the traveller's room in a High Dutch tavern. Little boys make a parade of themselves on the side-walks smoking long nines almost as tall as themselves. . . . No doubt many of those persons who indulge in their favorite habit in the public streets, do it thoughtlessly without thinking how offensive it is to others, and would be surprised at hearing that they are guilty of a blackguard practice."—*Eve. Post*, S 25, 1839.

"The joint committee [of Trinity vestry] on the rebuilding of 30
Trinity Church [see Ag 5, S 9] Respectfully report, to the Vestry, that they deem it expedient to increase the width of the aisles on the ground floor of the new Church, beyond those of the old one, the middle aisle of which was six feet and two inches wide, and the side aisles one foot narrower. If, as is generally supposed, these dimensions were too narrow, the defect will be more important in the new building, both as to convenience, and architectural taste and proportions, by reason of the partial projection of the columns into the aisles, and the consequent obstruction to the congregation in retiring from the church, and of the increased length of the interior of the building, and the greater disproportion thereby produced, between the length and breadth of the aisles; To obviate this defect, the Committee recommend that six feet be added to the breadth of the building; . . .

"It is also deemed expedient that the new Edifice, should be so placed, as to bring the middle of the tower in a line corresponding

1839 Sept. 30 with the middle of Wall Street, according to its general course between William Street and Broad Way; so as from that position, to command a full view of the tower. To effect this, the North wall of the new building, (if its breadth be increased as proposed) must be removed fourteen feet, and the South Wall eight feet further north than the walls of the present building. A Majority of the Committee and the Architect unite in opinion as to the propriety of this change of position, which is accordingly recommended to the adoption of the Vestry. The conclusion of the contract for the foundation, awaits the decision of the Vestry on these questions, . . ."

The vestry resolves "that the breadth of the new Edifice be encreased six feet beyond that of the old one;" "that the new Edifice be placed as far South as may be practicable without disturbing the range of vaults along the South wall of the old building;" and "that the owners of vaults thro' which the foundation walls of the new Edifice may pass, and also of those which may be enclosed within the walk, and to which access will be thereby prevented be entitled to new vaults, at the Expence of this Corporation, so far as they may respectively require the same."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). See, further, N 11.

" "Mr. Audubon, the ornothologist [*sic*], has brought to this city the original drawings from which the illustrations of his sumptuous work, entitled the Birds of America, were engraved. They have been placed in the spacious and commodious room which contains the cabinet of the Lyceum of Natural History, 563 Broadway, where they are to be publicly exhibited. . . ."—*Eve. Post*, S 30, 1839. See also *ibid.*, O 9, 21, 30, 1839. Some of these drawings are owned by the N. Y. Hist. Soc.

Oct. 1 By previous order, Sixth Ave. was to be opened on this day from 34th to 129th St.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, VII: 52; see also *ibid.*, VII: 175.

6 A disastrous fire destroys 20 buildings in Water St., three on Burling Slip, 10 on Front St., two on Fulton St., and one on Fletcher St.—*Eve. Post*, O 7, 1839.

7 The Harlem R. R. celebrates the completion of a double track from the city hall to the Harlem River. Cars bearing the guests of the railroad went over the entire route, "Nowlan's Hotel, on the Harlem river," being the objective. The toasts are published in the news report. Philip Hone's was "The locomotive—the only good motive for riding a man on a rail."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, O 8, 1839; *Hone's Diary*, I: 381–82.

Some of the original petitions and remonstrances during the building of the road are filed with "Franchises, 1831–1840," in a metal file so labelled in city clerk's record-room.

31 Philip Hone writes: "I went, by invitation of Mr. Grinnell, this morning, and partook of a collation on board the splendid new ship 'Patrick Henry,' intended for Grinnell and Minturn's line of packets. She is the *ne plus ultra*, or will be until another ship of her class shall be built."—*Hone's Diary*, I: 385–86.

Nov. 11 "The joint Committee on the rebuilding of Trinity Church [see S 30] . . . recommending brown Sand Stone as the Material to be used in the Construction of the new Edifice. . . . [this] was approved & adopted."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*).

22 Hone describes, in his diary, Gouraud's exhibition of Daguerreotypes, consisting of views of Paris and objects of still life, and the process of their production. He closes with this remarkable prophesy: "It appears to me not less wonderful that light should be made an active operating power in this manner, than that some such effect should be produced by sound; and who knows whether, in this age of invention and discoveries, we may not be called upon to marvel at the exhibition of a tree, a horse, or a ship produced by the human voice muttering over a metal plate, prepared in the same or some other manner, the words 'tree,' 'horse,' and 'ship.' How greatly ashamed of their ignorance the by-gone generations of mankind ought to be "—*Hone's Diary*, I: 391–92. See also D 10.

Dec. — In this month, the New Chatham Theatre (see S 11) was reconstructed and opened as Purdy's National Theatre.—Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 345; L. M. R. K., III: 983.

9 Wm. Mitchell leases the Olympic Theatre (see S 13, 1837) and opens it as a low-priced house for amusing entertainments. It was henceforth called Mitchell's Olympic. "The house became the fashion, and a steady prosperity followed it for ten years."—Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 345; Brown, *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, I: 265; *King's Handbook* (1893), 582.

Dec. 10 "In removing the foundation of the tower of Trinity Church a vaulted grave was opened, which contained the coffin and bones of Lady Cornbury, wife of the Governor of the colony, who died in this city in the year 1706, and was buried under the original church, which was burned in the time of the Revolutionary War. A large plate and fragments of the coffin were found, . . .; the former is perfectly legible and nearly uninjured by its inhumation of one hundred and thirty [133] years. The arms of this noble lady, who was sister to the Earl of Richmond and a Viscountess in her own right, are engraved on the plate, with her pedigree, age, the time of her death, etc., distinctly, but very rudely, written below. She died at the age of thirty-four. . . .

". . . I proposed last evening in the vestry that these relics should be presented to the Historical Society, but it was not granted. They determined to have a new tomb provided, in which they are to be re-interred."—*Hone's Diary*, I: 394–95.

Commenting on the discovery of these relics, Watson says: "A record of burials at this church is preserved from the year 1702 (with the omission of the time of the revolution) making 160,000 bodies, thus making as many bodies below ground as now (in 1840) dwell alive above ground in New York."—*Watson's Annals*, 202.

" "The beautiful representations of external nature produced by the Daguerreotype, are now publicly exhibited at No. 57 Broadway. To the specimens brought over from Paris, some New York views have been added since the arrival of Mr. Gourraud, in this country, which will augment the interest of the collection."—*Eve. Post*, D 10, 1839. Gourraud was a friend and pupil of Daguerre. He came to New York "on his way to Havana, to execute a commission connected with the new art."—*Ibid.*, D 4, 1839. He was agent for Giroux & Co. of Paris.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, D 13, 1839. See also N 22, *supra; Eve. Post*, D 16, 1839; and Ja 28, 1840.

13 Hone records the death of Robert Lenox. "He was formerly a merchant and magistrate of this city, and died one of its richest citizens."—*Hone's Diary*, I: 397.

31 A report of the city inspectors to the common council shows the number of new buildings erected in New York yearly during the last six years to be as follows: In 1834, 887; 1835, 1,259; 1836, 1,826; 1837, 840; 1838, 781; 1839, 674.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, My 1, 1840.

1840

— In this year, David Livingstone, a Scotch missionary and traveller, began his African career and continued it until his death in 1873. He traced the course of the Zambesi River, of the upper Congo, and the region around Lakes Tanganyika and Nyassa and crossed the continent from sea to sea in higher latitudes than any before him.—Hazen, *Europe since* 1815, 552.

— In this year, the Adams Express Co., operating between Boston and New York, *via* Springfield, was founded.—Savage, *Boston Events*, 52; *Encyclop. Brit.*, X: 84.

— Early in this year, Prof. John W. Draper, M. D., LL. D., of the University of the City of New York, made a daguerreotype portrait of his sister, Miss Dorothy Catherine Draper,—the first sunlight portrait of the human face ever made. For a reproduction of an artotype copy of this portrait, the original of which, in 1901, was the property of Sir William John Herschel of England, see Chamberlain's *N. Y. University* (Boston, 1901), I: 140; and the "Draper Centennial Number" of *The Colonnade*, Je, 1911, containing, among other articles, "The Contribution of John W. Draper to Photography," by Arthur B. Lamb, Ph.D. Mr. Lamb states (pp. 9–10): "It happened that Professor Morse, then professor of Fine Arts at our University, was in Europe during the summer of 1839, when Daguerre's discovery was announced. Morse familiarized himself with the process and brought home full details to Professor Draper. Daguerre had not succeeded in taking portraits of persons. . . ." The writer explains how Draper reduced the long exposure to strong light, previously necessary, to only 30 seconds, which permitted a sitter to endure the discomforts. See also Draper's own paper "On the process of daguerreotype and its application to taking portraits from the life," in *Phil. Mag.* (1840), XVI: 535 (June); XVII: 217 (Sept.), cited in Geo. F. Barker's *Memoir of John William Draper*.

— Early in this year, the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. purchased the controlling interest in the N. Y. & Albany R. R. Co., which had been organized eight years before to build a line to Albany, but

1840 which had not begun its construction.—From notes supplied by the
— secretary's office. See Ap 1.

— In this year, *American Scenery*, by N. P. Willis, containing quarto illustrations by W. H. Bartlett, some of which are of places in and around New York, was published in London. The best known of the New York views are "The Park and City Hall" (1839), and "The Ferry at Brooklyn."

— In this year, the population of Manhattan Island was 312,710.—*13th U. S. Census Bulletin* (1910).

— "From 1836 to 1842, the N. Y. Stock and Exchange Board, occupied the second floor of one of the Jauncey buildings on the site of the present [1894] 43 Wall Street. . . . These buildings were removed in 1849, and Jauncey Court was constructed upon the site.

"A 'Description of New York in 1800,' written in 1840, contains the following:

"'Mr Jauncey, an English gentleman who lived in great style, occupied the building now rented by Messrs. Dykers & Alstyne; his stable was the same building now [1840] used by the Board of Brokers. The very room in which millions of stock are sold every week was then a hay loft.'"—Eames, *The N. Y. Stock Exchange*, 31.

— At this time, "Tattersall's" (a place for the sale of horses and carriages) stood on the east side of Broadway between Howard and Grand Sts. For an outline of the history of this property since 1812, with view, see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1865), 628, 635. See also the Horner view of Broadway (1836), Pl. 113, Vol. III.

The Central Log Cabin, at 562 Broadway; the New Jerusalem Chapel, at 563 Broadway; and the completion of Stuyvesant Institute (see 1834; S 1, 1837), at 659 Broadway, all date from this year.—*Ibid.*, 635–36.

— In this year, the present Church of the Ascension was erected, on the north-west corner of Fifth Ave. and 10th St. For its dedication, see N 5, 1841.

— Between 1840 and 1842, P. T. Barnum occupied part of the Vauxhall property, at Fourth Ave. and Astor Pl.—Brown, *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, I: 172–74; L. M. R. K., III: 981; and *cf.* Je 18, 1825. For earlier references in the Chronology to this property, see Ja 30, 1804; Ap 20, Je 5 and 25, Jl 4, Ag 8, 1805; Ap 21, My 2, Jl 4, 1806; Je 6, Jl 4 and 15, Ag 17, 1807; Jl 11, Ag 17 and 30, 1808; Jl 4, 1809; Jl 14, 1810; Jl 4 and 31, 1811; Je 18, 1825. See, further, 1855.

— For interior views of the Walton house, Pearl St., 1840, see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1857), 495.

— For view of Broadway, between Howard and Grand Sts., 1840 see *ibid.* (1861), 452.

— In this year, the Harlem Market on Third Ave., west side, between 120th and 121st St., was erected. In 1842, old buildings remaining on Harlem Square were sold at auction.—De Voe, 590. In 1849, Edwin Smith made a survey of the Harlem Market grounds.—See map No. 200 in real estate bureau of the comptroller's office. Ten years later, it was demolished.—L. M. R. K., III: 959.

— About 1840, there was a "Shakespeare Inn" on 12th St., near Broadway, about opposite the Hotel St. George of later years. A narrow passageway led from the street into a large room where one could get an English chop, a golden buck, or a mug of ale.

— In this year, Geo. Palmer Putnam established the publishing firm of Wiley & Putnam; in 1848, he continued the business under his own name; in 1866, his sons were associated with him, and, until his death in 1872, he was head of the firm of G. P. Putnam & Sons.—*Leslie's Hist. of the Greater N. Y.*, III: 348.

— In this year, the value of the real estate in New York City was $187,121,464 and that of the personal estate, $65,721,699.53. The city debt was $8,978,167, and the average tax rate was 53 cents on $100.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1841–2), 40, 49; (1859), 523–24.

Jan. 13 The steamboat "Lexington," in her passage through the Sound from New York to Providence, is destroyed by fire with almost everyone on board. More than 100 persons lose their lives.—*Eve. Post*, Ja 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 25, 29, 30, 31, F 1 and 3, 1840.

15 Two galleries of ancient and modern original Italian paintings and statuary, owned by Mr. John Clark, are on exhibition at 281 Broadway, "in the granite buildings opposite Washington Hotel." Among them are said to be "undoubted specimens from the pencils of Salvator Rosa, Domenichino, Guido, Corregio, Poussin, Raphael, and all the other great masters."—*Eve. Post*, Ja 15, 1840; *N. Y. Com. Adv.*, My 5 and 7, 1840.

19 The Antarctic continent is discovered by an American exploring expedition under Lieut. Chas. Wilkes. On the next day, it was sighted by the French expedition under Dumont d'Urville.—*Encyclop. Brit.*, XXVIII: 642. Jan. 19

28 A Daguerreotype exhibition is being conducted by Mr. Gouraud (see D 10, 1839) at the corner of Broadway and Chambers St. for the benefit of the charitable institutions of the city.—*Eve. Post*, Ja 28, 1840. The next day he announced his intention of giving a lecture, with "practical demonstrations of the process of the Daguerreotype," to commence on Feb. 1, at "the place where he has held his exhibition, viz: the large granite building, corner of Chambers street and Broadway." He says: "The views of the City Hall, of the American Institute, are those which will serve to illustrate the process."—*Ibid.*, Ja 29, 1840. These views are the earliest of the kind definitely mentioned as made in this city. See F 21.

30 "The employment of horses in dragging fire engines would be a great improvement on the present mode. . . .

"The use of horses to drag fire engines is well known in England, and on the continent of Europe. If the p[r]actice were introduced here, it appears to us that it would much diminish the danger of fires. Besides, preventing their spread, it would have the effect of extinguishing them before the thieves and plunderers who do so much mischief, could have time to collect about them."—*Eve. Post*, Ja 30, 1840.

" Fire, starting in a ship-chandlery on South St. near Dover St., causes a loss estimated at $1,000,000.—Costello, *Our Firemen*, 232.

Feb. 10 Queen Victoria marries Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.—Haydn's *Dict. of Dates*, 336.

13 "A new daily print has made its appearance in this city, with the title of the Morning Chronicle. Its editor is Mr. William H. Hudson, one of the original proprietors of the New York Express."—*Eve. Post*, F 13, 1840.

17 The trustees of the several (8) Roman Catholic churches in the city petition the common council for a share of the common school fund on the ground that there are "Free Schools" attached to these churches in which some 3,000 poor children are being educated.—*Jour. & Docs., Bd. of Asst. Ald.*, XV: 356–57. Similar petitions were presented by the Scotch Presbyterian Church and by "the Congregations of the Hebrew Persuasion" on March 16. These met with remonstrances from the Public School Society, the "Commissioners of School Moneys," Methodist and other Protestant organizations, and groups of citizens. The "entire overthrow of our republican institutions" is prophesied, if such petitions are granted.—*Ibid.*, XV: 366–91. The assistant alderman took adverse action on the petitions by a vote of 16 to 1, on April 27 (*q.v.*).

18 "Mr. Morse has executed an admirable specimen of photogenic drawing, with an instrument constructed by himself. It represents the front of the City Hall, and is remarkable for its strength and distinctness, quite as much so as the best of those executed by Daguerre himself, which have been brought to this country."—*Eve. Post*, F 18, 1840.

21 G. W. Prosch advertises the manufacture and sale of Daguerreotype apparatus, with the endorsement of Morse, Draper, and others.—*Eve. Post*, F 21, 1840. Another maker, J. G. Wolf, an optician, soon came into the field, and the art was fairly launched in New York.—*Ibid.*, F 24 and S 7, 1840.

24 A notable masked ball is given by Mrs. Henry Brevoort in the spacious mansion on the north-west corner of Fifth Ave. and 9th St. (see 1834). This locality was on the northern border of the city, all the residences of the fashionable people of the time being south of 10th St.—Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City* (1883), II: 438–39; *Hone's Diary*, II: 10, 11–15. This was not the first masked ball held in New York, as stated by Lossing.—See the common council's prohibition against them on Jan. 8 and 15, 1810.

Lossing relates a stirring romantic episode which transpired after the ball, when Miss Matilda Barclay and a young South Carolinian named Burgwyne, while still in the costumes of the ball, eloped and were married before dawn. "This elopment was a topic for town talk for a month, and it cast such odium upon masked balls that no other was attempted by reputable families for many years afterward."—*Ibid.* See, further, Ja 21, 1850.

Mar. 2 This is the date announced for the opening of "Howard's Hotel," recently erected at the corner of Broadway and Maiden Lane; the architect is Wm. Hurry.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, F 17, 1840. See also A. Pl. 25-a, Vol. III.

" "The ancient mansion of the late Mrs. E. White, No. 11 Broad-

1840 Mar. 2 way, opposite the Bowling Green, was sold at auction one day this week [March 2], by order of her executors, and brought only $15,000. The lot is thirty-nine feet front on Broadway, twenty-seven feet wide in the rear, and extends through to Greenwich street nearly two hundred feet. This is the saddest proof of the fall in real estate in this devoted city that has been realized as yet. . . ." —*Hone's Diary*, II: 15–16; *Eve. Post*, Mr 2, 1840.

5 The committee on fire and water recommends "that the Fire Department of this city be changed entirely or in part, from a voluntary system to a paid department."—*Eve. Post*, Mr 5, 1840. See also *ibid.*, Mr 7, 1840.

" Assessment is being levied for regulating 42d St. from Third to Fifth Ave.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, VII: 126.

7 "At noon to-day this fortunate steam-packet [the "Great Western"] made her appearance, after a voyage of sixteen days, having sailed on the 20th of February. None of her competitors have made their trips with equal despatch and regularity. Owing to an unprecedented delay in the arrival of the regular packets, we have been without accounts from England for forty-one days, which gap has now been filled up, by the arrival of the 'Great Western.'" The most important event noted in the news from England is the marriage of the queen. This ship brought a piece of the queen's wedding-cake to Hone's daughter Margaret, enclosed in a letter from the wife of the American minister, Mr. Stevenson. This, however, Hone states, was "nothing to the present . . . received . . . by Miss Rush, daughter of the former Minister from the United States. Hers came from the Queen herself,—a piece of the cake, with a letter enclosed in a beautiful satin-wood box, on which the letter V is emblazoned in diamonds. This young lady was probably a companion of Victoria's in their youthful days, when, perhaps, her childish dreams dared not to soar to the height of her present greatness, and the 'Sea of Glory' on which she now 'swims' had no place on the map of her imagination."—*Hone's Diary*, II: 16.

30 The legislature passes an election law "to prevent illegal voting in the city of New-York, and to promote the convenience of legal voters." While not the first law intended to regulate elections (see Ap 17, 1822), it was the fullest attempt by statute in the direction of the modern system. It provided for the appointment of commissioners by the governor whose duty it was to divide the city into election districts, and to render a report thereon, with map; the appointment of election inspectors; the election of commissioners of registry; the manner of registering the qualified voters, and ascertaining their qualifications; against voting in more than one district; the publication of registers, and how they are to be revised; the conduct of the elections, the canvass, etc.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1840), chap. 78. On April 13, a supplementary act was passed relating to the challenging of voters.—*Ibid.* (1840), chap. 106. The act was extensively amended on May 14.—*Ibid.* (1840), chap. 361, and p. 338; and *ibid.* (1841), chap. 80. An entirely new law was enacted in 1842, after the repeal of part of the act of March 30, 1840.—*Ibid.* (1842), chaps. 56, 130, 138. A separate act was passed at that time relating to congressional elections. —*Ibid.* (1842), chaps. 325, 326. Still another election law was passed April 15, 1859 (*q.v.*).

Apr. 1 The N. Y. & Harlem R. R. is 7¾ miles long from the city hall to the free bridge over the Harlem River. At this point it is designed to connect the road with the New York & Albany R. R. A double track extends nearly the whole distance. The track, depots, fixtures, and motive powers have cost $1,100,000; the receipts for the year ending April 1, 1840, are $104,501.50. The road has carried 3,810,000 passengers.—*N. Y. Ann. Register*, 1837.

13 In an act "relating to the state arsenal in the city of New-York," the legislature directs the commissary-general "to cause the necessary drawings and estimates for the construction of a fire-proof building on the present site, for the safe-keeping of arms to be made, and report the same, with his opinion, to the next legislature of this state." He is allowed $500 for this purpose.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1840), chap. 125.

14 Isaac L. Varian, Democrat, is reëlected mayor.—*Eve. Post*, Ap 15 and 16, 1840.

20 "Mr. Woolcott, in the large granite building at the corner of Broadway and Chambers street . . . executes portraits with an improved Daguerreotype, in an incredibly short space of time. The face of the subject is required to be exposed to the sun only a minute and three quarters. The glare of the sun's rays is tempered by making them pass through a blue liquid before they fall on the face. . . ."—*Eve. Post*, Ap 20, 1840. Apr. 20

"The Croton water-works.—We are gratified to learn, by the annual report of the commissioners, that this great work will be completed for use at the coming year. The cost will be about nine millions, which is three millions less than the estimate of the legislature. Near four millions have been expended, of which one million two hundred thousand were spent in the last half of 1839. There are ninety-seven sections to the aqueduct, of which fifty-four are completed. About twenty-six miles are arched complete. There remain to be finished six and a half miles in Westchester county, and seven and a half with the water-pipe, on the island of New-York. The whole length, from the Croton river to the distributing reservoir at Murray's Hill, (forty-second street,) is forty miles. The crossing at Harlem river by the high bridge will not be completed till 1843."—*N. Y. Mirror*, XVII: 351. 26

The legislature passes a law authorising the city to raise a further sum not exceeding $3,000,000 "by the creation of a public fund or stock, to be called 'The Water Stock of the city of New-York,'" the money to be used for supplying the city with pure and wholesome water in accordance with the provisions of the act of May 2, 1834 (*q.v.*).—*Laws of N. Y.* (1840), chap. 175. 27

" The common council, through an adverse vote of the assistant aldermen, denies to sectarian schools (see F 17) a share of the public school funds. This decision followed an exhaustive report on the subject rendered by the board's committee of arts and sciences. "The Constitution acknowledges no distinction among men on account of their religious faith," reads the report; "our institutions are designed, not to create or perpetuate religious distinctions, but to place all mankind upon a common footing of equality. . . . Religion needs not the support of secular power. Its appeals are to the judgments and hearts of men. Truth is its only weapon, and the only shield it requires is that of broad and equal protection. Religious liberty is necessary to the free developement of religious truth. That liberty all sects possess in the fullest degree; and no sect can rightfully procure more. The purity of the church and the safety of the State are more surely obtained by a distinct and separate existence of the two, than by their union. The opinions of the American people are settled upon this subject, and they will observe with jealous anxiety any approaches to a re-establishment of the exploded doctrine, that it is the duty of the State to protect the religious interests of the People, or propagate, at the public expense, the doctrines of any faith, however true they may be." The report continues: "Religious instruction is no part of a common school education. The Church and the fireside are the proper seminaries, and the parents and pastors are the proper teachers of religion. In their hands the cause of religion is safe. Let the public schoolmaster confine his attention to the moral and intellectual education of the young committed to his charge, and he fully performs the duties of his profession, discharges the trust reposed in him as a public agent, and fulfils his obligations as a citizen."—*Jour. & Docs., Board of Asst. Ald.*, XV: 401, and *Doc.* No. 80.

" The will of Robert Lenox, which bears this date, contains the following provision: "I give, devise and bequeath to my son, James Lenox, my farm at the five-mile stone, purchased in part from the Corporation of the City of New York containing about thirty acres, with all its improvements, stock of horses, cattle and farming utensils, for and during the term of his life and after his death to his heirs forever. My motive for so leaving this property is a firm persuasion that it may at no distant day be the site of a village, and as it costs me much more than its present worth, from circumstances known to my family I believe and cherish the belief that it may be realized to them, at all events I want the experiment made by keeping the property from being sold."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, F 21, 1925. The Presbyterian Hospital and the Lenox Library, between Fifth and Park Aves., 70th and 71st Sts., were afterwards built on parts of this property by gift from James Lenox. See also *Fifth Avenue* (pub. by the Fifth Ave. Bank, 1915).

The Nassau St. property of the N. Y. Society Library (see Ap, 1793; Je, 1795) having been sold in 1836, and the library, in conjunction with the N. Y. Athenaeum, having purchased land and built a building for both, at the south-east corner of Broadway and Leonard St. (see S 19, 1838, for corner-stone), the library moves from the rooms of the Mechanics Society at No. 12 Chambers St., where it has been since 1836, to its new building on Broadway (the 30

1840 present site of the N. Y. Life Ins. Co. building).—Keep, *Hist. of*
Apr. *the N. Y. Society Lib.*, 361, 398–400, 421; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1855),
30 576–81; *ibid.* (1865), 319. The architect of the new building was Fred'k Diaper. There is a lithographic view of it, drawn by G. Moore, in the Eno collection, in the N. Y. P. L. It is reproduced in Keep's *Hist., op. cit.* The library remained here until 1852 (*q. v.*, D 18) when the building was sold. See, further, Ap, and My, 1853; Ap 28, 1856; F 12, 1867. Regarding the developments in this part of Broadway, see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1865), 592.

May In this month, postage-stamps were introduced in England.—
— *Encycl. Brit.*, XXII: 181. Seven years later (see Mr 3, 1847), postage-stamps were first used in the U. S.

1 By previous order, Manhattan Square was to be opened on this day.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, VII: 34; VIII: 75, 76, 106.

7 The legislature empowers the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co. to extend its line through Westchester Co. from the Harlem River to an intersection, at a point agreed upon, with the N. Y. & Albany R. R. Co.'s line of road. It also gives it the right to run a branch eastward to the Connecticut border, "with the view of intersecting a line or lines of rail-road from said state of Connecticut, as well as from the state of Massachusetts." The N. Y. & Harlem R. R. is required first, however, to "construct the road to the north line of Westchester county, . . And for that purpose, the said company is authorized to construct a bridge across the Harlem river, in order to connect the New-York and Harlem rail-road, as now constructed, with the road authorized by this act, in such manner that the same shall have a draw not less than forty feet in width, . . .; and shall not have more than three piers and two abutments in said river, and shall not in any way impair the navigation thereof; and it shall be within the power of the legislature of this state to incorporate any other companies for the making of any rail-roads eastwardly, through the county of Westchester, to the line of the state of Connecticut, notwithstanding the passage of this act."

The general powers of the Harlem line are further defined in this act, and the company is authorised to increase its capital stock $1,000,000, as the board of directors may prescribe. The time allowed for the completion of the branch to Manhattanville is extended two years from this date.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1840), chap. 242.

This act conferred on the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co. all the powers and privileges of the N. Y. & Albany R. R. Co. which had been recently purchased (see 1840). It gave the right to issue $1,000,000 additional capital. Jacob Little & Co. subscribed $500,000; Dykers, Alstyne & Co., $250,000, and David Banks intended to take for himself and others $250,000. On the election of new directors, however, on May 25, differences and other attendant circumstances arose which plunged the company into a series of financial difficulties.—From notes supplied by the company. See Ag 5.

" The legislature passes an act to incorporate the Apollo Association, for "the promotion of the fine arts within the United States." John W. Francis is the first named of the incorporators.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1840), chap. 237. In 1844 (*q. v.*, Ja 29), its name was changed to the American Art Union. For fuller account of its work, see the latter date. This act of incorporation was amended by another of Nov. 26, 1847.—*Ibid.* (1847), chap. 402. For the origin of the Apollo Assn., see Howe's *Hist. of the Metropolitan Museum of Art* (1913), 57–58.

" The common council appoints a committee to welcome "Ahamet Bendeman," the representative of the Imam of Muskat, and who is the commander of the Arabian ship "Sultana," the arrival of which is recognized as the first step towards the establishment of commercial intercourse with Muskat.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, VII: 169; VIII: 3. See also *Eve. Post*, My 14, 1840. On Sept. 22, 1840, the board appropriated $500 to pay for a portrait of "Achmet Ben Ahmin," painted by Edward Moonry.—*Ibid.*, VIII: 53.

10 The city conveys to the Anglo-American Free Church of St. George the Martyr 24 lots on Fifth Ave., from 54th to 55th St., West Side, running 300 ft. deep, for $1, and the further consideration of receiving from the corporation of Trinity Church a good and perfect title to the block bounded by Washington, West, Duane, and Reade Sts., to which that church made claim, On Nov. 20, 1851, the common council adopted a resolution permitting this ground to be transferred to St. Luke's Hospital, on condition that they comply with the covenants in the original lease.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1870), 762.

14 The legislature authorises the common council to fund and pay the old floating debt of the city by a tax.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1840), May
chap. 327. 14

The common council orders that the houses in Lafayette Place be numbered.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, VII: 173. "

"A *déjeuner à la fourchette* is something of a novelty in this country, and the last imitation of European refinement. This series of breakfasts given by Mr. William Douglass, at his fine mansion, corner of Park place and Church street, can hardly be called an imitation; for in taste, elegance, and good management it goes beyond most things of the kind in Europe, and seems to be placed as a bright object in the overwhelming flood of vulgarity which is sweeping over our land. The first of these breakfasts was given last Thursday, and they are to be repeated weekly until further notice."—*Hone's Diary*, II: 27. "

Fanny Ellsler, the dancer, makes her first appearance in America, at the Park Theatre.—Brown, I: 55. "Her reception was the warmest and most enthusiastic I ever witnessed. . . ."—*Hone's Diary*, II: 28. She finished her engagement there on June 11, "having danced fifteen nights, and brought to the house something like $24,000, at the ordinary prices, of which sum she puts $9,000 or $10,000 in her own pockets. . . ."—*Ibid.*, II: 31.

"The owners of old buildings in the lower part of the city, 15
taking advantage of the low price of rents, are tearing down the old piles, and putting up structures of more substantial and elegant kinds."—*Eve. Post*, My 15, 1840.

The common council directs the street com'r "to cause New 21
street to be numbered and proper sign or guide boards to be put up at the corners of said street."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, VIII: 4.

The editor of the *Mirror* derides the so-called "improvements" 23
now going on. "The prostration of all the pretty places, between St. Mark's Church and Harlem, the 'diggings' which disfigure the whole scene, and the carting off of the green knolls into the marshes of Kipp's Bay, are undoubtedly a very distinct 'improvement.'" Let observers, he continues, "traverse the Sound side of the island, from Fifteenth-street to Cato's. Let them look at the straits to which rurality is driven, by the meliorating march of the aforesaid improvement. The pear-tree is pulled up to make room for the lamp-post, . . . and the 'cottage of a hundred years' is demolished that a groggery may minister whiskey to the operatives upon the public works. Lovely hills are dug down, and green villas are undermined, merely that the mounds of unseemly builders may be piled up in their places! Instead of the beauty-spots which once decorated the road from Harlem-bridge, the traveller has nothing but the rugged vestiges of vandalism, that has blown into fragments the picturesque, in order to elevate the unsightliness of a subterranean quarrying after gray and blue sand-stone!"—*N. Y. Mirror*, XVII: 383.

Livingston's sugar-house, on the south side of Liberty St., June
east of the Middle Dutch Church, which was built in 1754 (*q. v.*), 4
and used by the British as a prison in the Revolution (see 1777), is being levelled. The wreckers find it very strongly built. Many of the stones show prisoners' initials.—*Eve. Post*, Je 3; *Com. Adv.*, Je 4, 1840. See L. M. R. K., III: 963.

The Graham House, in Barclay St., kept by a Mr. Goss, where 11
"Mr. Greely, of the New Yorker" lodges, and where Gov. Seward is a guest, is described as a vegetarian boarding-house. "Graham bread" is also a feature of the menu.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Je 12, 1840. *Cf.* F 6, 1845.

The editor of the *Mirror* writes of New York as "The city of 13
modern ruins." He says in part: "No sooner is a fine building erected than it is torn down to be put up a better. . . . We have our misgivings as to the permanency of the Merchants' Exchange now going up in Wall-street. It is very much to be feared that it will be torn down and 'improved' before it can be fairly finished; so restless are the tastes and habitudes of the city. The new Custom House [the present sub-treasury] is safe for a brief space, at least, for it is nearly the only building within our knowledge that would give much trouble in the demolition. This edifice is built for durability, and will stand a thousand years, if the improvers can be kept from it. . . . Oh, for the day when some portion of New-York may be considered finished for a few years."—*N. Y. Mirror*, XVII: 407.

"I have, in common with a great many of my fellow-citizens, 15
noticed the valuable improvements going on in West-street. It is well known that Washington-street was formerly the location for the most important foreign commerce; but in consequence of the

1840 June 15 neglect of the proprietors of the property, and the great accumulation of small shops and low dwellings, it was abandoned, and the business transferred to the eastern part of the city.—Within the past two years . . . the bulk head on the line of West from Cedar street to the Battery, and four or five piers, three hundred and fifty feet long and forty in width, have been nearly completed. The owners of this property from Cedar street to the Battery, have a water front of more than two thousand feet; with piers of the most capacious description, and a depth of water sufficient to float a ship of the line. It will now depend on the management of these proprietors whether they will restore and enlarge the business character of this part of the city, by building a range of ware houses from Cedar street to the Battery on West street, similar to or better than those north of Cedar street, or dispose of the property on such terms as will enable others to do so; by this mode, this part of West-street, being so near to the Custom House Exchange and the banks, can be made the most desirable business part of the city. I have however noticed that some of the owners declining to sell, have leased many of the lots for grog shops and coal and wood yards; . . . The proprietors are generally wealthy and can improve it without inconvenience to themselves; nothing is wanting but a determination to exclude nuisances, and a concert of action on their part, to restore to West street not only the foreign commerce, but a large portion of the northern trade of the city."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Je 15, 1840.

16 "The great log-cabin in Broadway, near Prince street, was dedicated this evening to Harrison and Reform. It is a large edifice, constructed of unhewn logs, in the most primitive style, with a large pavilion connected with it. . . ."—*Hone's Diary*, II: 33.

24 The 400th anniversary of the discovery of the art of printing with moveable type is celebrated at Boston.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Je 26, 1840.

28 "The French Episcopal Church du St. Esprit, which was partially destroyed by fire at the burning of the National Theatre [see S 23, 1839], having been repaired, will be opened again to-morrow morning [June 28]. The interior of the building . . . is a fine specimen of simple and beautiful church architecture. As the walls of the old edifice were not destroyed, it has not been thought necessary to consecrate the building a second time."—*Eve. Post*, Je 27, 1840. The church was opened on July 1 "for the purpose of exhibiting the new Organ built by Mr. Erben."—*Ibid.*, Jl 1, 1840.

29 The Tivoli Saloon and Garden is opened "on the site of what was known as the Richmond Hill Theatre" (see N 14, 1831).—*Eve. Post*, Je 30, 1840. See also Brown, I: 235, and Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 351.

July 1 "The Mayor of this city has put his veto on a plan adopted by the Common Council for the erection of the bridges conveying the Croton Aqueduct through the Clendenning Valley. The plan originally agreed upon, and for which contracts have been made, proposes to leave arched openings for the passage of the streets already laid out. The plan recently adopted by the Common Council proposes to substitute a solid bridge or wall, for the reason that it is more economical. The objections raised by Mayor Varian to this substitution, are, as we understand, that it is beyond the authority of the Common Council, and that the obstruction of the streets will be inconvenient to the neighborhood.

"It is said that this is the first veto ever put by any Mayor of this city upon any ordinance or proceeding of the Common Council."—*Eve. Post*, Jl 1, 1840. See also Wegmann, *The Water-Supply of the City of N. Y.*, 43.

4 A resolution, adopted by the aldermen on June 29 and by the assistants on July 1, but signed by the mayor on the 12th, gives permission, for July 4, "to erect Booths around the Park, the old rejoicing ground of the People, and other public places; the Booths to be used for the sale of refreshments and such beverages as do not violate the Corporation ordinance." The custom of erecting booths around the Park on this day "has existed, almost without interruption, since the revolutionary patriot said, 'that hallowed day would be celebrated with thanksgiving, with festivity, with bonfires, and illuminations.'"—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, VIII: 25.

" Congress establishes a separate treasury or sub-treasury.—*Eve. Post*, Jl 9, 1840; Winsor, VII: 289. The law was repealed by the Whigs in 1841.—*Ibid.*

9 "A contract has been made by the Postmaster General for a steamboat and railroad mail from New York to Boston, via New London, Norwich and Worcester, with a car arranged on the Norwich and Worcester Railroad as a traveling post office for a clerk of the department for receiving and assorting mails. When the arrangement contemplated by this contract shall have been perfected, at least two hundred post offices will receive their facilities from New York from twelve to twenty four hours earlier than they now receive them."—*Eve. Post*, Jl 9, 1840. July 9

" Vice-President Johnson arrives in New York and receives a hearty welcome. Attended by a committee of the common council and a committee of citizens, he lands at Castle Garden "amidst the roar of cannon, the music of bands and the enthusiastic shouts of a vast crowd of people."—*Eve. Post*, Jl 8–11, 1840; *Proc., App'd by Mayor*, VIII: 23.

12 The common council changes the name of Art St. to Astor Place.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, VIII: 25.

18 The "Britannia," of the Cunard Line, arrives at Boston on her maiden voyage from Liverpool. She was the first of this line so to do.—*Eve. Post*, Jl 17 and 20, 1840; *Hone's Diary*, II: 38. The other ships belonging to the line at this time were the "Acadia," "Caledonia," and "Columbia." It was "the first permanently successful line of transatlantic steamers."—Preble, *Hist. of Steam Navigation*, 193. For the first arrival of a Cunarder at New York, see D 29, 1847. See Jl 27.

23 Upper and Lower Canada are reunited.—Winsor, VIII: 163; *Annals of N. Am.*, 585.

24 "A beautiful barge has been built in this city, under the inspection of J. R. Livingston, Navy Agent, intended as a present from our government to the Imaum of Muscat. It is of beautiful proportions, and is fitted up with perfect taste. The seats are cushioned with blue silk, the bottom is lined with the finest Brussels carpeting, and the awning which shades it, is of white linen without and blue silk within.—Blue silk curtains, with blue and white fringes, depend from the awning, and there are also curtains which may be drawn around the seats intended for the Imaum and his household, separating them from the rowers in front and the helmsman behind. The boat is edged with silver plated metal, and the supporters of the awning are metal also, and are plated. The exterior is painted white, and for smoothness and lustre, is like enamel; and the helm is of a peculiarly beautiful form. The length of this barge is thirty one feet, and the breadth four feet eight inches. The builders are W. & J. Crolius, and the upholsterer, Daniel Ferguson, of this city."—*Eve. Post*, Jl 24, 1840.

25 An engraving of the new Trinity Church is published in the *N. Y. Com. Adv.*, with information regarding the structure, which has been supplied by the architect, Mr. Upjohn. The dimensions of the building, when completed, are given as follows: extreme length, including buttresses, 183 ft., 5 in.; extreme width, 84 ft., 6 in.; height to top of spire, 264 ft.; square of tower, 30 ft.; height of nave, 64 ft.—*Ibid.* See also lithograph of 1837, showing bird's-eye view of the church, from the architect's drawing.—A. Pl. 26-a, Vol. III. *Cf.* O 17.

27 The Democrats of the first senatorial district (New York and its vicinity) celebrate at Castle Garden the passage of the Independent Treasury Bill (see Jl 4).—*Eve. Post*, Jl 27 and 28, 1840; *Hone's Diary*, II: 38.

" The "Cunard's Line of Mail Steam Ships" publishes its first advertisement in New York, announcing that Wm. F. Harnden (see Jl 6, 1839) is its appointed agent here. The American terminus of the line is at Boston.—*Eve. Post*, Jl 27, 1840.

28 London cabs have been introduced. The rates of fare are published.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Jl 28, 1840.

Aug. — The common council passes an ordinance organizing "the Croton Aqueduct Department." The department is to consist of a Croton aqueduct committee, consisting of three members from each board, who are to have charge of all expenditures and to make the necessary contracts for laying the pipes; an aqueduct commissioner, who is to supervise all the work and records of the department and to make quarterly reports regarding expenditures, number of pipes, etc.; and a water purveyor, who is to be subject to the direction of the committee and the commissioner.—Wegmann, *The Water-Supply of the City of N. Y.*, 44.

5 The common council recommends "the immediate call of a Public Meeting of citizens of New-York, to hear statements in reference to the New-York and Albany Rail Road [see Ap 17, 1832], and to devise the most effectual method for procuring such ample subscriptions to its Stock, as will ensure an early completion of the work."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, VIII: 32–33; citing also "Doc. No. 10." See N 10.

1840 Aug. 6 "Censor," speaking of the New York of 25 or 30 years before, says: "Then we had our landmarks by which situations were defined and distances computed. The Stone Bridge, Rutgers's-Hill, Sandy-Lane, Richmond-Hill, Burr's-Pond, Stuyvesants' Meadow, Vauxhall-Gardens, the Forks-of-the-Road, and many other places of equal note. . . . when I returned, some few years gone, I was prepared to find an altered city. I knew that the Stone Bridge was made a splendid thoroughfare, Vauxhall Garden cut in two, Stuyvesant Pond filled up, and Richmond Hill cut down." Speaking of the change in the names which he knew formerly, he says: "for Stuyvesant Pond we had Stuyvesant Place; Richmond Hill was changed to Richmond Hill Garden, etc. . . . This year I visited new places, . . . I forsook Vauxhall, and lounged at Castle Garden; I cut Cato's and rode out to Burnham's; I forgot the Village in admiring Chelsea; Powles Hook I deserted, and sailed to Port Richmond; and my Long Island walk was changed from the Wallabout to Colonnade Garden." On hearing that certain artists were to sing at the Tivoli Garden, he inquired the way and was told that the Greenwich stages would take him there. "I jumped on a stage," he reports, and "We stopped at Richmond-Hill-Garden," which had changed its name (see Je 29).—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Ag 6, 1840.

8 The common council consents, as required by the act of April 18, 1826, incorporating the Harlem River Canal Co., to the construction of "a Canal from Harlem River, across the Island, to the North river," at or near the line of 222d St., under certain restrictions and conditions.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, VIII: 44–45.

17 The steamship "President," of the British and American Steam Navigation Co., arrives at New York from Liverpool after her first trip across the Atlantic.—*Eve. Post*, Ag 10 and 18, 1840. The ship is described in *ibid.*, Ag 25, 1840. See Mr 11, 1841.

Sept. 1 Charles Green, the aeronaut, writing from Norwich, Eng., to Edward Spencer, another aeronaut, projects a trans-Atlantic trip. He says: "We are busily employed on the Balloon and find it in as good condition as I expected, in short even better, as it regards the varnishing, and I think we shall have it in such condition by the end of the week that I sh[d] like a voyage with it from here to S[t] Petersburg, as I am sure I could accomplish it from its capability of retaining the gas during a much longer voyage, & were it not for its great increase of weight caused by the bad varnishing of it, I would immediately leave England for New York with it. . . ."—From item No. 1334, in catalogue No. 394 (summer of 1920), of Maggs Bros., London, describing an autograph letter.

" A news item reads: "Ewes's Fire Escape—An artisan of this city has invented a method of preventing the terrible effects of fires in buildings. It is intended to answer the two-fold purpose of facilitating the descent of persons from the upper stories of the burning building, and of raising ladders with the least possible delay from the street to the very highest part of any edifice."—*Eve. Post*, S 1, 1840.

" "The Standard, conducted by John I. Mumford, makes its first appearance this morning among our daily papers."—*Eve. Post*, S 1, 1840.

3 The Tabernacle Congregational Church is organized in "The Tabernacle" on Broadway, which was erected in 1835 by Presbyterians.—Greenleaf, 181, 363. The new congregation survives in "The Broadway Tabernacle" of to-day.—*The Hist. of the Broadway Tabernacle Church*, by Susan Hayes Ward (1901).

24 The new custom-house is nearly finished. "It is two hundred feet in length and ninety feet wide, with two porticoes of eight columns each, fronting on Wall and Pine streets, constructed after the Grecian Doric style of architecture. . . .

"There are three stories above the basement, the floors of which are formed by vaultings of groined arches, and the ceilings of which are finished in a chaste style of panel work. On the side towards Pine street, there are eight rooms of similar dimensions. . . . In the second story are four galleries, running around the great central room. Two stairways, right and left, rise about midway of the interior, ascending from the basement to the attic. Besides these, there are two spiral stairways running from the rotunda to the attic. . . .

"The floors and roof of this building are entirely of marble, and there is not a particle of wood in any part of it. . . ."—*Eve. Post*, S 24, 1840.

" The Methodist Church in John St. (erected in 1818, *q. v.*, Ja 4) is being demolished.—*Eve. Post*, S 24, 1840, citing *Express;* Greenleaf, 284; L. M. R. K., III: 930 (under "Wesley Chapel"). It was immediately rebuilt.—See Ap 27, 1841. Sept. 24

The walls of the new Trinity Church have risen several feet, "a steam-engine, of sufficient power, being placed upon the grounds to aid in the operation of hoisting the stones to their places." The dark-red sandstone used is "from the quarry in New-Jersey selected by Thom, the celebrated sculptor, for his statuary of Old Mortality and the colossal statue of Washington. . . . and, what will ensure an execution of the ornamental portions of the structure, equal to the beauty and chasteness of the design, is the fact that Mr. Thom himself is employed upon it. . . ."—*N. Y. Mirror*, XVIII: 111. 26

The up-town branch of the congregation of the old South Church (see 1837) dedicates its new house of worship at the south-east corner of Washington Place and Wooster St. (University Place), fronting Washington Square, after worshipping temporarily in the chapel of N. Y. University. The building is 62 ft. wide and 80 ft. long, and is built of dark coloured granite, rather roughly hewn. The cost of the ground was $44,000; of the building, $80,000. —Ruggles, *Picture of N. Y. in* 1846 (with view of the church), 132–33; L. M. R. K., III: 936; descrip. of Pl. 139, III: 708; Greenleaf, 20–21; *Corwin's Manual*, 1005; Trow, *The Great Metropolis* (1851), 66; Perris Insurance Map (1854), Vol. V, Pl. 61. Oct. 1

Trinity vestry orders "that the Steeple of S[t] Paul's Chapel be painted in imitation of brown stone—and that the Committee of Supplies and repairs be further directed to cause the Steeple to be sanded, unless on further Inquiry they shall find that the Sanding will not be sufficiently durable."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). 12

The New National Theatre, erected at the corner of Leonard and Church Sts., on the site of the one destroyed by fire on Sept. 23, 1839 (*q. v.*), is opened.—*Eve. Post*, O 10, 1840. See My 29, 1841. "

"A beautiful engraving of the old Trinity Church (copied from the one which adorned the Mirror some years ago [Jl 14, 1827, *q. v.*]) has been published by J. A. Rolph, No. 72 Carmine-Street." —*N. Y. Mirror*, O 17, 1840. For reproduction and description of this view, see Pl. 122, Vol. III. *Cf.* Jl 25. 17

The political compaign of William Henry Harrison (called "Tippecanoe"), for president, and John Tyler for vice-president, occurs. It is known as the "Tip and Ty" campaign, and was the first by modern methods.—Winsor, VII: 289. Autumn

Wm. H. Harrison and John Tyler, Whig candidates, are elected president and vice-president. The Democrats nominated Martin Van Buren for president, but made no choice for vice-president.—McKee, *National Conventions and Platforms*, 40–46. Nov. 3

A meeting of citizens held at the city hall passes favourably upon the subject of the immediate construction of the N. Y. and Albany R. R. (incorporated Ap 17, 1832, *q. v.*).—See pamphlet entitled *Sketch of the remarks made by the president of the company, at a meeting of citizens Held at the City Hall, November* 10, 1840; *together with a copy of the resolutions passed at that meeting, and other information of interest on the subject of railroads generally* (N. Y., n. d.), a copy of which is in the N. Y. H. S. See Jl 20, 1482. 10

The Society Library (see Ap 30) has been reopened, in its new rooms in the Athenaeum building, at the south-east corner of Broadway and Leonard St.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, D 5, 1840. See Ap 29, 1841. Dec. 5

Construction is begun on the first steam fire-engine built in the United States. Completed on April 25, 1841, it was designed and built by Paul Rapsey Hodge, C. E., in this city, and, being a self-propelled engine, it was the first of its kind ever constructed. It was arranged to be drawn by horses or by hand, as well as propelled by its own steam-power.—Costello, *Our Firemen*, 1001. The first attempt to make a "fire-engine" in New York was in 1737 (*q. v.*, My 5). See D 15, 1841. 12

"The Case of the Heirs of Anneke Jane Bogardus.—This case, which was carried by appeal from the decision of the Chancellor to the Court of Errors, was decided in that court on Thursday last [Dec. 24], against the applicants. The decree of the Chancellor was affirmed unanimously. The title of the case was Humbert and others, vs. Trinity Church, and involved property to the amount of many millions."—*Eve. Post*, D 31, 1840, citing *Jour. of Com.* The name is a typographical error, of course, for Anneke Jans Bogardus. For the state chancellor's decision, see Aug. 9, 1833. 24

During the year 1840, 60,609 passengers arrived at the port of N. Y.—*Arrivals of Alien Passengers and Immigrants* (1891), p. 64. 31

1841

— In this year, the first *Manual of the Common Council*, bearing date of 1841–2, was published, having been copyrighted "by Samuel J. Willis, in behalf of the Corporation of the City of New York." Its table of contents shows 26 items of information respecting the affairs of the city, including its financial condition, a list of the ferries from New York, the value of the city's real and personal property as assessed each year from 1836 to 1840 inclusive, the names of members of the city council from 1655 to 1841, the population of the city at various periods, and the census for 1840 (giving the population for that year as 312,852); also a map of the city showing the fire and watch districts. S. J. Willis in 1841 was clerk of the common council, and David T. Valentine was his assistant.

The first volume is a 24mo of 185 pages, bound in black muslin, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches tall and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. Its sole illustration is the folding map above mentioned. It is now exceedingly scarce, and has sold at auction at prices varying from $4.75 (in 1907) to $159 (in 1916). —See *Auction Prices of Books* (1905) and *Am. Book Prices Current* (1912), both edited by Livingston. For a brief account of the compiler and editor of the series, David T. Valentine, whose name first appears on the title-page of the *Manual* of 1842–43, and who conducted it for 25 years, see the "Introduction" to *An Index to the Illustrations in the Manuals* (1906).

Valentine's *Manuals* were the successors of a series of pamphlets entitled *Names and Places of Abode of the Members of the Common Council, and of the Officers who Hold Appointments under them*, already mentioned (see 1816).

For the purposes of this Chronology, at the beginning of each year in which the *Manual* was published is given a summary of the principal historical articles appearing in that year's issue, and a first appears on the title-page of the *Manual* of 1842–43, and who list of the principal *Manual* views which depict the city in that year. The *Index to the Illustrations in the Manuals*, pub'd by the Soc. of Iconophiles in 1906, does not assemble the views under the dates depicted but under the dates of publication.

"David T. Valentine edited the volumes for 1841–2 to 1866, inclusive; those of 1868 and 1869 were issued under the supervision of J. Shannon, and that of 1870 by John Hardy. No manual was published for the calendar year 1846, when the change was made from an issue for the fiscal year to one for the calendar year; none was published for 1867. These annuals, once a drug in the market and subject to mutilation for their illustrations, are now sought for with avidity by libraries and collectors at an enhanced price. Each volume contains a record of the year's administration of the city. This once despised material has become the soundest evidence for the historian and economist. The supplementary materials, consisting of contributed historical articles, extracts or translations from records, and data from early newspapers, together with facsimiles, portraits, views, maps, etc., are less sound for historical uses. They should be used with great caution, because the texts are often inaccurate, whilst deductions are unsound. The danger lies in the uncritical use of this mass of unsystematic material. Valuable as this supplementary matter is when consulted for suggestions and when used with judgment, it remains true that the hitherto careless use has done much to discredit the written history of Manhattan Island during the Dutch and English periods. Valentine had the coöperation of others, and contributions are signed by Henry B. Dawson, R. G. Horton, John Gilmary Shea, etc.; the numerous extracts from early newspapers were furnished mainly by the late William Kelby.

"Lists of the illustrations in the *Manuals* are given in the volumes of 1857 and 1863; also in Pasko's *Old New York*, Vol. I, pp. 24–37, 105–116, 165–176; and more particularly in *An Index to the Illustrations* (N. Y., pub. by the Society of Iconophiles, 1906). The illustrations often vary as to location, due to the carelessness of the binders.

"For an index to the historical articles in the set, see the *Historical Index to the Manuals of the Corporation of the City of New York* ('*Valentine's Manuals*'), with introduction by Otto Hufeland, published in 1900 (*q.v.*); and, for a collation of each volume, see *Bulletin* of New York Public Library, Vol. V (1901), pp. 9–12."—From bibliographical notes prepared for the ICONOGRAPHY by Victor Hugo Paltsits.

— In this year, John James Audubon, the naturalist, soon after completing his *Birds of America*, bought the land which is now embraced in "Audubon Park." For an account of the development of this property, where he built his residence, see the *18th Ann. Rep. of the Am. Scenic & Hist. Pres. Soc.* (1913), 460–63. "Audubon Park to-day is but the name of a section of the City. It is not a park, the property all being privately owned."—*Ibid.*, 463. The old house, however, still stands, on a triangular plot on the line of 156th St., near the Hudson River. 1841 —

In this year, the ship-of-war "Princeton" was built as a screw-propeller. Her constructor was John Ericsson. She was the first ship whose propelling mechanism was wholly below the water-line and therefore safe from shot.—Church, *Life of John Ericsson*, I: 117 *et seq.* and see Ja 18, 1844. For the invention and introduction of the screw-propeller, see 1836 and 1837. —

In this year, John W. Griffiths, a naval architect of New York, exhibited at the American Institute a model ship of the type called "clipper." Two years later, the "Rainbow" was built for William H. Aspinwall from Griffiths' designs. On her first voyage to Canton, this ship broke the record each way.—Spears, *American Merchant Marine*, 227. —

In this year, the work of a medical college, established by New York University, was begun at the Stuyvesant Institute, 659 Broadway, later the site of the Broadway Central Hotel. The most noted men of the faculty were Dr. Valentine Mott, the foremost surgeon of the day, and Dr. John W. Draper, professor of chemistry. During the first year, there were 239 students, from 27 states and foreign countries, and by 1850 more than 400 students.—*N. Y. University Bulletin*, Je 30, 1911. See 1851. —

In 1840, the First Baptist Church required better accommodation for the congregation. "The old meeting-house in Gold street was accordingly taken down, the ground sold, and a new and elegant building of stone was erected on Broome street, corner of Elizabeth street, measuring 100 feet by 75, which was opened for public worship in the spring of 1841."—Greenleaf, 229. For view and fuller description, see *Picture of N. Y. in* 1846, 127–28. See, further, 1868; S 3, 1871. —

"When the Church of St. John the Evangelist was founded, in 1841, the old [Jesuit] college buildings [at Fifth Ave. and 50th St.] were used as a rectory. These buildings were later removed to where now [1908] stands the Villard Block on Madison Avenue, opposite the Archbishop's residence, to make way for the construction of the present Cathedral."—Farley, *Hist. of St. Patrick's Cathedral* (1908), 113. —

"The church of St. John the Evangelist, the pastoral residence, and the parochial school, stood for many years on the portion of the property lying to the east of Madison Avenue, 'The church was destroyed by fire while the Cathedral was in course of erection, but was immediately rebuilt, and until the Cathedral was occupied was in constant use. The church, though of no great material value, was among the most important of the Roman Catholic Churches in the city. The buildings have been removed [1882], and all the property lying to the east of Madison Avenue was sold, with the condition that no other than first-class private dwellings should be erected on Madison Avenue, and for a distance of 200 feet on the street.'"—*Ibid.*, 114, citing *N. Y. Jour. of Com.*, Je, 1882. Regarding St. Patrick's Cathedral, see 1858.

In this year, there were 47 public schools in New York, exclusive of those for coloured children.—*36th Ann. Rep., Pub. Sch. Soc.* (1841). —

New York Museum "is the new name given to Peale's Museum, under an act of incorporation granted by the Legislature of New York."—*Eve. Post*, Ja 4, 1841. Jan. 4

The U. S. steam frigate "Missouri" is launched from the Brooklyn Navy Yard.—*Eve. Post*, Ja 8, 1841. 7

A freshet on Croton River carries away the earth embankment forming a portion of the newly constructed dam, causing a great destruction of property, and the loss of three lives.—King, *Memoir of the Croton Aqueduct*, 186–88; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1854), 221. "

The board of aldermen hears a report of its special committee to which was referred a petition of the Catholics for a portion of the school funds and denies the petition by a vote of 15 to 1.—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1841), XX: 115; *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 20, 1841. Similar action had been taken by the board of assistants the preceding year (see Ap 27, 1840). 11

Robert H. Morris, city recorder, is recommended to the state senate for removal by Gov. Seward because of conduct "hostile . . . to the spirit and letter of our statutes." For the corre- 12

1841 spondence between the governor and the recorder, the controversy
Jan. centering about the latter's investigation of the Glentworth election
12 frauds of 1838 (see N 6, 1838), see *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ja 18, 1841. Although the senate removed Mr. Morris, the people elected him mayor on April 13 (*q. v.*).

16 Announcement is published in New York of the appointment by Gov Seward of "a young gentleman residing in the interior" as historical agent to be sent to Europe, as proposed by the N. Y. Hist. Soc. two or three years ago. The appointee is, presumably, "Mr. Brodhead, late of Ulster county, and late secretary to Mr. Bleecker, chargé in Holland."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Ja 16, 1841.

25 Early this morning, the shock of an earthquake is felt in New York City and its vicinity. "It was accompanied by a rumbling sound, and continued for some minutes."—*Eve. Post*, Ja 25, 1841. See also *ibid.*, Ja 26, 1841.

27 The common council directs the committee on arts, sciences, etc., of both boards to "enquire into the cause of the defaced appearance of the Paintings in the Governor's Room," and that they "take immediate measures to prevent their total destruction, and if possible to restore them to their original appearance."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, VIII: 93.

Feb. The annual report of the governors of the New York Hospital
2 states: "Since their last report to the Legislature, the Governors have deemed it necessary and expedient to increase the accommodation for medical and surgical patients at the hospital in the city, and they have accordingly undertaken to erect a new wing to the hospital on the north of the main building, and on a parallel line with the other wing, which is now appropriated to sick and disabled seamen, termed the Marine Department.

". . . The Governors have also made an important improvement in fitting up a building for post mortem examinations, and for the delivery of lectures on facts thus disclosed. . . . There are also in the building a gallery and other suitable arrangements for a museum of preserved specimens, for the instruction and information of medical students and others."—*Assemb. Docs.* (1841), V: 152; *ibid.* (1842), V: 95. The new wing was called the North Hospital.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1845–46), 257.

13 About 300 members of the Stanton St. Baptist Church organized on this day what later became the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church. They purchased the building of the Christian Church on Norfolk St., and began their services under the ministry of Rev. Geo. Benedict. For a brief account of the congregation's history, see the *21st Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scenic & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1916), 114–46; Greenleaf, 248. See, further, Je, 1865.

Mar. The common council passes resolutions, to be sent to congress,
3 expressing the opinion that it is the duty of "our Senators and Representatives" in congress "to use their exertions in originating and carrying into immediate effect some plan for placing our coast, harbor, and frontier defences, upon a full and efficient war footing."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, VIII: 111.

4 The administration of Harrison and Tyler begins.—Winsor, *Nar. & Crit. Hist. of Am.*, VII: 290, 353; *Hone's Diary*, II: 67. See Ap 4.

" Assessments are apportioned on certain lots for opening Mt. Morris Square (see My 10, 1836). Further action on assessments was taken on May 6 and 11, July 28, Oct. 7, Nov. 6 and 10, and Dec. 1 and 6.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, VIII: 113, 114, 150, 156; IX: 28, 29, 30, 52, 67, 84, 91, 95. See, however, 1854; D 12, 1861; S 25, 1863.

8 "On the Report and recommendation of the Building Committee of Trinity Church," it is ordered "that they have power to complete the interior of the new Church, without galleries, provided they can arrange with the owners of Pews which were in the Galleries of the old Church in respect to their rights as such owners; . . ."—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*).

11 The steamship "President" sails from New York. She was never heard from again; although wreckage was found showing that she had foundered in some way.—Bullock, "First Steamships to Cross the Atlantic Ocean," in *Conn. Mag.* (1907), II: 54. See also *Eve. Post*, My 1, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 25, 27; Je 3, 9, 11; Jl 2; Ag 30, 1841; F 10, 1842. The loss of the "President" and the subsidy granted the new Cunard Line brought about the financial collapse of the British and American Steam Navigation Co.—Bullock, *op. cit.*

" An anti-assessment paper, *The N. Y. Municipal Gazette*, is first published. There is a file of this journal of protest in the N. Y. P. L.

Mar. Ex-Pres. Van Buren receives a hearty welcome upon his return
23 to New York from Washington.—*Eve. Post*, Mr 24, 1841.

Apr. Edward Curtis, collector of the port, writes to Thomas Ewing,
1 sec. of the treasury: "The new custom-house is nearly completed. . . . We are now occupying four stores as a custom-house, and are imminently exposed to fire. . . . The new building is fireproof, having no wood in its construction.

"If you will give me authority, I will proceed to furnish the building, pursuing the plan proposed by Mr. Frazee, the architect, to the late Secretary, . . . I can move into the new building if I receive an order to pay the bills for the furniture, . . . in about eight or ten weeks hence. . . ." The secretary replied on April 5, giving the proper authorisation.

On Nov. 9, the collector sent to the secretary a schedule of the furniture, all of mahogany, procured for the entire building. For the complete list of items, see *House Ex. Docs.* (Doc. No. 22), 27th cong., 2d sess., Vol. I (1841–2).

4 Just one month after his inauguration, President Wm. H. Harrison dies at "the President's House," in Washington, the first of the presidents to die in office.—*Eve. Post*, Ap 5, 1841; *N. Y. Mirror*, XIX: 119; Winsor, VII: 290; *Hone's Diary*, II: 71; *Proc., App'd by Mayor*, VIII: 133. See Ap 10. Hone's observation is: "There seems to be very little doubt that the President's illness was brought on, and its severity increased, by the constant labour and deprivation of comfort brought upon him by his new duties. . . . The sudden change from the quiet occupations of his life for several years past to the turmoil of public business, and the sacrifice of his personal convenience and comfort to the impracticable task of attending to every man's business, had been too much for the debilitated frame of a man nearly seventy years of age; . . ."

6 Vice-President John Tyler takes the oath as president.—*Eve. Post*, Ap 8, 1841. He was the first vice-president to exercise the executive functions.—*Hone's Diary*, II: 71.

7 Bells are tolled in New York and Brooklyn from 12 until 2 o'clock, the time during which the Harrison funeral is held. "Minute guns, sixty-eight in number, were fired from the heights at Brooklyn, and from the Battery. The stores generally were closed, and the flags of the shipping were hung at half-mast."—*Eve. Post*, Ap 8, 1841.

10 Elaborate ceremonies in honour of the late President Harrison are held, arranged by a joint committee of the common councils of New York and Brooklyn. For the programme, order of the procession, etc., see *Eve. Post*, Ap 9, 1841; *Hone's Diary*, II: 75; *Mem. Hist. of N. Y.*, III: 375. Hone says: ". . . The arrangements of the committee [of which he was one] were made upon the grandest scale, . . . Business of every description was suspended; all the public places, markets, hotels, the shops, and many private houses on the route of the procession, were covered with festoons and hangings of black, and other mournful devices. Minute guns were fired, and the bells tolled during the four hours' progress of the melancholy parade. . . . All was order and regularity in the tremendous mass of humanity which formed the greatest civil and military procession ever witnessed in the city, for spectators occupied every window, and the house-tops, or covered the entire streets, leaving only a space sufficient for the passage of the procession."

" The Am. Academy of Fine Arts has been for two years "without direction." Notice has been given for a meeting of members and creditors. It has been proposed that the paintings, casts, etc. be merged in the Natl. Acad. of Design and the Athenaeum. Sir Thomas Lawrence's portrait of Benjamin West, and Vanderlyn's portrait of Chancellor Livingston are among them.—*N. Y. Mirror*, XIX: 119. The academy was dissolved.—See Ap, 1839. Its records were given to the N. Y. Hist. Soc. by Alex. J. Davis, its last secretary. The portrait of West went to the Wadsworth Athanaeum at Hartford. The casts were sold to the Natl. Acad. of Design for $400, and remained in use in the Academy's school. They were almost all destroyed by fire in 1905.—Howe, *Hist. of the Metropolitan Museum of Art* (1913), 32–34.

" Horace Greeley begins the publication of the *New York Tribune*. There is a copy of the first issue in the N. Y. P. L.

13 At the annual city election, Robert H. Morris, the Democratic candidate, is elected mayor. The American Party was in the field with Samuel F. B. Morse as a candidate; he received only a few votes, less than he would have otherwise, because some political opponents printed in the *Express* without his authorisation a letter of withdrawal from the contest.—*N. Y. Eve. Post* Ap 14,

1841 1841. Mayor-elect Morris had been recorder of the city in the previous administration, from which office he was removed by the

Apr. 13 senate on recommendation of Gov. Seward (see Ja 12). Morris succeeded Isaac L. Varian as mayor (see My 14, 1839). His first message to the common council bears date of May 31.—*Ibid.*, Je 1, 1841. In 1844 (*q. v.*, Ap 9), he was succeeded by James Harper.

17 The legislature incorporates "The St. Nicholas Society of the city of New-York." The incorporators are Peter G. Stuyvesant, Washington Irving, Geo. B. Rapelye, Egbert Benson, John Outhout, Abm. R. Lawrence, Hamilton Fish, and others already associated in a society bearing that name (see F 14, 1835). The objects of the society are "to afford pecuniary relief to indigent or reduced members, and their widows and children; to collect and preserve information respecting the history, settlement, manners and such other matters as may relate thereto, of the city of New-York, and to promote social intercourse among its native citizens."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1841), chap. 100. See D 5, 1848.

27 The new M. E. Church at No. 44 John St. is dedicated.—*Eve. Post*, Ap 29, 1841. It was erected between Sept. 24, 1840 (*q. v.*), and this date, 42 ft. wide and 80 ft. deep.—L. M. R. K., III: 930; Greenleaf, 284; and see Vol. I, p. 238. It is still standing.—*King's Handbook* (1893), 373–74.

29 The National Academy of Design celebrates with its annual banquet the opening of "its new rooms, in the building of the Society Library. These rooms are spacious, commodious and elegant, and on this occasion the walls were adorned with the productions of the artists, just ready for the exhibition which opens on Monday [May 3]."—*Eve. Post*, My 1, 1841. See also *ibid.*, My 5, 1841. Regarding this building, then known as the Athenæum building (*The Knickerbocker*, XVII: 445), see Ap 30 and D 5, 1840; L. M. R. K., III: 957; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1868), 484; Cummings, *Historic Annals of the Natl. Acad. of Design*.

May 4 A recent issue of the *N. Am. Rev.* contains an account of Laura Bridgman, "the child of one sense." This is supplemented by a letter from Boston, pub'd in the *N. Y. Com. Adv.* of June 4, 1841.

6 The common council passes a resolution stating terms for the leasing of Castle Garden.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, VIII: 148–49.

26 The legislature amends the act of May 2, 1834 (*q. v.*), which provided for supplying the city with pure water. The new act provides for raising the sum of $3,500,000 by the creation of "The Water Stock of the City of New York," the issuing of certificates of stock, and bonds for short loans. It requires the water commissioners to complete the aqueduct "down to and including the distributing reservoir at Murray's hill, according to the plan adopted by the said commissioners, and ratified by the common council . . ., with such immaterial alterations as may be necessary, and as may be agreed upon by the said water commissioners and the said common council." It gives the commissioners power and authority, with the common council's consent, "to change the plan of crossing the Harlem river with arches and piers, and instead thereof to carry the water across the said river by means of inverted syphons of iron pipes, until otherwise directed by the legislature, so as not unnecessarily to interrupt the navigation of the said river." The commissioners are also authorised, with the same consent, "to alter the plan of constructing the reservoir at or near to Yorkville, and to complete so much of such reservoir as shall be deemed sufficient for the present purposes of such aqueduct." It is made the duty of the common council "to execute all the work necessary for supplying the said city with water, and for distributing the same for the use of the inhabitants thereof, below the said distributing reservoir at Murray's hill;" and the common council is required to assume the execution of certain contracts made by the water commissioners "for work and materials to be supplied for the construction of the said aqueduct, below the said reservoir at Murray's hill." The contracts mentioned are for "work to be done on the Fifth avenue, between Fortieth and Twenty-first streets," and for iron pipe.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1841), chap. 306.

29 The new National Theater at the corner of Leonard and Church Sts. (see O 12, 1840) burns the second time (see S 23, 1839).—*Eve. Post*, My 30, 1841; Costello, *Our Firemen*, 233. This date of the fire corrects the L. M. R. K., III: 984.

June 2 The Bull's Head Tavern, at 24th St., and Third Ave., and other buildings on the block between 24th and 25th Sts., are destroyed by fire.—*Eve. Post*, Je 3, 1841.

3 The building committee of Trinity Church reported on Sept. 16, 1841, to the vestry that "on Thursday the 3rd of June 1841 they, in the presence of the Rector and several Members of the Vestry, caused to be deposited in the Northerly front buttress of the Tower of the new Edifice," a leaden box, containing certain memorials.

The inscription on the top of the box was:

"Laus Deo.
The Corporation of
Trinity Church
in the City of New York
commenced the erection of this
Edifice
in the autumn of the year of our Lord
1839
in the 9th year of the Episcopate of
Benjamin Tredwell Onderdonk, D. D.
Bishop of the diocese of New York
upon the Site of a former Edifice, then become
decayed and insecure
on the front of which was a tablet with the
following Inscription.
'D. O. M.
Trinity Church
was first founded in the year
1696
was enlarged and beautified in 1737
and entirely destroyed in the
great conflagration of the City 1776
This building was
erected on the site of the former
Church
in the year 1788
Right Revd Samuel Provoost D. D. Rector.
James Duane Esq. } Churchwardens'"
John Jay Esq. }

This was the tablet, of marble, which, on May 9, 1791 (*q. v.*), was ordered placed over the front door of the former church.

On one side of the box were engraved the names of the rector, wardens, and vestrymen, and on the other side the following:

"Thomas Ludlow Ogden — Jonathan H. Lawrence
William E. Dunscomb — William H. Harison
Adam Tredwell, — and Robert Hyslop
"Building Committee
"Richard Upjohn — *Architect*
James Thorn — *Sculptor*
James Vandenbergh — *Master Mason*
Samuel Martin — *Master Carpenter*"

—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). See also Greenleaf (1846), 61; L. M. R. K., III: 934; and descrip. of Pl. 12a, III: 625; and A. Pl. 26-a, III: 881. For the consecration, see My 21, 1846. Berrian said that all the monuments and mural tablets formerly in the old church were placed in the rear apartments of the edifice, as directed by the vestry.—*Hist. Sketch of Trinity Church*, 345.

July 5 Hone describes the celebration of "the Fourth" on this day, Gov. Seward's review of troops in front of the Astor House, the dinner of the State Soc. of the Cincinnati at "Blanchard's Globe Hotel," etc.—*Hone's Diary*, II: 81.

21 The corner-stone of a new Rutgers St. Presbyterian church is laid, on the site of the old church, at the north-west corner of Rutgers and Henry Sts. It was opened April 21, 1842.—*Eve. Post*, Jl 20, 1841; *The Great Metropolis or N. Y. Almanac for* 1851, 71–72; Greenleaf, *Hist. of the Churches*, 135–36; L. M. R. K., III: 931.

22 "The Gothic building in Broadway heretofore known as Masonic Hall, has changed owners, and is now called 'The Halls of Temperance.' It is henceforth to be devoted to 'that great and moral cause, and to those rational amusements which are derived from the polite arts, music, poetry, and painting.' A grand opening fete will be given on the 26th instant, when the Halls will be dedicated, with appropriate ceremonies. The Library, with a suite of rooms for refreshment, will be open daily to subscribers, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M."—*Eve. Post*, Jl 22, 1841, citing *Jour. of Com.*

28 A remarkable murder mystery developed in the discovery, on this day, in the Hudson, at "Sibyl's Cave," Hoboken, of the body of a beautiful young woman, named Mary Cecilia Rogers, a well-known employee of a shop in the St. Nicholas Hotel, at Broadway and Spring St., New York.—*Eve. Post*, Ag 6, 13, 16–21, 31, S 2, 13, 29, 1841 (and other papers of the period); Haswell, *Reminiscences*, 389; Walling, *Recollections of a N. Y. Chief of Police* (1887 & 1890),

1841 July 26–28. Edgar Allen Poe used the incident as the basis for his detective story, "The Mystery of Marie Rogêt." This is explained by Poe in the introductory paragraphs of the story, and by numerous footnotes in later editions of his collected works, which cite various New York newspapers and give local New York and New Jersey equivalents for places and persons in Paris, where the scenes of his story are laid. For the explanation of the mystery in New York, see *N. Y. Com. Adv.*, N 18, 1842. See also the "Life of Charles Wallace," described in *Herald-Tribune*, Mr 21, 1926.

31 Two groups of trustees convey to the American Tract Society property which they have held in trust for that society. These grants were confirmed, and the title vested in fee simple in the society, by act of the legislature on April 12, 1842.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1842), chap. 279.

Aug. 22 Henry Brevoort dies in his 94th year.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Ag 23, 1841. Hone records: "He lived all his life upon his farm, now in Broadway, a short distance above my house [Hone was now at Broadway and Great Jones St.], which cost him a few hundred dollars, and is now worth to his heirs a half million."—*Hone's Diary*, II: 85.

Sept. 4 A riot caused by rival fire engine companies takes place in Houston St. One man is mortally wounded.—*Eve. Post*, S 6–8, 1841.

11 All of the members of Pres. Tyler's cabinet, except Webster, resign on account of his second veto of the national bank bill. New appointees were immediately nominated and their names sent to the senate.—*Eve. Post*, S 10–17, 1841.

20 The French frigate "La Belle Poule," under the command of the Prince de Joinville, and the brig-of-war "La Cassard" arrive at New York. On Sept. 21, the frigate came up to the Battery.—*Eve. Post*, S 21, 1841. See also *ibid.*, S 22, 23, 24, 25, 1841.

22 The N. Y. & Erie R. R. Co. celebrates the opening of the road from Piermont to Goshen.—*Eve. Post*, S 24, 1841; *Hone's Diary*, II: 91.

23 "The late Franklin Theatre has received the name of Little Drury, and is appropriated to the performance of pieces in the German language."—*Eve. Post*, S 23, 1841.

27 The visit of the Prince de Joinville, who recently arrived in the harbour, is marked by a naval reception.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, S 27, 1841. See, further, N 27.

Oct. 1 "The First Baptist Church of this city, have erected a beautiful building in Broome street, near the Bowery. It is finished in the Gothic, or old English style of architecture, and is collegiate in its character. . . .

"This elegant edifice is the work of Mr. Minard Le Fevre."—*Eve. Post*, O 1, 1841. See also L. M. R. K., III: 928.

5 The N. Y. Hist. Soc. meets in rooms provided for it in N.Y. University, having moved its library and collections from the Stuyvesant Institute (see 1837), which has been sold. Here the society remained until it erected its own building on Second Ave. (see O 17, 1855).—Kelby, *The N. Y. Hist. Soc.* (1900), 48–51; *Com. Adv.*, D 7, 1841.

14 The corner-stone of the Sailors' Home is laid in Cherry St., between Pike and Market Sts.—*Eve. Post*, O 15, 1841. A rare view in the Eno collection, N. Y. P. L., shows this building. A periodical, called *Sailor's Magazine*, describes the establishment. In the print collection of the N. Y. P. L. is a cover of one of these magazines, having a view of the building.

27 A short history of No. 1 Broadway, one of the oldest mansions in the city, and now owned and occupied by F. Prince, is published.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, O 27, 1841. See also descrip. of Pl. 98, III: 589–90.

28 Hone goes to see the distributing reservoir on Murray Hill, now nearly completed, and describes it in his diary.—*Hone's Diary*, II: 95–96; and see *N. Y. Mirror*, XVII: 391 (My 30, 1840).

N 5 Jared Sparks begins a course of lectures on the American Revolution in the chapel of N. Y. University, under the auspices of the N. Y. Hist. Soc.—*Eve. Post*, N 6, 1841. See also *ibid.*, N 8, 12, 16, 1841.

Nov. 5 The Church of the Ascension, at the north-west corner of Fifth Ave. and 10th St. (Rev. Manton Eastburn, D. D., rector,—see Ap 6, 1828), is dedicated. It was erected from designs by, and under the superintendence of, Richard Upjohn. The rector's house was in the rear of the church.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, N 6, 1841; *Hone's Diary*, II: 95; Greenleaf, 86–87.

17 "The merchants are to meet in their new room on the second story [of the exchange], for the first time, to-day."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, N 17, 1841.

"The rotunda of the Merchants' Exchange in Wall street, the magnificent room in which the merchants of New York are to 'congregate,' was opened this day for their use. [See also descrip. of Pl. 118, III: 623.] The façade wants three columns to be complete, and the offices are all occupied by brokers, banks, money-changers, and those who deal in *pigeons*, if not 'those who sell doves.'"—*Hone's Diary*, II: 98; *Eve. Post*, N 18, 1841. In the slang of the period, a "pigeon" was a person easily swindled or plucked.—*Cent. Dict.* See, further, 1842.

The branch post-office, established on the north-west corner of Exchange Place and William St. after the fire of 1835, moved to the merchants' exchange on the completion of that building.—See descrip. of Pl. 115, III: 618.

26 Dr. and Mrs. Valentine Mott, "at their elegant house in Bleecker street, formerly the residence of Washington Coster," give an elaborate reception, dance, and supper in honour of the French Prince de Joinville. As described by Hone: "It was a superb, hot-pressed edition of New York's 'good society,' elegantly bound, with gilt edges and rich illuminations."—*Hone's Diary*, II: 100–1.

27 The corporation of New York gives a "grand dinner" to the Prince de Joinville at the Astor House, at which there are about 200 guests. It is described by Hone with characteristic frankness.—*Hone's Diary*, II: 101–2; *Eve. Post*, N 29, 1841.

Dec. 1 The marble statue of Washington, executed in Italy by the American artist Greenough, is placed in the rotunda of the capitol at Washington.—*Hone's Diary*, II: 104.

6 "This being the anniversary of the tutelar saint of the New Netherlands, the new ship built for a Havre packet, which bears his name [the "St. Nicholas"], was launched . . . from the ship-yards at the head of Cherry street . . ." Hone describes the ship, and the ceremony.—*Hone's Diary*, II: 103–4.

15 The steam fire-engine is taken to the Battery and put in operation. "A trial was made with it to throw water to the top of the liberty pole in the enclosure, which is considered to be about 175 feet in height. It at once forced a stream from a pipe, whose orifice was an inch and a half in diameter, to the top of the pole, and several jets went several feet above. Afterwards a pipe with an orifice seven-eights of an inch in diameter was added, and the two streams were forced up to about thirty feet below the top of the pole."—*Eve. Post*, D 16, 1841, citing *Jour. of Com.* See D 12, 1840.

16 The last of the 18 massive pillars that adorn the front of the merchants' exchange in Wall St. is placed in position on the anniversary of the great fire of 1835.—*Eve. Post*, D 17, 1841.

23 The mayor signs a joint resolution "That the Committee on Arts and Sciences be directed to procure a new City Flag or Color, for the City Hall."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, IX: 107. See also *Seal and Flag of the City of N. Y.* (1915), ed. by John B. Pine.

27 The contents of the American or Scudder's Museum are purchased by P. T. Barnum for $12,000 and removed to the building at the s. e. cor. of Broadway and Ann St.—Brown, I: 71. For a brief history of the museum from this time and views of the building, see *Illus. News*, II: 236–38; and a programme of Feb. 7, 1842, in Emmet coll. (item 11463). See also L. M. R. K., III: 982, and descrip. of Pl. 95-b, III: 584.

CHAPTER VI

PERIOD OF INDUSTRIAL AND EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

1842–1860

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1842 IN this year, gold was first found in California, in the Los Angeles district.—Winsor, *Nar. & Crit. Hist. of Am.*, VIII: 231.

— In this year, the first-class frigate "Savannah" was launched at New York.—*The Navy of the U. S., 1775 to 1853* (Wash., 1853).

— The Earl of Carlisle (Lord Morpeth), writing of his travels, remarks: "I cannot refrain from one, I fear rather sensual, allusion to the oyster cellars of New-York. In no part of the world have I ever seen places of refreshment as attractive—everyone seems to eat oysters all day long. What signifies more, the public institutions and schools are there also extremely well conducted. . . . A real beggar is what you never see . . .; probably religious extremes are pushed farther than elsewhere; there certainly is a breadth and universality of religious liberty which I do not regard without some degree of envy."—Earl of Carlisle, *Travels in Am.* (N. Y., 1851), 27–30; and see *Hone's Diary*, II: 99, 248.

— In this year, the citizens of Brooklyn, through a committee petitioned the legislature for leave to remove the bones of the prison-ship martyrs (see Jl 4, 1839) "for the purpose of appropriate sepulchre." Mr. Benjamin Romaine, then 80 years of age, who at the time owned the ground containing the temporary vault which was erected in 1808 (*q.v.*), remonstrated. He said: ". . . They are my property. I have expended more than nine hundred dollars in and about their protection and preservation. I commend them to the care of the general government. I bequeath them to my country. . . . I suffered with those whose bones I venerate. I fought beside them; I bled with them." In consequence, nothing was then done.—See *Rep. No.* 176, house of reps., 28th cong., 2d sess., written by Henry C. Murphy in 1845 (*q.v.*, F 25).

— In this year, a committee was appointed to inquire into the circumstances attending the finishing and furnishing of the New York custom-house. Its report is printed as house report No. 1065, 27th congress, 2d sess. House report No. 669 of the 27th cong., 2d sess., is a report made by Mr. Poindexter on the affairs of the custom-house in the city of New York; and house document No. 248 (of the same congress) contains a report from the secretary of the treasury, relative to the late New York custom-house commission. From these it appears that John Frazee was the architect and superintendent of the building, which, after 1863, was known as the "Sub Treasury." An act of April 11, 1860, provided for a payment to the widow of John Frazee "as architect and superintendent of the New York custom-house."—*Statutes at Large*, XII: 835. For earlier appropriations for the construction and furnishing of this building from July 13, 1832, to March 3, 1847, see *ibid.*, IV: 574, 629; V: 24, 346, 379, 428; VI: 899; IX: 167. See also My 21, 1842.

— In this year, the new merchants' exchange, occupying the entire block bounded by Wall, William, Exchange, and Hanover Sts., was completed, it having been commenced in 1836 (*q.v.*, under Mr 26), and opened for use in 1841 (*q.v.*, N 17).—Belden, *N. Y. Past, Present, & Future*, 62. O. L. Holley, in *Description of the City of N. Y.* (1847), 24, gives a good description of it. While it is listed in the *City Directory* for 1840 and 1841, its completion was then only partial, as evidenced by Hone's note of Nov. 17, 1841 (*q.v.*).

Belden (*supra*) thus describes it: "It is built of beautiful syenite from Quincy, Mass., to which the quarries have given the name of 'Quincy granite,' and is entirely fire-proof. It consists of two main stories, with a high basement and an attic. It's principal front on Wall-street, 196 feet in length, is adorned by a colonnade of twelve Ionic columns. Within these is a range of six smaller columns, supporting the ceiling of a recess for the main entrance to the building. The shafts of these columns, thirty feet in hight [*sic*], are single blocks, weighing thirty-three tons. The Rotunda, the name applied to the Exchange Hall, occupies the centre of the edifice, and is surmounted by a magnificent dome, eighty feet in diameter, resting in part on eight splendid Corinthian columns of Italian marble. A large hall, in the western portion of the building, is devoted to the purposes of a Reading Room, containing files of papers from almost every country of the world. The other apartments are chiefly occupied by the offices of insurance companies, bankers and brokers. The cost of this noble edifice, including the ground on which it stands, which was purchased for $768,000, was about $1,800,000."—*Cf. Hone's Diary*, II: 98. For view of the building, probably prepared from the architect's design, see Pl. 118, Vol. III, and for description of this, and an outline history of its construction, etc., see III: 623, and L. M. R. K., III: 925. See, further, 1862. 1842 —

— In this year, the first important movement toward tenement house reform was made by Dr. John H. Griscom, city inspector, when he called attention to existing conditions, in his annual report to the board of aldermen. He stated that a large part of the diseases and deaths in the city was due to the crowded condition and insufficient ventilation of many of the dwellings and that these bad conditions arose from the sudden increase of the city's population, in 1817 and 1828, by the vast immigration of ignorant, poverty-stricken foreigners, who in the absence of restraining legislation were crowded into quarters unfit for human habitation. This overcrowding led in turn to unsanitary habits and great moral and social evils. Griscom advocated city legislation to prohibit the use of cellars as dwellings, to require the owner or lessee to keep the premises clean, and to forbid crowding in such limited spaces.—De Forest & Veiller, *The Tenement House Problem*, 71–75.

— In this year, the National Bank of Commerce, which up to this time had been in the merchants' exchange, leased and occupied, jointly with the Bank of the State of New York, the old building of the Bank of the United States, on the present site of the Assay Office, on Wall St. It remained here until 1853, when it sold the premises to the U. S. government, and moved to the corner of Broad St. and Exchange Place.—Hardenbrook, *Financial New York*. In 1842, the city directories show both the Bank of the State of N. Y. (see S 9, 1836) and the Bank of Commerce at this address, No. 15 Wall St. In 1843, the latter bank is given as at 15½ Wall St. See, further, 1844.

— In this year, the interior of the North Dutch Church (see Jl 2, 1767; L. M. R. K., III: 935) "was remodelled and somewhat modernized."—Greenleaf, 15. For a complete description of the church as it was a few years later, see that written by S. A. Warner, architect, for De Witt's *Discourse* (1857).

— In this year, the congregation of the "Tabernacle" Baptist Church bought the Laight St. Presbyterian Church, where the abolition riot occurred.—*Life of Wm. Wallace Everts, D.D.*, by his son (Phila., 1891), 14, 18. See 1836.

— The *Manual of the Common Council* for 1842–3 bears on its title-page the name of "D. T. Valentine," who for 24 years thereafter continued to be its editor (through the issue of 1866). An item of special interest is a schedule of the number of new buildings erected from 1834 to 1841, as follows: In 1834, there were 877; in 1835, 1,259; 1836, 1,826; 1837, 840; 1838, 781; 1839, 674; 1840, 850; 1841, 971. See also an account of this Manual in *Eve. Post*, O 13, 1842. Regarding Valentine and his *Manuals*, see 1841;

1842 and see summary of principal articles and views under each year,
— 1841 to 1866, and 1868 to 1870, inclusive, in this CHRONOLOGY.

— The "jet" in the Harlem River is shown in a view drawn in this year and reproduced and described in Vol. III, A. Pl. 18-b.

Jan. 15 "Uncle Sam must look out for the Yankees. They have nineteen package and letter expresses, running from Boston to various points in New England, and to New York and Albany. From New York only four run; of these, two go to Boston, one to Albany, and one to Philadelphia. The postage of Boston for the year ending June 30, 1841, was less by $8,102 than the preceding year, notwithstanding the opening of new and important lines of communication."—*Eve. Post*, Ja 15, 1842, citing *Jour. of Com.*

26 In the evening of this day, a preliminary meeting of citizens is held at the Astor House to plan a suitable welcome to Charles Dickens, who recently arrived in Boston on the Cunarder "Britannia." Resolutions of appreciative compliment are passed, and a general committee of eighty-eight appointed. Another committee is appointed "to withdraw and report forthwith a suitable plan for a Ball to be given to Mr. Dickens," and Philip Hone is requested to prepare (which he does immediately) a letter, which all the gentlemen present sign, inviting him and "his Lady" to attend this "public Ball." The committee on plan present at once a detailed report of their proposals, and a committee of eighteen as promptly named to carry it into effect.

The plan contains the following: "To heighten the effect, and in compliance with the desire universally expressed, it is recommended that the Ball Room represent various compartments of 'Curiosity Shop,' in which the productions of 'Boz' may be illustrated. In order to add a strikingly novel and agreeable feature to the intended fête, it is suggested that a number of Tableaux Vivants be formed by competent Artists in the intervals of the dance, drawn from the Novels, Sketches, Poems and Dramas of Mr. Dickens, and shadowing forth, in living pictures, the graphic and glowing delineations of this singularly gifted and original author."

As no ball-room in the city will be large enough, the plan recommends that the Park Theatre be engaged, and "that the Ball take place at the earliest date, of which due notice will be given in the public prints." A complete scheme of "decorations and devices for the Ball Room, and arrangements for the floor," is outlined; also the "Order of the Dances and Tableaux Vivant." There are 25 numbers in this programme, in which march, or waltz, or quadrille, or gallopade alternates with tableau. These tableaux bear the titles of Dickens' novels, sketches, and poems; also the title "Washington Irving in England and Charles Dickens in America."—*Hist. Mag.*, 2d ser., II: 110–12. See, further, *ibid.*, II: 112–13; *N. Y. Mirror*, XX: 49–51; *Eve. Post*, Ja 28 and 31, F 2, 1842; *Hone's Diary*, II: 109–10, 113, 114. For the account of the event, see F 14.

Feb. 2 "A new daily paper, of the smaller kind, has been started in this city, with the title of the *Commercial Transcript*. It appears diligently to collect the news of the day, and gives ample notices of the money market."—*Eve. Post*, F 2, 1842.

8 The "New-York Museum of Natural History and Science," which was incorporated in 1839 (*q. v.*, Mr 6), but could not at that time carry its charter into effect, according to a circular published by the directors, has now begun to function. They have purchased the collection of curiosities and art in "Peale's Museum," arranged them, and, by this circular, invite the public to its opening on Feb. 8. On this occasion, an address was delivered by Dr. J. H. Griscom, in which he traced the history of Peale's Museum (founded by Chas. Wilson Peale).—*N. Y. Mirror*, XX: 71. According to Valentine, there was a "Lyceum of Natural History" at 563 Broadway in 1837.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1865), 635.

" The "new and splendid" home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ray where a "fancy ball" was given on this evening, is generally considered "the greatest thing" of the kind in New York.—*Hone's Diary*, II: 114. For the probable location of the Ray residence, see Jl 19, 1848.

14 The "Boz ball" takes place at the Park Theatre. It is thus described by Philip Hone: "'The agony is over;' the 'Boz' ball, the greatest affair in modern times, the tallest compliment ever paid to a little man, . . . came off last evening [Feb. 14] . . .

"The theatre was prepared for the occasion with great splendour and taste. The whole area of the stage and pit was floored over, and formed an immense saloon. The decorations and ornaments were all 'Pickwickian.' Shields with scenes painted from several stories of Dickens, the titles of his works on others surrounded with wreaths, the dome formed of flags, and the side walls in fresco, representing the panels of an ancient oaken hall. A small stage was erected at the extreme end, opposite the main entrance, before which a curtain was suspended, exhibiting the portly proportions of the immortal Pickwick, his prince of valets, and his bodyguard of choice cronies. This curtain was raised in the intervals between the cotillons and waltzes, to disclose a stage on which were exhibited a series of *tableaux vivants*, forming groups of the characters in the most striking incidents of 'Pickwick,' 'Nicholas Nickleby,' 'Oliver Twist,' 'The Old Curiosity Shop,' 'Barneby Rudge,' etc. The company began to assemble at half-past seven o'clock, and at nine, when the committee introduced Mr. and Mrs. Dickens, the crowd was immense; a little upward of two thousand tickets were handed in at the door, and, with the members of the committees and their parties who came in by back ways, the assembled multitude numbered about two thousand five hundred. Everybody was there, . . . Refreshments were provided in the saloons on the several floors, and in the green room, which was kept for the members of the committees and their families. This branch of the business was farmed out to Downing, the great man of oysters, who received $2,200. On the arrival of the 'observed of all observers,' a lane was opened through the crowd, through which he and his lady were marched to the upper end, where the committee of reception were stationed. Here I, as chairman of that committee, received him, and made a short speech, after which they joined in the dancing. Feb. 14

"The author of the 'Pickwick Papers' is a small, bright-eyed, intelligent-looking young fellow, thirty years of age, somewhat of a dandy in his dress, with 'rings and things and fine array,' brisk in his manner, and of a lively conversation. If he does not get his little head turned by all this, I shall wonder at it. Mrs. Dickens is a little, fat, English-looking woman, of an agreeable countenance, and, I should think, 'a nice person.'"—*Hone's Diary*, II: 117–18. For accounts of the arrangements made for this event, see Ja 26. For social events which took place during the next few days, in honour of Dickens, including a great public dinner on Feb. 18, *vide ibid.*, II: 118–22; *Eve. Post*, F 15, 18, 1842. See, further, Je 7.

" The Presbyterian Church in Second Ave. is sold to the Roman Catholics for $12,150.—*Eve. Post*, F 16, 1842, citing *Jour. of Com.*

20 The First Baptist Church (formerly of Gold St.), and later at the corner of Broome and Elizabeth Sts., is opened for public worship. Part of the building, fronting on Broome St., is occupied by the American and Foreign Bible Society and the American Home Mission Society. From this church, since its origin, have sprung the Second or Bethel, the Zoar, Abyssinian, Peekskill, North, Stamford, and Bethesda churches, and others.—*Life of Spencer Houghton Cone*, by his son (1856), 271–72. See My 2, 1802.

21 A patent for a sewing-machine is granted to John J. Greenough of Washington, D. C. This machine, however, was never introduced to public use.—*Annals of N. Am.*, 587. Howe's machine, the first practical one, was not patented until 1846 (*q. v.*, S 10). See also Mr 4, 1843.

23 "The clerks employed in the custom-house of this city have removed, with their books, &c., to the new building extending from Pine to Wall streets."—*Eve. Post*, F 23, 1842. See 1842, *supra;* and My, *infra.*

25 "City Despatch Post.—A post for the delivery of city letters has been established. Its utility and convenience are very obvious; the time is in fact arrived when, on account of the growth and extent of the city, it has become almost a matter of necessity. We are glad to hear that it is undertaken by persons in whom the public can place confidence. The deliveries of letters and packages take place three times a day. It is to be hoped that the undertaking will meet with sufficient encouragement to reward the enterprise of those who have projected it."—*Eve. Post*, F 25, 1842. See Ag 13.

Mar. 3 Ralph Waldo Emerson begins a series of six lectures on "The Times," at the Society Library.—*Eve. Post*, F 28, Mr 3, 4, 7, 9, 16, 1842.

24 A circular, bearing this date, is published, headed "New-York & Albany Rail-Road." It says, in part: "We believe that the immediate construction of a Rail Road, between New-York and Albany, is absolutely necessary, to the Commercial and Landed interests of New-York,—and that such a Road can be constructed, as will not only secure to us the benefits of our heretofore unrivalled position, but will also produce a large income upon its cost to the Stockholders . . ." The agitation awakened by this address,

1842 Mar. 24 which was signed by 13 prominent men of New York, resulted in the construction of the N. Y. & Hudson River R. R., which was commenced in 1847 (*q. v.*), and was finished and equipped in 1851, at a cost of $9,305,551, "thereby connecting New York with a chain of little railways extending westward from Albany to Buffalo. All of these, whose combined capital amounted to $22,858,600, and the Hudson River line, were finally combined under one corporate ownership. . . ."—Dunbar, *A Hist. of Travel in Am.*, III: 993.

26 The National Academy of Design "has enriched its collection by the purchase of the statuary, lately belonging to the American Academy of Fine Arts, and now undoubtedly possesses the finest gallery of casts to be found in the country, and perhaps equalled by few abroad."—*Eve. Post*, My 26, 1842.

Apr. — In this month, the Philharmonic Society of New York was founded.—Krehbiel, *The Philharmonic Soc. of N. Y.* (1892), 16. Another society of the same name flourished in 1799 (*q. v.*).

11 The legislature extends to New York City and County the provisions of the *Revised Statutes* in relation to common schools. An act provides for the election in each ward of two commissioners, two inspectors, and five trustees of common schools. The commissioners shall constitute a board of education. Their powers and duties, and other provisions in relation thereto, are defined in this new school law. For educational purposes, each of the city wards "shall be considered as a separate town." The commissioners are to serve without compensation, but "shall receive their actual and reasonable expenses while attending to the duties of their office."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1842), chap. 150. This law was extensively amended by *ibid.* (1843), chap. 216 (see also *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1858, 615); and by *ibid.* (1844), chap. 320, and later acts, all of which were repealed by the act of July 3, 1851 (*q. v.*), which consolidated and amended them.

" The legislature passes a law authorising the mayor and common council "to pass such by-laws and ordinances, as to them shall seem meet, for the preservation and protection of all or any of the works connected with the supplying of the city of New-York with pure and wholesome water, . . . and also to organize a department with full powers for the management of such works and the distribution of the said water."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1842), chap. 225.

" The legislature makes provision for the acquisition of burial places by religious corporations in the city of New York.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1842), chap. 153.

12 Robert H. Morris, Democrat, is re-elected mayor.—*Eve. Post*, Ap 13, 1842.

" The legislature incorporates the Mutual Life Insurance Co. Among the incorporators are W. H. Aspinwall, Jas. S. Wadsworth, Philip Van Rensselaer, John V. L. Pruyn, Alfred Pell, David C. Colden, Robt. B. Minturn, Mortimer Livingston, Henry Brevoort, Theodore Sedgwick, James Boorman, Fitz-Greene Halleck, John A. King, and several others. Its powers and duties are defined.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1842), chap. 246.

20 "A large number of men are now actively engaged in laying pipes from the Croton Water Works, in that part of Broadway which is between Houston and Broome streets. The Commissioner of the Aqueduct has given notice that the water will be let into the distribution pipes on or before the 4th of July next."—*Eve. Post*, Ap 20, 1842. See Je 13.

21 The new Rutgers St. Presbyterian Church (see L. M. R. K., III: 931), a Gothic edifice of stone, is dedicated.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Ap 22, 1842.

28 Hone observes: "Scarcely a day passes that we do not hear of some steamboat being blown up, . . . or of a locomotive running off the railroad. . . ."—*Hone's Diary*, II: 127.

" The common council orders that a fire-alarm bell be placed on the halls of justice (in Centre St.).—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, IX: 159.

May — In this month, the new custom-house was completed and furnished, at a total cost of $980,000. The building is described at length in the *N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Jl 13, 1842. It was commenced in May, 1834 (*q. v.*).—*Ibid.*; *Hone's Diary*, II: 138; descrip. of Pl. 166, III: 848. See 1842; F 23, 1842. See, further, My 21.

5 The Presbyterian church in Murray St. is being taken down.—*Eve. Post*, My 5, 1842. It was re-erected on the north side of 8th St. facing Lafayette Place.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Ap 26, 1842; *The Great Metropolis of N. Y. Almanac for* 1851, 64; Greenleaf, *Hist. of the Churches*, 207–9. The church in Murray St. stood opposite Columbia College, where it was erected in 1812 (*q. v.*), and was the property of the Third Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, which had been organized in 1810 under the charge of the Rev. John M. Mason.—Greenleaf. See, further, S 20, 1846. May 5

In its new location it became known as the "Eighth St. Church." On Sept. 20, 1846, it ceased to be occupied as a Presbyterian church, and, after being occupied by several other congregations, it was finally leased to the Church of the Mediator (see My, 1849).—*The Great Metropolis . . . for* 1851, 64 (with view on p. 62).

Philip Hone writes that the Union Club (see My 27, 1837) "is now pretty well settled in its new quarters,—Mr. William B. Astor's large house in Broadway, higher up the street, and on the opposite side from the former situation. . . . It has been newly furnished and put in handsome order at an expense (including a new building in the rear) of $7,000. . . ."—*Hone's Diary*, II: 129. Mr. Astor lived at 376 Broadway in 1841, after which he lived at 32 Lafayette Place.—*City Directory*. See also L. M. R. K., III: 939; and the club's handbook of 1912. 13

A great public meeting is held in the Park to "remonstrate against the interposition of the United States troops in the political controversies of Rhode Island."—*Eve. Post*, My 18, 1842. 17

The services of John Frazee, as architect and superintendent of the N. Y. custom-house, which began March 3, 1841 (see Mr 14, 1835), terminate on this day. This appears in an order of congress directed to the secretary of the treasury, dated April 11, 1860, to pay his widow, Lydia Frazee, $2,868 for such services.—*U. S. Statutes at Large*, XII: 335. 21

A congressional report, dated Aug. 20, 1842, on the subject of the furnishings of the new custom-house, which involved controversies as to the manner of expending the appropriations, states that Mr. Bowne, on Dec. 5, 1840, had dismissed Frazee from office; but that in March, 1841, it was recommended by Mr. Woodbury that Frazee be continued as "superintendent and architect of the building," and that his plan for the interior arrangements be carried out. Frazee consented to superintend the completion of the building, and design its decorations and furniture without compensation.—*House Rep.* No. 1065, 27th congress (1842). It appears to have been for these services that the Widow Frazee was paid.

The cost of the building was $960,000; and of the furniture, $25,000.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Jl 13, 1842. In 1863 (*q. v.*), it was converted into the present sub-treasury.—L. M. R. K., III: 973 (under "City Hall, second"); and descrip. of Pl. 166, III: 848.

Harper & Bros.' publishing-house at 82 Cliff St. is destroyed by fire.—*Eve. Post*, Je 1, 1842; Costello, *Our Firemen*, 234, 251. See also 1817; D, 1853. June 1

Charles Dickens and his wife sail for home.—*Eve. Post*, Je 7, 1842; Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 383. Mr. and Mrs. James G. King give a parting breakfast at "Highwood." Hone was one of the guests, and wrote of it. He was also invited by Grinnell, Minturn & Co., owners of the ship "George Washington," to be one of a party to accompany Mr. and Mrs. Dickens to Sandy Hook. He describes the scenes on board, including a jolly "collation" with speeches and toasts.—*Hone's Diary*, II: 131–32. See Ag 17. 7

"It gives us pleasure to state that the Faculty of the Medical Department of the University of New York, have purchased that valuable edifice known as the Stuyvesant Institute [on Broadway above Bleecker St.]. This fine specimen of architecture, which ranks amongst the principal ornaments of our city, was built by an association of gentlemen at an expense of $120,000, for the advancement of scientific purposes; and we are quite sure that the public will agree with us that it has fallen into hands worthy of its original design, and able to carry that design into execution."—*Eve. Post*, Je 9, 1842. 9

"Messrs. Stevens, Ward, Ring, Birdsall, French, Jarvis and Allen, the commissioners of the Croton Water Works, have just returned from a minute examination of the interim [interior] of the works . . . 13

"They entered the Aqueduct at its mouth at the Croton river and pursued the examination down to Sing Sing, continuing their examination under ground to Harlem river, a distance of thirty-three miles; which under ground examination employed them three days. In the lowest cut, which is above Sing Sing, they were seventy feet below the surface of the earth; and at the Mill river embankment they were eighty-five feet above the surface of the earth below. . . .

"The line of Aqueduct and the Dam will both be so far completed as to introduce the water into the city by the time proposed by the Commissioners—on the 4th of July.

1842 June 13 "The pipes across the Harlem River are already laid, and have been filled with water to prove their tightness and ability to resist the head, which is about one hundred and twenty feet. In both respects the proof was satisfactory."—*Eve. Post*, Je 13, 1842. See Je 22.

22 Water is let into the Croton Aqueduct at its mouth on Croton Lake, and the commissioners accompany it down, sometimes in their barge, "The Croton Maid of Croton Lake," and sometimes on the surface of the aqueduct. At one o'clock on June 23 they reached the Harlem and "emerged to the surface of the earth in their subterranean barge."—*Eve. Post*, Je 24, 1842; Colden, *Memoir Croton Aqueduct*, 193. See Je 27.

27 The Croton water is admitted into the upper reservoir at Yorkville.—*Eve. Post*, Je 29, 1842; Colden, *Memoir Croton Aqueduct* 195–96; L. M. R. K., III: 976. See Jl 4.

July — During the summer of this year, Col. Frémont's first expedition to the Rocky Mountains was made. His report was ordered printed by the U. S. senate. In 1843, on his second exploration, he passed through the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, then an unexplored wilderness. The Great Salt Lake, the Sierra Nevada, and the valleys of California were brought to public notice.—*Annals of N. Am.*, 587, 590; Winsor, *Nar. & Crit. Hist. of Am.*, VII: 558; VIII: 260.

4 At sunrise, the Croton water was introduced into the distributing reservoir at 42d St., with appropriate ceremonies. An "immense concourse" assembled to witness the event.—*Eve. Post*, Jl 5, 1842; Colden, *Memoir Croton Aqueduct*, 195–96; descrip. of Pl. 145, III: 715; L. M. R. K., III: 975. See also marble tablet in N. Y. Public Library, which now stands on the site of the reservoir.

8 "A. Brower, at 244 Water street, gives notice that he will supply all persons, who are in want of pipes for the conveyance of the water of the Croton Aqueduct to their houses, that he has the necessary fixtures prepared, with a supply of patent lead pipes, and compression faucets peculiarly adapted to the purpose, being able to withstand a heavy pressure."—*Eve. Post*, Jl 8, 1842.

12 Hone describes the receiving and distributing reservoirs, the one near Yorkville, the other at Murray Hill. The Croton water system is completed, "with the exception of the magnificent aqueduct by which it is intended to convey the water across the Harlem river, where pipes are now temporarily laid down from one bank to the other on a level with the water."—*Hone's Diary*, II: 137. Addenda Pl. 18-b, Vol. III, shows the "jet," probably from this pipe-line, before the construction of High Bridge.

14 The French steam frigate "Gomer" arrives at New York and anchors off the Battery. This frigate brought out five commissioners, who "were appointed by the Department of Marine, Finance, Commerce, and Foreign Affairs, in France to examine the different ports of North and South America, and determine which are the most suitable to direct the lines of French steamers to, that are soon to be established."—*Eve. Post*, Jl 14–16, 1842. See also *ibid.*, Jl 29, 1842. See, further, Ja 27, 1843.

20 The mayor and common council accept an invitation from the president and directors of the N. Y. and Albany R. R. Co. (see Ap 17, 1832) "to witness the commencement of that important work, the early completion of which the interests of the city are identified with." A joint committee of aldermen and assistants is appointed "to make the necessary arrangements."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, X: 4–5. See D 14.

26 Wm. D. Disbrow, "Proprietor of the Equestrian Exchange, on Vauxhall Gardens and Lafayette Place," has "fitted that spacious arena for the purpose of a Riding Academy."—*Eve. Post*, Jl 26, 1842.

30 "The City Hall.—The capitol at Washington is white-washed to conceal the discoloration caused by the disgraceful incendiarism of the British. Would it not be well to administer the same treatment to the rear of our City Hall? The two sides are now in ludicrous contrast; the front, white for ornament; the rear, brown for economy."—*N. Y. Mirror*, XX: 247. The rear was not painted white until 1890 (*q. v.*, My 13).

Aug. 8 The commissioners of the Croton aqueduct report that Croton water has reached New York City and is flowing in its streets.—Colden, *Memoir Croton Aqueduct*, 193.

9 The Webster-Ashburton treaty is signed by Great Britain and the U. S., fixing the north-east boundary between the U. S. and the British provinces.—Winsor, VII: 179, 292, 493, 525, 554; VIII: 231. See, further, Ag 13.

Aug. 12 "Croton Water.—Very small exertions are at present made by our citizens to introduce this water into their dwellings. This inactivity seems to proceed from the uncertainty respecting the charge for the water. Whether its use shall be a tax upon the landlord or tenant of the premises to which it is conveyed, or whether it shall be free to all the citizens, and the expenses of the department defrayed by a general tax, seem to be the questions which require a settlement. If the present mode of taxing the premises is permanently adopted it is very certain that the water will be used only to a limited extent, and by only those citizens who can afford to purchase for their residence such an additional convenience. The great mass of the people, who are tenants, will derive no benefits from it, and the health of the city will not be materially improved.

"Again: if the expenses of the department are paid by a tax on the entire property of the city, and the water made free to all the citizens, a very general introduction of the pipes into the dwellings may ultimately take place. But tenants must, in this case be particular to select premises having this convenience attached to them before any others. There will still remain a large class whose dwellings are certain to be readily occupied without any consideration of this kind. They would probably derive more benefit from the free use of the water than any others, yet of all others they would have the least access to it. It has been suggested that the regulations of the city should make it the interest of the landlord to furnish a pipe to his premises. Such regulations would have, doubtless much influence; but there are a large number beyond their reach, for whose supply hydrants must be adopted. These questions are beginning to be of pressing importance to the citizens, and a speedy decision of them is required."—*Eve. Post*, Ag 12, 1842. See also *ibid.*, Ag 19, 20, 22, 23, 1842.

13 "The Post-Master General has ordered that a City Despatch Post should be established in this city. For that purpose, about one hundred stations have been selected in different places, where letters may be deposited. They will then be delivered three times a day, at three cents each. To effect this arrangement, the gentlemen who have heretofore had in operation a private despatch post [see F 25], have been employed by the Post-Master of this city, and have transferred their whole concern to the Post-Office establishment.—The security of the letters will, doubtless, be as great as in the Post-Office, and the rapidity of their delivery will add much to the convenience of the citizens."—*Eve. Post*, Ag 13, 1842.

" The common council requests the mayor "to tender the use of the Governor's Room to Lord Ashburton, on his arrival, to receive the visits of our citizens," and appoints a committee to "wait on him and welcome him to the City."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, X: 23. He came to the United States on business connected with the treaty of Aug. 9 (*q. v.*). See, further, S 1.

17 Hone records in his diary: "A letter has been published in some of our newspapers, signed 'Charles Dickens,' dated July 15, and addressed from 'Devonshire Terrace, Parkgate,' 'To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle,' which contains some sentiments so derogatory to our country, in which the writer has been so recently honoured to the full extent of his deserving, that nothing is left for Mr. Dickens but to deny its authenticity, to save himself from the charges of wilful misrepresentation and gross ingratitude. I have written him a letter, calling for his avowal or denial of this unworthy piece of splendid impudence. . . ." He transcribes the alleged Dickens letter into his diary, and hopes that it may prove a forgery. On Oct. 7, he received Dickens' reply, and records: "It turns out as I supposed. The scurrilous remarks on the United States, to which his name is subscribed, and which were so promptly taken up by the rascally penny papers and published through the country, were a base forgery, gotten up probably by one of the craft on this side of the water." He enters in his diary the text of Dickens' reply; this states, in part:

"The letter to which you refer is, from beginning to end, in every word and syllable, the cross of every *t* and the dot of every *i*, a most wicked and nefarious forgery. I have never published one word or line in reference to America, in any quarter whatever, except the copyright circular, and the unhung scoundrel who invented that astounding lie knew this as well as I do. It has caused me more pain, and more of a vague desire to take somebody by the throat, than such an event should perhaps have awakened in any honourable man. But I have not contradicted it publicly, deeming that it would not become my character or elevate me in

1842 Aug. 17 my own self-respect to do so. I shall hope to send for your acceptance next month my 'American Notes'. Meanwhile, and always, and with cordial remembrance to all friends,

"I am, my dear sir, faithfully yours,

"Charles Dickens."

—*Hone's Diary*, II: 140–42, 149–50. See N.

Sept. 1 A public dinner in honour of Lord Ashburton is held at the Astor House.—*Eve. Post*, S 2, 1842; *N. Y. Com. Adv.*, S 5, 1842. See also *Hone's Diary*, II: 110, 124, 139 140, 142, 143, 154.

17 "Preparations were commenced yesterday for the erection of a fountain in front of the City Hall, in the Park. Another is to be erected in the rear of the Hall, and one is now nearly completed in Union Square" (see O 11).—*Eve. Post*, S 17, 1842. See also L. M. R. K., III: 964. The common council appropriates $1,500 for the erection of the fountain in the Park, in addition to the $1,000 already appropriated.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, X: 47. See O 13.

" The common council appropriates $2,000 to level, sod with grass, and enclose with a fence "the portion of Madison Square belonging to the Corporation."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, X: 232.

22 The corporation of Trinity Church buys a piece of land in the Twelfth Ward, from Richard F. Carman, situated in what is called the Village of Carmansville (L. M. R. K., III: 986). Here the present Trinity Cemetery was developed, bounded by Amsterdam Ave., the Hudson River, and 153d and 155th Sts., and intersected by Broadway. For a descriptive and historical account of this development, see the *18th Ann. Rep.* Am. Scenic & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1913), 463–66. The part of W. 154th St., between Tenth Ave. and the river, was closed by the legislature on March 17, 1843. —*Laws of N. Y.* (1843), chap. 53. The cemetery was opened in 1844 (*q.v.*, Je 25).

23 "The important work of introducing the Waters of the Croton Reservoir into the City of New York is now completed. . . ." The common council passes a resolution for the appointment of a committee "to make arrangements for commemorating this event in a manner corresponding with its vast importance." It appropriates $2,000 for the celebration, and orders that the committee be requested "to report a programme of the ceremonies of the day."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, X: 61–62. See also descrip. of Pl. 126-a, III: 689. See O 10.

28 "Croton Water.—The decision of the Aqueduct Commissioners is, that hydrants shall be constructed in the streets, from which the water may be taken gratuitously by any who may wish. For its introduction to houses there will be a charge, for a two story house $10, for a three story house $12."—*Eve. Post*, S 28, 1842.

Oct. 10 The committee appointed by the common council to make arrangements for celebrating the introduction of Croton water (see S 23) makes its report.—King, *Memoir of Croton Aqueduct*, 227–28; descrip. of Pl. 126-a, III: 689.

11 The fountain in Union Square is tried. "It throws up a noble column of water to a height as great almost as the houses which surround the square. In the course of the afternoon, the column and surrounding jets were made to take different appearances, by enlarging or narrowing the apertures. . . . In the evening, by the moonlight, the effect of the fountain showering its spray on every side, was exceedingly fine.

"The fountain at the Park, which has a still larger head of water, and which, therefore, may be made to produce a finer effect, has several times been satisfactorily tried, and at each time has attracted a crowd of spectators from the neighboring streets. These fountains will be in full play on Friday, the day of the great Croton Celebration."—*Eve. Post*, O 12, 1842.

12 "Nothing is talked of or thought of in New York but Croton water; fountains, aqueducts, hydrants, and hose attract our attention and impede our progress through the streets. Political spouting has given place to water-spouts, and the free current of water has diverted the attention of the people from the vexed questions of the confused state of the national currency. It is astonishing how popular the introduction of water is among all classes of our citizens, and how cheerfully they acquiesce in the enormous expense which will burden them and their posterity with taxes to the latest generation. Water! Water! is the universal note which is sounded through every part of the city, and infuses joy and exultation into the masses, even though they are out of spirits."—*Hone's Diary*, II: 150–51.

13 "The Fountains.—The large basin recently constructed in the Park, although merely the foundation of a magnificent structure to be completed at some future day yet presents great attraction, not only from its novelty to our water sparing citizens, but from the beauty and magnificence of the fountain itself, that cannot be surpassed in this country. The basin is 100 feet in diameter, and the whole fountain is composed of one main centre jet, and twenty-four subordinates, all of which can be charged, so as to present different views and forms. The cast iron plates already prepared for the centre jet present three changes—the first a close column fifty feet in height, called 'The Maid of the Mist'; the second, with a centre and sides, called 'The Croton Plume'; and the third, in an expanded shape, termed 'The Fan.' The outside or subordinate jets, can be made to throw a stream from fifteen to twenty feet, in any direction desired. They are all regulated by the iron bar above the water in the basin, so as to present a change of appearance, merely by enlarging or narrowing the apertures by valves placed beneath. Oct. 13

"The fountain in Union Place, although of smaller size, presents a most beautiful effect when in operation. Our citizens, as well as the numerous strangers who visit the city on Friday [Oct. 14], will then have an opportunity to witness them both in full display."—*N. Y. Herald*, O 13, 1842; descrip. of Pl. 135, III: 702.

14 A great celebration is held in honour of the completion of the Croton aqueduct. Invitations were sent to Pres. Tyler, the living ex-presidents, the chief diplomatic representatives, the state officials, and the cities of Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Jersey City, Newark, Philadelphia, etc. The day was ushered in by the firing of a national salute, and the bells of all the churches were rung an hour, at sunrise, at noon, and at sunset. At 9 o'clock, a banner was presented, at the mayor's office, to the Fire Department, and at ten o'clock, the great military and civic parade commenced, the procession moving up from the Battery through State St., around Bowling Green, up Broadway to Union Park, around the park and down the Bowery to Grand St., through Grand St. to East Broadway, down East Broadway and through Chatham St. to City Hall Park. As the procession passed the Park and Union Square, the fountains there began to play. The whole line of march was thronged with people. At the city hall, Samuel Stevens, president of the Board of State Water Commissioners, made an address, and John L. Lawrence, president of the Croton Aqueduct Board, replied. An original ode, composed for the occasion by George P. Morris, was then sung by about 200 members of the New York Sacred Music Society from a stage erected in the Park, and the ceremonies closed with loud cheers. After the ceremonies, the governor, mayor, members of the common council, and several hundred citizens partook of a "cold collation," which was served in the city hall. To commemorate the celebration, a silver medal was struck, which showed on one side a section of the aqueduct, and on the other a view of the distributing reservoir at 42d St.—King, *Memoir of the Croton Aqueduct* (1843), 229–306; *Hone's Diary*, II: 151–52; *Eve. Post*, O 15 and 17, 1842. The programme for the celebration was printed in *ibid.*, O 13, 1842. A view of the parade is reproduced as Pl. 126-a, Vol. III. For views and descriptions of the aqueduct, see King, *op. cit.*; Tower, *Illustrations of the Croton Aqueduct* (1842); *Man. Com. Coun.* (1842), 6; *ibid.* (1844–5), 290; *ibid.* (1850), 268–69; *ibid.* (1852), 229 *et seq.*

18 The first submarine telegraph cable, the invention of Prof. Morse, having been laid between Governor's Island and the Battery, is tested.—*Eve. Post*, O 18, 1842; Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 402–3.

20 Some restriction on members of the common council in the matter of carriage hire seems desirable, and it is resolved "that no charge for carriage hire shall hereafter be allowed, unless incurred by a committee, or a member of the Common Council, in the performance of official duty."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor* (1842–3), 71. See Ag 27, 1853.

Nov. — In Oct. or Nov., Dickens published his observations and impressions of America, under the title *American Notes* (see Ag 17). The book reached New York on Nov. 7.—*Hone's Diary*, II: 157, 158. Of this city he wrote, in part:

"The great promenade and thoroughfare, as most people know, is Broadway; a wide and bustling street, which, from the Battery Gardens to its opposite termination in a country road, may be four miles long. Shall we sit down in an upper floor of the Carlton House Hotel (situated in the best part of this main artery of New York),

1842 Nov. — and when we are tired of looking down upon the life below, Sally forth arm-in-arm, and mingle with the stream? . . .

"Warm weather! The Sun strikes upon our heads at this open window, as though its rays were concentrated through a burning glass; but the day is in its zenith, and the season an unusual one. Was there ever such a sunny street as this Broadway! The pavement stones are polished with the tread of feet until they shine again; the red bricks of the houses might be yet in the dry, hot kilns; and the roofs of those omnibuses look as though, if water were poured on them, they would hiss and Smoke, and smell like half-quenched fires. No stint of omnibuses here! Half-a-dozen have gone by within as many minutes. Plenty of hackney cabs and coaches too; gigs, phaetons, large-wheeled tilburies, and private carriages rather of a clumsy make, and not very different from the public vehicles, but built for the heavy roads beyond the city pavement. Negro coachmen and white; in straw hats, black hats, white hats, glazed caps, fur caps; in coats of drab, black, brown, green, blue, nankeen, striped jean and linen; and there, in that one instance (look while it passes, or it will be too late), in suits of livery. Some southern republican that, who puts his blacks in uniform, and swells with Sultan pomp and power. Yonder, where that phaeton with the well-clipped pair of grays has stopped —standing at their heads now—is a Yorkshire groom, who has not been very long in these parts, and looks sorrowfully round for a companion pair of top-boots, which he may traverse the city half a year without meeting. Heaven save the ladies, how they dress! We have seen more colours in these ten minutes, than we should have seen elsewhere, in as many days. What various parasols! What rainbow silks and satins! What pinking of thin stockings, and pinching of thin shoes, and fluttering of ribbons and silk tassels, and display of rich cloaks with gaudy hoods and linings! The young gentlemen are fond, you see, of turning down their shirt-collars and cultivating their whiskers, especially under the chin; but they cannot approach the ladies in their dress or bearing, being, to say the truth, humanity of quite another sort . . ."—*American Notes*, 1st ed. (1842), I: 187–88, 192–94, 196–97.

An account of the reception which Dickens' observations of America and American society received in this country is found in Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 383–84. See also descrip. of Pl. 121, III: 628.

4 Daniel Webster, now in New York, receives callers in the governor's room of the city hall.—*Eve. Post*, N 5, 1842; *Hone's Diary*, II: 154.

10 "Mr. John Delmonico, the respectable proprietor of the great hotel and restaurant in William street [see D 18, 1830], died on Thursday" (Nov. 10).—*Hone's Diary*, II: 158. On Nov. 14, Hone recorded: ". . . Delmonico Brothers . . . Restaurant, bar-room, and private dinners No. 2 South William street; furnished rooms No. 76 Broad street, as usual."—*Ibid.*, II: 160.

26 Jas. Watson Webb is sentenced to imprisonment for leaving the state to fight a duel, and for fighting a duel with Thos. Marshall.—*Hone's Diary*, II: 160.

Dec. 14 The common council passes a resolution expressing appreciation of the proposed railroad between New York and Albany. It is "indispensable to the welfare of the commercial, mercantile and mechanical interests of our City. . . ." New York "must be connected to the agricultural districts of our country by railroad. . . ." Patriotism and self-interest demand "the hearty co-operation of all citizens, to secure the immediate construction of the New York and Albany Rail Road, in the shortest possible time," and this resolution pledges "our individual assistance in the several wards, to procure subscriptions." The company's capital stock will be "a safe investment;" "sure and large returns will speedily be realized from the profits of the road, on its completion." In the event of invasion or "internal commotion," this railroad, by connecting New York with "the State and United States depot of war in the interior of our State, and in New England," will give this city "an impregnable position." The road "merits the fostering care of our Councils."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, X: 122–23.

In this year was published a circular letter urging New York business men to subscribe toward the building of this road, which says in part: "We believe that the immediate construction of a Rail Road, between New York and Albany, is absolutely necessary, to the Commercial and Landed interests of New York. . . ." See My 12, 1846.

" The common council orders that the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co. be required to discontinue the use of steam power on Fourth Ave., south of the north line of 32d St., on or before Aug. 1, 1845.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XII: 216. The order was not obeyed, and, on March 30, 1846, the corporation counsel was directed to take legal measures to stop the use of steam power below 32d St.—*Ibid.*, XIII: 377. See Mr 30, 1846. Dec. 14

"At the American Museum [Barnum's], may be seen a dwarf of the very smallest class, lately brought from England. His family name is Stratton, but he answers to the appellation of General Tom Thumb. He is said to be eleven years of age, and is twenty two inches high, or about the size of an infant six months old. He is dressed like a grown person, has a full set of teeth apparently of the second growth, walks about the room, answers when spoken to and does as he is directed with perfect docility. It is said that his growth ceased when about six months old."—*Eve. Post*, D 14, 1842. See also Brown, *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, I: 71. "

29 The city conveys to the Assn. for the Benefit of Colored Orphans a plot of ground (20 lots) on the west side of Fifth Ave. between 43d and 44th Sts., extending 250 ft. on each street.—*Liber Deeds*, DCLXX: 592; *Jour. & Docs. of the Bd. of Assts.*, XIX: 240, 259. A condition of the gift was that the association should "maintain, clothe, and keep, twelve Colored Pauper Children, without any charge to said City."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, IX: 166. Here the association immediately erected an asylum. It was a substantial edifice, accommodating 200 children. It was not only a place of refuge but also an educational institution where they received instruction and training (see D 7, 1847); then suitable situations were found for them. It was supported not only by private munificence but also by city and state appropriations.—Belden, *N. Y. Past, Present & Future* (1849), 99; *Phelps' N. Y. City Guide* (1854), 23–24; L. M. R. K., III: 953. This was one of the first buildings in New York to be heated by hot water in iron pipes.—*Eve. Post*, S 28, 1843; and see *ibid.*, D 9 and 12, 1843.

On May 1, 1848, the city added a strip of land 50 ft. wide (4 lots), running from street to street, making the plot 300 ft. deep.—*Liber Deeds*, DXX: 260, 262. See, further, the draft riots of 1863.

31 In this year, 1,963 ships with 74,949 passengers arrived at the port of New York.—*Eve. Post*, Ja 5, 1843, citing *Jour. of Com.*

" In the course of 1842, 417 commercial houses and 918 commission houses in New York, with a capital of nearly $46,000,000, were engaged solely in the foreign trade.—Valentine, *Man. Com. Coun.* (1842–3), 97.

1843

— In this year, Prescott published his *Conquest of Mexico*, and his *Peru*.—Winsor, II: 425; 577.

— In this year, Col. Frémont made his second expedition to the Rocky Mountains.—Winsor, VIII: 260.

— In this year, the subject of the annexation of Texas was first agitated.—Winsor, VII: 291.

— In this year, the first American clipper, the "Rainbow," of 750 tons, was built, for the China trade.—*New International Encyc.*, V: 467.

— In this year, the Moravian Church, built in 1829 (*q. v.*, Ag 13) on the south side of Fulton St., between William and Dutch Sts., was taken down, and the ground sold. A new purchase of ground was made on the corner of Houston and Mott Sts. Here a large, substantial, brick church was erected, and was opened for worship June 29, 1845.—Greenleaf, 278. See also Vol. I, p. 237.

— In this year, Sherman & Smith published a map of the city showing topography and old buildings.—See map No. 822 in real estate bureau of comptroller's office.

— In this year, an assessment was levied for regulating 23d St. between Third and Eighth Aves.—*Index to Assessment Rolls*, Vol. I.

— "As late as 1843 it [the Pitt statue] was in the yard of the arsenal on the site of the Harlem Railroad Depot near the city prison."—*Mag. Am. Hist.*, VII: 149. *Cf.* Stevens, *Progress of N. Y. in a Century*, 1776–1876, 14–15. The next recorded location of the statue was in front of the Fifth Ward Museum Hotel, corner West Broadway and Franklin St., on April 26, 1847 (*q. v.*).

— In this year, the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor was formed. Incorporated in 1848 (*q. v.*), it is still maintained under the familiar designation of the "A. I. C. P." For an account of its early work, see Richmond's *N. Y. and Its Institutions* (1871), 505–8; *Eve. Post*, F 10, 1844. It led to the formation of the following institutions, societies, etc.: In 1851, the Demilt

1843 Dispensary, and the N. Y. Juvenile Asylum; 1852, the North-
— western Dispensary, and a public washing and bathing establishment; 1853, a legislative act to provide for the care and instruction of idle truant children; 1854, the Children's Aid Society; 1855, the erection of a workingmen's home; 1863, the Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled.—*Ibid.*

— In this year, the carpet and rug establishment of W. & J. Sloane was on Broadway, opposite the city hall. In 1893, it was occupying the 6-storey building, of stone, brick and iron, at the s. e. cor. of Broadway and 19th St.—*King's Handbook* (1893), 851. Its next move was to the s. e. cor. of Fifth Ave. and 47th St.

Jan. 2 P. T. Barnum purchases the collection of the New York (or Peale's) Museum, and removes it to his establishment at Broadway and Ann St.—Brown, I: 71.

7 The common council appropriates a further sum of $113.64 "for the completion of the fountain in the Park."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, X: 124.

21 Holt's Hotel is sold for $100,000.—*Eve. Post*, Ja 23, 1843. It was re-opened as the United States Hotel, by Braisted & Johnson. —*Ibid.*, F 18, 1843.

24 Up to this time, 10,000 copies of *Kent's Commentaries* had been printed, in four editions, and sold at $9 a copy. The author's profits are $5,000 a year, twice his salary as chancellor. "I doubt if any American book has ever produced so much money."—*Hone's Diary*, II: 171.

" Wm. S. Stone, deputy superintendent, reports to the board of education that a new school has been opened in the Twelfth Ward, "under very favorable circumstances," and recommends "the establishment of additional schools in several of the other wards where the wants of the population are most pressing."—*Eve. Post*, Ja 27, 1843. This was the first ward-school.—Boese, *Public Education in the City of New York*, 69–70.

27 Announcement is made that "the French Government has ordered fourteen steamers to be built, which are to be employed as packets between that country and the most important ports of this continent and the West Indies. Four of these will compose the line between Havre and New York. The remaining ten will sail from Cherbourg. They are so built as to be swift, and comfortable to the passengers, and the rate of fare will be much lower than in the English steamers."—*Eve. Post*, Ja 27, 1843, citing *Courrier des Etats Unis*.

30 The common council decides to remove the potter's field from 50th St. and Fourth Ave. to the southern part of Randall's Island, and that it be called the city cemetery.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Ja 31, 1843. See also *Docs., Bd. of Assts.*, No. 64. See Ap 28.

Feb. 3 "Millerism.—Miller now says that the destruction of the world will take place some time between the 21st of March, 1843, and the 21st of March, 1844."—*Eve. Post*, F 3, 1843. For the effects of Millerism in various places, see *ibid.*, F 8, 9, 13, 16; Mr 9, 10, 17, 20; My 10; S 9, 14, 1843.

8 The common council directs the comptroller to lease to the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co. the lot which they now occupy at the corner of Centre St. and Tryon Row.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, X: 154, 303.

25 The first number of *The Pathfinder*, a new weekly, is issued by Parke Godwin.—*Eve. Post*, F 24 and 25, 1843.

27 The common council changes the name of Greenwich Lane to Greenwich Avenue.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, X: 184.

Mar. 3 Congress appropriates $30,000 "for testing the capacity and usefulness of the system of electro-magnetic telegraphs invented by Samuel F. B. Morse, of New York, for the use of the Government of the United States, by constructing a line of said electro-magnetic telegraphs," under his superintendence.—*Acts of Cong.* (1843), chap. 84. An experimental line was built in June, 1844, between Washington and Baltimore.

" Congress makes appropriations for various fortifications in different parts of the United States, including Fort Schuyler on the East River, Fort Wood on Bedlow's Island, and Fort Hamilton in New York harbour.—*Acts of Cong.* (1843), chap. 70. See similar appropriations by congress in current years.

" "Streets in New-York.—Within a few years there have been introduced among us, a class of people, whose persons, like their occupation, are the most filthy and degraded imaginable, and whose peculiarities demand for them a brief particularization. These are the *chiffoniers*, or rag-pickers of Paris, London and other European cities. They may be seen already in considerable numbers, in our streets, furnished with their apparatus of labour, consisting of a long-handled iron hook, with which they rake the kennels, and overturn the heaps of rubbish and filth, in search of rags, bones, bits of paper, &c., and a basket on one arm, or a large bag slung across the shoulder, which receives their gatherings, reeking with mud and filth. From early dawn, these degraded hunters after the apparently most worthless of all matters, pursue their avocation, until night compels them to desist; and for food, they may not unfrequently be seen picking up the garbage thrown into the gutters from the adjacent houses, which they either deposit in a seperate receptacle, to be re-cooked at home, or eat upon the spot. They are of all ages and both sexes, though I am happy to express my belief that not an American can be found among them. . . . The remedy for this new sore upon the face of this city, the exterminator of this new evil, is apparent; it is clean streets; with them the 'occupation' of the chiffonier is 'gone.'"—*Eve. Post*, Mr 3, 1843, citing *City Inspector's Report*. Mar. 3

A patent for a sewing-machine is granted to Benjamin W. Bean, of New York.—Bishop, *Hist. of Am. Manufacturers*, II: 475. 4

Hone mentions a dinner with Willlam B. Astor, "in his noble mansion in Lafayette place, one of the finest houses in the city." —*Hone's Diary*, II: 176. 9

The common council agrees to give to the Am. Institute a ten-years' lease of its room in the almshouse, on certain conditions.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, X: 202. 27

An act of the legislature provides: "It shall not be lawful for a member of the common council of any city in this state, or of a trustee of any village, or the supervisor of any town, to become a contractor under any contract authorized by the common council, board of trustees, or board of supervisors of which he is a member, or to be in any manner interested directly or indirectly, either as principal or surety, in such contract. 30

"No town, county, city or state officer shall be interested in any contract made by such officer, or be a purchaser or interested in any purchase at any sale made by such officer, or a seller at any purchase made by such officer in the discharge of his official duty.

"Contracts in violation of the provisions of the 1st and 2nd sections of this act, may be declared void at the instance of the city, county, village or town interested, or of any other party interested in such contract except the officers mentioned and prohibited in said sections from making or being interested in such contracts.

"The chairman of committees of common councils and of other public municipal bodies, charged with any investigation or inquiry requiring the taking of testimony, are authorized to administer oaths to such witnesses as may be brought before such committee, and any false swearing in testimony so taken shall be deemed perjury, and subjected to the pains and penalties of perjury

"This act shall take effect immediately."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1843), chap. 57.

On April 18, an act was passed making these principles specifically applicable to canal officers, by prohibiting them from becoming interested in any canal contracts or hydraulic works.—*Ibid.*, (1843), chap. 181.

No. 1, Vol. I, of *The New Mirror*, the successor of *The N. Y. Mirror*, makes its appearance. It is edited by Geo. P. Morris. Later, he was joined by N. P. Willis. The last issue was that of Sept. 28, 1844, in which the editors announced their intention of publishing a newspaper called *The Evening Mirror*. A prospectus of *The New Mirror* was published in *N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Mr 4, 1843. Apr. 8

Robert H. Morris is reëlected mayor.—*Eve. Post*, Ap 12, 1843. 11

The centennial anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson is celebrated at Tammany Hall by a great dinner. Four hundred people are present.—*Eve. Post*, Ap 13 and 14, 1843. 13

The common council orders "That the portion of Madison Square belonging to the Corporation, be levelled, sodded with grass, and enclosed with a suitable fence, under the direction of the Street Commissioner," and that $2,000 be appropriated therefor.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, X: 232. 15

The "right, title and interest of the Merchants' Exchange Company in the property called the Merchants' Exchange" are sold at auction under an execution, to John Ward "for $5,600 over the amount of the incumbrances upon it. The indebtedness of the company is $920,528.27, exclusive of the original capital of $987,500."—*Eve. Post*, Ap 18, 1843; *N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Ap 18, 1843, citing the *Tribune*. 17

The legislature authorises the mayor, recorder, and aldermen 18

1843 Apr. 18 "to order and cause to be raised annually and to be collected, such amount of money as shall be requisite to defray the interest upon the 'water stock of the city of New-York,' by tax on the estates, real and personal, of the freeholders and inhabitants of and situated within such portions of the said city, as may have been from time to time brought into use by the regulating and grading of the streets and avenues, and the laying down therein the necessary water pipes, and that may be designated the 'water district' by the mayor, aldermen and commonalty." Until such designation is made, the water district is to include all the city lying south of a line commencing on the west side opposite the middle of 23d St., running east to Lexington Ave., then north to 28th St., then east to the East River.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1843), chap. 231. This law was amended on March 4, 1846.—*Ibid.* (1846), chap. 23.

" The legislature incorporates the Washington Monument Assn. for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of George Washington. It shall be "competent" for them to acquire ground for the monument and begin to build as soon as $50,000 shall have been collected. If, however, this sum is not collected within three years from this date, they shall refund the contributions.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1843), chap. 203. See also S 2. On March 31, 1847, an act was passed to revive and amend this act, together with one passed May 7, 1844. This act names a board of trustees.—*Ibid.* (1847), chap. 49.

" Courtlandt Palmer and a group of associates secure incorporation for the New York Floating Dry Dock Co.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1843), chap. 170; amended by *ibid.* (1849), chap. 96.

" The name of the association called "The Tontine Coffee House" is changed by act of the legislature to "The Tontine Building."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1843), chap. 232. See, further, My, 1855.

22 "As to-morrow is the 23d of April, when a great catastrophe may happen, according to Mr. Miller's prediction, expectation is on tiptoe to see every sign that may occur. During this forenoon a singular streak was seen in the western sky of a pale cloudy color which could be traced from the zenith down to the top of some houses on the west side of Broadway. This immediately attracted a general gaze, and speculation was rife as to what it might portend; and apprehension and anxiety were beginning distinctly to appear on many countenances, when it passed away and left the gazers to conclude that it was like many things that had excited wonder before—'all smoke.'"—*Eve. Post*, Ap 22, 1843.

25 For many years, beginning at this time, the "Plumbe Daguerreotype Gallery," at 251 Broadway, cor. of Murray St., held the distinction of being the largest establishment of the kind in New York, and one of the best in the world.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Ap 25, 1843; *A Picture of N. Y. in* 1846, 112. The bronze bust of Washington Irving now in Bryant Park follows the "Plumbe type" of Irving portrait, being from a Plumbe daguerreotype.

Two other daguerreotype artists, who began business at about this time, and afterwards distinguished themselves in photography, were Anthony (see *A Picture of N. Y. in* 1846, 112; and descrip. of Pl. 150-a, Vol. III), and Brady (see *N. Y. Past, Present & Future*, 1849, under head of "The American Advertiser," 33). See, further, S 1, 1858.

28 The common council directs that arrangements be made "for the location of the Keeper of Potters Field in Randall's Island," that hereafter all interments be made "on the southern extremity of said island," that $800 be appropriated "for the erection of a dwelling for the Keeper," and that "that portion of said island be hereafter designated and known as the City Cemetery."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, X: 246–47. See Ja 30.

May — In this month was opened, at Castle Garden, a manuscript day-book of events. Its entries extend to May, 1851. This was sold at The Anderson Galleries May 6, 1924, with the Wm. S. Lambert collection, and, as described in the catalogue (item No. 256), represents, apparently, "the whole receipts for admission for some years, and after that the receipts taken at the door, together with the amounts at the bar, and minor expenditures." During this period appeared Jenny Lind, Miss Phillips, Miss Vernon, Mme Augusta, Signor Arditi, John Nickerson, Signor Bottesini, the Havana Opera Company with its stars, etc. During the Jenny Lind concerts a succession of notes tell of attendance of from 7,000 to 10,000, of 300 to 400 tickets left in the hands of the speculators, of a house too full to do any business at the bar, etc. Other notes tell of the visits of the presidents, generals of the Mexican War, the Daniel O'Connell obsequies, the cholera epidemic, the Astor Place riot, opening of Niblo's, balls, etc. The day-book is now owned by the N. Y. Hist. Soc.

May — "Grace Church.—We learn that this society has purchased 3
six lots on the east side of Broadway, just above Tenth-street. The price of the lots was $40,000. It is the intention of the Society to erect a beautiful church upon these lots. These lots are just above the point where Broadway inclines to the west of a straight line. The consequence is, that the church will front a line passing down through the centre of Broadway, and will be the most conspicuous object that meets the eye of the spectator, while standing at the Bowling Green and looking up this great thoroughfare."—*Eve. Post*, My 3, 1843; *N. Y. Com. Adv.*, My 4, 1843; *Letters of Henry Brevoort to Washington Irving*, ed. by Geo. S. Hellman (1916), II: 256. See, further, O 30.

"A beautiful fountain has been erected at Castle Garden, sup- 10
plied from the Croton Aqueduct. The whole place has been renovated and improved, and will be ready to be opened for the reception of visitors as soon as the weather shall be warm enough to attract them to the place."—*Eve. Post*, My 10, 1843.

The Bible has recently been excluded from the district school 16
in the Fourteenth Ward. This is said to be the first public school in New York without the Bible.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, My 16, 1843.

The common council grants permission to Wm. E. Wilmerding 23
and others to erect a fountain in the Bowling Green, under specified restrictions.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XI: 6. See My 30.

Peter Lorillard dies, in his 80th year, at his seat in Westchester " Co., the "last of the three brothers of that name, himself the eldest,—Peter, George, and Jacob,—all rich men; he the richest."—*Hone's Diary*, II: 183.

Noah Webster dies in New Haven at the age of 85.—*N. Y.* 28
Com. Adv., My 30, 1843.

Mayor Morris, in his annual message to the common council, 29
offers a searching criticism of the municipal government from the time the amended charter of 1830 went into effect. After citing several provisions of the charter to prove that "the powers and duties of the Common Council are exclusively legislative," he says further: "The section prohibiting members of the Common Council being directly or indirectly interested in any contract made with, or expenses or considerations paid by, the City Government, also shows that the powers of the Common Council are exclusively legislative. They are intended to have no participation in the action of the executive departments of the city. But to remove all doubt upon this subject, the words of the 21st section are expressive and imperative. The executive business of the Corporation shall be performed by distinct departments; and it is made the duty of the Common Council to organize and appoint those departments. The language of the amended charter could not well be more explicit upon this point, and the whole tenor of that instrument shows that its framers intended there should be a marked and entire separation between the legislative and executive departments of the City Government, that each might perform the duties of its peculiar province without collision with the other, so that the whole might work in harmony. An attentive examination of the amended charter will convince your Honorable Body that it is the result of wisdom, integrity and patriotism, and deep knowledge of the springs of human action. Had the City Government from the commencement of the operation of the new charter been conducted in strict conformity with its provisions, the cost of the City Government would have been trifling compared to what has actually been expended; order would have been established where confusion has prevailed, and honest reputations and unexceptionable characters would have been maintained by many, who from a deficiency of proper and legal checks and examinations, have been led into defalcations alike disastrous to them and injurious to the public treasury.

"It is deeply to be regretted that upon the organization of the City Government in the month of May, 1831, under the amended Charter, so many gentlemen who had previously been Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, were re-elected. These gentlemen, habituated to the former practice of the Common Council, gave more weight to precedent than to the Charter under which they were to act, and continued the practices which the amended Charter was expressly intended to destroy. It is true, that in accordance with the amended Charter, the Mayor left the Council as a member of their deliberations. The Common Council, however, continued to make their appointments in Joint Ballot. The effect was to deprive

1843 May 29 the Mayor of the participation in the appointments, which before as a member of the Common Council, he had exercised. They continued to perform the executive business of the Corporation by Committees appointed by themselves, thus depriving the Mayor of the participation in the executive business of the City, which he had previously exercised as presiding officer of the Common Council in the appointment of Committees.

"The members continued to participate in contracts with the City, and in the receipt to their own use of the treasure of the City. These precedents have been followed by subsequent Common Councils. Many of them have gone farther. They gave to these Executive Committees the legislative powers of the Common Council; so that in fact the Common Council became sub-divided into a number of sub-legislatures, corresponding with the number of their Committees. These sub-legislatures determined, legislatively, what work was necessary to be done; executively, they made the contract or employed the workmen; in many instances took the contract themselves or were interested in it; executively they determined whether their own work was properly done, and directed payment to themselves out of the City Treasury. Legislative acts of these sub-legislatures were never sent to the Mayor for approval or objection. By such practice the Mayor's limited objecting power was destroyed. He knew nothing of the legislative action until the warrant for payment of the work was sent to him for his signature, and then he was met with the position that work had been done, and the Corporation had received the benefit of the poor man's labor, and that an action could be sustained against the Corporation for work, labor, services and materials furnished to the use of the Corporation. In this manner many hundred thousands of dollars of the people's money has been uselessly and extravagantly expended since the organization under the amended charter, and in direct violation of the spirit and letter of that instrument."

In support of this last statement the mayor presents figures furnished by the comptroller showing that during the 12 months just past as much as $16,511.61 had come from the treasury directly to members of the common council, including $6,282.85 to one assistant alderman "for printing and stationery," and $5,424.20 to another assistant alderman "for plumbers' work and hydrants." He adds: "The effect of such practice by numbers of the Common Council is incalculably prejudicial to the interests of the City, and shamefully burdensome to the tax-payer, and that too without even the palliation that the money is distributed to benefit the many. Such practice will lead persons to obtain seats in the Common Council with the express object of making money out of the City Treasury. An election to the Common Council will become a means of trade; a 'drumming for custom.' Such practice would be an inducement to bring into the Common Council members of different business pursuits, who would divide among themselves the whole business of supplying the wants of the City Government, each being desirous to receive from the City Treasury the most his peculiar business would authorize, would not oppose the pecuniary interests of the others, that he in turn might not be opposed by them. This would lead to the most extravagant expenditure of money for repairs, and work performed for the Corporation, and to a lavish and unnecessary supply of every article which officers and departments of the Corporation required."

As instances of what the mayor deems "reckless squandering of the public moneys," he says: "Among their last acts they direct a compilation of the laws of the State and a revision of the City Ordinances to be printed at a large expense, both of which would have been useless. They also directed a very expensive work—'The Geological Survey of the State,' to be purchased for the Mayor, each member of the Common Council, and for the Clerks of the two Boards. One of these Committees, also usurping legislative as well as executive powers, directed an essay to be written, and a work to be compiled and published for the members and officers of the Common Council, with additional numbers to be distributed as presents, at an expense to the City of $2,000." The mayor declares that each of the acts above mentioned has been returned by him "with objections," and is now before the common council for consideration. He furthermore cites as "extraordinary" their "selection of the $64,000 Street Contract to the exclusion of offers to perform the same work for much less money."

In emphasizing the necessity of a "strict conformity to the charter" the mayor offers as his first recommendation the immediate organization of "separate and distinct Departments for the management of the Executive business of the Corporation." He further recommends "concentrating in the City Hall all the offices of the City Government" by making other disposition "of the Courts, Clerks' and Sheriff's Offices, and Law Library." May 29

Another recommendation is the establishment of "an Office for the receipt of all moneys paid into the City Treasury," instead of having so much money go through other offices, the mayor's for example.

Another recommendation is that "contracts shall in every instance be made for work performed, or articles furnished the city." A permanent board for making contracts, he thinks, should be the mayor, the presidents of the two boards, the comptroller, and the counsel for the corporation, plus "the Chief of the Department for which the work is to be performed or articles furnished."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1843), 61–75. Administrative departments were created finally in the amended charter of April 2, 1849 (*q.v.*)

"The workmen have already commenced on the fountain in Bowling Green [see My 23]. The diameter of the basin will be ninety feet. The jet is expected to rise seventy feet. We regret to see that it was necessary to cut down that beautiful cluster of trees in the centre of the green, to make room for the Fountain."—*Eve. Post*, My 30, 1843. See Je 30. 30

"An experiment of sweeping the streets with a machine was tried this morning in Chambers street. The machine used was one that had been imported from England, and the object of the experiment was rather to show the manner of its operation than its capability. The work was done with despatch, though not quite so thorough and effectually as by the ordinary method."—*Eve. Post.*, Je 6, 1843 June 6

President Tyler visits New York, and is given a public reception. —*Com. Adv.*, Je 13, 1843. The programme of the reception was published in *Eve. Post*, Je 8 and 10, 1843. He was on his way to Boston to attend the Bunker Hill dedication (see Je 17).—*Hone's Diary*, II: 184. 12

President Tyler makes a visit to "the Croton Water Works, the Harlem Aqueduct, Reservoirs, &c. and the Deaf and Dumb Asylum." In the afternoon he sailed for Stonington.—*Eve. Post*, Je 14 and 15, 1843. 14

"Mr. J. Wise, the celebrated balloonist, gives notice to all the world that he will very shortly make an ærial trip with his balloon across the Atlantic."—*Eve. Post*, Je 15, 1843. 15

The Bunker Hill Monument at Charlestown, the corner-stone of which was laid June 17, 1825 (*q.v.*), is dedicated with imposing ceremonies. Daniel Webster delivers the address, and Pres. Tyler is present.—*Eve. Post*, Je 19, 1843; *Hone's Diary*, II: 185. 17

The common council changes the name of Lumber St. to Trinity Place.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XI: 13. 21

Christian Bergh dies, aged 81 years, "the oldest ship-carpenter in the city, the father of that great system of naval architecture which has rendered the city of New York famous throughout the world. He was the first to send on the great waters the models of packet-ships which have borne the palm from all other commercial nations. . . ."—*Hone's Diary*, II: 187. 23

The common council permits Stephen Allen and others to erect a fountain in Washington Square.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XI: 17. See O 19, 1850. 26

"Another story is just being added to the building known as Tammany Hall."—*Eve. Post*, Je 28, 1843. 28

"This morning the fountain in the Bowling Green was made to play for the first time. 30

"Many jokes have been cracked at the expense of the shapeless mass of stones which the workmen had been piling up at this spot, but the moment the water was let out it became transformed into a beautiful cascade. . . . The design, we understand, was furnished by James Renwick, [Jr.] of this city, son of the professor."—*Eve. Post*, Je 30, 1843. See also *N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Jl 5 and 6, 1843. As a specimen of ridicule cast upon this rock-fountain, see the comments of "Sophia" in the *N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Ag 30, 1844. One of John G. Saxe's poems, "Tom Brown's Day in Gotham," contains the following reference to it:

"A fountain that looked like a huge tureen
Piled up with rocks, and a squirt between."

See lithographic view in Eno collection, N. Y. Pub. Lib. See, further, S 23.

"Affairs and Men of New Amsterdam, in the time of Governor Jl 3

1843 July 3 Stuyvesant.—A volume of extracts from the old Dutch records of New Amsterdam, bearing this title, has been compiled and translated by J. Paulding, and just published. . . . The volume is to be had of Burgess & Stringer, 222 Broadway."—*Eve. Post*, Jl 3, 1843.

12 "F. B. Tower, of the engineer department, has just issued an exceedingly neat and valuable work, illustrative of the history and present condition of the Croton Aqueduct. . . . what will constitute the attractiveness of the volume to many, are the drawings and engraved views, which illustrate the letter-press. We have fine pictures of all the most picturesque sites of the acqueduct, which in themselves are full of interest. . . ."—*Eve. Post*, Jl 12, 1843.

The plates in this book are as follows: "Aqueduct of Spoleto, Italy;" "Sections of the Croton Aqueduct;" "Entrance Ventilator;" "Isometrical View of Culvert;" "Tunnel and Gate Chamber at the head of the Aqueduct;" "View above the Croton Dam;" "Entablature over the entrance to the Aqueduct;" "View below the Croton Dam;" "Croton Aqueduct at Sing-Sing;" "Aqueduct Bridge at Sing-Sing;" "Aqueduct Bridge for Road-way;" "Croton Aqueduct at Mill-River;" "Croton Aqueduct at Jewell's Brook;" "Croton Aqueduct at Hastings;" "Croton Aqueduct at Yonkers;" "Croton Aqueduct at Harlem River;" "View of the Jet at Harlem River;" "Croton Aqueduct at Clendinning Valley;" "Aqueduct Bridge at Clendinning Valley;" "Plan of the Receiving Reservoir;" "Isometrical View of the Distributing Reservoir."—From copy in author's collection. The "View of the Jet at Harlem River" is reproduced as A. Pl. 18-b, Vol. III.

15 "The marvel of New York just now is 'The Alhambra'—an ice cream resort lately opened a little below Niblo's." This is described.—*New Mirror*, I: 239. It was at 557½ Broadway, a few doors from Prince St.—*Eve. Post*, Jl 1, 1843.

29 Philip Hone writes: "Dickens has just published, as one of the chapters of 'Martin Chuzzlewit,' an account of the arrival of his hero in New York, and what he saw, and heard, and did, and suffered, in this land of pagans, brutes, and infidels. I am sorry to see it. Thinking that Mr. Dickens has been ungenerously treated by my countrymen, I have taken his part on most occasions; but he has now written an exceedingly foolish libel upon us, from which he will not obtain credit as an author, nor as a man of wit, any more than as a man of good taste, good nature, or good manners. . . ."—*Hone's Diary*, II: 189–90. On Oct. 12, Hone added: "Speaking of the United States, Mr. Dickens says in the story [*Martin Chuzzlewit*] which he is spinning out in one of the London periodicals, 'That republic, but yesterday let loose upon her noble course, and but to-day so maimed and lame, so full of sores and ulcers, foul to the eye, and almost hopeless to the sense, that her best friends turn from the loathsome creature with disgust.' If the scamp had no regard for his own character, he ought to have had for ours, who made fools of ourselves to do him honour."—*Ibid.*, II: 196.

Aug. 5 "I notice the introduction of the Italian verandah curtains to New-York—the sort of striped demi-umbrella, put out from the top of the window with falling sidefolds, which are so common in Venice and Naples. Two or three shops in Broadway have them, and Cozzens has lately fitted them on to the windows of his ladies' dining-room—and most showy and picturesque luxuries they are."—*New Mirror*, I: 287.

"I observe that the paviours are at work in the upper part of Broadway, removing the wooden pavement, and substituting the broad flat stones, such as are laid in the streets of Florence. The wooden blocks were certainly in a deplorable condition, but I do not think they have had fair play as an experiment. They were badly laid, and were left to annoy the public long after they should have been repaired."—*Ibid.*

14 The design for the Washington Monument (see Ap 18) "is now completed. It is in the form of a pentagon, and is to be erected of granite, in or fronting on Union Square; to be finished in the Gothic style of architecture, richly and elaborately ornamented, with spacious rooms below for a historical library, gallery for paintings, etc. Its rich Gothic windows, columns, friezes, cornices and balustrades—its buttresses, turrets, tower, and pinnacle, partake of all that is sublime in architecture; and when the structure shall have been finished, the crochet of the pinnacle being 420 feet in the air, it will be pronounced the noblest monument in the known world. It is to be built by the voluntary contributions of the People of the United States of one dollar and upward. Some of the wealthy citizens of New York have already headed subscription lists with five and ten thousand dollars, and arrangements for the immediate commencement of the enterprise are fast maturing."—*Eve. Post*, Ag 14, 1843, citing *Pennsylvanian*. The original subscription list is in the N. Y. Pub. Library.—See O 29, 1851. An engraving and description of the monument was published early in 1844.—See descrip. of A. Pl. 26-c, III: 882, citing the *Eve. Post*, Mr 9, 1844. See, further, S 5, 1843. Aug. 14

A good description of the Astor House, translated from a French journal, is published in *The New Mirror*, I: 311. The hotel was finally closed in May, 1913. For recent developments on this site, see *Herald-Tribune*, D 1, 1925. 19

In this month, Purdy's National Theatre (see D 1839) reopened as the Chatham Theatre.—Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 405; L. M. R. K., III: 983. Sept. —

A memorial to Washington, to be erected as a "State Monument" (see Ap 18), is projected. The design is one of "unequalled magnificence, . . . Four hundred and twenty-five feet is the proposed height; and this, one of the papers states, will make it the highest building in the world—not quite correctly, as the pyramid of Cheops is six hundred feet high. To realize this prodigious elevation, however, one must remember that the steeple of the new Trinity church, which is to be the tallest in this country, will only reach to two hundred and seventy-five feet. It is not to be merely a monument, but an immense public building, containing halls, libraries, and other appropriate apartments. The shape is to be a pentagon, and the style a florid Gothic. Union-square is named as the site; but the immense size of the base, I should suppose, would require an area of much greater extent. . . ."—*New Mirror*, I: 351; *N. Y. Com. Adv.*, S 7, 1843. For description of cut of the monument see *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Mr 9, 1844. See also descrip. of Pl. 100, III: 592; and of A. Pl. 26-c, III: 882. See My 7, 1844. 2

The Washington Monument Association is formally organized at the mayor's office, the following officers being elected: Col. John Trumbull, president; Mayor Morris, vice-president; Nicholas Dean, secretary; and Moses H. Grinnell, treasurer. The association "is now prepared to proceed to business, agreeably to the provisions of its charter."—*Eve. Post*, S 6 and 7, 1843. See Ap 18; Je 17, 1844. 5

"Lucia di Lammermoor" is sung for the first time in New York, at Niblo's Garden.—N. Y. P. L. *Bulletin* (1925), 884. 15

"The Queen of the West," the newest packet, recently launched from Brown & Bell's yard, for Woodhull & Minturn, and which "exceeds all others in strength, beauty, and convenience, as she does in size . . .," sails on her first voyage.—*Hone's Diary*, II: 193. See also a mention on Nov. 17 of the "Prince Albert," Grinnell, Minturn & Co.'s "splendid new ship," which will sail on her first voyage the first of December.—*Ibid.*, II: 201–2. 16

"The Public Fountains.—The largest audiences we see in the city, assemble on the advertised nights of the illumination of the Bowling Green Fountain. The lower part of the city is rendered completely impassable by the packed assemblages." The writer criticises the fountain, however, which is "a huge heap of rocks," and which, he says, was probably designed by "a well-digger or a mason." He suggests a new design—that of the "Fountain of Lerna at Corinth."—*New Mirror*, I: 399. 23

The oldest house on Manhattan Island at this time (according to *The Christian Intelligencer*) was the Kip mansion at Kip's Bay, on 35th St., between First and Second Aves. "It was built for Jacobus Kip in 1655, and rebuilt in 1696, as marked on the front of the house. The house is now occupied, and is still owned, by one of the Kip family. [Mention is made of the previous occupants.] . . . Oct. 27

"The Kip farm was originally 150 acres, and joined the farm of the Stuyvesants on the river, and we believe of the De Lanceys in the interior of the island. When the Corporation shall open and regulate Thirty fifth street, it will take off about one third of the old mansion. . . ."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, O 27, 1843. See 1851.

The foundation-stone of the new Grace Church (see Ap 25), at the north-east corner of Broadway and 10th St., is laid.—From tablet in the church. See, further, Mr 7, 1846. 30

The Leake and Watts Orphan Asylum (see Ap. 28, 1838) is completed and dedicated.—Belden, *N. Y. Past, Present & Future*, 115; Haswell, *Reminiscences*, 406; Richmond, *N. Y. and Its Institutions*, 326–27. The building still stands (1926) on the Cathedral grounds, between Amsterdam Ave. and Morningside Park, 111th and 112th Sts. See N 5, 1887, and O 27, 1891. Nov. 1

The construction of the fountain in the Park is begun. It was 2

1843 N 2 finished May 15, 1844.—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, XXXIV, part 2, p. 785; *Jour. and Docs., Bd. of Assts*, XIX: 360 (1842).

10 Col. John Trumbull, the artist, dies in New York.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, N 14, 1843, citing *New Haven Courier*, N 13; see also *Hone's Diary*, II: 200.

25 Ole Bull, the famous violinist, makes his American début, at the Park Theatre.—Brown, I: 61.

Dec. 13 Up to this time, an old one-mile stone stood on Broadway about 20 ft. below Houston St. Its removal, on Saturday last, awakens reminiscences.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, D 13, 1843; *Eve. Post for the Country*, Ja 3, 1844. This old landmark appears to be a special one, in addition to those established by the common council, and listed in the L. M. R. K., III: 960–61.

23 "There is a gymnasium in the upper part of Broadway, where the ladies don the Turkish costume, and are taught sparring and climbing in jackets and loose trowsers."—*New Mirror*, II: 191.

1844

— In this year, the Young Men's Christian Association was founded in London, by Sir George Williams.—*Encyclop. Brit.*, XXVIII: 940–41. The first such association in the U. S. was organized at Boston in 1851 (*q. v.*, D 29).

— In this year, the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. was finished to William's Bridge on Bronx River, a distance of 14½ miles from the city hall. —Holley, *The Picturesque Tourist*, 36. See D 1.

— In this year, the New York Gallery of the Fine Arts was founded, for the purpose of establishing here a permanent collection of paintings, statuary, and other works of art. It received its charter in 1845 (*q. v.*, My 13). The first act of the association was to purchase the gallery of Luman Reed. In 1849, it possessed about 100 paintings, including many by Cole and Durand, with several pieces of statuary and engravings. Prior to 1849, the gallery was in the Rotunda in the Park.—Belden, *New-York. Past, Present & Future*, 116–17. The leading spirits in starting this establishment, besides Luman Reed, a wealthy art patron residing at 13 Greenwich St., were his son-in-law Theodore Allen, and his partner Jonathan Sturges.—Howe, *Hist. of the Metropolitan Museum of Art* (1913), 62–65.

— In this year, the First Mariners' Methodist Episcopal Church, in Cherry St., between Clinton and Montgomery Sts., was founded. For view of this building, see Brown, *Book of Old N. Y.* (1913), 234. A large lithographic drawing of it was published by Endicott in Jan., 1845.—*Eve. Post*, Ja 10, 1845. *Cf.* the Mariners' Church erected in Roosevelt St. in 1819.—L. M. R. K., III: 930. For the floating chapel of the Methodists, see Je, 1845.

— In this year, the first hydropathic establishment in the United States was opened at No. 63 Barclay St., New York. Its proprietor, Campbell, published the *Water Cure Journal*.—*Annals of N. Am.*, 590.

— In this year, the *Columbian Magazine* made its appearance; it was discontinued in 1848.—North, *Newspaper and Periodical Press*, 117.

— In this year, the *Eclectic Magazine* was established.—North *Newspaper and Periodical Press*, 117.

— In this year, a volume of poems by Clement C. Moore, containing the first printing, in a book, of his well-known poem "'Twas the Night before Christmas," was published. See also Ag 16, 1750.

Jan. 11 "Italian Opera.—Mr. Palmo, one of the most enterprising residents of the city, is pushing his project of a new theatre with great activity. The building which he has selected is in Chamber street, in a quiet and respectable neighborhood and is already in such a state of forwardness that it will be opened as early as the 31st of the present month." The internal arrangements are described.

"Mr. Palmo has very properly determined to number the different seats in the theatre, so that a person or family, when they have purchased a ticket, will be secured the possession of places during the whole evening. This is a decided improvement on the old plan, and will be a great accommodation to the audience."—*Eve. Post*, Ja 11, 1844. See also *ibid.*, Ja 27, 29, 30, F 3, 1844. It was opened on Feb. 3 (*q. v.*).

17 The *N. Y. Herald* introduces a wood-cut portrait to illustrate a news report of a murder trial. See also *ibid.*, Ja 18, and 22 (Supp.). Later, from time to time, in this year, wood-cut views of places and events, in the news, appeared. Soon after, such illustrations were a regular feature of the first page of *The Weekly Herald*, which, since 1838, had been published each Saturday.

18 The U. S. steam war-vessel "Princeton," now at New York, is visited by invited guests of Capt. Stockton. The steamer "is moved by Ericson's propellers. . . . The machinery is under the water line, out of sight, and rendered impervious to shot by a covering of sheet iron. Jan. 18

"The big gun of Captain Stockton, which he calls the Peacemaker, weighs ten tons. . . . There is a small one on board the same vessel weighing only six tons and a half, which is called the Orator, from its supposed talent of persuasion."—*Eve. Post*, Ja 19, 1844. See also *ibid.*, Ja 20, 1844. See, further, F 28.

29 The name of the Apollo Association (see My 7, 1840) is changed to the American Art Union by act of the legislature. This act provides that the distribution of works of art (principally engravings) belonging to the association, provided for in its constitution, shall take place at the time of the annual election of officers, on the Friday preceding Christmas Day in each year.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1844), chap. 7. For the plan of organization and the progress of the Union, see Howe's *Hist. of the Metropolitan Museum of Art* (1913), 58–59, citing a monthly "Bulletin" published by the Union as a medium of communication with the subscribers. For a view of the gallery of the Art Union during an exhibition, see *ibid.*, 61. See, further, D 15, 1853.

In 1846, the Art Union occupied quarters at 322 Broadway near Pearl St., and at that time its work was thus briefly described: "The money obtained by subscription was applied [each year] to the production of a fine and costly engraving from a choice painting, of which every member received a copy, also to the purchase of paintings and sculpture by native or resident artists, which were publicly distributed by lot amongst the members at the annual meeting in December."—*A Picture of N. Y. in* 1846. See also *Knickerbocker Mag.*, XXXII: 442 (Nov., 1848). See, further, 1849. This annual distribution of works of art continued until 1851 (*q. v.*, D 31), when the law which prevented the further continuance of lotteries went into effect, and the establishment was closed.—*Annals of N. Am.*, 584. Many of the engravings distributed by the American Art Union are to-day prized by collectors.

Feb. 1 The Bank of the State of New York is deeded to John Austin Stevens, president of the Bank of Commerce, the eastern portion of its property having been acquired in 1836 from the corporation of the Bank of the United States, when the latter suspended payment.—*Liber Deeds*, CDII: 222. See also I: 430; L. M. R. K., III: 924, under "Branch of the Second Bank of the U. S. (second site);" and *ibid.*, III: 975 under "U. S. Assay Office." See, further, D 16, 1846.

3 Palmo's Opera House (see Ja 11) is opened in Chambers St., between Broadway and Centre, in a building previously occupied by Stoppani's Arcade Baths. The undertaking was a financial failure and in 1848 the opera house was converted into a theatre.—*New Mirror*, II: 287, 319; Ireland, *Records N. Y. Stage*, II, 423–24; Ruggles, 68; Holley, 52; L. M. R. K., III: 982–83, under "Burton's Theatre."

15 Gothic Hall "is the new name of the building formerly called Masonic Hall. It has been lately fitted up anew, with much elegance."—*Eve. Post*, F 15, 1844.

" The Young Men's Missionary Soc. of the Episcopal Church having built a "Floating Chapel" for seamen, and the Church of the Saviour having been organized therein, it is opened for worship. It is moored in the East River at the foot of Pike St.—*Eve. Post*, F 16, 1844; *Picture of N. Y. in* 1846, 137–38. See also Ap 12, *infra*, and Je, 1845.

22 The common council passes an ordinance providing for the redemption of the city debt by the creation of a sinking fund.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XI: 153. See also the *Proc. of the Com'rs of the Sinking Fund of the City of N. Y.* (1844).

" The first (Alpha) chapter of the Order of United Americans is organized. This date is established by an address (in room 319, N. Y. P. L.) delivered before the order on the occasion of the "Seventh Anniversary" of the Alpha chapter, Feb. 22, 1851 (*q. v.*). See also Mr, 1851.

28 Mr. Upshur, U. S. secretary of state; Gov. Gilmor, secretary of the navy; Virgil Maxcy, late *chargé d'affaires* at Belgium; David Gardiner, late state senator of New York; Commander Beverly Kennon, U. S. N., and others are killed, and many wounded, by the explosion of a gun on Capt. Stockton's steam-frigate "Princeton" (recently fitted with Ericsson's propellers), on a trial trip on the Potomac.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, F 29; *N. Y. Com. Adv.*, F 29, Mr 1, 1844; *Hone's Diary*, II: 206–8. See Je 25.

1844 Mr 6 Philip Hone describes the appearance of the bay as seen from the Battery.—*Hone's Diary*, II: 208; descrip. of Pl. 137-a, III: 705.

9 "There are two buildings, in different parts of the city, in the occupation of the post office. The principal business of the office is conducted at a building [the Rotunda] having three fronts—two on the Park, one to the south and one to the east; and the other on Chamber, near Centre street. Part of this building was originally constructed for the exhibition of a panorama, to which a small addition was made, fronting south on the Park. It is in all respects wholly unfitted for the accommodation of the business of the post office, is old and dilapidated, and exceedingly unsafe, both as regards security from loss by fire, or depredation by robbers. . . . This building belongs to the city corporation, to whom a rent is paid of $1,500 per annum, on an annual lease.

"The branch post office is situated on the southwest corner of Exchange and William streets—is rented on an annual lease from the Exchange Company of $2000 per annum. The security against robbers and fire in this building is considered in every respect sufficient. The Exchange is fire proof, and the site and fastenings render it a perfectly safe depository."—*Exec. Docs.*, No. 178, 28th cong., 1st sess., Vol. V. See Ag 10.

13 The common council passes resolutions of sympathy for the families and friends of those lost on board the steam-frigate "Princeton" (see F 28).—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XI: 199.

Apr. 1 By this time the fish trade at Fulton Market had become so large that one part was called the "Fulton Fish Market," the other being known as the "Fulton Butcher Market." Since 1835, the fishermen and oystermen occupied a shed along the slip; but, in 1845, were moved again into the meat market.—De Voe, *Market Book*, 508, 512–14. For various structural changes, prior to 1862, for the accommodation of the fish dealers, see *ibid.*, 514–16.

3 The legislature incorporates the "New-York Vaccine Institution," the purpose of which is the extermination of the small-pox, "especially among sailors, emigrants, indigent persons, those employed in manufactories, and children."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1844), chap. 115.

6 The legislature incorporates the "Odd Fellows' Hall Association of the city of New-York." Its object is "to provide suitable premises, by the erection of a conveniently sized edifice, for the accommodation of library and reading-rooms, apartments for natural history, science, and the arts, school, lecture and meeting rooms, and to provide for the education of orphan children" of members.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1844), chap. 126. For the opening of its hall, see Je 4, 1849.

9 James Harper, of the publishing firm of Harper & Bros., is elected mayor.—*N. Y. Herald*, Ap 10, 11, 1844; *Hone's Dairy*, II: 211; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1844–5), 275. He succeeds Robt. H. Morris. —See Ap 13, 1841. His successor was Wm. T. Havemeyer.—See Ap 8, 1845.

12 Secretary of State Calhoun negotiates a treaty for the annexation of Texas to the U. S. The senate refused to ratify it.—Winsor, VII: 506. See Mr 3, 1845.

" The legislature incorporates the "Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for seamen in the city and port of New-York," the objects of which are "to provide by building, purchase, hiring or otherwise so many floating and other churches for seamen, at different points in the city and port of New York, as they may deem proper, . . ."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1844), chap. 147. See F 15.

24 About 3,000 people meet at the Broadway Tabernacle to protest against the annexation of Texas.—*Eve. Post*, Ap 25, 1844. See My 14.

27 William Coventry H. Waddell, Sr., buys the plot of ground lying between 37th and 38th Sts., on the west side of Fifth Ave.—*Liber Deeds*, CDLIII: 80 and 81. See also Perris's Insurance Map, 1854. Here he built a suburban villa which became a famous social centre. The architect's perspective sketch is reproduced as Pl. 129-a, Vol. III, and some particulars are given regarding it, III: 692–94. It was of "yellowish gray stucco with brownstone trimmings," writes Mrs. Lamb. The house "was finished in a style of costly elegance, and a large conservatory and picture gallery were among its attractions. From its broad marble hall a winding staircase led to the tower, from which a charming view was obtained of both the East and Hudson rivers, the intervening semi-rural landscape, and the approaching city. . . ."—*Hist. City of N. Y.*, II: 756. It had "oriels and gables and a spacious conservatory of plants, native and exotic," says Lossing, adding: "Mr. and Mrs. Waddell were leaders in fashionable society in New York. He was a brilliant man and a confidential friend of President Jackson, who gave him public employments that made him rich. He was frank and generous, and always displayed a princely hospitality. His house was the scene of notable entertainments. At Mrs. Waddell's parties one was sure to meet every celebrity, American and foreign, who chanced to be in the city at the time. The house was superbly furnished. It had a broad marble hall and elegant winding stairs."—*Hist. of N. Y. City* (1884), II: 612–13. See, further, Ap 6, 1849. The author's mother went to her first ball at the "Waddell Villa."

Apr. 27

" The common council orders that the Old Post Road, above 23d St., through the present Madison Sq., as far north as 31st St., be closed, and the title to it conveyed by quit-claim deeds to the owners of the land on each side of it.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XI: 233–34. The double row of trees extending north-east from the fountain to Madison Ave. denotes approximately the bed of this old road.—Kelly, *Historical Guide to N. Y.*, 111; and see Colton's "Topographical Map" of 1841, Pl. 124, Vol. III.

29 The legislature incorporates the "Irish Emigrant Society of New York," the objects of which are "to afford advice, information, aid and protection, to emigrants from Ireland, and generally to promote their welfare."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1844), chap. 226.

May — At the session of the Connecticut legislature held in this month, the N. Y. & New Haven R. R. Co. was incorporated.—See statement in *Laws of N. Y.* (1846), chap. 195.

4 In an act relating to arsenals and fortifications in various parts of the state, the legislature designates certain funds (see F 6, 1836) to be used "in building an arsenal in the county of New-York, upon such plan as the commissioners of the land office and the commissary-general may devise." Its location also shall be designated by them. "The inspectors of Sing Sing state prison are hereby authorized to furnish the commissary-general, or order, such quantity of dressed or undressed stone from the quarries at Sing-Sing as may be ordered by the commissioners of the land office, to build the above arsenal; but the stones so furnished shall be paid for by the commissioners out of the moneys so received from the sale of the land mentioned in the first section of this act, . . ."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1844), chap. 274.

7 The legislature makes a complete change in the police system by an act, the first section of which reads: "The watch department, as at present organized, is hereby abolished, together with the offices of marshals, street inspectors, health wardens, fire wardens, dock masters, lamp lighters, bell ringers, day police officers, Sunday officers, inspectors of pawn brokers and junk shops, and of the officers to attend the polls at the several election districts of the city and county of New York, and superintendent of roads of the twelfth ward of the said city, except the office of mayor's or first marshal."

In place of the watch department and the various officers mentioned, there shall be "a day and night police" of not more than 800 men, including a chief of police, captains, assistant captains, and policemen. The act defines their duties; police districts; police courts; how police officers are appointed and removed from office, their compensation, etc.

The offices of "inspector of hacks, omnibuses, cabs and public porters, inspector and deputy inspector of carts, keepers of lands and places," all are abolished, duties of such officers to be performed by the chief of police and his assistants. The chief is to have his headquarters in the mayor's office and a salary of $1,500; he is to be appointed by the mayor with the approval of the common council for a term of one year "unless sooner removed from office for cause;" and he must be a citizen of the United States and an actual resident of the city.

Subordinate officials and the policemen themselves are also to be appointed for a year, but by the common council with the approval of the mayor; the captains shall have power "to suspend policemen from office for cause." In case of such suspension or of a complaint against the chief or any member of the force, the mayor shall afford the accused an "opportunity to be heard in his defence."

Many details are given in regard to patrol districts, police courts, exact duties and salaries ($500 for a policeman), restrictions as to fees, presents and rewards, and other matters. The more important sections of the act were to become effective only after their adoption by the mayor and common council.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1844), chap. 315; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1855), 82 *et seq; Com. Adv.*, My 25, 1844. See also *Eve. Post*, F 26, 1844.

1844 May 7 The city authorities were reluctant to adopt this act; it was presented in the board of aldermen for adoption as an ordinance on June 12, and again on July 30, without success. Then the common council made an ordinance of its own which gained the approval of the mayor on Nov. 29 (*q.v.*). The legislative act was then amended May 13, 1846, by *Laws of N. Y.* (1846), chap. 302; and on April 11, 1849, by *ibid.* (1849), chap. 436.

" The legislature passes an act intended to secure transfer to the Washington Monument Association (see Ap 18, 1843) of all the money collected by the trustees, etc. appointed under "An act in commemoration of the services and in honor of the memory of George Washington," passed April 26, 1833 (*q.v.*).—*Laws of N. Y.* (1844), chap. 303.

" The legislature incorporates the "Eastern Collegiate Institute of the City of New York," to be located in the Seventh Ward. It "shall be subject to the visitation of the regents of the university."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1844), chap. 298.

13 The common council requests ex-Mayor Morris to sit for a portrait, to be placed in the governor's room.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XI: 266.

14 "The annexation of Texas to the United States is now the question which regulates all our policies, . . ."—*Hone's Diary*, II: 221. It was carried by the senate in Feb., 1845.—*Ibid.*, II: 243. See Ja 7, Mr 3, 1845.

25 "The 'Polka.'—This celebrated dance, which seems to have turned the heads of the fashionable people in Paris, is soon to be taught in this country. Mr. Gabriel Korpany, of Ramonka, has recently arrived from Europe, and is making preparations to teach our citizens the mysteries of the new movement. He is a Hungarian by birth. . . ."—*Eve. Post*, My 25, 1844. See also *ibid.*, Je 18, 1844.

June 17 "The Trustees of the 'Washington Monument Association,' for the accomplishment of the object confided to their care, have adopted a plan, prepared by Mr. Calvin Pollard, of this city, architect, and have placed in the hands of respectable individuals, subscription lists, from which they hope to obtain funds sufficient to commence the edifice and ensure its completion."—*Eve. Post*, Je 17, 1844. See, further, My 8, 1847; Ja 10, 1848; F 2, 1849.

21 John Pintard dies at the age of 86.—*Eve. Post*, Je 22, 1844.

22 "Building in New York.—For many years there has not been observed any thing like such activity in building as now prevails in this city. One of our citizens, recently returned after an absence of seven months, remarked to us this morning that the altered appearance of Broadway quite astonished him. There are many buildings of the largest and most expensive description going up at various points of that thronged avenue, and a greater number of the same character are far advanced to a state of completion. Among the latter the pile of brick and granite, six stories in height, and apparently one hundred and sixty feet in front, opposite the Church of the Messiah [probably the New York Hotel—see D 1], strikes the attention as an evidence of the very rapid advance in this respect.

"Further on, also, at a point which, five years ago, was quite out of town—we mean Union Park—begin to appear the splendid shops which have, until lately, been confined to the lower end of the city. The number of sumptuous dwellings in this vicinity has much increased during the past winter and spring. There are two edifices now constructing on Broadway, which, when finished, will constitute the finest features in the much admired view it presents. The first is the beautiful Gothic church of the Trinity, at the head of Wall street, the tower of which already has a fine and imposing appearance as you turn the angle of Broadway at two miles distance. The other is Grace Church, in which considerable progress has been made. This structure, being built of white marble, and situated at the turn of the street, will show to great advantage, even some two miles down Broadway."—*Eve. Post*, Je 22, 1844. Regarding Grace and Trinity Churches, see also *ibid.*, Ap 24, 1845.

25 Trinity Cemetery at Manhattanville, extending from Tenth Ave. to the Hudson River, between 153d and 155th Sts. (see S 22, 1842), is advertised as open for use by all denominations. Its rules and regulations are published.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Je 25, 1844.

" Pres. Tyler arrives at New York for his marriage.—*Eve. Post*, Je 26, 1844. See Je 26.

26 John Tyler, president of the United States, is married to Miss Julia Gardiner, eldest daughter of the late Hon. David Gardiner, of New York (see F 28), in the Church of the Ascension, on Fifth Avenue. The marriage service was performed by Bishop Onderdonk.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Je 27, 1844. The Gardiner residence was one of the "Colonnade Row," on Lafayette Place.—*22d Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scenic & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1917), 140–42. This was the first marriage of a president of the United States during his term of office. June 26

" "It appears from an abstract of the report of the Croton Aqueduct Board . . . that there are south of the distributing reservoir in Forty-second street, 150 miles of pipe laid, supplying about 310,000 inhabitants, equal to one mile for every 2000 inhabitants. These pipes supply 600 free hydrants and 1500 fire hydrants. The capacity of these latter is such that 200 only will discharge all the water which the pipe over the Harlem now delivers; consequently that there is imminent danger in unrestricted use of the water that the reservoirs will be emptied, and the city exposed to the horrible calamity of a short allowance of water, more especially as the pumps and the means by which they were formerly supplied are rapidly going out of repair. The report states that this danger has already been imminent, as on occasions of extraordinary use of the free hydrants, the surface of the reservoirs has sunk several feet. When the high bridge is complete the means of supply will increase. Some restraints are, therefore, proposed on the use of the free hydrants." The revenue from the water for the past year was $92,626.31.—*Eve. Post*, Je 26, 1844. See D 14.

July 2 The N. Y. & Harlem R. R. has just been completed from Williamsbridge to Tuckahoe Mills, six miles from White Plains.—*Eve. Post*, Jl 2, 1844.

3 A treaty is signed between the United States and China.—Winsor, VII: 509.

" "The heats of summer are upon us, and while some are leaving town for shady retreats in the country, others refresh themselves with short excursions to Hoboken or New Brighton, or other places among the beautiful environs of our city. If the public authorities, who expend so much of our money in laying out the city, would do what is in their power, they might give our vast population an extensive pleasure ground for shade and recreation in these sultry afternoons, which we might reach without going out of town.

"On the road to Harlem, between Sixty-eighth street on the south, and Seventy-seventh street on the north, and extending from the Third Avenue to the East River, is a tract of beautiful woodland, comprising sixty or seventy acres, thickly covered with old trees, intermingled with a variety of shrubs. The surface is varied in a very striking and picturesque manner, with craggy eminences, and hollows, and a little stream runs through the midst. The swift tides of the East river sweep its rocky shores, and the fresh breeze of the bay comes in, on every warm summer afternoon, over the restless waters. The trees are of almost every species that grows in our woods. . . . There never was a finer situation for a public garden of a great city. Nothing is wanted but to cut winding paths through it, leaving the woods as they now are, and introducing here and there a jet from the Croton aqueduct, the streams from which would make their own waterfalls over the rocks, and keep the brook running through the place always fresh and full. . . .

"As we are now going on, we are making a belt of muddy docks all round the island. We should be glad to see one small part of the shore without them, one place at least where the tides may be allowed to flow pure, and the ancient brim of rocks which borders the waters left in its original picturesqueness and beauty. Commerce is devouring inch by inch the coast of the island, and if we would rescue any part of it for health and recreation it must be done now. . . ."—*Eve. Post*, Jl 3, 1844.

4 Washington Hotel, at the south-east corner of Broadway and Reade St., formerly called Washington Hall, is destroyed by fire.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Jl 5, 1844. See Ap 7, 1845.

13 The new Presbyterian church at the south-east corner of University Place and 17th St. is building.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Jl 13 and 18, 1844; L. M. R. K., III: 932. See, further, Je 12, 1845.

20 Workmen are making progress in taking down the First Presbyterian Church on Wall St.—*Eve. Post*, Jl 20, 1844. The church having been sold, it is to be re-ërected on the highest site in Jersey City.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Jl 24, 1844; and see descrip. of Pl. 105, III: 607. It was purchased for $3,000 by a Presbyterian congregation in that city, for re-ërection at the corner of Washington and

1844 July 20 Sussex Sts. The ground, including the cemetery, on which the church stood in Wall St., has been divided into five lots, and sold for $22,000 each, or $110,000.—*Conn. Courant* (Hartford), Jl 27, 1844; L. M. R. K., III: 931; 22 *Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scenic & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1917), 567–667; Greenleaf, 134; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1866), 559. In 1853, the tall spire of the reconstructed church in Jersey City could be seen from New York overtopping all other buildings.—*The Stranger's Hand-book* (1853), 110. The congregation of the "Old First" opened its new house of worship on Fifth Ave. on Jan. 11, 1846 (*q.v.*), the corner-stone of which was laid in Sept., 1844 (*q.v.*).

24 The corner-stone of the Church of the Holy Communion, at the north-east cor. of Sixth Ave. and 20th St., is laid. This church is to be built by Mrs. Rogers, widow of John Rogers, on ground belonging to his estate, and it is intended "to have it secured in perpetuity as a free church."—*The Churchman*, Jl 27, 1844. The building was "erected in 1845."—*A Picture of N. Y.* (1846), 139. In May, 1846, it was sufficiently near completion to be used for public worship.—*Life and Work of William Augustus Muhlenberg*, by Anne Ayres (1889), 177–79. For description and view, see Pl. 129-b, Vol. III; see also a view of 1845, drawn and engraved by T. D Booth, in the *Evergreen*, Vol. V, and another in Emmet collection (item No. 12006).

27 The Long Island R. R., "which is all but completed," is opened to Greenport, "its eastern termination on the Island," for a party of invited guests. It was open for passengers on July 29.—*Eve. Post*, Jl 25, 26, and 29, 1844.

" "The magnificent new edifice of Trinity Church is nearly complete. The steeple will be 264 feet high—twice the height of the old one."—*Conn. Courant* (Hartford), Jl 27, 1844.

30 The N. Y. Yacht Club is formed by nine yachtsmen in the cabin of John C. Stevens' 25-ton schooner-yacht "Gimrack," lying at anchor off the Battery. The nine are John C. Stevens, Hamilton Wilkes, Wm. Edgar, John C. Jay, Geo. L. Schuyler, Jas. M. Waterbury, Louis A. Depau, Geo. E. Rollins, and Jas. Rogers. Stevens is named commodore.—Thompson & Lawson, *The Lawson Hist. of the America's Cup* (1902), 2.

Aug. 8 "St. Thomas' Church, in Broadway, is about to be remodelled in its interior, at an expense of $10,000. $8,000 have already been subscribed."—*Eve. Post*, Ag 8, 1844.

10 The "Postmaster General has completed arrangements for the occupation, for a post-office building, of the fine lot of ground occupied by the Middle Dutch church—the congregation having built a new church up town. The church ground extends from Liberty to Cedar street, on Nassau, and extends about 200 feet on the two former streets. It is, consequently open on three sides. If we are correctly informed, the government pays $4000 per annum, and an association of merchants pay $1000 to the church per annum for the lease of the property. The church building is to be so altered as to make a convenient and handsome edifice for the office. The branch office in the Exchange is not to be discontinued, for a while at least."—*Eve. Post*, Ag 10, 1844. See also *Man. Com. Coun.* (1844–45), 261; *Hone's Diary*, II: 241. See, further, Ag 11; Ja 17, 1845.

11 The Middle Dutch Church, on Nassau St., is used on this Sunday for the last time as a place of worship, after an occupancy of 115 years. The valedictory sermon is preached by Rev. Dr. Knox.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Ag 22, 1844; *Great Metropolis for* 1846, 58; De Witt, *Discourse delivered in the North Reformed Dutch Church . . . in Aug.*, 1856, 83. See also Vol. I, p. 262. Having been rented to the general government for use as a post-office, the work of transforming the edifice began in this month.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Ag 22, 1844; descrip. of Pl. 130-a, III: 695. For its subsequent history, see L. M. R. K., III: 935; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1858), 616. See Ja 27, 1845.

17 An engraved view of the old Lawrence monument in Trinity churchyard (see 1833), showing it ruined by the elements, is published in the *New Mirror*, III: 305. This graphic illustration, after repeated pleas, finally led, in 1847 (*q.v.*), to the erection of the present brownstone monument.

21 The first issue of *The Morning News*, edited by J. L. O'Sullivan and S. J. Tilden, appears.—*Eve. Post*, Ag 17 and 21, 1844.

Sept. — The corner-stone of the First Presbyterian Church is laid on the north-west corner of Fifth Ave. and 11th St. (see Jl 20).—*22d Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scenic & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1917), 664. The church was erected during 1845.—Greenleaf, 134. For description, see *Picture of N. Y. in* 1846 (1846), 129; see also L. M. R. K., III: 931. For its opening, see Ja 11, 1846. Sept. —

The common council directs a special committee "to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Railroad in and through Broadway, to belong to the City, and the whole profits thereof to be applied to the payment of the public debt, and to that end, into the expediency of prohibiting all stages and omnibuses in Broadway after said Railroad is completed."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XII: 728. Oct. 4

The extension of the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. to White Plains has been completed, and a special train, carrying the officers and directors and their guests, "will go over the track this afternoon."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, O 26, 1844; *N. Y. Ann. Reg.*, 1845. By June 1, 1847, it was extended to Croton Falls; and, by Dec. 31, 1848, to Dover Plains.—From chronology supplied by the company. 26

A great Whig demonstration takes place.—*Hone's Diary*, II: 233. 30

James K. Polk and George M. Dallas, Democrats, are elected president and vice-president, defeating the Whig candidates, Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen.—McKee, *National Conventions and Platforms*, 47–57. Nov. 5

John Quincy Adams, member of congress from Mass., attends the annual meeting and banquet of the N. Y. Hist. Soc.—*John Quincy Adams*, ed. by Chas. Francis Adams (Phila., 1875), XII: 108; *Eve. Post*, N 21, 1844. The society's fortieth anniversary is celebrated, the address being delivered by J. Romeyn Brodhead.—*Hone's Diary*, II: 236. 20

"The Bohemian Girl" is performed for the first time in America, at the Park Theatre.—Brown, II: 63. 25

Mayor Harper approves an ordinance passed by the common council to establish "a Municipal Police, or Night and Day Watch." This differed decidedly from the act passed by the legislature (see My 7). The old "Watch Department" was retained from which 200 "suitable men" were to be drawn for the new establishment. Indeed, the old organization was not to be affected in any way except as "Watch Posts" might need to be altered "to conform to the diminution of that force by transfers into the Municipal Police hereby established."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1845), 52–53; *Docs., Bd. of Ald.* (1844), XI: 249–53. See D 16, 1844; Ja 13, 1845. 29

The New York Hotel, at 721 Broadway, between Washington Place and Waverly Place, opens.—*N. Y. Herald*, Mr 10, 1845. Dec. 1

The common council authorises the committee on public offices and repairs "to have the writing table now at the Alms House, Bellevue, known as General Washington's writing table placed in the Governor's Room, City Hall, and such other property and relics as may come to their knowledge as belonging to the City."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XII: 200. 5

The Right Rev. Benjamin T. Onderdonk, Bishop of New York, is brought to trial before a court of Protestant Episcopal bishops, "as being guilty of immorality and impurity." The trial was held in the upper room of the Sunday-school building attached to St. John's Chapel and continued until Jan. 3, 1845. Bishop Onderdonk was found guilty by a majority of the court and suspended from office.—*Proceedings of the Court . . . for the Trial of the Right Rev. Benjamin T. Onderdonk, D.D.*, etc. (N. Y., 1845). 10

Dwellings to the number of 6,175 are now supplied with Croton water. "The works are in good order, and fully equal the expectations of those who superintended the construction."—*Eve. Post*, D 14, 1844. 14

The common council orders that the committee on public offices and repairs cause the room in the city hall formerly called the "Tea Room" to be "fitted up with shelves and glass cases, and that the said room be hereafter used as a Library, and place of deposit for the archives, presents, valuable books, and other property of the Common Council of a similar description, and be placed under the care of the Clerk of the Common Council, subject to be used however for a Committee Room;" $330 is appropriated for this purpose.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XII: 220. 20

1845

In this year, the Naval Academy at Annapolis was founded. — Geo. Bancroft was secretary of the navy.—Winsor, VII: 460.

After visiting New York in this year, an English woman published the following observations: ". . . It is very much the custom (originally Dutch, I believe) for all the world to change their residence on the first of May, and consequently the whole city undergoes a thorough purification and cleansing. . . ." —

1845 She also observes that "the ferries at New York, . . . are admirably managed, and occasion but very trifling inconvenience to persons living at Brooklyn, or on the opposite shores of New Jersey. The stage from which you enter the ferry boat is loose, and rises and falls with the tide; you enter on foot into shelter, or otherwise drive into the boat in your carriage without the least difficulty, danger, or inconvenience, and are landed on the opposite side of the river without alighting from your carriage, or being exposed in any way to the heat or inclemency of the weather."—*An Englishwoman in America*, by Sarah M. Maury (London, 1848), 163–66, 168–70.

— Grant Thorburn writes of New York in this year: "Public stores cover the spot where lately towered the weather-beaten steeple of the French Protestant church in Pine-street. In Cedar, between Nassau and William-streets, where stood the Presbyterian church, are now stores of cotton and bags of wool. The Lutheran, known by the name of Labagh's church, in Nassau, near Maiden-lane, is occupied by Dummer and his tea-pots of china. Already has commerce fixed her Argus-eyes on the Middle Dutch and Scotch Presbyterian churches in Cedar-street. . . ."—*Grant Thorburn's Reminiscences* (1845), 135, 154.

— About 1845, John Jacob Astor built a residence for his daughter, Mrs. Walter Langdon, on a piece of property having a frontage of 250 ft. on Astor Place and the same on Lafayette Place (the south-west corner). Its courtyard, shut off from the latter street by a high wall, was laid out as a garden, with large trees. After Mrs. Langdon's death, the house was occupied by her daughter, Mrs. Matthew Wilks. It was taken down in 1875.—*Old Buildings of N. Y. City*, by Wm. F. Mott (1907), 46. See 1849.

— About this time, the Vauxhall Garden had a gate on the Lafayette Place side and one on the Bowery side. A "merry-go-round" was one of its amusements.—Havens, *Diary of a little girl in Old New York* (1919), 2.

— About this year were issued two lithographic views of Broadway hotels, one of the Howard Hotel, corner of Maiden Lane, and the other of the Franklin House, at 197 Broadway, corner of Dey St. These are reproduced and described as A. Pl. 25, Vol. III. *Cf.* Je 1, 1846.

— Valentine's *Manual* for 1845–6 contains a map of the city, compiled from the latest surveys; a view of the city hall (frontispiece), one of the hospital (p. 257), and others.

— In this year, James Lenox began to form his valuable library.—Stevens, *Recollections of Jas. Lenox*, 2, 18 *et seq.*

— In this year was published a volume of the *Laws and Ordinances* of the common council.

— During 1845–52, the *American Whig Review* was published by Colton and Whelpley.—North, *Newspaper and Periodical Press*, 118.

— In 1845, one could pick blackberries along the highway where now Madison Ave. crosses 35th St. On Fifth Ave., nearly opposite the distributing reservoir, at the s. e. cor. of 40th St., was a small country-house built of wood painted yellow, and surrounded by trees and shrubbery, where ice-cream and other refreshments were furnished.—Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City* (1884), II: 603; view of the "Croton Cottage" in *Man. Com. Coun.* (1865), 456; *Fifth Avenue* (pub. by the Fifth Ave. Bank, 1915), 36, 37.

— In this year, Wm. Gowans, of New York, a dealer in rare Americana, began the publication of *Gowans' Bibliotheca Americana*, a series of reprints of rare old books and pamphlets relating to the early settlement of North America. The series consists of the following works: I (pub'd in 1845), Denton's description of New York; II (pub'd in 1860), Chas. Wooley's journal in New York; III (pub'd in 1862), Miller's description of New York; IV (pub'd in 1865), Thos. Budd's *Good Order Established in Pennsylvania and New-Jersey;* V (pub'd in 1869), George Alsop's *A Character of the Province of Maryland.* Several of Gowans' early trade catalogues are in the N. Y. P. L. In the author's collection is one of 1860, containing a street plan showing the location of his book-store in the Caxton Bldg. on the west side of Centre St., bet. Worth and Leonard Sts. The same plan shows the Harlem R. R. depot at the n. w. cor. of Centre and Franklin Sts.

Jan. 4 The editor of the *Com. Adv.* receives "a large lithographed design for the proposed Washington monument," by Robert Kerr of New York. "He proposes an edifice to be used as a place of public resort, a lounge or promenade, to rest on a stylobate or basement of steps, to be of a circular form, surrounded by a colonnade with galleries and terraces, an enriched dome and skylight. [It is further described.] . . ."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Ja 4, 1845. The lithograph is reproduced as A. Pl. 26-b, Vol. III. Jan. 4

" "The *Broadway Journal*.—The first number of a new weekly has this morning been laid upon our table. It is a sheet of sixteen pages, neatly printed in two broad columns. The articles, which are all original and generally well-written, relate to literature and the arts. Among the contributors we find the names of Mrs. Child and James Russell Lowell."—*Eve. Post*, Ja 4, 1845.

7 Gen. Lamar, ex-president of Texas, is in New York. On Jan. 8, he received visitors in the governor's room of the city hall.—*Eve. Post*, Ja 7, 1845. See Mr 3.

16 It is resolved by the common council that measures be taken immediately "to prevent any interference with the chartered rights of this city," and to prevent "encroachments upon the property of this City along the Brooklyn shore," as well as "to remove trespassers therefrom."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XII: 237–38.

17 "The New Post Office.—The post office department last summer [see Ag 10, 1844], leased the Middle Dutch Church for seven years, at the moderate sum of $5000 per annum. The property is estimated by the Consistory to be worth $300,000. The building has been altered and fitted up in a very handsome and convenient manner, under the direction of our postmaster, Col. Graham, and will be opened the latter part of this or the beginning of the next month, for the transaction of business. . . .

"The post office is situated on a spacious lot, bounded by Liberty street on the north; on the east by buildings on Liberty and Cedar streets; on the south by Cedar street; and on the west by Nassau street. The lot which contains a large number of vaults belonging to the congregation of the Middle Dutch Church, is surrounded by a strong iron railing, and iron railings are built around the vaults which protect the tomb stones from being defaced or injured by wanton or sacrilegious hands.

"There is a large gateway on Cedar street, which opens the front of the office, in which there are three doors leading to the 'box delivery.' On the front of the office a large and handsome portico, supported by pillars has been erected for the protection of those who have business at the box delivery. On Nassau street there are six gates which afford entrance to the box delivery, general delivery, ladies' window, mail carriers' door and window, newspaper delivery and editors' boxes. A handsome verandah with glass windows extends the whole length of the building on Nassau street, which affords protection from the inclemency of the weather to all who have business at the windows, without excluding the light from the post office. On the east side there is a covered passage enclosed in glass, which leads to the offices of the cashier, postmaster, transcript office, city despatch office, and for the entrance of the clerks. The main building is of stone, exceedingly plain, but substantial,—the architecture having no claim to ornament or beauty. It has been recently painted, and is a tolerably good imitation of granite. Its dimensions are one hundred feet by seventy-five, exclusive of the tower and the two wings which have been added for the reception of the mails. The tower, which is about one hundred feet high, contains a clock, and an alarm bell weighing 2000 lbs., placed there by the corporation of the city. The roof originally shingled is now covered with metal, which renders the exterior of the office nearly fireproof.

"On entering the front of the office you find a spacious hall with a marble floor, in which are placed two large stoves, the pipes of which passing into drums, warm also the Postmaster's and Cashier's offices in the second story. Here is a range of letter boxes, extending the whole length of the hall, numbering three thousand two hundred and twenty six, from which there are five places of delivery. Over the centre of the boxes, there is a fine clock which runs 375 days, made by A. D. Crane.

"Such an imposing array of boxes shows at once the vast amount of business done in this office, especially when we take into consideration that there are nineteen mail letter carriers, who deliver their letters two or three times a day, besides twelve persons employed in delivering the City Despatch letters.

"In entering the office on the left of the Box Delivery, we approach the Assorting Department, where the letters are separated and delivered to their respective departments, viz: those which belong to the General Delivery, the boxes, the ladies, and the carriers. There are opposite the General Delivery windows, two large triangular alphabetical boxes, which turn upon a pivot, so as

1845 Jan. 17 to face the delivery clerk—one contains the letters from A to I, and the other from J to Z. In these alphabetical boxes are placed all letters which do not belong to the "box delivery," to the ladies, or are taken out by the carriers. They are generally such as are addressed to strangers and persons whose residence is not known by the carriers. At these windows are deposited also the letters for the mails, through apertures made for the purpose.

"Next to this is a separate department for the ladies' window at which no one is permitted either to receive or deposite letters but ladies. The carriers' door and delivery is next to this, at which they attend on Sundays for the delivery of their letters. Adjoining this is the Newspaper Delivery, and the editors' boxes, to which they have access at all times, both by day and by night.

"Next to these, and in the centre of the building, there is two long ranges of boxes placed on tables, extending nearly the whole length of the office in which the mail letters are distributed prior to their being mailed, and opposite to them are eight large tables which are appropriated to the assorting and making up of the mails. Here is a partition separating the letter from the newspaper distribution. Also on the other side of the office are three circular tables, surrounded with framework on which three tiers of mail bags may be suspended for the reception of newspapers as they are distributed at the tables. In front of the box delivery are two large tables on which the letters are examined and the rates corrected, previous to their being deposited in the boxes.

"At the north end of the building, a portico is erected to shelter the mails which are received and delivered at a large door in the basement of the tower, on either of which there are two wings containing fire proof rooms, where the mails are securely deposited until they are taken into the office for distribution. On the east side there are several rooms enclosed in glass, one of which is devoted to the use of the City Despatch Carriers,—another as a wash room—and two entrances, one for the clerks of the office, and another to the cashier's and postmaster's rooms in the second story, which are approached by a spiral stair case. In the south end of the building are several fine rooms, which are occupied as the cashier's office, containing a large iron safe inserted in the massive wall, which is four feet thick; adjoiningt his is the postmaster's room for public business, which communicates with hisprivate room, where is also the magnetic telegraph, by which intelligence is conveyed to and from the Branch Post Office in Chatham square, and also to his residence in Eighth street, which is about two miles from the office.

"The west side of the second story has a large room where all letters are rated, stamped, and made ready to be mailed. There are also next to this two rooms devoted to the night clerks, adjoining which is one for the use of the letter mail carriers, and is approached from their lower office by a spiral staircase, by which means the carriers are kept distinct from the other parts of the office to which they have no access. . . .

"As light is a desideratum in the Post Office, and for the want of which the clerks have heretofore suffered in all the places occupied in this city, a spacious sky-light, fifty-five by fifteen feet has been constructed in the ceiling and roof of the building, which gives ample light for the transaction of the business of the office.

"It may be added that Croton water is brought into each end of the building, and is furnished with hose and pipes, that any fire which might occur could be extinguished by the night clerks in a few minutes.—Everything which could be done for the safety of the building has been accomplished, and every part has been fitted up with a view to facilitate the business of the office and afford satisfaction to the community. . . . Some persons have complained that so much expense has been incurred in fitting up this new office, inasmuch as the property does not belong to the government; but were they acquainted with the terms on which this building was obtained, they would be satisfied that they are much better for the government than if they had purchased it."—*Eve. Post*, Ja 17, 1845; descrip. of Pl. 130-a, III: 695. See also *Hone's Diary*, II: 241. Printed invitations to view the building, surmounted by a picture of the old church, and lithographed by Endicott, were issued by Postmaster Graham. A copy was offered in the sale of the Holden Collection.—Descrip. of Pl. 130-b, Vol. III. See also Ja 27 and F 4. A later view of the building, about 1860, from a stereoscopic photograph by Anthony (not by Holmes, as stated in the plate description), is reproduced as Pl. 150-b, Vol. III, from an enlargement (in possession of the N. Y. Hist. Soc.) made from the original negative owned by Mr. Frederick H. Meserve.

Jan. 23 Congress fixes the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November as "a uniform time for holding elections for electors of President and Vice President in all the States of the Union."—*Laws of U. S.*, 28th cong., 2nd sess., chap. 1.

27 The old Middle Dutch Church in Nassau St., which has been leased by the government and fitted up for a post-office (see Ag 10, 1844; Ja 17, 1845) is opened for public inspection. It was opened for business a few days later.—*N. Y. Herald*, Ja 28; *Eve. Post*, Ja 28, 1845; *The Great Metropolis for 1851*, 74–75. See also Pl. 130, Vol. III. The branch post-office moves to Chatham Square.—See descrip. of Pl. 115, III: 618. See F 4.

28 The Bloomingdale Road had been widened by this time, from 25th to 45th St., at a total cost of $49,475.31.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1857), 537.

Feb. 4 The new post-office in the Middle Dutch Church (see Ja 17) and the branch office in Chatham Square are opened for business. The old offices in the Rotunda and the merchants' exchange are discontinued.—*Eve. Post*, F 4, 1845; descrip. of Pl. 130-b, III: 697; and descrip. of Pl. 150-b, III: 725. See also Stone, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, 516, and Appendix IV; Thorburn's *Reminiscences* (1845), 258–61.

5 Fire destroys the building at 158 and 160 Nassau St., including the building at the corner of Spruce St., occupied by the *N. Y. Tribune*.—*N. Y. Tribune*, F 6; *N. Y. Herald*, F 6, 1845.

6 "Graham, the famous lecturer on bran-bread and squashes, lectures to-morrow evening at Clinton Hall, on the water-cure humbug. A glass of brandy added to the water neutralizes the humbug completely."—*N. Y. Herald*, F 6, 1845. See also Je 11, 1840.

8 A "goodly number of friends of the project of erecting a new and capacious Opera House in the upper part of the city" meet at the New York Hotel. P. G. Stuyvesant having offered "a long lease of a highly eligible site, at an inconsiderable yearly rent," a committee is appointed to accept the offer and to solicit subscriptions.—*Eve. Post*, F 10, 1845. This probably led to the erection of the Astor Place Opera House.

12 J. Romeyn Brodhead, who was appointed agent of the state of New York under an act of the legislature, passed May 2, 1839 (*q. v.*), "to procure and transcribe documents in Europe relative to the Colonial History of this State," makes his report to the governor. This was transmitted to the senate by the governor on Feb. 21, and published this year. It consists of a *Calendar to the Holland Documents*, in the office of the secretary of state at Albany, transcribed in 16 vols. (MS.) from the originals, in the "Royal Archives" at The Hague, and the archives of the city of Amsterdam; a *Calendar to the London Documents*, in the office of the secretary of state at Albany, transcribed in 47 vols. (MS.) from the originals in the Queen's State Paper Office, the office of the Privy-Council, the library of the British Museum, and the library of the Archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth (in London); and a *Calendar to the Paris Documents*, in the office of the secretary of state at Albany, transcribed in 17 vols. (MS.) from the originals in the archives of the "Ministère de la Marine et des Colonies," of the "Ministère de la Guerre," and in the "Bibliothèque du Roi," at Paris.—"General Introduction" to *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, I: xxi-xli.

These were published, in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 30, 1849 (*q. v.*), entitled "An act to provide for the publishing of certain documents relating to the Colonial history of the state;" and the act of April 12, 1856, entitled "An act in relation to the Colonial history of the state, and the publication and distribution thereof." The documents in Dutch and French were translated by E. B. O'Callaghan.—*Ibid.*, I: title-page (with verso), and xlii-xlv. Publication dates and contents are as follows:

Vol.	I (1856),	comprising	Vols.	1– 8,	Holland Docs.	(1603–56).
"	II (1858),	"	"	8–16,	" "	(1657–78).
"	III (1853),	"	"	1– 8,	London "	(1614–92).
"	IV (1854),	"	"	9–16,	" "	(1693–1706).
"	V (1855),	"	"	17–24,	" "	(1707–33).
"	VI (1855),	"	"	25–32,	" "	(1734–55).
"	VII (1856),	"	"	33–40,	" "	(1756–67).
"	VIII (1857),	"	"	41–47,	" "	(1768–82).
"	IX (1855),	"	"	1– 8,	Paris "	(1631–1744).
"	X (1858),	"	"	1–17,	" "	(1745–74).
"	XI (1861),	"	General Index of Vols. I to X.			

These were supplemented later by the following:

Vol. XII (1877), comprising *Documents relating to the History of the*

1845 Feb. 12 *Dutch and Swedish Settlements on the Delaware River* [1624–82], *Translated and Compiled from Original Manuscripts in the Office of the Secretary of State, at Albany, and in the Royal Archives, at Stockholm, By B[erthold] Fernow, keeper of the historical records.*

Vol. XIII (1881), comprising *Documents relating to the History and Settlement of the Towns along the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers (with the exception of Albany), from* 1630 *to* 1684. *And also illustrating the relations of the settlers with the Indians. Translated, Compiled and Edited from the Original Records in the Office of the Secretary of State, at Albany, and other sources, under direction of the Honble Joseph B. Carr, Secretary of State, by B. Fernow.*

Vol. XIV (1883), comprising *Documents relating to the History of the Early Colonial Settlements principally on Long Island* [1630–1683], *with a map of its Western part, made in* 1666; translated, compiled and edited as Vol. XIII was. (This volume contains records of several land grants, etc., on Manhattan Is.)

Vol. XV (1887), comprising *New York in the Revolution, prepared under direction of the Board of Regents, by Berthold Fernow.*

15 This is the date of the last daily issue of the *New-York American* (see S 15, 1821). The last semi-weekly issue was Feb. 17, after which the paper was absorbed by the *Courier & Enquirer*.—Letter from Clarence S. Brigham to the author. See also descrip. of Pl. 115, III: 618.

20 The National Hotel opens at No. 5 Cortlandt St., on the site of the old York House. The building is described.—*Eve. Post*, F 20, 1845.

25 In a report to the house of representatives, Henry C. Murphy, of the committee on military affairs, reviews briefly the martyrdom of the prison-ship victims, and presents the results of an inquiry into the propriety of erecting a proper sepulchre for the bones now lying at the Wallabout. These remains have been preserved for more than 30 years through the care of the late Benjamin Romaine (see Jl 4, 1839), who during that time owned the ground which had been given by Samuel Jackson, of Brooklyn, for the purpose of placing there, in 1808, a temporary vault. See 1842. As a result of this report, the committee of congress reported in favour of a joint resolution to give the remains a "proper burial."—See *Rep. No.* 176, House of Rep., 28th cong., 2d sess. The copy of this report in the N. Y. P. L. (catalogued under "United States Military Affairs"), is inscribed: "This report was written by me. H. C. M."

26 "Progress of the City.—The growth of the city in the upper wards is astonishing. Whole streets of magnificent dwelling houses have been erected in the vicinity of Union Square within the last year, and some half dozen elegant churches are in process of erection in the same neighborhood. The Fifth Avenue is rapidly filling up, and in the course of a few years will be one of the finest streets on the continent. Fourteenth street, running from river to river, is a noble thoroughfare and is now nearly the centre of the fashionable faubourgs, whilst a year or two since it was quite the boundary line of the city in that direction. . . ."—*N. Y. Herald*, F 26, 1845.

" Myndert Van Schaick addresses to Aldermen James Palmer, Charles Henry Hall, James B. Murray, Henry Meigs, Assistant Alderman Peter S. Titus, "and the other friends of the Croton River project in the Common Council of 1832–3," a communication entitled "A Relation of the Measures which were Adopted for the purpose of Supplying the City of New York with the Water of the Croton River." It was published in *Eve. Post*, Mr 18, 1845.

28 The legislature continues for five years longer the relief extended by act of April 27, 1840, to the Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1845), chap. 14.

Mar. 3 Congress, by joint resolution, which the president confirms, annexes Texas, such resolution going into effect on July 4. In December, Texas was admitted as a state.—Winsor, VII: 291, 506.

" The common council permits the New York Gallery of Fine Arts to occupy "the building known as the Post Office or Rotunda in the Park," for the exhibition of paintings, statuary, and engravings, at the rent of one dollar per year, during the pleasure of the board.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XII: 274; *Eve. Post*, F 10, 11, 17, Mr 4 and 6, 1845.

4 James K. Polk is inaugurated president.—*N. Y. Herald*, Mr 5 and 6, 1845; Winsor, VII: 291, 355; *Hone's Diary*, II: 244.

22 The legislature prohibits fishing with seines or nets in the Hudson River, north of Castle Garden, between six o'clock in the evening and six o'clock in the morning.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1845), chap. 31. Mar. 22

28 The legislature, by act of April 27, 1840, having granted a loan of $10,000 to the Am. Seaman's Friend Soc., now permits the society to retain the sum without interest so long as its trustees shall use it "to promote the benevolent objects of the Sailors' Home, erected for the boarding and accommodation of seamen" in this city.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1845), chap. 37. A letter describing at length and praising the Sailors' Home, on Cherry St., was published in the *Com. Adv.*, Mr 24, 1845; see *ibid.*, Mr 26, and Ap 6, 1845.

29 "Morse's Telegraph.—The rooms for the exhibition of the electric telegraph presents one of the most attractive and interesting lounges in this city. Just step up stairs at 563 Broadway, and be delighted, instructed, and astonished by the working of this magical means of communication."—*N. Y. Herald*, Mr 29, 1845.

Apr. 2 The common council orders "That the stone trackways now laid in Broadway be taken up and cut in pieces from two to four feet in length, and re-laid crosswise, and that a sufficient quantity of stone be procured in addition thereto to complete the two most central tracks from three to four feet in width, and the two other tracks from two to three feet in width;" the sum of $550 is appropriated for the work.—*Proc. App'd by Mayor*, XII: 321.

7 The corner-stone of the burned Washington Hall (see Jl 4, 1844), which was laid at the corner of Broadway and Reade St. in 1809 (*q.v.*, Jl 4), is removed from the ruins.—*Eve. Post*, Ap 7 and 8, 1845. This prompts Philip Hone to record:

"The site of Washington Hall, in Broadway, between Chambers and Reade streets, was lately sold by the heirs of Mr. John G. Coster to A. T. Stewart, who is preparing to erect on the ground a dry-goods store, spacious and magnificent beyond anything of the kind in the New World, or the Old either, as far as I know. . . ."—*Hone's Diary*, II: 245. Here Stewart built (see S 10, 1846) the great retail store with marble front, which still stands as the well-known "Stewart Building." Stewart's project supplanted efforts already under way, started by Charlotte Cushman in 1842, to erect a theatre on the site.—*Eve. Post*, My 7, 1842. In 1917, the Stewart building was purchased by Frank Munsey as a publishing-house for *The Sun*.—*N. Y. Times*, O 10, 1917; O'Brien, *The Story of The Sun*, 433.

8 Wm. F. Havemeyer, the Democratic candidate for mayor, is elected.—*N. Y. Herald*, Ap 9, 1845; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1845–6), 303. He succeeds James Harper.—See Ap 9, 1844. He was succeeded by Andrew H. Mickle.—See Ap 14, 1846.

12 The legislature appropriates $5,000 annually for five years for the relief of the N. Y. Institution for the Blind.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1845), chap. 58.

16 The possibility of war with Mexico is rumoured.—*N. Y. Herald*, Ap 16, 1845. See also *Eve. Post*, Ap 15, 1845.

17 "According to the City Inspector, it appears that 1210 buildings have been erected within the precincts of the city itself during the past year, and 900, as we are credibly informed, in Brooklyn, which is to all intent and purposes as much a part of New York as Southwark and Kensington are of London, or the Faubourgs are of Paris.

"Though the number of houses actually built may have equalled this in former years, the quantity of brick laid and of ground covered is vastly greater than it has been in the same space of time. The houses generally are of a better style of finish; many of them costing from $20[,000] to $40,000, and a few, perhaps, as high as $70,000. . . .

"Of the dwellings we have enumerated above, the greater part are owned by individuals, and those built by contract on builders' account, find ready purchasers at an advance upon the actual cost. The number of churches now near completion is unprecedented.

"There are already indications of an increased number of dwellings for the present and ensuing years. Contracts have been made for the erection of fine buildings on the 5th Avenue, as far out as Murray Hill. The whole of the Sixteenth Ward will soon be covered with fine houses, and the time is much closer at hand than we are aware of, when the Distributing Reservoir will be one of the public squares and promenades of the city itself.

"At the present rate of increase, New York with its environs will contain in 1861, a population of one million; and in 1877 . . . it will count up two millions of people.

"Who so blind as not to see that New York will always be the

1845 Apr. 17 " great city of the western world?"—*Eve. Post*, Ap 17, 1845 See also *ibid.*, Ap 24, 1845. Among the new buildings is a "playing house for children."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Ap 2, 1845.

A correspondent writes to one of the papers: "I am informed that the upper Reservoir is dry, and clouds of dust fill the city, where every thing seems as dry as a tinder-box. What would be the effect if we had a large fire, and any accident should happen to the pipes from the lower Reservoir? . . .

"The present Common Council have sold the buildings on Thirteenth street, covering the old reservoirs, and they are being torn down.

"These reservoirs were built on a solid stone foundation, forty feet above the street, on the very highest ground in the city, and only needed fifteen feet additional height of tank to conduct the water to the highest rooms in the Astor House and other high buildings on Broadway and other streets, where the Croton fails to supply at this time during the day. . . .

"I was informed by the Chief Engineer, that in a few years at least six such reservoirs as have been sold in Thirteenth street, will be required in various parts of the city, to keep a full supply of water at all times, and to counteract the friction of the pipes from Forty-second street, and to guard against accident.

"It is to be hoped the new Common Council will ponder on the subject, and remember 1835 and Pittsburg."—*Eve. Post*, Ap 17, 1845.

25 The Harlem R. R. depot at Fourth Ave. and 27th St. is destroyed by fire.—*N. Y. Herald*, Ap 26, 1845.

" The Bowery Theatre is destroyed by fire for the fourth time.—*N. Y. Herald*, Ap 26, 1845; Costello, *Our Firemen*, 235–40; L. M. R. K., III: 982. It was immediately rebuilt and re-opened on Aug. 4.—Brown, I: 121.

May — In this month, the Magnetic Telegraph Co. opened its telegraph office at No. 46 Wall St., in a small basement room.—*Proceedings of the Magnetic Tel. Co.*, I: 24. The first meeting of the stockholders in New York was held on Jan. 21, 1846, at Bunker's Mansion House.—*Ibid.*, I: 26. On May 1, 1851, a branch office of the Magnetic Telegraph Co. was established at 203 Broadway.—*Ibid.*, I: 262. On Jan. 1, 1852, the Magnetic Telegraph Co. combined with the Bain Line, hitherto a rival line operating along the same route as the Magnetic Telegraph Co.—*Ibid.*, I: 290. Another branch of the Magnetic Telegraph Co. was located at 181 Broadway in 1856.—*Ibid.*, II: 175. See also descrip. of Pl. 147, III: 720.

3 The "Henry Clay," the largest merchantman in the U. S., owned by Grinnell, Minturn & Co., is ready to sail on her maiden voyage.—*Hone's Diary*, II: 247.

4 The 50th anniversary of laying the corner-stone of St. Mark's Church is celebrated, an historical address being delivered by the rector, Dr. Anthon. This was published in a pamphlet.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Je 19, 1845.

5 Eleven houses on William St., Nos. 111 to 133, are being demolished "to make way for modern warehouses." In one of them Washington Irving was born; another was the Horse and Cart Tavern, famous in Revolutionary history.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, My 5, 1845. For the latter, see L. M. R. K., III: 978–79.

7 By this time, the total cost of opening Madison Square amounted to $75,306.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1857), 537.

8 The legislature incorporates "The Colored Home," for "the support and comfort of infirm and destitute coloured persons of both sexes." For this purpose this corporation is permitted to hold real estate in New York, not exceeding $50,000 in value, and personal property not exceeding $50,000 in value. The home is to be subject to inspection by state and municipal officials, and shall make an annual report to the governor.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1845), chap. 148. *Cf.* Ap 16, 1838. On May 10, the legislature appropriated a fund, originally intended for a state hospital (see Mr 11, 1839), for "the erection of a permanent building on the real estate belonging to the said colored home . . ., for the support and relief of disabled colored sailors and other infirm and destitute colored people."—*Ibid.* (1845), chap. 175. For a sketch of its later history, see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1868), 421–25. In 1865, it was situated on 65th St., near First Ave.—*Ibid.*

" The "corner stone of the Alms House, proper, now in process of erection on Randall's Island," is laid with appropriate ceremonies.—*Eve. Post*, My 9, 1845.

12 A cross is decided upon by Trinity vestry for the "termination or Fineal" of the spire.—*Trin. Min.* (*MS.*). See Jl 9.

May 13 Mayor Havemeyer in his message to the common council offers the following criticism of that body: "The annual election of thirty-four persons, whose . . . main business is to collect and distribute, through the various forms of patronage, nearly a million and a half of dollars, is an event of no ordinary interest. The nature of man must be radically changed before success in such an election can be prevented from being regarded in some degree as a pecuniary prize to be contended for; and to the extent to which it is so regarded, it is corrupting in its effects. . . . A change in the political complexion of the Common Council is generally followed by a change of all the officers in the government, from the highest to the most subordinate; and this change has now become almost annual.

"The facility with which it is accomplished leads to combinations to effect it—those who win this year hold their offices by the same uncertain tenure as those whom they displaced—are assailed by the same combinations—and are in turn thrown out of employment to await the chances of the next year's competition. This is a disqualifying process. The man thus ejected from office seldom returns to his original business; or, if he does, it is not with that reliance upon it which commands success.

"He generally becomes a politician by trade, and seeks no other employment. The uncertainty of his chances of success and defeat generate an excitement, which, like that of gaming, leads to habits of indolence and irregularity. In proportion as he becomes unfit for office, he grows more dependant upon it, and more unscrupulous in its pursuit.

"A government whose organization does not provide the guards which have universally been found necessary to prevent errors and abuses in administration; which produces incessant fluctuations in the officers who conduct it, utterly incompatible with their competency and usefulness; and which itself becomes a mere machinery for the distribution of public favors, ought not to be tolerated where the power to exchange it exists."

The mayor recommends that measures be taken "to procure such alteration in the Charter of the city as will remedy these evils." Abolish the practice denounced by "our constituents, in public meetings," he advises, "of transacting executive business by Committees," and establish the executive departments for which the charter already makes provision. He condemns the existing police establishment as "complicated and inefficient," and recommends the adoption of the plan of organization passed by the state legislature, May 7, 1844 (*q. v.*), which "your predecessors did not see fit to enact" as an ordinance. "This law," he says, "appears to contain within itself a complete system; it confers powers and imposes regulations which the city does not possess, and cannot establish under its charter or any former law, and which are essential to the object in view; it is presented to us under circumstances which deserve our respect, and appears to be better calculated to give us an efficient police, than the system now in operation, or any which is within the legal competency of the Common Council to carry into effect." The appointment of policemen "for a single year," as provided for in the act, he deprecates as involving the whole system "in the incessant strifes and annual changes of parties," and precluding the patrolmen "from the experience and independence which are indispensable to their usefulness." This evil should be "remedied by the Legislature before its effects are experienced."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, XXVIII: 24–29. The common council adopted the act on May 23 (*q. v.*).

" A state convention having been suggested to revise the constitution, the state legislature recommends "a Convention of the People of this State," and provides that, at the annual election in November (see N 4), the voters shall by ballots reading "convention" or "no convention" decide whether they wish such. In case the decision is favourable, it is provided that the number of delegates to be chosen shall be "the same as the number of members of Assembly from the respective cities and counties in this state," such delegates to be chosen at a special election on the last Tuesday of April next (see Ap 28, 1846), and to assemble at Albany on the first Monday of June (see Je 1) "for the purpose of considering the constitution of this state, and to make such alterations in the same as the rights of the people demand, and as they may deem proper." It is further provided that "the amendments to the constitution agreed to by the said convention" shall be submitted to the people "for their adoption or rejection" at the

CATALOGUE OF PLANS

FOR THE

Improvement of the Central Park.

No. 1. Design in ink, accompanied by description.

" 2. (*Presented as design for the Park, but found to contain only a design for a pyramid*)

" 3. Design in sepia, accompanied by description.

" 4. Two different designs, one in sepia, and one colored, accompanied by description.

" 5. Design in sepia, illustrated on the border by profile of the Park, and plans for observatory, grotto, rustic bridges, cataract, and lakes, accompanied by description.

" 6. Design in India ink and color, accompanied by description.

" 7. Design in India Ink and color, with description

No. 8. Design in colors, accompanied by description and the following illustrations:

A. Municipal and military pavilions.
B. Lion's fountain.
C. Channel bridge, labyrinth kiosk, channel aqueduct.
D. Design for railing, Apollon arch, bridge, monument, Flora fountain, scientific garden greenhouse.
E. Neptune cascade.
F. Military entrance.
G. Gate on front of each street.
H. The Central Park in 1870.

No. 9. Design in sepia, with description.

" 10. Design in ink and sepia, "

" 11. Design in sepia, accompanied by description and illustrations.

A. Engine-House and Reservoir on Summit Rock.
B. Parade Ground and Promenade.
C. Vista Rock and Aqueduct.
D. New York Observatory.

" 12. Design in sepia, mark D & M, accompanied by description.

No. 13. Design in ink, on vellum paper, with proposed extension to 110th street, mark "Ars longa vita brevis est," accompanied by description and the following illustrations:

II. Elevation of one of the water towers.
III. Plan of the music hall, terraces, &c.
IV. North elevation of the music hall.
V. South " " "
VI. The music hall illuminated.
VII. " " with fire-works.
VIII. Longitudinal section of music hall.
IX. Triumphal arch.
X. Proposed new street.
XI. Elevation and plan for a marble staircase, with statues, from the drive to the top of the embankment of the present reservoir.
XII. The garden (each bed planted with flowers of but one tint).
XIII. Duplicate map of roads, &c., showing the present levels of the ground.

No. 14. Design in ink, accompanied by description.

" 15. Design in ink, accompanied by description.

" " A. Working plan of same in portfolio.

" " B. Plaster model of same.

" 16. Design in ink and sepia, marked with the seal of an eagle, accompanied by description and illustrations.

A. Gate tower lodge and design for gates.
B. Emblematic monument for parade ground.
C. " " botanic garden.
D. Clay model of same.

FIRST THREE PAGES OF CATALOGUE OF DESIGNS FOR CENTRAL PARK; ANNOTATED, PROBABLY BY ONE OF THE PARK COMMISSIONERS, WITH THE NAMES OF THE COMPETITORS. SEE PP. 1875–76.

4

No. 17. Design in sepia and ink, marked with curious device.

" " A. Same in colors, and plan for gate.

" 18. Design in colors, with description.

" 19. Design in ink and sepia, mark "Signa," with description.

" " A. Same in colors.

" 20. Design in ink and sepia, mark "Hope," accompanied by description and illustrations.

A. "Union place," Central Park, New York.
B. Parade ground, " "
C. Entrance, " "

" 21. Design in sepia, accompanied by description.

" 22. Design in sepia, " " with allegorical vignette, representing the Central Park, in 1642, 1856, and 1860, and the following illustrations:

A. Plan and profile of roads for the Central Park.
B. Entrance gate.
C. General Entrance Gates.
D. Concert Hall (side elevation.)
E. " " (front elevation.)
F. Observatories.
G. Fountains.
H. Suspension Bridge.

No. 23. Design in sepia, mark "Arcadia," accompanied by descriptions.

" " A. Same design in colors.

5

No. 24. Design in ink on vellum paper, mark "Leander," accompanied by descriptions and design:

A. Architectural flower garden.

" 25. Design in sepia, mark "Plan 6 A," accompanied by description and illustrations:

A. View taken from northeast corner of Sixth avenue and 105th street, looking west, (September, 1857.)
B. Landscape from same point—illustrating a lake and other improvements.
C. Plans for Church.
D. Principal entrance.
E. Gateway and Observatory.
F. Carriage roads.
G. Rustic Bridge and Causeway near Seventy-fourth street.
H. Brown-stone bridge near the Cascade.
I. View from the site of the principal entrance on Fifty-ninth street, looking northerly, (1857.)
K. Landscape from same point—illustrating improvements.
L. Gateways and keeper's lodge.
M. Design for gas columns.
N. " " railing.

No. 26. Design in sepia, mark "Manhattan," accompanied by description.

" " A. Same in colors.

" " B. Topographical map—showing location of roads, water, etc.

6

No. 27. Design in sepia, with proposed extension to One Hundred and Tenth street; device of a shield and anchor; accompanied by description.

" 28. Design in sepia; device, ball and shield, accompanied by description.

" 29. Design in ink; mark A. H. N., accompanied by description and plan of drainage.

" 30. Design in sepia and ink; with illustrated borders, showing contemplated improvements, views from the Park, &c., accompanied by description:

A. Topographical map and profile of Park in colors.
B. Large model, 22 feet in length, showing the present appearance of the Park.
C. Large model, same size, showing the appearance of the Park when improved as proposed.

" 31. Design in sepia and ink; accompanied by description

A. Working plan of same.
B. Drainage plan of same.
C. Plans for roadways.
D. Rock work.
E. View from covered seat near Ninety-seventh st.
F. Interior of the Park near Ninety-ninth street.
G. Balustrade.
H. Grotto.
I. Winter garden.
K. Bridge.
L. Grand portal or entrance.
M. Large model, 21½ feet in length, showing the present surface of the Park, and the improvements proposed.

7

No. 32. Design in sepia and ink, accompanied by description and illustrations.

A. Profiles of Roads.
B. View of Observatory.

" 33. Design in ink; mark "Greensward," accompanied by description and the following illustrations:

1. View at the Fifth avenue entrance.
2. Lower play ground.
3. Elm avenue and terrace from Vista Rock.
4. Across the lake towards Vista Rock.
5. Across the lake from Vista Rock.
6. Across the lake from below Vista Rock.
7. Looking south from Bogardus Hill.
8. Looking east from Bogardus Hill.
9. Bogardus Hill and Monumental tower.
10. Winter drive and Spring on Bogardus Hill.
11. Flower garden.
12. Monumental Tower.

" 34. Design in colors, by Ignaz Pilat, a foreman on the Park. No description. Not entered for competition.

" 35. Small design in ink, accompanied by description and illustrations. Not entered for competition.

A. View of the Park as improved.
B. Lithographs of different designs, by W. Benque and Ch. Rawolle.

Drainage and profile maps of the Park from the office of the Chief Engineer, are also exhibited.

LAST FOUR PAGES OF CATALOGUE SHOWN ON PL. 71.

1845 My13 regular election in November (see N 3, 1846).—*Laws of N. Y.* (1845), chap. 252; *Jour. N. Y. Const. Convention* (1846), 4–8.

" The legislature incorporates "The New-York Gallery of the Fine Arts," which was founded in 1844 (*q.v.*). The object is "to establish in the city of New-York a permanent gallery of paintings, statuary, and other works of art." The payment of one dollar and subscribing to the constitution of the gallery shall constitute the subscriber a life member, entitling him to free admissions. Among the incorporators are Horatio Allen, Wm. H. Appleton, Wm. C. Bryant, Wm. B. Crosby, Peter Cooper, Fredk. De Peyster, Richard Irvin, James G. King, Shepherd Knapp, Robt. B. Minturn, Alfred Pell, Peter A. Schermerhorn, Jonathan Sturges, Moses Taylor, Jacob A. Westervelt, and several other citizens prominent in the life of New York of the period.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1845), chap. 250.

" The legislature authorises the common council "to raise money by loan, and to create a public fund or stock, to be called 'Building Loan Stock, No. 2,'" not exceeding $150,000. The money so raised is to be applied to "erecting nursery and alms-house buildings, and also an iron fence around Stuyvesant Square," if the common council direct that the fence be made.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1845), chap. 253. On May 13, 1846, a similar act was passed to raise a sum not exceeding $250,000, for the same purposes.—*Ibid.* (1846), chap. 253.

" "There has never been in this city so magnificent a place of amusement as Castle Garden now is. Under the direction of Messrs. French & Heiser, it has been fitted up into a saloon, and no one who has not seen it can have an idea of its vastness and beauty. . . The castle on one side commands the view of a bay of unsurpassed beauty, and on the other enables the eye to take in a large part of the city, with its shipping and buildings.

"The whole area covered by the castle has been enclosed with spacious dome, exquisitely painted, while the terraces on the outside have been converted into walks. Just over the entrance a stage has been erected with great taste, in front of which is a small fountain, that continually sends up its waters. More than ten thousand people can be comfortably seated on the main floor and in the galleries, leaving space enough around the whole for promenades."—*Eve. Post*, My 13, 1845.

Hone describes Castle Garden, where the Italian Opera Co. is performing, as "the most splendid and largest theatre I ever saw,—a place capable of seating comfortably six or eight thousand persons. The pit or area of the pavilion is provided with some hundred small white tables and movable chairs, by which people are enabled to congregate into little squads, and take their ices between the acts. In front of the stage is a beautiful fountain, which plays when the performers, do not. The whole of this area is surmounted by circular benches above and below, from every point of which the view is enchanting. . . ."—*Hone's Diary*, II: 249. For view of the "castle," see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1852), 128.

14 The legislature reorganizes the almshouse department. It authorises the common council to appoint a "Commissioner of the Alms House Department," who shall have the same powers and authority as are now conferred upon the "Commissioners of the Alms House and Bridewell." His term of office shall be one year.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1845), chap. 283.

" The legislature, amending the act of May 7, 1840 (*q.v.*), authorises the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co. to construct a continuation of its railroad through the interior of Putnam, Dutchess, Columbia, and Rensselaer Counties, to some point on the Hudson River opposite Albany, or to some point in Columbia or Rensselaer Co. to form a junction with "any other road leading to a point on the Hudson River opposite . . . Albany."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1845), chap. 333.

" The legislature passes an act "to establish and regulate ferries between the city of New York and Long Island." The governor is to appoint three commissioners who shall have power to grant licenses for establishing and keeping as many ferries and at such places as they think public convenience may require, between these localities; but not to grant a license for any ferry or ferries which shall interfere with the rights, franchises or privilege of the corporation of the city of New York, in ferries already established, for more than ten years at a time.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1845), chap. 352.

Under this act, the commissioners granted to Benson *et al.* licenses to establish the Fulton Ferry, the Hamilton Ave. Ferry, and a new ferry from the foot of Wall St., New York, to the foot of Montague St., Brooklyn. These licenses were to commence at the expiration of certain leases of these ferries, which had been granted by the city.—Hoffman, *Treatise on the Estate and Rights of the Corporation*, 286–87. The power of the legislature to alienate the ferry right, already given by franchise to the city of New York, was thoroughly examined by Hoffman, and also by Judge Barculo in Benson *vs.* The Mayor, &c., of New York (10 Barbour 223). May 14

" The legislature discontinues 11th St. between Broadway and The Bowery, as laid down on the Commissioners' Map of 1807–11. This act, in effect, confirms a city ordinance to the same effect.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1845), chap. 314.

19 The Sir John Franklin Arctic expedition, in the "Erebus" and "Terror," sails from England.—Winsor, VII: 89, 122, 127.

" The Bank Coffee House, in Pine St. (formerly Niblo's), is being torn down.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, My 19, 1845; L. M. R. K., III: 976.

23 The common council, after repealing the ordinance of Nov. 29, 1844 (*q.v.*), establishing the "Municipal Police or Night and Day Watch," adopts the act of the legislature, passed May 7, 1844 (*q.v.*), establishing a police system.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIII: 26. An ordinance regulating the police was approved by the mayor on June 16 (*q.v.*). For the appointment of the first chief of police, see Je 17.

31 Fire destroys about 100 buildings on 18th, 19th, and 20th Sts. between Sixth and Seventh Aves.—*N. Y. Tribune*, Je 2, 1845; Costello, *Our Firemen*, 235–40.

June — Following the lead of the Episcopalians (see F 15, 1844), the Methodists put a "floating chapel" into operation. This is moored on the North River, at the foot of Rector St.—*Picture of N. Y. in* 1846, 138.

8 Andrew Jackson dies at "The Hermitage" in Nashville, Tennessee.—*Eve. Post*, Je 17 *et seq.*, 1845; *Hone's Diary*, II: 250–51.

9 "Mr. Thomas Flynn is fitting up the old Richmond Hill Theatre [see Je 29, 1840], so as to contain 3,000 spectators. He is going to call it the 'National Theatre.'"—*Eve. Post*, Je 9, 1845. Both Brown, I: 235, and the L. M. R. K., III: 951, erroneously state that this was done in 1843.

11 The Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia burns down. News reports mention the destroyed paintings and those saved.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Je 12 and 13, 1845.

12 Dedication services are held at the unfinished Presbyterian church at the corner of University Place and 10th St. (see Jl 13, 1844).—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Je 13, 1845. On Oct. 1, the pews were sold at auction. "This church is built of free-stone, in the Gothic style. The main building is about one hundred and forty six feet long by sixty broad, . . . The spire is about one hundred and forty feet high. . . . The interior is extremely beautiful, being composed entirely of black walnut, oiled. The roof is supported by five columns of free-stone, on either side, with arches. . . . The cost of the building is estimated at eighty thousand dollars."—*Eve. Post*, O 2, 1845. See also L. M. R. K., III: 932; descrip. of Pl. 135, III: 704; *Picture of N. Y. in* 1846, 135.

14 The Bleecker mansion on Broadway, originally a Dutch parsonage house, occupied during the Revolution by the medical staff of the U. S. army, later by Aaron Burr, and then by Wm. Duer (father of Wm A. and John Duer), is being demolished.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Je 14, 1845.

15 Gen. Zachary Taylor is ordered to march to some suitable place on the Gulf to be in readiness to protect Texas after she accepts annexation. Unless Mexico declares war on the U. S., he is simply to defend Texas. Taylor sailed with 1,500 men from New Orleans in July, and in August he established his headquarters on the Nueces River near Corpus Christi. He remained there until the spring of 1846.—McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, VII: 440.

16 An ordinance "Regulating the Police of the City of New-York" is approved by the mayor. This ordinance divides the city into three districts in each of which there shall be a police court and office, and magistrates and clerks are assigned to these courts and offices. Captains and patrolmen are distributed among the 17 wards, and salaries are fixed. The mayor is empowered to make rules for the government of the force and amend the same from time to time when he deems it necessary.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIII: 99–103.

17 The common council appoints a committee to determine the best mode to testify the board's respect for the late Andrew Jackson.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIII: 71; *Hone's Diary*, II: 250 On June 23, the board voted an appropriation of $2,500 "to defray the

1845 Je 17 expenses of the funeral solemnities in this City in honor of General Andrew Jackson."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIII: 110.

" George W. Watsell is appointed first chief of police after Mayor Havemeyer's first nomination failed of confirmation in the common council. In the message accompanying the nomination of Watsell, the mayor explains his attempt to lift the newly-established police organization out of politics by making an exception to the rule "by which all parties seem inexorably to act in making appointments exclusively from their own ranks."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, XXIX: 267–69.

18 "Grace Church, at the corner of Broadway and Rector street [built in 1807–9, *q.v.*], has been sold for $65,000. It is to be converted into stores below, and the upper part into a splendid museum of Chinese curiosities, which are likely to prove a good speculation. Doctor Taylor, the rector, preached the last sermon on Sunday last in the old edifice. The congregation will occupy a temporary place of worship until their splendid new church at the upper end of Broadway is finished. It will be second only to the magnificent Trinity, and will probably be finished about the same time."—*Hone's Diary*, II: 252. See also a manuscript memorandum to the same effect, under date of June 22, 1845, in the Bayard-Campbell-Pearsall Papers, in the N. Y. P. L. See Mr 7, 1846.

19 A large lithograph has been published recently of a statue of Washington, designed by Catherwood and Crawford. The proposed statue is 75 ft. high on a pedestal 55 ft. high.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Je 19, 1845.

24 Ceremonies in honour of the late Gen. Andrew Jackson are held in New York. A military and civic procession is the feature of the day, arranged by a joint committee of the municipal authorities of New York and Brooklyn. Near the head of the parade, a car drawn by four white horses carries a funeral urn, after which a horse, caparisoned, is led. For the programme, and various features of the event, see *N. Y. Herald*, Je 23, 24, 25, 1845.

July 9 "The cross has at last been placed on the top of the noble steeple of Trinity Church. As a mere matter of architecture, it is rather, by contrast, calculated to add to the dignity of the structure below. Whether in this respect it is for the better or the worse, there will probably be a diversity of taste. If the cross is intended as a sign to designate the denomination to whom the building belongs, it will be likely to be misunderstood, unless, indeed, Trinity intends to announce her return in due submission to the bosom of Holy Mother Church of Rome, which we suppose is not the case. If the cross is erected under the notion that it adds any thing to the sanctity of the place, that this cross will be an object of adoration, or veneration even, the design is distinctly idolatrous, and in thorough rejection of Him who died on Calvary upon a cross, as a sacrifice in the place of sinners. . . ."—*Eve. Post*, Jl 9, 1845, citing *Jour. of Com.* On July 28, the dimensions of the cross were given as follows: "The upright shaft is five and a half feet long and the bar is three feet.—It is made of copper, and gilded."—*Ibid.*, Jl 28, 1845.

19 Over 300 buildings are lost in a fire that sweeps over nearly the same district as that burned in 1835. All of Broad St., with the exception of five or six tenements on either side nearest Wall St., is in ruins; all of Beaver St. from William St. to the Bowling Green is destroyed; nearly the whole of New St., Exchange Place, and South William St., with their immense quantities of merchandise, are ruined.—*Hone's Diary*, II: 257–59, 260, 261; *Great Metropolis for* 1846, 60; *N. Y. Herald*, Jl 21, 22, 1845; *Eve. Post*, Jl 19, 1845, *et seq.* The fire began in the sperm oil establishment of J. L. Van Doren, 34 New St., and extended to Exchange Place and Broad St., and finally to the storage house of Crooker & Warren in Broad St. This was a storage for saltpetre. It blew up, and the explosion shook the city, was felt in Jersey City and Brooklyn, and was heard at Sandy Hook. The Adelphi Hotel on Beaver St., the Waverly House on Broadway, 12 warehouses on both sides of Broad St. between Wall St. and Exchange Place, and from Broadway to William St., were among the buildings destroyed. Hone notes that "all the fine buildings down Broadway to Marketfield street, including Abraham Schermerhorn's hotel, at the corner of Beaver street, are gone. Here it [the fire] crossed the widest part of Broadway and burned all the houses from Morris street, including Robert Ray's great granite edifice, Brevoort's house, Gardiner Howland's three houses, and all down to Edward Prime's [No. 1 B'way], which is saved."—*Hone's Diary*, II: 259. (In 1847, Mrs. Ray had established a residence at the cor. of Ninth Ave. and 28th St.—*Ibid.*, II: 293.)

July 19 The losses in this fire were estimated at $6,000,000. A large part of the property lost consisted of imported goods, on which the duties, already paid, were $600,000.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Mr 17, 1848.

After the fire, N. Currier published a lithographic view entitled "The Bowling Green Fountain. View of the Great Conflagration at New York July 19th 1845 From the Bowling Green. Nearly 300 Buildings destroyed.—Estimated loss of Property $7,000,000."—See view in Eno collection, N. Y. P. L.; and see Ag 26. In the same collection is also the Currier view of the explosion.

" "A great many complaints are made with respect to the various lines of Broadway stages. It would almost seem that, from being a great public convenience, they are becoming public nuisances. There is no particular difference in or about them, except that each line is worse than any other. As to the Bleecker street line, it is said by those who live at and above the site of the ancient and now swallowed up and suburban village of Greenwich, that it is not half sufficient in the number of stages and the frequency of passages, to accommodate the travel between that distant quarter and down town. And this is pretty evidently the fact. Regarding all the lines, it may be generally said that the Corners, for the first six or eight blocks at either end, are considered stations of rest and refreshment for the drivers. If a man of business in Wall and Pine streets desires to reach his dwelling in time for dinner, he must lay his account so as to appropriate one hour to that purpose, which he will generally find sufficient, if he have a favorable passage.

"If the proprietors would direct their drivers to start at certain intervals from each end of the route, and to go through at regular and moderate speed, without stopping, except to let out and take in passengers, all these complaints of vexatious delays would cease."—*Eve. Post*, Jl 19, 1845.

22 "Last evening [July 22], the fourth after the conflagration [see Jl 19] had subsided, the fire was blazing to the height of six or eight feet above the heaps of ruins, in as many as twenty places. The scene was highly picturesque. The sky was illuminated in the manner familiar only to western people accustomed to see the 'Prairies on fire.' Most of the walls and chimneys, which were so insecure as to endanger those passing about them have been thrown down by the firemen. Piles of brick are already forming along Broad street, preparatory to rebuilding. There is such an abundance of capital now lying in wait for any opportunity of safe investment, and the ground burnt over is so valuable, that we have no doubt, all the buildings consumed will be replaced by better ones in the course of six months."—*Eve. Post*, Jl 23, 1845.

23 "Several suggestions have been made regarding the widening and straightening of some of the streets comprised within the limits of the late fire. . . . If it be found practicable, it would be an improvement, we think, to close up altogether such generators of combustion as the narrow lanes of New street and Marketfield street. As a general rule, every proper effort should be made to prevent the population becoming too dense in this part of the city, and there is nothing which so much invites it as these streets and alleys, too narrow and confined for the ordinary purposes of commerce."—*Eve. Post*, Jl 23, 1845.

25 "Consequences of the Fire [see Jl 19].—Some of these, if the case is viewed with the right spirit, may be highly beneficial to the city. In re-building the burnt district, more care will be taken in rendering such buildings as are called fire-proof, worthy of the name. . . .

"Let a little more rigor be used in excluding from the crowded portion of the city, combustible and explosive materials, and in the prevention of danger from furnaces, engines, camphine manufacturies and others.

"The width of a street is of much less consequence as a protection against a large fire than is commonly supposed. This conflagration crossed Broadway with the wind, and Broad street against it, and was arrested on every side where there was no street at all, except on the southern boundary where Stone street in its narrowest part seemed to be a barrier to the flames.

"They have already commenced rebuilding a portion of the burnt district, but we are sorry to say that on taking a stroll through it yesterday, we could see no evidence of a better or more substantial masonry appeared to show themselves. Build quick and burn quicker seems to be our order of the day."—*Eve. Post*, Jl 25, 1845. *Cf.* the fires of S 21, 1776, and D 16, 1835.

1845 Aug. 6 The common council permits "the proprietors of Morse's Electro-Magnetic Telegraph to set posts for the purposes of said Telegraph along the line of the side-walks," under the directions of the street commissioner; but "the same shall in no wise obstruct the side-walk or Streets otherwise than other posts permitted to be so placed there; and provided that all breaks in either the pavement of side-walk or Streets in the execution of said work be suitably repaired without any expense to the City."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIII: 152. See Jl 29, 1880.

10 "The great iron steamer *Great Britain*, the leviathan of steam, the monster of the ocean, and unquestionably the largest and most magnificent specimen of naval architecture that ever floated, arrived here yesterday [Aug. 10], at three o'clock, in fifteen days from Liverpool, under . . . Captain Hosken." A deep interest, accompanied by some doubt, awaited her arrival, because she was constructed of iron plates and driven by a screw propeller.—*Hone's Diary*, II: 260. See also *Eve. Post*, Ag 11, 1845.

11 "Les Huguenots" is performed for the first time in New York, at the Park Theatre.—N. Y. P. L. *Bulletin* (1925), 880.

15 "The appraisers appointed for the ascertaining the value of the waters of the Croton taken for the use of the city of New York . . . on Friday [Aug. 15] closed the long and laborious session they have been holding in the village of Sing Sing, by giving to the owners one gross sum of $40,000, as we understand, for the total and complete diversion of the waters of the Croton River to the control of the Corporation of the city of New York, should all be required for the purposes of that city."—*Eve. Post*, Ag 20, 1845.

26 Deer and swans "add greatly to the charm of the scene" at the Bowling Green fountain, which consists of an irregular pile of rocks.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Ag 26, 1845. For view, see Jl 19, *supra;* also *A Picture of N. Y. in* 1846, 84.

27 A correspondent calls attention to the fact that "the remains of General the Baron Steuben lie neglected and almost forgotten beneath the Baptist church in Nassau st." Workmen now repairing the church have been unable to find the marble slab which is said to mark the spot "somewhere among the vaults." The writer makes a plea for the removal of the remains and the erection of a monument.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Ag 27, 1845. Steuben, however, was not buried here, but in Oneida Co.—See N 28, 1794. The Nassau St. Baptist Church, between John St. and Maiden Lane, was formerly the German Reformed Church, and was attended by Steuben when he passed his winters in New York. A mural monument to his memory was removed to the new German church in Forsyth St. when the Baptists acquired the church in Nassau St.—Kapp, *Life of Steuben*, 603–4. For the church's demolition, see 1847.

30 The "Great Britain" sails from New York "accompanied by a gallant convoy of steamboats and sailing vessels."—*Eve. Post*, S 1, 1845.

" The "magnetic telegraph" line "between this city and Philadelphia is under contract, and is to be finished in about two months. The posts are down through Broadway to the Harlem railroad, and are continued along that road to Harlem. The line then diverges to Fort Washington, where it is to pass the North River. Whether the wires will be carried under the water or over is not yet determined. The first effort will be to convey the wires in tubes, at a distance so far below the surface of the river as to be out of the way of any passing vessels. . . .

"The line from Philadelphia to Baltimore is to be constructed by the same association that governs the road between New York and Philadelphia, and it is believed that the whole line from Washington to Buffalo will be ready for use by the 1st of March next."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Ag 30, 1845. See S 10.

Sept. 3 The building "on the site of the Old Tammany Hall, No. 164 Nassau street," is being demolished, "for the purpose of erecting on the ground an additional wing to Tammany Hall." A fatal accident occurs by falling walls.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, S 4, 1845.

" The Knickerbocker Base Ball Club of New York is organized. —*By-laws, Regulations and Rules of the Knickerbocker Base-Ball Club of N. Y.*, in N. Y. P. L. This is believed to be the first baseball club in America formally organized, and to this club the origin of our "National Game" is traceable.—See "Final Decision of the Special Base Ball Commission," in *Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide* (1908), 47. Several of the club's "Game Books" (score books), and two volumes of the club's "Correspondence," are also preserved. See Je 19, 1846.

Sept. 7 The first issue of the *Scientific American* appears. For its early history, see the 70th anniversary issue, June 5, 1915, pp. 512, 540.

10 "The workmen have been engaged for two days past in putting the wires up for the magnetic telegraph. The wires are much smaller than those used by Col. Graham, the late Postmaster, and are neither coated or zerved [*sic*]. The posts are laid throughout nearly the whole distance, and it is contemplated to have the telegraph in operation by the 15th of October."—*Eve. Post*, S 10, 1845. On Sept. 20, the *Post* stated: "The work on the line of telegraph between Philadelphia and New York is rapidly progressing; . . . The work is also in progress between Philadelphia and Baltimore. The line from New York crosses the Delaware at New Hope, and taking a direct line from thence through the borough of Doylestown and Norristown, strikes the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad at Morgan's Corners, in Delaware County. From this point a branch will be constructed along the railroad to Philadelphia city. The line to Baltimore will be extended along the railroad route, via Lancaster, Columbia and York."—*Ibid.*, S 20, 1845, citing the *Tribune*. See Ja 26, 1846.

13 "The National Police Gazette, is the title of a weekly paper just issued by Messrs. Camp and Wilkes."—*Eve. Post*, S 13, 1845.

15 The first issue of a new paper, entitled *The Globe*, appears. "It is edited by Mr. Levi D. Slamm, and published by Mr. Casper C. Childs, at No. 125 Fulton street."—*Eve. Post*, S 17, 1845.

30 For the year ending this day (*cf.* D 31, 1840), 76,514 passengers arrived at the port of N. Y.—*Arrivals of Alien Passengers and Immigrants* (1891), 64.

Oct. 22 The Unitarians, formerly on Chambers St., dedicate a new church, on Broadway between Prince and Spring Sts. (extending back to Crosby St.), known as "The Church of Divine Unity."—*Eve. Post*, O 23, 1845; Greenleaf, 374–75. For detailed description of it, with wood-cut view, see *Picture of N. Y. in* 1846, 133–34. A lithographic view of it by D. H. Arnot, in Eno collection, bears the title "First Congregational Church, Broadway," and the date 1845. See also L. M. R. K., III: 937.

In seven years, this edifice was sold to the Universalists, thus becoming the third site of the "Church of the Divine Paternity," also known as the "Fourth Universalist Church" (L. M. R. K., III: 937; *cf.* 1855); and the Unitarian congregation built its present church at the south-east corner of Fourth Ave. and 20th St. and took the name "All Souls' Church."—From the church records; also *Man. Com. Coun.* (1865), 635. See D 25, 1855.

24 The common council orders that a 21-year lease be granted to the United States government "of the outer end of the Pier No. 1, East River, known as the L of said pier, together with one hundred feet of the easterly side of the pier," with "the privilege of erecting a barge office in the angle formed by the L," at an annual rental of $750.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIII: 207.

25 The common council orders "that the burial ground on Randall's Island, known as Potter's Field, be abandoned as soon as a more suitable place of burial for the poor can be obtained;" also that the committee on charity and alms report "where a suitable location for a burial ground for the poor can be procured. . . ." —*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIII: 214.

Nov. 2 At the annual election on this day a ballot is taken as prescribed by act of legislature (see My 13), resulting favourably for a convention to amend the state constitution.—*Eve. Post*, N 8, 1845. Delegates to this convention were elected on April 28, 1846 (*q. v.*).

" The common council orders "That no trees, posts, chains, or any obstacles whatever, be placed within the ground belonging to the Corporation in Madison Square, and that the Military be permitted to parade within the same, until the ground shall be required for more important purposes."—*Proc., App'd Mayor*, XIII: 224.

Dec. 12 The common council permits the architect of Trinity Church "to set out the iron railing in front of said church three and a half feet upon the side-walk of Broadway, upon condition that the gates be so placed as to open inwardly."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIII: 283.

31 The water revenue this year amounted to $164,532.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1854), 222.

1846

— In this year, Sir Robert Peel carried against bitter opposition the repeal of the Corn Laws, the keystone of the English protective system.—Hazen, *Europe since* 1815, 450–54.

1846 In this year, Pius IX was elected pope.—Hazen, *Europe since* — 1815, 166.

— In this year, the Smithsonian Institution in Washington was founded.—Winsor, I: 439.

— The Catherwood-Papprill view of New York, "Taken from the North west angle of Fort Columbus, Governor's Island," bears this date. It is reproduced and described as Pl. 131, Vol. III.

— In this year was published a guide-book entitled *A Picture of New-York in* 1846. The title page of the copy in the N. Y. P. L. bears (in pencil) the name of Edward Ruggles as author, and the firm name of C. S. Francis & Co., 252 Broadway, as publishers (with copyright entry, 1845, by Homans & Ellis, on verso). It contains several wood-cut views of prominent buildings, as well as their description. The following information is selected: "Bloomingdale, A remarkably neat village . . . on the left bank of the Hudson, five miles above the City-Hall. An Orphan's Asylum is established here. The village consists chiefly of country seats, and contains some 400 inhabitants. About two miles beyond Bloomingdale, on the same side of the river, is Manhattanville, Containing about 500 inhabitants, an Episcopal church, and some extensive factories. The New-York Lunatic Asylum occupies a commanding position in the southern part of the village. Harlæm is situated two miles southeast of Manhattanville, on Harlæm River, near its discharge into Long Island sound. It is a flourishing village, with a population of 1,500, four churches, and a superabundance of hotels, besides a commodious depôt, belonging to the New-York and Harlæm Rail-Road Company, and several factories. The cars for Harlæm start every hour from the depôt, northeast of the City-Hall."—*Ibid.*, 22–23.

In a description of the city hall reference is made to the watchman "lodged" in the cupola (*cf. The Great Metropolis for* 1845, p. 60), who gave the "alarm in case of fire, by ringing the big bell, which occupies a small cupola on the back part of the roof."—*Ibid.*, 28.

The University Medical School, with 378 pupils, occupied the building formerly known as the Stuyvesant Institute. This is described with a small wood-cut view of the building.—*Ibid.*, 55.

The American Institute held an annual fair at Niblo's Garden, visited by 30,000 people; also, each year, a cattle show.—*Ibid.*, 57.

The "Merchants' Vigilant Association" investigated and exposed abuses in trade, to prevent frauds, and punish the fraudulent.—*Ibid.*, 58.

Mitchell's Olympic Theatre, on Broadway below Grand St., was at this time the most popular theatre in New York. Mitchell "seized upon local incidents and prevailing follies, and moulded them into most amusing pieces. . . . He has depended more upon the excellence of his stock company, . . . than to the fashionable system of starring."—*Ibid.*, 66–67. See also an old newspaper clipping describing the productions and players of this theatre, pasted in the copy of Holley's guide-book (1847), in the N. Y. Pub. Library. Lafayette Place having been taken from ground formerly comprising Vauxhall, left that resort on the Bowery, between 4th and 8th Sts., much less expensive.—*Ibid.*, 68.

Palmo's Opera House, built for the use of the Italian Opera Co., on Chambers St., opposite the Park, is now devoted to various kinds of theatrical entertainments. It is a small but beautiful theatre.—*Ibid.*, 68.

The state arsenal, in Centre St., next to the city prison, occupied an entire square, and "consists of a quadrangular court, surrounded on two of its sides by sheds, covering numerous pieces of ordnance, on another side by sheds and the keeper's dwellings, and on the other side by a large building, two stories high, filled with a vast assembly of munitions of war. Over one hundred thousand stands of arms are here arranged in long columns, . . . swords, pikes, banners and various trappings of war are ranged around the walls, . . . But by far the most interesting objects are the various trophies, taken from the English during the Revolution and the late war. . . . The 'trophy-room' is full of objects of this kind, besides many other objects of interest. . . ." The arsenal is surrounded by a board fence. Gen. Storms, its commander, has been instrumental in securing the promise of a substantial building "in place of the insufficient shanty that now cumbers the place."—*Ibid.*, 74. See, however, O 2, 1851.

Among the finest packet-ships at this time docking at New York were the "Ashburton," "Garrick," "Victoria," "Liverpool," "Queen of the West," "Yorkshire," and "Henry Clay."—*Ibid.*, 75.

The trans-Atlantic steamships "Great Britain" and "Great Western" docked at the foot of Clinton St., East River.—*Ibid.*, 75. 1846 —

The "sectional dock," at the foot of Pike St., for lifting vessels when repairs were to be made to their hulls, is described; also the inclined railway, used for the same purpose at the shipyards.—*Ibid.*, 76–77.

The forts and fortifications of the city and harbour are described.—*Ibid.*, 77–79.

Tattersall's (on Broadway) was the largest horse market in the U. S.—*Ibid.*, 79.

Tompkins Square was used for a parade-ground.—*Ibid.*, 85.

Stage lines to Harlem, Yorkville, and Astoria, started from 23 Chatham St.; those to Bloomingdale and Manhattanville from Chatham St. and Tryon Row; those to Dover, Morristown, and Powerville, N. J., started from 73 Cortlandt St.; those to Jamaica, Newtown, Flushing, Roslin, Manhasset, Great Neck, and Little Neck, L. I., from 340 Pearl St.

There were 258 regular omnibuses in the city, 2,989 drays, 201 hackney-coaches, and 231 cabs. Twelve of the omnibus lines ran on Broadway and certain uptown avenues and streets, under various names, such as the Empire Line, Chelsea Line, Fulton Ferry Line, Greenwich Line, Knickerbocker Line, etc.—*Ibid.*, 95–97.

The guide contains a list of "all the Passage Boats built and now running on the Hudson river, between New-York, Albany and Troy." It tells when they were built, their names, tonnage, and "remarks" (showing some were "broken up," "sunk," "burnt," etc.). Beginning with the "Clermont" (changed to the "North River"), they total 47.—*Ibid.*, 103–4.

There were several "Daguerrian galleries" in successful operation, the most extensive being Plumbe's, at 251 Broadway. Another establishment of this kind was Anthony, Edwards & Co. The head of this firm was afterwards a leader in photography. Another, Parkinson, was "celebrated for the beauty and perfection of out-door scenes, buildings, &c." A view of Niagara Falls, and views of public buildings in New York revealed his "unequalled" skill in this department of his art. "The prices for miniatures in the various Daguerreotype establishments, vary from one dollar to five dollars, but none that are really good can be obtained for less than three or four dollars."—*Ibid.*, 112.

There were over 300 artists in New York, in the various branches of portrait, miniature, landscape, and historical painting. Among portrait painters were Page, Inman, Elliott, Ingham, Huntington, and Mooney. Most conspicuous among landscape painters were Cole, Durand, and Cropsy. Matteson, the historical painter, Boyle, May, Chapman, and Hicks, are mentioned; also the sculptors Kneeland, Frazee, and Launitz, and the miniature painters Cummings, Fanshaw, Hite, Shumway, and McDougal.—*Ibid.*, 112–13.

The Walton house, at 326 Pearl St., was a boarding-house.—*Ibid.*, 116. See Ag 25, 1823; and *cf. infra.*

The volume contains several vignette wood-cuts of some of the principal churches.

In this year was published *Annals and Occurrences of N. Y. City and State in the Olden Time*, by John F. Watson (Phila., 1846). See also 1832. The following notes are from this source: 1846 —

The Walton mansion, at 324 Pearl St., built in 1752 (*q. v.*), "has even now an air of ancient stately grandeur. It has five windows in front, constructed of yellow Holland brick; has a double pitched roof covered with tiles, and a double course of balustrades thereon. Formerly its garden extended down to the river [see 1828]. The family is probably descended of the Walton, who, a century ago, gave the name of 'Walton's Ship Yard,' at the same place. Wm. Walton, who was one of the council, and the first owner of the above house, made his wealth by some preferences in the trade among the Spaniards of South America and Cuba."—*Watson's Annals*, 350. For fuller account of the family and its affairs, see "Biographical Sketches," by John Austin Stevens, in *Colonial Records, Chamber of Commerce* (1867). For view of the mansion, see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1849), 331; *ibid.* (1857), 495. See also L. M. R. K., III: 953.

"In the rear of No. 48 Frankford street, is now a very ancient tan yard. This street down to Ferry street, and from William street over to Jacob's street, is the region of what was formerly tan yards, and originally Beekman's swamp. An old man near there, said he remembered to have shot ducks there formerly. The father of another had told him he often gathered huckleberries; and fifty to

1846 sixty years ago it was common to exercise there skating."—
— *Watson's Annals* (1846), 175.

"Hudson's Square is a beautiful embellishment of New York, redeemed from a former waste, once a sand beach. The large growth of trees and the abundance of grateful shade, make it, in connection with the superiority of the uniform houses which surround it, a place of imposing grandeur. The continuous long lines of iron palisades, both round the square and before the areas of every house, and up the several door steps, give a peculiar aspect of European style and magnificence."—*Ibid.*, 186.

"There are at present but four or five houses remaining of the ancient Dutch construction, having 'pediment walls' surmounting the roof in front, and having their gable ends to the street; a form once almost universal. . . .

"In broad street is one of those houses marked 1698, occupied by Ferris & Co., No. 41. Another, appearing equally as old, but of lower height, stands at the north-east corner of Broad and Beaver streets. These, with the one now standing, of three stories, No. 76 Pearl Street, near Coenties slip, are, I think, the only ones now remaining in New York. . . ."—*Ibid.*, (1846), 350. For views of buildings of the design referred to, see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1850), 443; *ibid.* (1861), 580.

— At this time, there stood on Fifth Ave., near the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb (50th St.), the Roman Catholic Church of St. John the Evangelist, which was founded in 1842, and of which the Rev. Felix Larkin was pastor.—Greenleaf (1846), 341–42.

— In this year, a number of young men used to meet socially at a dinner-resort called "The Woodcock," on East Houston St. near Broadway. Literary and professional men, and men of leisure, formed an acquaintance here. From these informal meetings sprang a permanent organization which resulted in the establishment of the New York Club.—From article on "Clubs" in *The Galaxy* (1876).

This club has had many migrations. It was originally housed in Chambers St., opposite the court-house. It moved to the corner of Broadway and Walker St.; then to No. 737 Broadway (on the west side between Waverly Pl. and Astor Pl.); then to 558 Broadway (east side between Spring and Prince Sts.), where it remained from 1849 to 1851.—*King's Handbook of N. Y. City* (1893), 546; *City Directory.* Its next move was to 620 Broadway, on the East side, between Houston and Bleecker Sts., where it remained until 1856. Then it moved to No. 744 Broadway, at the south-east corner of Astor Place, where it leased the large house owned by, and formerly the residence of, John D. Wolfe; here it remained until 1861. The next move was to the Haight mansion, No. 1 E. 15th St., at the north-east corner of Fifth Ave.; the *City Directory* shows that it was here until 1867, and then occupied No. 2 E 15, directly opposite, until 1870. From 1871 to 1873, it occupied a residence at No. 31 E. 17th St., between Broadway and Fourth Ave., facing Union Square. Then it moved to 309 Fifth Ave., on the east side, between 31st and 32d St., where it remained until 1874. In the spring of that year, it occupied the large residence at No. 1 W. 25th St., between Fifth Ave. and Broadway, facing the Worth monument; it was here fourteen years. The next move, in 1888, was to the Caswell residence, at No. 370 Fifth Ave., on the south-west corner of 35th St., which had been occupied by the University Club. —*Galaxy; King's Handbook; City Directory.* It remained there until 1906; then for about two years maintained an office at 7 W. 42d St., until it occupied its own building, on March 16, 1907 (*q. v.*), at No. 20 W. 40th St., where it still is.—*City Directories.*

— In this year, the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor called attention to the bad conditions in the tenement-houses of New York and to the relation between poverty and the housing problem.—De Forest & Veiller, *The Tenement House Problem*, 76.

— In this year, the first volume of the *History of New Netherland; or, New York under the Dutch*, by E. B. O'Callaghan, was published; in 1848, the second volume appeared.

— In this year was published by John Doggett, Jr., at the "Directory Establishment," a pamphlet entitled *The Cries of New York*, with 15 illustrations, poetry by Frances S. Osgood, and text describing landmarks, parks, etc.

— In this year, the *Home Journal* was established by Geo. P. Morris and N. P. Willis in New York. Similar in character to the *N. Y. Mirror*, which it succeeded, it continued a successful weekly of social, art, and literary import until 1903, when its name and form were changed by new owners to *Town & Country*, the illustrated weekly of social life which still survives. 1846

In this year, Edgar Allan Poe wrote, for *Godey's Magazine and Lady's Book* (Phila.), a series of critical essays under the title "The Literati of New York City." —

In this year, *Daguerreotype Miniatures of Life in the Empire City*, by A. J. H. Duganne, was published in Philadelphia. —

In this year was published *A Hist. of the Churches of All Denominations in the City of N. Y.*, by Jonathan Greenleaf. —

In this year, Henry Kirke Brown, the sculptor, returned to America from Europe and settled in New York. During his stay here he made some of his best known works, including the statue of Washington in Union Square. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he moved to Newburgh.—Tuckerman, *Book of the Artists*, 575–76. —

"The Magnetic Telegraph.—We learn from an authentic source, says the *Baltimore American*, that the line of Magnetic Telegraph between Baltimore and Philadelphia may be expected soon to be completed. The posts for the whole line are nearly all delivered, ready for setting up, 'and many weeks,' says a letter before us, 'will not elapse before the completion of this line will finish the Telegraph between Washington and New York.' Mr. Vail is now in Philadelphia, testing the accuracy of the line between that city and New-York, section by section, which will not occupy more than ten days, when the instruments will be put in operation. . . ."—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, Ja 5, 1846. Jan. 5

"The Magnetic Telegraph. That portion of the New York and Philadelphia Magnetic Telegraph which is between Philadelphia and Norristown was put in operation on Friday, for the purpose of testing the wires and the working of the machine. There now remain but about seven miles of the line to be completed, in order to form a magnetic connexion between Philadelphia and New York, and this is being rapidly carried forward."—*Eve. Post*, Ja 6, 1846. 6

"Coney Island Telegraph.—The workmen were engaged on Monday in regulating the wires which have, for the third time, been laid in a lead pipe under the river for the Long Island Telegraph. The Tribune says: 'If this latter attempt shall not succeed, it will be carried across in the air at Blackwell's Island, making the telegraph some twelve miles longer. The bottom of the river at the ferry is hard and rocky, instead of muddy as was supposed; . . .'" —*Eve. Post*, Ja 7, 1846. 7

Hone records: "I dined yesterday with Mr. Peter G. Stuyvesant, in his splendid new house in the Second avenue, near St. Mark's Church."—*Hone's Diary*, II: 268. See, however, Ag 17, 1847. "

"Magnetic Telegraph. The wires are all placed from Boston to Springfield; thence to Hartford and this place [New Haven], the holes are dug for the reception of the posts, but as yet none of them are erected . . ."—*Eve. Post*, Ja 8, 1846, citing *New Haven Herald.* 8

"The question of applying to the legislature to pass a law giving the corporation authority to open Madison Square in the manner originally contemplated is before the Common Council. The city has too few public squares, the few it has are of small dimensions, and there is not one, at the present time, which is suitable for the manoeuvres of our military companies. It seems to us so far as we have been able to understand the matter, desirable that the original plan and design of Madison square should be adhered to as nearly as possible, and that it should be left free for the erection of such public buildings as the growth of the city may hereafter render necessary, and for the use of the military companies in their parades and exercises. To turn it into a private square, and assess the property of those who have bought it of the corporation in the faith that no assessment should be made, would be clearly an unjust proceeding and wanting in honesty. It is to be hoped therefore that the plan of applying to the legislature, will be adopted."—*Eve. Post*, Ja 9, 1846. See also *ibid.*, Ja 10, 1846. 9

The common council orders that "the ground adjoining the Distributing Reservoir, between Fortieth and Forty-second Streets, and the west side of said Reservoir, and the Sixth Avenue, be graded . . . and sloped and sodded on the sides bordering upon the avenue and streets, and that the same be enclosed by a neat ornamental wooden fence . . . ; the same to be used as a public park, until required for reservoir or other purposes."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIII: 302. 10

The First Presbyterian Church, on the west side of Fifth Ave., between 11th and 12th Sts., erected in 1845, is opened for public worship.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Ja 12, 1846; Greenleaf, 134–35. See Jl 20, and S, 1844. 11

1846 Jan. 14 "The Second Avenue. The two great avenues for elegant residences are to be the Second and the Fifth. The latter is already well sprinkled with dwellings, up to the vicinity of Twentieth street, and the lots fronting on it are commanding very high prices, from six to ten thousand dollars each. Like the Fifth, the Second has its character established as a good neighborhood, by the number of elegant dwellings erected. But hitherto they have extended only to about Eleventh or Twelfth streets, while the spacious square (which the Board of Aldermen, by a recent vote, has determined to enclose with a handsome railing and regulate,) through which it passes from Fifteenth to Seventeenth street [Stuyvesant Square], will continue to keep up the good character of this avenue. . . ."—*Eve. Post*, Ja 14, 1846.

15 "The Magnetic Telegraph was completed to Lambertville, on the Delaware, in this State, on Monday, when communication was opened with Philadelphia. The battery will be brought to Somerville during the week, and to Newark, on the way to Fort Lee and New York soon thereafter."—*Eve. Post*, Ja 15, 1846, citing *Newark Daily Adv.* On Jan. 20, the line was in complete working order between Newark and Philadelphia.—*Ibid.*, Ja 20, 1846. *Cf.* Ja 26.

17 "The improvements in the mode of warming dwelling houses, which have been introduced in the city of New York within the last two years, have effected almost an entire revolution in this department of our domestic arrangements. Mr. E. L. Miller, of Brooklyn, was the first to introduce among us the present admirable system of air furnaces. He has recently, however, introduced into his own house, 89 Clark street, an arrangement for warming air by radiated [*sic*] from water heated surfaces only: in other words, a hot water furnace of an entirely new construction. The apparatus is placed in the lower basement of the house, occupies no more space than an ordinary hot air furnace, and distributes the heat through the house in the usual way of the common surface [furnace?]; but the effect of the quantity of fuel under ignition, and the character of the heat, are truly astonishing and delightful."—*Eve. Post*, Ja 17, 1846.

26 "Magnetic Telegraph. Notice is hereby given, that the Magnetic Telegraph will be opened for the use of the Public on Tuesday morning, the 27th instant, between Newark and Philadelphia, at the rates of charge heretofore published—Communications to be sent by Telegraph will be received, and the postage paid, at the Office of the Telegraph Company, in the basement of No. 10 Wall st., whence messengers will be despatched at 9 and 11 o'clock, A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, and 7 P. M., to convey them to the Station at Newark; and communications will also be received from Philadelphia, via Newark, at the same place, about 8½ and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2½, 5 and 10 P. M. No additional charge will be made on account of these special messengers.

"Communications presented at Newark, at any time between sunrise and 10 o'clock, P. M., (except the ordinary hours for public worship on Sunday) will be immediately forwarded.

"Communications for points south of Philadelphia, or north of New York, may be started by Telegraph after the departure of the mails, be written out by the clerks in the Telegraph offices, and put into the Post-office—thereby gaining a day.

"Communications will be Telegraphed in the order in which they shall be received at the office in New York.

"In case the communication by Telegraph shall be interrupted, public notice thereof will be immediately given.

"By order of the Board of Directors,

"T. M. Clark, Secretary."

—*Eve. Post*, Ja 26, 1846.

" "The common council appropriates $20,000 "for enclosing Stuyvesant Square with an iron railing," and resolves to apply to the legislature for permission "to include this sum with the amount to be funded for the erection of Alms House Buildings, &c." It is to be set out five feet on the sidewalks of 15th and 16th Sts., and ten feet on Second Ave.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIII: 310; L. M. R. K., III: 971.

30 "The attention of the public has been called often, of late, to the propriety of opening and widening Anthony [Worth] street, and it has been urged in favor thereof that it would greatly tend to reform that sink of pollution known as the Five Points. Much as we are opposed to the revival of that system of improvements that has heretofore wrought so much evil in this city, yet if the widening and opening of every street connected with the Five Points would in any wise tend to break up that nest of vipers, and wipe away from the heart of the city that plague spot, we would not only lift up both our hands in favor thereof, but would be willing that every man, woman and child should be assessed to pay the damages. We know of no place on the earth where there are more wretched beings congregated together than at the Five Points, and what renders it still more abhorrent to the feelings of every philanthropist is that the number, instead of decreasing, is constantly increasing."—*Eve. Post*, Ja 30, 1846. Jan. 30

A telegraph is in operation between Albany and Utica.—*Eve. Post*, F 3, 1846, citing Albany *Atlas*. Feb. 3

Hone mentions a dinner at the "magnificent house" of Wm. B. Astor, on Lafayette Place.—*Hone's Diary*, II: 269. 14

Hone dines with other guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Aspinwall, "in their new house, University place, one of the palaces which have been lately erected in this part of the city. . . ."—*Hone's Diary*, II: 270. 17

The legislature creates the Eighteenth Ward by dividing the Sixteenth Ward in two by a line running through the centre of Sixth Ave. from 14th to 40th St. The portion on the east of this line shall be the Eighteenth Ward.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1846), chap. 16. 19

"The Racket Court was opened to-day at noon by a *dejeuner à la fourchette*,—a grand entertainment of music, dancing, eating, and drinking, at which were present the members of the club, with those belonging to the Union and other kindred associations. . . . The immense Racket Court appeared, from the upper galleries, like a garden of moving flowers, . . ."—*Hone's Diary*, II: 271. This was at 596 Broadway.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1865), 635. 24

"Prince Joseph N. Bonaparte and suite have arrived in town on their way to Boston to embark in the 'Cambria' for Europe. The Prince made a late visit to Washington, where he was received with marked courtesy by the President."—*Eve. Post*, F 25, 1846. 25

In a printed report of over 300 pages, the history of yellow fever in the U. S. is reviewed, in connection with the question of amending the quarantine laws of N. Y.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, F 28, 1846. 28

Grace Church (see O 30, 1843) is completed and consecrated.—*Eve. Post*, Mr 4 and 9, 1846; tablet in the church; Greenleaf, 79; L. M. R. K., III: 933; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1865), 651; Wilson (Jas. Grant), *Centennial Hist. of the Protestant Episcopal Church* (1886), 242; descrip. of Pl. 135, III: 704, and descrip. of Pl. 16-a, III: 843. For description of the new church, see *Picture of N. Y. in* 1846, 130, and *Eve. Post*, Ja 22, 1846. For an account of records relating to pew rentals at this time, see *N. Y. Times*, O 2, 1921; *Hone's Diary*, II: 269. Mar. 7

The corner-stone of Calvary Church, at the north-east corner of Fourth Ave. and 21st St., is laid.—*Hone's Diary*, II: 273; *cf. Eve. Post*, Mr 10, 1846. The church was built in 1846–7 after designs by Jas. Renwick, Jr., at a cost of $80,000. It originally had two open-work wooden spires.—*Putnam's Monthly Mag.* (1853), II: 248, with wood-cut view, p. 247, showing the spires. It also appears with spires in Pl. 136, Vol. III of the present work; and in *Miller's N. Y. As It Is* (1859), opp. p. 67. 9

"The chime of bells erected in the tower of Trinity Church was sounded for the first time this morning."—*Eve. Post*, Mr 11, 1846. See also *ibid.*, Mr 13, 1846. 11

The Lyceum of Natural History "has removed its splendid museum and valuable Library into the spacious apartments provided for them in the granite building, in Broadway, formerly known as the Stuyvesant Institute."—*Eve. Post*, Mr 21, 1846. 21

The board of aldermen grants permission to John Randel, Jr., and Richd. Varick De Witt to "deposit in the Street Commissioner's Office such plans, models and specifications of his elevated railway" as he may "deem necessary to give the requisite information to the parties interested." In the report of a special committee who had the matter in charge at this time, it was stated that "the petitioners [above named] are in possession of a plan for constructing an elevated railway, that combines the very desirable advantages of strength, lightness of appearance and utility, and is, in the opinion of the Committee, well calculated to answer all the purposes for which it is designed. . . ." 23

In accordance with the permission thus granted, Mr. Randel deposited in the office of the street commissioner plans and models of his elevated railway, which were "advertised for the objections of the parties interested on the line of Broadway." The committee on streets believed that some method should be devised for the relief of Broadway, but in their opinion this purpose would be

1846 Mar. 23 gained by "opening some of the streets running parallel with it to the necessary width." They recommended that William St. should be opened into Chatham St., and Church St. widened and extended to the Battery. "The invention of Mr. Randall," they said, "is one of great ingenuity, and no doubt can be applied to other cities with advantage, but should it come into use on Broadway, it would no doubt destroy the appearance of the street, as well as drive the citizens entirely from it." The board approved this report.—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, XXXIV, part 1, 78 (Dec. 6, 1847).

On Sept. 18, 1848, the board received a communication from Randel, inviting them to examine the model and drawings of the elevated railway for Broadway, invented by him.—*Ibid.*, XXXV, part 2, p. 576.

On Dec. 6, 1852, Randel again petitioned the common council for a permit to construct an elevated railway on Broadway.—*Proc. and Docs., Bd. of Asst. Ald.*, XLVIII: 304. See also O 11, N 5 and 8, 1847, and Pl. 133-a, Vol. III, with its description, III: 699.

30 The common council gives the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co. three months in which "to complete the necessary buildings at Thirty-second Street, prior to the removal of their depot from Twenty-seventh Street."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIII: 377. This is a result of the order to remove the use of steam power from Fourth Ave. below 32d St.—See D 14, 1844.

31 The corner-stone of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Apostles, at the corner of Ninth Ave. and 28th St., is laid. It is to be a brick edifice, 50 by 79 ft., with a wood spire 160 ft. high, and will be completed in August.—*N. Y. Herald*, Ap 1, 1846; Greenleaf, 107–8.

" The Astor House is damaged by fire.—*Eve. Post*, Ap 1, 1846.

Apr. 2 Under the head of "City Improvements," mention is made of: "costly warehouses, nearly completed, which are soon to restore the 'burnt district' to the business aspect which it wore previous to the destructive conflagration of July last, . . . the expansive Church edifices, such as Trinity, Grace, Rev. Dr. Pott's, Rev. Dr. Phillips's, the Divine Unity, &c.—the marble palace on the site of Washington Hall, erected for the Stewarts as a fashionable dry goods depository—the New York club house, adjacent to Niblo's, and many other buildings of a public nature," and various private residences "North of Bleecker street and East of Fifth Avenue," among which are the new homes of Mr. Lenox, Mr. Aspinwall, Mr. Donaldson, and Mr. Brown (of Brown Bros. & Co.). The writer describes in detail the residence of James Penniman, on the south side of Union Square, between Broadway and University Place, of which Mr. French is the architect; and refers to "a new block of buildings opposite Tompkins square, not yet quite finished, erected under the superintendence of Mr. French," which also afford "strong evidence" of "the improvement in architectural science which has begun to manifest itself in this city, in the erection of private as well as public edifices."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Ap 2, 1846.

3 "The Growth of the City.—According to an estimate made by an experienced architect, the number of dwelling houses in this city, compared with the number of inhabitants, falls short of what it was four years ago, by twelve hundred. One reason for the deficiency at this moment is probably the great fire of last summer. . . .

"There is still a good deal of enterprise in the way of building apparent in the upper part of the city.—Whoever goes thither no oftener than once a month, sees changes which give a strange face to places once familiar to him. . . .

"The neighborhood which bears the name of Chelsea is rapidly covering itself with new buildings.—The arrangements made by the original proprietors of the land in that quarter are such that no buildings can be erected for any purpose which will make the neighborhood disagreeable, and it is becoming a favorite place of residence. We saw yesterday in Twenty-third street, near the Tenth Avenue, an elegant row of three story buildings set back from the street in such a manner as to leave a large garden in front, which we learned was to be ornamented with three fountains. In Twenty-fourth street, immediately beyond it, is a row of houses of a neat but somewhat peculiar style of building, intended for cheaper residences, finished with economy but with great neatness, and with all the attention to convenience . . . which the modern practice of domestic architecture has introduced.—These snug tenements, we learned, were meant to be let at very low rates, and are almost finished. [*Cf.* Ap 2, *supra.*]

Apr. 3 "No one can witness the arrangements for health, refreshment and convenience which the introduction of the Croton water has enabled builders to introduce into the houses they are erecting, without being satisfied that the benefits of that great enterprise are not yet fully appreciated."—*Eve. Post*, Ap 3, 1846.

" The Richmond Hill Theatre (or Tivoli Garden) having been rebuilt, is opened as the New Greenwich Theatre.—*Eve. Post*, Ap 4, 1846; Brown, I: 235; L. M. R. K., III: 951. See also playbill in Emmet coll., item 11182. On Feb. 19, 1847, the name was changed to the New York Opera House.—*Eve. Post*, F 19, 1847; Brown, I: 233–36. See, however, S 27, 1848.

13 By order of the common council on April 9, the "City Arms and Flags" were to be displayed on the city hall on this day, to commemorate the birthday of Thomas Jefferson.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIII: 389.

14 Andrew H. Mickle is elected mayor.—*N. Y. Herald*, Ap 15, 1846. He succeeds Wm. F. Havemeyer.—See Ap 8, 1845. He was succeeded by Wm. V. Brady.—See Ap 13, 1847. Mayor Mickle lived at one time in the Kennedy house at No. 1 Broadway.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1865), 513.

20 The city acquires, by condemnation proceedings, the land comprised in the present Greely Square, at Broadway, Sixth Ave., and 33d St.—Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate* (1914), 49. In L. M. R. K., III: 970, the date is given erroneously as 1826.

" "Trinity Church is now open for the inspection of visitors." The interior is described.—*Eve. Post*, Ap 20, 1846.

24 The common council orders that the committee on arts, sciences, and schools obtain a full-length portrait of William C. Bouck, late governor of the state, to be placed in the governor's room in the city hall; the cost not to exceed $1,000.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIII: 399.

25 The first hostilities in the Mexican War occur. Capt. Thornton and his scouting party of dragoons are attacked by the Mexicans on the east side of the Rio Grande.—McMaster, VII: 441. For the causes of the war, see May 13.

" "Healy's picture of Mr. Webster came on yesterday from Washington, where it was painted for the Hone Club. . . . Mr. Healy is an artist sent out to the United States by the King of France to take the portraits, for his gallery, of some of our eminent statesmen."—*Hone's Diary*, II: 276, 280.

27 "Antony and Cleopatra" is presented for the first time in America, at the Park Theatre.—Brown, I: 65.

28 As prescribed by acts of legislature of May 13, 1845 (*q. v.*), and April 22, 1846, delegates are named at a special election to represent the various counties and cities of the state at the constitutional convention to assemble on June 1 (*q. v.*).

30 The legislature provides that when books of record in the office of the clerk of the city and county of New York become mutilated by use, and the supervisers authorise that they be copied, the copies, when certified by the said clerk to be correct copies of the originals, shall have the validity of the originals.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1846), chap. 122.

May 8 Gen. Taylor, with 2,300 men, defeats 6,000 Mexicans under Gen. Arista at Palo Alto.—McMaster, VII: 449.

" The legislature incorporates the Ocean Steam Navigation Co.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1846), chap. 145.

9 The legislature passes an act providing for "the calling of a Convention in relation to the Charter of the City of New York. It stipulates that on the first Monday of June, 36 delegates shall be elected from the various wards "according to the usual manner of city elections." These delegates shall meet at the chamber of the board of aldermen, and formulate a new charter or such amendments to the existing charter as are deemed necessary, which business must be completed in time to submit the result to the city and county electors on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1846. If then adopted, it shall be sent for approval to the next session of the legislature. The election and convention expenses are to be paid from the city treasury. The maximum pay for members of the convention is $1.50 per day.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1846), chap. 172. See Je 1.

" The legislature incorporates the Prison Association of New York, the objects of which are: 1. "The amelioration of the condition of prisoners, whether detained for trial or finally convicted, or as witnesses." 2. "The improvement of prison discipline and the government of prisons, whether for cities, counties or states." 3. "The support and encouragement of reformed convicts after their dis-

1846 May 9 charge, by affording them the means of obtaining an honest livelihood, and sustaining them in their efforts at reform." The executive committee is given power to establish a work-house in the county of New York, and to make ordinances and regulations for its operation, etc.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1846), chap. 163.

11 On receiving the president's message, announcing a state of war with Mexico, congress grants him power to call out 50,000 volunteers, and appropriates $10,000,000 "as a small outfit for his military operations."—*Hone's Diary*, II: 278; McMaster, VII: 443.

" The legislature authorises the N. Y. & New Haven R. R. Co. "to extend their railroad from the Connecticut line to the New-York and Harlem Railroad." The act states that the New Haven road was "chartered by the Legislature of the State of Connecticut, at the May session thereof," 1844, to construct a line in Connecticut and Westchester over a prescribed route. The present act supplements the charter with fuller details regarding organization for the construction of the road.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1846), chap. 195.

12 The legislature incorporates the Hudson River R. R. Co. and authorises it to construct "a single, double or treble railroad or way, between the cities of New-York and Albany." The road is to be commenced within one year, and a single track road is to be completed within four years. Its location in New York City may be on or west of Eighth Ave. and on or west of Hudson St., if the consent of the city corporation is obtained, but the road shall not infringe on the rights or privileges of the Harlem R. R. Co. "by using any track or line of the road contiguous to or along side their track," nor shall any part of it be located "east of or within one mile of the said Harlem railroad, in the county of Westchester."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1846), chap. 216. On March 20, 1847, the time for commencing the Hudson River R. R. was extended to Nov. 15, 1847.—*Ibid.* (1847), chap. 31. See, furthur, My 4, 1847; also Stevens, *The Beginnings of the N. Y. Cent. R. R.* (1926).

13 President Polk signs the bill of May 11 (*q. v.*), and issues a proclamation declaring that a state of war exists between the U. S. and Mexico.—*Eve. Post*, My 15, 1846; Winsor, VII: 292; McMaster, VII: 445.

"It has long been the fashion to assert that the annexation of Texas was the cause of the Mexican War. No such delusion was held by the people of 1846. The great meeting in New York attributed the war to 'the aggravated and multiplied wrongs to which our country has been subjected by Mexico during a long series of years;' to the refusal to make reparation after it had been promised; to the recent rejection of our minister sent to make a friendly adjustment; and to the invasion of our soil. At Baltimore one branch of the City Council stated the causes of the war to be, 'a systematic and long-continued course of faithlessness, falsehood, and insolence on the part of Mexico toward our Government.' A meeting of citizens at Easton, Pennsylvania, declared the causes of the war were the wrongs inflicted upon our citizens and the cold-blooded murder of our gallant officers and men. Another at Harrisburg found justification for a resort to arms in Mexico's 'long-continued disrespect to our Government and official agents,' in her refusal to adjust our rightful claims, in her refusal to negotiate on the subjects in dispute, and in her invasion of our soil."—McMaster, VII: 446. See also *ibid.*, VII: 473 (chap. 81).

" The legislature provides for "the enrolment of the militia and to encourage the formation of uniform companies."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1846), chap. 270. See, further, My 6, 1847.

" The legislature passes a new quarantine act providing that the anchorage ground for vessels at quarantine shall be near the Marine Hospital, on Staten Island.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1846), chap. 300. An act of April 10, 1850 (*q. v.*), superseded this.

" The legislature incorporates "The New-York and Offing Magnetic Telegraph Assn.," formed "for the purpose of constructing lines of telegraph from New-York city to such points to and from the offing and seaboard as may be deemed expedient for commercial purposes, and saving of human life, and to construct station houses and observatories," etc.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1846), chap. 335.

15 The common council receives formal notice of the declaration of war between Mexico and the United States (see My 13).—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIV: 4. See My 15.

" The common council grants the request of citizens that a public meeting be called in the Park in relation to the existing war with Mexico.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIV: 4. See My 20.

18 Gen. Taylor crosses the Rio Grande.—Winsor, VIII: 554.

20 A great war meeting is held in the Park, declaring for "no compromise" with Mexico.—*N. Y. Herald*, My 21, 1846. Resolutions are adopted, approving of the war, approving the action of congress and the president in carrying it on, urging promptness and vigour in its prosecution, giving thanks to Gen. Taylor, his officers and men, and resolving upon the appointment of a "committee of safety."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, My 21, 1846. May 20

Agreeable to a vestry resolution of April 13, the new Trinity Church is consecrated, this being "Ascension Day."—*Eve. Post*, My 22, 1846; Berrian, *Hist. Sketch of Trin. Ch.*, 316; Dix, *Hist. of the Parish of Trin. Ch.*, IV: 279; *Hone's Diary*, II: 279. For description, see *Great Metropolis for* 1846, 81. For various views of the three Trinity Churches, see plate citations in L. M. R. K., III: 934. See also descrip. of Pl. 125, III: 688; and of A. Pl. 26-a, III: 881. 21

"The Messrs. Delmonico have recently erected a large building as a hotel at No. 25 Broadway. The house is handsomely furnished throughout, . . . The well-earned reputation of Delmonico will no doubt cause it to be much frequented."—*Eve. Post*, My 26, 1846. This was on the south-west corner of Morris St.; it was afterwards well known as the Stevens House (No. 21–27 Broadway). Until 1856, it vied with the Astor House as the finest hotel in the city. It was torn down in 1919 to make way for the new Cunard Building.—*N. Y. Times*, Nov. 23, 1919 (Real Estate Section, p. 5); L. M. R. K., III: 978. See 1855. 26

A convention of delegates to consider amendments to the state constitution (see My 13, 1845) assembles at Albany, and elects John Tracy of Chenango Co. president.—*Jour. N. Y. Const. Convention* (1846), 9–12. The sessions of the convention continued until Oct. 9 (*q. v.*). June 1

Elections are held in the eighteen wards to choose "delegates to a county convention for forming a new, or revising and amending the present charter."—*Eve. Post*, Je 2, 1846. These delegates convened in city hall on July 6 (*q. v.*). "

The Howard House, at the corner of Howard St. and Broadway, is opened by Messrs. Stone and Riker.—*Eve. Post*, Je 1, 1846. This should not be confused with the hotel of the same name on the east side of Broadway between Maiden Lane and John St.—See A. Pl. 25, Vol. III. "

The *N. Y. Herald* receives the first telegraphic news from Washington, 18 hours in advance of the mails. This reports the retreat of the Mexicans.—*N. Y. Herald*, Je 7, 1846. 6

Trinity Church is opened for worship.—*Eve. Post*, Je 8, 1846. 7

"New Theatre.—Vauxhall Garden, which is an old established place, is opened for theatrical performances."—*Eve. Post*, Je 10, 1846. 10

The Oregon question is settled by a treaty between the U. S. and Great Britain, signed at Washington by James Buchanan, secretary of state, and Richard Pakenham, British minister. The northern boundary of the U. S. west of the Rocky Mountains is fixed at 49° N. L. and the middle of the channel between Vancouver Island and the continent. The treaty was signed by the president on June 19; ratifications were exchanged on July 17, and it was proclaimed on Aug. 5.—*U. S. Treaties, Conventions*, etc. (Washington, 1910), I: 656–58; Macdonald, *Select Docs.*, etc., 355–58. 15

Hone writes: "It makes an interesting item in my journal, that I should have dined with the British Minister on the day on which this joyful event occurred,—an event which restores the prosperity of the nation, sets commerce again upon its legs, makes the husbandman's corn grow higher and his grass more green, and would equally rejoice the manufacturers, if they would let this unhappy tariff alone."—*Hone's Diary*, II: 280.

The first match game of base ball on record is played on this day at the grounds of the "Knickerbocker Ball Club" (see S 3, 1845) in Hoboken. The "New York Club" defeats the "K. B. C." by the score of 23 to 1. Davis, one of the New York nine, was "fined 6 cts for swearing."—*Game Book*, 1845–'49 (MS.), in N. Y. P. L. See Jl 13, 1858. 19

The corner-stone of the new St. George's Church is laid on the corner of Rutherford Pl. and 16th St., on land given by Peter G. Stuyvesant.—*Eve. Post*, Je 24, 1846. The architects selected were Otto Blesch and Leopold Eidlitz. The building was opened for service on Nov. 19, 1848; it was consecrated Dec. 4, 1849, but was not completed until Nov., 1856, when the spires were erected, and a clock and large bell added. On Nov. 14, 1865 (*q. v.*), St. George's Church was gutted by fire. It was rebuilt as nearly as possible in conformity with its original plan, and reopened on Sept. 29, 1867 23

1846 (*q.v.*). In 1890, the old spires, which had not been destroyed in the June fire of 1865, were found to be unsafe, and were accordingly taken 23 down.—Anstice, *Hist. of St. George's Church* (1911), 167–68, 178–79, 205, 232, 234–35, 316. For early history of the church, see Jl 3, 1752. See also L. M. R. K., III: 933, and descrip. of Pl. 153-b, III: 774.

July 4 E. Porter Belden's "Model of New York," an accurate miniature in carved wood, 24 by 20 ft., showing every object in the city and harbour, and surmounted by an ornamental canopy, is exhibited publicly for the first time at the Minerva Rooms, 406 Broadway. —*Eve. Post*, Ap 23, Jl 7, and Ag 4, 1846. For complete description, see Belden's *New-York. Past, Present & Future* (1849), appendix, following p. 125. See also 1849.

6 Delegates chosen from the several wards convene in the chamber of the board of aldermen for the purpose of "forming a new or revising and amending the present charter." Deliberations lasting until Oct. 26, 1846 (*q.v.*), resulted in a document called "Amendments to the Charter of the City of New York."—*Jour. of Convention* (1846), 704–5.

7 Sloat raises the U. S. flag over Monterey. On July 11, the flag was raised on Sutter's Fort on the Sacramento. "Each flag-raising was followed by the reading of a proclamation in which Sloat claimed California as a part of the United States, . . ."—McMaster, VII: 469. Com. Stockton, succeeding Sloat, took Los Angeles, and proclaimed himself governor of California. Frémont was made military commandant. This conquest not proving complete, it was necessary for Stockton to recapture the position early in in 1847.—McMaster, VII: 470; Winsor, VII: 410.

8 Maps of Bowling Green, and Whitehall St. profiles to State St. bear this date.—See maps No. 871 and 872, bureau of topography, borough president's office.

16 The common council appropriates $250 to procure a portrait of Wm. F. Havemeyer, late mayor.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIV: 48.

20 The corner-stone of a new building for the American Tract Society is laid at Spruce and Nassau Sts.—*Eve. Post*, Jl 21, 1846.

23 The common council permits the N. Y., Albany, and Buffalo Magnetic Telegraph Co. to erect posts for their telegraph line through Eighth Ave. to Bank St., through Bank St. to and through Washington St. to Rector St., thence through Wall St. to the "Merchants' Exchange Buildings," under certain regulations.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIV: 55.

" A bill having been introduced in congress making an appropriation for improving the fortifications at the Narrows, Henry I. Seaman, speaking in favour of the measure, says: "I ask the members of this House to remember that three-fourths of the revenue of the country is annually collected in the city of New York, and that property, to an immense amount, from different and distant portions of the country, and belonging to citizens of every state in the Union, is continually in store there, to say nothing of the vast amount belonging to her own citizens." The bill proposes the sale or exchange of the site and materials of old Fort Gansevoort, and the application of the proceeds to the acquisition by the United States, and the repair, of Fort Tompkins and Fort Richmond on Staten Island. Defences of New York Harbour are also projected at Sandy Hook. Forts Hamilton and Lafayette, on the Long Island side, are not considered sufficient to make the channel secure, even with the assistance of the Hudson and Morton batteries.

It was stated recently in a New York newspaper that: "It is well known to every engineer that there is no spot where the city can be so well defended as at the Narrows, on the Staten Island side; and that, whenever a hostile fleet passes that point, the city must be subjected to the will of the enemy, and may be bombarded or destroyed. During the War of 1812 the State of New York expended nearly half a million dollars to erect fortifications near the Telegraph. As soon as peace was declared the works were abandoned; and they have since become (except materials) utterly worthless. Not a single gun is at present mounted on them. The State has long since agreed to sell all their works and ground for a sum far less than many individuals would be willing to pay for the land alone." The bill passes the house.—From Seaman's printed speech, Wash., 1846.

28 The common council orders that a grant be made to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society of the land on the east side of Fifth Ave., between 51st and 52d Sts., and extending eastward 450 ft. from the avenue, on condition that the society erect within three July years a building or buildings upon it, the plan of which shall be 28 approved by the mayor, and with certain other restrictions. The board also orders that a lease be granted to this society for the rest of the block as far east as Fourth Ave., during the pleasure of the common council.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIV: 59–60. See Ag 1, and 1851. There is a small wood-cut view of the building in *Man. Com. Coun.* (1864), 322, and in the *Manuals* for the following years; see also L. M. R. K., III: 955.

The common council appropriates $100 "for constructing free Aug. benches on the Battery."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIV: 67. 1

The common council orders that Broad St., from Wall to South St., be renumbered.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIV: 67. In the next three years many streets throughout the city were renumbered. "

Agreeable to the order of July 28 (*q.v.*), the city conveys to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum (see 1825) the block bounded by 51st and 52d Sts., Madison and Fifth Aves., for $1, so long as used for an orphan asylum. See 1851, and Ap 13, 1852. On Dec. 31, 1857, a lease was made to the same society of the adjoining block, from Fourth (Park) to Madison Ave.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1870), 763.

Congress passes "An Act to provide for the better organization 6 of the Treasury, and for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of public revenue." Under this act, the sub-treasury was established.—*Statutes at Large* (1846), chap. 90; Winsor, VII: 289. This act takes the place of one passed for the same purpose on June 30, 1840, and repealed on Aug 13, 1841.—*Ibid.* (1841) chap. 41; *ibid* (1841) chap. 7; Winsor, *Nar. & Crit. Hist. of Am.*, VII: 289.

The Cunard Line announces its intention of establishing a line Sept. of steamships "between Liverpool and New York direct." The 8 line's New York agent was now D. Brigham, Jr., with an office at Harnden & Co.'s, No. 6 Wall St.—*Com. Adv.*, S 8, 1846. *Cf.* Jl 27, 1840; see Ja 23, 1847.

"The progress of laying down the Russ pavement, as it is called, 9 between Chambers street and Reade street, has been interrupted by the want of a sufficient number of stone blocks to fill the space. Workmen are now getting them out in the quarry. . . .

"The construction of this pavement is described thus: The street is first dug down about two feet, a foundation is then laid, consisting of cement intermixed with fragments of stone, the surface of which is made uniform and level, and strewn with a layer of fine gravel. On this are laid the granite blocks which compose the upper part of the pavement; they are about nine inches high and six inches in width each way. The interstices are filled from the top with fine gravel."—*Eve. Post*, S 9, 1846. See also *ibid.*, S 23, 1846.

"Mr. Stewart's splendid edifice, erected on the site of Wash- 10 ington Hall, in Broadway, between Chambers and Reade streets, is nearly finished, and his stock of dry goods will be exhibited on the shelves in a few days. There is nothing in Paris or London to compare with this dry-goods palace. . . ."—*Hone's Diary*, II: 284. A full description of the store, after its opening, was published on Sept. 18.—*N. Y. Herald*, S 18, 1846. See also *Eve. Post*, S 21 and 22, 1846.

" The first practical sewing-machine is patented, by Elias Howe, Jr., who had been working on the invention for about five years.—Iles, *Leading Am. Inventors*, 338–68. "Years of disappointment and discouragement followed before he was successful in introducing his invention, and several imitations which infringed his patent, particularly that of Isaac Merritt Singer (1811–1875), had already been successfully introduced and were widely used. His rights were established after much litigation in 1854, and by the date of expiration of his patent (1867) he had realized something over $2,000,000 out of his invention."—*Encyclop. Brit.*, XIII: 835.

The corner-stone of the Church of the Annunciation is laid in 12 14th St., between Sixth and Seventh Aves.—*Eve. Post*, S 11, 1846.

Niblo's Garden, on Broadway between Prince and Houston Sts., 18 is destroyed by fire. For details, see *N. Y. Herald*, S 19, 1846; L. M. R. K., III: 985.

The corner-stone of the Church of the Puritans, at the south- 22 west corner of Broadway and 15th St., opposite Union Square, is laid, ground having been broken on Sept. 7. James Renwick, Jr. is the architect.—*Eve. Post*, S 7, 21, 23, 1846. This substantial stone church appears in views of 1849.—See Pls. 135 and 136, Vol. III. The congregation had been organized on April 12 in the chapel of N. Y. University, and its services were temporarily con-

1846 tinued there.—Greenleaf, *Hist. of the Churches*, 367–68; *Memoir of*
S 22 *David Hale*, by Jos. P. Thompson (1850), 511.

23 A war dept. survey of Fort Gansevoort, by Bridges, bears this date.—See map No. 92, filed in real estate bureau of comptroller's office, municipal bldg.

24 Monterey surrenders to the U. S. troops, after a three-days' battle.—McMaster, VII: 454.

Oct. The common council appoints a committee to make arrange-
2 ments to tender the hospitalities of the city to George Bancroft, of Mass., late secretary of the navy, who has been appointed minister to England, and will embark for Europe on Oct. 8.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIV: 108.

5 "New York Gallery of the Fine Arts—This institution, occupying the building known as the Rotunda in the Park, is open daily from 9 a. m. until dark. On Monday and Tuesday evenings the rooms are brilliantly lighted until 10 p. m. Life membership one dollar. Single admission 25 cents. The Public Schools admitted free on Saturday by making arrangements with the doorkeeper." —*N. Y. Tribune*, O 5, 1846. See, however, Je 22, 1858.

6 The Globe Hotel at 66 Broadway was to be opened on this day. —*Eve. Post*, O 3, 1846.

" Shakespeare's "Two Gentlemen of Verona" is presented for the first time in America, at the Park Theatre.—Brown, I: 66.

8 The new Mechanics' Hall at 472 Broadway is opened.—*Eve. Post*, O 8, 1846. See also L. M. R. K., III: 985.

9 The constitutional convention, which assembled at Albany on June 1 (*q. v.*), concludes its labours, and the amended constitution of 14 articles is signed by 103 of 109 delegates. In an address to the electors of the state (which was adopted unanimously) the delegates declare they have "reorganized the legislature; established more limited districts for the election of the members of that body, and wholly separated it from the exercise of judicial powers. The most important state offices have been made elective by the people of the state; and most of the officers of cities, towns and counties are made elective by the voters of the locality they serve. They have abolished a host of useless offices. They have sought at once to reduce and decentralize the patronage of the Executive government. They have rendered inviolate the funds devoted to Education. After repeated failures in the legislature, they have provided a Judicial System, adequate to the wants of a free people, rapidly increasing in arts, culture, commerce and population. They have made provision for the payment of the whole State Debt, and the completion of the Public Works begun. While that debt is in the progress of payment, they have provided a large contribution from the canal revenues towards the current expenses of the state, and sufficient for that purpose, when the state debt shall have been paid; and have placed strong safeguards against the recurrence of debt and the improvident expenditure of the public money. They have agreed on important provisions in relation to the mode of creating incorporations, and the liability of their members; and have sought to render the business of banking more safe and responsible. They have incorporated many useful provisions more effectually to secure the people in their rights of person and property against the abuses of delegated power. They have modified the power of the legislature with the direct consent of the people, to amend the Constitution from time to time, and have secured to the people of the state, the right once in twenty years to pass directly on the question, whether they will call a convention for the revision of the Constitution."

Arrangements are made for a referendum at the coming election with ballots reading "Amended Constitution, Yes" and "Amended Constitution, No;" also for a separate balloting to decide whether there shall be an additional amendment giving "Equal suffrage to colored persons."—*Jour. N. Y. Const. Convention* (1846), 1545–50; *Laws of N. Y.* (1847), pp. 383–412. For the election results, see N 3.

" By this time, the Bloomingdale Road had been ordered reopened, from 25th to 40th St., at an estimated cost of $49,475.31. —*Man. Com. Coun.* (1857), 537.

19 A bust of Philip Hone, made in Italy (begun by Clevenger and finished by Powers), is presented to the Clinton Hall Assn. by twenty gentlemen of N. Y., in honour of its presiding officer.—*Hone's Diary*, II: 285, 292.

20 A ferry is established from the foot of Whitehall St. to the foot of Hamilton Ave., Brooklyn, and leased to the Union Ferry Co.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIV: 124–25. This ferry is called the Hamilton Ferry.—*Ferry Leases and R. R. Grants* (1866), 8.

The common council authorises the chief engineer to procure Oct.
an alarm-bell of about 4,000 lbs. to be placed in the cupola of Cen- 21
tre Market.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIV: 126. Alarm-bells on market-houses came into vogue several years before.—*Ibid., passim.*

The charter convention delegates (see Jl 6) sign the completed 26
"Amendments to the Charter of the City of New York."—*Jour. of Convention* (1846), 704–5. Durand says of these amendments that they "proposed more specific provisions for enforcing the separation of powers, and stricter checks upon the common council. But the absorption of popular attention in the beginning of the Mexican War, in the congressional election, and in the state constitutional convention then in session, withdrew interest almost entirely from the city convention. Accordingly, the poll on the adoption of the charter was decidedly small, and there was a small majority against it. Yet the work of the convention had not been without effect. Many of its proposed measures were copied word for word in the charter actually adopted in 1849 (*q. v.*), while others were incorporated in the amendments of 1853."—Durand, *The Finances of N. Y. City*, 67–68.

The release of a runaway slave by order of a New York judge, 27
creates a scene of wild excitement in Nassau St. near Clinton Hall. In recording the incidents, Hone observes: "How long will the North and South remain a united people?"—*Hone's Diary*, II: 286.

Although the electors in New York City vote nearly four to one Nov.
against the amended constitution, the up-state vote is strongly in 3
its favour, and it is ratified.—*Eve. Post*, N 7, 9, 11, 1846; *Leg. Manual* (1923), 166.

The common council passes a resolution commending E. Porter 11
Belden's model of the city (see Jl 4).—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIV: 142.

The common council requires that the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. 14
Co. construct without delay "a Bridge of sufficient strength and proper dimensions for the transit of vehicles across their deep cut in the Fourth Avenue," at its intersection with 34th St. and another at 38th St.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIV: 145.

"The clock in Trinity Church is finished."—*Eve. Post*, N 17, 17
1846.

Gen. Winfield Scott sails from New York to take the chief com- 30
mand of the American armies in Mexico.—*Eve. Post*, D 2, 1846; Lossing, *Harpers' Popular Cyc. of U. S. Hist.* (1893), II: 1451; *Historical Register and Dictionary of the U. S. Army* (1903), I: 870; *Hone's Diary*, II: 288.

At a meeting of the Sketch Club, in this month, John G. Chap- Dec.
man proposed that an association be formed of both artists and —
men of letters, with others who were interested in the promotion of taste for the fine arts. On Jan. 9, 1847, a notice was sent to each member of the Sketch Club that "The first general meeting of the association of gentlemen engaged or interested in Letters or the Fine Arts, will be held on Wednesday next, the 13th inst., at 8 P. M., in the Rotunda of the New York Gallery of Fine Arts, in the Park. . . ." Such a meeting was held, and, on motion of Edw. S. Van Winkle, "The Century" was adopted as the name of the association, because of its restricted membership to one hundred persons. Rooms were taken at No. 495 Broadway. In the spring of 1849, the association removed to 435 Broome St. (not 435 Broadway, as stated in III: 937). In 1850, it moved to No. 575 Broadway; and, in 1852, to No. 24 Clinton Place, near Greene St. In 1857, it occupied its own building at 109 E. 15th St.; and, in 1891, it erected its present building at 7 W. 43d St. from plans by McKim, Mead, and White.—*Origin and Hist. of the Century* (1856), 5–9, 10, 20, 21; *Galaxy*, Aug., 1876; *The Fiftieth Ann. of the founding of the Century* (1897), 9; Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 507–9; L. M. R. K., III: 937.

The common council appropriates $1,000 to be applied to the 2
organization of the "1st Regiment of N. Y. Volunteers," which has been called into service in the war with Mexico.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIV: 158.

The sub-treasury leases a portion of the property at 30–32 Wall 16
St. (see 1844).—*Ann. Rep., Supervising Architect, U. S. Treasury Dept.* (1875), 19; Hardenbrook, *Financial N. Y.*, 254. See, further, Ag 21, 1854, at which time the entire building became the assay office.

Mayor Mickle presides at a meeting in Tammany Hall to 26
adopt measures for aiding the famine sufferers in Ireland. A committee is appointed to collect donations.—*Eve. Post*, D 28, 1846.

1846 Dec. 26 Another meeting for the relief of Ireland was held at the Broadway Tabernacle on Feb. 15, 1847.—*Ibid.*, F 16, 1847. See also *ibid.*, F 18, 22, 24, 27, Mr 1, 3, 6, 8, 11, 15, 20, and My 8, 1847.

1847

— The Factory Act, passed by parliament in this year and altered somewhat in 1850, "practically established a ten-hour day for labor, a demand long urged by the laboring class and bitterly opposed by manufacturers."—Hazen, *Europe since* 1815, 456.

— In this year, after much agitation, ministerial responsibility was finally introduced in Canada, by Lord Elgin. It spread rapidly to the other colonies of Great Britain.—Hazen, *Europe since* 1815, 527–28.

— In this year, the Hakluyt Society of London began its long series of historical publications.—Winsor, I: xxxvii.

— In this year, Richard M. Hoe patented his so-called "lightning" printing-press.—Harper's *Encyc. of U. S. Hist.* (1912); McMaster, VII: 99.

— In this year, the common council of Philadelphia printed, in one volume, its early minutes from 1704 to 1776.—See copy in N. Y. P. L. The early records of New York City were not published until 1897 (*q.v.*) and 1905 (*q.v.*). See also Ja 22, 1848.

— In this year, Dr. John W. Francis, of New York City, patented a typewriter, "in which a motion similar to that of a piano hammer was employed to throw up the types, which were arranged in a circle to a common center. It was bulky and intricate, and although capable of good work was too costly for a commercial venture. This machine contained many of the saliant features of the typewriter of to-day, such as the carriage traveling from side to side over type basket, a large bell to indicate the end of the line, [and] blank key for spaces."—*Scientific American*, Je 5, 1915, p. 512. For the first commercially successful typewriters, in the designing of which Sholes, Soulé, Glidden, Densmore, and the Remingtons collaborated after 1866, see *ibid.*, 514.

— In this year, the attempt (see 1813; S 25, 1832; Ja 28, 1833) was renewed to invade Trinity churchyard by an extension of Albany St. to Broadway. Its advocates claimed that the extension would not disfigure the churchyard. Trinity vestry presented a remonstrance to the board of aldermen. The board of assistants adopted a report adverse to the scheme, which was an obvious attempt to benefit a small group of property holders, "without regard to the needs of the public or the rights of the dead."—Dix, *Hist. of Trinity Church*, IV: 313–14, citing *Church Records*, III: 446. See, further, 1851.

In this year, J. Disturnell published a guide-book entitled *A Description of the City of New York . . .*, edited by O. L. Holley. It contains historical and descriptive notes regarding parks, squares, public buildings, etc., not found elsewhere, such as the inscriptions on various monuments (pp. 66–71), and a description of the several excursions which may be taken from N. Y. to other points of interest near the city. It is illustrated by two views (one of Castle Garden), drawn by Wade and engraved by Dongal.

— In this year, the N. Y. Academy of Medicine was founded, its earliest meetings being held in the Lyceum of Natural History, 561–565 Broadway (*cf. infra*). From March 3, 1847 to June 5, 1850, the Academy met in Convention Hall, 175 Wooster St.; and from 1850 to 1860, in N. Y. University on Washington Square.—*N. Y. Medical Jour.*, Jl 22, 1911; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1851), 343; *Eve. Post*, Ja 14, 1847. See My 17, 1875.

— It shows that Clinton Hall, the 4-storey edifice at the south-west corner of Nassau and Beekman Sts., not only provided accommodations for the Mercantile Library, but also was occupied in part as a hotel. (See also 1853.)

The Lyceum of Natural History, at this time, occupied the front rooms in the second storey of the N. Y. University Medical College (originally the Stuyvesant Institute), at 659 Broadway. See also Mr 21, 1846.

The principal hotels were:
American Hotel, Broadway, n. w. cor. of Barclay St.
Astor House, Broadway, bet. Vesey and Barclay Sts.
Atlantic Hotel, 5 Broadway, near Battery.
Battery Hotel, 8 Battery Place.
Carlton House, Broadway, cor. Leonard St.
City Hotel, Broadway, bet. Cedar and Thames Sts.
Clinton Hotel, Beekman, s. w. cor. Nassau St.
Croton Hotel (a temperance hotel), 142 Broadway.
Delmonico's Hotel, 25 Broadway.
Dunning's Hotel, Cortlandt, cor. Washington St.
Franklin House, Broadway, cor. Dey St.
Globe Hotel, 66 Broadway.
Howard's Hotel, Broadway, cor. Maiden Lane.
Judson's Hotel, 61 Broadway.
Lovejoy's Hotel, Park Row, cor. Beekman St.
Mansion House (Bunker's), 39 Broadway.
Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt, near Greenwich St.
National Hotel, 5 Cortlandt St.
New York Hotel, 721 Broadway.
Northern Hotel, Cortlandt, cor. West St.
Pacific Hotel, 162 Greenwich St.
Pearl St. House, 88 Pearl St.
Rathbun's Hotel, 165 Broadway.
United States Hotel, Fulton, bet. Pearl and Water Sts.
Western Hotel, 9 Cortlandt St., near Broadway.

1847 —

Tammany Hall, at the s. e. cor. of Nassau and Frankfort Sts., was kept on the European plan of letting out rooms by the day or week, the occupants getting their meals when and where they chose.—Holley, *A Description of the City of New York* (1847), 30, 33–34, 54–55.

— The first church of St. Francis Xavier, in Elizabeth St., was founded in this year. It was destroyed by fire after being in use only about a year. In 1850, land in W. 16th St. was acquired for a new church.—See later history of the church by Harvier, in *N. Y. Times*, N 23, 1922. For the corner-stone laying, see F 24, 1850.

— In this year, the Ladies of the Sacred Heart purchased property of Jacob Lorillard at Manhattanville, and erected the Academy of the Sacred Heart.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1868), 460.

— In this year, the old First German Reformed Church, at 64–66 Nassau St., which stood on the site of Hallam's Theatre of 1753 (*q.v.*), lately occupied by Gosling's cheap "eating house" or "dining saloon," was demolished.—L. M. R. K., III: 935, 985; *Picture of N. Y. in* 1846, 81. In 1848, two large, well-built stores were erected in its place.—Belden, *New-York. Past, Present & Future* (1851), 78, footnote.

— In this year, C. B. & F. B. Nichols published, in two parts, a series of 13 views of New York. For the list of these, see Andrews's *The Journey of the Iconophiles around New York in search of the historical and picturesque*, 45. A number of these, to which others were added, were republished by Prall, Lewis & Co. in Belden's *New-York. Past, Present & Future* (1851). For the added ones, see Andrews, 46.

— The Coliseum, at 450 Broadway; Mechanics' Hall, and the Baptist church at 472 Broadway; the Church of the Divine Unity (Dr. Bellows), at 548 Broadway; the Church of St. George the Martyr, 563 Broadway; and Lafayette Hall, at 597 Broadway, all date from this year.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1865), 635. Also the Broadway Theatre.—See S 22.

— In Valentine's *Manual* for 1847 were published the following contemporary lithographic map and views: map of the city, 1847; almshouses on Blackwell's Island, 225; Columbia College, 293; an old Dutch house (bearing date 1697) in Pearl St., 346; and another (1698) in Broad St., 371.

For view of the old Abbey Hotel, on Bloomingdale Road, 1847, see *ibid.* (1864), 386.

— In this year, *The Literary World* was established. Edited by Hoffman and the Duyckincks, it continued until 1853.—S. N. D. North, *The Newspaper and Periodical Press* (1884), 118.

Jan. 1 The mode of the period in celebrating New Year's Day is thus described by Hone: "New Year's presents have abounded this year. This is the Parisian mode of celebrating *le jour de l'an*, and we are getting into it very fast. Some of the houses where I visited yesterday presented the appearance of bazaars, where rich presents were displayed, from the costly cashmere shawls and silver tankard to the toy watch and child's rattle."—*Hone's Diary*, II: 292.

13 The Century Association is formally organized and named.—See summary under D, 1846.

23 Hon. Samuel Cunard and others, contractors with the lords commissioners of the British admiralty for the conveyance of the mails between Liverpool and New York, have arranged to make Jersey City the terminus of their line of steam packets.—*Com. Adv.*, Ja 23, 1847, citing the *Newark Daily Adv.* For a view of the Cunard dock in Jersey City, built soon after this date, see *Illustrated Am. News*, Jl 19, 1851. For the arrival of the first Cunarder, see Dec. 29.

1847 Feb. 8 Col. Frémont proclaims the annexation of California to the U. S., and assumes the office of governor.—Lossing, in *Harper's Popular Cyc. of U. S. Hist.* (1893), 540.

11 Thos. A. Edison is born in Milan, Ohio.—*Harper's Encyc. of U. S. Hist.* (1912).

16 "A large number of the friends of the project of erecting a monument to Washington in this city, have associated for the purpose of procuring a revival of the charter of the late Washington Monument Association. They propose, therefore, to celebrate the approaching anniversary of the birth day of Washington, at Castle Garden."—*Eve. Post*, F 16, 1847.

18 A great public meeting is held at Vauxhall Garden and a "rapid, strong-handed and decisive prosecution of the war" is urged.—*Eve. Post*, F 19, 1847. Another meeting was held at Tammany Hall on March 1.—*Ibid.*, Mr 2 and 3, 1847.

22 On this day and the next, Gen. Taylor defeated Santa Anna in the battle of Buena Vista. For accounts of the engagement, see *N. Y. Herald*, Mr 31 *et seq.*, and Je 1, 1847; *Hone's Diary*, II: 302–4.

28 Col. Doniphan defeats the Mexicans under Gen. Heredia in the battle of Sacramento.—Lossing, in *Harper's Popular Cyc. of U. S. Hist.*, 874, 1238.

Mar. 1 Subscriptions for the relief of the famished Irish "are kept up with undiminished spirit. The Relief Committee have received upwards of $50,000 . . ."—*Hone's Diary*, II: 301. See also Hone's entry of May 31.—*Ibid.*, II: 309.

3 The use of adhesive postage stamps on letters is authorised by congress.—*Laws of U. S.*, 29th cong., 2d sess., chap. 62. On June 1, 1856, prepayment by stamps was made compulsory.—*Encyclop. Brit.*, XXII: 195.

5 Public ceremonies are held, by order of the common council, in honour of Capt. Morris of Albany and Capts. Field and Williams of Buffalo, who fell in the battle of Monterey. The bodies lay in state all day in the city hall.—*Eve. Post*, Mr 3, 4, 5, and 6, 1847.

15 Lawrence Van Wyck, a civil engineer, opens a manuscript diary relating to progress in the construction of the Hudson River Railroad. Beginning on this date at Spuyten Duyvel, the notes describe the work as far as Dobbs Ferry on April 27. Beginning again, after a lapse, on Jan. 29, 1848, at Livingston, they continue to July 1. They begin again on July 16, 1853, when the writer is working for the Albany and Susquehanna R. R. Co.—See the author's fair copy of his original diary (MS.), in N. Y. P. L.

23 A dinner is held in honour of Thos. Butler King, of Georgia, at the Astor House, "by merchants and other citizens of this place, on account of the support given by him in the last Congress to the bill for establishing a line of government steamers between this port and England."—*Eve. Post*, Mr 24, 1847.

25 "The reproach to our city that the monument of Lawrence was in ruins no longer exists. The vestry of Trinity Church, with a commendable spirit of liberality, have erected in front of that church on the line of Broadway, a new monument of brown free stone, beautifully sculptured, beneath which lie the remains of Lawrence and [his lieutenant] Ludlow.

"The enclosure of the monument is formed by eight cannons, connected by chains. These are naval trophies, captured during the war. . . .

"The cannon bear the initials and crown of the English monarch, and one is dated as far back as 1728. It is to be regretted that they could not be so planted in the ground as to exhibit conspicuously the fact that they are the trophies of victory."—*Eve. Post*, Mr 25, 1847; *N. Y. Herald*, My 24, 1847; Lossing, *Pictorial Field Book of the War of* 1812, 712–13. See also "Tombs in Old Trinity," by Mrs. Lamb, in *Harper's Mag.*, N, 1876. Regarding the first place of burial and Lawrence monument, see S 16, 1813; Ap 2, 1825; Ap 10, 1826; 1833; Ag 17, 1844.

29 Gen. Morales surrenders Vera Cruz to Gen. Scott, after a bombardment of several days by Commodore Conner, with Scott, who had landed with 12,000 men on March 9, joining in the cannonade.—*N. Y. Herald*, Ap 10 *et seq.*, 1847; Lossing, in *Harper's Popular Cyc. of U. S. Hist.* (1893), 1451.

In 1847–48, Maj-Gen. Worth commanded a division under Gen. Scott, and participated in the capture of Vera Cruz, and in all battles from Cerro Gordo (see Ap 18) to the assault and capture of the city of Mexico.—*Ibid.*, p. 1546.

Apr. 3 "We notice that ornamental trees known by the name of the 'Pride of China,' have been placed on the sidewalk in front of the Astor House. This is a great improvement, and we would like to see the sidewalks of Broadway, from the Battery to the upper extremity, shaded by these beautiful trees."—*Eve. Post*, Ap 3, 1847.

9 The Astor House is illuminated "in a brilliant style" in honour of the victory at Buena Vista, and the four centre windows are occupied with transparencies bearing the names of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, and Buena Vista. At the close of the illumination fireworks are set off bearing the name of Gen. Taylor.—*Eve. Post*, Ap 10, 1847.

10 Sarah Heywood, widow, conveys to William B. Moffat the property known as "Woodlawn," including the house and land surrounding it between 106th and 107th Sts., West End Ave. and the river, for $20,000.—*Liber Deeds*, CDLXXXVI: 424. This was the former Nicholas Jones house.—See O 12, 1764. Moffat leased the premises to William L. Wiley, who ran the house as the Woodlawn Hotel. Some time after Moffat's death in 1862, it became the country residence of Courtlandt P. Dixon; and was the first home of the New York Infant Asylum.—Mott, *The N. Y. of Yesterday*, 47. For an earlier description of the estate of "Woodlawn," see *ibid.*, 23. The house is shown, still standing, on Bromley's *Atlas* of 1897. It does not appear on the Insurance Map of 1909. See also L. M. R. K., III: 981–82; Pl. 178, Vol. III.

12 A national salute is fired in honour of the victory at Vera Cruz.—*Eve. Post*, Ap 12, 1847.

13 Wm. V. Brady, the Whig candidate for mayor, is elected.—*N. Y. Herald*, Ap 14, 1847; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1848), 354. He succeeds Andrew H. Mickle.—See Ap 14, 1846. He was succeeded by Wm. F. Havemeyer.—See Ap 11, 1848.

16 The legislature authorises the board of education to establish evening free schools for the education of apprentices and others.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1847), chap. 74.

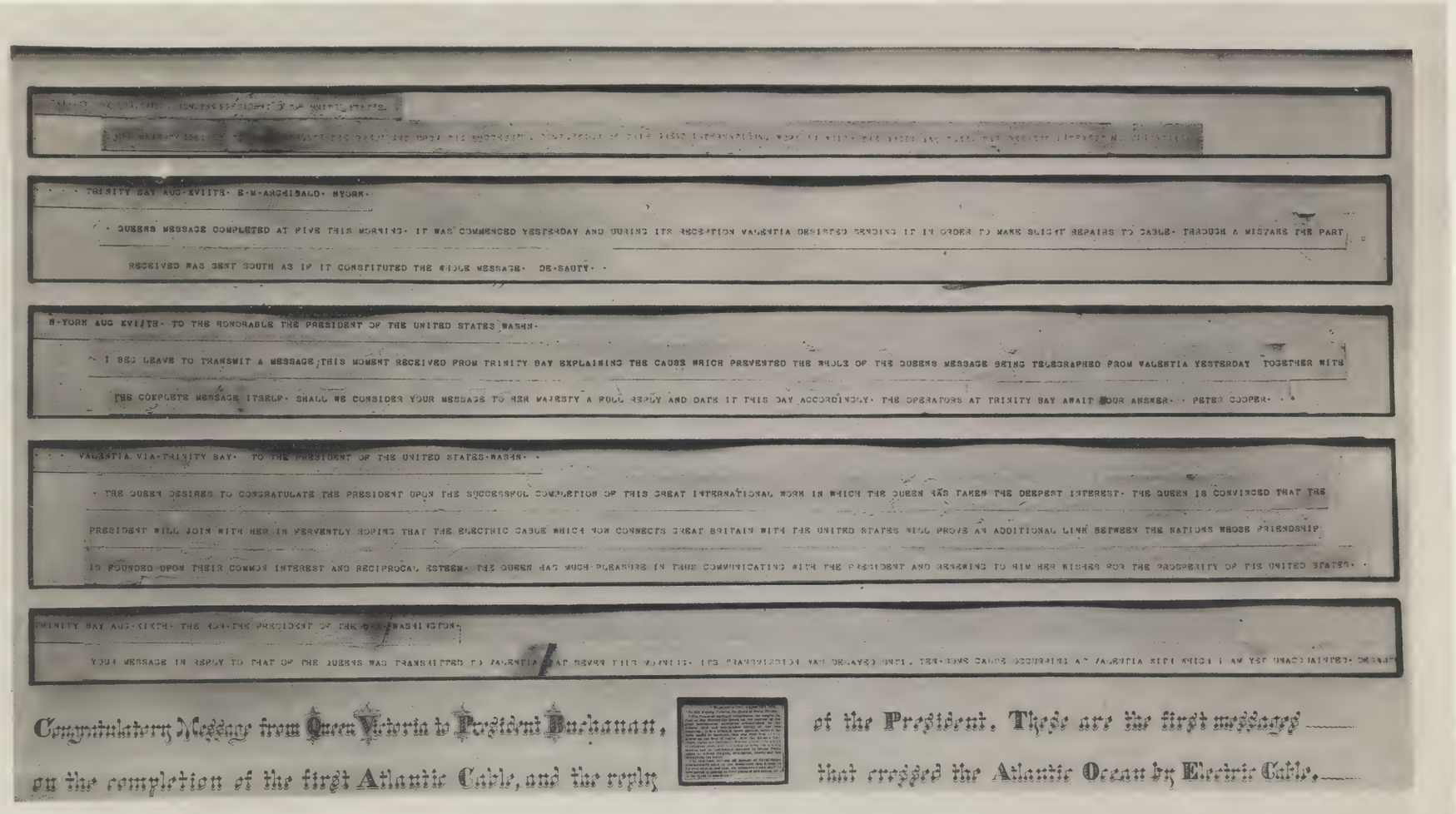
" Duncan Phyfe sells out his stock of furniture and retires from business. A copy of the sales catalogue is in the possession of Mr. Charles O. Cornelius, author of *Furniture Masterpieces of Duncan Phyfe* (1922), *q. v.*, 42.

18 Gen. Scott defeats Santa Anna in the battle of Cerro Gordo.—Lossing, in *Harper's Popular Cyc. of U. S. Hist.*, 217.

24 The mayor approves a resolution in regard to Gen. Taylor's victory at Buena Vista on Feb. 22 and 23 (*q. v.*), and Gen. Scott's achievements at Vera Cruz in March (*q. v.*, the 29th). It provides that the thanks of the city be extended to them, the men of their commands, and the portion of the navy which cooperated with them; that the freedom of the city be presented to them; that swords be presented to Gen. Scott and his second in command (Gen. Worth), and to Gen. Taylor and his second in command (Gen. Wool); that, on the evening of May 7, all the public buildings in the city be illuminated, and the citizens at large be requested at the same time to illuminate their dwellings; that on the same day national salutes be fired at the Battery, Park, Washington Parade Ground, Union Square, and Tompkins Square. At the same time the common council highly commends "the able and skillful manner in which this War has been conducted by the National Administration."—*Proc., App'd by the Mayor*, XIV: 317–19; N. Y. Hist. Soc. *Coll.* (1885), 422–24; *Hone's Diary*, II: 307 (containing an account of U. S. soldiers killed).

26 A news item reads: "Passing through Franklin street the other day, we saw, in front of the Fifth Ward Hotel, the mutilated remains of a marble statue of William Pitt which once ornamented the front of the government house [*sic!*] in Wall Street, when New York was under the dominion of the British crown. . . ." The article tells how the statue, "after lying in the corporation yard for a long time, was sold at auction for a dollar or two . . ., preparatory to the removal of the yard to Goerck street." The buyer "placed it on a pedestal in the yard of his dwelling in Water street. Property, however, soon became too valuable in that vicinity of residences and the homestead was demolished to make room for a row of stores, and in the cellar of one of these, completely buried in rubbish," the statue remained until the owner recently presented it to the keeper of the Fifth Ward Hotel, Mr. Riley.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Ap 26, 1847. *Cf.* Stevens, *Progress of N. Y. in a Century*, 1776–1876, 14–15. The statue had the same location in 1859 (*Knickerbocker Mag.*, LIV: 13), and is pictured in a view of the hotel in 1864 (*Man. Com. Coun.*, 1864, 598). It came into the possession of the N. Y. H. S. in 1864 (*q. v.*, Mr 1).

27 The legislature passes an act "authorizing an estimate and assessment to be made for a part of the ground on Madison Square



TRINITY BAY AUG·XVIITH· E·W·ARCHIBALD· NYORK·

· QUEENS MESSAGE COMPLETED AT FIVE THIS MORNING· IT WAS COMMENCED YESTERDAY AND DURING ITS RECEPTION VALENTIA DESIRED SENDING IT IN ORDER TO MAKE SLIGHT REPAIRS TO CABLE· THROUGH A MISTAKE THE PART RECEIVED WAS SENT SOUTH AS IF IT CONSTITUTED THE WHOLE MESSAGE· DE·SAUTY· ·

E·YORK AUG XVIITH· TO THE HONORABLE THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES WASHN·

· I BEG LEAVE TO TRANSMIT A MESSAGE THIS MOMENT RECEIVED FROM TRINITY BAY EXPLAINING THE CAUSE WHICH PREVENTED THE WHOLE OF THE QUEENS MESSAGE BEING TELEGRAPHED FROM VALENTIA YESTERDAY TOGETHER WITH THE COMPLETE MESSAGE ITSELF· SHALL WE CONSIDER YOUR MESSAGE TO HER MAJESTY A FULL REPLY AND DATE IT THIS DAY ACCORDINGLY· THE OPERATORS AT TRINITY BAY AWAIT YOUR ANSWER· · PETER COOPER· · ·

· · · VALENTIA VIA·TRINITY BAY· TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES·WASHN· ·

· THE QUEEN DESIRES TO CONGRATULATE THE PRESIDENT UPON THE SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF THIS GREAT INTERNATIONAL WORK IN WHICH THE QUEEN HAS TAKEN THE DEEPEST INTEREST· THE QUEEN IS CONVINCED THAT THE PRESIDENT WILL JOIN WITH HER IN FERVENTLY HOPING THAT THE ELECTRIC CABLE WHICH NOW CONNECTS GREAT BRITAIN WITH THE UNITED STATES WILL PROVE AN ADDITIONAL LINK BETWEEN THE NATIONS WHOSE FRIENDSHIP IS FOUNDED UPON THEIR COMMON INTEREST AND RECIPROCAL ESTEEM· THE QUEEN HAS MUCH PLEASURE IN THUS COMMUNICATING WITH THE PRESIDENT AND RENEWING TO HIM HER WISHES FOR THE PROSPERITY OF THE UNITED STATES· · ·

TRINITY BAY AUG·XIXTH· THE HON·THE PRESIDENT OF THE U·S· WASHINGTON·

YOUR MESSAGE IN REPLY TO THAT OF THE QUEENS WAS TRANSMITTED TO VALENTIA AT SEVEN THIS MORNING· ITS TRANSMISSION WAS DELAYED UNTIL THIS HOUR BY CAUSES OCCURRING AT VALENTIA WITH WHICH I AM YET UNACQUAINTED· DETAILS

Congratulatory Message from Queen Victoria to President Buchanan, on the completion of the first Atlantic Cable, and the reply of the President. These are the first messages that crossed the Atlantic Ocean by Electric Cable.

FIRST MESSAGE SENT OVER THE ATLANTIC CABLE, FROM QUEEN VICTORIA TO PRESIDENT BUCHANAN, ON AUG. 16, 1858, AND THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

SEE P. 1877 AND ADDENDA, VOL. VI.

1847 in the city of New York, and empowering the corporation of said
Apr. city to use said square for public purposes."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1847),
27 chap. 138. See also *Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIV: 333; L. M. R. K., III: 970.

28 The legislature passes a state-wide act "providing for the registry of births, marriages and deaths." In New York City marriages and births are to be reported "direct to the city inspector." —*Laws of N. Y.* (1847), chap. 152. As no penalty was prescribed in the law, it had no immediate effect in the city. See Ap 15, 1853.

May In this month, the Hamburg-American line of steamers was
— established between New York, Southampton, and Hamburg.—*Encyclop. Brit.*, XXV: 854.

4 "There are now four parties of Engineers engaged in surveys for the purpose of settling the location of the line for the Hudson River Railroad. The progress thus far made, is such, that the location is expected to be settled by the latter part of this month, from this city to Fishkill, a distance of sixty miles. . . ."—*Eve. Post*, My 4, 1847.

5 The legislature modifies the street plan of the commissioners of 1807–11 by extending the line of Broadway northward from 45th to 71st Sts. Part of this route is new, and part the old Bloomingdale Road. The act defines the course of it.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1847), chap. 203.

" The legislature passes an act to supersede earlier acts relating to reports required of masters of vessels arriving at this port, concerning passengers, their number, condition, etc. Commissioners of "emigration" are named in the act. They are Gulien C. Verplanck, James Boorman, Jacob Harvey, Robert B. Minturn, Wm. F. Havemeyer, and David C. Colden.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1847), chap. 195.

An amendment to this act, on Dec. 15, transferred from the commissioners of health to the commissioners of emigration the Marine Hospital on the eastern shore of Staten Island; and added several supplementary provisions.—*Ibid.* (1847), chap. 483; see also further amendments on April 11, 1849, in *ibid.* (1849), chap. 350, and on July 11, 1851, in *ibid.* (1851), chap. 523.

6 The common council permits the Hudson River R. R. Co. "to construct a double track of rails, with suitable turn-outs along the line of the Hudson River, from Spuyten Devil Creek to near Sixty-eighth Street; occupying so much of the Twelfth Avenue as lies along the shore, thence winding from the shore so as to intersect the Eleventh Avenue, at or near Sixtieth Street; thence through the middle of the Eleventh Avenue to about Thirty-second Street; thence on a curve across to the Tenth Avenue, intersecting the Tenth Avenue at or near Thirtieth Street; thence through the middle of the Tenth Avenue to West Street, and thence through the middle of West Street to Canal Street." The ordinance prescribes regulations for grading. The company is required to file with the street com'r a map showing the location and intended grades.

Permission is given to the company "to run their locomotives as far south as Thirtieth Street, and no farther."

The company is prohibited "from running a stated train between any points below Thirty-second Street, for the carrying of passengers between those points, under the penalty of twenty-five dollars for each passenger from whom fare shall be received therefor."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIV: 307. The work of construction is commenced immediately.—From chron. supplied by the company. See Je 12, 1848. The line, at its southern end, when constructed, started at the corner of Chambers and Hudson Sts., and ran through Hudson, Canal, and West Sts., to Tenth Ave., and (according to this authority) ran "thence to the Spuyten Devil's creek."—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1855), 334.

" The common council orders "That the actual Opening of Madison Square take place on the first day of June next." A collector of assessments for this purpose is appointed.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIV: 305. On May 10, however, this order was rescinded. —*Ibid.*, XIV: 333. See, however, Je 3.

" The legislature passes an act "for the organization of the first division of the New-York state militia." The counties of New York and Richmond comprise the first division for this purpose.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1847), chap. 205 and 406. See also My 13, 1846.

" "Since the administration of the venerated Governor Clinton, it has been customary to procure a full length Portrait of each Chief Magistrate of the State of New York." The common council therefore orders that one of Gov. Wright be procured, at a cost not exceeding $500, to be placed in the governor's room of the city hall.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIV: 313. May 6

" The common council appropriates $1,800 to introduce hot-air furnaces into the city hall, to heat the first and second storeys.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIV: 310.

" The common council orders "That all Posts in the Sidewalks for the support of Awnings in Broadway, from Marketfield Street and Battery Place to its intersection with Fourteenth Street, be removed therefrom within twenty days after the passage of this Resolution." The owner or occupant of any premises shall be subject to fine if these are not removed within three days after notice. —*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIV: 306. *Cf.* Jl 1.

7 New York celebrates the successes of the United States in the Mexican War, by a military parade, illuminations, etc.—*N. Y. Herald*, My 8, 1847; *Hone's Diary*, II: 306.

" The legislature passes an act authorising the board of education of the city of New York to establish a free academy. It gives authority to procure a site and erect a building at an expense of $50,000, and authorises an annual expenditure of $20,000 for its support. It also provides, as a condition precedent to this becoming a law, that the question whether such an academy shall be established be submitted to the people.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1847), chap. 206. The question was so submitted, and 19,404 votes were given in favour of, and 3,409 against, the measure.—Belden, *N. Y. Past, Present & Future* (1849), 105. For the completion and opening of the building, see Jan., 1849. The act of May 7 was one of several acts absorbed by the consolidated school law of July 3, 1851 (*q. v.*). See S 22.

8 The common council authorises the street commissioner "to have a Fence put around that part of Madison Square that has no Fence."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIV: 323. See S 24.

" The common council orders that a space of ground, 200 ft. square, be granted to the Washington Monument Ass'n, as a site for the erection of a monument to Washington, to revert to the corporation whenever it shall cease to be used for such purpose.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIV: 326. See also descrip. of Pl. 100, III: 592. See, further, O 15, 1847.

10 The common council orders that "the actual opening" of Madison Square take place on this day. A collector of assessments is appointed.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIV: 333. According to the prevailing practice, assessments are due and payable on the date fixed for the opening. On this date, or soon after, the work of collection commenced. See, further, Je 3.

" The common council orders that Washington Square be enclosed with an iron railing, similar to the one being erected around Stuyvesant Square, at a cost not exceeding $25,000.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIV: 331.

11 The city acquires, from Wm. Wright, the land west of the reservoir.—Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate* (1914), citing *Liber Deeds*, CDLXXXVIII: 479. This is now Bryant Park.

12 The corner-stone of the U. S. dry-dock at Brooklyn is laid by Commodore Smith.—*Eve. Post*, My 13, 1847.

15 The U. S. army, unopposed, enters Puebla, a city of 80,000 inhabitants.—Lossing, in *Harper's Popular Cyc.* (1893), 1159.

17 The money received by the New York committee for the relief of Ireland amounts to $144,000. Four ships, five barks, and four brigs have been sent abroad with 21,731 barrels of Indian meal and corn.—*Eve. Post*, My 17, 1847. See also *ibid.*, My 19, Je 28, 29, 1847.

18 The "Republic" sails from New York with 336 soldiers of the 10th Regiment, U. S. Infantry, to re-inforce Gen. Taylor.—*Eve. Post*, My 20, 1847.

28 The new Calvary P. E. Church at the n. e. cor. of 21st St. and Fourth Ave. is almost completed. Renwick is the architect.—*Eve. Post*, My 28, 1847. See also L. M. R. K., III: 932.

June The steamboat "Washington" sails from New York on her
1 maiden trip to Southampton and Bremen.—*Eve. Post*, Je 2, 1847. This was the first ship of the Ocean Steam Navigation Company, incorporated to operate steam packets from New York to England and the continent, and this company was the first American steamship to receive an annual subsidy from the government for carrying the United States mail.—Morrison, *Hist. of Am. Steam Navigation*, 408; *Hone's Diary*, II: 310; *N. Y. Herald*, My 26, 1847. (The Cunard Co., of Gt. Britain, on May 15, 1840, had already sent the "Unicorn," the first of its steamships under subsidy to carry the mail, to Halifax, and Boston from Liverpool.—*Liverpool Courier*, Ap 22, My 13, 1840.)

1847 June 1 The steamboats "Cornelius Vanderbilt," bearing the name of her owner, and "Oregon" (Capt. Law) race to Croton Point and return, 75 miles, in 3¼ hours,—"a rate of speed that would carry a vessel to Liverpool in five or six days."—*Hone's Diary*, II: 310.

3 Between June 3, 1847, and Feb. 18, 1848, the common council passed many resolutions apportioning assessments on certain lots for opening Madison Square.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XV: 44–46 (in which see index, pp. 490–91, for other page references).

5 The corner-stone of the new Odd Fellows' Hall, at the corner of Grand and Centre Sts., is laid. For details of the procession in celebration of the event, with description of the building, see *N. Y. Herald*, Je 6, 1847.

23 A decision is rendered by Judge Lewis H. Sandford, of the court of chancery, state of New York, in the voluminous case of "Nathaniel Bogardus and others *vs.* The Rector, Church-wardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church in the City of New York, William Berrian, and William Johnson." The testimony and pleadings show the boundaries and tenantry of the "Church Farm" after the Revolution. For these pleadings and the court's opinion dismissing the case, with costs chargeable to the plaintiff, see *Sandford's Chancery Reports*, IV: 633–762. In the author's collection is a bound volume of pamphlets relating to Trinity's title to this property. The last of these is an extract from the address delivered by Bishop De Lancey in the church convention at Oswego, Aug. 19, 1857, in which the various suits brought by claimants under Anneke Jans are briefly reviewed.

25 President Polk visits New York.—*N. Y. Herald*, Je 26, 27, 1847. He left on June 28.—*Eve. Post*, Je 29, 1847.

27 Princeton College celebrates its centennial.—Maclean, *Hist. of the College of N. J.*, II: 322–23, 365–78.

29 The common council grants to the "French Trans-Atlantic Steam Company" the exclusive use of pier No. 4, North River.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XV: 69.

" P. A. and L. Delmonico, proprietors of the café in Beaver St., and of the hotel at 25 Broadway, add the new building at 23 Broadway to the latter.—*N. Y. Herald*, Je 29, 1847.

30 The foundation of the Washington monument is "now in progress in Hamilton Square."—*Eve. Post*, Je 30, 1847. See Jl 5.

July 1 The common council authorises the owners and occupants of property on Broadway "to erect, in front of their buildings, posts for the purpose of hanging their awnings on." These posts are "to be made of iron—the height thereof to be nine feet, and no higher, from the curb stone to the inner side of the cross rail, and the pattern, in all particulars, to conform to that of a model, to be approved by the Joint Committee on Streets."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XV: 74.

5 The corner-stone of the N. Y. State arsenal, on the west side of Fifth Ave. at 64th St., is laid. In the morning there is a review of the state militia at the Battery. In the afternoon, a large number of ladies and gentlemen set out from the arsenal at the corner of Centre and White Sts. to attend the laying of the corner-stone, and also to witness the ceremony of taking formal possession of the grounds at Hamilton Square, recently appropriated by the common council (see My 8) for the use of the Washington Monument Association.

Commissary-Gen. Storms, chief superintendent of buildings, conducted the arsenal ceremonies. The news report of the event refers to a "marble slab bearing an inscription," and the contents of the corner-stone. When the latter was lowered to its place, "the company of Veteran Artillerists began to fire the old twelve-pounders which the British left on the Battery on a certain 25th day of November."—*N. Y. Herald*, Jl 7, 1847, with view of the arsenal; *Courier & Enquirer*, Jl 5, 1847; descrip. of Pl. 151, III: 771; descrip. of Pl. 164-b, III: 847. See N 4. For the laying of the corner-stone of the Washington monument at Hamilton Sq., see O 19.

" According to the provisions of section 8 of article 14 of the state constitution, adopted Oct. 9, 1846, the court of chancery, which was established by Gov. Dongan in 1683 (*q.v.*, N 1), was ordered abolished on this first Monday in July, 1847. Its powers were vested in the supreme court.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1847), 17th sess., Vol. II; *Hist. of the Bench and Bar* (1897), I: 236.

9 The "Keying," a Chinese junk, arrives at this port from Canton, supposedly the first Chinese vessel to visit the United States. She anchors off Castle Garden. For description of her, and account of her voyage, see *N. Y. Herald*, Jl 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 1847. See also a coloured lithographic view, pub. by Currier, showing the boat and her measurements (at N. Y. Hist. Soc.). See Jl 16.

July 9 A committee of the common council reports in favour of selling the ground and premises of the Monroe Market (see Ja, 1836) at public auction. Soon after, part of the property was sold (see *Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XV: 93), but in 1853 that part on the corner of Grand and Corlaers Sts. was still standing, although in a tumble-down condition.—De Voe, 588; L. M. R. K., III: 959.

12 The trustees of the First Presbyterian Church, on Fifth Ave., near 12th St., "have kindly consented to have the bell, in the cupola of the same, struck for fires, until a new bell is placed in the tower at Jefferson Market."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XV: 84.

13 The common council orders that awning-posts in Ann St. be removed immediately.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XV: 83. Time was extended to Nov. 1.—*Ibid.*, XV: 96.

14 The common council grants to Monsieur Vattemare the use of the governor's room in the city hall "for the purpose of exhibiting the various Books presented by the City of Paris and the French Government to the City of New-York, the State of New-York, the United States, and the several Scientific Institutions of this city."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XV: 84–85. See also *Eve. Post*, S 18, 1847.

15 "Whereas, a new era in our commercial intercourse with the Kingdom of France has been opened upon the arrival of the government steamer called the Union, in our port; and also with the Celestial Empire, upon the arrival within our harbor of the first Chinese vessel, known as the Keying," the common council appoints a committee to tender to the captains and officers of these vessels "the usual hospitalities of the City."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XV: 91.

16 The common council makes it a special duty of the police "to take charge of any and all swine found at large" within the lamp and watch districts, and to place them in the pound to be disposed of as provided in the city ordinances.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XV: 85. See also 1849.

" The common council orders that the awning-posts be removed from Pine St. before Sept. 1.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XV: 86.

20 Contracts are made for constructing the Harlem River R. R. from New York to Dutchess County.—*Eve. Post*, Jl 21, 1847.

23 The common council appropriates $65,000 for the construction of "a Nursery Establishment" on Randall's Island.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XV: 98.

24 The French steamer "Union" sails from New York. "The Battery, Castle Garden, and the Junk [see Jl 9], were crowded with people."—*Eve. Post*, Jl 26, 1847.

27 The name of the Third Regiment is changed to the Eighth Regiment by general orders from Albany.—See "Military History" in *Grand Opening of the Eighth Regiment* (1890), in N. Y. P. L. It was the Eighth Regiment which occupied Fort Gansevoort in 1812 (*q.v.*). After the World War the name was changed to the Eighth Coast Defence Command, N. Y. Coast Artillery, N. G.

30 "The proposition to erect the free Academy in Madison square meets with strong opposition from the property holders and residents in that neighborhood. They say the authorities would violate their pledged faith by such a proceeding; it would destroy the value of the property, it would be unjust, for they (the property holders) had expended $70,000 towards the formation of the square, and they would not consent to the proposition unless that amount were refunded; they had no right to build school houses on the square, for it would eventually be wanted for a City Hall or other municipal building."—*Eve. Post*, Jl 30, 1847. See S 1.

" Christ Church, in Anthony (Worth) St. opposite the N. Y. Hospital, is destroyed by fire, as its predecessor in Ann St. was in 1834 (*q.v.*).—*Eve. Post*, Jl 30, 1847; *Mag. of Am. Hist.* (1888), XIX: 60–62. See Je 29, 1848.

Aug. 3 The common council passes an ordinance to fill up "the old reservoir well" on 13th St. between The Bowery and Third Ave.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XV: 111.

5 The common council passes a resolution of thanks to John Lozier who has presented to the city "a valuable original Map of the City, by John Gibbs, in 1782."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XV: 118.

17 "St. John's Park.—This enchanting spot, by far the most beautiful of our city parks, is perhaps least known by strangers, and least enjoyed by citizens of any similar place in town. The park is private, except to its rich neighbors, who, by virtue of their wealth, can enjoy its delightfully cool and shady walks,

1847 Aug. 17 pleasant arbors, and sparkling fountains. A high iron fence shuts out 'the people' from the enjoyment of all the beauties there enclosed. . . . It is a spot of Eden loveliness and exclusiveness. . . . Aside from the busiest and most public streets, it seems as if retiring from the din and tumult of the noisy town to enjoy its own sweet solitude, even in the heart of our great metropolis. Truly the dwellers here can say *Rus in urbe*. . . ."—*Eve. Post*, Ag 17, 1847.

" "The Greek Slave.—This famous work of art, by our countryman, Mr. Hiram Powers, arrived in this city a few days since, in the ship Hudson, from Leghorn, and was passed through the Custom House to-day. It will be exhibited, we are told, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made by Mr. Kellogg, to whose care it has been entrusted."—*Eve. Post*, Ag 17, 1847.

" Peter G. Stuyvesant, "lineal descendant of Gov. Stuyvesant, and next to Mr. Astor the wealthiest individual in the city," dies.—*Eve. Post*, Ag 18, 1847; *Hone's Diary*, II: 321.

20 A battle before the city of Mexico occurs, in which Gen. Scott defeats Santa Anna. "Scott and Worth have added new, but blood-stained, laurels to their already over-burdened brows."—*Hone's Diary*, II: 322–23. The fortified camp of Contreras, defended by Gen. Valencia, and the heights of Churubusco, by Santa Anna, which were taken by U. S. troops on Aug. 20, were the battle grounds. "General Scott preferred to bear the olive-branch rather than the palm. As he advanced to Tacuba (Aug. 21), only seven miles from the city, he met a deputation from Santa Aña to ask for an armistice, preparatory to negotiations for peace. It was granted. N. P. Trist, appointed by the United States government to treat for peace, was present. The treacherous Santa Aña had made this only a pretext to gain time to strengthen the defences of the city. When the trick was discovered, Scott declared the armistice at an end, and advanced upon the city." Then followed the battle of Molino del Rey, near Chapultepec, on Sept. 8; the bombardment of the hill of Chapultepec on Sept. 12; the assault and triumph of the U. S. troops on Sept. 13 (*q. v.*).—Lossing, in *Harpers' Popular Cyclopædia of U. S. Hist.* (1893), 875. (It should be noted that, while Lossing wrote "Field Books" of the Revolution, the War of 1812, and the Civil War, he did not write a field-book of the Mexican War. Instead, he embodied in his *Cyclopædia* the information relating to this subject, in the same manner of condensed and graphic description, under topical heads, with dates, and illustrations, most of which were from his own sketches. The first edition bears copyright date of 1881.)

21 "The very extensive improvements which are going on in this city this season furnish the most gratifying evidence of general prosperity. Reference is had more particularly to buildings erecting by individuals and private companies as the surest test of the healthy state of our monetary concerns. The most striking improvements are taking place in Broadway. From Canal street to the Battery extensive buildings are going up. . . . A very extensive building (designed as a store) is in progress on the spot formerly occupied by the New York Garden, . . .

"Rathbun's hotel is to be greatly enlarged. A very large hotel is going up nearly opposite. . . . The crumbling walls of old Grace church which have so long disgraced the lower part of Broadway, have at length been demolished.

"In Fulton, Nassau, John, William, and various neighboring streets, elegant blocks are taking the place of dilapidated and miserable dwellings, and all is life and activity. Money is abundant, labor in good demand, and while capitalists are thus investing their surplus, the poor and industrious are also reaping their share of the harvest."—*Eve. Post*, Ag 21, 1847.

23 By negotiations lasting from Aug. 23 to Sept. 7, an armistice is effected between the armies of the United States and Mexico.—Winsor, VII: 412.

Sept. 1 The board of education resolves to purchase, for $25,000, ten lots on the east side of Lexington Ave. at the s. e. cor. of 23d St. as the site for the Free Academy.—*Eve. Post*, S 2, 1847. See S 22.

6 Father John Larkin, of the Society of Jesus, having purchased property consisting principally of a Protestant church standing in Elizabeth St., a few doors above Walker St. (now Canal St.), once known as "the Bowery Church," and having redecorated this and dedicated it as the Church of the Holy Name, opens here the College of St. Francis Xavier.—*The College of St. Francis Xavier* (1897), 9, 11, 15, 25, 32; *Eve. Post*, S 6, 1847. See Ja 22, 1848.

" The "Sisters of Charity" have "lately opened a Seminary for young ladies on 107th street, between 5th and 6th avenues, which they call the 'Academy of Mount St. Vincent.'"—*Eve. Post*, S 6, 1847. This later was embraced by Central Park.—See under "McGown's Tavern," in L. M. R. K., III: 979, and *Fifth Avenue* (pub. by the Fifth Ave. Bank), 67. Sept. 6

13 The American flag waves in triumph over the shattered Castle of Chapultepec (see Ag 20). "The Mexicans fled into the city, pursued by the Americans to the very gates. That night Santa Aña and his troops, with the civil officers, fled from the city, and, at four o'clock the next morning, a deputation from the municipal authorities waited upon Scott, begging him to spare the town and treat for peace. He would make no terms, but entered the capital of Mexico (Sept. 13, 1847) a conqueror; and from the Grand Plaza he proclaimed the conquest of the Republic of Mexico. . . . The President of the Mexican Congress assumed provisional authority, and, on Feb. 2, 1848, that body concluded a treaty of peace with the United States commissioners at Guadalupe-Hidalgo."—Lossing, in *Harpers' Popular Cyclopædia of U. S. Hist.*, 875–76. See Jl 4, 1848.

For meritorious conduct at Molino del Rey (on Sept. 8) and Chapultepec, Grant was promoted to 1st lieutenant.—*Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant*, I: 126.

17 The acquisition by the city of the title to lands for Central Park begins. This continued through Sept. 4, 1852. The cost, dates, grantors, and libers where recorded, were published by Wm. A. Prendergast in *Record of Real Estate* (1914), 51.

22 The city acquires title to the land at the corner of Lexington Ave. and 23d St. (122.6 x 200 ft.), on which the College of the City of New York was afterwards built; grantor, John La Farge; price $25,000.—Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate* (1914), citing *Liber Deeds*, CDXCIV: 570; *Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XV: 191.

24 The common council orders "That such of the arm chairs now in the rooms of the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, as were in use by the members of the first Congress of the United States, be removed to the Governor's Room, and that the Superintendent of Repairs provide other chairs for the use of the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XV: 142.

" The common council authorises the committee on lands and places "to complete the fence necessary to enclose Madison Square."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XV: 141.

27 The Broadway Theatre, between Anthony (Worth) and Pearl Sts. (at the north-east corner of Broadway and Pearl Sts.—see L. M. R. K., III: 982), is completed, and opens with "School for Scandal."—*Eve. Post*, S 22, 25, 27, 28, 29, 1847; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1856), 520.

Oct. 4 New buildings, each 120 x 33 ft., are being erected at Fulton and Washington Markets, respectively, for the better accommodation of "country dealers."—*Eve. Post*, O 4, 1847.

7 The common council orders "That permission be granted to Horace P. Russ, to pave Broadway with square blocks of granite," from the southerly side of Wall Street to the northerly side of Fulton Street, in the same manner, and not to exceed the expense per square yard, of that recently constructed opposite the New York Hotel." The city is to pay one-third the cost of this pavement.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XV: 154.

8 The common council orders "That the marble piers now standing at the southern entrance of the Park, be sold at auction, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the granite balls presented to the city by one of our worthy fellow-citizens as a specimen of the implements of war at a former period, be placed on the gate piers at Union Park, and that the spaces now occupied by said piers, be substituted by an open iron railing, to correspond with those remaining."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XV: 160–61; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1849), 434. See D 1.

11 John Randel, Jr., (see Mr 23, 1846) invites the common council to examine "his model railway, which is in operation at No. 413 Broadway. This model, the result of two years labor and an expense of more than $4000, is made entirely of metal, and weighs about three tons; it is more than seventy-six feet long, and nine feet wide. This improvement is calculated to give more room to the travel in Broadway, to enhance the value of property on that fashionable thoroughfare, and afford to the citizens an economical, convenient, safe and expeditious mode of travel without occupying any space that will interfere with the present commerce and uses of that street, or of those that cross it. Some of the improvements made since the project was first submitted are as follows:

1847 Oct. 11 "The railway is to be erected only twelve feet above the line of curbstone, and extend only six feet each side of the line.

"The passenger cars, which are to be propelled by stationary engines and endles[s] rope, do not stop to take in or let down passengers. This is accomplished by means of a tender, which passes along a side track, and by means of a brake pressing upon a brake plate fixed to each car; the speed of the tender is got up to be equal to that of the passenger car, before they are fastened to each other, for the exchange of passengers. To prevent the cars from leaving the railway, each car is confined by sixteen pullies, with vertical shafts, two to each w[h]eel. It is also so provided that if either the axles, the shafts, the car wheels, or the transverse beam, which passes quite across the street, should break, no damage can arise from the breakage.

"Passengers need not walk up the stairway, but ascend by a screw-shaft, containing a sofa, on which they ride from the pavement to the promenade. [This is probably the first reference to a proposed elevator.]"—*Eve. Post*, O 12, 1847. The railway is further described on Nov. 5 (*q.v.*). It is shown on Pl. 133-a, Vol. III.

15 Prof. Agassiz, the "greatest of living naturalists," begins a series of lectures on natural history at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, No. 67 Crosby St.—*Eve. Post*, O 16, 1847.

" The common council orders "That the Governor's Room be placed at the disposal of the Committee of Arrangements of the Washington Monument Association," under the mayor's direction, on Oct. 19, "for the purpose of receiving the Governors of the different States, Mayors of Cities, and other Gentlemen, invited on the occasion of laying the corner stone of the Washington Monument" (on O 20, *q.v.*).—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XV: 177. See, further, O 16.

16 The common council orders "That it be recommended to the Merchants and Mechanics of the City of New-York, so far as it may be practicable, to unite with the citizens on the 19th instant, in the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the Washington Monument, and that the stores, manufactories, and other places of business be closed on that day."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XV: 181–82. See O 19.

18 A general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church (bishops and clergy) has "filled the city."—*Hone's Diary*, II: 324–25; and current newspapers.

19 On land in Hamilton Square, conveyed to the Washington Monument Assn. by the city, and which its president assumes possession of in the name of the association on last Fourth of July (see Jl 5), the corner-stone of the monument is laid,—a block of stone 5 ft. square and 4 ft. thick. In it was placed a box containing the charter of the association, etc. The gathering of citizens at the ceremony consisted of city officials, militia, firemen, and civic organizations, which had marched to the spot from down town.—*N. Y. Herald*, O 20; *N. Y. Com. Adv.*, O 20, 1847; *Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XV: 186. A lithographic view of the ceremonial procession, showing the shot-tower at 53d St. (L. M. R. K., III: 963) in the background, was sold with the Percy Pine, 2d, collection of N. Y. views. See also descrip. of Pl. 102-a, III: 601, and descrip. of A. Pl. 26-c, III: 882. The account of the procession in the *Herald*, *op. cit.*, contains a wood-cut view of the monument, and one of an allegorical float used in the parade. See, further, Ja 10, 1848.

21 The "New England House" was the name of a hotel standing at this time on the corner of Broadway and Thames St.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XV: 183.

Nov. — In this month, building construction began on the Free Academy at the south-east corner of Lexington Ave. and 23d St. (see My 7, S 22).—Mosenthal and Horne, *The College of the City of N. Y.* (1907). See Ja 3, 1848.

4 The report of James E. Serrell, engineer of the state arsenal, at Fifth Ave. and 64th St., bears this date. Accompanied by maps and plans, it was later filed in portfolios 361 and 362 in the secretary of state's office.—See *Cat. of Maps, etc.* (1859), 33.

5 The plan of the elevated railroad, devised by John Randel, Jr., (see Mr 23, 1846) is referred to as "The Broadway Railroad." The model (see O 11) is now on public exhibition. It is "designed to relieve our main street from the crushing pressure of omnibus travel. . . . The rail-tracks are . . . to be supported by iron pillars along the curbstones, and iron cross pieces running across the street, the whole frame work to be iron. On this frame-work are to be laid four railroad tracks from Bowling Green to Union Place, about three miles, and running round the Bowling Green and the Park at Union Place, thus forming an endless road. The two inner tracks are for the main cars, and the two outer tracks for what are called tenders. The cars are to be attached to and moved by endless rope; the motive power to be one or more steam engines at some central point on the road. The main cars are to be in constant motion, without any stoppages during the running hours of the day and evening, at a speed of perhaps six miles an hour. Nov. 5

"At the corner of every cross street, or every second cross street, will be stations where passengers ascend by stair-ways and steps into one of the tenders, which for the time is stationary. But immediately one of the main cars comes up, and when abreast of the tender fastens to it by the operation of the machinery, and takes it along to the next corner or station and there drops it, and fastens to another tender, which it takes along to the next station, and so on. As soon as the tender is attached to a main car, so as to become as it were a part of it, a door is opened by the conductor, and the passengers step from the tender, into the main car, and those in the main car who wish to stop step out into the tender. The door is then closed to prevent accidents, and the main car leaves its tender at the next corner.

"It is calculated to have sixty or seventy of the main cars, so there may not be more than 2 or 3 minutes between them; and as many tenders as there are corners or stations. It is calculated also to have promenades by the side of these tracks, either half the width or the whole width of the sidewalk below, and, in order not to obstruct too much of the light below, they will be covered by a semi-transparent glass. Various other appendages are suggested to give more or less the conveniences of a street in this upper story of Broadway. . . .

"The expense of erecting this railway and putting it in full operation is estimated by the inventor, after careful calculations, at a million and a half to two millions of dollars. If the City Council will sanction the plan, then application will be made to the state Legislature to charter a company for its construction. . . ."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, N 5, 1847, citing the *National Intelligencer;* see also Pl. 133-a, Vol. III. See, further, N 8.

"Elevated Railway, &c., above Broadway.—Mr. Randel, the inventor of this magnificent project for the relief of Broadway, has to-day deposited three sections of his model made of iron open work, and at his own cost, in the Street Commissioner's Office, in accordance with a resolution of the Corporation of the 30th March, 1846, the remaining three quarters of the model (about 27 by 9 feet, and comprising the working part of the cars, tender, elevator, &c.) being too large to be received into that office, will remain on exhibition at No. 413 Broadway, until Wednesday next, for the examination of those who have not yet seen it."—*Eve. Post*, N 8, 1847; *N. Y. Com. Adv.*, N 9, 1847. See also *Eve. Post*, N 15, 1847. 8

"New Freight Depot of the Harlem Railroad Company, Twenty-seventh street.—During a recent ramble in the upper part of the city, our attention was called to the extensive buildings and improvements that are making near the Twenty-seventh street Depot. The City Hall Depot is entirely too contracted for the increasing business of the company, being scarcely sufficient to accommodate the passenger trains. 12

"The company have erected a spacious freight house at Twenty-seventh street, 138 feet in length, 68 in width with two tracks through the centre of the building. On each side are platforms, 21 feet wide, on a level with the floor of the cars, the north side designed for receiving freight, the south side for the delivery of freight and produce. At the main entrance of the building are two commodious offices fitted up for counting rooms. A little south of this building are numerous pens for cattle, sheep, swine, and other kinds of stock that is brought on the road.

". . . The company have also erected at 32d street a machine shop one hundred feet by forty, and adjoining are several extensive sheds for storing wood—these are just in the rear of the mammoth engine house of brick, one hundred and twenty five feet in diameter. Just above this place a beautiful, unique, wrought iron bridge may be seen spanning the Harlem road. . . .

"Besides what we have noticed, this part of the city is rapidly filling up with private dwellings, in many places entire blocks are going up, and in a few years this will be one of the most thickly settled parts of the city. The business of the Harlem road has made this place what it is. . . ."—*Eve. Post*, N 12, 1847.

The common council orders "That Stuyvesant Park be graded and planted with trees and shrubbery, and that trees be planted 17

1847 Nov. 17 around the fenced part of Madison Square, and that the other Parks and enclosures be repaired where required," the sum of $1,500 to be applied for the purpose out of the unexpended balance appropriated for the use of lands and places.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XV: 209, 344.

18 The common council orders that "the lower corner line of the Park" be readjusted "so as to make a curve, instead of corners and angles, from Broadway to Chatham Street," and that the railing be placed on the line of such curve.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XV: 216. This operation necessitated the removal of the stone pillars and iron fence at the southern entrance to the Park, provided for on Oct. 8 (*q.v.*). See D 1; *Com. Adv.*, D 17, 1847.

22 The Astor Place Opera House, at the junction of Astor Place and 8th St., ground for which was broken in March (*Eve. Post*, Mr 6, 1847), and a description of which was published on Nov. 12 (*ibid.*, N 12, 1847), is opened to the public.—Brown, 413. On Dec. 4, the opera "Hernani" was presented there.—*Eve. Post*, D 6, 1847. See also L. M. R. K., III: 982. See Ap 16, 1853.

26 The common council passes a resolution of praise and thanks for the conduct of the First Regiment of the N. Y. State Volunteers in the war with Mexico; and causes medals to be struck, commemorative of the recent victories, to be presented to each of the surviving members of the New York regiment, and to the widow, eldest son, father, or mother of each of those who have fallen.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XV: 226, 403; XVI: 27.

29 A great public meeting is held at the Broadway Tabernacle "to give a public demonstration of . . . satisfaction at the late reforms introduced in the ecclesiastical states by Pope Pius IX, and their sympathy with the noble motives by which he is inspired."—*Eve. Post*, N 30, 1847.

" A contract is entered into by E. K. Collins with the U. S. government for the building of "an additional line of American steamers between New York and Liverpool," in accordance with an act of congress, in its last session, authorising the government to make such contract.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, N 30, 1847.

Dec. 1 The gate-posts of marble blocks, which for 26 yrs. have stood at the southern entrance to the Park, are removed.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, D 2, 1847. For a list of the articles deposited within the pillars when they were erected, in October, 1821 (*q.v.*, O 1), see *ibid.*, D 17, 1847.

7 The legislature incorporates the "New York Society for the Promotion of Education among Colored Children."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1847), chap. 425. See Ap 11, 1842.

11 The legislature passes an act "completing the line of Broadway." This, however, provides merely for the triangular block bounded by 22d St., Fifth Ave., and Broadway, by making it clear that it is not to be "a part of one of the streets;" also defining more clearly the western boundary of Broadway between 23d and 25th Sts.; and making a public place or park of the triangular block bounded by 25th St., Fifth Ave. and Broadway.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1847), chap. 439.

12 Chancellor James Kent dies. At the meeting of the common council on the following day, the information was communicated to the members by Mayor Brady, and resolutions were adopted by that body recalling that the deceased, "for upwards of half a century, was identified with the Judiciary of our State, either as Recorder, Judge, Chief Justice or Chancellor," in all of which positions "he has displayed such purity of character and distinguished ability as to command the confidence of his associates and the respect of those by whom he was surrounded."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1847–48), XXXIV: 128–32; *Hone's Diary*, II: 331. See, further, D 15.

14 The legislature prescribes the proceedings necessary to enable persons to change their names.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1847), chap. 464.

15 The common council passes a resolution, adopting the resolution proposed on Dec. 12, eulogizing the character and public services of the late Chancellor Kent, whose funeral occurs on this day. The board "will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, cause the flag of the City to be raised at half mast during the day of the funeral, and will attend the same with their staves of office." The committee on arts and sciences is required to procure a portrait of Chancellor Kent to be placed in the governor's room.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XV: 240–41; *Hone's Diary*, II: 332–33.

29 The Royal Mail steamship "Hibernia" (Capt. Ryrie), the first Cunarder to enter New York harbour, arrives from Boston, and moors at her dock in Jersey City (see Ja 23). The trans-Atlantic route will not be direct, as was intended, between Liverpool and New York (see S 8, 1846). The recent refusal of the U. S. government to transport the Canada mails through its territory, has compelled the Cunard steamers to stop at Halifax, both going and returning.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, D 29, 1847; *N. Y. Jour. of Com.*, Ja 1, 1848. Capt. Ryrie was given an enthusiastic reception at the merchants' exchange next day in behalf of the merchants of New York.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, D 31, 1847 (which contains a detailed description of the vessel). See Ja 2, 1848. Dec. 29

"Messrs. Murphy & Co, the well known stage proprietors, are about establishing a line of stages to run from the South ferry through Broadway, Astor place, and St. Mark's place to Tompkin's square."—*Eve. Post*, D 31, 1847. For the stage lines of this period, see 1850. 31

" "We believe that, since the organization of our Government, no one year produced so great a number of vessels as the year just passed. Among them were many elegant and substantial steamers, of great strength and immense capacity, varying in size from 1,000 to 3,000 tons.

"The number of tons launched since January last reaches 39,718; and if we add the 29,870 tons now on the stocks, in course of completion, the whole will amount to 69,588."—*Merchants' Mag.* (1848), XVIII: 310.

1848

— In this year, members of the anti-slavery section of the Democratic party, especially in New York State, which separated from the rest of the Democratic national convention in 1846, were called "Barnburners." Allied with Abolitionists, they consisted of radical or progressive Democrats opposed to the more conservative "Hunkers."—Winsor, VII: 293. For the origin of the name, see *Harpers' Popular Cyc. of U. S. Hist.* (by Lossing), 104, 659.

— In this year, Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson were in the house of representatives, and Stephen A. Douglas and Jefferson Davis in the senate of the U. S.—*U. S. Cong. Directory* (1848).

— In this year, a new type of magnetic telegraph was installed between Philadelphia and New York, known as "House's Printing Telegraph." It was regarded as an improvement on Morse's telegraph, and President French of the Magnetic Telegraph Co., which controlled Morse's patent, requested the board of directors to institute legal proceedings against the proprietors of the infringing company.—*Proc. of the Magnetic Telegraph Co.*, I: 85.

— "The New York papers joined forces with the telegraph people, and in 1848 organized the Associated Press, with Mr. [Gerard] Hallock as president and Dr. Alexander Jones as manager."—"The Associated Press," by its manager, Melville E. Stone, in *Century Mag.*, LXX: 302. There had been combinations of newspapers before for the purpose of obtaining news, but this was the most extensive and permanent one. It was composed of the *Journal of Commerce*, the *Courier and Enquirer*, the *Tribune*, *Herald*, *Sun*, and *Express*. In 1851, the *Times* became a member, and, in 1859, the *World*.—*Annals of N. Am.*, 600; S. N. D. North, *The Newspaper and Periodical Press* (1884), 89.

— Some features of New York as they appeared in 1848 are described by Jas. Grant Wilson in an illustrated article, entitled "The City of N. Y. in 1848," in *The Independent*, LXV (1908): 1403–10. Among the views is a reproduction of a rare one of the Madison Cottage, from an original owned in 1908 by John D. Crimmins.

— At this time, the last houses on Madison Ave. were just above 27th St. "A grove of trees was where the next block now is, and nothing obstructed the view from our windows, so that we could see as far as Hoboken." Madison Ave. stopped at 42d St. The fashionable quarters of the city were then Broad St., Washington Square, East Broadway, St. John's Park, Second Ave., and Chelsea. Handsome residences had been built on lower Fifth Ave., and a very few had reached as far north as Murray Hill. Red brick residences were being replaced by brown stone, high-stoop, structures.—Knapp, *A Hist. of the Brick Presby. Church*, 278.

— John C. Myers describes, with some detail and in architectural terms, the principal buildings in New York in 1848.—*Sketches on a Tour through the Northern and Eastern States, the Canadas and Nova Scotia* (Harrisburg, 1849), 50, 51–55, 58, 73–74.

— In this year, surveys were made of Hell Gate by Davis and Porter, by which a complete knowledge of the hydrography of the pass was obtained.—See S 24, 1876. See also O 20, 1849, and descrip. of Pls. 82A, and 82B-a, III: 552–53, 554.

1848 From 1848 to 1852 inclusive, the Common Lands were surveyed by John J. Serrell.—See maps No. 91, 191, and 199 in real estate bureau of comptroller's office, Municipal Bldg.

— In this year, Serrell made a survey of the gore of land made by the intersection of Broadway and Fifth Ave. bet. 25th and 26th Sts.—See map No. 96 in real estate bureau of comptroller's office.

— From 1848 to 1852, surveys were made of grants of land to the Manhattan Gas Light Co.—See maps filed as No. 24 in real estate bureau of comptroller's office.

— In this year, the N. Y. Ladies' Home Missionary Soc. of the Methodist Episcopal Church laid plans for the reformation of Five Points (see D 19, 1831) by missionary efforts. It was a spot "where vice reigns unchecked."—Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 627, *passim*. This led to the founding of the Five Points Mission (see F, 1851; D, 1852; Ja 27, 1853), and the Five Points House of Industry (see F, 1851; 1856).

— In this year, the almshouse at Bellevue was appropriated as part of the hospital establishment there (see 1826), the paupers being sent to Blackwell's Island.—See tablet on present hospital; and Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, I: 116. For view of the hospital, see Belden's *New-York, Past, Present & Future* (1849), 56; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1857), 438.

— From 1848 to 1854 (*q. v.*), the almshouse in the Park was used for public offices.

— The Papprill view of New York, "From the steeple of St. Paul's Church, looking East, South and West," bears this date. It is reproduced and described as Pl. 132, Vol. III.

— In this year was issued one of the rarest, and most complete series of New York street views, in coloured lithograph, by Jones, Newman, & J. S. Ewbank, with the title *The Illustrated Pictorial Directory of New York*. The views published were all of Broadway. For an account of these, see descrip. of Pl. 147, III: 719. See also 1849.

— Between 1848 and 1850, Jas. Pirsson, a boy of 16 or 17, made a panoramic water-colour view of the east side of Broadway, from Cedar to Bleecker St. It is now owned by the N. Y. P. L.—See descrip. of Pl. 147, III: 719.

— In Valentine's *Manual* for 1848, were published the following contemporary lithographic map and views: map of the city, 1848; the Park fountain; High Bridge, 47; the lunatic asylum on Blackwell's Island, 234; the University of the City of N. Y., 306; an old Dutch house at Kip's Bay, 384.

For view of the Cortelyou mansion, 1848, see *ibid.* (1858), 456.

— In this year, the Houston St. burial-ground of the Society of Friends was discontinued, and the remains were removed to their cemetery just opened on "The Plank Road," Brooklyn, now in Prospect Park.—Cox, *Catalogue of Records of the Society*.

— In this year, the Kennedy house, No. 1 Broadway, was leased as a hotel and called "The Washington."—See descrip. of Pl. 98, III: 590, citing *Liber Deeds*, DXI: 409.

— The Manhattan Club was founded in this year at 483 Broadway.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1865), 635. *Cf.* L. M. R. K., III: 938.

— In this year, Victor Prevost, a French artist, came to America. In 1853, he established himself as a photographer at 43 John St. His negatives, on waxed paper, are among the very earliest produced in America. Two of his views of N. Y. City are reproduced and described as Pls. 142-a and b, III: 710–12.

— In this year was published by the N. Y. Pub. Co. a booklet of biographical sketches entitled *The Aristocracy of New York. . . . A social and business history of the city for many years. By an old resident* (William Armstrong). It was similar to the series of booklets entitled *Wealth and Pedigree of the Wealthy Citizens* (1842), and *Wealth and Biography of the Wealthy Citizens* (1845), which were published "at the Sun Office" at this period.

Jan. 2 The Cunarder "Hibernia" leaves New York harbour for Boston and Halifax, the first trans-Atlantic steam packet, carrying the mails, to go from this port on regular schedule.—*N. Y. Herald*, Ja 3, 1848. The name of "James Lennox" is on the passenger-list.—*Morn. Cour. and N. Y. Enq.*, Ja 3, 1848.

3 "Free Academy—The foundations of this institution are now being laid, at the corner of Lexington avenue and 23d street; but we learn it will be some time before the ceremony of laying the corner stone takes place."—*Eve. Post*, Ja 3, 1848. See Ja 27, 1849.

10 A ball is held in Tammany Hall in commemoration of the battle of New Orleans (see Ja 8, 1815). President Tyler and Mrs. Tyler, who left the city on Jan. 8, wrote a letter of regret on that day, on being obliged to decline an invitation to attend.—See catalogue of sale at Henkels', Phila., Je 23, 1921 (item No. 504). Jan. 10

"The Washington Monument.—We have received from the Washington Monument Association a handsome lithograph of Mr. Pollard's design for the proposed monument to Washington, which was adopted, we understand, with the prudent reservation that it should be 'subject to an alteration, or the substitution of any more approved design, prior to the commencement of the structure.' We are not apprized whether the laying of the corner stone—or rather the celebration thereof—is to be considered as the 'commencement of the structure,' but we suppose the matter is still open. "

"We confess that the present design seems to us quite as suitable for a monument for any one else as for Washington. Something more characteristic is wanted. A pyramid, for instance, surmounted by a columnar altar, upbearing a colossal bust of Washington, would have the elements of simplicity and grandeur. . . ."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Ja 10, 1848. See Je 17, 1844; see, further, Mr 30.

Mayor Brady approves a resolution of the common council authorising the employment of a proper person to translate the Dutch records of the court of burgomasters and schepens, provided the same "can be done at an expense not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor* (1847–48), XV: 265. The committee on arts and sciences, in its report to the common council recommending this action, said there were in various parts of the city hall "some thirty-seven or thirty-eight books in manuscript in the Dutch language, bearing strong evidence of the ravages of time. Fifteen of these books are registers of wills, mortgages, conveyances of real estate, &c., and the remainder are the journals or minutes of our first Common Councils, and extend from the year 1653 (when the City was originally incorporated) to the year 1674, when the records were first regularly kept in the English language. . . . 22

"Every public body owes it to itself, and to the citizens whom it represents, to preserve its records as perfect and unbroken as possible. They are the only authentic sources from which a correct knowledge of the past can be obtained, and the loss of which exposes the character and history of the City to misrepresentation, whereby false impressions are or may be formed of the Acts of its public functionaries. So sensible has the Common Council of Philadelphia been of this truth, that it has recently caused its early journals not only to be copied, but, at a great expence, printed for the use of the public [see 1847].

"The manuscripts which your Committee have examined are, however, sealed to almost all enquirers, and totally useless for reference, being in a language with which very few indeed of our citizens are acquainted. To render them accessible for any useful purpose they ought to be translated. The City would then possess an uninterrupted record of its municipal government from its foundation, embracing a period of nearly two hundred years. On the other hand if these records be allowed to remain in their present state, every year will diminish their number, the damp is rotting them away piecemeal, and vermin will soon destroy whatever that spares.

"This ancient and wealthy City ought not to allow the destruction of its own official records. Several years ago [see Ap 21, 1837] an effort was made to prevent it, and one volume of these papers was translated, at an expense of about five hundred dollars. Unfortunately, the work was then discontinued."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1847–8), XXXIV: 156–58. The committee on arts and sciences "subsequently appointed Doctor E. B. O'Callaghan, the author of the History of New Netherlands, &c., to make such translation." Two volumes had been translated by Feb. 19, 1849 (*q. v.*), and two more remained to be done.—*Ibid.* (1849), XXXVI, part 2: 537–38. For a suggestion regarding the publication of these early records, see Ja 2, 1849. For O'Callaghan's translation of the *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, see F 12, 1845.

The College of St. Francis Xavier (see S, 1847) is destroyed by fire. On May 1, the college took new quarters in a dwelling-house, No. 77 Third Ave., between 11th and 12th Sts.—*Eve. Post*, Ja 24, 1848; *The College of St. Francis Xavier* (1897), 9, 11, 15, 25, 32. See Ap 5, 1850. "

Gold is discovered in California. *Cf.* 1842. This led to the "gold rush" of 1848–49.—McMaster, VII: 585; Rhodes, *Hist. of the U. S.*, I: iii. 24

Congress authorises the Washington National Monument Society (see S 26, 1833) to erect "a Monument to the memory of 31

1848 Jan. 31 George Washington upon such portion of the public grounds or reservations within the City of Washington, not otherwise occupied, as shall be selected by the President of the United States and the Board of Managers of said Society as a suitable site on which to erect the said Monument, and for the necessary protection thereof." The site selected, containing about 30 acres, was near the Potomac River, west of the Capitol, and south of the White House.—Harvey, *Hist. of Washington Nat'l Monument and Washington Nat'l Monument Soc.* (1902), 41–44. The corner-stone was laid on July 4 (*q. v.*).

Feb. 2 The treaty of peace between the U. S. and Mexico is signed.—Winsor, VII: 412, 507, 535, 553. When ratified, it was proclaimed on July 4 (*q. v.* for its provisions).

4 The common council orders that awning-posts be removed from Wall St.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XV: 270.

5 The common council orders that the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co. restore the bridge crossing the track at the intersection of Fourth Ave. and 50th St.; construct bridges at the intersection of Fourth Ave. and 79th St., and Fourth Ave. and 85th St., of the same width as the one at 87th St.; enclose the track on Fourth Ave. with "a fence or protection wall along the edges," between 84th St. and the tunnel at or near 92d St.; and enclose the sides of the bridge at the intersection of Fourth Ave. and 87th St.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XV: 274.

11 "The Banking Institution of the Manhattan Company.—. . . During the past year the plain and substantial two story granite building, No. 40 Wall street, occupied by this company, was torn down for the purpose of extending it over the vacant area in the rear, and adding another story. It is but a few weeks since the new building was completed, the whole front being of Quincy Granite, presenting a neat and imposing specimen of modern architecture." The new building is described in detail.—*Eve. Post*, F 11, 1848.

12 Thomas Cole, the artist, dies. For a brief account of his life and work, see *Hone's Diary*, II: 339–40.

" "New Baptist Church in Broadway.—We understand that the Hope Chapel Baptist Church have recently purchased some eligible lots in the upper part of Broadway, nearly opposite the New York Hotel, on which they are commencing a house of worship. The purchase gives them 50 feet front by 137 feet deep. The church is to be erected in the rear, with an attractive entrance from Broadway, while two stores, four stories high, two dwellings above them, are to be placed on the front. . . ."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, F 12, 1848.

15 "A Homeopathic Dispensary has just been established in this city, at 57 Bond street."—*Eve. Post*, F 15, 1848.

" Lieut.-Com'r Chas. H. Davis, assistant superintendent of the U. S. Coast Survey, reports to the superintendent, A. D. Bache, LL.D., the results of his examination of "the Hurl Gate passage," to discover the best means of improving this channel. The report makes mention of rocks and other landmarks named the Pot, Frying Pan, Gridiron, Negro Head, Bread and Cheese, Way's Reef, Flood and Little Mill Rocks, Hog's Back, Mill Reef, Rylander's Reef, Negro Point, and Hallett's Point.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Ag 9, 1848. See O 30.

22 The Revolution of 1848 in France begins. It resulted in the abdication of Louis Philippe and the establishment of the Second Republic.—Hazen, *Europe since* 1815, 141–44.

23 John Quincy Adams dies in Washington.—*N. Y. Herald*, F 24, 25, *et seq.*, 1848; *Hone's Diary*, II: 341. See Mr 8.

29 The *Morning Star*, a new penny paper, makes its first appearance.—*Eve. Post*, F 29, 1848.

Mar. 7 Henry Clay is enthusiastically welcomed to New York.—*Eve. Post*, Mr 8, 1848. See also *ibid.*, Mr 9, 10, 11, 1848; *Hone's Diary*, II: 344.

8 The body of the late John Quincy Adams is received in New York, and full honours paid in elaborate ceremonies at the city hall. The next morning the remains were conveyed by boat to New England.—*N. Y. Herald*, Mr 9, 10, 1848.

22 A great number of Frenchmen meet at St. John's Hall and express their approval of the revolution in France.—*Eve. Post*, Mr 23, 1848.

25 The legislature authorises the board of education of the city of New York to establish evening schools for the education of apprentices and others, and to raise money by taxation for their organization and support.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1848), chap. 128. This act was one of those absorbed by the consolidated school law of July 3, 1851 (*q. v.*).

Mar. 28 The common council orders that the "Russ pavement" be placed on Broadway between the north line of Chambers St. and the south line of Vesey St.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XV: 325.

29 John Jacob Astor dies in his 85th year, the wealthiest man in America.—*N. Y. Herald*, Mr 30, 1848. His property is estimated at twenty or thirty millions. For a brief account of his business success, see *Hone's Diary*, II: 347–48, 349; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1856), 543; *Correspondence of Jas. Fenimore-Cooper* (1922), II: 588.

Mr. Astor left by his will the sum of $400,000 for establishing a public library in this city.—See Ap, 1849.

" In amending an act of May 7, 1840, relating to the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co., the legislature extends the time from June 1, 1848, to Dec. 31, 1848, within which to finish the road and put it in operation. This act authorises the N. Y. & New Haven Railroad Co. to operate over the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. tracks from their junction at William's Bridge, Westchester Co., "to the city of New-York, and as far into the said city as the said Harlem railroad can extend," upon such terms as the roads can agree upon.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1848), chap. 143.

30 "Washington Monument Association.—The gentlemen who have been invited to act as members of the New York committee for the Washington National Monument Society, and all others interested in the object, are requested to meet this evening, at half past 7 o'clock, at the rooms of the New York Historical Society. Hon. Elisha Whittlesey will be present."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Mr 30, 1848. This refers to a monument in Washington City.

"The National Washington Monument Society Having invited Several gentlemen to act as a committee on collections for the city of New York, with power to add to their number, the following members [were appointed] . . .

"Mr. James Beekman, a member of the committee for erecting a monument in the city of New York, was then introduced and made a statement relative to the proceedings of that committee, by which it appeared that they had suspended operations until a suitable design could be selected from a number now in preparation, which are to be exhibited in the Summer. Mr. Beekman expressed the hope that this committee would not act so as to embarrass the collections for a local monument.

"Messrs. Frelinghuysen and Whittlesey replied and protested against the idea of collision between the operations of the two committees, expressing the hope that each would assist the other. . .

"Resolved. That a committee be appointed by the chair to select a suitable agent and prepare suitable by-laws for the government of the committee and the agent, and report at the next meeting."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Ap 3, 1848. For subsequent events connected with the long effort to erect a monument in memory of Washington, see F 2, 1849; O 22 and 29, 1851.

31 The common council orders that awning-posts be removed from Maiden Lane, from Cedar St. between Pearl and William Sts., and from John St.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XV: 326.

" The common council orders that such evergreens, water plants, and other appropriate shrubbery, be planted "as will best comport with the ornamental basin recently finished around the Park Fountain," and a variety of plants in the several city parks, at an expense of not over $175.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XV: 327.

" The common council passes the following resolution: "Whereas, It appears that the French nation, indignant at the oppression, corruption and tyranny of a monarchical government, has succeeded in effecting its overthrow by a revolution, proposing to establish on its ruins a republic; and

"Whereas, Conscious that the republican institutions of America have mainly contributed to its prosperity, liberty and greatness, and are best calculated to develope its powers and secure the rights of man, we desire to see them extended to the oppressed masses of Europe, and identified with the nations that have given to the world a Lafayette, a Hampden and an Emmet; therefore

"Resolved, That appreciating the blessings of free institutions, and grateful to the services rendered to America in its struggle for independence, we sympathize with the French people in their recent united effort to replace a European monarchy by a European republic, and establish the freedom and equality of the new world among the oppressed nations of the old."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XV: 332

Apr. 1 The common council passes further resolutions of sympathy for the revolution in France. "It is the intention of our fellow-citizens to hold a mass meeting in the Park on Monday evening

1848 Apr. 1 next, without regard to party, sect, locality, or birth, and for the purpose of congratulating each other upon the soul-stirring events which within the last few days have been communicated to us from Europe, and to adopt such measures as in their judgment may be best calculated to strengthen the arm of France, in her struggles for liberty and independence, and to kindle a beacon-fire upon her altars which may enlighten the other nations of the world, and teach them the important lesson, that the inalienable rights of man will not forever be disregarded."

The board orders that the flags of the city and state of N. Y. be displayed from the city hall on the day of the meeting, and that the front of the city hall be illuminated during the meeting. A committee is appointed to make necessary arrangements, to co-operate with a citizens' committee.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XV: 333–34.

3 A great demonstration takes place in City Hall Park, in honour of the French revolution.—*Eve. Post*, Ap 4, 1848.

5 The legislature incorporates the "United States Mail Steam Ship Co." This line is to run from New York to New Orleans and touch at intermediate points.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1848), chap. 178.

" The legislature authorises the common council to borrow $25,000 for an iron railing around Washington Square.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1848), chap. 186.

8 The legislature authorises the commissioners of the land office to surrender to the common council the lease for the present site and buildings occupied as the state arsenal, including a lot on White St. occupied as a portion of the arsenal grounds, upon such terms as they may deem advantageous to the state. The comptroller is authorised to lend $15,000 to be "expended in the erection of the new arsenal at New-York" (see N 15, 1848), and to issue stock for it.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1848), chap. 204.

11 Wm. F. Havemeyer is again elected mayor, after having filled the office in 1845–6 (*q. v.*). He succeeds Wm. V. Brady.—See Ap 13, 1847. He was succeeded by Caleb S. Woodhull.—See Ap 10, 1849. Havemeyer served a third term in 1873–74.—See N 5, 1872.

" The legislature makes an appropriation for collecting and translating some of the documents belonging to the state, and connected with its history.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1848), chap. 260 (p. 382). In pursuance of this action, certain papers were compiled, under the direction of Secretary of State Morgan, by Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan, which, on the 5th of January, 1849, the legislature ordered to be printed. In the following April, the legislature directed the secretary of state to cause to be printed a second volume of what was styled the *Documentary History of New-York*. Of this work, four volumes, in all, were published, at Albany, the first three in 1850, and the fourth in 1851. They contain a miscellaneous compilation, in which some of the manuscripts procured by Mr. Brodhead (see F 12, 1845) are printed.—"General Introduction" of *N. Y. Col. Docs.*, I: xlii; and the *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*

" The legislature incorporates the "N. Y. and Staten Island Steam Ferry Co.," a stock company, organized for the purpose of establishing and operating a ferry between New York and the east shore of Staten Island, between Castleton and Southfield.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1848), chap. 257.

12 The legislature passes "An Act to simplify and abridge the Practice, Pleadings and Proceedings of the Courts of this State."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1848), chap. 379 (pp. 497–569). David Dudley Field was the chief author of this code of procedure. Amended and enlarged in 1849 (*q. v.*, Ap 11), it was generally adopted later by other states, and its principles are still to some extent followed in England, Ireland, and many of the English colonies.—Silliman's reminiscences in *Hist. of the Bench and Bar* (1897), I: 236–37.

" The legislature passes a general act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of telegraph companies. Among other provisions, it prescribes the proceedings whereby any company now organized and using Morse's telegraph may be incorporated.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1848), chap. 265.

" The legislature incorporates the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., for the purpose of navigating the Pacific.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1848), chap. 266.

" The legislature passes a general act to provide for the incorporation of benevolent, charitable, scientific, and missionary societies, by their filing a certificate under prescribed regulations. Certain proceedings, powers, and restrictions, of such corporations are defined.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1848), chap. 319. Under this act, the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, founded in 1843 (*q. v.*), was incorporated. Apr. 12

The common council orders that the section of Madison Square lying between Fifth and Madison Aves., 23d and 24th Sts., "be levelled up with mould and seeded down to grass," at an expense not exceeding $650, under the direction of the street com'r.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XV: 344. 17

"A gang of thirty labourers, under the supervision of Mr. Russ, commenced removing the old cobble-stone pavement before the 'Park,' in Broadway, yesterday [April 24] morning, with a view of re-laying it after Mr. Russ's more durable method. . . . All that portion of the street south of Chambers and north of Vesey is under contract, and is expected to be completed some time in September next. The expense will probably be $30,000."—*Eve. Post*, Ap 25, 1848. 24

In this month, Croton water commenced to flow over the High Bridge.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1854), 222. May —

The common council orders "That the actual opening of the 4th Avenue, between 28th and 38th Streets, as confirmed by the Supreme Court on the 17 day of January, 1848, be, and is hereby, ordered to take place on the 1st day of May, 1848." A collector of assessments is appointed.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XV: 265; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1857), 537. See also 1853. 1

The city's old contract with the Manhattan Gas Light Co. is cancelled, and the common council enters into a new contract with that company. "For the light, the lighting and extinguishing of the public lamps," the company is to receive $15 per lamp per annum, and "for the fitting up of the same" an additional $5, "the cost of posts, lanterns and repairs to be at the expense of the Corporation." The corporation is to have the right "to order the mains of the company to be extended to such points as they may direct, commencing at Grand and Canal Streets, . . . to an amount not exceeding the sum of six thousand dollars in any one year." 5

It has been ascertained that each lamp has been "kept burning during the last five years" an average number of 2,300 hours per year. If at any time the corporation shall "direct the lamps to be kept burning during a greater number of hours than the said average," the company shall be entitled to receive increased compensation.

Another provision is that the company shall "so conduct their manufactory or manufactories of gas as not to create a nuisance."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor* (1847–8), XV: 381–83.

An amendment to the ordinance of 1845 regulating the police of New York divides the city into four districts, each with a police-court and office. They are in the "Halls of Justice" on Center St., in Jefferson Market, in Essex Market, and in the newly erected police station-house on 29th St.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XV: 391–92. 6

The mayor signs a joint resolution providing that a lease of the North Battery and pier at the foot of Hubert St. be granted to the "Commissioners of Emigration, for the landing of Immigrants, for a period of five years," at an annual rental of $3,000.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XV: 401. 8

The common council orders "That the room [in the city hall] now occupied by the Judges of the Supreme Court as Chambers be united with and form a part of the Governor's Room, as soon as other apartments are provided for the said Judges."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XV: 410. "

The common council orders that Lexington Ave. be opened immediately from 30th to 42d St.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XV: 396; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1857), 538. "

Mayor Havemeyer, in his message to the common council, says: "The immigration from the over populated countries of Europe, which our free institutions, and our fertile and unoccupied soils has invited, has received a new impulse from the famine which has been recently added to the evils of misgovernment. The number who have within the last year sought a new home and a refuge from want and oppression, is scarcely less than 250,000, of which about 160,000 persons, arrived at this port. The regulations recently proposed in Canada, will, if adopted, discourage direct emigration to that country, and increase the resort to this city, and it cannot be doubted that the annual accessions to our population of such persons, are destined rapidly and largely to increase and to form one of the most remarkable characteristics of the age in which we live. 9

"Aside from the vast increase of the productive power of the

1848 May 9 country thus created, and the considerable additions to its capital from those who bring with them the accumulation of their former industry, the effects upon our foreign commerce, although less observed, is by no means unimportant. The passage money received from immigrants during the past year, has contributed more to the prosperity of our navigation, than the freight from all our commerce with Europe. With a sagacious regard to an aspect of the times so peculiar and so important, as well to our citizens as to the immigrant, the Legislature of last year instituted a Commission whose duty it should be, by a proper application of the commutation and Hospital moneys collected from immigrants, to protect them against the frauds to which they were exposed, and the citizens of the various localities in our State, against the charge to which they might be subjected for the support of the sick or destitute. . . .

"In view of the importance of this great and growing interest, and its relation to the prosperity of our City, it cannot be doubted that the Commissioners of Emigration will, in the discharge of their arduous and responsible duties, receive, as they deserve, your cordial and efficient co-operation."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, XXXV (part 1): 40, 41.

" The law department is created by an ordinance of the common council, the chief officer to be denominated "Council of the Corporation." This officer is to be appointed by the common council, to have an office in the city hall, and to receive a salary of $3,500. It shall be his duty "to advise the two Boards, and their Committees and officers, on such questions as may, from time to time, arise in relation to the business of the Corporation," also to defend and prosecute "suits at law, or in equity in which the Corporation of New York have any interest or concern."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor* (1847-8), XV: 411–13. See Ap 2, 1849. The office of corporation counsel had been in existence for many years (see Index, Vol. VI), but there was no law department before this time.

12 The common council appropriates $250 to procure a portrait of Mayor Wm. V. Brady, to be placed in the governor's room.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVI: 3.

14 Mayor Havemeyer, in a message to the common council, states that the Russ pavement lately introduced seems to present an even and permanent surface, and a contract has been made to lay it in Broadway between Chambers and Vesey Sts. at an expense of $30,000 (see Mr 28).—*Mayor's Message*, My 14, 1848, p. 29. For an account of the earliest use of this kind of pavement in New York, see Belden's *N. Y. Past, Present & Future* (1849), 30, 31.

25 A reception, military review, and dinner are held in honour of Gen. Scott on his return from Mexico.—*N. Y. Herald*, My 26, 1848; *Hone's Diary*, II: 349.

26 A society is organized in the merchants' exchange called "The New York Cheap Postage Assn.," the object of which is to secure a 2-cent postage rate for pre-paid letters under a half-ounce, when carried to any part of the United States. The existing rate is 5 cents for 300 miles or less, and 10 cents for over 300 miles, with an additional charge for increased weight.—Belden, *New-York, Past, Present & Future* (1849), 73–74.

" Hone is one of a dinner party at the "magnificent mansion" of Moses H. Grinnell in 14th St.—*Hone's Diary*, II: 350.

June 1 "One of the curiosities of New York—one of the hydraulic wonders of the new world—is the fountain at the High Bridge, where the aqueduct which brings the Croton into our city crosses the Harlem River. The magnificent arches of that bridge, spanning the valley of the river, are among the noblest sights in the world, and the fountain throwing up such a flood of water to such an immense height in the air, has made the place a favorite resort of all who delight in seeing the magnificent in art combined with the beautiful in nature. It is now said that arrangements are to be made for taking up the pipes which lead the water to this fountain, in order to use them on the aqueduct, by which a small sum will be saved and the fountain destroyed.

"A correspondent justly calls this a piece of Vandalism. . . ."—*Eve. Post*, Je 1, 1848. The fountain is shown on A. Pl. 18-b, Vol. III.

5 The common council gives permission to Prof. Elias Loomis, "in behalf of the principal of the U. S. Coast Survey, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, to erect telegraph posts between the corner of Second avenue and Eleventh street, and the Boston telegraph line by the way of Eleventh street, or by the most direct route, to support a connecting wire between the Boston and New York Observatory."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVI: 13.

In a description of "the picturesque beauty of the suburbs of New York," the prophesy is made that "Not many years will pass before Harlem, Yorkville and New York will be one city."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Je 6, 1848. June 6

Gen. Lewis Cass, accompanied by Sen. Houston and others, arrives in New York and is welcomed by Mayor Havemeyer and a great crowd of citizens.—*Eve. Post*, Je 9, 1848. 8

The first annual report of the directors of the Hudson River Railroad (printed in this year) bears this date. It shows the completion of the survey as far as Poughkeepsie. See S 25, 1849. "

In closing the old Eastern Post Road between 31st and 42d Sts., the common council orders that the land in the road be conveyed to adjoining property owners.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVI: 33. 17

The "Board of State Commissioners of Water Supply" is appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1854), 222. This was done under the act of May 2, 1834 (*q. v.*); but see Ap 11, 1849. 21

The first effectual steps are taken for establishing a workhouse for employing the able-bodied inmates of the almshouse. A communication on the subject is presented to the board of aldermen, and both the board of aldermen and the board of assistant aldermen appoint special committees to consider it.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVI: 154. A report was rendered to the board of aldermen Feb. 12, 1849, favouring the project, and the board submitted the draft of an act to be presented to the legislature. The committee report was adopted by the board, and subsequently the act was passed by the legislature (see Ap 11, 1849).—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1851), 296. The corner-stone of the workhouse was laid on Blackwell's Island on Nov. 2, 1850.—*Ibid.* (1851), 296; *Harper's Mag.*, Nov., 1866. 26

Christ Church, on Anthony (Worth) St., rebuilt since its destruction by fire on July 30, 1847 (*q. v.*), is consecrated.—*Eve. Post*, Je 30, 1848; *Mag. of Am. Hist.* (1888), XIX: 60–62; L. M. R. K., III: 932. For view of the new church, see *The Evergreen* (1848), Vol. V. See, further, Je 30, 1854. 29

The treaty of peace with Mexico is proclaimed by President Polk, it having been ratified by both governments. It stipulated the evacuation of Mexico by the U. S. troops within three months; the payment of $3,000,000 in hand, and $12,000,000 in four annual installments by the U. S. to Mexico, for New Mexico and California, which had become territory of the U. S. by conquest, and, in addition, the assumption of debts, due certain citizens of the U. S. from Mexico, to the amount of $3,500,000. It also fixed boundaries and otherwise adjusted matters in dispute.—*U. S. Treaties*, etc. (1910), I: 1107 *et seq.*; Lossing, in *Harper's Popular Cyclopædia of U. S. Hist.*, 876; *Hone's Diary*, II: 347. July 4

During the day, there arrived from New Orleans the bodies of five victims of the war in Mexico, which were sent for by the common council.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Jl 5, 1848.

The corner-stone of the Washington monument in the city of Washington is laid.—*Harper's Encyclop. of U. S. Hist.* (new ed.), Vol. IX. The architect was Robert Mills. Hon. Robert C. Winthrop delivered the oration.—Harvey, *Hist. of Washington Nat'l Monument and Washington Nat'l Monument Soc.* (1902), 44-48, 115. Each state was invited to furnish, for insertion in the interior walls, a block of marble or other durable stone, a product of its soil (see *e.g.*, O 22, 1851). Work on the monument progressed steadily until 1855 (*q.v.*).—*Ibid.*, 48 *et seq.* See Ja 31. "

The common council appropriates $500 for a stand of colours for the 10th and 12th Regiments of the Fourth Brigade, N. Y. State Militia.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVI: 55. A further sum of $500 was appropriated on Aug. 21 for a second stand of colours.—*Ibid.*, XVI: 124. 6

Palmo's Opera House (see F 3, 1844) becomes Burton's Theatre.—Brown, I: 342; L. M. R. K., III: 983. 10

Mayor Havemeyer approves a resolution authorising the mayor to pay a bounty not exceeding 50 cents "for each dog found running loose or at large in the City, below Forty-second street, without being properly muzzled, and which may be killed or destroyed."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor* (1848-49), XVI: 63. 12

The first Woman's Rights Convention, called by Lucretia Mott, Martha C. Wright, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Mary Ann McClintock, assembles at Seneca Falls, N. Y. It adjourned on July 20 after adopting a "Declaration of Sentiments" and resolutions demanding suffrage, preaching, teaching, and property rights. It re-convened in Rochester on Aug. 2 and continued through three 19

1848 sessions. On April 19 and 20, a convention was held at Salem, Ohio.
July —Stanton, Anthony, & Gage, *Hist. of Woman Suffrage*, I: 67–87,
19 103–11. See also *Eve. Post*, Ag 12, 1848, and McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, VIII: 117 *et seq.*

25 The common council orders that the American Institute, at present occupying premises in the old almshouse building in the Park, and the Mechanics' Institute, at present occupying premises in the basement of the city hall, be required to vacate these premises on or before Nov. 1; also that the N. Y. Gallery of Fine Arts, at present occupying the "Rotunda" in the Park, be required to vacate within ten days. This is for the purpose of providing suitable rooms for holding the various courts.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVI: 91–92. On Sept. 14, the board paid the managers of the "American Gallery of Fine Arts" $1,800, in full for repairs and alterations made to the Rotunda.—*Ibid.*, XVI: 140.

27 A great reception is held upon the arrival of the First Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers from Mexico.—*Eve. Post*, Jl 28, 1848.

28 "The arrival in our harbor of the United States frigate Cumberland, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore [Matthew C.] Perry, offers an appropriate occasion to testify our appreciation of the gallantry and good conduct of our Navy generally, in the late war." With this preamble, the common council passes a resolution of thanks, extends the hospitalities of the city to the commodore, his officers and crew, and proposes to present to him the freedom of the city, in recognition of his services while in command of the Gulf squadron in the war with Mexico.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVI: 95–96; N. Y. H. S. *Coll.* (1885), 424.

" "Whereas, The neighborhood of St. John's Park is in the night time infested with base and unprincipled persons, who take advantage of the darkness in which it is shrouded, in consequence of the dense foliage of the trees, and the dimness of the ordinary oil lamps, to perpetrate acts of violence upon . . . unprotected persons, who have occasion to pass through Beach, Varick and Laight streets. Therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Superintendent of Lamps and Gas be, and he is hereby directed to have Beach, Varick and Laight streets, where they front on St. John's Park, lighted with gas, in accordance with a resolution of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor on the 20th March, 1846."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVI: 83.

Aug. The common council orders that resolutions directing the
1 renumbering of streets shall be carried into effect each year only in April.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVI: 101.

4 The common council ordsrs that the owner of each building below 40th St. shall "provide a barrel, or tub, or box, of sufficient size to contain all the rubbish, coal ashes and garbage, that may accumulate from day to day, on his or her premises," and shall place it "on the side-walk, in front of each house or tenement, on such convenient spot as shall be designated by the street inspectors of the several Wards."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVI: 104.

" A common council order appoints Horace Greeley commissioner of common schools for the Twelfth Ward.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVI: 110.

5 The common council orders "the passages and corridors" in the city hall be lighted with gas.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVI: 120. Also Centre St.—*Ibid.*, XVI: 121.

" The common council appropriates $2,000 to convert the "Rotunda" in the Park for public offices.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVI: 122.

" The common council appropriates $10,000 for the erection of the free academy building.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVI: 118. On Oct. 14, a second $10,000 was appropriated for the same purpose, as well as $5,000 for fitting up the building.—*Ibid.*, XVI: 175. On March 9, 1849, $5,000 was again appropriated for the latter purpose.—*Ibid.*, XVI: 370. For the total cost of ground, building, and equipment, see Ja 27, 1849.

" The common council directs the committee on public offices and repairs "to have the flags recently presented to the Corporation by the Volunteers from Mexico, placed in the Governor's room, with suitable inscriptions thereon."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVI: 123.

18 Most of the commercial part of Albany is destroyed by fire.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Ag 19, 1848.

30 The gas works at the corner of Centre and Hester Sts. are destroyed by fire.—*Eve. Post*, Ag 31, 1848.

31 "The pleasant history of New York, written by Washington Irving, under the name of Diedrich Knickerbocker, is just published by G. Putnam, of this city, in one duodecimo volume, very neatly got up, as the first of a series of 'Irving's Works.' The edition is revised by the author, who has added a preface, in which he gives an account of the origin and design of the work. We are glad to welcome the reappearance of a work which, in the forty years since it was written, has lost none of its power of entertainment."—*Eve. Post*, Ag 31, 1848. (The MS. of the preface, which is really an apology for the work, is in N. Y. P. L. See also D 4, 1809.) Aug. 31

The cracked fire-bell is lowered from the roof of the city hall. Half way down, the guy breaks, and the immense piece of metal falls to the steps and shatters them. A new bell, weighing 6,330 lbs., which was cast at West Troy, arrived yesterday.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, S 1, 1848; descrip. of Pl. 143-a, III: 713. See Mr 9, 1849. Sept. 1

A fire, covering about eight city blocks, occurs in the heart of Brooklyn. For full account, with map of the burnt district, see *Com. Adv.*, S 11, 1848. 9

Irving Hotel "is the name of the new hotel recently erected at the corner of Chambers street and Broadway for D. D. Howard. . . ."—*Eve. Post*, S 11, 1848. 11

"The Ruins of the old Grace Church, at the corner of Broadway and Rector street, so long an eyesore to good taste, are about to disappear before the spirit of improvement. The lot and ruins in question have been purchased of its late owner, Elihu Townsend, Esq, by John Jay Phelps, of the firm of Phelps, Chittenden & Bliss, with a view of erecting there a magnificent building for stores and offices, which shall amply develope the great advantages of its site. It will extend 78 feet on Broadway, and 223 feet on Rector street. . . . The building will be five stories high, constructed in the most substantial and durable manner, with a front facing of free stone. In point of finish and elegance it will rival the large and beautiful free stone stores recently erected by Mr. Phelps in Courtlandt street."—*Eve. Post*, S 22, 1848. 22

The common council resolves to present the freedom of the city, in a gold box, to Frederick Jerome, a common seaman on board the American ship "New World," who was the means of saving a number of persons from the wreck of the "Ocean Monarch," which was recently burned at sea on her voyage from Liverpool to New York, when 178 persons were lost; and who also was instrumental in preserving life and property when the packet-ship "Henry Clay" stranded at Barnegat.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVI: 147–49; N. Y. H. S. *Coll.* (1885), 425–26. The presentation was made at the Mariners' Church, in Roosevelt St., on Sept. 29.—*Eve. Post*, S 30, 1848. 26

The common council orders that the "wooden pavement" in William St. between Pine and Wall Sts., and in Hanover St. between Wall and Beaver Sts., be taken up and the streets repaved with "round stones."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVI: 152. 27

The lease of the Richmond Hill property (see Ap 3, 1846) is surrendered to Trinity Church.—*Liber Deeds*, DIX: 356; and see 1849. "

"The Historical Society will hold a meeting at their rooms, this evening. An important historical document in manuscript, recently discovered at the Hague, will be presented and read. It is an original account of New Netherland, written here in 1626, and transmitted by the Dutch Secretary, De Rosiere, to the authorities in Holland."—*Eve. Post*, O 2, 1848. The meeting was held on Oct. 3.—*Ibid.*, O 4, 1848. The Dutch document here referred to was the letter written by Isaack de Rasière to Samuel Blommaert, extracts from which appear in the Chronology under Autumn, 1628. A copy was sent to the Historical Society by John Romeyn Brodhead.—N. Y. H. S. *Proc.* (1848), 132–35, 159–63; N. Y. H. S. *Collections*, 2d ser., II: 239–54. Oct. 2

By this time, Broadway had been widened from 21st to 25th St., at a total cost of $11,573.13.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1857), 573. 3

The common council resolves "That a lease of the square of land bounded by Duane, West, Reade and Washington streets, be made to the 'New York and Erie Railroad Company,' for a term of ten years," at an annual rent of $1,250, ". . . the said ground to be used for the purposes of a depot for said New York and Erie Railroad Company only."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVI: 154–55. 7

A great free soil mass meeting is held in the Park.—*Eve. Post*, O 10, 1848. 9

A special committee of the common council having been appointed on Sept. 8 to report upon a plan for the enlargement of the Battery, now reports that surveys and soundings have been made, and a map drawn by Daniel Ewen, surveyor, showing the line of the old Battery previous to the last enlargement (1824), the limits "

1848 Oct. 9 at the time the map was made, and the line of the proposed extension. "The line of enlargement," the report states, "commences at the westerly side of West Street, and thence runs in a direct line until it strikes the north-westerly angle of the block on which Castle Garden is erected; thence along the block to its westerly angle; and thence in a curve line until it strikes the new pier, No. 1, East River, at a point 200 feet distant from the southern exterior point of the Battery, adding thereby eleven acres, three roods and thirty-two poles, exclusive of the aforesaid block, which contains one acre and sixteen poles, and making the Battery thus enlarged to contain twenty-four acres,"—being more than twice its area at that time, and increasing its river front from 1,620 to 2,120 ft. The plan also contemplates sinking a bulkhead along the line at low-water mark, or of rip-rapping the same, and the construction of a masonry wall of free stone, thereon, nine ft. in height by three ft. in width, with a coping and balustrade similar to the one then in existence. By reason of its enlargement in 1824, the report states, the Battery was brought on a line with the exterior streets of the city, after which West St. was extended so as to bring it far outside the northern exterior line of the Battery. South St. was widened, and wharves and piers extended out at both points to considerable distances. The map was published with the report. It shows Castle Garden embraced by the proposed extension.—*Proc., Bd. of Asst. Ald.*, Vol. 32, Part 2 (Document No. 9).

13 "A fine view of New York taken from Williamsburg, representing the whole city, lying under the eyes of the spectator, has been published by E. Anthony of this city at his Daguerreotype establishment in Broadway. It was drawn from nature, and lithographed by E. W. Freman and E. Brown. It is a more complete and satisfactory view of New York, than we have seen taken from any other point."—*Eve. Post*, O 13, 1848.

19 Col. John C. Frémont starts from Kansas on his fourth exploring expedition, seeking a route for a highway to the Pacific.—Bigelow, *Memoir of the Life and Pub. Services of John Charles Frémont*, 357–58.

27 The common council appoints a committee to tender to Brevet Maj.-Gen. John E. Wool, and Brevet Maj.-Gen. Wm. J. Worth the use of the governor's room, "for the purpose of receiving the visits and congratulations of their fellow citizens" for their heroic conduct in the War of 1812 and the Mexican war.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVI: 168–69.

30 The following extracts are taken from a letter of this date from Lieut.-Com. David D. Porter to A. D. Bache, superintendent of the U. S. Coast Survey, in regard to Hell Gate: "The first in order, and the principal obstruction in Hell Gate, is 'Pot Rock,' on which I found 8 feet of water at the lowest tides, the average depth is, however, about ten feet. At half tides the depth of water does not increase on 'Pot Rock' as there is at least a fall of four feet, and a vessel drawing over 8 feet must strike upon it . . . this obstruction once removed Hell Gate would be less dangerous by half. 'Way's Reef,' to the southard of 'Pot Rock,' is divided into two parts, one a conical rock with five feet on it, and the other a flat bed of rocks about ten feet square with 14 ft. of water. . . . Nothing can be done with this large bed of rocks but to erect a stone beacon on the shoalest part—this will save many a vessel. 'Hallett's Point' I should recommend by all means to be removed, it is the most accessible obstruction in Hell Gate . . . it extends 40 yards into the channel, and has 18 ft. of water at its outermost point." Other dangerous rocks mentioned are "Bald Headed Billy," "The Frying Pan" rock, "Rylander's Reef," and "Blackwell's Rock."—From letter filed with "Misc. MSS." in the N. Y. H. S. On Nov. 14, Porter made fuller recommendations about clearing this channel, in which he described its present condition. He mentioned the following additional place-names: Gibbs's Point (the southern approach to Hurl Gate), Scaly Rock, Shell Rock, Ravensworth Reef, Diamond and Prince's Reefs.—*Ibid.*, N 25, 1848. See, further, O 20, 1849.

Nov. 1 As authorised by the legislature, the common council appropriates $25,000 for building an iron railing or fence around Washington Square.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVI: 203.

2 Myndert Van Schaick, president of the water board, recommends that a new site be purchased for a receiving and distributing reservoir, to contain about 120 acres.—*Doc. No.* 18, *Bd. of Ald.*, N 2, 1848. He prepared a bill for a law which changed the water office into a department, with a president, assistant commissioner, and engineer. This passed the legislature on April 11, 1849 (*q. v.*).

Nov. 2 The common council orders "That the iron railing now being constructed around Washington square, be placed on the line where the wooden fence now stands, except that the angles be rounded, and three small gates be placed in each circle of the square."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVI: 207.

7 The Whig candidates, Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore, are elected president and vice-president, defeating their Democratic opponents, Lewis Cass and Wm. O. Butler.—McKee, *National Conventions and Platforms*, 58–73.

8 The common council refers to the committee on wharves, piers and slips, with power, a petition of Anson G. Phelps and others, owners of the steamboat "Ansonia," for a berth on the easterly side of Market St. pier.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVI: 226.

15 The common council authorises the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co. "to lay down rails in Canal street, from their road in Centre street, to a point seventy-five feet east of Broadway, to enable them to afford the increased accommodation for the public, which may be required by the extension of their own road, and by their connection with the New York and New Haven Railroad Company, and for the purpose of establishing a depot for passengers to and from the New York and New Haven Railroad, with permission to cross the side-walk from the rail tracks into any premises which either of said companies may become the lessees or owners of, . . ."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVI: 232. Regarding the New Haven line, see D 29.

" By this time, the new state arsenal, at Fifth Ave. and 64th St. (see Jl 5 and N 4, 1847), was erected, though not entirely completed (until 1851). It was the largest building of the kind in the state, an imposing edifice, having a frontage of 200 ft., and depth of 50 ft.

"A sub-cellar, under the north wing of the building, is to be occupied by the old Revolutionary pieces. The basement, . . . is for heavy cannon and balls. The principal story . . . will be tenanted by the small arms. The second story, . . . by munitions; and the upper story, by gun carriages, etc., etc. . . .

"In the rear of the main building is a small magazine."—*The Great Metropolis: or New-York Almanac for* 1850, 77. See also text of the tablet over the entrance, pub. in *19th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scenic & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1914), 165–66; *ibid.* (1911), 437; and L. M. R. K., III: 923. For early views of the building, see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1850), 402; *Illustrated News*, I: 76, 77 (Ja 29, 1853).

In 1854, a description of the contents of the building shows that it was occupied about as planned. A cellar under one of the wings contained relics of the Revolution. "Among more modern curiosities may be noted the cannon built by Governor Daniel D. Tompkins, after a peculiar model of his own; also Cochran's revolving cannon . . ., which was to have made such dreadful havoc among an enemy, by throwing the balls as from a sling, without the use of powder and without making a noise. This invention, however, proved a failure."—*Gleason's Pictorial*, VII: 133 (S 2, 1854); *Phelps' N. Y. City Guide* (1854), 35.

" "The High Bridge is now completely finished. It has been nine years in progress."—*Eve. Post*, N 15, 1848. See also *Man. Com. Coun.* (1854), 222. Its cost was $963,427.80.—*Ibid*, 223. It was begun in 1839 (*q. v.*). See also L. M. R. K., III: 925, and descrip. of Pl. 137-b, III: 706.

18 "The Hudson River Railroad Company have purchased two blocks of land, and have commenced the erection of a depot and other buildings on 31st street."—*Eve. Post*, N 18, 1848. Bromley's *Atlas of the Entire City of N. Y.* (1879) shows these buildings on Pl. 14, as built on the two blocks between 30th and 32d Sts., Tenth and Eleventh Aves., and consisting of freight houses, repair-shops, etc. The railroad ran down Eleventh Ave. to this point, where the freight-yards were on the water-front. There was a depot on the south side of 30th St., between Ninth and Tenth Aves., and connecting tracks.

19 St. George's Church, on 16th St., is opened.—*Eve. Post*, N 20, 1848. It is described in *ibid.*, N 18, 1848. It was consecrated on Dec. 4, 1849.

28 The common council orders "That the open space fronting the Park, from Tryon row to Ann street, be hereafter known and designated as 'City Hall square.' "—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVI: 249.

29 The common council orders "That a lease of the north Battery and pier foot of Hubert street, be granted to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for ten years" from May 1st, 1849, at an annual rent of $3,500, "provided the Commissioners of Emigra-

1848 Nov. 29 tion relinquish the same . . ." The company shall extend the pier on its southerly side, and have permission to "square the block" on the northerly side, as shown on maps accompanying the resolution. Such improvements shall be made at the company's expense but shall be the property of the city at the expiration of the lease. —*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVI: 261.

Dec. 2 Emperor Ferdinand of Austria, having been forced to abdicate, is succeeded by his nephew, Francis Joseph I. Hungary refused to recognize the new emperor, and war broke out between the two countries.—Hazen, *Europe since* 1815, 178–79. See Ap 14, 1849.

5 Washington Irving presents to the St. Nicholas Society a weather-vane, consisting of an upright rod about 4 ft. high, surmounted by four arms to indicate the points of the compass, above which is a copper cock which revolves. This was given to Irving by Elizabeth Mackie on May 13, 1836, in the belief that it had graced the stadt-huys (the first city hall) of 1656 (*q.v.*). Irving placed it on "Sunnyside," his home at Irvington, on the Hudson.

Its use by the St. Nicholas Society in later years is thus explained: When the gentlemen met on Feb. 14, 1835 (*q.v.*), to consider "the expediency of establishing a society to be composed of the old residents of New York and their descendants," they had in mind the fact that the influx of New England families into New York was encroaching upon the business and social prestige of the older citizens (see Ap 17, 1841). At the society's banquets, the pushing ways of these new-comers would be enlarged upon jocosely. The weather-cock, placed upon the president's table, and pointing eastward, symbolized this condition which summoned the sons of St. Nicholas to let their voices be heard in honour of Old New York. —See the 1907 ed. of the society's *Charter, Constitution, By-Laws, and List of Members*, opp. p. 29, where a photograph of the weather-vane is reproduced.

It is stated in Vol. I of the present work, p. 232, that there is no "official confirmation" of the alleged "pedigree" of this "wind-vane;" that while it is possible that it was taken from the stadt-huys, it seems more likely that it belonged to the city hall (the later "Federal Hall") on Wall St., "which we know from several contemporary pictures had a vane in the form of a cock."

It is even more likely that it came from one of the early churches. For example, on March 20, 1830, the *N. Y. Mirror* published an engraved view and description of the Middle Dutch Church, and referred to the weather-cock shown in this view as "a correct representation of 'bright chanticleer,' in the ancient Dutch taste." The weather-cock was loaned to the N. Y. Hist. Soc. by the St. Nicholas Soc. in 1923, and remains there on exhibition.

8 The first gold from California is deposited in the U. S. mint, by David Carter.—*Harper's Encyclop. of U. S. Hist.* (new ed.), Vol. X.

" The common council directs the committee on arts and sciences to report what suitable return shall be made to Pope Pius IX for a present to the city of six medals emblematic of events connected with the Papal dominions. The medals are described in the resolution. The committee is also to take into consideration the subject of international exchanges, as now being conducted by Mons. Alexandre Vattemare.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVI: 276–79. A resolution of Jan. 25, 1849 (*q.v.*) embodies the committee's recommendations.

10 Louis Napoleon Bonaparte is elected president of the French Republic.—Hazen, *Europe since* 1815, 198–200.

" The new Grace Church is opened for the first time.—*Eve. Post*, D 11, 1848.

13 The "House of Industry and Home for the Friendless," on 30th St., west of Fourth Ave., is completed and dedicated.—*Eve. Post*, D 14, 1848; and *ibid.*, O 2, N 22, 1848; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1849), 292.

16 The Park Theatre is destroyed by fire.—*Eve. Post*, D 18, 1848. This was its second burning.—See May 25, 1820. For its history, see Index of the present work; also Ireland, I: 173, 363, 380, II: 525; Brown, I: 11, 24, 68–69; Costello, 244. See also L. M. R. K., III: 985; and descrip. of Pl. 91, III: 577. It was not rebuilt. See Je 13, 1850. See also Wilson, *Mem. Hist. of N. Y.*, III: 147; IV: 470–72. On the theatre site, Astor erected five brown-stone stores in 1850.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Je 13, 1850; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1866), 593.

21 Numerous projects for the improvement of the city,—particularly the union of New York, Brooklyn, and Williamsburgh, suspension bridges over East River, stone piers, a mint on the site of Columbia College, and a hospital for infectious diseases,—are proposed by one "Gray" in a letter to the press.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, D 21, 1848. For the common council's action regarding a mint, see Ja 17, 1849. Regarding the union of cities, see Ja 29, 1849. Dec. 21

"Bedlow's Island has been fitted up for the Commissioners of Emigration, at a large expense, and is now occupied by them as a temporary hospital for the use of convalescent patients from the quarantine, and a ward has also been established for the treatment of surgical and similar cases which may be sent from the city."—*Eve. Post*, D 28, 1848. See also *ibid.*, D 30, 1848. 28

The full service of the N. Y. & New Haven R. R. is opened over 77 miles between New Haven and Canal St., New York (see N 15). Of this, 64 miles extend from New Haven to Williams Bridge.—From chron. supplied by the company. "Passenger cars of the New Haven line were pulled through the city streets by horses, and assembled into a train on Fourth Avenue, near the southern end of the tunnel."—Dunbar, *Hist. of Travel in Am.*, 997, 1000, with view reproduced from one in the *Illustrated News*, of Jan. 29, 1853 (not cited by Dunbar), showing a scene in Centre St. during a snow-storm, with one of the passenger cars hauled by eight or ten horses past the old "Tombs" (prison). 29

The common council orders that the street com'r notify "the Telegraph Company" to have the "telegraph posts" at the "junction of Sixth avenue and Broadway," removed "to the side-walk." —*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVI: 291. "

1849

In this year, the Roman Republic, established under the leadership of Joseph Mazzini, was overthrown by France, and Pope Pius IX restored to power.—Hazen, *Europe since* 1815, 182. See, however, F 26, 1871. —

In this year, Thos. Crawford received a commission from the state of Virginia to execute a colossal equestrian statue of Washington, to be erected in the city of Richmond.—Hicks, *Thos. Crawford; His Career, Character, and Works*, 23–27. —

The most notable guide-book describing New York in the middle of the Nineteenth Century, that of E. Porter Belden, makes the following observations (selected): —

"The southern portion of the island, including about one fifth of the whole area, is compactly built. The remainder is mostly under tillage. . . . Probably no other city would have evinced the public spirit of New York in widening and straightening its ancient streets. Large piles of valuable buildings have opposed no barrier to the accomplishment of this object. The work of improvement is not yet completed. While we write, the crash of buildings, under the hand of innovation, can be heard, making way for an outlet to one of the principal business streets of the city [William Street].

"Broadway . . . extends from the Battery . . . to Union Place, a distance of 2½ miles. . . . The great promenade for beauty and fashion, it contains the largest and most splendid retail stores in the city. . . . Broadway, though 80 feet wide, is too contracted for the free passage of the numerous vehicles with which it is always thronged. The principal lines of omnibuses pass through this street, but their progress in its lower portion is so slow, that their utility for short distances is much diminished. To obviate this inconvenience an elevated railway has been proposed, but opposition of some of the citizens to this measure has yet to be removed.

"Among other streets prominent for width, length or beauty, may be mentioned the Bowery, East and West Broadway, and Chatham, Canal, Hudson and Greenwich streets. Pearl street, one mile and three eighth in length, at the same time the most irregular and the most important business street in the city, commences at State-Street, a short distance from Broadway, and having described a zig-zag curve terminates in Broadway, nearly a mile from the Battery. . . .

"The northern portion of the island, most of which is not yet thickly settled, was laid out in a regular manner, . . . The avenues . . . have been cut through the opposing rocks and hills at great expence. They are intersected by 156 cross streets, numerically designated, which, with the avenues, form oblong rectangles, most of them 200 by 800 feet.

"The streets are mostly paved with the common round paving stone. But the 'Russ Pavement,' invented by Horace P. Russ, Esq., has during the last two years been introduced into several places in the city. . . . It consists of blocks of trap, about 10

1849 inches in depth, laid in ranges, . . . [An account of the times and
— places where this was first laid in New York is given. See also 1852.]

"Although New York is not so well supplied with Public Grounds as might be desired, in consequence of the neglect of the City Fathers to reserve, when the soil was not as valuable as at present, a sufficient portion for this purpose; yet we can boast of several splendid promenades, and one not surpassed, if equaled, in this country.

"The Battery, at the southern extremity of the island, forms an irregular figure, resembling a quarter section of the space included between two concentric circles. . . . Extended in its limits; enclosed by an iron railing on the side next the city, and by an open railing with stone posts on a foundation of solid masonry on the water side; laid out with grass plots and gravel walks; planted with many additional trees; and presenting a view enlivened at different times by the sails of every nation; it draws within its precincts by a more irresistible attraction the young men and maidens of our own days . . .

"Hudson Square, or St. John's Park, is a little ornamental enclosure, of about four acres, situated in front of St. John's Church, and bounded by Hudson, Laight, Varick and Beach streets. It stands in the name of the corporation of Trinity Church, though it is virtually the property of the surrounding owners; and its privileges are confined to the proprietors and such others as are permitted on their recommendation to hire keys at the annual charge of ten dollars. It is surrounded by an iron fence, contains a most beautiful fountain, and is more abundantly supplied with shrubs and flowers than any other park in the city.

"Washington square, containing nine and a half acres, bounded by Waverly Place, . . . and Wooster, Fourth, and McDougal streets, was formed in 1827 by adding to the ground formerly used as the Potter's Field about one half more purchased of private owners. The bones were collected and deposited in the trenches on the sides of the square. Washington Square has been until recently the principal military parade ground in the city."—Belden, *New York, Past, Present & Future* (1849), 28–34.

Twenty-one omnibus lines are listed, showing routes and the number of omnibuses belonging to each line. These total 327 licensed omnibuses.—*Ibid.*, 53.

At this time, there were eight railroads having either ferry connection or direct connection with Manhattan Island. Those with tracks on the island were the Hudson River Railroad with terminal at 31st St., soon to be opened as far as Peekskill; the New York & Harlem Railroad, No. 4 Tryon Place, opposite the city hall (which had 12 trains daily to Harlem, 7 to Williamsbridge, 5 to White Plains, 4 to Croton Falls, and 2 to Dover Plains); and the New York & New Haven Railroad, 29 Canal St.—*Ibid.*, 72. *Vide infra.*

Exhibitions of paintings were numerous in New York at this time. The gallery of the American Art-Union (497 Broadway), and the New-York Gallery of the Fine Arts (until recently in the Rotunda), were open throughout the year. The exhibition of the National Academy of Design (in the Society Library building, cor. Broadway and Leonard St.) was continued during about three months in the spring and early summer. (See, further, Mr 16, 1850). The Lyceum Gallery, at No. 563 Broadway, containing original paintings of the old masters, and the gallery of Goupil, Vibert & Co., at No. 289 Broadway, containing works of European art, were worthy of attention.—*Ibid.*, 116, 119. *Vide infra.*

At this period, Hoboken was a resort for excursionists, its "Sybil's Cave" and "Elysian Fields" being two attractive features. —*Ibid.*, 120.

At this time, No. 1 Broadway, formerly the Kennedy mansion and headquarters of Sir Henry Clinton during the British occupation, was a hotel (see 1848).—*Ibid.*, Appendix (description of the "Model of New York"), 10.

The New York & New Haven R. R. depot was a "marble building near the Gas Works, on Canal-street."—*Ibid.*, Appendix, 11; and see above list of railroads in the city.

— Lady Emmeline Stuart Wortley, after a visit to New York in this year, wrote: "One of the first things that struck us on arriving in the city of New York—the Empress City of the West—was, of course, Broadway. It is a noble street, and has a thoroughly bustling, lively, and somewhat democratic air. New York is certainly handsome, and yet there is something about it that gives one the idea of a half-finished city, and this even in Broadway itself; for the street was literally littered with all imaginable rubbish 1849
which, we should imagine from appearances, is usually shot in —
that celebrated thoroughfare; indeed it seems a sort of preserve for this species of game. Piles of timber, mounds of bricks, mountains of packing-cases, pyramids of stones, and stacks of goods, were observable on all sides. The New Yorkers themselves grumble much at the inconvenience, and their newspapers often contain pathetic remonstrances with the authorities, for allowing such obstructions to crowd the thoroughfare.

"Besides this, it appears from their published complaints, that their streets are very much too often torn up for sewage purposes, &c., and, in short, that this tiresome performance is frequently unnecessarily encored, without their consent, and certainly to their manifest inconvenience. They ask if their time is to be taken up (as their streets are) continually, by having to stop every two or three steps, and sit down on the next doorstep to take the paving-stones out of their boots? Cart-loads of these same paving-stones, adding to the confusion, were to be seen on all sides, and sometimes felt, as our handsome, heavy, crimson-velvet-lined, hired vehicle (rather a warm-looking lining for New York, near the beginning of June), swayed from side to side, and rolled and rattled ponderously along. . . .

"From the cupola that surmounts the building [city hall], a view of the whole vast city is commanded; and in this there is a clock; and there is also an apartment constantly occupied, night and day, by a watchman, whose office it is to keep a perpetual look-out for fires, and to give the alarm, by striking an enormous bell which hangs in a belfry in the rear of the cupola, and which is exclusively used for this purpose. By this bell the man watches with a hammer in his hand, ready to give the necessary notice when he observes the least indication of fire. The sound can be heard from one end of the city to the other, and is almost instantaneously responded to by a hundred others in every direction. The number of strokes indicates the particular ward.

". . . Some of the Squares of New York are very handsome. Washington Square is prettily laid out with walks, and shaded with flourishing trees. Union Square has a fountain in the centre, and is inclosed with a handsome iron fence. St. John's Park is also embellished with a fountain, and adorned with trees. . . .

"Pearl-street, a labyrinthine street in New York, which is said to have been originally built by the Dutch, along a cow-track, is a very zigzagging thoroughfare indeed. . . . It is very narrow, and the houses are very high, like those in Old Edinburgh; waves and billows of merchandise of every description and denomination seem pouring over from the brimming stores and warehouses, into the inconveniently narrow street. . . ."—*Travels in the U. S., etc., during* 1849 *and* 1850 (London, 1851), I: 2–3, 286–87, 296.

Sidney's Map of 12 miles around New York bears this date.— —
See map No. 996, bureau of topography, borough president's office.

"Near the head of Dover-street, and at the junction of Pearl — and Cherry streets, stands the old family mansion of Walter Franklin, a member of the society of Friends, and an eminent merchant, whose wealth was indicated by the dimensions of his dwelling. The late Governor De Witt Clinton, married one of his daughters, and afterwards occupied his house. But it had previously been rendered more illustrious as the first residence of General Washington in this city after his election as President of the United States. It has since been altered, and the lower part converted into shops. In the rear of this, in Pearl-street, was the Quaker Meeting House; and this quarter of the city, as far as Chatham-street, was principally inhabited by members of that society. But the more wealthy ones had their establishments lower down, as far as Maiden Lane. Here were the Pearsalls, the Pryors, the Embrees, the Effinghams, the Hickes, the Hawxhursts, the Halletts, the Havilands, the Cornells, the Kenyons, the Townsends, the Tituses, the Willetts, the Wrights, &c. &c. Interspersed, however, with others equally substantial though not as plain, such as the Waltons and Roosevelts. The Bank of New York was first kept in the larger Walton House, and its first President, the elder Isaac Roosevelt, had his dwelling nearly opposite."—Duer, *New York as it was during the Latter Part of the Last Century* (1849), 12 (footnote).

By this year and the next, the opening up of new streets entailed —
many ordinances for the laying of sidewalks, and curb- and gutter-stones, the extension of the sewer system, and lighting the streets with gas. Such ordinances were frequent for many years, and continued indefinitely.—See *Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XV, XVI *et seq.*

1849 — In this year, the Richmond Hill Theatre property (previously known as the N. Y. Opera House—see 1847), was demolished.—Brown, I: 236; Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 457; descrip. of Pl. 55a, III: 417. *Cf.* Stone, *Hist. of N. Y.*, Appendix II, and *Man. Com. Coun.* (1852), 467.

In Dec., 1913, when tearing down old buildings on the east side of Varick St., between Canal and Carmine Sts., the wreckers found remnants of the old "Richmond Hill;" and even the stage of the theatre was pointed out, then used as part of a stable. "On some of the beams were evidences of ancient painting or fresco work." The proprietor of a neighbouring café possessed a playbill of 1836, showing that the old theatre at that time was known as "Miss Nelson's Theatre."

The news report of 1913 continues: "Over the site will soon be the reconstructed Varick Street, 100 feet wide, and at Carmine Street it will connect with the Seventh Avenue extension which will be cut through from Eleventh Street. Within a few months the Seventh Avenue subway diggers will be at work beneath the grounds which Mrs. John Adams admired for their attractive garden and handsome trees."—*N. Y. Times*, D 11, 1913. On Sept. 25, 1923, the Greenwich Village Historical Soc. unveiled a memorial tablet on the Butterick building, corner of Spring and Macdougal Sts., which is near the site of "Richmond Hill."—*Ibid.*, S 17, 1923.

— In this year, the International Art Union was established by Messrs. Goupil, Vibert & Co., at 289 Broadway. One of its undertakings was to send regularly to Europe for a period of two years an American art student, selected through a public exhibition of students' work. It closed its affairs in 1863.—Howe, *Hist. of the Metropolitan Museum of Art* (1913), 86.

— There was also established, in this year, the Düsseldorf Gallery, in a hall over the Church of the Divine Unity in Broadway, between Spring and Prince Sts. This was "the first appearance in New York of foreign art on a large scale," and the beginning of "the eclipse of American art." For further facts regarding it, including view of the interior, see *ibid.*, 86–88, citing John Durand's *Life and Times of A. B. Durand*, 192.

— In this year, E. Jones published in lithograph a *New York Pictorial Business Directory of Maiden Lane*, showing a panorama of both sides of this street, on one long sheet measuring 82½ by 7⅞ in. For an account of the buildings seen in the view, see descrip. of Pl. 147, III: 719. See also 1848.

— A lithographic view of New York and the harbour, from the heights above St. George's, Staten Island, drawn by Burton, bears this date. It is reproduced and described as Pl. 134, Vol. III.

— A lithographic view of "Union Park, . . . from the Head of Broadway," reproduced and described as Pl. 136, Vol. III, bears this date.

— A coloured lithograph, showing a bird's-eye view of New York, looking south, with Union Square in the foreground, bears this date. It is reproduced and described as Pl. 135, Vol. III.

— In Valentine's *Manual* for 1849 were published a map of the city, 1849; views of Union Park (showing fence and fountain), 50; the nursery establishment on "Randel's" (error for Randall's) Island, 218; the Free Academy, 224; the Walton house on Pearl St., 331. For view of an old house on 45th St. near Fifth Ave., 1849, see *ibid.* (1862), 581.

— In this year, D. Appleton & Co. published *Appleton's New York City and Vicinity Guide: giving a full and accurate description of the Great Metropolis and environs . . . by W. Williams.*

Jan. 2 The New York Historical Society approves a memorial to the common council "requesting them to publish the unpublished minutes [see Ja 22, 1848] of their Honorable Body, from the first incorporation of New York." It is contended that this action "would not only provide for their safety against their possible destruction by fire or other casualty, but would be the means of placing within the reach, and thereby securing to the people of the City, the knowledge of the interesting contents of those records, embracing, as they do, among other things, the early municipal legislation of this great and prosperous metropolis."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1848–49), XXXVI: 415–16. See F 19.

8 "The Academy of Design has purchased a lot on Broadway, on which a large building is to be erected for its accommodation. The New York Gallery is also to be accommodated in the same building; the apartments which contain the pictures are to be on the ground floor."—*Eve. Post*, Ja 8, 1849. See also *ibid.*, F 15, 1849. See Mr 16, 1850.

Jan. 15 The common council appropriates $600 to procure a full-length portrait of Gov. Young, framed, to be placed in the governor's room.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVI: 305.

17 The common council passes a resolution favouring the establishing of a U. S. mint in this city. This is believed necessary on account of the discovery of gold in California. The reduction of postage will so enlarge the business of the post-office as to make larger quarters for that also necessary. The report of the special committee on the enlargement of the city hall (see Doc. No. 3) is to be used in negotiations in Washington having that object in view, "provided sufficient provision shall be made in said building for the full accommodation of the General Government, for all such public offices as may be requisite for their purposes in this City."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVI: 307–8; see also *ibid.*, XVI: 351–52.

18 The legislature incorporates "The Trustees of the Astor Library." They are the mayor, and Washington Irving, Wm. B. Astor, Daniel Lord, Jas. G. King, Jos. G. Cogswell, Fitz Greene Halleck, Sam. B. Ruggles, Sam. Ward, Chas. A. Bristed, and their successors. The trustees are empowered to receive from the executors of the will of the late John Jacob Astor (who died March 29, 1848, *q. v.*) $400,000 bequeathed by him for the establishment of a public library in this city. This sum includes the price of "the site selected for the said library, on the easterly side of Lafayette Place," as authorised by the testator. They are to spend not over $75,000 in erecting and maintaining on the site a building suitable for a public library. They are to spend not over $120,000 in the purchase of "books, maps, charts, models, drawings, paintings, engravings, casts, statues, furniture, and other things appertaining to a library for general use." They are to invest the rest of the $400,000 as a fund for paying for the site, and "for maintaining and gradually increasing the said library, and to defray the necessary expenses of taking care of the same, and of the accommodation of persons consulting the library. . . ." The duties of the trustees are defined in further and fuller details.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1849), chap. 1. See, further, F 19, 1853. The library was opened on Jan. 9, 1854 (*q. v.*). For an early description of the projected building, see *The Great Metropolis for* 1850. See also Lydenberg's *Hist. of the N. Y. Public Library* (1923).

23 Elizabeth Blackwell receives from Geneva Medical College the first degree of M. D. given in the U. S. to a woman.—Blackwell, *Pioneer Work in Opening the Medical Profession to Women*, 64–91.

25 In a resolution conveying the city's thanks to Pope Pius IX for medals, etc. (see D 8, 1848), approved by Mayor Havemeyer, the common council directs the committee on arts and sciences to forward to the Pope, by Mons. Vattemare, "the works now published in reference to the Croton Aqueduct, including the memoir of Charles King, Esq., and one of the medals struck [see Je 12, 1848] to commemorate the bravery and good conduct of the first regiment of the New York Volunteers, in the recent contest with Mexico."

The committee is also authorised "to solicit and receive suitable donations of books, prints, &c., to be appropriated and distributed in such way and manner as they may think proper, for the purpose of carrying out and extending the system of international exchanges heretofore commenced by Mons. A. Vattemare, and now successfully in progress. . . ."

It is further resolved "That when the room now occupied by the Law Institute shall be vacated, the Committee on Arts, Sciences and Schools, cause the same to be suitably arranged for the accommodation of a library, to contain the books now belonging to the Common Council, and which may hereafter belong to them, together with the prints, plates, medals, &c., now in their possession, and cause the same to be collected and arranged so as to be carefully preserved for the use of the City."—*Proc., App'd by the Mayor*, XVI: 320–21.

In the report of the aldermanic committee on the basis of which this action was taken, the statement appears that it has long been "a serious inconvenience" to those who have occasion to consult "the records of legislation, and other works connected with City, State and National Legislatures, that there is no collection of these works to be found in any of our public libraries, to which the people can at all times have free and uninterrupted access. The present collection connected with the Clerk's office of the Common Council, is very small and imperfect; many of the statutes are lost and cannot be found, while the series of documents and proceedings of the Board are far from being complete. It has long been a subject of reproach that the first commercial city in the Union has no place of resort

1849 where these necessary works can be found, and strangers have often
Jan. inquired, 'Where is the public library connected with your City.'"
25 We have "blushed" as we pointed to "the small and inappropriate case in the reading room of the Common Council, and the one also in the Mayor's office," and replied, "these are all of which we can boast in the form of a Corporation Library."—*Docs., Bd. of Ald.* (1848–9), XV, part 1, No. 23.

On March 31, the comptroller was directed to pay for fitting up the library room.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVI: 408. See Je 20.

26 "The California fever is increasing in violence; thousands are going, among whom are many young men of our best families; the papers are filled with advertisements of vessels for Chagres and San Francisco. Tailors, hatters, grocers, provision merchants, hardware men, and others are employed night and day in fitting out the adventurers."—*Hone's Diary*, II: 355. See Ap 17.

27 The Free Academy (see My 7, S 22, N, 1847) is opened with appropriate exercises.—*Eve. Post*, Ja 25 and 27, 1849. "The building should be doubly famous from the fact that it cost actually two thousand dollars less than the appropriation of fifty thousand dollars. . . . The cost of the ground was but twenty-five thousand dollars, making a total investment, including furnishing, considerably less than one hundred thousand dollars."—*The City College* (1907), 8; descrip. of Pl. 136, III: 705; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1855), 228. See, further, July, 1853.

29 In a message to the common council, Mayor Havemeyer disapproves of a proposed union of New York and Brooklyn "under one charter and one government."—*Com. Adv.*, Ja 31, 1849. On April 9, 1850, a motion in the senate to effect such union was lost. —*Ibid.*, Ap 10, 1850. See D 21, 1848.

31 "The City has been put to considerable expense and inconvenience in consequence of the several fire alarm bells which have been erected on the City Hall having cracked, being thereby rendered useless." This is believed due to their being insufficient in size and weight "to withstand the heavy striking necessary to produce sufficient sound." The common council therefore orders that a bell of 10,000 lbs. be procured, "to be placed on the cupola of the City Hall, if upon proper examination it shall be ascertained that the said cupola is capable of sustaining that weight," and in case it is not, then a tower shall be erected in the vicinity of the Park.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVI: 329. See F 22.

Feb. The legislature amends the charter of the Washington Monu-
2 ment Assn. so as to authorise it "to commence the erection of the said monument at any time, with such sum of money in hand as in their discretion they may deem advisable."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1849), chap. 25.

Nothing further was accomplished toward erecting a monument to Washington in New York City. A subscription-list had already been opened (see Ag 14, 1843), but discontinued. The original list (MS.), 1844–7, is now preserved in the N. Y. Pub. Library. See also descrip. of A. Pl. 26-c, III: 882. It is likely that the efforts directed toward building such a monument in the city of Washington (see Mr 30, 1848) supplanted all other efforts here, until the equestrian statue was erected at Union Square in 1856 (*q. v.*, My 9, Jl 4).

3 Hone mentions being a dinner guest "in Mr. John C. Stevens's palace, College place," adding: "The Palais Bourbon in Paris, Buckingham Palace in London, and Sans-Souci at Berlin, are little grander than this residence of a simple citizen of our republican city, a steamboat builder and proprietor. . . ."—*Hone's Diary*, II: 355.

16 New court rooms have been provided for the Supreme Court in the "New City Hall." "They occupy the centre part and about one-third of the building known as the 'Old Alms House.' In the basement, which was formerly occupied as a mere depository for rubbish, light and airy rooms have been made, in which there is a suite of rooms for the District Attorney, two rooms for the Petit Jury, and a Grand Jury room. These apartments are entered both from the Park and from Chambers street, and communicate with the court rooms above by a private staircase in the rear of the building.

"The main entrance to the court rooms is from the Park. . . . Upon entering the main hall . . . on the right is perceived the judges' chambers, consisting of three rooms.

"On the left side of the hall is the special term room, in which special motions and law arguments before a single judge will be heard. . . .

"These four rooms and the main hall occupy the whole of Feb.
the first floor. . . . On the second floor are two large and very 16
convenient court rooms, which occupy the whole of the second and third stories of the building. On the right is the court room for the Circuit and Oyer and Terminer. . . .

"On the opposite side of the hall, on this floor, is the General Term room. . . . This room is so constructed as to accommodate the Court of Appeals, and a part of it also is railed off for the reporters. . . .

"We understand that the court moves into the new rooms on Monday next" (Feb. 19).—*Eve. Post*, F 16, 1849.

The steamship "Panama" sails from New York for San Fran- 17
cisco, with about 90 California "adventurers."—*Eve. Post*, F 17, 1849. The "Abrasia" sailed on Feb. 23, with 32 passengers.—*Ibid.*, F 23, 1849.

The board of alderman adopts resolutions declaring it "inex- 19
pedient at the present time" to comply with the request of the New York Historical Society (see Ja 2) to publish the old common council minutes. They concur with the society as to "the deeply interesting matter contained in some of those unpublished volumes," and as to "the great importance of their publication to those engaged in researches of the early history of this City," but they estimate the expense of publication (exclusive of the preparation of indices) as $32,375, a burden "the City treasury is illy able to sustain." In arriving at this estimate, they figure on the "Total folios" of the 80 volumes, 1647 to 1831, as 42,200.

"Printing forty-two thousand folios, at fifty cents . . .	$21,100
Copying forty-two thousand folios, at twelve and a half cents	5,275
Binding	6,000
	$32,375

"The above calculation is at the rate per token, or of two hundred and fifty copies of each volume, which is the usual number of copies printed by the Common Council, of their proceedings or other documents."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1849), XXXVI, part 2, 536–42. *Cf.* this estimate with that presented on Jan. 23, 1873 (*q. v.*), when the work was in progress.

A new flag, 66 feet by 42 feet, is raised on the new state arsenal, 22
corner of 65th St. and Sixth Ave. It is "the most magnificent one ever unfurled in this city."—*Eve. Post*, F 21, 1849.

The common council authorises the chief engineer of the fire "
department "to contract for the striking apparatus for the fire bell stations at the City Hall and at Essex market," the sum of $500 being appropriated for the purpose.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVI: 354. See Mr 8.

Gen. Zachary Taylor is inaugurated president, the 4th falling Mar.
on Sunday.—*Eve. Post*, Mr 6, 1849. 5

By a new act "for the more effectual prevention of fires," the 7
city's fire limits are extended to a line extending from river to river, 100 ft. north of 32d St. The act embraces many new provisions relating to building construction.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1849), chap. 84; amended by *ibid.* (1849), chap. 195; *ibid.* (1850), chap. 120. On March 25, 1850 (*q. v.*), A. T. Stewart's store on Broadway was exempted from the provisions of this act. The amendment of April 4, 1849, was repealed on March 28, 1851, at which time the original act of March 7, 1849, was again amended. The 1851 amendment prescribed the mode of erecting stores.—*Ibid.* (1851), chap. 66.

"The cholera is at the Quarantine. The utmost vigilance is 8
necessary on the part of the authorities."—*Eve. Post*, Mr 8, 1849.

The new fire-alarm bell (see S 1, 1848)—the fourth or fifth in "
succession—is raised to its place on the city hall. It weighs 10,000 lbs., and "is so hung that with every blow of the hammer it will partially revolve on its axis, presenting a new surface to each successive stroke." It is supposed that "the frequent fractures which have happened [see Jl 22, 1836; Ja 1, 1838; S 1, 1848] are caused by striking continuously on one place."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Mr 9, 1849; descrip. of Pl. 143-a, III: 713.

The common council orders that Washington Square be lighted 9
with gas.—*Proc., App'd by Mayer*, XVI: 372.

"Vauxhall is being turned into stores."—*Eve. Post*, Mr 12, 1849. 12

Hone describes the great popularity of "Fanny Kemble" (Mrs. 13
Butler) as a reader of Shakespeare's plays. She has "taken the city by storm."—*Hone's Diary*, II: 357.

The common council names that part of William St. recently 16

1849 opened, from Frankfort to Chatham St., North William St.—
Mr 16 *Proc., App'd by Mayor,* XVI: 387.

22 The common council directs the superintendent of repairs to advertise for proposals "for the altering and repairing and fitting up of the west end of the old Alms House building, . . . for the use of the Superior Court and the 'Law Library,'" and appropriates $4,800 for this object.

The board authorises the committee on public offices and repairs to make the necessary alterations in the rooms "now occupied by the Mechanics' Institute, in the basement of the City Hall, for the use of the Marine Court."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor,* XVI: 396.

27 The common council appropriates $1,000 for furnishing the governor's room with new carpets, painting, cleaning, etc.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor,* XVI: 404.

28 Competition for plans for the Astor Library is authorised by the trustees, who were incorporated on Jan. 18. The site for the building on Lafayette Place, 65 ft. front by 120 ft. deep, was acquired in April. Thirty drawings were submitted May 1, and though none was wholly satisfactory, the first prize ($300) was awarded to Alexander Saelzer and the second ($200) to James Renwick, Jr. Saelzer's plan was adopted provisionally on June 13, and, after alterations, was finally adopted on Dec. 10, 1849. A contract for erecting the building was let on Jan. 2, 1850. The corner-stone was laid March 14, 1850 (*q.v.*), and the next three years were required for erection and completion. The building was opened for public examination on Jan. 9, 1854 (*q.v.*).—Lydenberg, *Hist. of the N. Y. P. L.* (1923), 3–9, 15–16, 20–21.

30 The legislature passes an act to provide for the publication of the colonial and other documents collected by Brodhead, who was appointed agent for that purpose under the act of May 2, 1839, and whose work was completed in 1845.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1849), chap. 175. The work of publication was begun in 1853 with Vol. III, and continued in the following order: In 1854, Vol. IV; 1855, Vols. V, VI and IX; 1856, Vol. I and VII; 1857, Vol. VIII; 1858, Vols. II and X; 1861, Vol. XI (Gen. Index); 1877, Vol. XII (or Vol. I of a New Series); 1881, Vol. XIII; 1883, Vol. XIV. See also F 12, 1845.

Apr. 2 The city charter is amended by the legislature. Some changes particularly significant are:

1. The term of the mayor—an annual term since the Nicolls Charter of 1665—is lengthened to two years; so also is the term of an alderman, although the assistant alderman continues to serve for one year.

2. Beginning with 1851, the common council "shall annually hold only three stated sessions, of not exceeding one month each, commencing on the first Monday of January, May and September;" extra sessions may be convened by the mayor.

3. The assistant aldermen are to have the power of impeaching city officials, while the aldermen are to act as the court of impeachment; a vote of two-thirds of the whole board is necessary to convict. In further imitation of the federal constitution, it is provided that "Judgment in case of impeachment shall not extend farther than removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office under the city charter; but the party convicted shall be liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law."

5. Executive power is to be vested "in the mayor, the heads of departments, and such other executive officers as shall be from time to time created by law." A similar provision had been written into the amended charter of 1830 (*q.v.*, Ap 7), but the common council had failed to establish departments, and had continued to perform executive functions through its own committees (see criticism offered by Mayor Morris in his message of May 29, 1843). It is now explicitly stated that "neither the common council nor any committee or member thereof shall perform any executive business whatever except such as is, or shall be especially imposed on them by the laws of the state, and except that the board of aldermen may approve or reject the nominations of the mayor."

Furthermore, detailed plans for the organization of the nine new departments are given. The police department already organized (see Je 16, 1845) is continued, the mayor, however, being made "the head thereof," with the chief-of-police subordinate to him at the head of a bureau of the department. The department of finance, with the comptroller at the head, is to consist of the chamberlain's bureau, the bureau of the "receiver of taxes," and the bureau of the "collector of city revenue." The street department, headed by the street commissioner, is to have two bureaux, the chief officers of which are to be designated the "collector of assessments," and the "superintendent of wharves." The department of repairs and supplies shall have four bureaux, the chief officers of which shall be respectively denominated the "superintend[ent] of roads," "superintendent of repairs to public buildings," "superintendent of pavements," and "chief engineer of the fire department." The department of streets and lamps, with the "commissioner of streets and lamps" at the head, shall have a "superintendent of lamps and gas," a "superintendent of streets," and a "superintendent of markets," presiding over separate bureaux. The "city inspector's department," which takes its name from its chief officer, has no subdivisions; matters "relative to the public health" shall be its concern. This became the health department later. Another department without bureaux is the "alms house department," to be controlled by a board of ten governors (the work of this board was outlined in a special act—see *Laws of N. Y.*, 1849, chap. 246). The law department, headed by the "counsel to the corporation," is planned with two bureaux whose chief officers shall be the "corporation attorney" and the public administrator. Finally, there is to be an executive department called the "Croton aqueduct board," including a bureau for the collection of water revenues. The three members of the board last named are to be appointed for a five years' term by the mayor with the consent of the aldermen. The chamberlain and the receiver of taxes are to be designated in the same way. Department heads, however, are to be elected by the people for a three-years' term; in case of a vacancy the mayor with the consent of the aldermen is to appoint a person to fill the position until after the next election.

The common council is empowered "to establish such other departments and bureaux as they may deem the public interest may require, and to assign to them, and those herein created, such duties as they may direct, not inconsistent with this act; but no expense shall be incurred by any of the departments or officers thereof . . . unless an appropriation shall have been previously made concerning such expense."

It is further provided, doubtless to correct such malpractice as was criticized by Mayor Morris (see My 29, 1843), that "no member of the common council, head of department, chief of bureau, deputy thereof, or clerk therein, or other officer of the corporation, shall be directly or indirectly interested in any contract, work or business, or the sale of any article, the expence, price or consideration of which is paid from the city treasury."

6. The election of city officials is to take place hereafter at the same time as that of state officials, *viz.*, the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Provision is made, however, that the mayor elected this month (April, 1849) shall hold office until Jan., 1851, and the aldermen and assistants elected this month shall hold office until Jan., 1850.

7. These amendments are to become effective on June 1, provided they are approved by the electorate at the polls on the second Tuesday of April.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1849), chap. 187.

The amendments were approved by an overwhelming majority on April 13 (*q.v.*). Durand says these changes were "destined to work a revolution in city affairs," and he comments on the "movement of the democratic spirit" as "strikingly illustrated in the change from the custom of half a century before, when all the executive officers of the city, including the mayor, were appointive, to this law, which gave directly to the people the selection of a dozen executive officers besides the common council."—Durand, *The Finance of N. Y. C.*, 68–69.

" "Washington Square.—The iron railing around these grounds is now nearly completed, making it one of the pleasant promenades of the city. The old wooden fence is gone, and with it the shabby appearance and dirty looks of the square."—*Eve. Post,* Ap 2, 1849. See also *ibid.*, Ap 24, 1849.

" The legislature authorises the common council to sell the land occupied as the state arsenal, bounded by Centre, Elm, Franklin, and White Sts., and pay into the state treasury $30,000 out of the returns of the sale, this sum to be full payment for the state's claims to the property.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1849), chap. 188. See My 11, 1850. This was in consequence of the completion of the new arsenal at Fifth Ave. and 64th St. (see N 15, 1848).

" The legislature makes it a misdemeanour to throw ashes, garbage, offal, or other filthy substances into the streets of New York.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1849), chap. 190.—See, however, My 14.

1849 Apr. 4 In an act "to designate the holidays to be observed in the acceptance and payment of bills of exchange and promissory notes," the legislature designates Jan. 1, July 4, Dec. 25, and "any day appointed or recommended by the governor of this state, or the President of the United States, as a day of fast or thanksgiving."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1849), chap 261. For the next addition to this list, see Ap 23, 1870.

5 The legislature changes the name of the "Nautilus Insurance Co." to the "New York Life Insurance Co.," and amends its charter.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1849), chap. 211.

6 The common council orders that the grade of Fifth Ave. between 34th and 42d Sts. be amended.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVI: 415. The grade at 37th St. was lowered 6 ft. 6 in., and at 38th St. 9 ft. 11 in.—From records in Title Guarantee & Trust Co., cited in descrip. of Pl. 129-a, III: 693. Lossing thus refers to it: "When Fifth Avenue was graded and the altitude of Murray Hill was diminished, this noble mansion [the Waddell villa] was left in the air several feet above the street, to which the lot sloped in a series of grassy banks. Not long afterward the building was taken down [see O 27, 1856], when it was not more than a dozen years old, and on its site was erected the massive edifice known as Dr. Spring's or the Brick Church."—*Hist. of N. Y. City* (1884), II: 612–13. For the acquisition of this corner property by the church, see descrip. of Pl. 129-a, III: 693, and S 15, 1856.

" The common council passes an ordinance in relation to the erection of iron posts and brackets in the public streets for the support of awnings: "The owners or occupants of property in any street of this City, exceeding the width of forty feet, and from which the wooden awning posts have been or may hereafter be directed to be removed," are permitted "to erect, in front of their respective buildings thereon, iron posts, and none others, for the support of awnings, with an iron cross-rail, which shall be nine feet, and no more, from the curb stone to the top of said rail; said posts to be placed eight inches within the outer side of the curb stone, and shall conform in all respects to a pattern or model now deposited in the office of the Street Commissioner." Other details of the specifications relate to braces, brackets, etc. Resolutions heretofore passed, conflicting with this ordinance, are repealed. —*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVI: 422.

7 The legislature incorporates the Panama Railroad Co., a stock company, for the purpose of constructing and maintaining a railroad across the Isthmus of Panama, to the Republic of New Granada, under a grant made by that republic to three of the incorporators; also for the purpose of purchasing and navigating steam or sailing vessels in connection with the road. The company's place of business is in New York City.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1849), chap. 284.

" The legislature makes it a misdemeanour to manufacture slung shot, and a felony to carry, use, or attempt to use it.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1849), chap. 278.

10 Caleb S. Woodhull is elected mayor.—*N. Y. Herald*, Ap 11, 1849. He succeeds Wm. F. Havemeyer.—See Ap 11, 1848. He was succeeded by Ambrose C. Kingsland.—See N 5, 1850.

" The legislature amends the act of May 7, 1840 (*q. v.*), which permitted the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. to build a bridge across the Harlem River, by authorising this company to construct an iron bridge upon piers which shall not be less than 65 ft. apart, and with a draw of not less than 40 ft. in width for the free passage of vessels.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1849), chap. 317.

" The legislature incorporates the "Williamsburgh Ferry Co.," a stock company, for the purpose of running the ferries between New York and the village of Williamsburgh on Long Island, known as the Peck Slip and the Grand St. ferries, and such others as may be lawfully established between New York and Williamsburgh and granted to this company. The act safeguards the ferry rights of the city of New York.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1849), chap. 315. See My 1.

11 The act of April 12, 1848 (*q. v.*), "to simplify and abridge the Practice, Pleadings, and Proceedings of the courts of this state," is extensively amended throughout, and reprinted in the *Session Laws* with a "Table of Contents of Amended Code."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1849), chap. 438 (pp. 613–726). This becomes the lawyer's statutory guide for pleading and practice, and the forerunner of the present *Code of Civil Procedure*. It was again printed in full at the end of the *Session Laws* for 1851, with its own table of contents and index.

" The legislature creates the "Croton Aqueduct Board" in the city of New York, repealing the act of May 2, 1834 (*q. v.*), for the appointment of water commissioners. The powers and responsibilities of this new department of the city government are fully defined in the act. The officers or commissioners of the board are to be nominated by the mayor and appointed with the advice and consent of the aldermen. One of them shall be a civil engineer.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1849), chap. 383. Apr. 11

On July 18, the board of aldermen appointed, on the nomination of the mayor: Nicholas Dean, president; Theodore R. De Forest, commissioner; and Alfred W. Craven, engineer, of this department.

" The legislature passes an act for the establishment of a work-house (see Je 26, 1848) "for the employment of persons committed to the city prisons, penitentiary, and almshouse in the city of New-York."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1849), chap. 413. See, further, Ap 10, 1850. The work-house was constructed on Blackwell's Island in 1851, the corner-stone being laid Nov. 2, 1850 (*q. v.*).

13 The amended charter as proposed by the state legislature (see Ap 2) is accepted in a referendum, the vote being 19,339 for, and 1,478 against, the charter.—*N. Y. Tribune*, Ap 14, 1849.

" Omnibuses in New York have increased in number from 255 in 1846 to 370 in 1849.—*Com. Adv.*, Ap 13, 1849.

14 Hungary declares its independence of Austria, and Louis Kossuth is appointed president. Russia, however, came to Austria's aid, and subdued the rebellion, after which "Hungary became a mere province of Austria, and was crushed beneath the iron heel." Kossuth and the other leaders were forced to flee.—Hazen, *Europe since 1815*, 180–81.

17 Up to this time, 19,717 citizens of the United States have gone from this country on gold-seeking expeditions to California. By far the greater part of this number sailed from the port of New York.—*N. Y. Herald*, Ap 19, 1849.

21 In the will of the late Gen. Andrew Jackson is a clause leaving to his son, A. Jackson, Jr., the gold box presented to him by the city of New York, with directions that, "should our happy country not be blessed with peace," his son will, at the end of the conflict, present the gold box "to that patriot" residing in N. Y. State "who shall be ajudged by his countrymen or the ladies to have been the most valiant in defence of his country, and our country's rights." The common council now passes a resolution averring: "That contingency has now arrived [the end of the Mexican War], and a call has been made by A. Jackson, jr., through the public press, for claimants. . . ." The board therefore appoints a committee "to examine and report what individual from New York, is now deserving of the gold box. . . ."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVI: 449–50; Parton, *Life of Andrew Jackson*, III: 652. See Je 13.

23 "The cross streets between the 4th and 5th avenues above 32d street, are beginning to be accurately graded, and made ready for building upon."—*Eve. Post*, Ap 23, 1849.

25 The common council appropriates $1,200 to procure portraits of Gen. Taylor and Gen. Scott, to be placed in the governor's room.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVI: 455.

27 The American Institute has been removed from the old almshouse to the corner of Anthony St. and Broadway.—*Eve. Post*, Ap 27, 1849. See also *ibid.*, Ag 8, 1849.

" The City Hotel is to be torn down, and a block of stores built on the site.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Ap 27, 1849. See also descrip. of Pl. 125, III: 689, and descrip. of A. Pl. 19-a, III: 876. See, further, 1850.

May — In this month, the Church of the Mediator (Episcopal) was organized. The congregation met in the chapel of N. Y. University until the autumn when it removed to the Reformed Presbyterian Church (see 1842), on the north side of 8th St. facing Lafayette Place, which had ceased to be occupied as a Presbyterian church on Sept. 20, 1846 (*q. v.*).—*The Great Metropolis or N. Y. Almanac for 1851*, 64.

1 The preface of *A Project for a Railroad to the Pacific*, by Asa Whitney, of New York, bears this date. A paper-covered 8vo volume of 112 pp., it contains reports of committees of congress, resolutions of state legislatures, and many facts relating to the subject, with maps. It is the result of seven years' study, he being the projector of the plan and its most earnest advocate.

" The Delaware & Hudson Canal Co. leases the "Red Fort" or "North Battery" at the foot of Hubert St.—From *Letter-book* (1848–1858), in comptroller's office, 20; L. M. R. K., III: 945.

" French's Hotel, at the north-east corner of Frankfort St. and City Hall Square, erected by R. French, is opened to the public.

1849 May 1 For wood-cut view and description, see *The Citizen and Strangers' Pictorial and Business Directory* (1853), 96–97. It was seven storeys high, fronting 93 ft. on Chatham St., extending eastward 108 ft. on the Frankfort St. side.

On Frankfort St. it covered the site of St. John's Hall (see Je 8, 1803), which stood at No. 8 (L. M. R. K., III: 986), with a depth of 80 ft.—*Eve. Post*, Ja 20, 1848. The hotel is shown (in 1874) on Pl. 155-a, Vol. III, and its ground-plan on the Perris insurance map of 1852, Pl. 10.

St. John's Hall was demolished at this time. Its corner-stone (see O 13, 1802) was presented to Henry C. Atwood, grand-master of St. John's Grand Lodge (schismatic), which, in 1850, united with the Grand Lodge of New York. In 1853, Atwood seceded from the Grand Lodge, and formed a second St. John's Grand Lodge; this had a feeble existence until 1858.—*Proc. of the Grand Lodge of N. Y.* (1918), 74–75; Lang, *Hist. of Freemasonry in the State of N. Y.* (1922). See, however, 1854. *Cf.* L. M. R. K., III: 985.

" A ferry, from the foot of Grand St., East River, to the foot of Grand St., Williamsburgh (see Ap 10), is established; it is to be leased for the term of ten years.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVI: 108. For an earlier ferry from Grand St., see Jl 29, 1805. This ferry is listed in Valentine's *Manual* for 1849, p. 258, with others, under the head of "Leases of Ferries from the city of New-York to Adjacent Places." It there appears that it paid an annual rental of $6,000, which, next to the combined rental of South and Fulton Ferries ($30,000), was the largest rental paid under any of the city's ferry leases. *Cf.* Valentine's *A Compilation of the Existing Ferry Leases and Railroad Grants* (1866).

7 "Disgraceful Row at the Opera House.—The Astor-place Opera House was the scene of a most disgraceful row last evening [May 7], on the occasion of Mr. Macready's appearance. The play was Macbeth. . . . As soon as Macduff (Mr. C. W. Clarke) made his appearance, there were 'three cheers for Clarke!'—and when Mr. Macready presented himself, he was received with cheers, waving of handkerchiefs, groans, hisses, . . . rotten eggs, potatoes and pennies were thrown on the stage, and cheers for Forrest and cheers for Macready given. . . . After this, . . . chairs were thrown . . . to the stage, but fortunately injured no one. Mr. Macready, pointing to the fragments strewn around him, bowed to the audience and made his exit. . . ."—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, My 8, 1849.

As described by Lossing, the Astor Place riot, of which this was only the beginning, grew out of a personal quarrel between the two actors, Edwin Forrest, an American, and William Charles Macready, an Englishman.

Each player was announced to appear as Macbeth on the same night, Macready at the opera house under the management of Niblo and Hackett, and Forrest at Wallack's Broadway Theatre. "Mr. Niblo, stimulated by the spirit of rivalry, and determined to have a full house, unwisely gave out more tickets than the building would hold, and when, before sunset, they were all taken, he was alarmed by a suspicion that the purchasers might be largely enemies of Macready." Lossing gives a vivid description of the scenes that followed, both before the curtain and on the stage. "With genuine English pluck," Macready "stood his ground until he found his life was in danger, when he too fled behind the curtain, and it fell upon the scene. . . . To the utter dishonor of Mr. Forrest, it must be recorded that he did not utter a word of denunciation of this outrage. The impression was universal that he had countenanced if not incited the disgraceful proceedings.

"Every high-minded person in the community cried 'Shame!' and all felt personally aggrieved by the outrage, which cast disgrace upon the city. When it became known that Macready contemplated throwing up his engagement, many of the best men of New York, in every rank of social life, feeling that the city had been dishonored, addressed to him a letter expressing their extreme regret because of the treatment he had received, promising him protection in the exercise of his rights, requesting him not to yield to the lawless spirit which had assailed him, and asking him to give the city an opportunity to wipe out the disgrace which had been inflicted upon its character. Mr. Macready yielded, and Thursday, the 10th of May, was fixed upon for his appearance in the same play.

"So soon as placards announced the intended reappearance of Macready, others, proclaiming that Forrest would appear in the same play on the same night at the Broadway, were put up alongside them. The following incendiary handbill was also posted all over the town: May 7

"'WORKINGMEN!
SHALL AMERICANS OR ENGLISH RULE IN THIS COUNTRY?
The crew of the British steamers have
threatened all Americans who shall
dare to appear this night at the
ENGLISH ARISTOCRATIC OPERA-HOUSE
WORKINGMEN! FREEMEN! STAND UP TO YOUR LAWFUL RIGHTS!'"

—Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 510–12.

Hone recorded under date of May 8: "A violent animosity has existed on the part of the latter theatrical hero [Forrest] against his rival, growing out of some differences in England; but with no cause, that I can discover, except that one is a gentleman [Macready], and the other is a vulgar, arrogant loafer, with a pack of kindred rowdies at his heels." After describing what occurred, he adds: ". . . the respectable part of the audience dispersed, and the vile band of Forresters were left in possession of the house. This cannot end here; the respectable part of our citizens will never consent to be put down by a mob raised to serve the purpose of such a fellow as Forrest. . . ."—*Hone's Diary*, II: 359–60. See, further, My 10.

" The common council grants a petition that Broadway be lighted with gas between 23d and 33d Sts.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVI: 485.

" The common council appropriates $750 to pay for the necessary mains to light Union Square with gas.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVI: 488.

It appropriates $1,500 for the same purpose to light Tompkins Square.—*Ibid.*, XVI: 494.

8 In his message to the common council, Mayor Woodhull says: "The system of cleaning the streets by contract, has signally failed of fulfilling public expectation, and I assume that it is no longer entitled to public favor. At first it seemed to promise important advantages, both as to economy and efficiency, but in its operation it has proved entirely inadequate to accomplish either of these desired results. The interests of the different parties to the contract are too much at variance to insure satisfaction to both; for while one party seeks to obtain *clean streets*, the other, according to past experience, has been more intent on obtaining *clean profits*.

"I would therefore, recommend an abandonment, as soon as practicable, of the contract system, and the entrusting of the entire business to the Superintendent of Streets, under the supervision of the proper department, which should be held responsible for its faithful execution. To insure a higher degree of cleanliness in the streets, which is so strenuously demanded by all classes of citizens, I would also suggest that the sweepers, instead of proceeding in gangs of tens or twenties, as has heretofore been the practice, should be separated, and assigned to certain streets or parts of streets, to be swept by them respectively. Each should be required to clean and keep clean the particular portion of street assigned to him, and be subject, on complaint, to be dismissed for every neglect of duty. In this way, I think, the public would be better served, and the expenses of this service essentially reduced."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, XXXVII (part 1): 20–21.

10 "The riot at the Opera-House on Monday night [see My 7] was children's play compared with the disgraceful scenes which were enacted in our part of this devoted city this evening, and the melancholy loss of life to which the outrageous proceedings of the mob naturally led."—*Hone's Diary*, II: 360. See also *Eve. Post*, My 11, 1849.

As described by Lossing (whose array of particulars was probably derived from the newspapers and other contemporary records, or recollections of eye-witnesses), "tickets were sold or given away by the managers [of the Astor Place Opera House] only to those who were known to be friends of Macready. . . .

"On the evening of the 10th about three hundred well-instructed police were quietly placed in charge of the Opera-House, outside and in, and an immense crowd had gathered in front of it. When the doors were opened the populace made a rush to enter, but were kept back by the police. When all who had tickets were within, the doors were closed and barred. The windows had been barricaded also with heavy plank. These the mob assailed with stones, and they tried to batter down one of the doors. They were defeated

1849 May 10 by the police, and in their rage they demolished the street-lamps in the neighborhood. A huge stone hurled through one of the windows shattered the magnificent chandelier and its fragments fell on the frightened occupants of the pit.

"The play began. In spite of all precautions, many of the roughs were inside the house, and were prepared at a given signal of their leader, to rush upon the stage and seize Macready. The police had mingled with them in disguise all day, and knew their plans." They thrust most of the rowdies outside the building, but confined the ring-leaders inside.

"The mob furiously attacked the police outside, and had nearly overpowered them when the Seventh Regiment National Guard, with their colonel, Duryée, at their head, appeared on the scene. They had been marched up from their armory in Centre Market, furnished with ball cartridges, preceded by the National Guard Troop. The latter turned into Astor Place from Broadway and charged the mob.

". . . In Astor Place the paving-stones had been taken up and piled in heaps while excavating for a sewer. These, with ragged fragments of stones from a marble-yard near by, furnished the rioters with fearful missiles, with which they assailed the mounted men . . .

"Colonel Duryée now prepared his infantry for the struggle. His men loaded their muskets, but the crowd was so dense they could not move in column. . . . The frantic mob, with yells and execrations, assailed them fiercely with missiles. . . . Forbearance was no longer a virtue, and Recorder Tallmadge, who represented the chief magistracy of the city in the absence of Mayor Woodhull, was told that unless the troops should receive orders to fire they would be withdrawn." Sheriff Westervelt gave the order to fire, but to fire over the heads of the rioters to intimidate them; but the latter, believing blank cartridges had been used, became more furious than ever. General Duryée addressed them, saying unless they desisted, ball cartridges would be used. This was without effect. Then, in self-defense, orders to fire were given, and volley after volley took toll among the rioters.

"It was now eleven o'clock at night. So savagely threatening still appeared the baffled mob that more troops were sent for, with two cannons. They came, with a section of a six-gun battery under Colonel Hincken. The guns were charged with grapeshot. They dashed up and took position for attack, when the mob dispersed, and all danger was overpast.

"Upward of two hundred persons were killed or wounded in this riot. Among the latter were Colonel Duryée, Generals Hall and Sanford, Lieutenant-Colonel Brinckerhoff, Captains Shumway and Pond, Lieutenants Todd and Negus, and one hundred and twenty-one of the rank and file of the Seventh Regiment. On the part of the mob thirty-four were killed (a few innocent spectators), and a large number were wounded." After the play, the afterpiece being omitted, "Mr. Macready escaped in disguise through a private door and hurried to his hotel." The dead and wounded were removed before midnight, and a military guard remained on duty until morning.—Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 512–16. See also a pamphlet entitled *Account of the Terrific and Fatal Riot at the New-York Astor Place Opera House; with the Quarrels of Forrest and Macready* (N. Y., 1849), having view of the riot taken from a Currier lithograph (see Eno coll.). Papers relating to the city's connection with this affair, such as petitions, claims for damages caused by the police and militia, financial accounts, etc., are found (misplaced) in metal file labelled "Filed Papers, 1700–1800," city clerk's record-room.

" "Greenwich street is becoming the German portion of the town. Almost every sign in the lower part is in German."—*Eve. Post*, My 10, 1849.

11 Hone records: "I walked up this morning to the field of battle, in Astor place. The Opera-House presents a shocking spectacle, and the adjacent buildings are smashed with bullet-holes. Mrs. Langdon's house looks as if it had withstood a siege. Groups of people were standing around, some justifying the interference of the military, but a large proportion were savage as tigers with the smell of blood."—*Hone's Diary*, II: 361–62. See also *Eve. Post*, My 11 *et seq.*, 1849.

Lossing says the city "was stirred by the wildest excitement and the deepest anxiety." On this day, "a placard was posted all over the town requesting 'the citizens of New York opposed to the destruction of human life to assemble in the Park at six o'clock in the evening, May 11, to express public opinion upon the lamentable occurrence of last night' May 11

". . . The 'indignation meeting' in the Park was composed of a vast multitude of citizens of every class. Speeches were made by demagogues denunciatory of the civil and military authorities for the part they had taken in the events of the preceding night, but not a word was said in condemnation of the inciters to the riot. Resolutions of censure of the authorities were adopted by acclamation, apparently forgetful or ignorant of the fact that leniency to a traitor is an injury to the State. . . ."—*Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 516–17.

The first cholera case in 1849 appears at the Five Points. The health department immediately appointed a sanitary committee. A three-storey building known as Monroe Hall, on the corner of Pearl and Centre Sts., was converted into a cholera hospital. It was put under the charge of Dr. Buel, and was known for years afterward as the Centre Street Hospital. Public school buildings were also appropriated for hospital purposes.—Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 522–23. See also *Eve. Post*, My 16 *et seq.*, 1849. *Cf. Man. Com. Coun.* (1850), 330, 334. See Je 16. 14

The common council accepts an offer of a gift, tendered by M. Vattemare on behalf of M. Gayrard, of a cast of the latter's bust commemorative of the French Republic.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVII: 160. See also Ja 5, 1850. 19

"Improvements in Wall Street.—The famous old buildings formerly known as Nos. 20 and 22 Wall street, and since the new numbering, 37, 39, 41 and 43, have been torn down, preparatory to the erection of a building or a suite of buildings with a court in the centre and offices on both sides, a little after the manner of Jones's building, nearly opposite the Merchants' Exchange. The second floor of old No. 22 was for years occupied by the brokers' board. . . . The amount of transactions effected in that room from first to last is doubtless hundreds of millions of dollars. . . . In the rear was an old brick rookery covered with Dutch tiling, where the Journal of Commerce was printed during the first nine years of its existence, say from 1827 to 1836. Said rookery is also memorable for having stopped the great fire of Dec. 16th, 1835 [*q.v.*], which nothing else could do."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, My 26, 1849, citing the *Jour. of Com.* 26

On the 1st and 30th of June, Hone refers in his diary to the increase in the cholera, not only in New York but also in other cities where immigrants go from Europe.—*Hone's Diary*, II: 362–63. June 1

The Odd Fellows' Hall, at the junction of Grand, Centre, and Orange Sts., is dedicated.—*N. Y. Herald*, Je 5, 1849. For description and view, see *The Great Metropolis for* 1850. 4

The old "South Church" congregation, originally in Garden St., later, until 1848, in Murray St., and temporarily occupying the chapel of the Union Theological Seminary on University Place, is now erecting its new church at the south-west corner of Fifth Ave. and 21st St.—*Eve. Post*, Je 8, 1849. It occupied the building later in this year.—*Hist. Sketch of the South Dutch Church*, 37. For small wood-cut view and a description of this edifice, see *The Great Metropolis: or N. Y. Almanac for* 1850, 64. The architect was Jas. Renwick, Jr. 8

News having been received in New York of the death of Maj-Gen. Worth at San Antonio, Texas, on June 7, the common council passes resolutions of eulogy for his character and services, and of sympathy for his family. "The distinguished and patriotic services of the deceased to his country at Chippewa Plains and Niagara in the last war with Great Britain; at Palaklaklaha, in Florida; at Monterey, Vera Cruz, Puebla and Molino del Rey, in the late brilliant campaign in Mexico, have rendered his name dear to the American people, and shed an additional lustre on the American arms." The board orders that flags be displayed at half-mast on the city hall on Wednesday next, and that the proprietors of public places be requested to do the same.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVII: 176–77. See Jl 18, S 4, N 15. 11

The common council refers to the special committee an application of Mayne Reid for the gold box devised by the late Gen. Andrew Jackson (see Ap 21).—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVII: 175. 13

Dr. John W. Francis, in a letter of this date, describes the extent and character of "the real Asiatic cholera," which, he says, is "among us."—See the original among the Francis papers in the N. Y. P. L. Authorities differ as to the number of deaths from this disease in 1849, but it appears to have been between 3,000 and 5,000.—*Cf.* Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City* (1884), II: 523; Haswell's 16

1849 *Reminiscences*, 456; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1850), 330–34. The *Manual*,
Je 16 just cited, gives its history and treatment.

19 "The masons are at work repairing the apartments in the City Hall, for the office of the Chief of Police, which is to be removed from its present location. A door has been cut on the south-west corner of the Hall, and a partition put up dividing the apartments." —*Eve. Post*, Je 19, 1849. See also *ibid.*, Ag 6, 1849.

20 The Corporation library room (see Ja 25)—room No. 12 in the city hall—being nearly completed, and as it contains "choice and valuable collections requiring care and supervision," the common council resolves that this "be confided to the Clerk of the Common Council, under the direction of the Committee on Arts, Sciences and Schools of both Boards."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVII: 183; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1856), 568.

This library has continued to the present time in the city clerk's custody, its quarters having been changed to room 357 in the new Municipal Bldg. in 1914. Its importance has been overshadowed by the organization in recent years of the "Municipal Reference Library," a branch of the New York Public Library, in room 512 in the Municipal Bldg.

" The common council orders that curb- and gutter-stones be set around "the public place at the junction of Broadway and Fifth avenue," and trees planted in and around it.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVII: 181. This is the plot of ground where the Worth monument now stands.—See D 12.

29 The common council orders that a lease be granted to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. for three years, from Aug. 1, of the west side of Pier No. 19, and the east side of Pier No. 20, East River, with half the bulkhead adjoining each, and half the end of Pier No. 20, for the exclusive use of their London and Liverpool packets, at a rental of $3,510 for "each of the said premises."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVII: 195, 256.

30 The city acquires of Eliza B. Jumel, for a consideration of $1.00, the first parcel of the "Jumel Mansion" lands.—*Liber Deeds*, DXXV: 167. By condemnation proceedings, at various times from Nov. 28, 1876 to June 19, 1906, the city acquired the rest of the land now comprised in the High Bridge Park.—Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate* (1914), 53.

July 4 The new Niblo's Garden is opened. "With characteristic energy, Mr. Niblo has reared upon the ruins of the old establishment [see S 18, 1846], within the space of about three months, a splendid and commodious structure, embosomed in a grove of trees all planted this spring, and all now flourishing as green as if they were resting in their native forest. The saloon is constructed to accommodate three thousand people."—*Eve. Post*, Jl 5, 1849. See also *ibid.*, Ap 9, Je 30, Jl 28 and 31, 1849; Brown, 212–13.

12 The common council permits the New England Telegraph Co. "to erect a line of telegraph posts, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, along Wall street and Broadway, to and through Cedar and Greenwich streets and the Eighth avenue, the same to be removed at any time the Common Council shall direct."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVII: 214.

16 The common council orders "That the ground known as Fort Gansevoort be filled up, under the direction of the City Inspector, forthwith."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVII: 223.

17 The common council directs the street com'r to take the necessary measures "to remove the building known as the 'old Hospital,' and now standing in Twenty-seventh street, between First and Second avenues."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVII: 222.

18 The common council appropriates $7,000 for building "a three story house, on the corner of Greenwich avenue and Amos street, the two upper stories of which to be fitted up for the accommodation of the Police and Justices' Courts, and rooms for cells; and the lower or first story thereof to be fitted up for stores."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVII: 239.

Aug. 9 The common council authorises the comptroller to draw his warrant for a sum not exceeding $1,000, on the requisition of the special committee appointed to make arrangements to bring to New York the remains of the late Maj.-Gen. Worth and Col. Duncan, for the purpose of defraying the expenses thereof.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVII: 249, 270. See N 15.

12 Albert Gallatin dies at Astoria, L. I. Hone records a brief sketch of his life.—*Hone's Diary*, II: 363–64.

23 A description of the congested population of Five Points is published, with new plans for its relief.—*Com. Adv.*, Ag 23, 1849.

S 1 "The completion of the Free Academy, by the stuccoing of its walls, has imparted to this noble edifice quite an imposing effect; it forms now one of the architectural ornaments of its vicinity."— Sept. 1 *Eve. Post*, S 1, 1849.

"Hudson River Railroad.— . . . during the present month 7 forty-two miles of the road will be opened for travel, the track being already laid for that distance, with the exception of four miles between Fishkill and Poughkeepsie. . . .

"The engine and cars, as well as the depot-houses in Thirty-second street are nearly finished, and the track in the city, which it is proposed to extend to Chambers street, is in progress."—*Eve. Post*, S 7, 1849.

During this month, it was put into operation between New York and Peekskill. On the 13th, the first locomotive ran from 30th St. to Peekskill, a distance of 48 miles. On the 15th, a trial trip was held over the entire distance. On the 29th, the first train, starting at 7 a. m., ran on Eleventh Ave. north of 30th St. On the 30th, the road was opened for public travel as far as Peekskill.—From chron. supplied by the company. See also *Eve. Post*, S 14, 28, O 8, 1849. See D 31.

"A railroad station at the city terminus of the New Haven Rail- " road, is in course of erection in Canal street."—*Eve. Post*, S 7, 1849.

The common council permits Anson G. Phelps, Heman W. 14 Childs, and S. Russell Childs to build a bulkhead in front of their property on the East River, which shall be 450 east of the easterly side of First Ave., and extend northward from a point 98 ft. 9 in. north of the northerly side of 28th St. to a point 68 ft. north of 30th St., making the whole length 484 ft. 3 in., "with return bulkhead toward the shore."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVII: 300.

"The Astor Library.—It is a matter of public gratulation that " the long promised establishment of a Free Public Library on the plan of the British Museum, is at length about to be realized, and on a scale of munificence alike worthy of its founder and the requirements of the age. . . . The plan of the edifice, designed by Mr. Saeltner, is modelled after the plan of the Florentine Palaces, or Byzantine style; it is to be of brown stone, fire-proof, the internal portions of the structure being mainly of iron,—scarcely a particle of wood entering into its composition. . . . Its dimensions are to be one hundred and twenty feet in length, by sixty-five in width, and sixty-seven in height. . . .

"The library hall, occupying the second floor, will be a truly elegant apartment, measuring one hundred feet in length by sixty in width. . . . On the first floor will be the lecture and reading rooms, with accommodations for five hundred persons. . . .

"Prof. Cogswell, the librarian, has recently returned from his bibliographical tour in Europe, having secured some 20,000 volumes of great rarity and value. . . . These works are to remain in the keeping of Dr. Cogswell, at 32 Bond street, till the Astor library shall be erected, the building of which will occupy between one and two years. It is about to be commenced forthwith on the grounds known as Vauxhall Gardens."—*Eve. Post*, S 14, 1849.

The common council authorises the Hudson River R. R. Co. 25 "to lay down a double track of rails, with suitable curves and turnouts, from the northerly line of Canal street, at West street, through Canal and Hudson streets to Chambers street, . . ."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVII: 322. See D 19 and 31.

The common council gives permission to the "Whig General Oct. Committee" to take down a liberty-pole standing on the corner of 6 Broadway and Grand St., and then to move one from Canal St. near Broadway to the corner of Broadway and Grand St.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVII: 350. See Pls. 113 and 140, Vol. III. See also *Eve. Post*, O 15, 1849.

"The last vestige of olden times in Wall street has at length 8 given place to a series of seven new and commodious brick buildings, intended for lawyers' offices, and offices for insurance companies, railroads, etc. These buildings bear the name of Jauncey Court, occupying, as they do, the site of the old Jauncey stables, which stood on the estate, we understand, something over a century. Every relic of antiquity in Wall street is now swept away, and the mementoes of past times in this once central locality of our city now exist only in the chronicles of the historian."—*Eve. Post*, O 8, 1849. Jauncey Court covered the land then and now known as 37–43 Wall St. The Perris Atlas, 1852, shows the court, opening on Wall St., on three sides of which the building was built. The Equitable Trust Co. bldg. now covers the site.

The common council appropriates $7,500 to erect a fountain in 11

1849 O 11 each of the two enclosures of Stuyvesant Square.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVII: 353.

20 Lieut. Woodhull completes the survey at Hell Gate and at the mouth of the Harlem River, which are two places dangerous to river commerce, for the purpose of removing the rocks and shoals of Hell Gate and the remains of the old stone bridge connecting New York and Ward's Island.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, O 20, 1849. See also his report to the supt. of the U. S. Coast Survey, in *ibid.*, N 22, 1849. See, further, S 24, 1876.

Nov. 7 The common council orders that the Battery be lighted with gas, and appropriates $1,500 for the purpose.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVII: 419.

10 "Mr. Barnum, of the American Museum, we observe, has offered, through his agent, to Miss Jenny Lind, the Swedish vocalist, the sum of $1,000 per night, for two hundred nights, together with the expenses of her visit, &c. He also agrees to defray all costs of getting up concerts, and for auxiliary talent, &c. As a guarantee for the fulfilment of the contract, he proposes to deposit $50,000 in the hands of her London bankers prior to her leaving Europe."—*Eve. Post*, N 10, 1849.

12 The common council authorises the commissioner of repairs and supplies "to have gates placed at Madison square, at the corner of Twenty-sixth street and Madison avenue; and also at the corner of Twenty-sixth street and the Fifth avenue."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVII: 429.

15 An imposing funeral procession in honour of Maj.-Gen. W. J. Worth (see Je 11), Major C. R. Gates, and Col. Duncan, three officers who served in the Mexican War, is held. John Van Buren delivers a funeral oration in the Park at the conclusion of the ceremonies.—*N. Y. Herald*, N 16, 1849. The remains of Gen. Worth were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVIII: 171. On June 13, 1851, the common council directed payment of a bill of $87 for music furnished by the band of the 7th Regiment for these ceremonies.—*Ibid.*, XIX: 262.

20 The common council permits the North Am. Telegraph Co. (*cf.* Jl 12) to erect "telegraph poles" through the following streets: beginning at the foot of 86th St., Hudson river, thence along 86th St. to Seventh Ave., along said avenue to Greenwich Lane, along said lane to Perry St., along said street to West St., along West St. to Cortlandt St., along said street to Maiden Lane, along said lane to Nassau St., along said street to Wall St., and along Wall St. to the office of the company, under the direction and approval of the street commissioner, the poles to be removed at any time the common council shall direct.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVII: 437.

Dec. 1 The common council establishes a ferry from the foot of 16th St., East River, to Greenpoint, L. I., leasing it for ten years from May 1, 1850.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVII: 461.

6 Bids from several firms for enlarging the Battery are published, the lowest being $27,152.—*Com. Adv.*, D 6, 1849.

10 "Hahnemann Medical College.—The homœopathic physicians of this city have just organized a separate academy of medicine, and have duly provided for its incorporation under the law of the state."—*Eve. Post*, D 10, 1849.

12 The common council orders "That the high board fence, enclosing the triangular piece of land known as a public place [see Je 20], between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, at the intersection of Broadway and the Fifth avenue, be removed, and a low picket fence, similar to that enclosing Madison square, be put up;" the cost is limited to $150.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVII: 473.

14 The common council authorises the street com'r to accept a proposal of John Randel, Jr., to furnish a map of the city of New York, from the Battery to 155th St., on a scale of 400 ft. to the inch, with all the streets, lanes, roads, avenues, and the intervening blocks and squares delineated therein, and each square or block designated by a number. The board appropriates $300 to defray the expense of it.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVII: 471–72.

" The Merchants' Exchange Co. becomes bankrupt.—*N. Y. Herald*, D 14, 1849. See Ja 27, 1823; Mr 26, 1852.

18 The common council appropriates $1,000 for "binding the collection of books, maps, &c., presented to the Common Council by Mons. Vattermare, and for carrying out the object of international exchanges" (see D 8, 1848; Ja 25, 1849).—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVII: 503.

19 The common council appropriates $100 for the comptroller to expend in causing lithographic maps of the Common Lands to be made.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVII: 491.

Dec. 19 The common council grants a petition of the Hudson River R. R. Co. for a lease for ten years of "the triangular piece of ground, bounded by Canal, Hoboken, and West streets, with the building thereon, known as the Clinton country market," at $1,500 a year.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVII: 495. On Jan. 7, 1850, the board permitted the company to extend one of their tracks around this market at the foot of Canal St., with suitable curves and turnouts, "so as to connect with the track on West and Canal streets, already constructed by them."—*Ibid.*, XVII: 590. See Jl 9, 1850.

" The common council, by resolution, starts a movement to secure, through popular demand, an appropriation from the legislature for the erection of a monument in Greenwood Cemetery to the memory of Maj.-Gen. Worth, Col. Duncan, "and other gallant soldiers, natives of this state, whose lives have been sacrificed in the service of their country."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVII: 492.

26 The common council directs the Croton aqueduct board to erect a fountain in Bowling Green, and appropriates $2,000 for it.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVII: 517. It was finished in 1850, an additional appropriation of $523 having been made.—*Ibid.*, XVIII: 97, 377.

29 The common council appropriates $2,000 to cover the cost of working Fifth Ave. as "a country road" from 109th to 120th St.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVII: 527.

31 The Hudson River R. R. having been opened on Sept. 30 for public travel between 31st St., New York, and Peekskill (see S 13), on Dec. 31, the entire line was brought into use from Chambers St. to Poughkeepsie.—*Third Ann. Report of the Directors* (1850), 21.

" The company buys land for a passenger station at the terminus in New York, comprising 100 ft. on Chambers St., the same on Warren St., and 175 ft. on College Place.—*Ibid.*, 9. See D 19, 1849; O 24, 1851.

" In this year, there were 22,372 deaths in New York City, 5,072 of which were from cholera.—*Eve. Post*, Ja 2, 1850.

1850

— In this year, Count Camillo di Cavour became the leading minister of King Victor Emmanuel II of Piedmont, and until his death in 1861 worked for the liberation and union of Italy.—Hazen, *Europe since* 1815, 216 *et seq.*

— The Democratic party's policy of "popular sovereignty" or "squatter sovereignty," as it was called, carried the party through the great struggle of 1850.—Winsor, VII: 293.

— In this year, 212,796 alien immigrants arrived at the port of New York. Of these, Ireland sent 117,038; Germany, 45,535; England, 28,163; Scotland, 6,772; France, 3,462, and other countries lesser numbers.—*Rep. on Emigration by a Special Com. of the Ch. of Commerce*, Ja 5, 1865 (N. Y., 1865), 18.

— The population of New York City is 515,394. This is an increase of about 144,000 in five years, or nearly 30,000 per annum. "The suburbs of New York, lying within one mile of the city, consisting of Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Jersey City, and Hoboken, contain in round numbers 150,000 inhabitants, which, added to the present population, makes a total of at least 650,000."—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1851), 357. The U. S. Census Bulletin, of 1910, gives the population of Manhattan Island for 1850 as 515, 547.

— In this year, the expenditures for the city government amounted to $2,587,490.24 and the receipts to $108,315.75. The real estate was assessed at $207,146,176.26 and the personal estate at $78,939,240.48.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1851), 205, 209.

— During this year, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was published in the *National Era*, in Washington. In March, 1852, it appeared complete in book-form.—Rhodes, *Hist. of the U. S.*, I: 279. This book had a powerful influence in crystallizing public opinion in the North on the slavery question.

— About this time, the so-called Hudson River school of American landscape painting began to flourish. Among the painters whose technique and other artistic qualities eventually identified them with this school, were John W. Casilear, John F. Kensett, T. Addison Richards, Worthington Whittredge, J. F. Cropsey, John B. Bristol, Sandford R. Gifford, George Inness, F. E. Church, Albert Bierstadt, Jervis McEntee, William Bradford, L. R. Mignot, Samuel Colman, William T. Richards, Homer D. Martin, A. H. Wyant, Thomas Moran, and R. Swain Gifford. Regarding their careers and notable canvases, see Isham's *Hist. of Am. Painting*, 232–70.

— In this year, Henry Hoff, of 180 William St., issued a series of

1850 lithographed *Views of New-York*, comprising 20 plates, beautifully
— coloured, and mounted on cards having decorative borders in gold which enclose the inscriptions above and below the views. The artists were J. Bornet, C. Autenrieth, A. Fay, and W. Heine. The subjects were: High Bridge (missing from Eno collection); View of New York from the South East; Battery and Castle Garden; Trinity Church; Merchants' Exchange; Custom House; St. Paul's Church; City Hall; Odd Fellows' Hall; Broadway, from Chambers St., looking North; Metropolitan Hotel; University; Astor Place Theatre, with surroundings; Grace Church; Union Square; The Croton Water Reservoir; N. Y. Institution for the Blind; U. S. Naval Hospital (Brooklyn); The Borough Hall, Brooklyn. These titles are taken from the check-list of the Eno collection of prints, pub. in the *Bulletin* of the N. Y. P. L., XXIX: 389–90 (Je, 1925). The N. Y. Hist. Soc. also possesses the views.

Mr. Fridenberg says that the title-page of the complete work reads, *The Empire City Of New York. Twenty Beautiful Colored Views, Of the most remarkable and prettiest places, buildings, and streets of New-York and Brooklyn*, and that the title missing from the Eno list (which mentions only 19) is the Tombs (Halls of Justice). The plates were later republished by Charles Magnus with his imprint.

— In this year, C. Lowenstrom published the *New-York Pictorial Business Directory of Wall St.* (copyrighted, 1849), showing on a series of ten plates, measuring about $8\frac{3}{4}$ by $7\frac{5}{8}$ in., a panorama of Wall St. from Broadway to South St. and East River.—See descrip. of Pl. 147, III: 719.

— About this year, Lowenstrom also published a pictorial directory of William St., showing, block by block, outline sketches of the business houses on both sides of the street, with the names of the firms occupying them. A copy, without date or title-page, is owned by the N. Y. Hist. Soc. See also descrip. of Pl. 147, III: 719.

— In Valentine's *Manual* for 1850 were published a map of the city, 1850, frontispiece; views of Fort Gansevoort (old "White Fort"), 265; a hydrographic map of New York, Westchester, and Putnam Counties (showing the line of the Croton aqueduct), 268; the Croton aqueduct at Mill River, 268, and at High Bridge, 268; the N. Y. State arsenal on Fifth Ave., 402; No. 1 Broadway, 416; No. 120 William St. (the first place of Methodist worship in Am.), 422 (see also descrip. of Pl. 43, I: 345).

For view of Catherine Market, 1850, see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1857), 312.

For view of Peck Slip, 1850, see *ibid.* (1857), 392.

For view of Macombs Dam, Harlem River, 1850, see *ibid.* (1860), 240.

— For views, in 1850, of the Peter Goelet residence, at the northeast corner of Broadway and 19th St., and of the Robert Goelet residence, at the north-west corner of Broadway and 17th St., see Brown's *Book of Old N. Y.* (1913), 221, 245.

— In this year, the board of education of the city and county of New York was under the jurisdiction of the secretary of state, who was also superintendent of common schools, with offices in Albany. There were commissioners of common schools, two from each of the 18 wards, who were distributed to serve on 15 standing committees. There were also inspectors of common schools, two for each ward; and trustees of common schools, five for each ward. The ward schools were under the supervision of the trustees of the several wards. There were 23 of these ward schools, numbered from 1 to 25 (schools Nos. 11 and 15 not appearing in the records); also two ward primary schools (Nos. 2 and 4), and two coloured ward schools.

The Public School Society operated through a board of trustees, a president, vice-president, treasurer, secretary, and standing committees. The immediate supervision and care of each public school and its nearest primary schools, were committed to a section of the trustees annually appointed. There were 18 of these corporate public schools; two public schools for coloured children; 55 primary schools; and five public primary schools for coloured children (numbered from 2 to 6 inclusive); also the Manhattanville Free School, and the Hamilton Free School (at Fort Washington).—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1850), 290–321.

The city had 15 ferries,—South, Fulton, Catherine St., Walnut St., Grand St., Peck Slip and Williamsburgh, Houston St., Hell-Gate, Staten Island, Elizabeth Port, Jersey City, Barclay St., Canal St., Christopher St., and Fort Lee and Bull's Ferries.—*Ibid.* (1850), 383. For locations, lessees, etc., see *ibid.*

There were 11 markets,—Washington, Fulton, Centre, Essex, 1850
Catherine, Jefferson, Union, Tompkins, Clinton, Gouverneur, and —
Franklin.—*Ibid.* (1850), 384.

There were 11 public squares and places,—Abingdon Square, Battery, Bowling Green, Gramercy Park, Hamilton Square (at Yorkville), the Park, Madison Square, St. John's Park, Tompkins' Square, Union Place, and Washington Square.—*Ibid.* (1850), 384.

There was a police force of 900 men, including captains, assistant captains, and sergeants. The chief of police, appointed by the mayor and board of aldermen, was paid $1,600 a year; captains, $700 each; assistant captains, $600 each; sergeants and policemen, $500 each.—*Ibid.* (1850), 138–39, 187.

The paid force of the fire department consisted of a chief engineer (at $2,000 a year), and nine assistant engineers, known as fire wardens (at $500 each *per annum*). There were also paid workmen at the public yard (hose makers and greasers) employed by the chief engineer. The officers of the fire department consisted of president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and collector; and a board of trustees consisting of president, secretary, and committees on donations, schools, fines and penalties, finance, wood and coal, etc. At all the houses of the engine, hose, and hook-and-ladder companies, and the police stations, books were kept to receive reports of chimneys being on fire. There were 34 fire-engines in the city, including those at Harlem, Yorkville, Manhattenville, and Harsenville; 46 hose companies, and 9 hook-and-ladder trucks. The city was divided into 3 fire districts, each of which had a hydrant company, whose duty was to take charge of the hydrants in case of fire. The number of strokes on the district fire-bell guided the firemen to the correct part of the district. There were in this department 1,853 men; and 52,500 feet of hose.—*Ibid.* (1850), 172–77, 180, 190.

The highest paid officials of the city and county governments were the corporation counsel and 6 justices of the superior court ($3,500 each); the mayor, recorder, county clerk, register, surrogate, district attorney, and 3 judges of the court of common pleas ($3,000 each); the comptroller, and clerk of the superior court ($2,500 each); the clerk of the board of assistants, receiver of taxes, street commissioner, commissioner of repairs and supplies, chief engineer of the fire department, corporation attorney, 2 justices of the marine court, and the president, assistant commissioner, chief engineers, and engineer of the Croton aqueduct department ($2,000 each.) The clerk of the board of aldermen (David T. Valentine) received in this position $1,500 a year; but he was also clerk of the board of supervisors (at $200), received for preparing minutes for publication $150, and was allowed by the common council (by resolution approved July 25, 1848) $500,—a total of $2,350.—*Ibid.* (1850), 178–93.

In this year, the assessed valuation of New York City real estate was $207,146,176.26; and that of both real and personal property, $286,085,416.74.—*Ibid.* (1851), 209.

In this year, Wm. B. Astor erected a five-storey building on the — site of the City Hotel, covering the block between Cedar and Thames Sts., and running from Broadway to Trinity Place. The building was divided into four stores, Nos. 113, 115, 117, and 119 Broadway. For the names of the occupants, and a view of the building, see *The Great Metropolis for* 1851, 59–60. See also L. M. R. K., III: 977.

About this year, Barnum secured the property adjoining his — museum at the corner of Broadway and Ann St., "expended about $30,000 in the enlargement of his already immense building, and placed among his world of curiosities the whole of the famous Chinese Collection." Various other attractions were described three years later, including the "tiny lecture room," which was transformed "into a spacious and elegant saloon, capable of seating 3,000 persons with comfort . . ."—*Illustrated News*, II: 236–38 (with views of both the interior and exterior of the Am. Museum). See also Je 15.

"From 1842 to 1854 the Board [the N. Y. Stock and Exchange — Board] occupied 'the large hall over the Reading Room' in the new Merchants Exchange building, which covered the block bounded by Wall Street, Hanover Street, William Street, and Exchange Place. The windows of the Board Room looked out upon William Street. . . . A rival organization called the 'Bourse,' or the 'New Board,' met in the same building."—Eames, *The N. Y. Stock Exchange*, 34.

At this time, the Rathbone Hotel, at No. 163 Broadway, and —

1850 the Franklin House, at the north-west cor. of Broadway and Dey
— St., enjoyed popularity.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1865), 544. The Franklin House is shown on A. Pl. 25-b, Vol. III.

— On Fifth Ave., between 34th and 42d Sts., where the grade was reduced, two lines of 36-inch water pipe were lowered, in this year, without breaking joints, at an expense to the city of only $12,633.68. The work had been previously estimated to cost between $60,000 and $100,000.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1854), 223.

In this year, an iron stairway was erected at High Bridge. A plot of 100 acres, immediately north of the receiving reservoir, was selected by the "Water Department," as a location for the new receiving reservoir proposed by Mr. Van Schaick in 1848 (*q.v.*, N 2).—*Ibid.* See, however, F 5, 1851.

— In 1850, the churches on Fifth Ave. were the Washington Square Church (Dutch Reformed), erected in 1840; the Church of the Ascension (Episcopal), 1840; the Church of St. John the Evangelist (Catholic), 1842; the First Presbyterian, 1845; the South Church, 1849.—*The Great Metropolis for* 1850, 109–17; and Je 8, 1849. For their locations, see L. M. R. K., III: 928 *et seq.*

— The Homœopathic Dispensary, at 448 Broadway; The American Hotel, cor. of Grand St. and the east side of Broadway; Washington Hall, at 598 Broadway; Masonic Hall, at 600 Broadway; Hope Chapel, at 718 Broadway; the Am. Musical Institute, at 563 Broadway; the Nat'l Academy of Design at 663 Broadway; the N. Y. Hotel, at 721 Broadway; the Union Place Hotel, at 860 Broadway, all date from this year.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1865), 635–36, 652. For a history of the Union Place Hotel (known as the Morton House after 1868), at the south-east corner of Broadway and 14th St., see the *N. Y. Times*, Je 12, 1921.

— At this time, the Broadway Theatre, on the east side of Broadway, between Pearl and Anthony Sts., was in prosperous operation. —*Man. Com. Coun.* (1865), 588.

— The private residences of Thomas Cooper and Stephen Price, at 350 and 352 Broadway, n. e. corner of Leonard St., at this time had been converted into a hotel called the Carlton House. —*Man. Com. Coun.* (1865), 596.

— In this year, the American Art Union was in flourishing condition, with galleries at No. 497 Broadway. For an account of this enterprise, with view of the gallery, see *The Great Metropolis for* 1850, 72–73.

— In this year, the Baptist Tabernacle Church was projected, the site selected being on the east side of Second Ave., between 10th and 11th Sts., opposite Stuyvesant St. For description and view of the building, see *The Great Metropolis for* 1850, 61–62.

— The history of the elevator as used in New York began in this year. "In America the first man to manufacture platform freight elevators seems to have been Henry Waterman, of New York city. As early as 1850 one of his machines was in use by Hecker, of New York [at 201-3 Cherry St.]. The Tathams had them in 1853, and at about the same time either Waterman's machines or some very like them were in use in the establishment of Harper and Brothers . . . Waterman's shop was in Duane Street, near Centre . . ." —From "The Vertical Railway," by W. Sloane Kennedy, in *The Galaxy*, N, 1882, p. 889. See also ICONOGRAPHY, III: 670. An elevator was proposed by John Randel, Jr., in connection with his invention of an elevated railroad, in 1846, the design of which was published in 1848 (see Pl. 133-a, Vol. III), but this was never built. See, further, Je 30 and Jl 14, 1853.

— In this year, numerous resolutions were passed by the common council that gas lamps be placed in front of specified churches.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, Vol. XVIII; see also XVII, XIX, etc.

— In the early Fifties, the private school of Wm. Forrest (later Forrest & Quackenbos) was established at the north-west cor. of Sixth Ave. and 14th St. The youth of many prominent New York families of the period were pupils there. For Henry James's account of it, see descrip. of Pl. 135, III: 703.

— In this year, the first three volumes of the *Documentary History of New York*, compiled by Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan, were published. The fourth, and last, volume appeared the next year.—See Ap 11, 1848.

— This is the last year covered by Thos. F. De Voe's manuscript index to the early newspapers of New York and vicinity, contained in two ledger volumes, now owned by the N. Y. Hist. Soc. The entries mention briefly the notable daily events which he collected by a careful page-by-page analysis of the world's news which had been published in *The Flying Post* in England in 1696, the *Boston News Letter* (1704 *et seq.*), the *Am. Mercury* (Phila., 1721 *et seq.*), 1850
the *Boston Gaz.* (1724 *et seq.*), the *N. Y. Gaz.* (1727 *et seq.*), and —
many other papers of later date in New York collections.

His index covers a great variety of subjects, and the present Chronology is much indebted to De Voe's painstaking researches and reading, which continued for 40 years, for the guide to many of the items in contemporary newspapers cited in this work. While it was practically impossible for one man to include, in such a page-by-page review, all the newspapers published in New York after 1800, or to index all the events and new advertisements of important news value in those examined, these two ledger volumes, nevertheless, are a most useful and valuable contribution to the history of New York.

From 1850 to 1860 there is a decade untouched by this or any other similar work. After that, the *Times Index* offers a somewhat similar guide to the news published in that one New York newspaper. The *Tribune* in 1875 supplemented this by an index to the news published in its pages, but this was discontinued in 1906. The *Times Index* is continuous from 1860 to date, with the exception of 1861, 1862, and a hiatus from 1905 to 1912 inclusive.

The N. Y. Hist. Soc. also possesses much data collected by De Voe relating to the military history of New York, he himself having been colonel of the "Washington Greys" (later the 8th Regt.); also a large scrap-book of New York views, illustrated advertisements, portraits, etc. from contemporary magazines, Valentine's Manuals, etc., which he gathered from about 1840 to about 1890. De Voe published three books: *The Market Book* (N. Y., 1862), a history of the old markets of New York, frequently cited in the Chronology; *The Market Assistant* (N. Y., 1867), giving an account of practically every article of human food sold in this country; and *Genealogy of the De Veaux Family* (1885). He died Feb. 1, 1892.

A summary survey of events in New York from 1850 to 1875, — entitled "N. Y. City in the 19th Century," was published in *Am. Hist. Mag.*, Vol. I (1906), 407–26.

In this year, the *International Magazine* was first issued, under — the editorial control of R. W. Griswold.—S. N. D. North, *The Newspaper and Periodical Press* (1884), 117.

In this year was published (in Phila. and N. Y.) a square 12mo — entitled *City Cries; or, A Peep at Scenes in Town, By an Observer*, containing 24 illustrations of town criers.

"A ferry has been established between Manhattanville and Jan. Bull's Ferry, a lease for the same having been granted for five years, 4 by the Board of Aldermen. This will be a public convenience, both for the purposes of travel and the transportation to this city, of cattle from the West."—*Eve. Post*, Ja 4, 1850.

"Among the most important of the various seriel works now in 5 course of publication by Messrs. Tallis, of this city and London, is their 'Illustrated Atlas.' These beautiful maps are engraved in the best manner from the latest authorities, and are in a convenient and portable form.—Thirty-two numbers, at 25 cents each, containing two maps, will complete the atlas. Each map is ornamented with vignette views of interesting localities; and taken as a whole, this work may be regarded as the most attractive Atlas yet presented to the public."—*Eve. Post*, Ja 5, 1850.

The common council creates a "Bureau of the City Hall and " Park." The term "City Hall," as here used, includes all the public buildings in the Park. The officer in charge shall be called the keeper. His duties are prescribed. He and his family may occupy such rooms in the city hall as may be assigned to him by the comptroller.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVII: 580.

The common council resolves to present the freedom of the " city, in a gold box, to Capt. David Cook, commander of the bark "Sarah," of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, who, in a gale of wind and rough seas, went to the rescue of the passengers of the ship "Caleb Grimshaw," of New York, which caught fire when near the Azores, in Nov., 1849, and who, after eight days' perseverance and hard labour succeeded in saving nearly 400 persons.—N. Y. H. S. *Coll.* (1885), 426–27; *Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVII: 588–89. The freedom was presented on Jan. 24.—*Eve. Post*, Ja 25, 1850.

The common council passes a resolution expressing appreci- " ation of "the noble and disinterested efforts of M. Vattemare, in the cause of science, literature and humanity," with thanks for "his valuable donation of books and works of art," which expression of appreciation it is desired he will convey "to the several bureaux of the Republic, the various municipal governments and private individuals, on whose behalf he has presented us with these noble

1850 Jan. 5 monuments of the intellect of France." The resolution also expresses gratitude for "the magnificent statue, emblematical of our sister Republic, presented on behalf of Mons. Gayrard," and requests that M. Vattemare convey to him a copy of this resolution. —*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVII: 587–88. *Cf.* the bas-relief, in plaster, entitled "The Triumphal March of the Republic" (1848), by A. Ottin, presented by the artist to the N. Y. Hist. Soc. on Je 2, 1857.

" The common council orders that the corporation counsel take the necessary legal steps to open, as a public square, "the triangular piece of ground, lying between and contained by the Bowery, Third avenue and Seventh street."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVII: 566. This was at first known as Stuyvesant Square (see Mr 16), but is now Cooper Park.—L. M. R. K., III: 969.

" "The splendid range of private dwelling-houses, situated in Twenty-third street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, now nearly completed, and estimated at the aggregate cost of $250,000, are shortly to be offered on advantageous terms at private sale."—*Eve. Post*, Ja 5, 1850.

7 In his second annual message to the board of aldermen, Mayor Woodhull calls attention to the fact that "all the public squares below forty-second street, comprise only in the aggregate, about sixty-three acres, being less, (all together) than one-fourth of the size of one of the large parks in the city of London.

"The advantages of open squares in a populous city, are so apparent and so important, that no well governed city was ever content to be without them. They not only greatly beautify a city, but are essential aids to the public health. They are the great breathing places of the toiling masses who have no other resort in the heat of summer or in time of pestilence, for pure air and healthful recreation, either for themselves or children."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, XXXVIII: 19.

The first suggestion for the present Central Park is attributed to Andrew J. Downing, a prominent landscape architect and editor of the *Horticulturist*. "In 1849, while Mr. Downing was in London, he wrote a letter to the *Horticulturist* on the importance of parks in the growing city of New York. The letter attracted a great deal of attention. In 1850 he followed with a series of letters pointing out the lack of open spaces and places for recreation and urged the necessity of a great park. 'This,' said the late Charles H. Haswell, in his 'Reminiscences of an Octogenarian' [p. 465], 'was the actual beginning of the Central Park, the birth of the idea, and Downing should be forever remembered with gratitude by our people, and his statue should be raised by them in the place which they owe to his foresight and trained intelligence.'

"Another strong advocate of a park in the central part of the island was Fernando Wood, who had been abroad and who was impressed with the beauty of the foreign parks, particularly those of Brussels; and when he was nominated for mayor in 1850 he made the park question one of the issues of the campaign. But he was defeated for the mayoralty by Ambrose C. Kingsland, who took office in January, 1851. Mayor Kingsland then took up the idea of a park," and on May 5, 1851 (*q. v.*) sent to the common council a message on the subject.—*16th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scenic & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1911), 449.

17 "There are in the city 4,524 places where intoxicating drinks are sold, 2,920 of the number are opened on Sundays, and 760 are unlicensed!"—*Eve. Post*, Ja 17, 1850.

21 "The noble mansion on the Fifth avenue and Ninth street, belonging to the family of the late Henry Brevoort [see 1834], with ninety-two feet of ground on the avenue and one hundred and twenty-six feet in depth, has been purchased by Mr. Henry C. de Rham, for $57,000."—*Hone's Diary*, II: 370. See F 7.

26 Hone mentions in his diary the "superb mansion" of Mr. and Mrs. Vail, at the corner of Fifth Ave. and 15th St., where he is a dinner guest.—*Hone's Diary*, II: 371.

28 Three steam vessels, costing in the aggregate more than $1,000,000, are launched from the shipyards of Wm. H. Brown, at the foot of 12th St., East River. One is the "New World," intended for the rivers of California; one, the "Boston," intended to run between Boston and Bangor; one, the "Arctic," of the Collins' Line, the largest vessel ever built in the U. S., and intended to run between New York and Liverpool. Hone briefly describes them.—*Hone's Diary*, II: 372–73.

29 Henry Clay introduces resolutions in congress as a basis for compromise of the slavery question.—McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, VIII: 13.

Feb. 4 The greatest loss of life which ever occurred in any single accident or war in New York City up to this time happened in the so-called "Hague St. disaster" on this day, when an explosion of a steam boiler at Nos. 3 and 5 Hague St. caused the death of 67 persons and the injury of 50 others. The accident was later examined by a committee of aldermen and was reported in *Doc.* 34, *Bd. of Ald.*, Jl 12, 1850; *Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVIII: 21–22; *Eve. Post*, F 4 *et seq.*, 1850.

7 The Brevoorts give a farewell ball—"a farewell to the house, which has been sold to De Rham" (see Ja 21).—*Correspondence of James Fenimore-Cooper* (1922), II: 659. The house stood until the summer of 1925, having been occupied last by Mr. and Mrs. Chas. de Rham. For brief history of the house, see 1834 and references there given.

12 Congress passes a resolution for the purchase of the MS. of Washington's Farewell Address (see S 17, 1796).—*Laws of U. S.*, 31st cong., 1st sess., 197.

Henry Stevens, in his *Recollections of Mr. James Lenox of New York and the formation of his library* (1886), 100, explains the acquisition of this MS. by Mr. Lenox as follows: "About 1847 or 1848 [probably error for 1849], it was announced by the administrators of the late David C. Claypoole of Philadelphia, proprietor and editor of the 'Daily Advertiser,' that they were about to sell by auction in that city the original autograph manuscript of Washington's Farewell Address, given to Claypoole by Washington himself in September 1796 [*q. v.*]. Mr. Lenox bought it against the Congress Library for $2,200 I think, while some blamed him for competing against the Government Library, where such a national relic ought to find a resting-place. He however offered the library committee not to compete under their limit, if they would tell him how far they intended to go. They declined to tell him their limit, or even if they intended to buy it, so he very properly disregarded them. . . ."

Mr. Stevens further states (p. 101) that Mr. Lenox, in 1850, "privately printed this precious manuscript with variorum notes and other illustrative papers in one of the most sumptuous volumes ever issued in the United States up to that time. . . ."

The MS. of the Farewell Address is now in the N. Y. P. L., having been deposited in the Lenox Library in 1885.—Lydenberg, *Hist. of the N. Y. Pub. Library* (1923), 117.

18 Hone records: "The dreadful question of slavery, which has cast an inextinguishable brand of discord between the North and the South of this hitherto happy land, has taken a tangible and definite shape on the question of the admission of the new State of California into the Union with the Constitution of her own framing and adoption. . . . Compromise is at an end. . . . When will all this end? I see no remedy! If California is admitted with the prohibition of slavery which themselves have adopted, or if the national district is freed by the action of Congress from the traffic in human flesh, the South stands ready to retire from the Union, and bloody wars will be the fatal consequence. . . . On the other hand, the abolitionists of the North will listen to no terms of compromise. Equally regardless of the blessings of union, they profess to hold it of no value unless the power is conceded to them of restraining the extension of the great moral evil which overshadows the land."—*Hone's Diary*, II: 373–74. California, which was formed from the territory ceded to the U. S. by Mexico by the treaty of Feb. 2, 1848 (*q. v.*), was admitted to the Union on Sept. 9. —*Ibid.*, II: 389–90; Rhodes, *Hist. of the U. S.*, I: 182; Lossing, in *Harper's Popular Cyc. of U. S. Hist.*, I: 193.

23 J. Fenimore Cooper, writing from the Globe Hotel, New York, to Mrs. Cooper, Cooperstown, says: "Mrs. Brodie told me yesterday that a Mrs. Wetmore appeared at Mrs. Curtiss' party, . . ., in a dress that cost, including jewels, $30,000—pretty well for New York. Mrs. Philip Rensselaer comes out this winter in great beauty and great magnificence. In a word, the town is a great arena for the women to show off their fine feathers in."—*Correspondence of James Fenimore-Cooper* (1922), II: 669.

25 There is a great meeting, at Castle Garden, "of men of all political parties, to express a determination to stand by the 'Union, the whole Union, and nothing but the Union,' at all hazards, and to support the principles of Mr. Clay's compromise resolutions. . . ."—*Hone's Diary*, II: 375; and see *ibid.* under March 5, 6, 12, 14 *et seq.*, regarding the debates in congress.

26 The common council appropriates $1,000 to purchase a copy of Audubon's *The Birds of America*.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVIII: 22. See also Je 6.

1850 Mar. 7 By concessions to the demands of the slaveholders, in a great speech in the U. S. senate on this day, Daniel Webster weakened his influence, in the free-labour states, among anti-slavery men.—Lossing, in *Harper's Popular Cyc. of U. S. Hist.*, II: 1501. Nevertheless, large numbers throughout the Union approved the principles and sentiments which he expressed.—*Hone's Diary*, II: 376–77. In New York, on March 28, several gentlemen, calling themselves "sons of New England and merchants of New York," presented him with a gold watch and chain in appreciation of this speech for "The Constitution and the Union."—*Private Correspondence of Daniel Webster*, ed. by Fletcher Webster (Boston, 1857), II: 361.

" The common council appropriates $13,000 to purchase from the government of the U. S. "the lands claimed to be owned by it at Fort Gansevoort."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVIII: 37.

11 Steamboat service from Albany to Poughkeepsie is inaugurated by the Hudson River R. R., to connect with trains for New York at the latter point, which is the most northern point to which the railroad has thus far extended (see D 31, 1849).—From chron. supplied by the company.

14 The corner-stone of the Astor Library is laid.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1856), 544; Lydenberg, *Hist. of the N. Y. Pub. Library* (1923), 16. See Ja 18, 1849; and Ja 9, 1854.

16 The legislature alters the Commissioners' Map of 1807–11 by laying out "a public place known as Stuyvesant Square," in the Seventeenth Ward, bounded on the north by 7th St., on the west by Fourth Ave. ("formerly the bowery"), on the south by 6th St., and on the east by Third Ave.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1850), chap. 65. The legislators of this time appear to have been oblivious of the fact that, in 1836, a "Stuyvesant Square" had been laid out in another location.—See My 18, 1836. See also Ja 5, 1850.

" The Academy of Design (see 1849) opens its new building at 661–663 Broadway, opposite Bond St.—*Eve. Post*, Mr 16, 1850; *The Great Metropolis . . . for* 1850, 74; L. M. R. K., III: 957. The twenty-fifth annual exhibition opened at this time.—Cummings, *Historic Annals of the Academy; Hone's Diary*, II: 378–79. Scenes at the opening, together with an historical account of the institution, are published in *Illustrated News*, Ap 30, I: 280–82. An illustration of the principal room of the academy appeared on May 7.—*Ibid.*, I: 296.

18 The common council directs the comptroller to draw his warrant for $150 in favour of Calvin Pollard, "in payment for the plans and elevations for a market house on the site of the present Washington market, adopted by the Committee on Markets of the late Board of Assistant Aldermen."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVIII: 42; *cf. ibid.*, XV: 63. See also *Market Book*, 453. See, further, D 30, 1851.

21 The mayor signs a joint resolution that Fifth Ave., between 34th and 42d Sts., be regulated and graded, and that curb- and gutter-stones be set therein.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVIII: 48.

22 The common council orders the renumbering of houses on Broadway between 10th St. and Union Square.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVIII: 55.

25 By special act, the legislature declares that the building law of March 7, 1849 (*q. v.*), and its amendments, shall not be construed so as to prevent A. T. Stewart "from continuing and completing his store and building on the easterly side of Broadway, from Read to Chambers streets . . ., so that the portions already erected, with the additions thereto, may be uniform in structure and material, and in conformity with the plans of said building."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1850), chap. 96.

30 "Russ & Reid are soon to resume their paving operations in Broadway. What they have done already in this line reaches from Stewart's store on Reade street, to the Howard Hotel on Maiden lane, and forms, all things considered, the best specimen of durable pavement in the city. Their next contract is for that portion of the street, between Maiden Lane and Wall, which will be begun immediately, and finished as fast as the stones can be obtained from the quarry and laid. . . ."—*Eve. Post*, Mr 30, 1850.

Apr. 5 The Jesuits obtain title to a plot of ten lots, between Fifth and Sixth Aves., 15th and 16th Sts. Here, at 49 W. 15th St., they erected the first college building built by the Society of Jesus (see S, 1847).—*The College of St. Francis Xavier* (1897), 9, 11, 15, 25, 32. See N 25.

" The common council requires that, in all cases of renumbering houses, under the direction of the commissioner of streets, he shall "furnish to the Croton Aqueduct Department, a transcript of all changes made, showing in parallel columns the old and new street numbers."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVIII: 83. Apr. 5

The legislature divides the Twelfth Ward into two wards by running a line through the centre of 86th St. from river to river. The portion north of it is to retain the name of the Twelfth Ward, and the portion south of it is to constitute the new ward named the Nineteenth Ward.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1850), chap. 187. 6

By act of the legislature "the office of City Judge in the city and county of New-York" is created. This official is to be elected by the people for a four-year term, his salary to be fixed by the board of supervisors, but at not less than $2,000. "All judicial powers vested by law in the recorder . . . are hereby conferred upon such city judge, and said city judge shall concurrently with said recorder perform and discharge all judicial duties imposed upon such recorder."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1850), chap. 205. 8

The common council accepts "the proposition from Mrs. Elisa B. Jumel, to cede to the Corporation of the city of New York, all the land in One hundred and seventy-third street, from the Tenth avenue to the King's Bridge road, on the condition that the said Corporation open and work the street as a country road, without any expense to her."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVIII: 86. "

The legislature incorporates the New York Medical College. Among the incorporators are Robt. H. Morris, Erastus C. Benedict, and Anson G. Phelps, Jr.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1850), chap. 206. See Jl 31. "

The legislature changes the name of "The Hope Chapel Baptist Church and Congregation" to "The Broadway Baptist Church."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1850), chap. 195. Hope Chapel stood at 718 Broadway, opposite the N. Y. Hotel.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1865), 635; *N. Y. Com. Adv.*, O 20, 1849. "

The common council orders that the keeper of the city hall "discontinue to furnish hereafter, at the public expense, refreshments of every nature to the members of the Common Council, as well as to all other persons."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVIII: 84. "

Hone mentions dining recently with August Belmont, "the agent of the great house of Rothschilds," at "his splendid mansion in the Fifth avenue."—*Hone's Diary*, II: 378. "

The legislature passes a new public health law, relating to the city of New York, and involving a revision of quarantine regulations. The common council is constituted the board of health.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1850), chap. 275; amended Jl 11, 1851, by *ibid.* (1851), chap. 523. In 1790, the quarantine station was at Red Hook (Atlantic Dock); then at Bedlow's Island, until about 1798 when the U. S. government required that location for a fort, and it was removed to Staten Island.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, S 5, 13, 1848; F 2, Mr 10, 1849. 10

In an act "to explain and extend the powers and duties of the governors of the alms-house of the city and county of New-York," the legislature gives them exclusive control of the potter's field, the upkeep of the department's buildings, and the erection of the workhouse authorised on April 11, 1849 (*q. v.*). While they are given power to enlarge or increase the number of buildings on Randall's Island, or Blackwell's Island, or "within the enclosure of Bellevue Hospital," they are required to obtain the consent of the board of supervisors of New York before the erection or enlargement of any building costing more than $5,000. The act provides for raising money to establish the workhouse through an annual tax to be raised by the board of supervisors; also that minors may be bound out as apprentices.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1850), chap. 329. "

By another act of this date, the legislature authorised the common council to raise $75,000 by a loan for erecting the workhouse.—*Ibid.* (1850), chap. 289.

"My grandfather had ships that went to Holland and he brought skates home to his children, and they used to skate on the Canal that is now Canal Street and on the pond where the Tombs is now, and my mother says the poor people used to get a rib of beef and polish it and drill holes in it and fasten it on their shoes to skate on. The Canal ran from Broadway to the North River, and had a picket fence on both sides of it, and there were only three houses on its side, and they were little white wooden houses with green blinds."—Havens, *Diary of a little girl in Old New York*, 77–81. 12

The mayor approves an ordinance which entitles aldermen and assistants "to receive as compensation for their legislative services, four dollars for each day such member shall sit in the Common Council." Another provision of the same ordinance fixed the stated sessions of the boards for the first Monday of the month at 5 p. m., 13

1850 Apr. 13 such sessions to "continue by adjournment from day to day at the said hour until the public business shall be disposed of."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVIII: 100. Never before had the members of the common council received pay for their services (see F 15, 1858). The second provision of the ordinance was repealed on Dec. 7 (*ibid.*, XVIII: 476), probably because the amended charter (see Ap 2, 1849) was to become effective the following month.

19 The Clayton-Bulwer treaty is signed at Washington. It provides that neither Great Britain nor the U. S. shall obtain exclusive control over the inter-ocean ship-canal to be constructed through Nicaragua, or erect any fortification in that country.—Macdonald, *Select Docs.*, etc., 373–77.

" The common council awards a contract, carrying an appropriation of $1,000, "to build two vaults on Randall's Island, of the capacity of two thousand coffins, for the purpose of depositing therein the remains of those interred at the city expense."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVIII: 105.

27 The "Atlantic," the first ship of the Collins Line (an American line), sails from New York on its first voyage to Liverpool.—*Eve. Post*, Ap 27; *N. Y. Daily Tribune*, Ap 29, 1850; Hone's *Diary*, II: 381. See Ag 14, 1851.

May 1 St. Luke's Hospital is incorporated under the provisions of the act of April 12, 1848 (*q. v.*), which was the general act "for the incorporation of benevolent, charitable, scientific and missionary societies." This fact, except the date, is specifically stated in an amendment to its charter, passed March 28, 1851, and recorded in *Laws of N. Y.* (1851), chap. 64. The day, May 1, is found in the certificate of incorporation, and in the inscribed tablet in the hospital, Amsterdam Ave. and 113th St. See also Richmond's *N. Y. & Its Institutions*, 367, 370. See My 24 and N 20, 1851.

2 Mayor Whelan of Philadelphia presents to the common council, through Mayor Woodhull, a "Map of the progress of his Majesty's armies in New York."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, XXXIX: 43–44.

4 "The Bowling Green fountain is undergoing quite a metamosphose, and promises to present a more inviting aspect than the former gloomy attempt at rustic beauty."—*Eve. Post*, My 4, 1850.

7 The American Anti-Slavery Society holds its annual anniversary in the Tabernacle, on the north-east corner of Broadway and Anthony (afterward Worth) St. William Lloyd Garrison, president of the society, presides, and among other distinguished anti-slavery leaders present are Wendell Phillips, Edmund Quincy, Charles F. Hovey, William H. Furness, Samuel May, and Jos. and Frederick Douglass. The occasion became historical, especially through the ineffectual efforts of a mob, led by Captain Isaiah Rynders, to disrupt the meeting. Mr. Garrison, writing to his wife after the meeting, said: "Well, we have had our meeting and, thus far, thank God, all goes well, even triumphantly with us. . . . The Tabernacle was crowded beyond all precedent. . . .I proceeded to make my speech about the religion of the country, when, at last, the pent-up feelings of the mobocrats broke out, and, with the notorious Capt. Rynders at their head, they came rushing on to the platform, yelling, cheering, swearing, etc., etc. But, after much tumult and many interruptions, I got through with my speech—then Mr. Furness made a capital speech—then an opponent spoke—then Douglass and Sam'l Ward—and we wound up with electrical effect. Wendell had no time to speak." The meeting of the society on the following day was also over-awed by another mob led by Rynders.—*William Lloyd Garrison, 1805–1879, The Story of His Life*, by Wendell Phillips Garrison and Francis Jackson Garrison (Boston, 1894), III: 285–99.

11 The common council appropriates $30,000 to buy the state's interest in the arsenal lands bounded by Centre, Franklin, Elm, and White Sts., which the legislature has agreed to surrender (see Ap 2, 1849).—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVIII: 150. See S 5.

" The common council directs the comptroller to draw his warrant in favour of David T. Valentine, clerk of the board, for $300 "for extra services in compiling and supervising the publication of the Corporation Manual for the year 1850, . . . and that he be allowed to sell numbers of the said manual, after placing one thousand copies thereof at the disposition of the members of the Common Council."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVIII: 139. From 1841 (*q. v.*) to 1866, inclusive, Valentine compiled the *Manual* by order of the common council, principally from documents in his keeping as city clerk.

18 "The New Pavement.—The new pavement in Broadway, above the City Hall, is attracting much attention, not more on account of its novelty than the unconscionable length of time taken to complete it. The inventors of this new style claim for it many advantages over the Russ and other pavements. It is said to be more durable and less dangerous to horses and vehicles passing over it than the former, while the materials used in its construction are more lasting. After the removal of the old pavement, excavations are made to the depth of about eighteen inches below the surface, and a solid and uniform bed is laid and grotued with lime. Large flags are laid closely over this, with the smooth sides down by which the grooves are formed in the surface, which are filled with bituminous cement. A layer of broken stones is next put on the flags, the interstices of which are filled up with gravel. Over the surface of this gravel still finer gravel is laid, on which again is put a layer of coarse sharp sand. The whole is solidified by water and running. The surface pavement consists of four granite block dragways, five feet in width, laid diagonally. The intermediate spaces between each of these dragways are laid with cobble stones, selected according to their size, and laid separately, with their broad ends downwards. The granite blocks form angles on the sides, in which the cobble stones are laid with their flat sides to the sides of the angles. The cobble stones, after being well driven, are covered with thin broken stones.

"The bed, composed of broken stones and gravel, forms a drain which conveys the water to the sewer, while the bituminous cement is rather strengthened than injured by its action, thus differing very materially from the concrete bed underlying the Russ pavement, which is easily injured by water."—*Eve. Post*, My 18, 1850.

May 18

22 The American Arctic expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, consisting of the "Advance" and the "Rescue," owned and fitted out by Henry Grinnell of New York, in connection with the U. S. Government, and in command of Lieut. Edwin T. De Hoven, U. S. N., and Elisha K. Kane, M. D., are towed from the Brooklyn Navy Yard and pass out to sea through the Narrows.—Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 642–43, and N. Y. newspapers. The expedition returned Sept. 30, 1851 (*q. v.*). See also Winsor, VIII: 91–126; Kane, *Adrift in the Arctic Ice Pack*.

30 Hone records: "The mania for converting Broadway into a street of shops is greater than ever. There is scarcely a block in the whole extent of this fine street of which some part is not in a state of transmutation. The City Hotel has given place to a row of splendid stores; Stewart is extending his stores to take in the whole front from Chambers to Reade street; this is already the most magnificent dry-goods establishment in the world . . .; with the addition now in progress this edifice will be one of the 'wonders' of the Western world. . . ." He mentions other changes on Broadway.—*Hone's Diary*, II: 384.

June — *Harper's Monthly Magazine* is established.—North, *The Newspaper and Periodical Press*, 116.

2 The "American Rifles" is organized. From it the 71st Regiment was developed. The first meeting was at the "Eagle Drill Room," corner of Christy and Delancy Sts. Each company had its own place of meeting, such as the Branch Hotel, below the old Bowery Theatre, and Military Hall on the Bowery above Broome St. The first entry in the minute-book of the regiment is an article copied from the *Evening Express*, Sept. 5, 1856, as follows: "The American Guard, 71st Regiment, will make their full parade on Wednesday afternoon, September 10. The regiment will proceed to Tompkins Square for drill and review. This will be their first parade under their new name, which was changed from American Rifles in consequence of a change of arms, from the rifle to the musket. They are to be supplied with the new Minie musket, by the 1st of October, in place of the old, worn out, altered and repaired State arms they now use." It was not until June 29, 1857, that the new rifled muskets were given to the 71st Reg't, the 7th Reg't having already been supplied with them, and these "were the only militia regiments in the United States" at that time provided with "this terrible and destructive weapon," which "made them the two best equipped volunteer regiments in the world."—Whittemore, *Hist. of the 71st Reg't* (1886), 2, 5, 9, 153, 156, 168, 175, 178, 179, 181, 184, 188, 198.

6 The common council appropriates an additional sum of $550 to procure "a copy of the folio edition of the 'Birds of America,' published by John J. Audubon, and a copy of the imperial folio edition of the 'Quadrupeds of North America,' published by John J. Audubon and the Rev. Dr. Bachman, to be presented in behalf

1850 the city of New York, through Mons. A. Vattemare, to the city
June of Paris, and to defray other incidental expenses connected with the
6 subject of international exchanges. . . ."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor,* XVIII: 174–75.

7 The common council requests the mayor, the president of the board of aldermen, and the president of the board of assistant aldermen, "to tender the hospitalities of this city to such of the authorities of the city of Boston as are now in this city."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor,* XVIII: 185.

10 The Am. Bible Union is organized by Baptists, who have seceded from the American and Foreign Bible Society.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1856), 566.

12 The common council appoints a committee to tender to Senator Daniel S. Dickinson the hospitalities of the city, on his arrival on Monday next, in recognition of his aiding the passage of a bill in the U. S. senate for establishing in this city a branch mint of the U. S.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor,* XVIII: 197–98.

" A map of Stuyvesant Square, at Third and Fourth Aves. and 7th St., bears this date.—See map No. 1047 in bureau of topography, borough president's office.

13 The ruins of the Park Theatre are being demolished.—*Com. Adv.,* Je 13, 1850.

14 The so-called "Jenny Lind Concert Hall," on the La Farge property in Mercer St., adjoining "the Bond street House" which "fronts on Broadway," is under construction. A description of it mentions rosewood seats, sofas cushioned with crimson velvet or damask, frescoes, and many other details. The architect and builder is John M. Trimble; the cost is estimated at $85,000. The building is being erected and owned by A. P. Tripler, with the understanding that Mr. Barnum will lease the hall for a certain number of nights. —*N. Y. Com. Adv.,* Je 14, 1850. It was eventually named Tripler Hall, and had a notable career.—L. M. R. K., III: 986. See O 17.

15 Barnum's new theatre is opened.—*Eve. Post,* Je 15 and 17, 1850. See also 1850, *supra.*

July The common council permits the industrial convention, now
6 in session in this city, to use the supreme court room in "the new City Hall."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor,* XVIII: 220.

9 President Zachary Taylor dies in Washington. The next day, Vice-President Millard Fillmore took the oath of office as president. —*N. Y. Herald,* Jl 11, 1850.

" The common council appoints a committee "to confer with the General Government, relative to selecting a site and erecting a suitable building in the city of New York, for the accommodation of the Post office and United States Courts, Marshal's office, &c."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor,* XVIII: 234.

" The common council permits the Hudson River R. R. Co. "to run their dumb engine to Chambers street, to test its power and probable safety for conducting their cars to Chambers street."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor,* XVIII: 227. On Aug. 9, the board accepted an invitation from the railroad company "to witness the operation of their street locomotive engine."—*Ibid.,* XVIII: 286. See D 4.

" The common council orders that the commissioner of repairs and supplies remove "the bow window now projecting from one of the upper windows of the front of the City Hall," and "that the window be restored to its original form, and similar to the other windows of the Hall."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor,* XVIII: 233.

12 The common council passes resolutions of grief and sympathy on account of the death of President Taylor. It appoints a committee to arrange a suitable demonstration of respect for his memory, and orders that the members of the board shall wear mourning, and cause their respective meeting-places to be hung with it, for 30 days.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor,* XVIII: 263–64.

15 The common council gives permission to James Hall, a contractor, "to lay down a railroad from the rail of the Harlem railroad in Centre street, at Chambers street, through said Chambers street to 150 ft. west of Centre street," to convey marble or granite for the new building of A. T. Stewart & Co., at the north-east corner of Broadway and Chambers St. The permission is not to extend beyond six months, when Hall is to restore the street to as good condition as when the railroad was laid.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor,* XVIII: 250. On June 13, 1851, the board ordered that the track be taken up.—*Ibid.,* XIX: 257.

19 New York is made an archi-episcopal see (Roman Catholic), the suffragans of it being the dioceses of Albany, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Ogdensburg, Rochester, Syracuse, Newark, and Trenton.—*Cath. Encycl.,* XI: 20.

An elaborate funeral pageant is held in honour of the memory July
of the late President Taylor (see Jl 9). For full particulars, see 23
N. Y. Herald, Jl 24, 1850; *Hone's Diary,* II: 386. On Aug. 9, the common council appropriated $3,500 to pay for this.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor,* XVIII: 284.

Gen. Paez, ex-president of the Republic of Venezuela, is wel- Aug.
comed to the city by the mayor, common council, and citizens.— 2
Eve. Post, Ag 3, 1850. On Nov. 9, Gen. Paez presented to the city his sword.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor,* XVIII: 425.

Gen. Garibaldi, the Italian patriot, arrives in New York.— 4
Eve. Post, Ag 5, 1850. He declined a public reception on account of feeble health.—*Ibid.,* Ag 10, 1850. See Ap 28, 1851.

There are at this time 19 public parks in the city, containing in 5
all 170 acres of land. This is considered very disproportionate to the size of New York and the number of its inhabitants.—*Eve. Post,* Ag 5, 1850.

"On the corner of Fifteenth Street next to Spingler Institute 6
is the Church of the Puritans. Dr. Cheever is the minister, and he and the church people are called a long name, which means that they think slavery is wicked, and they help the black slaves that come from the South, to get to Canada where they will be free."—Havens, *Diary of a little girl in Old New York,* 93–94. See Pl. 136, Vol. III.

The common council orders that the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co. 8
erect parapet walls and arches along their railroad in Fourth Ave. between 32d and 42d Sts., according to stated specifications and in conformity to a plan drawn by Edwin Smith, city surveyor, dated May 15, 1850. The work shall be commenced by Oct. 1, 1850, and completed by May 1, 1851.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor,* XVIII: 274–75. For other improvements which this road was allowed to make in New York this year, see *ibid.,* XVIII: 44, 244, 246, 259, 338, 361. The open cut was bricked over, and converted into the present arched tunnel at that time.

The common council orders that the com'r of repairs and sup- 9
plies "cause the City Hall to be thoroughly repaired, the court rooms ventilated, its interior repainted, and a new roof placed on the same; also the dials of the clock regilded," for all which the sum of $18,000 is appropriated.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor,* XVIII: 284–85.

The common council appropriates $50,000 for erecting work- "
house buildings on Blackwell's Island.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor,* XVIII: 289.

"Mr. Silas Wood has in course of erection in Cherry street, be- 20
tween Rosevelt street and Franklin Square, a large house which when completed will have no less than one hundred and forty-four residences. It is built with the design of supplying the laboring people with cheap lodgings, and will have many advantages over the cellars and other miserable abodes, which too many are forced to inhabit. The depth of the building is two hundred and forty feet, with a front of thirty-five feet. Each tenement consisting of two rooms and a hall; is nearly eighteen feet in width, and about twenty feet in length; giving twenty-four residences to each floor.

"This is a praiseworthy enterprise and well worthy of imitation."—*Eve. Post,* Ag 20, 1850. This seems to be the start of the "improved dwellings" movement in New York.

"The old rail on the Harlem Railroad, between Twenty-first 26
and Twenty-fifth streets has been taken up to give place to a heavier and better one. The remainder of the road from Twenty-first street to the depot at the Park will shortly be laid."—*Eve. Post,* Ag 26, and N 20, 1850.

The corner-stone of the N. Y. Medical College is laid on 13th 29
St., east of Fourth Ave.—*Eve. Post,* Ag 30, 1850. The building was completed in September, the clinics were opened in October, and lectures commenced in November. The building occupied the site of the circular reservoir in East 13th St. between Third and Fourth Aves. (see 1831). For names of its officers and faculty, and other information, with wood-cut view of the façade, see *The Great Metropolis: or New-York Almanac for* 1851, 57, and *N. Y. Herald,* Ag 30, 1850. *Cf.* 1851.

Jenny Lind arrives at New York from Liverpool. For an ac- Sept.
count of her voyage, reception, etc., see *N. Y. Herald,* S 2, 3, 5 1
et seq., 1850; *Hone's Diary,* II: 389. For her first appearance before an American audience, at Castle Garden, see S 11.

Mayor Woodhull transmits to the board of aldermen a commu- 2
nication from a committee of the Brooklyn board stating that they have been appointed "a Select Committee to examine and report

1850 Sept. 2 upon the expediency of uniting the cities of New York and Brooklyn." The committee desires the common council of New York to appoint "Committees from their two Boards, with whom they may have an opportunity of conferring on the subject." A committee of the Williamsburg board (Williamsburg was not united with Brooklyn until 1855), they say, desires to join in such a conference. The mayor urges the board to give this request "from a friendly neighbor" such consideration "as the nature of the subject may be deemed to require."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, XXXIX: 566.

5 The common council resolves to lease to the N. Y., New Haven, & Hartford R. R., for 21 years, at an annual rental of $6,000 plus taxes and assessments, the block bounded by Centre, Franklin, Elm, and White Sts. The arsenal buildings on Elm and Franklin Sts. are to remain for the use of the military until May 1, 1851. The company is to improve the premises within a year from the date of the lease. The lease shall contain covenants for renewal at the expiration of the term. The premises are "to continue during said leases for a railroad depot." The lease shall not be construed as a consent by the city for the company to use any street or avenue "for the purpose of running cars thereon, by virtue of an agreement with the Harlem Railroad Company," or as a waiver of the city's right "to regulate and control the said New York and New Haven Railroad Company, to the same extent it can now control the New York and Harlem Railroad Company."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVIII: 299–300. A freight depot was erected here, which was abandoned in 1885.—L. M. R. K., III: 975.

" The common council orders that curb- and gutter-stones be set on 42d St., between Fifth and Tenth Aves., that the sidewalks be 30 ft. wide between Fifth and Eighth Aves., and that a space 4 ft. wide be flagged through this sidewalk.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVIII: 300–1.

7 The common council directs the clerk of the board to cause to be published 500 copies of "Kent's charter, with notes, as published, and the amended charter of 1849;" and appropriates $1,000 for the purpose.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVIII: 313.

11 Jenny Lind gives her first concert in America, at Castle Garden, the tickets having been sold at auction by her manager.—*N. Y. Herald*, S 12, 1850. See also Brown, *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, I: 91; *Hone's Diary*, II: 389, 390, 391; Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 678, 680. There is an engraving of the "First Appearance of Jenny Lind in America" in the Emmet coll., item No. 11543, in N. Y. P. L. The scene in Castle Garden during her famous concert on this occasion is also shown in a lithographic view by N. Currier, in Eno collection, N. Y. P. L. Other Castle Garden views, sketched during her concerts in New York, were published May 17, 1851, in *Gleason's Pictorial*, I: 40, 41.

Her share, under a contract with Barnum, after deducting the large expenses of her first concert, amounted to $12,600, all of which she distributed among the charitable and benevolent institutions of New York City.—*Hone's Diary*, II: 391–92.

13 Amir Bey, Turkish ambassador to the U. S., is publicly welcomed to New York.—*Eve. Post*, S 14, 1850. On Sept. 16, he received visitors at the city hall.—*Ibid.*, S 16, 1850.

" The common council authorises the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co. "to take up their double track, from the corner of Grand and Centre streets, to the Bowery, and lay down a single track in the centre of the street, from the corner of Grand street, through Centre and Broome streets to the Bowery; down the Bowery to Grand street, and through Grand street to Centre street."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVIII: 338.

14 A committee of congress reports strongly in favour of establishing a branch mint at New York.—*Reports*, 31st cong., 1st sess., No. 490.

18 Pres. Fillmore signs the Fugitive Slave Law.—Macdonald, *Select Docs.*, etc., 385–89.

19 "Stewart is making a palace of a store. He takes in the whole front of the block on Broadway, with fifteen windows in front, and all of marble."—*Correspondence of James Fenimore-Cooper* (1922), II: 687. The building still stands, on the east side of Broadway between Chambers and Reade St., the northern portion, at the Reade St. corner, occupying the site of Washington Hall.—See L. M. R. K., III: 986, under "Washington Hall," where, however, the situation of this hall is erroneously given as on the "N. E. cor."

20 Philip Hone writes: "The Union Club has removed to the large house belonging to Mr. Kernochan, opposite to me."—*Hone's Diary*, II: 392. This was 691 Broadway.—*City Directory*, Wilson, *Mem. Hist.*, IV: 236; *Union Club List* (1912), 2; L. M. R. K., III: 939. In 1855 (*q. v.*), the club moved into its own building, at the north-west cor. of Fifth Ave. and 21st St. Sept. 20

Jenny Lind leaves New York for Boston.—*Eve. Post*, S 26, 1850. 25

Under an act of congress of Aug. 8, 1848, the city now acquires title by government grant to part of the land at West, Washington, and Gansevoort Sts., on which Gansevoort Market was afterwards built. Another part of the ground was already vested in the city by the original charter grants, and a third parcel was acquired, by purchase, of a private owner.—Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate* (1914), citing libers of conveyances. Oct. 12

Tripler Hall is publicly opened for the first time.—*Eve. Post*, O 18, 1850; see also handbill in Emmet coll., item No. 11872. It was originally to be called Jenny Lind Hall, as it was planned for the great Swedish singer.—*Eve. Post*, S 7, 27, O 10 and 15, 1850. It was sold under foreclosure, Nov. 25, 1851, to John La Farge.—*Ibid.*, N 26, 1851. For the later changes in name, see L. M. R. K., III: 986, and *King's Handbook*, 580. A handbill of April 13, 1861, when it was the Winter Garden, is in the Emmet coll., item No. 11873. 17

The common council orders that the commissioner of repairs and supplies "have a suitable building erected on the northeast corner of Elm and White streets, for the use of first division of the New York State Militia," at an expense not exceeding $10,000.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVIII: 406. On Mar. 24, 1851, $8,000 was added to the appropriation.—*Ibid.*, XIX: 105. 18

The common council appropriates $2,000 for constructing a fountain in Washington Square, the amount to be taken from the balance of the appropriation now remaining for the purpose of erecting an iron railing around the square.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVIII: 415. 19

Jenny Lind returns to New York from Philadelphia.—*Eve. Post*, O 22, 1850. On Oct. 24, she began a series of concerts at Tripler Hall.—*Ibid.*, O 24 and 25, 1850. 21

The corner-stone of the workhouse on Blackwell's Island is laid. The projected building is described.—*Eve. Post*, N 4, 1850. Nov. 2

Ambrose C. Kingsland is elected mayor.—*N. Y. Herald*, N 6 and 7, 1850; *Hone's Diary*, II: 395. He was sworn in on Jan. 1, 1851, succeeding Caleb S. Woodhull (see Ap 10, 1849).—*Ibid.*, Ja 3, 1851. Kingsland was succeeded by Jacob A. Westervelt.—See N 2, 1852. 5

James Gordon Bennett, editor of the *Herald*, is assaulted on Broadway by John Graham, defeated candidate for district attorney, upon whom he had made "most gross and unprovoked attacks," previous to the election.—*Eve. Post*, N 9, 1850; *Hone's Diary*, II: 395. See also *Post*, N 11, 1850. 9

" The common council orders that a fountain be placed in Tompkins Square, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Dept., and appropriates $2,000 therefore.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVIII: 423.

15 The common council orders that signs be placed where required on the corners of all streets above 21st St.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVIII: 439.

19 Webster, on his way to Washington, attends Jenny Lind's concert in New York, and he is cheered with great enthusiasm as "the advocate of the Union and supporter of the Constitution." Hone records an incident, as related by N. P. Willis, describing his deportment and that of the singer.—*Hone's Diary*, II: 396–97.

22 Cooper writes to his wife from the Broadway Hotel: "The Germans are driving the Irish from the field. Even the groceries are passing into the hands of the Germans and beer is supplanting whiskey.

"The growth of the town is incredible. Brooklyn has 120,000 souls; Williamsburg 30,000 and Manhattan 550,000, it is said."—*Correspondence of James Fenimore-Cooper* (1922), II: 693.

23 "The amount of real estate owned by the city, in markets alone, is valued at $1,116,000, from which is derived an annual revenue of $52,990. There are at present not more than eleven markets in New York—a very inconsiderable number for the size and demands of the city."—*Eve. Post*, N 23, 1850.

" The common council permits William Perris to survey a part of Manhattan Island from 42d St. to the Harlem River.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVIII: 421. See D 10.

25 The College of St. Francis Xavier opens at 49 W. 15th St. (see Ap 5).—*The College of St. Francis Xavier* (1897), 9, 11, 15, 25, 32. See Ja 10 and O 15, 1861.

1850 Nov. 28 Speaker Howell Cobb and Gen. Lewis Cass hold a public levee in the governor's room in the city hall. Speeches are made in favour of perpetuating the union of the states, in opposition to the feeling of disunion now widely prevalent.—*N. Y. Herald*, N 28, 29, 1850.

Dec. 4 The common council permits the Hudson River R. R. Co. "to propel their cars from Chambers street to Thirty-first street, by their street locomotive, or 'Dumb Engine' [see Jl 9], upon the condition that the same shall not be run at a greater speed than six miles an hour; and also, that they shall employ a proper person to precede the trains on horseback, to give necessary warning in a suitable manner of their approach, . . ."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVIII: 466. See O 24, 1851.

10 The common council orders that the corporation counsel take the necessary steps for opening Bloomingdale Square, between Eighth and Ninth Aves., 53d and 57th Sts.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVIII: 483–84. On March 6, 1857 (*q. v.*), this square was ordered closed.

" The common council orders that the clerk of the board purchase 150 of Wm. Perris's maps of the city of New York (with the new fire districts laid out thereon) at $1.50 per map, and that a copy of each he furnished to each engine, hose, and hook-and-ladder company.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVIII: 484.

23 The "Swamp Church" (Lutheran), so called from its location in the marshy region of the "Tan Yards" (at the junction of William and Frankfort Sts., east of French's Hotel), is being demolished. "Of late years it has sadly fallen from its former high estate. Since it was vacated by its original occupants, it has been used as a place of worship by a society of colored people [1831 to 1848], then as an auction house, and lastly as a stable. . . . From its site is to rise speedily a large hotel."—*N. Y. Jour. of Commerce*, D 23, 1850. It was built in 1767 (*q. v.*).—Greenleaf, 53–54; *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, III: 725; L. M. R. K., III: 929.

" Brougham's Lyceum on Broadway near Broome St. opens.—*Eve. Post*, D 23, 1850. There is a handbill of this theatre in the Emmet coll., item No. 11862. Its later changes in name were as follows: In 1852 it became Wallack's Lyceum. It was abandoned by the Wallacks in 1861, and on May 22, 1861, the theatre was opened as the Broadway Music Hall. On March 1, 1862, it was rechristened "The New York Athenæum." On March 17 of the same year, its name was changed to "Mary Provost's Theatre," and on April 21, to the "Olympic Theatre." On Sept. 7, 1863, it reopened under the title of "The New York Theatre." On Nov. 10, 1863, its name again changed to "The Broadway Amphitheatre," and on May 2, 1864, it became "The Broadway Theatre."—Brown, I: 472, 477, 508–12. See also L. M. R. K., III: 982.

31 More cotton was received in New York City during the year just ending than in any other American city except New Orleans and Mobile; New York was surpassed in its exportation of cotton during the same time only by New Orleans, Mobile, and Charleston.—E. R. Johnson, *History of the Domestic and Foreign Commerce of the U. S.*, I: 342.

1851

— In this year, Robert Bonner purchased *The Ledger*, a commercial sheet, and converted it into a family newspaper.—S. N. D. North, *The Newspaper and Periodical Press* (1884), 119.

— In this year, the clipper "Flying Cloud" sailed from New York to San Francisco in 89 days and 18 hours, making 374 miles in one day.—*New International Encyc.* (1923), V: 467.

— In this year, Lossing published his *Pictorial Field-book of the Revolution*.—Winsor, VIII: 480.

— A very scarce coloured lithographic view of the "Bay of New York Taken from the Battery," reproduced and described as Pl. 137-a, Vol. III, bears this date.

— In this year were published the two large Dripps maps (the first of a series that continued until 1880), one showing the locations of houses in the built-up parts of the city south of 50th St., and the other the locations of country residences, etc., north of 50th St.—See Pls. 138 and 138A, Vol. III, and their descriptions, III: 706–7. See also *Eve. Post*, Jl 16, 1851. See D 18.

— In this year was published *The charter of the city of New York, with notes thereon. Also, a treatise on the powers and duties of the mayor, aldermen and assistant aldermen. Prepared at the request of the Common Council*, by Chancellor Kent.—See copy in the N. Y. P. L. A work of the same title appeared in 1836.

1851 — In this year, Asher Taylor, the "First Marshal" in the mayor's office, compiled and published *A hand book of streets & distances, showing the length, and intermediate distance from street to street, of all the streets in the city of New York. Compiled for use in the Mayor's office*. One of its uses was to determine distances travelled by cartmen and hackmen, so that persons employing them might verify the charges for service.

— In this year, the first (and only) issue of *Doggett's New York City Street Directory* appeared, a directory arranged according to the streets and house numbers, instead of alphabetically by names. The territory covered by the volume extended from the Battery to 25th St. and included about 85,000 names. This directory is now very scarce. There is a copy in N. Y. P. L.

— *The Great Metropolis or New-York Almanac for* 1851, by H. Wilson, contains, among other new information, an account of the city's daily newspapers of the time, which is particularly informing (pp. 83–88, 125), and a well-digested catalogue of the secret societies, lodges, etc., in New York (pp. 118–25). Among the advertisements is a wood-cut view of the interior of W. H. Disbrow's riding-school, at 20 Fourth Ave.

— In this year, H. A. Jones made a map of the city north of 50th St.—See map No. 1173 in bureau of topography, borough president's office.

— In Valentine's *Manual* for 1851, were published a map of the city, 1851; map of N. Y. State, with population based on census of 1850; and views of the Quarantine, Staten Island, 62; workhouse on Blackwell's Island, 296; house of Gen. Striker at foot of "52d St." (error for 53d St.—see L. M. R. K., III: 952), North River, 450.

— In this year, the old homestead of Jacob Kip, at Kip's Bay, overlooking the East River (first erected in 1654, *q. v.*, or 1655, partially destroyed by fire in 1696 and rebuilt), was demolished on the opening of 35th St. through the exact site of the house.—Post, *Abstract of Title of Kip's Bay Farm*, I: iii; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1852), 472; "New York Society in the Olden Time," by Bishop Kip, in *Putnam's Mag.*, S, 1870, reprinted in Stone's *Hist. of N. Y. City*, Appendix XVI (p. 100). On April 30, 1920, the Kip's Bay Neighbourhood Assn. celebrated with pageant and fête some of the noted incidents that happened on and near this property. These are described in the *N. Y. Times*, Ap 18, 1920. See also L. M. R. K., III: 950; *Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIX: 358. For exact location of the house in relation to the old roads, see map No. 142 in the bu. of engineering, div. of design, municipal bldg. It stood on the north side of a cross-road leading from the Kingsbridge Road to East River north of Kip's Bay. See also O 27, 1843.

— In this year, the N. Y. & New Haven R. R. Co. erected a depot at the south-east corner of Broadway and Canal St.—From chron. supplied by the company; L. M. R. K., III: 975; Dripp's Map of 1851.

— In this year, the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum (see Jl 28, 1846) was built, on the east side of Fifth Ave. between 51st and 52d Sts. For building developments in this connection, see *King's Handbook* (1893), 430; L. M. R. K., III: 955; Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 701; Perris's Insurance Map, 1859; Bromley's Atlas, 1879. See, further, Ap 13, 1852.

— In this year, the De Milt Dispensary was established.—*King's Handbook of N. Y.*, 488.

— The Union Hotel, at 496 Broadway; the Collamore House, cor. of Spring St. on the east side of Broadway; the Philharmonic Soc. (see 1853), at 483 Broadway; Brougham's Lyceum, at 485 Broadway; the College of Pharmacy, at 511 Broadway; the Tripler Hall (see, further, 1853), at 677 Broadway; the Eolian Hotel, at 834 Broadway, all date from this year.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1865), 635–36, 652. For the Metropolitan Hotel, see S 13. Brougham's Lyceum was opened Dec. 23, 1850 (*q. v.*).

— In this year, Barnum's Hotel was named the Howard House. See also A. Pl. 25, Vol. III. It stood at No. 434 Broadway, east side. —*Man. Com. Coun.* (1865), 544, 635.

— In this year, the city had 239 churches, divided as follows: 30 Baptist; 9 Congregational; 17 Dutch Reformed; 3 Friends; 10 Jewish Synagogues; 6 Lutheran; 34 Methodist Episcopal; 3 Methodist Protestant; 40 Protestant Episcopal; 2 New Jerusalem; 36 Presbyterian; 5 Associate Presbyterian; 2 Associate Reformed Presbyterian; 4 Reformed Presbyterian; 3 Primitive Christians; 20 Roman Catholic; 2 Unitarian; 4 Universalist; 1 Wesleyan Methodist; 7 miscellaneous.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1851), 357.

— In this year, the medical faculty of New York University sold

1851 — the Stuyvesant Institute (see 1841), bought a lot on 14th St., the site of the present Tammany Hall, and erected there a new building for the use of the school. This was used until the spring of 1866 (*q. v.*), when it burned. The Medical College then took up temporary quarters in the New York Hospital.—*N. Y. University Bulletin*, Je 30, 1911; Chamberlain, *N. Y. University* (Boston, 1901). *Cf.* Ag 29, 1850.

— In this year, the Kennedy mansion, at No. 1 Broadway, became "The Washington." It continued under this name until 1881.—See description of Pl. 98, III: 590. See also L. M. R. K., III: 950, where, however, an error occurs in the statement that this hotel is shown in the view by C. Burton in the Bourne Series of N. Y. views. It was a view of "Washington Hotel," at the s. e. cor. of Broadway and Reade St., which Bourne published.

— In this year, Trinity Chapel, on west 25th St., near Broadway, was commenced; it was completed in 1856, having been consecrated April 17, 1855.—*Trinity Church Bicentennial Celebration*, My 5, 1897.

— In this year was published the first of the series of guide-books, issued by C. S. Francis & Co., entitled (on cover) *Francis' Picture of New-York and Strangers Guide*. It bears copyright date of 1845. Later issues owned by the N. Y. H. S. are those of 1854, 1857, and 1859. See also Gen. Cat. of N. Y. P. L., title "N. Y. City," subdiv. "Guide Books."

— Gosling's popular-priced restaurant, occupying the former German church on Nassau St., "dines over a thousand people every day," including Sundays.—*The Stranger's Handbook* (1851), 81.

"The Park contains the largest fountain in the city. The basin is one hundred feet in diameter, and the circumference is sometimes entirely filled by the various jets of the 'Holiday fountain.' The machinery of the fountain is so arranged as to supply a variety of forms in the jets . . .

"In the summer season the [rock] fountain [in Bowling Green] is occasionally illuminated with coloured lights, . . . The enclosure is now made to hold some deer, geese and other live animals . . .

"Hudson Square, or St. John's Park, . . . is accessible to the people in its neighbourhood who have keys. . . . It contains a very tasty fountain, and is by far the most beautiful public square in the city. . . .

"Tompkins' Square, which is used for a parade ground, is one of the largest squares in the city. It is not yet much frequented, as the trees are young, and the place not finished. It is between Avenue A and B, and between Sixth and Tenth streets."—*Ibid.*, 83–85.

— In this year, the 69th New York (Irish Brigade) was organized.—Chas. S. Clark in *The Eve. Post*, F 26, 1916.

Jan. 3 By this time, Lexington Ave. had been opened from 42d to 66th St., at a total cost of $63,500.84.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1857), 538. See Ap 24, 1848.

4 As it "has been the custom of the Common Council . . . for nearly half a century, to obtain a portrait of the Chief Magistrate of the state," the board now orders that the com'r of repairs and supplies, under the direction of the com. on arts and sciences, be instructed to obtain a full-length portrait of Gov. Hamilton Fish, to be placed in the governor's room; $500 is appropriated for it, and $100 for framing it.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVIII: 538.

10 The common council directs the commissioner of repairs and supplies, acting under the direction of the committee on arts and sciences, to procure a portrait of Mayor Caleb S. Woodhull, to be suitably framed and placed in the governor's room and it appropriates $250 for this object.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIX: 4.

13 Henry James delivers a lecture on "Democracy," before the Mechanics Institute, at Hope Chapel.—*Eve. Post*, Ja 14, 1851. On Jan. 21, he began a series of lectures on art at Stuyvesant Institute.—*Ibid.*, Ja 22, 1851. Hope Chapel was at 718 Broadway, and dated from 1850.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1865), 635.

15 Six buildings, in course of erection in 21st St. between Fifth and Sixth Aves., collapse and kill or injure 30 workmen.—*Eve. Post*, Ja 16, 1851.

17 "The operations in the building line, during the present year, will doubtless, judging from the number of contracts which have been already entered into, exceed those even of 1850, when near two thousand houses were erected. It is rumored that one of the Astor family has contracted for the erection of two hundred buildings, from three to five stories high, on Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, the foundations of which will be laid as soon as the contract is completed. These buildings will be situated mainly between Broadway and the Ninth avenue. The property on which they are to be erected, is at present occupied by several small frame houses and shanties. . . ."—*Eve. Post*, Ja 17, 1851. Jan. 17

25 The common council orders that the commissioner of repairs and supplies "contract with Richard H. Bull for the immediate completion of the telegraph wire and apparatus to all the fire alarm stations in the city;" also that he "cause them to be connected with the astronomical observatory, on the corner of Eleventh street and Second avenue, and the bell ringers be instructed to strike at 9 o'clock in the evening, upon a signal to be given from said observatory;" $600 is appropriated for these objects.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIX: 26.

Feb. — By this time, the missionary work of Rev. L. M. Pease (see 1848) was well under way at Five Points, where he had established in rented houses various branches of a work which later developed into the Five Points Mission and House of Industry. For an account of this, see Lossing's *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 632, *passim*. See Mr, 1852.

5 In view of the recent annual report of the Croton aqueduct dept., "that the means of storing a larger supply of water upon this island, cannot with safety be much longer deferred," the common council directs that department "to purchase, without unnecessary delay, enough of suitable ground upon which to construct a new reservoir, of capacity sufficient with those already built, to contain a supply for at least sixty days consumption . . ."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIX: 58–59. See Je 30, 1853.

6 The common council authorises the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co. to lay "Groove rails . . . for a single track, on the westerly side of Chatham street, from the present terminus at Centre street, to the southerly end of the Park, with a turn-out, . . . for the exclusive use and purpose of running their city line of small passenger cars upon, to that point. . . ." The rails shall not be laid within 20 ft. of the cross-walk at the corner of Broadway and the southern end of the Park.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIX: 60–61.

7 "The real estate and other property owned by the city, consisting of parks and other public grounds, school houses and lots, markets, ferry property, municipal institutions, offices, etc., is valued at $19,505,310.88. The amount expended for the Croton Aqueduct and Receiving and Distributing Reservoirs has been calculated at $14,327,583.95."—*Eve. Post*, F 7, 1851.

12 That there was a "city flag" at this time is shown by an order of the common council for a new one, the present one being "so out of repair as to be unfit for use."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIX: 76.

22 Washington's birthday is celebrated with unusual demonstrations. Among the principal features are the decorations and illumination of the city hall, which included a "colossal, full-length portrait" of Washington, and a dinner to 500 guests at Niblo's Garden, at which Edward Everett was the principal speaker. Everett "drew a picture of the past history and progress of the United States, and contrasted the position which, in the nature of things, the country would occupy in case of a dissolution of the confederacy, in a masterly manner." For full description, and reports of the speeches, see *N. Y. Herald*, F 23, 24, 1851.

" There is a "Grand demonstration" of the Order of United Americans (see 1851) in Tripler Hall. This organization appears to have had over 50 local chapters at this time.—From program of the meeting, filed in room 319, N. Y. P. L.; *Eve. Post*, F 24, 1851.

28 The first commencement of the N. Y. Medical College is held in the college building on 13th St. near Broadway.—*Eve. Post*, Mr 1, 1851.

Mar. — In this month began *The Republic: a Monthly Magazine of American Literature Politics and Art*, edited by Thomas R. Whitney, and published at 100 Nassau St. This publication served the interests of the Order of United Americans (see F 22), of which Editor Whitney was the secretary, and was declared to be "a purely American Journal for the parlor and fireside."—From prospectus of first issue, in room 319, N. Y. P. L. The first issue in the N. Y. P. L. is that of Dec., 1851.

1 Hone records that he has been "reading a book, . . . called 'Reveries of a Bachelor,' by a very clever, ingenious writer, under the assumed name of Ik Marvel," which, representing "imaginary scenes in life," and "written in an easy, unpretending style, of deep pathos," causes "tears to flow," and is "alternately bright with the radiant sunshine of life."—*Hone's Diary*, II: 399–400. This is

1851 near the end of his journal, the last entry being dated April 30,—
Mar. a poem of eleven stanzas on "Prayer."—*Ibid.*, II: 402–3. See,
1 further, My 5.

2 On Sunday morning, March 2, St. Thomas's Church, at the north-west corner of Broadway and Houston St. (built in 1824–6), was destroyed by fire.—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Mr 3, 1851; L. M. R. K., III: 934. For view of the building, see the *Evergreen*, My, 1849. For new church on the same site, see Ap 3, 1852.

24 The old Gouverneur Market is to be demolished, and, an appropriation having been made to erect a three-storey building in the centre of the block at the head of Gouverneur Slip, bounded by Water and Front Sts., the contracts are awarded.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIX: 105, 132. The new building was completed in 1852.—*Ibid.*, XX: 424.

Apr. The legislature provides for the appointment by the governor
5 of an agent to be sent to the World's Fair, to be held in London in May of this year, whose duty shall be to superintend the exhibition of articles which shall be sent there in his keeping from this state.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1851), chap. 89.

12 The legislature enacts that "The clerk of the court of appeals shall, within twenty days after the passage of this act, transfer and deliver all records, documents and papers now in his custody relating to the opening, widening, altering, extending, or improving streets, roads, avenues, public squares or public places in the city of New-York, to the clerk of the city and county of New-York." The latter shall arrange them for convenient reference in his office. —*Laws of N. Y.* (1851), chap. 156.

16 The legislature lays out a "new street" (not laid down in the Commissioners' Map of 1807–11), by extending Broadway from 71st to 86th St., this section of the (later) Broadway being part of the old Bloomingdale Road.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1851), chap. 183. The estimated cost of this improvement was found, a year later, to be $37,155.87.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1857), 539. *Cf.* Mr 31, 1849.

22 The Erie Railroad, which was chartered on April 24, 1832 (*q.v.*), is completed and opened to Dunkirk on Lake Erie from Piermont on the Hudson (opposite Dobb's Ferry).—*N. Y. Tribune*, Ap 25, 1851. See My 14.

28 Gen. Garibaldi (see Ag 4, 1850) sails from New York for California. "During the past winter, Garibaldi has been residing on Staten Island, engaged in the business of making candles, in company with a fellow-countryman."—*Eve. Post*, Ap 30, 1851.

May The first number of *Gleason's Pictorial* makes its appearance,
3 in Boston. *Ballou's Pictorial* succeeded it. Both series were profusely illustrated with American and foreign scenes and portraits.

" The citizens of New York recently presented to Daniel Webster, secretary of state, as a token of respect for his defence of the Constitution, a handsome carriage, made to order by Wood, Tomlinson & Co. of New York, and a span of horses, the total cost of which was $2,500.—*Gleason's Pictorial*, I: 8 (My 3, 1851), with illustration.

5 In a message to the common council, Mayor Kingsland calls attention to the need of recreation spaces up town: "It seems obvious to me that the entire tongue of land south of the line drawn across the Park [the present City Hall Park], is destined to be devoted entirely and solely, to commercial purposes; and the Park and Battery, which were formerly favorite places of resort for pleasure and recreation for citizens whose residences were below that line, are now deserted. The tide of population is rapidly flowing to the northern section of the island, and it is here that provision should be made for the thousands whose dwellings will, ere long, fill up the vacant streets and avenues north of Union Park. . . .

". . . There are thousands who pass the day of rest among the idle and dissolute, in porter-houses, or in places more objectionable, who would rejoice in being enabled to breathe the pure air in such a place, while the ride and drive through its avenues, free from the noise, dust and confusion inseparable from all thoroughfares, would hold out strong inducements for the affluent to make it a place of resort.

"There is no park on the island deserving the name, and while I cannot believe that any one can be found to advance an objection against the expediency of having such a one in our midst, I think that the expenditure of a sum necessary to procure and lay out a park of sufficient magnitude to answer the purposes above noted would be well and wisely appropriated, and would be returned to us fourfold, in the health, happiness and comfort of those whose interests are specially intrusted to our keeping—the poorer classes.

"The establishment of such a park would prove a lasting monu- May
ment to the wisdom, sagacity and forethought of its founders, and 5
would secure the gratitude of thousands yet unborn, for the blessings of pure air, and the opportunity for innocent, healthful enjoyment. . . ."—*16th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scenic & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1911), 449–50.

The message was referred to the committee on lands and places, and this committee recommended that the 160 acres lying between the East River, Third Ave., 66th and 75th Sts., belonging principally to Jones and Schermerhorn, be taken for a park.—*Ibid.*, 451. See Ja 7, 1850; Je 6, 1851.

" Philip Hone, former mayor and for many years a prominent citizen of New York, dies at the age of 70.—*Eve. Post*, My 5, 1851.

7 Jenny Lind begins her final engagement in New York with a concert at Castle Garden.—*Eve. Post*, My 7 and 8, 1851.

13 President Fillmore and his cabinet come to New York to participate in the celebration on the opening of the Erie Railroad (see My 14).—*N. Y. Herald*, My 14, 1851; *Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIX: 111–12. For views of the president's landing at Castle Garden, the procession up Broadway to the city hall, etc., see *Gleason's Pictorial*, I: 88–89.

14 The completion of the Erie Railroad (see Ap 22) is celebrated along the entire route. President Fillmore and his cabinet proceed up the Hudson by steamboat from the foot of Duane St., with many other guests, to the beginning of the railroad at Piermont. The journey of 462 miles westward was broken at Elmira, and at Buffalo. Among the guests in the party from New York were various state officials, ex-Mayor Mickle, Anson G. Phelps, R. H. McCurdy, etc.—*N. Y. Herald*, My 15, 16, 17, 1851. For a history of the origin, progress, and completion of the road, see *ibid.*, My 2, 1851. A scarce and unusual collection of early books and pamphlets relating to the Erie Railroad was disposed of at the Henry F. De Puy sale at The Anderson Galleries, New York, Nov. 18, 1919, for titles of which see catalogue. See also *Mem. Hist. of N. Y.*, III: 415–18.

20 "The improvements in the vicinity of the High Bridge, have made it a place of very convenient resort; a flight of commodious steps lead down the west bank of the river to the aqueduct; a fine large hotel will be opened near it for company in about two weeks, and the drive through Carmanville is highly picturesque. The view from the hotel is one of the finest we have ever seen."—*Eve. Post*, My 20, 1851.

24 Among the many improvements now under way in New York, preparations are in progress for the erection of the Bank of the Republic, at the north-east corner of Broadway and Wall St. The Mercantile Bank is about to build at the corner of Broadway and John St. All the buildings on the south side of Dey St. "are being either wholly or partially taken down—partly for the purpose of widening the street ten feet, and partly for the erection of a better and more respectable class of buildings."—*N. Y. Herald*, My 24, 1851.

" A conveyance of land on Fifth Ave. between 53d and 54th Sts. having been made by the city to the Anglo-Am. Free Church of St. George the Martyr, the common council extends the time two additional years to enable the church to erect a hospital and chapel on the land granted to them; at the same time, the board orders that the conveyance be corrected so that it will describe the property conveyed as lying between 54th and 55th Sts. instead of 53d and 54th Sts.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIX: 158. See, however, N 20.

June The mayor approves a joint resolution that Wall St. be wid-
4 ened four feet on the north side. The building on the corner of Wall and Nassau Sts. is permitted to remain until June 1, 1860.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIX: 230.

" The common council directs the com'r of repairs and supplies to procure plans for rebuilding Essex Market (see O 21, 1836); and orders that, "when the new market is erected on Grand street, between Essex and Ludlow streets," the com'r of the sinking fund be directed to sell the lots in the rear belonging to the city.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIX: 229. The committee advertised in Dec. for proposals to rebuild.—*Ibid.*, XIX: 229. See also L. M. R. K., III: 958.

" The city pays John Vanderlyn $100 to cover his expenses in going to Washington to paint the portrait of Gen. Taylor, late president of the U. S.

It also pays Chas. Jarvis $200 in full payment of his portrait of

1851 Je 4 Gen. Paez, and orders that it be placed in the governor's room.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIX: 228.

5 The common council awards several contracts, carrying appropriations totalling $96,715, to the lowest bidders, "for building a three story building in the Park, between the new City Hall and the Rotunda, for court rooms and offices," and orders that the building be completed on or before May 1, 1852.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIX: 241. See 1852.

6 The common council directs the corporation counsel to apply to the legislature for the appointment of commissioners to take for use as a public park the land between 66th and 75th Sts., Third Ave. and East River, and the portion of the Schermerhorn estate lying adjacent to it between 64th and 66th Sts., Third Ave. and East River; also that the comptroller and mayor be authorised to negotiate for the purchase of this land any time before the appointment of such commissioners.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIX: 241–42. This was Jones's Wood, so named from the fact that about 90 acres of the proposed tract was covered with trees and belonged to John Jones, whose house stood on the line of 68th St., east of Avenue A.—*16th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scenic & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1911), 451.

John Flavel Mines ("Felix Oldboy"), writing in 1886–90, said of Jones's Woods: "It was the last fortress of the forest primeval that once covered the rocky shores of the East river, and its wildness was almost savage. . . . Later, its shores were renowned for its fisheries, and under the shadows of its rocky bluff and overhanging oaks the youth of a former generation cast their lines. . . . The ninety acres which composed the wooded farm was known in olden time as the Louvre."—*Ibid.;* L. M. R. K., III: 966. See, further, Jl 11.

9 The first of the annual firemen's parades is held in New York.—*N. Y. Herald*, Je 10, 1851. The second was held on June 14, 1852, and the third, the most imposing, on Oct. 13, 1856.

12 During this year, the work of completing the Hudson River R. R. from Poughkeepsie to Albany was under way. On June 12, an experimental trip was made from Albany to Hudson. On the 14th, there was an excursion from Albany to Hudson for the benefit of the Hudson Orphan Asylum. On the 16th, the road was opened for business between these points. On July 7, it was opened for business from Albany to Catskill; and, on Aug. 7, from Albany to Tivoli.—From chron. supplied by the company. See O 1.

13 The common council directs the street commissioner to procure a plan for laying out streets and avenues in the city north of 155th St.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIX: 250.

" The common council passes resolutions of appreciation in connection with the completion of the N. Y. & Erie Railroad, which it calls "emphatically the work of the age."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIX: 265–66.

15 The common council directs the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. "to erect, without delay, bridges across their road" at 83d, 84th, and 88th Sts., like the one at 85th St.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIX: 253.

20 The legislature appropriates $50,000 for the use of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents to enable it to erect new buildings.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1851), chap. 254. See S 25.

21 The yacht "America" sails from New York for England. For description, see *N. Y. Herald*, Je 21, 22, 1851; *Gleason's Pictorial*, I: 76. Regarding the race, see Ag 22.

22 The "Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church," on the southwest corner of Second Ave. and 14th St., is dedicated.—For woodcut view and description, see *The Citizen and Strangers' Pictorial and Business Directory* (1853), 57; see also Perris, *N. Y. City Insurance Maps* (1853), Vol. IV.

23 The legislature incorporates the N. Y. Academy of Medicine.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1851), chap. 274.

27 The common council directs the comptroller "to collect and place in his office all of the original charters of the Corporation, and that he procure a suitable fire-proof box or safe in which the same may be kept."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIX: 274.

28 The legislature authorises the common council to raise money by loans, and to create a public fund, to be called "Public Building Stock, No. 3," for the purpose of reimbursing the city treasury for amounts already expended and to be expended for erecting public buildings.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1851), chap. 304. See, for example, D 30.

30 The legislature incorporates the N. Y. Juvenile Asylum. Among the incorporators are Robt. B. Minturn, Myndert Van Schaick, Benj. F. Butler, Luther Bradish, Charles O'Conor, John Duer, and Peter Cooper. Its object is to care for, support, and educate children between five and fourteen years of age, voluntarily intrusted to them by their parents or guardians, or committed to their charge by competent authority.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1851), chap. 332. For an account of this society's work in later years, see the *N. Y. Times*, Ja 31, 1860; Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 687. June 30

The legislature passes an act "to amend, consolidate, and reduce to one act, the various acts relative to the Common Schools of the city of New-York."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1851), chap. 386. See Ap 11, 1842; My 7, 1847; Mr 25, 1848. July 3

The 75th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence is celebrated in New York with an immense parade. Views of the cortege passing "Brougham's Lyceum" (the north side of Broadway between Broadway and Centre St.) and "Stuart's Marble Palace" (the present Stewart building, on the east side of Broadway, bet. Chambers and Reade Sts.) appear in *Gleason's Pictorial*, I: 200, 201. For these buildings, see L. M. R. K. 4

The legislature incorporates the New York House and School of Industry, the object of which is "to supply work to the aged, distressed and ignorant poor, and to instruct them in such branches of work as they may be able to do, and to aid them in doing the same, and to allow them wages or compensation therefor as they may find suitable . . ."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1851), chap. 394. 8

The legislature alters the Commissioners' Map of 1807–11 by extending Washington St. from Gansevoort St. to 12th St.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1851), chap. 443. 9

The legislature divides the Sixteenth Ward into two wards by a line running through the centre of 26th St. The portion lying south of the line shall remain the Sixteenth Ward; that lying north shall constitute the Twentieth Ward.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1851), chap. 453. "

The legislature gives the N. Y. Medical College power to found and maintain a hospital connected with this college.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1851), chap. 465. "

The legislature incorporates "The Collegiate Institute of the City of New York," three-fourths of whose trustees shall be members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1851), chap. 494. 10

The common council, instead of having only three sessions a year (see Ap 2, 1849), is to hold monthly sessions "commencing on the first Monday of each month, but at no such session shall the members be entitled to draw any per diem allowance for a longer period than eight days."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1851), chap. 543. 11

The legislature provides, by passing the "Jones's Wood Park Bill," for the city's taking for a public park the land in the Nineteenth Ward, lying between 64th and 75th Sts., Third Ave. and East River (see Je 6). Commissioners are to be appointed to conduct the proceedings, whose acts are to be subject to ratification or rejection by the common council.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1851), chap. 529. See, however, *Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIX: 392; *16th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scenic & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1911), 451–52. "

"The passage of this act gave rise to a discussion regarding the relative advantages of other pieces of ground for this purpose, and the Board of Aldermen adopted on the 5th of August, 1851, a resolution appointing a special committee to examine and report, whether there was not, within the limits of the city, a piece of ground more suitable for the purpose of a public park, than that designated in the act . . . [of July 11]."—*First Ann. Rep. on the improvement of the Central Park* (1857), 6. For Andrew J. Downing's contribution to this discussion, see *16th Ann. Rep., op. cit.*, 452, citing the *Horticulturist*, Ag, 1851. For the committee's report, see Ja 2, 1852.

The legislature passes a new mechanics' lien law, repealing laws of this kind passed in 1830 and 1844.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1851), chap. 513. "

An illustration of High Bridge at Harlem is published. The description states: "This magnificent bridge of stone forms a part of the immense work erected to bring the water of the Croton River to New York. The length of the aqueduct, from Croton River to the City Hall is 44½ miles, and cost the enormous sum of $13,000,000. It is one of the most stupendous efforts of modern times, and one which has proved as successful as it was grand in conception. The bridge itself was erected at a cost of $1,000,000 [*cf.* N 15, 1848]. Its height is 114 feet from high water mark, and its length is 1450 feet."—*Gleason's Pictorial*, I: 164. 12

The common council appropriates $1,500 for "the erection of a three-story building in the Park, fronting on Chambers street, and 14

1851 July 14 to extend from Centre street to near the Rotunda, . . .; said building to be occupied by engine company No. 22, hose company No. 28, and hook and ladder company No. 1, and for such other public purpose as may be designated by the Common Council." The com'r of repairs and supplies is directed to advertise for proposals.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIX: 274.

21 The property of old St. George's Church in Beekman St. is conveyed to the Church of the Holy Evangelists, in accordance with articles of agreement between it and Trinity vestry dated Nov. 30, 1850. The latter church was in Vandewater St., having been established by the City Mission Society, and was now in embarrassed circumstances because of its undesirable location. Among the conditions of the agreement was a provision that the name St. George's Chapel, or Old St. George's Chapel, should be maintained, and that Trinity should be allowed to place a marble slab in front of the tower, inscribed with that name, and bearing dates of erection, destruction by fire, and rebuilding.—Anstice, *Hist. St. George's Church*, 192–93; descrip. of Pl. 153-b, III: 774. Regarding the end of the tenure of this property by the Church of the Holy Evangelists, see Anstice, 211–14. The property was conveyed to the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co. in 1868.—*Ibid.*, 214.

24 "Rathbun's Hotel like the City Hotel, Franklin House, and many other popular hotels down town, has been turned into stores. The high rents paid for jobbing stores in Broadway, have forced hotels up town; and the result must be, that business will follow."—*Eve. Post*, Jl 24, 1851.

29 A high wooden fire-bell tower, at the intersection of Sixth Ave. and W. 10th St., is destroyed by fire. The bell, weighing 9,000 lbs., falls. Soon after, another wooden tower was erected at the northwestern end of the market ground, adjoining the country and fish market-house (see Mr, 1836).—*Market Book*, 570–71; Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 477. See also contemporary photographs of this tower in De Voe's scrap-book of N. Y. views at N. Y. Hist. Soc.

30 The common council grants permission to the Eighth Ave. Railroad Co. to lay a double track in the following streets: From the intersection of West Broadway and Chambers St.; through West Broadway to Canal St.; down Canal to Hudson St., and along Hudson St. and Eighth Ave. to the Harlem River.

It grants permission to the Sixth Ave. Railroad Co. to lay a double track in the following streets: Commencing at the intersection of West Broadway and Chambers St.; thence through Chambers to Church St.; Church to Canal, Canal to Wooster, and Wooster to Fourth St., with a single track; thence through Fourth St. to Sixth Ave., and through Sixth Ave. to Harlem, with a double track; also to lay a single track in Thompson St. from Fulton to Canal St., to connect with the Eighth Ave. Railroad. This route was slightly altered the following year.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIX: 277–80; and XX: 323. See also *Man. Com. Coun.* (1860), 412; *The Metropolitan City of Am.*, a guide-book (1853), 209. See S 5.

When constructed, the Eighth Ave. R. R. started, at its southern end, at the corner of Barclay and Church Sts., and ran through Church, Chambers, West Broadway, Canal, and Hudson Sts., and Eighth Ave., to 59th St.; returning by the same route, and with a single track through College Place.

The Sixth Ave. R. R. started from the corner of Barclay and Church Sts., and ran through Church and Chambers Sts., West Broadway, Canal, Varick, and Corinne Sts., and Sixth Ave. to 44th St.; returning by the same route, with a single track through College Place.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1855), 334.

Aug. 9 "This morning, the attachés of the Custom House were thrown into a state of great excitement by the appearance among them of a lady dressed in the Bloomer costume. . . ." This is described.—*Eve. Post*, Ag 9, 1851. It was in this year that the Bloomer costume, originated by Mrs. Elizabeth Smith Miller, was adopted and made famous by Mrs. Amelia Bloomer and received her name.—D. C. Bloomer, *Life and Writings of Amelia Bloomer*, 65–81. See also McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, VIII: 121–22. See Ag 9.

11 The common council orders that benches be placed in "Madison Park" under the direction of the street com'r.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIX: 289.

14 The common council passes the following resolution in commendation of the Collins Line of steamships (see Ap 27, 1850): "Whereas, In the establishment of a line of steamers between this city and Liverpool, our citizens have exhibited their enterprise and embarked a large capital in the building and equipment of a line of vessels, the most magnificent of their class on the ocean, excelling in speed and accommodation for travelers all ships heretofore constructed; and Aug. 14

"Whereas, The success attendant upon the voyages of these vessels reflects great credit upon our artisans by whom they were constructed, and upon the professional skill which guides them on the ocean, as well as upon E. K. Collins, Esq., and other public spirited individuals who have, by the expenditure of their time and capital, succeeded in establishing an American line of steamers between this port and Liverpool; and

"Whereas, It is deemed proper that the Common Council, on the part of the citizens of New York, should express the gratification so generally felt at the success attendant upon the voyages of the steamers referred to; therefore

"Resolved, That in the establishment and successful operation of the United States Mail line of steamers between this port and Liverpool, this city and country have cause to feel a deep gratification, and to cherish and foster the interests of the company by means of whose capital and influence we are indebted for this additional exhibition of American skill and enterprise.

"Resolved, That this Common Council would commend the steamers of the New York and Liverpool U. S. Mail line, to the support and confidence of their fellow citizens, as well as to the liberal encouragement of the General Government."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIX: 311–12.

" The common council adopts an ordinance for paving Madison Ave. from 26th to 40th St.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIX: 295. On Sept. 23, the board directed that the sidewalks on Madison Ave., from 23d to 40th St., be flagged for a space four feet wide through the centre of it, where not already flagged, and repaved where necessary.—*Ibid.*, XIX: 387.

18 The common council passes a resolution approving an effort now being made by enterprising citizens of New York to establish steam communication between New York and Galway.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIX: 320.

20 The common council grants a lease to Henry Concklin to establish and conduct a ferry from the foot of 86th St., North River, to a point at or near Bull's Ferry.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIX: 338.

" The common council directs that 23d St. between Fourth and Fifth Aves. be paved and the sidewalks flagged.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIX: 334. This is only one of the many operations recorded during this period in the process of laying out or improving streets during the northward growth of the city.

21 "Since the erection of the new iron bell tower in Thirty-third street, which was completed but a few days ago, a bell larger at present than any in this city, and said to be much superior in tone to that suspended in the belfry of the City Hall, has been cast in Boston, and will most probably arrive here sometime this afternoon. Some conception may be formed of its size, when it is known that fourteen tons of metal were used in its casting, and its weight when cast was over twenty-three thousand pounds. . . . On the outside of the bell are the arms of the city, the date of casting, and the following inscription: '*Sigillum Civitatis Novi Eboresci.*'"—*Eve. Post*, Ag 21, 1851.

This was the first iron fire-tower in the city. It was ten-sided, seven storeys (about 100 ft.) high, and the floors were supported by ten iron columns. A circular iron stairway led from the base to a look-out on top. The cost of this tower was $6,000. Its bell was the largest bell on the continent, and fifth heaviest in the world.—*Illustrated News*, Ja 22, 1853, I: 61, with view of the tower. For the second fire-tower, see Ja 22, 1853.

22 The "America" (see Je 21), a schooner of 170 tons, built in this year by Geo. Steers, New York, and owned by five members of the N. Y. Yacht Club, defeats all comers in a regatta of the Royal Yacht Squadron at Cowes, England.—*N. Y. Herald*, Ag 29, S 4 and 6, 1851. These owners won a cup which was offered by the Squadron as the prize to be competed for by yachts of all nations, without regard to difference in tonnage, sailing round the Isle of Wight, the usual course for the annual regatta of the Royal Yacht Squadron. The "America" beat eight cutters and seven schooners. Ever since then the cup has been known as "The *America's* cup," and, although British challengers have tried repeatedly to win it back, it remains (1926) in undisturbed possession of the N. Y. Yacht Club, to which the winning owners of 1851 presented it on July 8, 1867.—Thompson & Lawson, *The Lawson Hist. of the America's Cup* (1902).

1851 Aug. 22 For full account of the subsequent races, in all of which the cup has been successfully defended, see *ibid.*, and *The "America's" Cup Races*, by Herbert L. Stone, ed. of *Yachting* (1914).

" Pot Rock, in the East River, is being blasted away under the supervision of Monsieur Maillefert.—*Eve. Post*, Ag 22, 1851. See also S 18.

" A meeting in favour of the present revolution in Cuba is held in City Hall Park.—*Eve. Post*, Ag 23, 1851.

Sept. 5 The common council adopts a form of agreement granting permission to build the Eighth Avenue Railroad (see Jl 30), and directs that one be prepared by the corporation counsel for constructing the Sixth Avenue Railroad.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIX: 357.

11 "Mutilating the Park.—The city authorities, who are so slow in providing a place to breathe in up town, are swift to deface and curtail whatever small open plots of ground may have been reserved for the public benefit. They have ordered the northeastern corner of the Park to be given up to engine houses, so that this promenade, already sufficiently circumscribed, is to be encroached upon still more. There is surely room enough in that neighborhood for engine houses, or any other buildings of the kind, without trespassing upon the rights of the people. We suppose that it is too late to arrest the Vandalism, but, at the same time, we should like to know by whose order the iniquity is about to be perpetrated."—*Eve. Post*, S 11, 1851.

13 An illustration of "The Celebrated Niblo's Hotel, New York City," is published. A description states: "Mid the many and splendid edifices on Broadway, N. York, the magnificent hotel now in progress of erection on the former site of Niblo's Garden, at Prince Street, is one of the most conspicuous and imposing. With a frontage of 300 feet on Broadway, six stories in height, built of the fine brown freestone so much in use for fronts, with heavy carved cornices over the almost innumerable windows, and withal standing on the highest ground in that neighborhood, it is at once a noble and imposing structure."—*Gleason's Pictorial*, I: 305. The new hotel was the Metropolitan Hotel, at the north-east corner of Broadway and Prince Sts.—L. M. R. K., III: 979. Niblo's Theatre had its entrance there.—*King's Handbook*, 233, 604. See also 1852.

14 James Fenimore Cooper dies at Cooperstown.—*Eve. Post*, S 16, 1851. On Sept. 24, a meeting of literary men was held at the city hall and a committee appointed to make arrangements for honouring his memory.—*Ibid.*, S 25, 1851.

18 Diamond Reef, about midway between the Battery and Governor's Island, is being blasted away by Monsieur Maillefert.—*Eve. Post*, S 19, 1851.

" The first issue of the *New-York Daily Times* appears, its publishers being Henry J. Raymond, George Jones, E. B. Morgan, D. B. St. John, and E. R. Wesley. The firm afterwards was styled Henry J. Raymond & Co. Raymond was editor. A complete facsimile of the first issue was published, on its 70th anniversary, in *The New York Times*, Sept. 18, 1921.

19 The common council orders "That all the papers relating to the enlargement of the Battery, together with the opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation, be taken from the table and placed on file, and that the Clerk of this Board be directed to furnish the Street Commissioner with a certified copy of all said papers."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIX: 647–48. Later in the year, the common council placed a contract with a Mr. Conkling for the extension of the Battery. The work was undertaken and carried on slowly. In 1853, the contract was transferred to George Law, and thereafter the work still progressed slowly until 1865 (*q.v.*, F 6), when the legislature placed the control of this improvement in the hands of the city's pilot commissioners and provided for its early completion.—*Rep. of a Special Committee of the Chamber of Commerce &c on the Battery Extension* (1865).

23 The common council orders that Dey St., from Broadway to Greenwich St., be regulated, that curb- and gutter-stones be set there, and that the carriage-way be repaved.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIX: 387–88. Valentine says it was widened.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1865), 544.

25 The common council appropriates part of Randall's Island (36½ acres) for the use of the Soc. for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents for a new and enlarged house of refuge. It requires that the society shall erect a wall at least ten feet high, and shall convey to the city land purchased by them for a location on Ward's Island.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIX: 394; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1859), 578; *ibid.* (1870), 762; L. M. R. K., III: 954. For the corner-stone, see N 24, 1852. Permission to sell the premises on East River, between 23d and 24th Sts., and move to other premises, had been given by the board on Feb. 18, 1850.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVIII: 14–15. Sept. 25

The common council appoints a committee to extend to the Hungarian patriot Kossuth a hospitable welcome on his arrival in this city, "in order to show to the world our admiration of the man and of the principles for which he struggled."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIX: 405–6. See D 5. 26

The common council grants a lease to Alex. H. Schultz, permitting him to run a ferry from the foot of 14th St., East River, to Greenpoint, L. I.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIX: 400. "

The "Advance" and the "Rescue," sent out by Henry Grinnell and other New Yorkers to find Sir John Franklin (see My 22, 1850), return to New York without success.—*Eve. Post*, S 30, 1851; Kane, *Adrift in the Arctic Ice Pack*, 402. 30

"The excavations which have been made in the square of land bounded by Centre, Franklin, Elm and White streets, are preparatory to laying the foundation of a structure which will probably be the largest in the city. It is intended for the depot of the New Haven and New York, and New York and Harlem railroad lines, and will cover the whole block. The building will be four stories high, in the shape of a hollow square, the lower story to be appropriated to cars and freight, and the upper to offices. . . . The walls above the first story will rest on large granite piers with arches, at the centre wall interspersed within with iron pillars crossed by heavy girders, thus leaving the spacious lower story unincumbered by partitions, and well lighted at the sides, and from the roof of the hollow square in the centre. . . . The cost of the building will not probably be less than $76,000. The architect is Mr. R. G. Hatfield."—*Eve. Post*, O 2, 1851. This was formerly the state arsenal site.—L. M. R. K., III: 923. Oct. 2

The common council resolves "That a space forty feet in width, and extending through the middle of the Fourth avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-eighth street, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the purpose of a public park or pleasure ground, and that the same be laid out, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, in accordance with the general plan herewith accompanied, and that the same be carried into effect, as soon as the Harlem Railroad Company shall have completed the arching of the Fourth avenue, . . ."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIX: 406–7. The arching of the tunnel was evidently in progress. 7

The completion of the Hudson River R. R., over the entire route, from N. Y. to Albany, is celebrated.—*Eve. Post*, O 9, 1851. See also O 24. 8

The common council accepts from Goupil & Co. the gift of a picture of Kossuth, and others identified with him in the Hungarian revolution, and orders that it be placed in the governor's room.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIX: 427. 17

The common council orders that the commissioner of repairs and supplies procure "a stone of Eastchester marble," 8 ft. long, 5½ ft. wide, and at least 12 in. thick, that it be "sculptured in accordance with the accompanying design," and when completed presented by the mayor in behalf of the city "to the Washington National Monument Association, to be placed in the monument now being erected to the memory of Washington" (in the city of Washington—see Jl 4, 1848); $2,500 is appropriated to pay the cost of it.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIX: 438–39. See O 29. 22

The common council passes a resolution stating "That in the construction of the important and magnificent work of the Hudson River Railroad [see O 8], the citizens of New York have great cause of congratulation, from the increased travel and additional prosperity, which this great enterprise promises to contribute to the commercial emporium of our state and country;" and thanking the officials, engineers, etc. of the company on behalf of the municipal authorities for "the zeal, time and devotion bestowed by them towards the successful prosecution of the enterprize . . .—the construction of a direct line of railroad between the cities of New York and Albany."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIX: 453–54. See also Dunbar's *A Hist. of Travel in Am.*, 993. 24

The Hudson River R. R. ran along the west shore of Manhattan Island (see My 6, 1847; S 25 and 29, and D 19, 1849; Jl 9 and D 4, 1850). Its southern terminus was at College Place (now West Broadway) and Chambers St. (see S 25 and 29, 1849; Jl 9 and D 4, 1850). Here a station stood in 1851; for a view of this, on site of the Gerken building, see the "New Terminal Supplement"

1851 O 24 of *The Eve. Post*, F 1, 1913. Its most southerly and principal passenger station was later situated at Ninth Ave. and 30th St.

" The common council accepts an invitation from Goupil & Co. to attend their exhibition of the picture of "Washington Crossing the Delaware."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIX: 453.

" The common council orders that 42d St. be lighted with oil, from Fifth to Third Ave.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIX: 458.

29 The common council passes the following resolution: "Whereas, The efforts of a society established in the city of Washington [see O 22], to honor the name of the Father of his country, by the erection of a magnificent national monument to his memory, deserves the thanks, and should receive the cordial co-operation of every American, and corporate body throughout the Union; and

"Whereas, The grand structure now in progress is intended to do honor not only to the great patriot to whose memory it is to be dedicated, but is calculated to do honor to the patriotic and grateful feelings of those by whose contributions it is to be erected; therefore

"Resolved, That we commend the work undertaken by the Washington National Monument Society [see O 22], to our fellow-citizens, as one peculiarly deserving of liberal aid and generous patronage, and recommend Mr. Daniel Douglass, the authorized agent of the Society, to receive donations for said object, to every inhabitant of this city. . . ."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIX: 474. See, further, 1855.

Nov. 7 "We perceive that the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company have already commenced the construction of their road. The pavement has been taken up in Canal street, and in a few days more than a hundred yards of rail will be laid. The rails to be used will be on a level with the surface of the streets, and set between granite blocks similar to those used in the Russ pavement."—*Eve. Post*, N 7, 1851.

20 A false cry of fire in Ward School No. 26, in Greenwich Ave., north of Jefferson Market, creates a panic among the children, and causes the death of about 50 of them, by their falling from the upper storeys down a stairway shaft. The outer doors, swinging inward could not be opened.—*Eve. Post*, N 21, 1851. This shocking occurrence led to the passage of an act, on Jan. 2, 1852 (*q.v.*), compelling doors of public buildings to be made to swing outward.

De Voe, in this connection, mentions the public buildings in the immediate vicinity of this market.—*Market Book*, 571. There is a survey of Jefferson Market, dated 1852, filed as map No. 94 in the real estate bureau of the comptroller's office; and contemporary photographs of it in De Voe's scrap-book of views, at the N. Y. Hist. Soc.

" The common council orders that the land on Fifth Ave., between 54th and 55th Sts., heretofore granted to the corporation of the Church of St. George the Martyr (see My 24), be transferred to the corporation of St. Luke's Hospital (see My 1, 1850), when the latter shall procure the written assent of the corporation of Trinity Church, under seal, and deposit it with the city comptroller, and shall also make an agreement with the common council to complete the building of its hospital within two years from this date.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIX: 512.

26 The corner-stone of the "Marble Collegiate Church" is laid at the north-west corner of Fifth Ave. and 29th St.—De Witt's *Discourse* (1857), 91, where the church is fully described. For its dedication, see O 11, 1854.

Dec. 2 Louis Napoleon executes a remarkable coup d'état, by which he abolishes all opposing leadership and makes himself, though nominally president, an absolute sovereign. He dissolved the assembly and proposed changes in the constitution which would give him more power. The troops were called out to put down all opposition and on Dec. 4, occurred the famous "massacre of the boulevards," in which over 150 were killed and a large number wounded. All who appeared dangerous to him were either exiled or imprisoned.—Hazen, *Europe since* 1815, 203–5, 330.

4 "The eastern and western gates of the Park are in a dilapidated condition, and not of sufficient width to admit of the passage of the military and other bodies, on occasions of public processions." It is resolved by the common council "That the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, cause new gates to be built, at least thirty feet in width between the columns at the eastern and western sides of the Park, and that the expense thereof be taken from the appropriation for Lands and Places."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIX: 535.

5 The U. S. mail steamship "Humboldt" reaches Staten Island at 2 o'clock this morning, having on board the Hungarian patriot, ex-Gov. Louis Kossuth, Madame Kossuth, M. and Madame Pulszky, an aide-de-camp, and secretaries. Kossuth is greeted amidst the firing of cannon, and is first addressed by the health officer, who, in a speech of welcome, presents him with a letter from the mayor, which describes the preliminary arrangements made for his reception. Other addresses and replies from Kossuth are made while still at Staten Island. An elaborate programme is published for his reception in New York on the 6th.—*N. Y. Herald*, D 5, 6, 1851. See D 6. Dec. 5

The programme arranged for the reception of Kossuth in New York (see D 5) is carried out with great enthusiasm. Immense crowds welcome him at Castle Garden, where the mayor addresses him, and along the line of procession up Broadway, through Astor Place, and down The Bowery to the city hall, and Irving House at the north-west corner of Broadway and Chambers St. It was one of the most imposing receptions ever given to a visitor, and fraught with sympathetic interest in Kossuth's struggle for the liberty of Hungary. For full description of the scenes along the route, see the *N. Y. Herald*, D 7 and 8, 1851; *White, Red, Black—Sketches of American Society in the U. S. during the visit of their guests*, by Francis and Theresa Pulszky (N. Y., 1853), I: 52–53, 55–57; *Rep. of the Special Com. Appointed by the Com. Coun.* (1852). See also *Gleason's Pictorial*, I: 552–53 (D 27), in which are published the following views: "Entrance on the Battery from Castle Garden," "Entrance into the Park," "Torchlight Procession," and "Serenade in Front of the Irving House," where Kossuth made his headquarters while the city's guest. On Jan. 3, 1852, Gleason printed a sketch "representing Kossuth as he appeared addressing the New York militia at Castle Garden a short time since."—*Ibid.*, II: 12. In the mention of Kossuth's arrival in Vol. III, p. 669, of the present work, at line 17, the words "that year" should read the next year. 6

This being Sunday, Kossuth and his party were conducted by the mayor to St. Bartholomew's Church in Lafayette Place.—*N. Y. Herald*, D 8, 1851. This issue of the *Herald* also presents an account of Kossuth's aims and policy in the United States. He seeks political and financial aid in behalf of the freedom and independence of Hungary. For further incidents of Kossuth's stay in New York, see subsequent issues of the *Herald* and other daily papers. During the week, he received here many addresses from delegations from other cities, to which he made replies. On Dec. 11, a municipal dinner was tendered him at the Irving House.—*Ibid.*, D 9 to 12, 1851. 7

The common council appropriates $3,000 for expenses in connection with "the reception of the Hungarian exiles."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIX: 549. 13

By this time, 59th St. had been opened, from Eighth to Tenth Ave., at a total cost of $9,418.88.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1857), 538. See also F 14, 1852. "

The common council directs that 50 sets of the maps recently published by Matthew Dripps (see 1851) be purchased, at not over $15 a set.—*Proc., App'd by the Mayor*, XIX: 555. See Pls. 138 and 138A, Vol. III. 18

The common council grants a petition of Gerard Stuyvesant for permission to enclose the "Stuyvesant pear tree," at the north-east corner of Third Ave. and 13th St., with an iron railing.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIX: 556; L. M. R. K., III: 967; and see view in *Man. Com. Coun.* (1861), 532. "

The common council, by resolution, tenders to the general government "such plot of land within the city, on which to erect a United States Mint, as shall be satisfactory." The mayor is requested to transmit copies of the resolution to the members of congress.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIX: 563. 23

Part of the capitol at Washington and nearly the whole of the Library of Congress are destroyed by fire.—*N. Y. Herald*, D 25, 1851. This library, which occupied rooms in the capitol from the time of the completion of that building in 1824, lost by this fire about 35,000 volumes, as well as Gilbert Stuart's paintings of the first five presidents.—*Eve. Post*, D 26, 1851; *Standard Hist. of the City of Washington* (1914), 441. 24

The Boston Young Men's Christian Association, the first in the U. S., is organized. The first one in North America was formed at Montreal on Nov. 25, 1851.—Morse, *Hist. of the N. Am. Y. M. C. A.*, 15–16. For the N. Y. branch, see Je 30, 1852. 29

Charles King, president of Columbia College, delivers a lecture before the Mechanics' Society, at Mechanics' Hall, Broadway, on the *Progress of the City of New-York, During the Last Fifty Years.* "

1851 D 29 This was printed in 1852. It reviews the principal changes and important events.

30 The common council orders that Washington Market be rebuilt on its present site, after plans "heretofore prepared by Frederick A. Peterson." The board adopts these plans with amendments. One of these is "That the tower . . . be changed from the Washington street to the West street front." The sum of $375,000 is appropriated for this improvement, to be raised by loan in accordance with the act of June 28 (*q. v.*), which created the fund called "Public Building Stock No. 3." The new market is to be commenced in Feb., 1852.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIX: 583. See, however, 1852.

31 The common council directs the clerk to purchase from John Doggett, Jr., 100 copies of the reprint of "the Directory of 1786" provided the cost is not over 37½ cents a copy.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIX: 585–86.

1852

— During 1852–1855 and 1859–1866, Gladstone was chancellor of the exchequer, and "in this capacity was winning the name of the greatest finance minister since Peel, and was laying deep the foundations of his later power."—Hazen, *Europe since 1815*, 459.

— In this year, Henry Giffard built a cigar-shaped dirigible airship, the forerunner of the modern "dirigible."—*Scientific American*, Je 5, 1915.

— In this year, Merriweather, a California gold miner, invented the hydraulic system of mining gold.—*Ibid.*

— In this year, the first power elevator was installed by Elisha Graves Otis. In 1853 (*q. v.*, Jl 14), he exhibited at the Crystal Palace the first elevator with a safety device to prevent the car from falling if the cable should break.—*Ibid.*

— In this year, William Perris published the first of a series of maps of New York City, from surveys made under the directions of the insurance companies of the city. They show, from year to year, not only the progress of the city in its northward growth, but also the character of the building construction, different water-colour tints indicating the type of construction, and the consequent degree of fire hazard. They continued in 1853–4–5, 1857, 1859, 1862. See also descrip. of Pls. 138 and 138A, III: 706–7.

— A map of the city's parks, squares, places, etc., showing areas, bears this date.—See map No. 1291 bureau of topography, borough president's office.

— In this year, John J. Serrell made three surveys of as many sections of the Common Lands.—See map No. 150 in real estate bureau of comptroller's office. See, further, 1866.

— In this year was published by T. C. Fanning *Phelps' New York City Guide; being a pocket directory for strangers and citizens to the prominent objects of interest in the great commercial metropolis, and conductor to its environs. With engravings* [wood-cuts] *of public buildings*. It contains a large folding map. Later issues appeared in 1854 and 1857.

— In this year, John F. Trow commenced the publication of the *N. Y. City Directory* with which his name has since been connected.—Derby, *Fifty Years among Authors, Books and Publishers* (1884), 659.

— In this year, the brown-stone building on Chambers St., at the north-east corner of City Hall Park, now known as the city court house, was completed.—See date in the stone-work on the front of the building. For its origin, see resolution of Je 5, 1851; L. M. R. K., III: 973. It appears in views: Pl. 155-a, and A. Pl. 28-c, Vol. III.

— In this year, the cobble-stone pavements were being extensively removed to be replaced by the Russ pavement or Belgian blocks.—Haswell, *Reminiscences of an Octogenarian*, 482. See also 1849.

— The report of the comptroller for this year shows 17 municipal ferries in operation, all leased to some individual or company for a period of years at a fixed rental per year. The largest rental is $35,000, paid by the lessee of the Fulton Ferry between Fulton and Whitehall Sts. Jacob Sharp, whose name became infamous in connection with his attempts to secure street railway franchises by corrupt methods, is the lessee of the Wall St. Ferry, at $20,000 per year. The comptroller feels that ferry privileges ought to yield a larger revenue, and that the ratio of increase ought "at least to keep pace with the growth of the city, and the surrounding country having intercourse with it, through the medium of the ferries." Unfortunately, he says, the ferry leases which he has examined "do not contain any provision for making reports to the Corporation in regard to the amount received annually for ferriage, or any particulars respecting the operations of the ferry, which would enable the Corporation to fix a value to its property, or the amount of rent to be exacted on a renewal of the lease. The sums received at the several ferries, which are connected with this city, indicating the number of persons passing to and from the city, would be interesting and valuable as a statistical fact merely; and as the sure means of ascertaining the value of the city property, these returns are indispensable," and should always be required. "In all cases where the ferry landings have been reserved or are owned by the city, the rents when leased, or on renewal of a lease, ought to be fixed by a sale of the ferry privilege at public auction. The provision in the lease to have the boats valued at the close of the term, would secure all the equitable rights of the original lessee, and the competition would protect the interest of the city. The revenue arising from ferries is pledged to the public creditors for the payment of interest, and it is incumbent on the Trustees of the Sinking Fund to use every effort in their power to improve this source of revenue."—*Comptroller's Report* (1852), 11–12. 1852 —

The Metropolitan Hotel (see S 1), on part of the site of Niblo's Garden, at the cor. of Broadway and Prince St.; the City Hotel, at 429 Broadway; the Am. Art Union, at 479 Broadway; the St. Nicholas Hotel, at the south-west corner of Broadway and Spring St.; the Prescott House at the north-west cor. of Broadway and Spring St., the Albion Hotel, at 769 Broadway; and the St. Denis Hotel, at the south-west cor. of Broadway and 11th St., all date from this year.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1865), 635, 652. The Metropolitan Hotel was under construction in Sept., 1851 (*q. v.*). —

In this year, Corporal Thompson's road-house, known as Madison Cottage (see 1839), at the north-west corner of Broadway and 23d St., was demolished.—L. M. R. K., III: 978. There is a rare lithographic view of it in this year, in the collection of Edw. W. C. Arnold. For the next building on this site, see Mr 19, My 2, 1853. —

In 1852–3, "Chelsea," where, in 1822, Clement C. Moore wrote "'Twas the night before Christmas" (see Ag 16, 1750; D 23, 1823), was torn down when the bluffs along the river were being levelled and the water lots filled in.—*Landmarks of N. Y.*, ed. by Peterson (pub. by The City History Club, 1923), 70; *cf. Man. Com. Coun.* (1854), 536. —

In this year, an effort was commenced, which extended over many years, to obtain rapid transit in New York City. This first attempt was by the introduction of a bill in the legislature by John Schuyler.—*The Great Need*, pub. by the N. Y. Rapid Transit Assoc., 1873 (in N. Y. P. L.). —

In this year, the Am. Geographical and Statistical Society was organized. The legislature gave it a special charter on May 12, 1854. It occupied rooms in N. Y. University, in University Place. —*Man. Com. Coun.* (1856), 567. See Ap 1854. —

In this year, Albany St. was extended from Greenwich St. to Trinity Place, in the rear of Trinity Church, at a total cost of $1,860.84.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1857), 539; L. M. R. K., III: 992. This extension gave encouragement to the attempts, begun in previous years (see 1813; S 25, 1832; Ja 28, 1833; 1847), to extend Albany St. through Trinity churchyard to Broadway. "It was the determined purpose of a few property owners in the neighborhood, to agitate for the extension. . . . The public sentiment was as strongly against this invasion of a churchyard as twenty years before. Many of the city officials were opposed to the project. So high ran the state of feeling upon this matter that a public meeting was held" on June 8 (*q. v.*) to oppose it.—*Dix, Hist. of Trinity Church*, IV: 373–74. —

An oil painting, depicting Broadway at Grand St. in 1852, owned by the N. Y. Hist. Soc., is reproduced and described as Pl. 140, Vol. III. —

A Currier & Ives lithographic view of the Harlem River, reproduced and described as Pl. 137-b, Vol. III, bears this date. —

In this year, J. W. Hill drew a view of New York, which is reproduced as Pl. 144, Vol. III. In 1855, it was engraved by Sigmund Himly and also by C. Mottram. —

In Valentine's *Manual* for 1852 were published a map of the city, 1852; and a view of Castle Garden, p. 128. —

For view, in 1852, of the old stone house at Turtle Bay, where the Liberty Boys, led by Willett, seized the king's stores, see *ibid.*, (1857), 192.

In this year, a new Gouverneur market-house, the third on the —

1852 site, was built in the block facing Gouverneur Slip, an appropriation of $7,185 having been made for the purpose on March 24, 1851.—L. M. R. K., III: 959, and authorities there cited. Gouverneur Hospital now covers this site.

— It is stated in L. M. R. K., III: 960 (citing *Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIX: 582–83) that a new Washington Market was built in this year (see also D 30, 1851). De Voe, however, writing in 1861 (*Market Book*, 453), said that, after repeated attempts to rebuild the market, nothing was done up to that time. He added: "The present [1861] old delapidated market-houses here are certainly a disgrace to the City of New York, and have been for the last fifteen years. . . ." They were declared a nuisance by the grand jury in 1858–9. Nevertheless, De Voe calls it "the greatest depot for the sale of all manner of edibles in the United States."—*Ibid.*, 454.

— Between 1852 and 1855, the double brick house at Nos. 9–11 Broadway, which was erected by Augustus Jay in 1730 (*q. v.*, Je 2) and which subsequent to 1836 became known as the Atlantic Garden, was demolished, and a frame structure erected on the site. The tavern was continued there, with the same name, until 1860 (*q. v.*, S 2).—Perris's *Atlas*, 1852, 1855; Lamb, *Hist. City of N. Y.*, I: 757; L. M. R. K., III: 976. The dwelling of Domine Megapolensis once stood on this site.—See 1656, and L. M. R. K., III: 950–51. The ground is now covered by the Bowling Green Building.—*Ibid.*, III: 976.

— In this year, the Anchor Line of steamers between New York and Glasgow was established.—Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 482.

— In this year, the *New York Quarterly Review* was first published.—North, 118.

Jan. 2 The special committee of the board of aldermen on parks makes a report on the subject of laying out a new park in the upper part of the city. It presents the respective merits of Jones' Woods, on the East River between 64th and 75th Sts. (see L. M. R. K., III: 966), and "a certain tract of land, situated in the geographical centre of this Island," bounded by Fifth and Eighth Aves., 60th and 106th Sts. In the report these areas are spoken of as "Jones' Park" and "Central Park." They are shown on a topographical map accompanying the report. The latter embraces "the present Receiving Reservoir of 33 acres, the grounds of the State Arsenal, and of the St. Vincent Academy, etc., altogether an area four and a quarter times as great as that of Jones' Park." The presentation of facts greatly favours the Central Park location.—*Doc.* 83, *Bd. of Ald.* (1852). This was the first use of the name Central Park.—*16th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scenic & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1911), 456.

"A resolution to this effect was passed by the Board, and being concurred in, application was made to the legislature for the passage of an act authorizing the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, for the purpose of taking the ground referred to for a public park.

"Accordingly, the legislature passed, on 23d [error for 21st] of July, 1853 [*q. v.*], an act for taking the ground now known as the Central Park."—*1st Ann. Rep. on the Improvement of the Central Park* (1857), 6–7.

" The common council appropriates $250 to procure a portrait of David T. Valentine, clerk of the board, to be placed in the city hall. Valentine, for nearly a quarter of a century, has "devoted his superior energies and talent to the service of the city, . . ."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIX: 604–5.

3 The common council directs the corporation council to prepare a memorial to the legislature asking for the passage of a law which shall provide "that all outside doors to school houses, and other buildings used or frequented by the public . . . shall open outwards, and that also all the inner doors to every building used as a public school, shall also open outwards from the room of the same; and for such other restrictions as may be deemed, by said Legislature, proper and necessary, for the protection of the lives of those who may frequent said buildings, in case of alarm by fire or other cause." This is prompted by the calamity in the "Greenwich avenue school building" (see N 20, 1851).—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIX: 610.

" The common council orders the closing of the old Eastern Post Road "from the point where it is now closed," at 52d St., to "the point where said road intersects with Third avenue" at 66th St.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIX: 636.

10 A view of Castle Garden from the river is published in *Gleason's Pictorial*, II: 24.

28 "We understand that the Common Council have granted to Mr. Riddle and his associates the use of Reservoir Square, about 400 feet square, for the erection of a Crystal Palace, in which to make their contemplated exhibition of the Industry of all Nations. They have also appropriated funds for flagging the square, and to sustain a complete constabulary force during the period of the exhibition. The lease runs for five years, at the annual rent of one dollar a year."—*Eve. Post*, Ja 28, 1852. Jan. 28

"The fountains in Washington Parade Ground and Tompkins Square are both completed, and make a great improvement in the appearance of both those places. The borders of the basins of both fountains are constructed of blue stone, and not of white marble, like that of the Park fountain, over which, however, they have the advantage of a larger number of jets. . . . The diameter of the basin [of the Washington Square fountain] is one hundred feet, twenty feet less than that in Tompkins Square. The amount expended in its construction was $2,000."—*Eve. Post*, Ja 31, 1852. The fountain in Washington Square was begun in Aug., 1851.—*Ibid.*, Ag 15, 1851. 31

Gleason publishes a plan of the building about to be erected in New York for the purpose of holding a World's Fair, similar to the recent exhibition in the Crystal Palace, London. He says: "The locality is not yet definitely settled upon, but it will be in one of the up-town squares of the city. Its length is to be 600 feet, its width 150 feet, its height 100 feet. The materials employed will be glass and iron, but the roof will be slate."—*Gleason's Pictorial*, II: 101. See also descrip. of Pl. 141-a, III: 709. Feb. 14

" In his annual report to the common council Comptroller Flagg offers suggestions in regard to the propriety of requiring the city railways "to give to the public, in some form, an equivalent for the very valuable privileges secured to them by the agreements under which they enjoy a monopoly, so far as railroad travel is concerned, of the most important portion of an avenue. For this privilege, the company might be required to keep the entire avenue paved between the curb stones, and clean the street. This would be a moderate compensation to the public for furnishing to the company not only a graded line for the road, but a thoroughfare already filled with more passengers than they can accommodate. In all cases of extending the avenues, in the approach to the Harlem river, each railroad company, as a condition of its extension, ought to be required to pay the expense of grading and paving the avenue, in proportion to the number of feet occupied by its double track. And the public ought to have the benefit of all revenue beyond ten per cent., in a reduction of fare; or, a direct annual revenue might be exacted, which would go to lessen taxation on the city.

"The railroads which open great avenues to the city, render valuable equivalents to the public for the privilege of laying their rails on the graded avenues. And yet these roads, affording such great facilities to the trade and commerce of the city, are placed on a different footing from the city railroads. Take for example the Hudson river railroad; at an expense of ten millions and a half of dollars, its stockholders have prepared a road which brings the commercial and political capital of the state within four hours of each other, at a cost to each person of twelve shillings; thus producing a wonderful saving in time and money, to the millions who annually traverse the valley of the Hudson. And yet this company, instead of having the right of way given and the avenue graded for it to Harlem River, paid at least one hundred thousand dollars for the right of way on the island, and five times that amount for grading. Where the avenues were not actually opened, the company paid to the indiviuals fronting on them two hundred dollars a lot for the quantity occupied by the company in the avenue. In addition to this, the company was prohibited in the ordinance from running any stated trains below Thirty-second street, or taking pay for passengers, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars in each case. These were the conditions in a case where a company of capitalists were opening an important avenue to the city for one hundred and forty miles, where the right of way cost them $800,000, and the whole outlay not less than ten and a half millions of dollars.

"In this view of the subject, it seems to me that every person who is not biased by an adverse interest, must come to the conclusion, that these great thoroughfares, graded as they are, if occupied for the special advantage of a few individuals, ought to yield to the public a fair equivalent for this great privilege, and the value of which is to increase with the growth of the city.

"If a reasonable proportion of the expense of opening and grading the avenues is exacted from the railroad companies, which are

1852 Feb. 14 to be benefited, it will be a check on premature movements in opening and grading avenues, and the imposition of enormous expenditures for this purpose. The case of the Second avenue, where $220,000 will probably be assessed on the city to be paid by taxation, should be an admonition to the city authorities on this point. If speculators in railroad stocks and contracts, are to have the avenues by a partial confiscation of the adjoining property and a tax on the city, and then are to have the use of those graded avenues and profitable thoroughfares, to be kept in repair at the public expense, they ought to pay a large revenue to the city. And if the grades of the avenues are raised or cut down to accommodate the railroads beyond what is required for the benefit of the property, the roads thus accommodated ought to be charged with the additional expense."—*Comptroller's Report* (1852), 14–15. The aldermen directed "ten times the usual number" to be printed, after receiving this report.—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1853), XLIX: 301.

" The estimated cost (*cf.* D 13, 1851) of opening 59th St. between Fifth Ave. and Broadway is $10,767.34.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1857), 539.

25 "The Jews' Hospital" (afterwards Mt. Sinai) is organized.—See tablet at the entrance of the present building. See, further, N 24, 1853.

" Metropolitan Hall is crowded at a meeting to pay tribute to the memory of the late James Fenimore Cooper. Daniel Webster, Wm. Cullen Bryant, Bancroft, the historian, Dr. Francis, and others, make addresses, and many literary celebrities are present.—*Eve. Post*, F 26, 1852.

Mar. — . Through the efforts of the Ladies' Home Missionary Soc., the "Old Brewery," a dilapidated structure on Paradise Square (L. M. R. K., III: 971), at Five Points, is purchased "in order to change it from a pest-house of sin to a school of virtue." A Thanksgiving dinner held here in November made a memorable scene.—Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 629. See D, 1852. See also view of the "Old Brewery" in *Man. Com. Coun.* (1853), 180, and references to other views in L. M. R. K., III: 953–54.

2 An order of the common council for repairs shows that, at this time, on the roof of the city hall, there was a "platform, running from the cupola to the bell," and a "Lookout in the cupola."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XX: 72.

3 The legislature exempts from taxation the mint or branch mint of the U. S. which congress may authorise to be established in N. Y. City.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1852), chap. 46.

6 "No place of amusement in the city of New York is better known or more popular with all classes than Niblo's Garden, Broadway. It was established more than thirty years since, and has undergone yearly improvements. . . . At first it was laid out as simply a large and finely cultivated garden for the purposes of promenade and the partaking of refreshment. Niblo's Theatre has always been a popular and fashionable resort. . . . The theatre has a light and graceful appearance, the interior columns and tier fronts being of iron, and is well finished and tastefully decorated. Instead of the old fashioned pit, it has a parquette which has become the favorite part of the house for gentlemen, and is much frequented by ladies. There are seats in the whole house for about three thousand persons, and the means of egress are the best of any public saloon in town; all the doors are spacious, and open outward, and the lobbies are roomy and cool." The dimensions of the theatre are: length, 140 ft.; breadth, 84 ft.; height inside, 45 ft. An engraving shows the interior of the garden.—*Gleason's Pictorial*, II: 145. For brief summary of the transformation of this property, see "Niblo's Garden," L. M. R. K., III: 985, and "Metropolitan Hotel," *ibid.*, III: 979.

11 The legislature incorporates "The Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations." The incorporators include Charles King, Wm. C. Bryant, Wm. Kent, Mortimer Livingston, August Belmont, Watts Sherman, Alfred Pell, Alexander Hamilton, Jr., Edw. K. Collins, Francis W. Edmonds, Elbert I. Anderson, Theodore Sedgwick, Johnston Livingston, and Chas. A. Stetson. The capital stock, at $100 a share, is not to exceed $300,000.

The purpose is to erect a building at a cost not to exceed $200,000; to enter into contracts with persons desiring to make exhibits; to charge an admission fee of not over 50 cents; to distribute prizes "among the most eminent and skilled of the exhibitors;" to sell the building when the object of the corporation is attained; and to distribute equally among the stockholders the net proceeds from entrance fees and the sale of the building. The corporation shall continue not over five years.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1852), chap. 56. See Ag 26. Mar. 11

The estimated cost of extending Liberty St. from Broadway to Greenwich St. is $195,216.92.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1857), 539; *ibid.* (1865), 544. 17

"It appears that during the past eleven months, there have been erected in the Sixth and Tenth Wards, 1,500 new buildings; in the Seventh and Eleventh, 500; and in the remaining wards, 600, making a total of 2,600."—*Eve. Post*, Mr 22, 1852. 22

The legislature incorporates "The New York Exchange Co." Among the incorporators are Jas. Boorman, Moses Taylor, Wm. W. De Forrest, Robert B. Minturn, Wm. H. Aspinwall, John Ward, Wm. S. Underhill, etc. Among the powers granted to them, they "may purchase, hold and convey the parcel of land and buildings situate in the city of New York, now known as the Merchants' Exchange, bounded by Wall, William and Hanover Sts. and Exchange Place, for the purpose of an exchange, and, when they have purchased the same, may receive the rents and profits thereof, and divide the same among the stockholders." The capital stock, divided into shares of $100 each, shall not exceed $1,000,000. Stockholders in the present "Merchants' Exchange Co." are to be given preference in making subscriptions to the stock of the new company.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1852), chap. 104. See D 14, 1849. This was evidently an organization supplanting the earlier "Merchants' Exchange Co.," which, on July 10, 1851, was authorised by the legislature to reduce its capital stock, and to borrow money to pay its debts.—*Ibid.* (1851), chap. 477. 26

A new St. Thomas's Church on the site of the old one (see Mr 2, 1851) is consecrated.—*N. Y. Herald*, Ap 4, 1852. See also *N. Y. Times*, N 25, 1923; L. M. R. K., III: 934. On Aug. 2, 1865, the church was reported as sold for $175,000 to a Broadway clothing-house, which intended, after May, 1866, to erect a large store there.—*N. Y. Times*, Ag 2, 1865. The Cable building now covers the site. Apr. 3

The legislature incorporates the N. Y. Academy of Music, the purpose of which is to encourage and cultivate a taste for music "by concerts, operas and other entertainments which shall be accessible to the public at a moderate charge, by furnishing facilities for instruction in music, and by rewards or prizes for the best musical compositions." Its capital stock shall be $200,000, which may be increased to $300,000. The stock is to be divided into shares of $1,000 each.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1852), chap. 212. 10

"The valuable estate at Harlem, known as the 'Milledoler property,' is to be sold at the Merchants' Exchange, by A. J. Bleecker, on Wednesday next, 14th inst. This is the first large parcel in original hands that has been offered at auction in that vicinity for many years, and a new impulse will doubtless be given to this beautiful portion of our city, which has too long been overlooked by our manufacturers and ship-builders. The fine soil of Harlem, rendering all grading unnecessary, and the facilities for opening streets without expense, point to this magnificent plain as the most suitable location for all sorts of manufacturing purposes. The large front on the River, the depth of the water, and the easy slope of the shore, render this section of the island decidedly the most suitable place unappropriated about the densely populated parts of the metropolis, for the construction of ship-yards, coal and lumber yards, and depots for the various articles of trade required by this great market. The cheapness of travel by railroad, and the certainty of frequent steamboat communication with the lower parts of the city the ensuing summer, offer facilities for the working and laboring classes wishing to settle themselves in New York at moderate rents, to a much greater extent in Harlem than in any other place on this island."—*Eve. Post*, Ap 12, 1852. 12

The legislature passes an act to enable the Am. Bible Soc. to purchase, hold, convey, or lease, the ground bounded by Third Ave., Fourth Ave., 9th St., and (on the south) Stuyvesant St. and Astor Place, together with the buildings that may be erected thereon.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1852), chap. 247. 13

The legislature incorporates the "New York College of Dental Surgery."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1852), chap. 261. "

Only those buildings which are used solely for public worship or public school purposes, and are exclusively the property of a religious society, or of the N. Y. Pub. School Soc., shall be exempt from taxation, as provided in the *Revised Statutes*.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1852), chap. 282. 14

The city is authorised by the legislature to fix a permanent "

1852 exterior street along the shore of the Harlem River between the
Apr. East River or Sound and the North River, and to extend the
14 streets and avenues to this street.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1852), chap. 285.

21 "The erection of a new City Armory has been commenced on the corner of Elm and White streets. This building will cost, when completed, $28,000. It is intended, particularly, as a rendezvous for the military in time of riot, and will be capable of containing three thousand men, although it will be so constructed that fifty men may be sufficient to defend it in case of attack. The Armory will cover a space of ground 130 feet by 84, will be defended by four towers, and covered by a trussed iron roof."—*Eve. Post*, Ap 21, 1852.

May The common council accepts a proposal from Sherry & Byram
5 to furnish a clock for the cupola of the city hall.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XX: 213. A warrant for $748 in favour of this firm was ordered drawn, Oct. 28, 1853.—*Ibid.*, XXI: 467.

10 The N. Y. & New Haven R. R. is opened for business throughout its entire length.—From chron. supplied by the company.

11 "Lyceum Theatre.—Adeline Patti, the child who, at eight years of age, sings Jenny Lind's songs, note for note, with the fair nightingale herself, and executes the most brilliant vocal passages in perfect style, is to sing at this beautiful theatre to-morrow evening [May 12]. The most accomplished musicians and critics have confessed their wonder and admiration of this gifted child, and we have no doubt her success will be commensurate with her great ability." —*Eve. Post*, My 11, 1852.

15 "A Bird's Eye View of the City of New York" is printed in *Gleason's Pictorial*, II: 308.

22 "Mr. Brady, the postmaster of this city, has obtained a renewal of the lease of the premises now occupied by the Post Office, for a period of fourteen years from May last, for the yearly rent of $10,000."—*Eve. Post*, My 22, 1852.

24 Jenny Lind gives her farewell concert at Castle Garden.—*Eve. Post*, My 25, 1852; Brown, *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, I: 94.

June A public meeting is held at the city hall, presided over by
8 Mayor Kingsland, at which addresses are made showing why a proposal to extend Albany St. through Trinity churchyard to Broadway (see 1852) should be opposed. The constant use of the ground for burial purposes for over 200 years, especially during the Revolution, is mentioned. A preamble and resolution are adopted, setting forth these facts and requesting the corporation of Trinity Church to erect "a becoming monument, with appropriate inscriptions, to the memory of those great and good men," who suffered imprisonment and death from neglect in the old sugar-house prison on Liberty St.

An attested copy of these proceedings being communicated to the vestry, a committee of the vestry was appointed on June 14 to consider the subject. A favourable report was made on Nov. 8 (*q. v.*).—Dix, *Hist. of Trinity Church*, IV: 373–75.

15 Fraunces Tavern, a five-storey building now called the Broad Street House, kept by E. Beaumeyer as a hotel, is seriously damaged by fire. "The roof was destroyed, the interior was almost completely burned out, and the walls on the Pearl street side crumbled down so far as the top of the second story. The old floor beams of the lower two stories were not destroyed." One man was burned to death, others jumped from windows, or were rescued by firemen.—*Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scenic & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1907), 71, citing the *Com. Adv.* and *Eve. Post*. See 1854.

23 Alboni makes her American début, in a concert at Metropolitan Hall. She is ranked second only to Jenny Lind.—*Eve. Post*, Je 24, 1852; Brown, I: 425. Her first appearance here in opera took place at the Broadway Theatre on Dec. 27.—*Ibid.*, I: 394.

24 The corner-stone of the new American Bible House is laid at Fourth Ave. and 9th St.—*Eve. Post*, Je 24 and 25, 1852; L. M. R. K., III: 953.

29 Henry Clay dies in Washington, at the age of 75.—*N. Y. Times*, Je 30, *et seq.*, 1852; *Obsequies of Henry Clay* (pub. by Bd. of Ald., 1852). See Jl 3.

30 The common council is convened, and hears a special message from Mayor Kingsland, regarding the death of Henry Clay. Eulogies are delivered by several aldermen, including Wm. M. Tweed, at this time the youngest member of the board.—*Obsequies of Henry Clay* (1852).

" The New York branch of the Young Men's Christian Association is established.—*12th Ann. Report of the Y. M. C. A.* (1905), 2. For a brief account of its initial development, see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1856), 563–64. The president was Prof. Howard Crosby; the librarian, Benjamin Lord. For the association's American origin (in Montreal), see D 29, 1851. The parent association had been formed in London. For names of several of its first members in New York, see Lossing's *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 656. June 30

The centennial anniversary of the opening of St. George's Church, in Beekman St., is celebrated.—*Eve. Post*, Jl 2, 1852. July 1

The body of Henry Clay is brought to New York from Philadelphia. The coffin, shrouded in crape, is exposed to view in an open hearse drawn by eight grey horses, appropriately caparisoned with black plumes, etc. It is deposited upon a cenotaph in the governor's room in the city hall, and left in care of the Washington Greys, who acted as guard of honour from Philadelphia. On Sunday, the 4th, over 30,000 persons visited the city hall to view the remains, where a few years before Clay held a popular levee. The next morning, the coffin was taken on board a boat at the foot of Murray St. and conveyed to Albany; thence it was taken by way of Buffalo and Cincinnati to Kentucky.—*Gleason's Pictorial*, III: 76, 104–5; *Obsequies of Henry Clay; Report of the Committee of Arrangements* (pub. by the board of ald., 1852). See also Jl 20; descrip. of Pl. 140, III: 708; and *N. Y. Times*, Jl 21, 1852. 3

Kossuth leaves America by steamship from N. Y.—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 15, 1852. 14

Jacob Sharp and others petition the board of aldermen "for the privilege of laying down a railroad in Broadway, from the South Ferry, through Whitehall street, Broadway, to and through the Bloomingdale road to Manhattanville." Instead of being referred to the committee on streets, as would be natural, the petition is referred to a "Special Committee" of five, which the president of the board appointed.—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, XLVII: 117–19. Under the caption "Another Railroad Job On Hand," the *Tribune* editor warns "tax payers and other sufferers" to "lookout for tricks." Hardly had the clerk completed the reading of the document, says he, "when a violent strife arose as to who should boss the job." This "eager interest" on the part of the board "develops the idea of reward, &c., and it is not impossible that the concern will go through with Eight-av. speed."—*N. Y. Tribune*, Jl 17, 1852. While the matter was under consideration, the board was besieged with petitions both for and against the presence of a railway in the city's most crowded thoroughfare. Resolutions granting the original petition were adopted, on Nov. 19 (*q. v.*), and returned with Mayor Kingsland's veto on Dec. 18 (*q. v.*). 16

Funeral ceremonies, consisting of a great civic and military procession and an oration by N. B. Blunt, are held in honour of Henry Clay. The lower part of the city is draped in mourning.—*Eve. Post*, Jl 20 and 21, 1852. See also descrip. of Pl. 140, III: 708. 20

The steamer "Henry Clay" is burned south of Yonkers in its passage down the Hudson from Albany. Sixty-eight lives are lost, including Stephen Allen, who was mayor of New York in 1821–2 (*q. v.*, Mr 5 and 12).—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 28, *et seq.*; *N. Y. Tribune*, Jl 30 and 31, Ag 2, 1852; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1853), 421; De Voe, *Market Book*, 577. 27

A *Tribune* editorial reads in part: "The corruption of the Common Council, we are sure, never before approached its present depth and magnitude. The care of the public health is neglected for the sake of a wretched political intrigue; bribes are offered and taken with an openness of unblushing impudence for which the records of municipal dishonesty, though ample, can offer no parallel; the public treasury is held to exist only that it may be drained by the most outrageous jobs; the Aldermen, sworn officers of the law, magistrates even, who sit upon the bench of justice, are leagued with the lowest ruffians, and screen their friendly bullies from the inflictions of justice; and all sense of decency, and the control of public opinion, and the exposures of the press are mocked by our municipal rulers with a reckless and hardened contempt worthy only of depravity the most abandoned."—*N. Y. Tribune*, Jl 28, 1852. 28

By this time, "Stuyvesant Square" (Cooper Park) had been opened, between Third and Fourth Aves. at 7th St., at an estimated cost of $3,965.12.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1857), 539. 31

The *Tribune* editor makes a strong appeal for reform in the "Primary Meetings." At present, he says, they "destroy genuine democracy (no matter in which party) and give us instead an aristocracy of blackguards. The great mass of honest, quiet, industrious, thrifty citizens have only the delusive semblance of a voice in the choice of their municipal rulers. Long before the Election, a set of hireling bullies and grog-shop rowdies have carried the Primary Aug. 2

1852 Aug. 2 Elections of both parties for those who bid highest for their services, and have so 'fixed things' that one of their two sets of candidates must be elected. If you undertake to kick against the candidates they have manufactured for your own party, you find that the set got up on the other side are no better, and may be even worse so you gain nothing by voting for them but the odium of having defeated your party. And so we drag on from year to year, sinking deeper and deeper into the ooze of corruption, the slime of profligacy, until our City has become a byword for misgovernment and the scandal of Republican institutions." He declares that the present common council is "universally regarded as the most corrupt and profligate ever known even in the annals of this sorely misgoverned and plundered emporium. We doubt whether its equal in prodigality, venality and general rottenness could be found on the face of the earth. Everybody execrates it, no one but its paid organs, the sharers of its plunder, thinks of defending it, and even these do it as gingerly as an ass eats thistles."

The remedy proposed is a party registration book in each ward and a direct primary election by ballot on the basis of that registration.—*N. Y. Tribune*, Ag 2, 1852. This editorial is remarkable for its suggestion of the direct primary program which has become quite fundamental in our political life of the twentieth century.

6 The common council orders that the com'r of streets and lamps cause Madison Square to be lighted with gas without delay.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XX: 401.

10 The Sixth Ave. surface railroad is completed to 50th St., and the first cars are run thereon. This is "the first exclusively City Railroad ever built in New-York."—*N. Y. Tribune*, Ag 11, 1852.

21 Stage drivers on Sixth Ave. show their dislike for the new street cars; they "seriously hinder the cars by purposely driving across the track, or stopping upon it in such a manner as to make it almost impossible to prevent a collision." The *Tribune* "cannot believe that such conduct is sanctioned by stage proprietors, since it tends materially to injure their side of any new railroad controversy."—*N. Y. Tribune*, Ag 21, 1852.

23 "The City Fathers," says the *Tribune*, are "brushing up for the September session;" they will appear in a few days "upon the broad steps of the City Hall and in the sacred porches of the Tea Room [see Ja 5, 1853], the scenes of their moral and physical glory. The corridors of the Hall have been remarkably silent for the past three weeks, and the hangers about there complain that the place is intolerably dull; there is no bribery, no bullying, no vote-buying, no juggling of contracts, no fun whatsoever to enliven the sultry hours. . . . Probably the most important business of the session will be that in relation to the coming election; and will be transacted over the champaigne and game of the Tea Room."—*N. Y. Tribune*, Ag 23, 1852.

26 The "Assn. for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations" (see Mr 11) begins to enter into contracts for the construction of the "Crystal Palace" on Reservoir Square (now Bryant Park). The contracts for masonry were given out Sept. 4; and the iron work was contracted for Sept. 25.—*New York Crystal Palace*, by Geo. Carstensen & Chas. Gildemeister, the architects (N. Y., 1854), 12; descrip. of Pl. 141-a, III: 709. See O 30.

30 The Astor Place Opera House, whose prestige suffered from the riots of 1849 (*q.v.*, My 7 and 10), is rechristened the New York Theatre.—*Eve. Post*, Ag 30 and 31, 1852; *King's Handbook*, 579–80.

31 The Eighth Ave. surface railroad is opened from Chambers to 51st St.—*Eve. Post*, Ag 27 and S 1, 1852.

Sept. 1 The Metropolitan Hotel is opened on the north-east corner of Broadway and Prince Sts., formerly the site of Niblo's Garden (1828). It cost $1,000,000, and is said to stand at the head of all hotels in the world in point of elegance, comfort, and convenience.—*N. Y. Herald*, S 1, 1852; Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 481; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1865), 631; L. M. R. K., III: 979. It is described in *Eve. Post*, Ag 21, 1852.

8 Brougham's Lyceum, at 485 Broadway (see D 23, 1850), is opened by James W. Wallack as Wallack's Lyceum, having been renovated and refitted.—*Eve. Post*, S 9, 1852; Brown, *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, I: 477.

9 "Telegraph Posts.—These are ordered to be removed from Broadway."—*Eve. Post*, S 9, 1852.

24 "A number of gentlemen of this city, of social character and standing, not partizans, have organized a City Reform League, with the avowed object of securing the election of honest and capable men to the several branches of our municipal government."

Sept. 24 John Harper of Harper & Bros. is president.—*Eve. Post*, S 24, 1852.

" "Billy Bowlegs," the celebrated Seminole chief, is in town with several other chiefs of his nation.—*Eve. Post*, S 24, 1852.

27 Madame Henriette Sontag, the great German singer, gives her first concert in America, at Metropolitan Hall.—*Eve. Post*, S 27 and 28, 1852; Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 682.

Oct. 2 At this period, Youle's shot-tower, at the foot of 54th St., East River, was in active operation. For a contemporary view and detailed description of it, see *Gleason's Pictorial*, III: 224 (O 2, 1852). It had been purchased in 1849 by Thos. Otis Le Roy & Co. from Commodore Vanderbilt, according to a letter of Sept. 12, 1912, from E. A. Le Roy, of Greenwich, Conn., formerly a partner in that firm. See also descrip. of Pl. 102-a, III: 599; L. M. R. K., III: 963.

12 "During the last twelve months several hundred square feet have been taken from the dimensions of the Park for so-called improvements. The grass plots immediately in front of the City Hall, have been diminished one-half their former area, on the pretence that there was not sufficient room for military reviews; and the iron railings on the east side are in process of demolition to widen the street by a further innovation on our public pleasure ground. The Park, in fact, is rapidly becoming a public thoroughfare for every kind of vehicle, and if one might judge from the number of carriages which are to be seen almost every day before the City Hall, it will soon be converted into a regular hackstand.

"The first outrage that was committed on the public was the erection of the little free-stone temple, which nothing but the worst taste could have suggested. . . .

"The space at the rear of the Hall of Records is occupied by building materials, which have been lying there now for a period of twelve months, and still the day of their removal seems as distant as ever; and, in addition to all these grievances, it appears that the Common Council intend widening Broadway, by taking a still more extensive slice off the westerly side. Is there no power that can put a stop to these disgraceful encroachments?"—*Eve. Post*, O 12, 1852.

24 Daniel Webster dies at "Marshfield," his home in Massachusetts.—*N. Y. Herald*, O 25, 1852, and *passim*.

30 The first iron column of the Crystal Palace (see Ag 26) is erected, with appropriate ceremonies.—*Eve. Post*, O 28, 1852; *N. Y. Crystal Palace*, by Carstensen & Gildemeister, 12; *Leslie's Weekly*, VI: 303–4 (O 9, 1858); descrip. of Pl. 141-a, III: 709.

Nov. — In this month, Commodore M. C. Perry (a brother of the victor on Lake Erie) sailed with ships-of-war on an expedition to Japan, under instructions from Pres. Fillmore, to open friendly negotiations leading to a treaty of amity and commerce with that country. The mission was successful, and the treaty was signed on March 31, 1854 (*q.v.*).—Lossing, in *Harper's Popular Cyc. of U. S. Hist.*, I: 710.

1 "Martha" is produced for the first time in America, at Niblo's Garden.—Brown, I: 183; N. Y. P. L. *Bulletin* (1925), 887.

2 Franklin Pierce and Wm. R. King, Democrats, are elected president and vice-president over the Whig candidates, Winfield Scott and Wm. A. Graham.—McKee, *National Conventions and Platforms*, 74–86.

" Jacob A. Westervelt is elected mayor.—*N. Y. Herald*, N 5, 1852. He succeeded Ambrose C. Kingsland (see N 5, 1850), taking office on Jan. 1, 1853. He was succeeded by Fernando Wood.—See N 7, 1854.

4 The 100th anniversary of the initiation of Washington into the Masonic Order is celebrated by the Masons at Metropolitan Hall.—*Eve. Post*, N 5, 1852.

8 Trinity vestry (see Je 8) adopts a resolution declaring the intention of the corporation "to erect a suitable monument in memory of the officers and soldiers of the Revolution who died in British captivity in the City of New York, many of whom are buried in the north part of Trinity Churchyard opposite to Pine Street." Plans and estimates were obtained, and $7,000 voted for the purpose.—Dix, *Hist. of Trinity Church*, IV: 374–75. See, however, D, 1853. The monument was not erected until 1858 (*q.v.*), after repeated attempts were unsuccessfully made by interested speculators to extend Albany St. through the north end of the churchyard to Broadway opposite Pine St.

13 ". . . The entire length of Broadway seems to have been measured for a new suit of marble and freestone—six and seven

1852 Nov. 13 story buildings going up on its whole length, of most magnificent elegance in style. The far-famed Metropolitan Hotel [see S 1] with its multiplied splendors of furniture and luxurious elegances, is to be outdone by still another Broadway hotel, now half constructed, and already presenting, with its snowy front of white marble, a most striking architectural picture—we refer to the St. Nicholas [cor. of Spring St.—*Man. Com. Coun.*, 1865, 623]. Indeed public and private buildings are going up in all directions (and especially in the Fifth Avenue) with Aladin-like splendor and celerity."—*Gleason's Pictorial*, III: 317 (N 1, 1852).

15 A special committee of the board of aldermen reports in favour of permitting a horse railroad in Broadway. At this time the omnibuses on Broadway numbered two-fifths of all the vehicles moving on the street.—*Doc.* 57, *Bd. of Ald.*, N 15, 1852.

16 A funeral pageant, with military and civil procession, and religious ceremonies at Metropolitan Hall, including an oration by Jas. T. Brady, is held in honour of the late Daniel Webster (see O 24).—*N. Y. Herald*, N 17, 1853; *Rep. of the Com. of Arrangements*, etc. (pub. by resolution of the Bd. of Ald., Jl, 1853). See also descrip. of Pl. 140, III: 708.

" "Mr. Thackeray.—This gentleman will arrive here this evening, and begin his lectures on Friday [Nov. 19, *q.v.*], at Mr. Bellows's church. A London paper states that he is to be paid two thousand dollars for his course, by the Mercantile Library Association."—*Eve. Post*, N 16, 1852. See also *With Thackeray in Am.*, by Eyre Crowe, 43–44. Mr. Crowe, who was Thackeray's amanuensis on his American tour, has illustrated this volume of reminiscences with numerous pen-sketches, after the manner of Thackeray himself. Among them are the following little views of places and events in New York: Mr. Bancroft lecturing before the N. Y. Hist. Soc., dated "Dec., '52" (p. 39); Rev. Theodore Parker preaching in "the Tabernacle" (the Broadway Tabernacle), Jan. 25, 1853 (p. 41); the unfinished front of the Lafarge Hotel, Nov., 1852 (p. 53); Broadway, at the upper corners of Chambers St., showing the Irving House on the west side and Stewart's store on the east side (p. 55); the south-east corner of the iron fence of the Park, and Barnum's Museum (p. 58); Wall St., Dec. 10, 1852 (p. 78); sleighing-stages, drawn by four horses, and having a platform at the side where the conductor may stand when collecting fares (pp. 88 and 89); the Tombs Prison (pp. 90 and 91); the entrance front of Clinton Hall (p. 96); Broadway fashions, April 6, 1853 (p. 163); etc. These and many other features of New York and other cities are described. While in New York, Thackeray stopped at the Clarendon Hotel, at the s. e. cor. of Fourth Ave. and 18th St.

17 The common council orders "That Whitehall street be widened and straightened on the westerly side, between the Bowling Green and State street, so as to make the street seventy feet in width, at those points; . . ."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XX: 564; descrip. of Pl. 156-a, III: 839.

19 The "Special Committee" appointed to consider the petition of Jacob Sharp and others for a railway franchise in Broadway (see Jl 16) presents its report in favour of the grant, a minority report signed by one member being made at the same time. After a rather lengthy consideration of some of the provisions, the majority report as amended was adopted and sent to the assistant aldermen for concurrence.—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, XLVIII: 399–414. For serious objections to this grant as seen by Mayor Kingsland, see his veto message of Dec. 18 (*q.v.*).

" Thackeray appears for the first time before an American audience, in the first of a series of lectures "On the Humorous Writers of Queen Anne's Reign," at the Church of the Divine Unity, Broadway.—*N. Y. Herald*, N 20; *Eve. Post*, N 20, 1852.

23 A newspaper editorial reads: "The composure with which the people of this city submit to be robbed by the Common Council reminds one of Punch's eels that loved to be skinned. Within the past two years, city franchises of sufficient value in railroads and ferries have been given away, to pay a very large share of our city expenses and to reduce the taxes at least a half, and yet the tax payers take the loss as kindly as if the taxes collected, all went into their own pockets. Within the year, three new railroads have been chartered in our most populous thoroughfares, from which the city should have derived at least six hundred thousand dollars revenue. It will not derive six thousand from them all.

"Last night, the Board of Aldermen gave a right of way to a fourth, and by extending, greatly added to the value of one already built. None of these grants are subjected to any scrutiny, none of them provoke any debate. They pass with less opposition than an appropriation to mend a stove-pipe in the City Hall. True, men of wealth and responsibility stand at their sides while they are voting, and offer to give hundreds of thousands of dollars for the privileges which are thus granted for a song, but their proposals are regarded with about as much consideration as the Spanish brigand bestows upon the Cross at his breast, when he is crying 'Stand and deliver.' . . . Nov. 23

"It has been suggested to us that there is a secret financial committee, composed partly of members of the Common Council, to whom every lucrative project is first referred. If these gentlemen approve of it, it is passed; if their thumb goes down, nothing more is heard of it, except, perhaps, a little snarling in the newspapers. All the debating or negotiating—for that we believe is the more suitable term—is done in or with this secret committee, before the contemplated project is even mentioned in the Common Council. The arrangements concluded here, render every public debate unnecessary. Sufficient 'consideration' it is said, is always given to the go-betweens, if not to the measure, before the board are troubled with it, and the committee share their 'consideration' with the Council so equitably, that it is said they are all in the end just as well off as if they had participated in the secret discussions.

"Now, if there be such a wheel within a wheel, about the City Hall—if there be an organization into which the power of the Common Council has been condensed, and which has to be propitiated before a majority of that body can be made to listen to the appeals of justice, of reason, or of right, is it not about time the public knew their names? We have heard some strange stories of large sums divided by this committee, among a portion of their associates in the two boards, about the time certain ferry privileges and railroad grants were conferred; of extensive investments making and made by members of both boards, who had to borrow the money with which they paid the expenses of their election, &c. If these things be true; if there be such a commercial committee, supplementary to the chartered government of the city, the mystery of the railroad movement is solved, and we may expect, before the term of office of the present board expires, that provision will be made for railroads in every paying street in the city, and we shall consider ourselves lucky if they do not grant the use of the City Hall, and the other buildings in the Park, without rent, for boarding-houses, and surrender all the public parks to butchers and drovers."—*Eve. Post*, N 23, 1852.

24 The corner-stone of the house of refuge on Randall's Island is laid. The building was opened Nov. 24, 1854.—*N. Y. Herald*, N 25, 1852; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1858), 628. A view of the building was published in *Illustrated News*, I: 124 (F 19, 1853).

26 A contract is signed between Street Commissioner John T. Dodge and Henry R. Concklin for enlarging the Battery. "The enlargement is to be made in accordance with what is termed Ewen's plan. Eleven and a half acres are to be filled in outside of the present sea-wall, which will make the whole area about twenty-four acres. It will take in the outer edge of Castle Garden, going out two hundred feet in the East River, and on the North River to the line of West street."—*Eve. Post*, N 27, 1852.

Dec. — In this month, the "Old Brewery" at Five Points (see Mr) was demolished to make room for a new mission-house to be erected on its site (see Ja 27, 1853). "What no legal enactment, what no machinery of municipal government could effect [see D 19, 1831], Christian women have brought about quietly, but thoroughly and triumphantly. . . . The great problem of how to remove the Five Points had engaged the attention of both the legislative and executive branches of the city government, and both had abandoned the task in despair. It is to the credit of the Methodist Episcopal Church that they were the first to enter the then unpromising field, and it will be an imperishable honor to the Ladies' Home Missionary Society of that Church that with them the idea originated, and by them has been so successfully carried out."—Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 630, and citations; *Eve. Post*, N 30, 1852.

A view entitled "The Old Brewery At The Five Points N. Y.," and with sub-title "As it appeared Dec^{r} 1st 1852 previous to its being torn down by the Ladies Home Missionary Soc^{y} of the M. E. Church," was drawn by C. Parsons, and lithographed (in colour) by Endicott & Co.—See *Pyne Cat.* (1912), 25.

2 Louis Napoleon is proclaimed emperor of France, under the title of Napoleon III, and the "Second Empire" is established.—Hazen, *Europe since* 1815, 205–6.

1852 Dec. 11 The common council permits the Second Ave. Railroad to lay a grooved track commencing at a point in Second Ave. at or near 42d St.; running through Second Ave. and 23d St. with a single track to First Ave., and thence through Allen St., Grand St., Bowery, Chatham, Oliver, South, Roosevelt, and Front Sts. to Peck Slip, the terminus; returning with a single track through Pearl and Chatham Sts., Bowery, Grand St., Christie St., and Second Ave. to 23d St., where it intersects the double track, and thence to its terminus opposite the Harlem River with a double track; no motive power except horses to be used below 42d St. This permission is granted on condition that the road shall be completed to 42d St. within one year, and from 42d St. to Harlem River within three years from this date.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XX: 585–86; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1855), 334.

" The common council directs the "Regulator of Public Clocks" to clean and repair the city hall clock.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XX: 584.

18 Mayor Kingsland vetoes the aldermanic resolution granting to Jacob Sharp and others a street railway privilege in Broadway (see Jl 16 and N 19). In his veto message he expresses his belief that the aldermen have failed "to consult the true interest of the city." He calls to their attention four other petitions for the same franchise while the Sharp petition was under consideration, all of which were more advantageous to the city and the public than the one granted. All that the city gets from petition granted is a license fee of $20 per year for each car the company runs ($3,000 per year if 150 cars are used), and the company is permitted to charge a five cent fare. One of the other petitions, if granted, would bring to the city "an annual income of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the public would be benefitted by being charged only three cents passenger fare." The mayor declares he "cannot think that the community would tacitly submit to such a perversion of their rights." Furthermore, he questions the wisdom of a railway in a thoroughfare so crowded already as Broadway is, reminding the aldermen that the principal main of the Croton aqueduct is laid in the centre of that street. In case of a break that would necessitate tearing up the street, "the cars could not, like the omnibuses, be turned off from Broadway by one street, to return to it through another."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, XLIX: 530–36. Commenting on the veto message favourably, the *Tribune* says: "We believe there is not a man in town, not personally interested in this great scheme of plunder, who will not condemn, in unsparing terms, the shameless rascality of those Common-Councilmen who voted for the project, and we hope, though without much confidence, that this veto may prevent its execution."—*N. Y. Tribune*, D 20, 1852. A side light on the veto appears in the following newspaper item: "Mr. Kingsland, the late Mayor, was presented by the omnibus proprietors of New York, with a magnificent clock, valued at $500, as a mark of their approval of his conduct in the case of the proposed Broadway Railroad."—*Eve. Post*, Ja 4, 1853. The measure was passed over the veto by the aldermen on Dec. 29 (*q.v.*), despite a temporary injunction issued by the court on the preceding day, Dec. 28 (*q.v.*).

" The Society Library disposes of its property at the south-east corner of Broadway and Leonard St., which it first occupied in 1840 (*q.v.*, Ap 30). It moved into temporary quarters in the Bible House at Fourth Ave. and 8th St. before occupying its new building at 109 University Place.—Keep, *Hist. of the N. Y. Society Lib.*, 434; L. M. R. K., III: 957. See also *Eve. Post*, D 21, 1852.

25 Genin, the hatter, whose shop was at 214 Broadway, at the north-east corner of Fulton St., has applied to the common council for permission to erect an iron bridge over Broadway for foot-passengers, in front of his shop, to enable them to pass over Broadway without danger from vehicles. For view of the proposed bridge, see *Gleason's Pictorial*, III: 416 (D 25). Such a bridge was not built until 1867 (*q.v.*, Ap 15).

28 A temporary injunction is issued against the city magistracy, forbidding them "to charter a Railroad in Broadway," and requiring them to show cause "why the injunction should not be made perpetual." The complaint on the basis of which the injunction was issued reiterates the objections stated by the mayor in his veto message (see D 18), and adds a number of others. "A majority of both Boards," it states, "have given out and threatened to again adopt such grant to Sharp, notwithstanding the Mayor's veto, and for that purpose are keeping the Boards now in session, frequently adjourning for want of a quorum; and the session is protracted, notwithstanding the per diem allowance for the first eight meetings of each session [see Jl 11, 1851] has long since ceased; and the plaintiffs are apprehensive that they will again pass such a grant as soon as they can by law act on the same." The fact that the grant "attempts to bind the Corporation forever" is also emphasized, "an odious and unjust monopoly" not being within the power of the common council to create.—*N. Y. Tribune*, D 29, 1852. Dec. 28

29 By a vote of 15 to 3, the board of aldermen overrides Mayor Kingsland's veto and grants to Jacob Sharp and others "the privilege of laying a railway in Broadway." Furthermore, resolutions are passed stating their reasons for "utterly disregarding" the injunction issued by the court on Dec. 28 (*q.v.*). The common council has, they declare, "an equal authority and right to suspect and impute improper motives to any intended judicial decision of any judge, and consequently to attempt to arrest his action on the bench, as such judge has in regard to the legislative action of the Common Council." As to the measure against which the injunction in question is directed, they say it was adopted "on grounds of public expediency, justice and right, for the best good of the city, both in regard to the accommodation and service of the public, and in regard to the interest of the City Treasury; and also on petitions from more than thirty thousand citizens, and that nothing has yet appeared which shakes the ground on which it was so adopted, and that we shrink from no discussion or investigation, judicial or otherwise, into the foundations of these grounds, and the reasons of our action, collective or individual."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, XLVIII: 642–45; *Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XX: 631–37; *N. Y. Tribune*, D 30; *N. Y. Herald*, D 29–31, 1852.

Haswell in his *Reminiscences* says: "In consequence of the corruption existing in the Municipal Departments, and especially in the Boards of Aldermen and Assistants, they, from the facility, extent, and conditions with which they granted leases of city railroads, ferries, etc., despite the vetoes of the mayor, were designated the Forty Thieves; the boards consisting each of twenty members." —Haswell, *Reminiscences*, 487. Alderman "Bill" Tweed, destined to become notorious later (see D 16, 1871), is quoted by the *Tribune* as offering at the board meeting an explanation of the press siding with the "uptown aristocracy" in these words: "We know the virtue of a $50. bill when it is wisely employed, and the echo that it will produce." Retorting, the editor says: "Certainly! The Alderman 'knows the value of a $50. bill' and of any number of fifties; if he didn't how would he ever have been an Alderman and a Congressman elect?"—*N. Y. Tribune*, D 31, 1852.

The franchise thus acquired by "the associates of the Broadway railway" gave them authority to lay a double track of grooved rails for a railway in Broadway and Whitehall or State St., from South Ferry to 59th St., and from time to time to continue it along Bloomingdale Road to Manhattanville. No motive power except horses was to be used below 59th St. The cars with the horses attached were not to exceed 45 ft. in length. At Bowling Green the associates were permitted to divide the tracks, one of them to extend down Whitehall St. Whenever, on the route, the road should pass a public square, it might be carried with a single track round both sides of the square. The company was required to procure a depot at or near the lower part of the route, for the purpose of storing such cars coming down in the morning as would not be required for the accommodation of the return travel until the afternoon. The cars were to be so constructed "as not to make provision intended for standing passengers to crowd upon the seated passengers;" and, when all the seats were full the cars were not to be stopped to take on more passengers "to be crowded into the said seats, a flag being displayed in front of the car to give notice that all the seats are full." There were also provisions about stopping, and the duties of conductors. The "associates" were required to keep sleighs in readiness, adequate to accommodate the public, when the operation of the cars was obstructed by snow; and they were to cause the streets to be swept. The fare was not to exceed five cents.—See *Proc. of the Citizens of N. Y. in Opposition to the Project of a Railroad in Broadway* (pamphlet, in N. Y. P. L.).

31 The common council permits the Third Ave. Railroad Co. to lay a double track with grooved rails for a railroad in the following streets: From a point at the intersection of Park Row and Broadway, near the south-westerly corner of the Park; thence along Park Row to Chatham St.; thence along Chatham St. to The Bowery; thence along The Bowery to Third Ave., and thence along

1852 Dec. 31 the Third Ave. to the Harlem River. No steam-power is to be used for the cars; and fare shall not exceed five cents to 61st St. nor six cents to the Harlem River. It is required that the road shall be commenced within six months, and completed to 42d St. within one year from this date; and from 42d St. to the Harlem River as fast as Third Ave. shall be graded.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XX: 627–31. In 1855, the line extended up Third Ave. to 61st St.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1855), 334.

1853

— In this year, John Romeyn Brodhead published Vol. I of his *Hist. of the State of N. Y.* The second volume appeared in 1871.

— In this year was published a *Hist. of the City of New York*, by David T. Valentine.

— In this year was published *A Treatise upon the Estate and Rights of the Corporation of the City of New York as Proprietors*, by Murray Hoffman. See also *ibid.* in 2 vols., 1862.

— In this year, C. S. Francis & Co. issued *The Stranger's Hand-Book for the City of New York; or, What to See, and How to See It.* Among its interesting observations are the following:

". . . Four bridges cross the Harlem River: viz, the Croton High Bridge, Macomb's Bridge, the Harlem Railroad and the Harlem turnpike bridge. The Hudson River Railroad is carried over Spuyten Duyvel creek. . . .

"The city population extends more than four miles on each river, and the compact part has a circumference of over ten miles. . . .

"Twelve noble avenues, each 100 feet wide, run parallel and lengthwise of the island, giving access to the city, and these are cut at right angles by numerous streets, every tenth one of which is also 100 feet wide, while the narrow streets are 60 feet in width. . . .

"There are upon Broadway alone some twenty-five hotels, all elegant in their appointments, and varying in the extent of their accommodations from 100 to 1,000 guests. . . .

"The Metropolitan, a new hotel, on the corner of Broadway and Prince street, is considered by many the largest and most magnificent establishment of the kind in the world. It is built of brown stone, six stories high, and the building alone cost over half a million of dollars. . . .

"The building is warmed by steam furnished by large boilers, and is provided with the most thorough ventilation. . . .

"There are upwards of two miles of halls in this establishment, and twelve miles of gas and water pipes. There are more than 13,000 yards of carpeting laid down, which cost, with the superb drapery, $40,000. The cabinet furniture cost $50,000; the mirrors, (some of them the largest ever imported,) about $18,000; the silver ware, $14,000. The cost of the whole establishment, including value of the ground, ($300,000) was $950,000.

"Visitors who desire to form an accurate idea of the progress of house-building in New-York during the last twenty years, should commence their survey by repairing to Lafayette Place, on the west side of which are seen the houses known as La Grange Terrace, or Lafayette Row—a colonnade erected eighteen or twenty years since, by Mr. Seth Geer. At the time of their erection, they were esteemed the most elegant private residences in New-York, but have since been, as we shall see, both far and frequently surpassed. A single house built at about the same time with these, is that formerly the residence of the late Henry Brevoort, on the corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninth street, and which was one of the first buildings erected in this luxurious neighborhood.

"Taking Washington Square as our starting-point, let us pass up the avenue, surveying at our leisure the stately mansions that rise on either hand. On the corner of Tenth Street is a house in the style of a French chateau, an agreeable departure from the uniformity of our city residences, owned and occupied by Mr Schiff. Diagonally opposite is the residence of Mr. Cottenet.

"On the right-hand side of the avenue, on the corner of Twelfth street, is the princely mansion of James Lenox, Esq. On the west side, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, a house with heavy stone balcony is occupied by August Belmont, Esq.

"On the north-east corner of Fourteenth street is the spacious residence of Mr. Moses H. Grinnell, well known as an enterprising and liberal merchant.

"On the lower corner of Fifteenth street, east side is the house of Mr. R. K. Haight; opposite to which is that of Charles Parker, Esq. At this point we advise our friends to turn the corner of Sixteenth street to the left, and observe the elegant abode of Col. Thorn, conspicuous from being surrounded by a court-yard, affording room for windows on every side. Returning to the avenue, we have on the right upper corner of Sixteenth street the house of Captain [Lorillard] Spencer, late of the U. S. Navy. This house, though no wise distinguished for architectural beauty, cost, together with the site, $100,000. 1853 —

"On the north-east corner of Eighteenth street, a house remarkable for its simple and elegant proportions is occupied by Mr. Guion. It is very generally admired.

"At the north-west corner of Twentieth Street, we have a very elegant house, recently erected by R. L. Stuart, Esq. The house at the north-east corner, having a porte cochère at the side, is the residence of Mr. Nicholson, formerly of New Orleans, and one of the firm of Brown Brothers & Co.

"At the north-west corner of Thirty-fourth street is the elegant mansion of Dr. Townsend, widely known as the compounder of the famous sarsaparilla syrup. There are besides many other elegant houses upon this avenue, which deserve a separate notice, but this our limits forbid. . . .

"There are in New-York no less than 272 congregations. . . ." *Ibid.*, 26–27, 63, 85–87, 89–90, 102.

Another guide-book to the city issued in this year has the following additional information: —

"Society in New York has many phases—it is cosmopolitan—a conglomerate—an amalgum, composed of all imaginable varieties and shades of character. . . . Its elements drawn from all quarters of the globe, and in some instances including the very dregs of society abroad—the refugees of justice—the wonder would . . . be that so much of high minded integrity and virtue are still to be found amongst us. It is the abuse of our free institutions that they should be accessible alike to all—the good and the bad: it is yet matter of gratulation, that of the multitudes of emigrants—estimated at about 1,000 per diem—with which the city is ever teeming—exhibit an overwhelming balance on the side of integrity and virtue. . . .

"There are in New York twenty daily papers, with a circulation of above 200,000, and the yearly value must exceed half a million of dollars. . . .

". . . Passing down the Fifth Avenue [from the Crystal Palace]—the most magnificent street on this continent, and likely to become the finest perhaps in the world—we reach Madison Square—not long since a rude field—now the centre of the fashion and wealth of the city. . . . It has been suggested that Madison Square would be an admirable site for the erection of a public observatory,—somewhat on the plan of the celebrated Kew, Kensington and Chelsea, in London. We hope the projected scheme may be speedily carried into effect—for nothing could be a greater ornament to the Metropolis, or afford a more delightful place of resort and promenade for its residents. The cost is computed at the moderate sum of $5,000. . . . A general movement is making upward and northward—old established societies are surrendering their former positions down town, to the eager demands of increasing commerce; and Broadway itself, which has ever been in process of completion, exhibits now but here and there remnants of its modest aspect in days of yore. Even Columbia College—the most venerable of our seats of learning, is, it is said, soon to bid adieu to the classic shades of Park Place, and be translocated to the Hosack Botanic grounds, about three miles north of the city. It has been computed that about 1,800 new edifices—many of them of costly magnificence—are now in process of erection, the value of which, when completed, will be over $15,000,000.

"Dr. Townsend's residence, corner of 34th Street and Fifth Avenue, is to cost, with the grounds, upwards of $200,000. The Union Club contemplate erecting a splendid house, which will be worthy of them and the City, somewhat on the model of the Athenaeum Club of London."—Saunders, *N. Y. In a Nutshell* (1853), 94–109.

Still another description states: ". . . New-York of the future, — while its central seat will still be on Manhattan Island, will reach out her vast arms and take in the whole western end of Long Island, the whole of Staten Island, a vast extent of the coast of New-Jersey, and a considerable portion of Westchester County beyond Harlem River; and within this space is found every variety of surface, soil, and physical configuration. Already these places are becoming the seats of villages, built by capital from the city, and occupied by a

1853 — teeming population from the city, who will continue to spend their hours of business in the great metropolis. Here, too, in every direction, are springing up the suburban villas of more opulent citizens, who seek beyond the din and dust of the city proper, the quiet that is there denied them. Here, too, are rising a multitude of public institutions—charitable, religious, and literary—by all of which the recent scenes of rural industry are becoming transformed into scenes of the animated turmoil of city life.

"The New-York of 1900 will probably be a much less compactly built city than that which now occupies the southern extremity of Manhattan Island [!] The overgrown proportions of the city are rapidly familiarizing the people with long distances. It is now no unusual thing for people to reside three, four, or five miles from their places of business, and things are arranging themselves to suit this state of affairs. Means of conveyance at minimum expenses, both of time and money, are coming into extensive use, by which the regions round about the city, as far as ten miles from the center of business, are brought into such intimate union with the city itself as to render them suitable and even economical places of residence for those who spend their hours of business in the densest part of the town. These facilities for traveling short distances outward and inward are already producing marked effects on the suburbs of New York; and if its population shall continue to increase as it has done, there can be no doubt that yet greater proportional effects will be produced. Fifty years hence a city of cottages with gardens, and villas with parks and pleasure-grounds, and clusters of dwellings among cultivated fields and miniature groves, will cover a circular area of fifty miles diameter, centering at the present site of the City Hall [!]."—*New York; A Hist. Sketch of the Rise & Progress of the Metropolitan City of Am.* (1853), 209, 210, 335–38.

For other descriptions of the city and its buildings at this time, see *Phelps N. Y. City Guide* (1853); Matthews, *A Pen-and-Ink Panorama N. Y. City* (1853); and *N. Y. and Its Vicinity* (1853).

— In this year was published a guide-book, with the title *A Guide around New York and its Vicinity. What to see and what is to be seen. With hints and advice to those who visit the Great Metropolis.* It was published by W. H. Graham.

— The Seventy-first New York (American Guard), is organized. —Chas. S. Clark, in *Eve. Post*, F 26, 1916.

— A great line of four-foot water-pipe, the largest ever laid, is commenced across Manhattan Valley.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1854), 223.

— In this year, the houses of I. N. Phelps, John J. Phelps, and George D. Phelps were erected; they occupied the block front on the east side of Madison Ave. between 36th and 37th Sts.—L. M. R. K., III: 951; descrips. of Pl. 129-a, III: 693, and Pl. 145, III: 715.

— The old state prison at Washington and Christopher Sts. "is now occupied as a brewery by Nash, Beadleson & Co."—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1853), 461; L. M. R. K., III: 973. See also *N. Y. Daily Times*, Jl 1, 1857, and *Hist. Mag.*, 2d ser., II: 306.

— In this year, a new market-house, station-house, and bell-tower were built on the site of Union Market.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XXI: 562; XXII: 157; De Voe, *Market Book*, 586. See also L. M. R. K., III: 960.

— In this year, the Seventh Regiment drilled for the first time in the new city arsenal, Elm and White Sts.; and it continued to drill there until 1859, when it began to use the new state arsenal, 7th Ave. and 35th St.—Clark, *Hist. of the Seventh Reg.*, I: 385. The city arsenal is shown and described in *Illus. News*, I: 45, and *Gleason's Pictorial*, VI: 389. See also *Man. Com. Coun.* (1854), 174.

— In this year, the Scotch Presbyterians (see 1756) moved from Crosby and Grand Sts. (see 1836), to a site near the north-east corner of 14th St., and Sixth Ave.—Wylie, *Our Jubilee. The 150th Anniversary of the Scotch Presby. Ch., N. Y.*, 1756–1906, 17; Smith, *N. Y. City in* 1789, 154; L. M. R. K., III: 932.

— In 1852–3, the congregation of the "Duane St. Church" (Presbyterian) erected and moved into a new church edifice at the south-east corner of Fifth Ave. and 19th St. (Leopold Eidlitz, architect), and their name was changed to the "Fifth Ave. Presbyterian Church."—*Stranger's Handbook* (1853), 116. This building was abandoned in 1875, when the congregation occupied the present church at the north-west corner of Fifth Ave. and 55th St. (L. M. R. K., III: 931), the corner-stone of which was laid on June 9, 1873 (*q. v.*).

— The American Bible House, at Fourth Ave. and Astor Place, is completed.—Richmond, *N. Y. & Its Institutions*, 121.

In this year, Victor Prevost, a French artist, made a photograph of the battery and another of Columbia College, the negatives, on oiled or waxed paper, being among the very earliest produced in America and, so far as known, with the others of the series, the only early paper negatives in existence in this country. These two are reproduced and described, and the titles of the other photographs in the series given, as Pls. 142-a and b, Vol. III. 1853 —

In Valentine's Manual for 1853, were published: a map of the city, 1853, frontispiece; almshouse buildings on Blackwell's Island, 54; Washington Institute and city reservoir, 134; Five Points mission ("Old Brewery"), 180; Washington Hall, cor. Broadway and Reade St., 480; Cato's old road-house (built in 1712), 499. —

About this time, Cato's, the well-known tavern of the period, in 54th St., east of Second Ave., was demolished.—*Liber Deeds*, CCCLI: 584; L. M. R. K., III: 977. See also 1830. —

In this year, 632 hack licenses were issued, the large number probably being on account of the Crystal Palace exposition. —*Man. Com. Coun.* (1854), 340. —

For view of Turtle Bay, East River, 1853 (drawn by B. J. Lossing), see *ibid.* (1858), 600.

The Howard House (*cf.* 1851), at 434 Broadway; the City Assembly Rooms, at 444 Broadway; The Philharmonic Soc. (see 1851), and the Carroll House, at 722 Broadway; Wallack's Theatre (formerly Brougham's Lyceum), at 485 Broadway; the Am. Musical Fund Soc., at 493 Broadway; and the Astor Place Hotel, at 733 Broadway, all date from this year.—*Ibid.* (1865), 635–36.

For description of New York's architecture at this time, and a history of its buildings, see "New York Daguerreotyped" in *Putnam's Monthly Mag.*, I: 121–36, 353–68; "The Benevolent Institutions of New York," in *ibid.*, I: 673–86; "Educational Institutions of New York," in *ibid.*, II: 1–16; "New York Church Architecture," in *ibid.*, II: 233–48.

The N. Y. Juvenile Asylum (see Je 30, 1851) goes into active operation, occupying temporary quarters in Bank St. and absorbing the Society for Homeless Children. It subsequently moved to 55th St. and First Ave., and finally, in 1855 (*q. v.*), erected its own building near High Bridge.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1870), 429; Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 687–88. In 1905 (*q. v.*, My) it removed to a splendid site at Chauncy, N. Y., overlooking the Hudson River. Jan. 1

The building of the New York Crystal Palace (see O 30, 1852) is progressing so rapidly that the place will be opened to the public on May 2.—*Illus. News*, I: 11. An engraving showing the grounds and foundation is in *ibid.*, I: 5. A later view appeared on Jan. 22.—*Ibid.*, I: 61, 64. See also view in *Gleason's Pictorial*, IV: 9, and Pls. 141-a and 145, Vol. III. See Mr 19. "

Putnam's Monthly is established; it continued to 1857. It was revived in 1867 and ran until 1869, when it was merged in *Scribner's Monthly.*—Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 486; North, *Hist. & Present Cond. of the Newspaper and Periodical Press*, 117; Wilson, *Mem. Hist. N. Y.*, IV: 163–64. "

The *Illustrated News*, the first illustrated newspaper in New York, makes its appearance. At the end of the year, it was merged in *Gleason's Pictorial.*—North, *Hist. & Present Cond. of the Newspaper & Periodical Press*, 125; *Annals of N. Am.*, 604. "

A second injunction against "the Broadway railroad speculators" is granted by Judge James J. Roosevelt of the supreme court, even though he was a prominent petitioner for the railroad.—*Eve. Post*, Ja 4, 1853. 4

An attempt at political reform is to be noted in the following resolution introduced into the board of aldermen by one of its members: "Resolved, That the Keeper of the City Hall be, and he is hereby directed not to furnish any refreshments to any person, whereby the expense of the same shall come out of the city treasury." By a vote of 9 to 8 the resolution was tabled.—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, XLIX: 37. "A resolution to abolish the Tea-table was rejected," is the *Tribune's* brief comment.—*N. Y. Tribune*, Ja 6, 1853. The extravagances of this "Tea-table" or "Tea-room," as it was variously called, were the subject of much attention in Comptroller Flagg's report to the common council for the year 1852. (Flagg succeeded Jas. Taylor, Jan. 1, 1853.) He pointed out expenditures "for refreshments consumed by the Common Council" during the past year, either through "the Bureau of the City Hall and Park" or "the Street Department," to the amount of $10,220.42. Such "expenditures in the 'Tea-room' have no justifiable basis to rest on," he declares; "the last account paid, before I en- 5

1853 Jan. 5 tered on the duties of the office, for refreshments for the month of December, was stated and verified as follows:

Corporation of New York
To Jas. Taylor, Dr.
To refreshments furnished Common Council,
for month of Dec., 1852, viz:
Beef, pork, vegetables, bread, butter, tea, coffee, milk, sugar, chickens, oysters, eggs, cake, pepper, mustard, salt, vinegar and help, ... $776.46."

The comptroller remarks that such "accounts for refreshments at the City Hall" are "a novelty in the history of auditing accounts for disbursements of public money."—*Comptroller's report* (1852), 32–33. A news item in the *Times* speaks of the practise of the members of the common council going into "the corporation 'Tea Room' to get their supper," and declares that one member last evening called it an outrage "to make the people pay $11,000 per annum, for what was consumed in that 'Tea Room,'" and proceeded to Sherwood's Saloon, "took supper, and paid for it out of his own purse." Such action, the writer believes, will eventually result "in the abandonment of Mr. Taylor's department, the 'Tea Room.'"—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Ja 6, 1853.

" Another railway grant passes the common council, this time a double tracked road "in Ninth avenue from Fifty-first street to Gansevoort, from which point it will be continued by single tracks through Greenwich and Washington streets to the Battery." The grantees are to pay the city $20 a year for each car and are permitted to charge a five cent fare.—*Eve. Post*, Ja 6, 1853; *Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, XLIX: 42. This measure was returned with Mayor Westervelt's veto on Jan. 12 (*q. v.*).

6 The St. Nicholas Hotel, on Broadway between Broome and Spring Sts., is opened for business. It cost $675,000.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Ja 7, 1853. See also *Gleason's Pictorial*, IV: 161. For description, see Francis, *Stranger's Hand-Book* (1853), 87. A lithographic view of the hotel, made in this year, was sold with the Pyne collection.—See Pyne sales catalogue (1917), item 357.

7 A "large and influential meeting" is held at Metropolitan Hall "to express the Christian sympathy of the citizens of New York, in behalf of the persecuted family of the Madiais, now suffering imprisonment in the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, by the Government thereof, for 'possessing and reading the Holy Scriptures.'"—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Ja 8, 1853.

11 The "caloric" ship "Ericsson," newly invented by John Ericsson, is given a trial before representatives of the press and proves highly successful. She runs from her anchorage at the Battery down the bay to a point about 9½ miles from the city and back again in about 2½ hours.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Ja 12, 1853.

12 About 500 or 600 influential men residing in various parts of the city meet at Stuyvesant Institute "for the purpose of taking action to remedy the corruption of the present City Council." The council is accused, among other things, of having sold the Fort Gansevoort property for half of what it was worth, of having let the contract for filling in Washington Market at a price of $75,000 when offers for doing it for ¼ that sum had been made, and for leasing the Roosevelt St. ferry for ⅓ less than was offered by various responsible persons. Peter Cooper and others make addresses, after which a committee is chosen to decide upon future action.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Ja 13 and 14, 1853.

" Mayor Westervelt returns to the board of aldermen with his veto a resolution granting a railway in Ninth Ave. The mayor says he cannot discover that any such railway is asked for except by the grantees, "nor are there set forth in the report any reasons why the road should be constructed at all." He adds: "If such a railroad was required to promote the interests or convenience of our citizens, I cannot but feel that the interests of the city have been injuriously affected by the terms on which the permission to construct the road [see Ja 5] has been accorded. . . . I know of no reason why the course usually pursued with all public work should not have been adopted in this instance, and permission to construct the road awarded to those parties who would perform the work on terms the most advantageous to the city, and to the treasury."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, XLIX: 165–66. The *Tribune* comments: "The Mayor has shown his hand, on railroad matters, by vetoing the Ninth-avenue grant. If he is to be what this would indicate, stages are up again. But, what is the use? The Common Council—at least a constitutional majority of them—are already sold to certain railroad speculators, and bills will pass, in spite of Mayor Westervelt."—*N. Y. Tribune*, Ja 13, 1853. Haswell in his *Reminiscences* declares that in this year the "venality of some members of the Common Council and some members of the Departments was so extensive and so manifest that the tenure of the office of member was held to be more of a reproach than an honor. The fraternity and cohesiveness of common plunder, the *auri sacra fames*, was superior to all consideration of political and party affiliations and discipline. Republicans and Democrats joined hands; of this I write from observation, for after two years of service I, in 1858, presided over one of these Boards" (the board of councilmen).—Haswell, *Reminiscences*, 488. Jan. 12

"The regularly organized military force of New York city embraces 5830 men, of whom 3300 are infantry, 1289 cavalry, and 1241 artillery."—*Gleason's Pictorial*, IV: 45. 15

"The Corporation of New York are now erecting a second fire tower [for the first, see 1851] . . . near the corner of Macdougal and Spring streets."—*Illus. News*, I: 61. 22

Alboni appears at the Broadway Theatre in "Norma," and draws such a crowd as never before was congregated within its walls. Five dollars is offered for reserved seats either in boxes or parquet.—*N. Y. Herald*, Ja 28, 1853. 27

The corner-stone of a new Five Points Mission building is laid at 61 Park St., on the site of the "Old Brewery," heretofore occupied by the mission and demolished (see D, 1852) to make room for the new edifice. The mission includes an employment bureau, a day school, and a Sunday school.—*N. Y. Herald*, Ja 28, 1853; Richmond, *N. Y. & Its Institutions*, 477 *et seq.*; Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 630. There is an engraving and a description of the "Old Brewery" in the *Illus. News*, I: 21; and a view of the proposed mission-house in *ibid.*, I: 124. See also *Gleason's Pictorial*, IV: 40, 48, and L. M. R. K., III: 953. See Je 17. "

Thackeray delivers a lecture on "Humor and Charity," in the Church of the Messiah, for the benefit of the Society for Employment and Relief for the Poor.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, F 1, 1853. 31

In this month, the Children's Aid Society was formed. Its work began in a small office on the corner of Amity St. and Broadway. Charles Loring Brace was the founder. In March, a circular was sent out announcing the unique plan, which has since become general, of placing homeless orphans by adoption in private homes. In 1854 (*q.v.*, Mr 18), the society opened the first lodging-house for "newsboys," in an old loft of the *Sun* building, corner Nassau and Fulton Sts. The society was incorporated Jan. 9, 1855, under the general act of April 12, 1848, for the incorporation of benevolent societies.—*1st Ann. Rep.*, Children's Aid Soc. (1854); *20th Ann. Rep.* (1872). See also Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 634–40. Feb. —

L. M. Gottschalk, pianist, makes his début in New York at Niblo's Garden.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, F 11 and 12, 1853. 11

In his report for the year 1852, Comptroller Flagg calls attention to the item of carriage hire for members of the common council, which amounted to $4,267. He says: "In regard to carriage-hire, so much as is necessary for the public service, on being properly authenticated, as required by the resolution of 1842, may be allowable. The accounts for carriage-hire, which have been presented to me, do not conform, in any respect, to the requirements of the resolution."—*Comptroller's Report* (1852), 32–33. See Ag 27. 14

The Astor Library (see Ja 18, 1849) in Lafayette Place (on the site formerly occupied by Sperry's Gardens and Delacroix's Vauxhall) has been completed during the past year. It is "deemed advisable" not to put in the books until April next, so that they will not be injured by any dampness from the walls. The new building will be ready for use by May 1. The amount expended on the building, beside the cost of the site, up to Jan. 1, 1853, was $70,000. The total expenditure up to that date for books was $75,364.40. The library now comprises between 60,000 and 65,000 volumes, and the superintendent, Dr. Cogswell, has gone to Europe to make further purchases. "On the return of Dr. Cogswell from Europe with his next instalment of books, the Astor Library will be the largest in America."—*Illus. News*, I: 125; L. M. R. K., III: 956, 981; *Gleason's Pictorial*, IV: 303. See also Francis, *Stranger's Hand-Book* (1853), 46–48, and Lydenberg, *Hist. of N. Y. Pub. Library*, 16. The library was not opened until Jan. 9, 1854 (*q.v.*). See also Je 29, 1853. 19

Congress authorises the establishment of an assay office at New York City.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Mr 5 and 9, 1853. On Aug. 21, 1854 (*q.v.*), the old U. S. Bank building was bought for this. Mar. 3

1853 Mr 4 Franklin Pierce is inaugurated president of the U. S.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Mr 5, 1853; Rhodes, *Hist. of U. S.*, I: 384–86.

5 "Five thousand citizens of all classes" assemble "to effect a reform in the city government." Peter Cooper is elected chairman, and one of the speakers enumerates the following causes for such a mass demonstration: "The absence of all economy in the expenses of the city—the disposition to add to its permanent debt, and that with a new feature for annual repairs—the frequent discharge without trial, by aldermen, of persons arrested for crime—the grant of valuable franchises and property without adequate remuneration—and the evidences of extravagance, abuse of power, favoritism, and mismanagement which appear in our municipal government." Resolutions were adopted expressive of changes desired in the charter, and a "Committee on Legislation and Reform" was appointed to solicit such amendments from the legislature.—*Eve. Post*, Mr 7, 1853. For the amended charter adopted by the legislature, see Ap 12.

" "The length of the gas pipes in New York city is two hundred and twenty-nine miles! Think of it."—*Gleason's Pictorial*, IV: 157. See Ap 8, 1854.

19 Franconi's Hippodrome is being erected at Madison Square. "The enclosure which covers an area of nearly two acres of ground, is to be surrounded by a brick wall twenty feet in height. . . . Upon the angles formed by the intersection of Broadway and Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, jut out two octagonal towers thirty feet high. . . . The interior is to be surrounded with rows of conveniently constructed seats for the spectators, rising one above the other to a proper elevation around the entire circuit of the Hippodrome, presenting an oblong form, and of sufficient capacity to accommodate, comfortably, 10,000 spectators. . . . The covering of this immense enclosure will be one of the most attractive features of the Hippodrome, the canopy, consisting of light water-proof canvas . . . with alternate stripes of rich and variegated colors, throwing, by means of numberless jets of gas, a soft and effective light around the interior."—*Illus. News*, I: 183, 184, which contains view. See also *N. Y. Times*, Mr 25, 1853; Francis, *Stranger's Hand-Book* (1853), 83; L. M. R. K., III: 984; Pl. 141-b, Vol. III. See, further, My 2.

" The Crystal Palace (see Ja 1) is assuming a "tangible shape."—*Illus. News*, I: 185, which contains view. See also *ibid.*, I: 313, 314. It was opened on July 14 (*q. v.*).

21 The Demilt Dispensary, founded by George T. Trimble in memory of Elizabeth and Sarah Demilt, is opened at Second Ave. and 23d St.—Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 689–90. See also Francis, *Stranger's Hand-Book* (1853), 67.

All of New York south of a line from the North River through 80th St. to Fifth Ave., and through that avenue to 74th St., and through that street to the East River, comprised six dispensary districts, occupied and cared for, respectively, as follows: The New York Dispensary, incorporated in 1795; the Northern, in 1827; the Eastern, in 1832; the Demilt, in 1851; the Northwestern, in 1852; and the Northeastern, in 1862.—Lossing, *op. cit.* (1884), II: 690. See also descriptions and views of these in the later *Valentine's Manuals*.

23 The new Essex Market, a large brick building erected on the site of the old, is opened for business. The upper storeys are used by the police court, justice's court, Eastern Dispensary, Tenth Ward Station House, and superintendents of streets, lamps, and markets, and also as an armory.—De Voe, *Market Book*, 486–87. See also L. M. R. K., III: 958.

25 "The neighborhood of Reservoir-square presents a busy scene. Speculation is active in running up buildings of every description—intended as places of amusement, of refreshment, or lodging for the expected influx of visitors. The prospect at present does not present the most inviting appearance—vacant lots, ragged rocks, and deep pits, with relics of country shanties. It will require brisk work to transform the scene to something worthy the occasion of our 'World's Fair.' . . .

"The massive Reservoir presents a strong contrast to the light aerial structure [the Crystal Palace] erecting under its heavy shadow, and the unsubstantial buildings springing up around. . . .

"Among other speculations we noticed a large wooden tower [the Latting Observatory] which is in course of erection opposite the northern entrance to the Palace. Its shape is Octagon, each corner being firmly secured in the rock foundation. The base is 75 feet in diameter, and it is intended to run to a height of 300 feet—5 feet diameter at the apex. A well 15 feet in diameter will be carried the whole way up through which persons will be hoisted to the different landings—one at the height of 100 feet, another 200, and a third at an elevation of 270 feet. There will be also a spiral staircase. The proprietors are Mr. W. Latting and others. An extensive view of New-York, the noble rivers, the bay, and adjoining cities will be obtained from this tower, the largest wooden structure of the kind."—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 25, 1853. See also *ibid.*, Ap 25, Je 23, 24, 29, Jl 1 and 12, 1853. See, further, Je 30 and Jl 14. Mar. 25

Contracts have been entered into by the city for the erection of a new Washington Market at Washington, West, Vesey, and Fulton Sts. "The contract price for the erection and complete finishing of this gigantic structure, is $375,000." An engraving made from a drawing by the architect, Frederick A. Peterson, shows the exterior.—*Illus. News*, I: 205. A survey of the market property, made in this year by J. Serrell, is filed as map No. 94 in real estate bureau, comptroller's office. These contracts were never carried out, and the "old dilapidated market-houses" were still standing in 1862, when De Voe wrote his *Market Book*, *q. v.*, pp. 453–54. L. M. R. K., III: 960, is in error in stating that the new market was erected in 1852. See also Ja 16, 1867. 26

The Society Library, having sold its building on Broadway (see D 18, 1852), takes a two years' lease of a suite of rooms in the second storey of the new building of the American Bible Society, at the corner of Third Ave. and Astor Place. The books of the library were removed to their new location in this month.—Keep, *Hist. of N. Y. Soc. Library*, 435; *N. Y. Daily Times*, Ap 12, 1853. See My. Apr. —

The New York Corn Exchange is incorporated.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1853), chap. 74. 2

These important changes in the municipal government are made by the state legislature, subject to a referendum at an election to be held on June 7 (*q. v.*). 12

1. "The legislative powers of the corporation of the city of New-York shall be vested in a board of aldermen and a board of councilmen [previously called assistant aldermen], who together shall form the common council of the city." As formerly, the board of aldermen is to consist of one alderman from each ward (at this date 20 in number, but increased to 22 a few weeks later—see My 27 and Je 22). The newly designated board is to consist of 60 members "to be elected from as many districts." These districts to be "of contiguous territory, and as near as may be of equal population." Like the assistant aldermen, the members of this new board were to be elected annually. Measures involving the appropriation of money were to originate in this board, "but the board of aldermen may propose or concur with amendments, as in other cases." It is further provided that "a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each board" shall be necessary to pass any measure over the mayor's veto.

2. In the board of aldermen only one half the membership shall retire from office in a given year by an arrangement that aldermen from "wards having an odd numerical designation" shall be elected one year, and those from the even numbered wards, the next year (see Je 14, 1853).

3. "No alderman shall hereafter sit or act as judge in the court of oyer or terminer or in the courts of general or special sessions . . . but this section shall not prevent his exercising the power of a magistrate in the arrest, commitment or bailing of offenders."

4. "All ferries, docks, piers and slips shall be leased, and all leases and sales of public property and franchises (other than the grants of land under water to which the owner of the upland shall have a pre-emption right) shall be made by public auction, and to the highest bidder who will give adequate security." It is further provided that hereafter leases shall not be "for a longer period than ten years."

5. "No money shall be expended by the corporation for any celebration, procession, or entertainment of any kind, or on any occasion, except for the celebration of the anniversary of the national independence [see Jl 4, 1854], the twenty-fifth of November, 'evacuation day,' and the anniversary of the birthday of Washington" (see F 22, 1854), unless by a three-fourths vote of all the members.

6. "The officers of the police and policemen shall hereafter be appointed by a board of commissioners, consisting of the mayor, recorder and city judge."

7. "All work to be done and all supplies to be furnished for the corporation, involving an expenditure of more than two hundred

1853 Apr. 12 and fifty dollars, shall be by contract founded on sealed bids, or on proposals made in compliance with public notice for the full period of ten days," all such contracts to be given to the lowest bidder with adequate security.

8. A new bureau is established in the department of finance (for the other bureaux, see Ap 2, 1849) to be called the "auditing bureau," and the chief officer thereof is to be called the "auditor of accounts." This bureau "shall revise, audit and settle all accounts in which the city is concerned as debtor or creditor; it shall keep an account of each claim for or against the corporation, and of the sums allowed upon each, and certify the same, with reasons therefor, to the comptroller."

9. Appropriations required for the almshouse and for the board of education must be submitted in the future to "a board of commissioners, consisting of the mayor, recorder, comptroller, the president of the board of aldermen, and the president of the board of councilmen."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1853), chap. 217. The electorate approved these amendments on June 7 (*q. v.*). Durand says: "Considerable but apparently unwarranted expectation of reform was based on an increase in the number of the lower board of the [common] council."—Durand, *The Finances of N. Y. City*, 73.

15 Two bureaux within the city inspector's department are created by an ordinance of the common council. One is "for the registry of births, marriages and deaths," the chief officer being called the "Registrar of Records;" the other is a bureau of sanitary inspection headed by the "Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor* (1853–54), XXI: 141–46. The city inspector had presented to the common council quite regularly, since 1813, an annual report of "Deaths and Interments." In his report for the year 1852, City Inspector Downing alludes to the law of 1847 (*q. v.*, Ap 28), providing for the "Registration of Births and Marriages," and declares it is "hardly possible to conceive of any measure more needed than this." However, as there was "no penal clause to launch it into compulsory practice," it had a "vital deficiency." "A reverend clergyman or two, who justly take pride in doing 'as in duty bound,' have favored us with a few marriages. And once in a long while some professional *accoucheur* will hand in an evidence of his obedience; but seldom are we thus honored." Without a "perfect register of births and marriages in connection with that of deaths . . . how can we truly obtain a knowledge of relative mortality?"—*Ann. Report of City Inspector* (1853), 278–80. The report for the next year gives monthly returns of births and marriages for the last six months of the year.—*Ibid.* (1854), 155–57. See Ja 6, 1854.

16 The Astor Place Opera House, at the intersection of Astor Place and 8th St.,—the scene of the riots of May 7 and 10, 1849 (*q. v.*)—is purchased by the Clinton Hall Assn. of Edmund Coffin and Wilson G. Hunt.—*Liber Deeds*, DCIX: 673; *ibid.*, DCXLVI: 369. The date 1850, given in L. M. R. K., III: 982, is an error. For the opening of the building as Clinton Hall, see Ap 19, 1854.

20 Thackeray, after a tour of nearly six months in the United States, sails from New York on the Cunard liner "Europa."—Crowe, *With Thackeray in Am.*, 171–73. Writing in May from Kensington to a friend, he said: "It is a whole fort-night since I saw 2nd Avenue . . . and do you know, I haven't the heart to move my watch from New York time? I pulled it out last night and showed it to the people at the ball, and said There that's the real time—they said Isn't this a beautiful ball and says I—Pish—this is nothing—go to New York if you want to see what a ball is . . . as if there could be any balls after New York."—From letter sold at Anderson's, Jan. 9, 1922.

May — Land for a new building is purchased by the Society Library (see Ap) on the east side of University Place.—Keep, *Hist. of N. Y. Soc. Library*, 442. See Ap 28, 1856.

2 Franconi's Hippodrome (see Mr 19) is opened with a performance including a tournament called "The Field of the Cloth of Gold," trapeze feats, a horse race, a chariot race, etc. The audience numbers about 9,000 or 10,000.—*N. Y. Herald*, My 3, 1853. See also *Gleason's Pictorial*, IV: 396. For sketches showing the various acts on this and later dates, see *Illus. News.*, I: 305, 312, 313–14, 372, 412, 413. The performances continued for only two seasons, 1853 and 1854. The Fifth Avenue Hotel was later built on the Hippodrome site and opened in 1859 (*q. v.*, Ag 23).—Brown, *Hist. of N. Y. Stage*, II: 19–20; L. M. R. K., III: 984. The Hippodrome is shown on Pl. 141-b, Vol. III. See also lithographic views in Eno coll., N. Y. P. L.

"The contractors have commenced in earnest the gigantic undertaking of enlarging the Battery. Piles have been driven into the river on both sides of Castle Garden, and the pile-driver is at work, docking out from the south side of the Battery. From the bridge to Battery place a fence has been erected, and on the outside of it part of the railings and sea-wall have been removed, and cartmen are constantly depositing the refuse earth into the river. If the filling up is carried on from the present place, it will not interfere with this most delightful promenade."—*Eve. Post*, My 3, 1853; descrip. of Pl. 142-a, III: 711. See also Francis, *Stranger's Hand-book*. The line of enlargement "commences at the westerly side of West-street, and thence runs in a direct line until it strikes the north-westerly angle of the block on which Castle Garden is erected; thence along the block to its westerly angle; and thence in a curve line, until it strikes the new pier No. 1, East River, at a point two hundred feet distant from the southern exterior of the Battery." The Battery when thus enlarged will contain 24 acres.—*Illus. News*, II: 27, and views in *ibid.* See also *Gleason's Pictorial*, V: 127. See, further, Ag 11, 1857. May 3

The Jewish synagogue belonging to the congregation of "Rodolph Sholon," in Clinton St. between Stanton and Houston Sts., is consecrated with the usual pomp, rites, and ceremonies. An engraving which appeared on May 7 showed the exterior of the synagogue.—*Illus. News*, I: 297. A view of the interior appeared on May 14.—*Ibid.*, I: 316. 6

Willard's Hotel on the corner of Broadway and 12th St. is opened.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, My 11, 1853. 10

Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, with about 25 guests, sail in their steam yacht "North Star" on a voyage to the principal seaports of Europe.—Choules, *The Cruise of the Steam Yacht North Star* (1854). See also *Illus. News*, I: 233–34. 19

The scenery, chairs, curtains, plumbing work, carpets, gas fixtures, etc. of the Astor Place Opera House are sold at auction, prior to the demolition of the building and the erection of the new Mercantile Library on the site.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, My 21, 1853. 20

A colossal bronze statue of De Witt Clinton, 10½ feet high, is placed temporarily in front of the city hall, looking toward the Battery, on an ornamental bronze base 8½ feet high.—*N. Y. Herald*, My 25, 1853. It is to be placed permanently in Greenwood Cemetery.—*Ibid.*, My 24, 1853. 24

John McComb dies in his 90th year. Besides the city hall, many notable buildings were erected by him as architect. Among them were "St. John's Church, Dr. Mason's Church in Murray-street, Washington Hall, on the ground where now stands Stewart's store; Bleecker-street Church, Bible and Tract houses, . . . Castle Garden," etc.—*Illus. News*, Je 11, 1853. The statement that he was architect of Castle Garden is evidently erroneous.—See O 9, 1808; see also descrip. of Pl. 25, Vol. I. A daguerreotype portrait taken in this year is in the N. Y. H. S. 25

"The New Law Building in the Park, fronting on Chambers street, has been nearly completed. . . . There are two entrances —one on the side of the Park and the other in Chambers street."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, My 25, 1853. "

The legislature passes an act creating the Twenty-first ward out of that portion of the Eighteenth Ward lying northerly of a line running through the centre of 26th St.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1853), chaps. 282, 348. 27

The editor of the *Tribune* makes the following comment on the refusal of the comptroller to pay a bill of W. B. Reynolds "for a month's services on his contract for the removal of dead animals, butchers' blood, and other refuse from the streets." The reason for the refusal is, says the editor, "that the contract is not legal and binding on the City, having been made privately, without any opportunity being given for competition, and that the compensation is exorbitant and unjust. The presumption, of course, is that Mr. Flagg is in the right, for he is known to be an honest man, while nobody will pretend that honesty belongs to the Board of Aldermen under whose auspices this contract was made, and made in a way which involves the appearance if not the reality of official corruption. 28

"The facts in the case are given elsewhere at length in our columns, and are sufficiently remarkable. It seems that Mr. Reynolds removes in a month some 500 dead horses and cows at the rate of $2.50 each, or $1,250 per month. That for carrying off dogs, cats and other animals, some 100 to 200 in number monthly, he gets $100 a month. That for removing blood and offal from sham-

1853 May 28 bles, nuisances from soap-boilers, and garbage and bones he receives $2,900 per annum, with $30 monthly for lime used in disinfecting. And that, in addition, he receives for carrying all these things to the docks—a job which we are told employs in winter 28 horses and 40 men, and in summer 40 horses and 100 men—the sum of $19 daily, or $114 per week. The yearly payments made by the City on this contract amount to $63,000, and it has four years to run from the 24th of April last. The offal and refuse is carried by Mr. Reynolds to Barren Island, just beyond Sandy Hook, where he manufactures from it prussian blue, glue, bone-dust and manure on a large scale. He employs a steamboat and two sailing vessels in transportation to and from the island, and has $60,000 invested in the enterprise."—*N. Y. Tribune*, My 28, 1853.

" For some weeks past workmen have been engaged on the city hall "in tearing up and laying down a new roof, which is now nearly completed, and operations have been commenced upon the cupola which is also to be renewed and painted."—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, My 28, 1853.

31 Dr. Kane, in the "Advance," sets out upon his second expedition to the Arctic regions in search of the lost Arctic explorer, Sir John Franklin. A sketch of the "Advance" passing the Battery appeared in a paper of June 18.—*Illus. News*, I: 392–94. See also *N. Y. Daily Times*, Je 1, 1853. For an account of the expedition, see Kane, *Arctic Explorations*, Vol. I, and Winsor, VIII: 99–100, 125.

June 4 The state legislature passes a law providing for the transfer by the Public School Society of "all their corporate property to the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city of New-York." The headquarters of the society, "Trustees' Hall, situated at the corner of Grand and Elm streets," is to be used and occupied by the board of education as long as they may think advisable for the meetings and business thereof. The city is to assume the debts of the society, creating "the public education stock" for that purpose. The society may appoint 15 of their trustees to be members of the board of education and to hold office through 1854, also three trustees of common schools for each ward of said city in which one or more of the schools of the society are now established, designating the ward for which each person is appointed. The common schools "from thenceforth" are to be "numbered consecutively" by the board of education.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1853), chap. 301. *Cf.* Boese, *Hist. of Pub. Ed. in the City of N. Y.*, 80–81; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1858), 615. The estimated value of the real and personal property of the Public School Society, in 1853, was $605,221.—*Dissolution of the Pub. School Soc.* (1853).

" A mass meeting of citizens in favour of the proposed amendments to the city charter (see Ap 12) is held in Metropolitan Hall. A reform committee is named with Peter Cooper as president, and speeches are made denouncing the corruption of the common council and favouring the amendments to the charter.—*N. Y. Herald*, Je 5, 1853. Another meeting for the same purpose was held in City Hall Park two days later under the auspices of the young men of the Democratic Union Club.—*Ibid.*, Je 7, 1853.

" The editor of the *Tribune* expresses himself in favour of increased pay for policemen, but at the same time offers the following comment: "Much has been publicly said the last few months respecting the manner of appointing policemen in New-York, and a great deal of righteous indignation has fallen upon the heads of the City Fathers, who have been instrumental in far too many cases, in nominating and securing the appointment of men as policemen merely for the political services they have rendered the Aldermen in their respective Wards, and apparently without the least consideration as to their capabilities and disposition to serve the public as conservators of the peace. Notwithstanding, as we said before, too many political loafers have been appointed policemen, and by their misconduct a stigma has been cast upon the whole department, we presume that a decided majority of the policemen in our City are men of fair character and well calculated to fill the positions which they now occupy. Under the present mode of appointment, however, the Police Commissioners seem to be filling vacancies with men who are intelligent and possessed of the necessary education for the discharge of their duties, and of quite a different class from many of those who preceded them."—*N. Y. Tribune*, Je 4, 1853. By a provision of the amended charter, which met with the approbation of the voters three days later (see Je 7), policemen were to be appointed by a board of commissioners consisting of the mayor, recorder, and city judge.

7 The amendments to the city charter, passed by the legislature on April 12 (*q. v.*), are approved at a special election by a vote of 36,672 to 3,351.—*N. Y. Herald*, Je 8, 1853. In a final appeal to the voters, appearing in the morning paper and subscribed by Peter Cooper, to support the proposed amendments to the city charter, it is stated that the taxes have increased "from $3,380,511.05 in 1852 to $5,174,802.79 for 1853, . . . more than fifty per cent, besides a large addition to the permanent debt. And this large increase has brought no benefit to the city. Life and property remain with inadequate security; the streets are in a deplorable condition; the public health is in constant danger, and discomfort pursues us even to our houses. These things affect every one of you—the poorest as well as the richest. Each one of you must pay your share of the increased tax. You pay it in your rents, which are growing higher and higher every year, and you pay it in the larger price of every article bought in any place which pays a rent. But you have now a chance to secure a large measure of reform, by voting on Tuesday, the 7th of June, in favor of the Charter Amendments."—*Ibid.*, Je 7, 1853. "The effect of the Election," says the *Tribune* editor, "was noticed last night by the extinction of all the lights in the City Hall, even to the clock. It was supposed to be Aldermanic Mourning."—*N. Y. Tribune*, Je 8, 1853. Pres. Brown of the board of councilmen, in his opening address to that body (Ja 5, 1854), made this reference to the election: "No election has taken place in this city within the memory of any living man, when the people have exercised the right of suffrage with so much discrimination; in many cases, strong party difficulties have been impotent to defeat the will of the masses."—*Proc., Bd. of Councilmen* (1853), LIII: 34. June 7

13 The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor appoints a special committee "to inquire into the sanitary condition of the laboring classes, and the practicability of devising measures for improving the comfort and healthiness of their habitations." The committee's report was made about four months later and constituted the first tenement house report made in America. It called attention to the fact that most of the tenement houses were poorly constructed, much overcrowded, ill-ventilated, dirty, and unsanitary and that these evils led to intemperance, juvenile crime, a high death rate, and lack of thrift. The committee recommended that capitalists and owners of real estate build model tenements and urged that legislative action be taken to regulate tenement conditions and to close up, or cause to be remodelled, those houses which were unfit for human habitation.—De Forest & Veiller, *The Tenement House Problem*, 76–84. See 1854.

14 The legislature passes an act to supplement the charter amending act of April 12, 1853 (*q. v.*). It provides that the city clerk, "in the presence of the mayor, recorder and comptroller, or a majority of them," shall decide by lot whether, at the coming election, the aldermen chosen from the odd or even numbered wards shall have the longer term (two years).—*Laws of N. Y.* (1853), chap. 352.

17 The new Five Points Mission House, on the site of the Old Brewery (see Ja 27), is dedicated.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Je 17, 1853. See also Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 626–31; and L. M. R. K., III: 953.

" The "tea-room" (see Ja 5) is abolished. It is resolved by the board of aldermen that "the room lately occupied by the Common Council, and known as the tea room, be set apart for the use of the clerk of the Common Council, and that the suite of rooms now in use, together with the tea room, be appropriately fitted up." It is observed that one reason for this change given is greater "security to the official papers" filed in the clerk's office.—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, L: 667–68. *Cf. N. Y. Times*, O 5, 1853.

22 The Nineteenth Ward is divided by a line running through the centre of Sixth Ave., from 40th St. to 86th St. The westerly portion is hereafter to be known as the Twenty-second Ward.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1853), chap. 448. The Twenty-first Ward had been created on May 27 (*q. v.*). For a complete description of all the wards at this time, see Hoffman's *Laws Relating to the City and County of N. Y.*, I: 15.

24 Abbott's famous Egyptian collection is being exhibited at Stuyvesant Institute.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Je 24, 1853. See also views in *Illus. News*, II: 19, 54, 55, and description in Francis, *Stranger's Hand-Book* (1853), 82–83. The collection was later purchased by the N. Y. Hist. Soc. (see Je 30, 1860).

29 The Astor Library being completed (see F 19), the removal of books from No. 32 Bond St., where they have been hitherto deposited, to the new building is commenced.—*N. Y. Daily Times*,

1853 Jl 2, 1853. See also *Gleason's Pictorial*, V: 152. The library was
Je 29 opened on Jan. 9, 1854 (*q. v.*).

30 The Latting Observatory (see Mr 25), "the tall tower which has been for some time in course of erection on Forty-second street, between Fifth and Sixth-avenues," is opened to invited guests.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Jl 1, 1853. The observatory was the invention of Waring Latting and was erected, at a cost of $180,000, as an attraction to visitors at the World's Fair (see Jl 14). It was thus described in this year: "Its total height is 350 feet. . . . the building itself is quite safe, having been carefully examined by scientific men, who have made a favorable report. It stands on Forty-third street, the entrance being from Forty-second street through a building 125 feet long. On either side of the passage is a continuous bazaar. In the upper story is an ice-cream saloon elegantly fitted up for ladies. The tower is an octagon, 75 feet in diameter at the base, with an extreme height of 350 feet. It is of timber, well braced with iron, and is anchored at each of the eight angles with about forty tons of stone and timber. The first story is a refreshment-saloon, the second a ladies' ordinary. These stories are enclosed, and are together about twenty-five feet in height. Above this are three stories of open work, and then an enclosed landing arranged in good style. Here is the first look-out, 125 feet from the ground. Then come four open stories above which is the second landing, 225 feet from terra firma. Passing three open stories, we reach the third and highest landing, 300 feet from the base, and by reason of the height of ground, about 175 feet higher than the topmost windows in St. Paul's spire. To aid the view there are telescopes at each landing, with maps and directions for the convenience of strangers. Access to the first and second landings is had by a steam elevator, running up a well-way in the centre about 15 feet in diameter. From the second to the third landing is a winding stairway. The tower terminates in a spire, with a flag-staff, in all 50 feet above the highest landing, thus making the extreme altitude from base to top of pole just 350 feet."—Francis, *Stranger's Hand-Book* (1853), 83–84. See also views and description in *Illus. News*, I: 309, 313.

The enterprise was not successful, and the structure was sold under execution, after which the base of the building was used as a marble manufactory and the tower as an observatory until the whole structure was destroyed by fire in 1856 (*q. v.*, Ag 30).—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 30, 1856.

Real estate records do not reveal the exact location of the observatory; but contemporary references and views (see, *e. g.*, statements above and under Mr 25, and see Pl. 141-a, Vol. III) show that it stood near Sixth Ave., between 42d and 43d Sts., opposite the Crystal Palace. The statement in L. M. R. K., III: 963, that it was on the present site of the Century Club, is therefore erroneous. See also Pl. 145, Vol. III, for perspective view from top of the tower. The marble works erected on the site (*vide supra*) are fully indicated on the Perris Insurance Map (1859), plate 81.

The elevator in the Latting Observatory was one of the first passenger elevators in America, a freight elevator having been in use in New York in 1850 (*q. v.*).

" The legislature authorises the city to acquire such lands as are needed, between 86th and 96th Sts., and Fifth and Seventh Aves., for the construction of a new Croton reservoir.—*Laws N. Y.* (1853), chap. 501. See Ap 17, 1854, and Ap 14, 1856.

" "The Manhattan and New York Gas Companies are extending their works. The former Company have commenced building, on an extended scale, on the East River, the capital having been enlarged $500,000 to meet the proposed expenditure. Six large tanks, or gas-holders, each of a capacity equal to about 368,000 cubic feet, and 97 feet in diameter, are to be built, while a space of ground 400 by 200 feet on Avenue C, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth-streets, is to be covered with purifying buildings; an entire block between Avenues C and D is to be occupied by the engine house, office, machine-shop, blacksmith's shop, scrubbers, condensers, and three retort houses 240 feet long, to cover the whole width of the block. The buildings are to be of brick, and the foundations are partially laid. From Avenue D to the river, a space varying from 200 to 300 feet, will form the coal-yard. Five years ago all this ground was covered by navigable water, from 17 to 20 feet in depth, but has been filled in by encroaching on the river. It is expected that the new Gas Works will be partially in operation next Fall."—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Je 30, 1853.

Jl 1 *The Citizen and Strangers' Pictorial and Business Directory for the City of New-York, and its Vicinity*, the first pictorial and business July
directory published in New York, is issued by Chas. Spalding & 1
Co. of 307 Broadway. It is occasioned by the World's Fair (see Jl 14). Besides numerous advertisements, wood-cut views, and descriptions of important buildings, it contains the following observations:

"The spirit of progress seriously contemplates the immediate enlargement of the Battery to full twice its present area, by advancing its granite wall to the outmost verge of Castle Garden, . . . connected with the Battery by a wooden bridge. Along each side of this bridge Floating Baths are moored during the summer months, and removed in winter to places of greater safety. Until latter years the Battery was long the only promenade of any interest in the city. The Park proper has never been used as a promenade by the ladies, partly because it was formerly the site of Bridewell and the City Jail, and partly because it was generally thronged to overflowing with police officers, lawyers and loafers attending upon the courts of law. St. John's Park, the only other pleasure ground besides the Park and Battery, below Canal street, has always been controlled by private owners who have kept the keys. But the noble Battery has been free to all from immemorial time, and many are the homeless wanderers who make it, of a summer night, their only home and castle of repose.

"At the South Eastern extremity of this park are the busy Ferries of South Brooklyn and Staten Island, and at its North Western angle is the steam-boat dock of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, while in its centre rises the flag-staff of the port, bearing the floating banner of the stripes and stars." (p. 61.)

City Hall Park "is situated at the focal point of the business energies and travelling movements of the Metropolis. . . . In, and around this Park are now clustered the courts of law, municipal, state and federal; the great steam-urged printing and publishing establishments; several first-rate hotels; and some of the finest stores in the world. . . . As a necessary consequence, property in this locality, is assuming an almost incredible valuation. Many of the new Stores are held at a hundred thousand Dollars; one of them cost two hundred and fifty thousand; and a single building within eighty rods of the Park, rents this year at Sixty-five thousand Dollars, the principal material of which was transported by river, canal and lakes, from the remote brick-yards of Milwaukee.

"The City-Hall Park is, in form, a right-angled triangle, the longest side being that on Chatham-street, and its rectangle at Stewart's marble mercantile palace, and the Irving-House. It contains, besides a marble fountain 80 feet in diameter, with a jet sixty feet in height, the City-Hall, the Hall of Records, the New City-Hall, and the Rotunda. The Commissioners of the Alms-House and the Commissioners of Emigration have their offices in the Park, where also are the head-quarters of the Police. Its shady Avenues, formed by venerable Elms, are favorite resorts for military parade, where many a '*feu de joie*' and booming cannonade have celebrated the triumphs of liberty in the New World. Here too the popular orators of the Republic, mounted on temporary platforms, sway the multitudes. . . ." (p. 63.)

"Union Square . . . derives its name from the circumstance that a greater number of principal streets and avenues unite here, than at any other square in the city. . . . Should Brooklyn and Williamsburg, at some future time, choose to coalesce with the metropolis, and the East River become to New-York what the Thames is to London, a bond of union rather than a dividing limit, then the City-Hall Park will have the permanent preference as the business centre of the whole. On the other hand, if the cupidity of commerce and the mania for Mammoth stores, should overstride their own true interests, and force the great hotels to abandon the southern Wards, and climb towards the Highlands and Harlaem River, then would Union or Madison square, or both united as a double centre, form the future focus of the Metropolis.

"As Union Park now is, it presents to the wealthy citizen an elegant site for his residence, and to enterprising landlords a favorite position for hotels. With these two classes of buildings, and a few distinguished boarding schools all sides of it are now completely occupied." (p. 69.)

Madison Square "has a very central position on the Island, indicating, perhaps, the municipal distinction to which it may ultimately arrive, in case the City of New-York should be confined to its present area for a century to come. Elegant mansions are rising rapidly around it, in all the splendor of recent Metropolitan

1853 July 1 improvements. For the coming year its most attractive feature is the Hippodrome [see My 2]."

Grammercy Park "has a substantial and ornamental iron railing, and a hedge of sweet primrose, with gravel walks, shade trees and flowers, refreshed by a lovely fountain." (p. 73.)

"New York has at last become fully awake to the commercial importance of rail-road conveyance by land, as she has been from the beginning of steamboat navigation by sea. Eight important rail-road lines converge in the metropolis, at the present time, occupying all the routes indicated by nature as either necessary or useful. These eight lines are continuous to the remotest parts of the country, in every direction. One traverses Long Island on the route to New England, whilst another takes the same general direction through Westchester County along the Sound. The former is known as the Long Island, and the latter as the New Haven Rail-road. Two also proceed to the Capital of the State, and thence to Boston on the east, Canada on the north, and to all the greater or lesser lakes on the west. Three others meet at Jersey City, one from Lake Erie, one from Easton, Pa. and one from Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, and delivers its freight and passengers at South Amboy, on the way from the southern states. Thus has been completed, within a few years, the entire system of rail-road access to the City, which its social, political, or commercial interests can demand. Independently of these general lines, three others traverse the city from North to South. Of these the Fourth Avenue Harlem Line has its Southern terminus at the City-Hall Park, directly opposite the Astor-House.

"Two others, the Sixth and Eighth Avenue lines have their common terminus at the junction of Church and Barclay-street, directly in the rear of St. Paul's Church and the Astor; and the Sixth Avenue line has a branch track through Canal-street to Broadway. All these lines of Cars relieve Broadway effectually above Fulton-street, whereas South of that street the throng of pedestrians, Carts, Waggons, Carriages, Hacks and Omnibuses, is sometimes not merely impassable, but absolutely immovable.

"The means of relieving this part of Broadway, which is the principal route to all the important ferries, have not as yet been devised. The extension of the Bowery to Pearl street, and a railroad by that route to the Battery, would do much towards effecting the necessary reform; but this would require the latter street to be remodelled, and its breadth increased at least 30 feet, at an expense of millions of dollars. Excepting on the Avenues, or in Broadway, and Greenwich street, few more railroads are either practicable or desirable in the city. The Greenwich-street line has already been assigned to a company incorporated for its construction.

"The Depôt of the New Haven Rail-Road is in Canal-street, opening into Broadway. The Depôt of the Hudson River Rail-Road is at the junction of Chamber-street and West Broadway. That of the Erie Rail-Road is at the foot of Duane-street." (p. 205.)

2 The Third Avenue R. R., from City Hall Park to 61st St., is formally opened, and the event is celebrated by a dinner at Van Cott's Four Mile House. Nineteen passenger horse-cars commenced running on July 4.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Je 29, and Jl 4, 1853.

12 The corner-stone of the first Madison Square Presbyterian Church is laid at the south-east corner of Madison Ave. and 24th St.—Unpub. records of the church (courtesy of Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D.D.). The church was dedicated in 1854 (*q.v.*, D 24).

14 Pres. Pierce arrives in New York to open the World's Fair at the Crystal Palace. At about 10.30 a.m. he landed at Castle Garden and was cordially received by the mayor and common council, military and naval officers, and private citizens. After reviewing the troops on the Battery, he proceeded on horseback up Broadway through lines of cheering throngs, flag-decked buildings, and welcoming banners.—*N. Y. Herald*, Jl 15, 1853; *Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XXI: 267. For sketch of the president during his review of the troops, see *Illus. News*, II: 41.

" The Crystal Palace is opened with the first World's Fair, distinguished guests being present from all parts of Europe, South America, Canada, and the U. S. The ceremonies include prayer by Bishop Wainwright, a *chorale* by the N. Y. Harmonic Society, and addresses by Pres. Pierce and the Hon. Theodore Sedgwick. Between 6,000 and 8,000 people are present.—*N. Y. Herald*, Jl 15, 1853. The palace in its completed form was thus described: "It is probably well known that the only essential materials which enter into the construction of the edifice, are iron and glass. . . . The ground plan of the building is in the form of a Greek cross, the diameter of which is three hundred and sixty-five feet five inches. There are three entrances into the main building. . . . These entrances are on Sixth Avenue, on Fortieth and on Forty-second-streets. . . . The arch of the nave is semi-circular, and has a fan-light forty-one feet in width, and twenty-one feet in height. . . . On each side of the central nave . . . extends an aisle fifty-four feet wide, and reaching to a height of forty-five feet. . . . Over each aisle extends a gallery its equal in width, and which is elevated twenty-four feet above the floor. The crowning feature of the whole edifice is the dome. It is in diameter one hundred feet. . . . The angles made by the cross-form, on the exterior of the building, are filled with triangular additions, which rise twenty-four feet in height, and they give the shape of an octagon to the building. A tower of the same shape rises at each angle. . . . Upon these towers are erected flag-staffs for the display of national colors. The gallery is reached by ten large stair-cases; and there are also eight winding stair-cases. . . . The structure occupies, on the ground, a space of 111,000 square feet. . . . The dome is lighted through the lantern which surmounts it, and also through the windows extending around its sides. Here may be seen thirty-two escutcheons, in colored glass, exhibiting the arms of the Federal Union, and, respectively, of the sisterhood of states which compose the Union. Combined also in the appropriate decoration may be seen various national figures and emblems. The amount of iron consumed in the building will not vary far from twelve hundred and fifty tons. . . . The glass used . . . is equal to thirty-nine thousand square feet."—*Illus. News*, II: 33–40. See also *Francis's Handbook* (1853), 133–35, *N. Y. Daily Times*, Jl 14 *et seq.*, 1853, and *Putnam's Mag.*, II: 121–29, 576–93.

July 14

For views of inaugural ceremonies, parts of the building, and many of the exhibitions contributed by foreign countries, see *Illus. News*, II: 33–40, 41–48, 53, 76–77, 116–17, 132–33, 141, 156–57, 164–65, 180–81, 196–97; *Gleason's Pictorial*, 52–53, 109, 116–17, 136–37, 144, 152–53, 168, 184–85, 212–13, 232–33, 248–49, 260–61, 288, 304, 320, 373, 412; VI: 52–53, 68–69, 72–73, 80, 100–1, 180–81, 228–29, 324–25. See also *Official Cat. of N. Y. Exhibition* (1853), and *N. Y. Crystal Palace*, by Carstensen and Gildemeister (erroneously spelled "Geldemeister" in Vol. III, p. 709), the architects (1854). Among the exhibits was an elevator invented by Elisha G. Otis, which was "the first elevator wherein provision was made for stopping the fall of the car in the contingency of the breaking of the hoisting cables." The modern elevator is said to be "a direct evolution" from this machine.—*Encyclop. Am.*, X: 225. The palace is shown on Pls. 141-a and 145, Vol. III. Other views of it were sold with the Pyne collection.—Pyne sales catalogue (1917), items 237–44. It was destroyed by fire on Oct. 5, 1858 (*q.v.*). See also L. M. R. K., III: 983, and D 15, 1855.

15 Pres. Pierce and his suite take an excursion around the harbour and bay of New York. In the afternoon the president was daguerreotyped at Brady's gallery and received visitors at the Astor House. He attended a banquet in the evening given at the Metropolitan Hotel by the directors of the World's Fair, and later went to Castle Garden to hear Madame Sontag in "Roberto." He was also serenaded by the Democratic Union Club at the Astor House.—*N. Y. Herald*, Jl 16, 1853; *N. Y. Daily Times*, Jl 16, 1853.

16 Pres. Pierce leaves New York to return to Washington.—*N. Y. Herald*, Jl 17, 1853; *N. Y. Daily Times*, Jl 18, 1853.

" "The old Manhattan Reservoir, situated in Chambers-street at the rear of the City Hall, is now in course of demolition."—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Jl 16, 1853. This statement is either an error or else only part of the structure was removed, for the reservoir remained standing until 1914.—See L. M. R. K., III: 975.

18 The legislature authorises the city "to grant the free use of such a portion or portions of any public park or parks that may hereafter be created, made, or laid out in said city, as may not interfere with the general design and utility of any such park or parks, for the purpose of founding a garden for horticultural purposes, which shall be under the direction of the New-York Horticultural Society during its existence, and which shall be subject to the free admission of the public at all times, with only such restrictions as may be necessary and proper for the preservation of the gardens and the maintenance of order."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1853), chap. 552.

" Aiken's version of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is performed at the National Theatre in Chatham St. It achieved an unprecedented success and was played successively more than 200 times.—*N. Y. Herald*, Jl 18, 1853; Ireland, *Records of the N. Y. Stage*, I: 608. On

1853 Jl 18 Nov. 7, Conway's version was produced here.—Brown, *Hist. of N. Y. Stage*, I: 73.

21 An act of the legislature forbids New York, or any other city within the state, hereafter to "loan or give its credit to or in aid of any individual, association or corporation." Furthermore, it is forbidden to incur debts to exceed 8% of the "aggregate valuation of the real estate within its bounds."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1853), chap. 603.

" The legislature passes an act declaring the land now known as Central Park, bounded by 59th and 106th Sts., Fifth and Eighth Aves., to be a public place, and authorises the city to take said land for the public use.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1853), chap. 616. See also *16th Ann. Rep.*, Am Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1911), 458, and L. M. R. K., III: 969. See N 17.

" The legislature directs the city to proceed with the acquisition of the Jones' Wood site for a public park (see Jl 11, 1851).—*Laws of N. Y.* (1853), chap. 618; *16th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1911), 458–59. A diagram showing the comparative positions and sizes of Central Park and Jones' Park is in *Illus. News*, I: 409. This law was repealed on April 13, 1854 (*q. v.*).

23 "There are in the city of New York nineteen parks, valued at $9,000,000."—*Gleason's Pictorial*, V: 61.

26 The N. Y. & Harlem R. R. purchases the Port Morris Branch, which was built in 1849 by Gouverneur Morris from the N. Y. & Harlem tracks at 162d St. to Long Island Sound.—From chronology supplied by the company.

28 The Prescott House at the corner of Spring St. and Broadway is opened. It is owned by Capt. De Groot.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Jl 29, 1853. For description and view, see *Citizen and Stranger's Pictorial and Business Directory for the City of N. Y.* (1853), 20, 21.

30 The Public School Society ceases to exist as a corporation, and its property is transferred to the city.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Ag 1, 1853.

Aug. 6 "The number of exhibitors who have already displayed their wares in the New York Crystal Palace [see Jl 14], is six thousand."—*Gleason's Pictorial*, V: 93.

" The corner-stone of Zion P. E. Church is laid at Madison Ave. and 38th St.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Ag 8, 1853. See also L. M. R. K., III: 934.

13 "A club house is to be built on the corner of 5th avenue and 21st street, New York, to cost $200,000."—*Gleason's Pictorial*, V: III. This was the Union Club; it was opened on April 25, 1855 (*q. v.*).

27 The total expense for carriage hire for members of the common council, Aug., 1852, to Aug., 1853, was $3,186.75. Alderman Tweed's bill ($438.50) was by far the largest, exceeding the average bill by $365.39. His nearest competitor's bill was for $266.75.—*Comptroller's Report* (1853), 57–59.

29 Jullien begins his series of "promenade concerts" at Castle Garden.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Ag 29 and 30, 1853; *Gleason's Pictorial*, IV: 141.

Sept. 1 The "Whole World's Temperance Convention" assembles at Metropolitan Hall. It adjourned on Sept. 9.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, S 2–10, 1853.

3 The twentieth anniversary of the publication of *The Sun* is celebrated "in a manner quite novel among the editorial fraternity." During the afternoon, the large printing rooms were thrown open to public inspection, and the "monster steam printing press of eight cylinders, the largest and only one of the kind in New York," was put in operation. In the evening the entire establishment was illuminated with from 1,000 to 2,000 lights—one for each window glass. Later, a banquet was served to the employees of *The Sun* and the "distinguished editors and gentlemen" of the city.—*Illus. News*, II: 125, which contains a view of the illuminated building. See also *N. Y. Daily Times*, S 5, 1853.

7 A woman's rights convention is held at the Broadway Tabernacle. Lucretia Mott, Lucy Stone, Susan B. Anthony, Lloyd Garrison, and Wendell Phillips are prominent in the movement.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, S 8, 1853.

17 The corner-stone of Cooper Institute is laid.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, S 19, 1853. See O 29.

Oct. 11 The Clearing House Association is formed and opens its offices at No. 14 Wall St. It moved to 82 Broadway in May, 1854, and to the Bank of New York Building, 48 Wall St., in May, 1858.—Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 658; *The New York Clearing House: Laying of the Corner-stone and Opening Ceremonies of the New Building in Cedar St.* (New York, 1896). See, further, Je 17, 1875.

Oct. 16 St. Michael's Church, erected in 1806 at the corner of 99th St. and Broadway, is destroyed by fire.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, O 18, 1853; L. M. R. K., III: 934.

19 "Mr. Dion Bourcicault, the eminent dramatic author, is in our city. This gentleman has not, like many of his cotemporaries, preceded his fame. He has been long and favorably known to our theatrical audiences."—*N. Y. Daily Times*, O 19, 1853. See also Moses, *Famous Actor-Families in Am.*, 115–40.

29 The construction of Cooper Institute (see S 17) is progressing rapidly, all the foundations having been laid. "Peter Cooper, Esq., the well known merchant, is the donor, and we understand has chosen as the title of the institution—'The Union, for the Moral, Mental and Physical Improvement of the Youth of this City, of the State, the Country, and the World.' . . . The site chosen for the edifice is opposite the New Bible House, at the corner of Astor place and Fourth avenue. . . . The building will occupy the entire block bounded by Fourth avenue, Astor place, Third avenue, and Seventh street. . . . In the basement will be a hall 135 feet long and 84½ wide, intended mainly for a lecture room. . . . The institution will be under the government of a board of trustees. . . . To become a member and a student of this institution, requires no other credentials than a good moral character."—*Illus. News*, II: 240–41, which contains a view of the proposed building. Regarding the institute, see also *N. Y. Daily Times*, S 6, 1855. See, further, F 17 and N 4, 1857.

" By this time (*cf.* Ja 17, 1848), Fourth Ave. from 38th to 130th St. had been opened, at a total cost of $65,602.54.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1857), 539.

Nov. 5 Another elevated railroad is proposed for Broadway. It is suggested by one Swett and is thus described: "This railway, when adopted, is to be erected on arms branching out from strong single pillars. The locomotive is to run on the rails, and carry a suspended car, which shall pass between the spaces of the supporting arms. Elevated stations, as shown, will be erected at different cross streets, to let out and take in passengers. This road is to be high enough to be out of the reach of all vehicles below, and thus give no annoyance. The posts can be erected near the curb stone, so as to allow the track to occupy the least used portion of the street."—*Illus. News*, II: 253–54, which also contains a view. See also *Gleason's Pictorial*, VI: 200, 201. Elevated roads had been proposed as early as 1832 (*q. v.*, Ja 18) and 1846 (*q. v.*, Mr 23), but the first one was not built until 1867 (*q. v.*, Jl 2).

8 The first election of members of the board of aldermen and board of councilmen under the amended charter (see Ap 12) takes place. The membership of the board of aldermen is entirely changed as a result of the election, and the new board of councilmen that is now to supersede the board of assistants does not contain a single member of the former board. The amended charter, therefore, has accomplished its purpose so far as the personnel of the common council is concerned.—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, LII: 724–30; *N. Y. Tribune*, N 9, 1853.

12 "There are ninety-two hotels in New York, and they are all full to overflowing. This is an indication of the growth of the city."—*Gleason's Pictorial*, V: 317.

" "New York has one hundred and twelve piers, of which fifty-five are on the North River, and fifty-seven on the East. Some of them extend out nearly an eighth of a mile into the river."—*Gleason's Pictorial*, V: 319. See D 31, 1867.

17 The supreme court appoints five commissioners of estimate and apportionment to acquire the lands for Central Park (see Jl 21).—*1st Ann. Rep.*, Com'rs of Cent. P'k (1857), 7, 99–102; descrip. of Pl. 149A-a, III: 723. The commissioners completed their work on July 2, 1855 (*q. v.*).

" Two extensive fires, one in East 23d St. and the other in the block bounded by Washington, Troy, and Jane Sts., result in a $600,000 loss of property.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, N 18, 1853.

22 The N. Y. Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb having purchased Col. James Monroe's country-seat, "Fanwood," on the Hudson just below West 165th St., the corner-stone of a new building (the present one) is laid on that estate on this day.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, N 23, 1853; *Hist. of N. Y. Inst. for Instruction of Deaf and Dumb* (1893); *Man. Com. Coun.* (1858), 631. The new edifice was opened on Dec. 4, 1856 (*q. v.*). The old building on 50th St. (see S 30, 1829) was sold to Columbia College. See also L. M. R. K., III: 955.

24 The corner-stone of the Jews' Hospital (see F 25, 1852) is laid

1853 Nov. 24 on West 28th St. between Seventh and Eighth Aves.—Tablet in entrance of present building; L. M. R. K., III: 954. The building was dedicated on May 17, 1855.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, My 9 and 18, 1855. The land for the building was donated by Sampson Louison, founder of the hospital.—Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 690–91. In 1866 (*q. v.*, Ap 17), the name was changed to Mount Sinai Hospital.

29 John Mitchell, "the Irish 'felon' of '48," arrives at New York and is given an enthusiastic reception.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, N 30, 1853.

Dec. — At the close of 1853, the scheme of extending Albany St. through Trinity churchyard to Broadway was again revived. Articles appeared in several newspapers, and meetings of those interested were held. The matter came again before the board of aldermen (see 1847, and later references), and at their last session in 1853 an amendment was offered and carried that Albany Street be extended to Broadway. Prompt action was taken by the vestry (see Ja 9, 1854).—Dix, *Hist. of Trinity Church*, IV: 388.

5 France, England, Austria, and Prussia unite for the reestablishment of peace between Russia and Turkey and the maintenance of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire as an essential condition of the balance of European power.—*Ann. Reg.* (1854), 487–88.

10 Harper & Bros.' publishing house in Franklin Square is burned again (see 1842). The fire extends across Pearl St., where the historic Walton house, a residence built in 1754, at No. 326, is burned (except for the front wall and the lower storey), together with the Franklin Square Hotel adjoining it, and the publishing house of George F. Coolidge & Bros. next to Harper's on Ferry St. Sixteen buildings in all are destroyed.—*N. Y. Herald*, D 11, 1853; Costello, *Our Firemen*, 249.

15 The catalogue of the first (which is also the last) annual sale of paintings by the American Art Union (see My 7, 1840; Ja 29, 1844) contains the following note: "A competent legal tribunal [see 1830; D 31, 1833] having decided that the plan hitherto pursued of distributing works of art by lot was in conflict with the provisions of the Constitution, the committee have deemed it expedient to adopt a new medium of communication between the artist and the public." —Howe, *Hist. of the Metropolitan Museum of Art* (1913), 61. To show the influence of the Art Union, despite its illegality (as a lottery), upon the progress of art, Miss Howe quotes the following facts gleaned by John Durand:

"In 1836 they [artists] could be counted on one's fingers; in 1851 when the Art Union fell under the ban of the law [*cf.* 1830; D 31, 1833], American artists formed a large body. The collection of paintings that was to have been distributed this year, and sold at auction in 1853 to close up the institution, numbered three hundred and ninety-five works, executed by over two hundred and fifty artists, most of them born on the soil. During the period of the Art Union's existence it distributed two thousand four hundred works, besides numerous original engravings. The institution, if not the creator of a taste for art in the community, disseminated a knowledge of it and largely stimulated its growth. Through it the people awoke to the fact that art was one of the forces of society." —*Ibid.*, 61–62, citing *Life and Times of A. B. Durand*, 172.

16 Gideon Lee Knapp is granted permission to run a ferry from the foot of 10th St., East River, to Greenpoint, L. I.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XXI: 548. See also L. M. R. K., III: 943.

26 A fire starting in a store in Front St., spreads to the docks and burns several vessels including the "stupendous new ship Great Republic," designed and built by Donald McKay. The total loss of property on Front St. is estimated at $80,000.—*N. Y. Herald*, D 27 and 28, 1853; Costello, *Our Firemen*, 252.

28 The boards of aldermen and assistants, notwithstanding the objections of the mayor, adopt resolutions granting the Ninth Avenue Railroad Co. the right to lay a double track from 51st St. through the Ninth Ave. to Gansevoort St.; thence by a single track through Gansevoort St. to Washington St.; and through Washington St. to the Battery, and through Battery Place, between Greenwich and Washington Sts.—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, XLIX: 42; LII: 398–99; *Proc., & Docs., Bd. of Asst. Ald.*, XLVIII: 430–32.

30 The boundary between Mexico and the U. S. is fixed by treaty, the former ceding to the latter about 45,000 square miles of territory in consideration of $10,000,000. This is generally known as the "Gadsden Purchase."—Winsor, VII: 553; Macdonald, *Select Docs.*, etc., 390–95.

" Charles Jarvis, Esq., is commissioned by the corporation to paint a full-length portrait of the late Henry Clay, for $750.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XXI: 588. Dec. 30

The whole length of water pipe on Manhattan Island, for supply and distribution, amounts to 236 miles and 2,051 feet.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1854), 223–25, 227. 31

1854

The New Republican party in the United States is formed.— Winsor, VII: 282. —

Wm. Chambers, an Englishman who visited New York in this year, thus described the city: "Reaching the city by a back-way, as it may be called, we have the opportunity of seeing the worst side first—straggling half-built streets, with shabby stores, lumber-yards, heaps of rubbish, petty wooden houses, and a general aspect of disorder. At an assigned point the train stopped, and I imagined we had reached the principal terminus. No such thing. The delay was only to detach the locomotive, and to take the train piecemeal into town by horses. And so, drawn by a team of four horses at a trot, the car in which I was seated went smartly up one street and down another—the rails being laid in the causeway—till we reached the heart of the busy metropolis. . . . —

"At the first look, we see that New York very much resembles the most densely-built parts of London. The houses, tall, and principally of brick, are crowded into narrow streets, such as are een in the neighbourhood of Cheapside, with the single difference, that many of the buildings are occupied in floors by different branches of business, with a profusion of large sign-boards in front. . . .

"Hampered as to space, New York has no room for villas; and in this respect there is a marked difference between it and our English cities. . . .

"The principal object of curiosity in or about New York, is the Croton Aqueduct, which few strangers miss seeing. . . .

"Some traveller speaks of the buildings of Broadway as being a mixture of poor wooden structures and splendid edifices. There may be a few houses of an antiquated class, but any such general description is totally inadmissible in the present day. We see for the greater part of its length, a series of high and handsome buildings, of brown sandstone or brick, with several of white marble and granite. Some of the stores and hotels astonish by their size and grandeur. . . . New York, it seems, is celebrated for its extensive dealings in 'dry goods.' . . . Stewart's Store, a huge building of white marble, adjoining the Park, on Broadway, is pointed out as the largest of these concerns; and the amount of business done in it is stated to be above 7,000,000 of dollars per annum. . . .

". . . Advancing northwards from the more busy parts of the town, the elegance and regularity of the houses become more conspicuous, and at last we find ourselves in the quietude and splendour of a Belgravia. Here the edifices are entirely of brown sandstone, and of a richly decorated style of street architecture; all the windows are of plate-glass; and the door-handles, plates, and bell-pulls silvered, so as to impart a chaste and light effect. The furnishings and interior ornaments of these dwellings, particularly those in Fifth Avenue, are of a superb kind. . . .

"Passing over any notice of the churches of New York—some of them with handsome spires, and generally picturesque in effect—and also the banks, theatres, and other public structures, the edifices most worthy of attention are the hotels. . . .

"In recollection, I am this moment arriving at the Astor House, one of the most respectable hotels in New York, though outdone in dimensions and decoration by some of the newer establishments. Before me is a high building of whitish granite, with a front on Broadway of 200 feet, a height of six stories, and forming altogether an independent block, with rows of windows on every side. The ground-floor consists entirely of retail stores of various kinds, and ascending by a central flight of steps, we reach a spacious lobby with marble flooring and pillars. . . . The number of apartments in the house is 326. . . .

"So much for the Astor, to which there are now many rivals of equal or larger dimensions—the Irving House, the Prescott House, and numerous others, including the two more recently established and peculiarly splendid establishments—the Metropolitan and St. Nicholas, both situated considerably 'up town' in Broadway. The Metropolitan, an edifice of brown sand-stone, with a frontage of 300 feet, is superbly furnished, and laid out with 100 suites of family apartments, and can accommodate altogether 600 guests, whose

Private

Executive Mansion,

Washington, March 24, 1862.

Hon. Horace Greeley-
My dear Sir:

Your very kind letter of the 16th to Mr. Colfax, has been shown me by him. I am grateful for the generous sentiments, and purposes expressed towards the administration. Of course I am anxious to see the policy proposed in the late special Message, go forward; but you have advocated it from the first, so that I need to say little to you on the subject. If I were to suggest anything it would be that as the North are already for the measure, we should urge it persuasively, and not menacingly, upon the South. I am a little uneasy about the abolishment of slavery in the District, and but I would be glad to see it abolished, but as to the time and manner of doing it. If some, or now of the border states would move first, I should greatly prefer it; but if this can not be in a reasonable time, I would like the bill to have the three main features— gradual— compensation— and vote of the people— I do not talk to members of Congress on the subject, except when they ask me— I am not prepared to make any suggestion about confiscation— I may accept you a line hereafter.

Yours truly
A. Lincoln

"It is the beginning of the end of the Rebellion; the beginning of the new life of the Nation."—TRIBUNE.

A PROCLAMATION

By the President of the United States.

I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, do hereby PROCLAIM and DECLARE that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the Constitutional relation between the United States and the people thereof, in which States that relation is, or may be, suspended or disturbed; that it is my purpose upon the next meeting of Congress to again recommend the adoption of a practical measure tendering pecuniary aid to the free acceptance or rejection of all the Slave States so called, the people whereof may not then be in rebellion against the United States, and which States may then have voluntarily adopted or thereafter may voluntarily adopt the immediate or gradual abolishment of Slavery within their respective limits; and that the effort to colonize persons of African descent with their consent upon this continent or elsewhere, with the previously obtained consent of the Governments existing there, will be continued, that on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or any designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be thenceforward and forever free, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom; that the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any State, or the people thereof shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof have not been in rebellion against the United States.

That attention is hereby called to an act of Congress entitled "An act to make an additional article of war," approved March 13, 1862, and which act is in the words and figures following:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter the following shall be promulgated as an additional article of war, for the government of the army of the United States, and shall be obeyed and observed as such:

Article. All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor, who may have escaped from any persons to whom such labor is claimed to be due, and any officer who shall be found guilty by a court-martial of violating this article, shall be dismissed from service.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Also, to the ninth and tenth sections of an act entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of Rebels, and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1862, and which sections are in the words and figures following:

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the army; and all slaves captured from such persons or deserted by them and coming under the control of the Government of the United States; and all slaves of such persons found on (or being within) any place occupied by Rebel forces and afterwards occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude and not again held as slaves.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That no slaves escaping into any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, from any of the States, shall be delivered up, or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty, except for crime or some offence against the laws, unless the person claiming said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due, is his lawful owner, and has not been in arms against the United States in the present Rebellion, nor in any way given aid and comfort thereto; and no person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall, under any pretence whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service.

And I do hereby enjoin upon and order all persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States to observe, obey, and enforce, within their respective spheres of service, the act and sections above recited.

And the Executive will in due time recommend that all citizens of the United States who shall have remained loyal thereto throughout the Rebellion, shall (upon the restoration of the constitutional relation between the United States, and their respective States and people, if the relation shall have been suspended or disturbed) be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, including the loss of slaves.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the PRESIDENT, WM. H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*

Published by WALTER LOW, 323 Broadway, bet. 12th and 13th Sts., N. Y.—Price 2 Cts.

A. LETTER FROM PRESIDENT LINCOLN TO HORACE GREELEY ANTICIPATING EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION. SEE P. 1903 (WHERE DATE IS ERRONEOUSLY GIVEN AS MARCH 29).

B. NEW YORK BROADSIDE OF LINCOLN'S PRELIMINARY EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION ON SEPT. 22, 1862. SEE P. 1905.

1854 — wants are ministered to by 250 servants. The cost of building and furnishing this prodigiously large house, is said to have been 1,000,000 dollars. The St. Nicholas, I believe, aspires to stand at the head of its order. It is a splendid structure of white marble, containing 150 suites of family apartments, and with accommodation for nearly 800 guests; I understood, indeed, that preparations were making for the acommodation of at least 1,000 people. The cost of this establishment has been spoken of as 1,030 000 dollars; but doubtless this is below the mark.

"Standing on the steps of the Astor House, we have the thoroughfare of Broadway right and left, with the Park in front—Barnum's theatre, covered with great gaudy paintings, across the way—and can here perhaps better than anywhere else, observe the concourse of passengers and vehicles. . . . That which appears most novel, is the running to and fro of railway-cars on East Broadway. . . . The cars on these street-railways are hung low, seated like an omnibus, and will stop at any point to take up or set down passengers. . . .

"The necessity for seeking vehicular conveyance arises not more from the extreme length of the city, than the condition of the principal thoroughfares. I am indeed sorry to hint that New York is, or at least *was* during my visit, not so cleanly as it might be. Statists assure us that it possesses 1500 dirt-carts, and in 1853 cost the sum of 250,000 dollars for cleaning. Where these carts were, and how all this money was expended, I cannot imagine. The mire was ankle-deep in Broadway, and the more narrow business streets were barely passable.. . . . All along the foot-pavements there stood, night and day, as if fixtures, boxes, buckets, lidless flour-barrels, baskets, decayed tea-chests, rusty iron pans, and earthenware jars full of coal-ashes. There they rested, some close to the houses, some leaning over into the gutter, some on the doorsteps, some knocked over and spilt, and to get forward you required to take constant care not to fall over them. Odd as this spectacle seemed on Saturday at noon, it was still more strange on Sunday, when bells were ringing, and people were streaming along to church. Passing up Broadway on this occasion, and looking into a side-street, the scene of confused débris was of a kind not to be easily forgotten—ashes, vegetable refuse, old hats without crowns, worn-out shoes, and other household wreck, lay scattered about as a field of agreeable inquiry for a number of long-legged and industrious pigs. . . ."—Chambers, *Things as they are in America*, (London & Edinburgh, 1857), 172 *et seq.*

— Alfred Pairpoint, an Englishman, describing a trip through the U. S. during 1854–1856, makes the following comments on New York, to which he paid two visits:

"My attention, on landing, was first of all attracted by the great height of the buildings, which rise from seven to nine and even ten stories above the street. . . .

"Another peculiarity that cannot fail to strike a stranger on his first arrival, is the clearness and dryness of the atmosphere; for, as the coal in general use is anthracite, from which there is little or no smoke, the blue sky is almost always visible, and the houses, built either of brown free-stone or bright red bricks, look as clean and fresh as if they had just been renovated with paint or varnish. Marble, however, is now coming much into fashion for the erection of new houses, as it is quarried in large quantities in several of the neighbouring States. . . .

"Another peculiarity in New York, and, indeed, in most American cities, and one that strikes a domesticated Englishman as being strangely uncomfortable, is the very general habit of living in boarding-houses, instead of keeping private houses or living in lodgings. . . .

"Nearly opposite Astor House, in what is called the Park (but which to my idea is more like a small square), stands the City Hall. . . . The cupola, that crowns this hall, commands a noble view of the whole city and its three hundred churches, as well as of the forests of masts belonging to the clean clipperbuilt ships that crowd its wharfs, and show the vast commercial activity in New York. . . .

"The system of Fire-engine Companies, or guilds, is another very remarkable peculiarity of New York, and well deserving of notice. The engines are large and powerful machines, capable of throwing large bodies of water with great force to the top of the very highest buildings; and the Fire-companies (for there are many) are formed by some fifty or sixty young men, who elect from among themselves a foreman or captain, a second foreman, steward, and clerk. These men do precisely the duties performed by the Fire-brigade in London, and that, too, without compensation. They usually live together; and, night and day, in all weathers, are they ready at their posts; nor is it unfrequent that these men pay the penalty of death from their unnatural exertion; for the engines are propelled solely by hand-labour. Long ropes are fastened to them, and they are dragged by the men assisted by boys to the scene of action. . . . 1854 —

"The Washington and Fulton Markets of New York are of great extent, and supplied with an almost endless variety of the choicest articles of food. . . .

"Among the many handsome and extensive stores in the Broadway, Taylor's Saloon carries off the palm from all the rest, by the splendour of its furniture and appointments, which seem rather suited to a fairy palace than a sublunary café and restaurant. . . .

"The principal new buildings, which command the stranger's notice, are the New City Hall, now in progress of erection—a marble edifice, which, when complete, will have cost 2,500,000 dollars; and Cooper's Institute, a very handsome structure, set apart for the cultivation of learning and science. . . .

"Whatever may be said in disparagement of the sewerage and street régime of New York, there has been at all events a most ample supply of water since the completion, in 1848, of the Croton Aqueduct and Waterworks, which may vie in magnificence with the noblest hydraulic structures of any age, ancient or modern. . . . It is close to Reservoir-square that the new Crystal Palace for the New York Exhibition was erected. . . .

"My next visit was to the Academy of Music, the largest and most elegant theatre of New York, where an Italian troupe were performing. . . .

"The University of New York, situated in Washington Square, is one of the finest buildings in the whole city. It is built of marble, in the English collegiate style, and has a frontage 180 feet long, with wings, and flanked at each end with towers; the centre being occupied by the chapel, which, though small, is beautifully decorated somewhat in the style of Kings College. . . .

"During my stay I visited Harlem . . .; it is one of the pleasantest suburbs of the capital, from which it is separated by the Harlem River. . . . I crossed the river by the fine, modern stone bridge, of many arches, the design of which does great credit to its architect. . . ."—Pairpoint, *Uncle Sam and his Country* (London, 1857), 25–35, 122–25.

". . . Hardly one of the landmarks of fifteen years ago [in Broadway] remains; the Hospital, with its greenery, St. Paul's and the Astor, with the Museum, the City Hall, the Stuyvesant Institute, and one or two more such cumbrous bits of antiquity remain to matronize the young new comers, . . . —

". . . Eight years ago [see My 21, 1846] Trinity Church was finished, and in spite of all its defects, it was a valuable gift to the city. It took the place of a meagre, ugly structure, far inferior in its proportions and attractiveness to its two chapels, 'St. Paul's' and 'St. John's,' whose spires have never been surpassed by any structures of the kind in the country. (The Park Street Church, in Boston, Mass., has a very beautiful spire, well worthy of distinguished mention.) It has cost a very large sum of money, and if it had only been allowed to cost a little more, so that the whole interior could have been constructed of stone, instead of plaster, it would have effected infinitely more good for the community. . . .

"Below Prince Street, there is now scarcely a single private residence. Many of the buildings that were formerly dwelling-houses remain, with their lower stories converted into shops and the upper rooms devoted to lodgers, or occupied by the owners of the establishments below; but every year removes many of these buildings and fills their places with new and fashionable structures of stone or marble.

"As a general rule, the finest buildings are on the west side of the street, called the dollar side, in contradistinction to the eastern, which is called the shilling side. . . .

"Above Prince street, the dwelling houses are not entirely rooted out, although there are but a few elegant residences left by the hand of improvement. But the waves are rising in that quarter also, and stately shops have begun to appear quite thickly, even between Waverly Place and Tenth street. Sometime ago, they showed themselves between Tenth street and Union Square, and it cannot be doubted, that in ten years, a dwelling-house will be as

1854 rare a sight in Broadway, as a wholesale grocer's shop in Fifth
— Avenue.

". . . If the back of the City Hall is cheap freestone, because unimaginative Aldermen thought it never would be seen [It was so constructed as a measure of economy, and for no other reason.—See summary of 1803 *et seq.*], so also the side of [the] Metropolitan Hotel is brick, because nobody ever goes into Prince Street; and Mr. Renwick puts a wooden cornice, and wooden ornaments painted white, on his La Farge Hotel, because no one will ever find it out, and a wooden spire on Grace Church because it saves a little money, and a fresh coat of paint makes marble of it any day. . . ." —*The U. S. Illustrated* (n. d.), by Chas. A. Dana, the volume describing "The East; or, The Seaboard States," pp. 156–57, 159. (The Lib. of Cong. catalogue assigns the date 1853 to this work, with query; but the reference, *supra*, to the completion of Trinity Church "eight years ago" would place the date of Dana's text in 1854.)

— "From 1854 to 1856 the Board [N. Y. Stock and Exchange Board] occupied the top floor of the old Corn Exchange Bank building, which stood on the corner of William and Beaver Streets, on the site of the present [1894] building of the same name."—Eames, *N. Y. Stock Exchange*, 37.

— In this year, the Five Points House of Industry was incorporated, on the application of 30 prominent citizens of New York. —Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, 633; *King's Handbook* (1893), 422–23.

— In this year, the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor continued its studies in behalf of better tenements (see Je 13, 1853), comparing the number of deaths in each ward with the wealth, population, character of the dwellings, and proportion of foreign to native element. It made a minute economic and statistical examination of the Eleventh Ward—the first scientific sociological study of conditions in New York City. It also organized "The Workmen's Home Association" for the purpose of "erecting one or more model tenement houses for the laboring classes in order to solve the problem of providing commodious and well ventilated apartments supplied with most modern conveniences at a price within the means of the poorer classes, which should, if practicable, defray the expenses of the outlay, repairs, insurance, and keep good the capital invested."—De Forest & Veiller, *The Tenement House Problem*, 84–85.

— About 1854–55, Samuel P. Townsend, who had been a contractor, but who made his fortune in the manufacture and sale of a sarsaparilla syrup, which he advertised extensively (see Belden, *N. Y. Past, Present & Future*, 1849, etc.; and Pl. 133-a, Vol. III), built, on the north-west corner of Fifth Ave. and 34th St., a tall brown-stone mansion, said to have cost about $100,000, which, for the time, was one of the wonders of New York. It is remembered by old residents as it appeared at the beginning of the Civil War.

Townsend sold it in 1862 to Dr. Gorham D. Abbott (uncle of the late Dr. Lyman Abbott of *The Outlook*), and into this house Dr. Abbott, who was principal of the Springler Institute on Union Square (see Pl. 136, Vol. III), moved his school, and conducted it there until the site was sold to A. T. Stewart (see L. M. R. K., III: 952). For views of the Townsend residence, and of the mansion Stewart built on the site, see *Fifth Avenue* (pub. by the Fifth Ave. Bank, 1915), 30.

— In this year, Henry C. Atwood (see 1847) began the construction of a St. John's Masonic Hall at Delancey St. and The Bowery, using the corner-stone of Oct. 13, 1802 (*q. v.*), which had reposed until 1847 (*q. v.*) in the foundation of the Frankfort St. hall. In Jan., 1908, when workmen were digging for the subway, this stone was unearthed, 100 ft. east of The Bowery, on Delancey St.—*Proc. of the Grand Lodge of N. Y.* (1908), 74–75.

— Two years after the fire which almost completely destroyed Fraunces Tavern (see Je 15, 1852), Valentine's *Manual* showed a view of the building, which had at that time "three and a half stories below the roof line," and "with an attic beneath the roof." The roof is "an ordinary gabled roof, with the gable end on Pearl street. This is the first complete and authentic contemporaneous picture of the building known to exist,—St. Mémin's drawing of 1798 showing only the roof." Later changes are thus described:

"At some time between 1854 and 1879, the attic story was squared up all around, thus making three full stories and two half stories, with a flat roof, as shown in an illustration opposite page 144 of volume VIII of the Magazine of American History. Alterations were also made in the number of doors and windows of the first story. 1854 —

"An illustration on page 90 of Bryant and Gay's Popular History of the United States, published in 1883, shows further alterations in the first story. This excellent engraving shows clearly the line of demarkation between the work on the first three stories and that of the fourth and fifth half-stories."—*12th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1907), 71–72. See, further, Jl, 1890.

For description of the "Public Buildings of New York," see — *Putnam's Mo. Mag.*, III: 10–15; "Places of Public Amusement," *ibid.*, III: 141–52; "Private Residences," *ibid.*, III: 233–48.

In this year, Wall St. was widened, from Broadway to Nassau — St., at a total cost of $5,651.38.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1857), 540.

In this year, Bloomingdale Square was opened.—*Man. Com.* — *Coun.* (1857), 541.

By this time, 125th St., from Eighth Ave. to the Bloomingdale — Road, had been opened.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1857), 540. See Ap 5, 1837.

In this year, Alfred Tallis began to issue a series of views en- — titled *Tallis's New-York Pictorial Directory, And Street Views of All The Principal Cities And Towns In the United States & Canada*, etc. For an account of these, see the descrip. of Pl. 147, III: 719 (note). See, further, 1863.

In this year, a set of four lithographic views, entitled "The Life — of a Fireman," drawn by L. Maurer and printed by N. Currier, lithographer, was published. Two of these are reproduced as Pls. 143-a and b, Vol. III. The former shows a race down Park Row, with the cupola and fire-bell on the city hall in the background; and the latter an engine-house and residence, probably on Henry St.

In this year, a view, lithographed and printed by F. Heppen- — heimer, entitled "View of Warren Street New York from Broadway to Church Street North Side," was published by W. Stephenson & Co., New York.—See Pyne sales cat., item No. 382.

The Perris insurance map of this year, Vol. VI, Pl. 83, shows, — on the block-front on the west side of Fourth Ave., between 32d and 33d Sts., the "Locomotive House" (round-house), "Smith shop," and "Machinist's Shop;" also a "Wood Yard" which occupies the western half of this block on the Madison Ave. side. These are designated the shops and yards of the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. A view of Fourth Ave. showing the round-house and a small station at the north-west corner of 32d St., horse-drawn cars, with the words "New York, Springfield and Boston Express" on one of them, and the entrance to the tunnel at 34th St. in the distance (centre), is reproduced in the *N. Y. Eve. Post Supp.*, F 1, 1913. This block front on Fourth Ave. is now occupied by the Park Ave. Hotel. Opposite it, on the east side of Fourth Ave., in 1854 (see Perris map, Vol. VI, Pl. 82), were the stables of the Harlem R. R.

A map of New York City and adjacent islands was made by — J. F. Harrison and published by M. F. Dripps in this year; a copy is filed as Map No. 1571, in bureau of topography, borough president's office.

In Valentine's *Manual* for 1854, were published a map of the — city, 1854; view of the Jumel mansion (Morris house), 362; residence of the late Col. Marinus Willett (mayor, 1807–8), 420; former Gov. Clinton's residence in Pearl St. (opp. Cedar St.), 446; the Abraham Van Nest residence (on Bleecker St., bet. Charles and Perry Sts.), 528; the residence of the late Bishop Moore (bet. Ninth and Tenth Aves., 22d and 23d Sts.), 536; the Beekman mansion (near East River and 52d St.), 554.

Mayor Jacob A. Westervelt, in a message to the common coun- Jan. cil, states that "The pavement of Messrs. Russ & Reid as laid in 2 Broadway, from the South ferry to Union square, is undeniably the best, the most durable and the most serviceable of any ever tested in our city. . . . In a portion of the Bowery, a species of pavement, claimed to be of Belgian invention, has been laid down about a year, and has proved, thus far, adequate to sustain the travel on that thoroughfare. A contract has recently been entered into, with Messrs. Cook & Co., to pave Grand Street, from Broadway to the East River, and the entire length of Fulton Street, with this species of pavement."—*Annual Message from the Mayor*, Ja 2, 1854, p. 9.

A record of the city's "vital statistics" begins with the annual 6 report of the city inspector to the common council. For the first time this report includes a record of births and marriages (see Ap 15, 1853), as well as of deaths; the former are reported for the last six months of the year 1853, *viz.*, 10,157 births, 3,203 marriages.—*Ann. Report of City Inspector* (1854), 155–57.

1854 Jan. 8 Metropolitan (formerly Tripler) Hall and the new Lafarge House (about to be opened on Broadway between Bleecker and Amity Sts.) are destroyed by fire. The loss is about $1,000,000.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Ja 9, 1854; L. M. R. K., III: 986. The theatre and the hotel were at once rebuilt (see Ag 5 and S 18, 1854, and Je 16, 1856).

9 The Astor Library (see F 19, 1853) is opened in Lafayette Place.—*Eve. Post*, Ja 10, 1854; Lydenberg, *Hist. N. Y. Pub. Library* (1923), 17, 21–22; L. M. R. K., III: 956. See also Mrs. Lamb's account of the library in *Mag. Am. Hist.* (1886), XVI: 19–21, and *Man. Com. Coun.* (1856), 544–45. The interior and exterior of the building are shown in *Gleason's Pictorial*, VI: 124. The library also appears on the border of Pl. 138, Vol. III. The building was enlarged in 1859 (*q.v.*, S 1) and 1881 (*q.v.*).

" Trinity vestry appoints a committee to oppose the measure, passed by the board of aldermen (see D, 1853), which aimed to extend Albany St. through Trinity churchyard. This committee was directed to call to its aid "any persons whose co-operation they may deem useful in carrying out the objects of their appointment." This repeated attempt to desecrate this ancient burial-ground was a subject of general discussion. Indignant comments were made upon the motives of the aldermen. On Sunday, Feb. 5, the Rev. Sullivan H. Weston preached a sermon in Trinity Church on the "Sanctity of the Grave," which was repeated by request, on Feb. 12, in St. Paul's Chapel, and afterwards printed.

A hearing before the street committee of the board of aldermen was held in February, and adjourned from time to time, while arguments were made in favour of the alleged improvement by the Hon. Edward Sandford, and against it by Mr. Peter Y. Cuyler. The execution of the resolution was then deferred. In January, 1855, a new board of aldermen at its first meeting passed an ordinance "to stay all proceedings in the matter." This was fortified by an order of the supreme court that all proceedings be discontinued. It had been a "resolute and bitter conflict."—Dix, *Hist. of Trinity Church*, IV: 388–89. Another, final, attempt to join Albany and Pine Sts. was begun on Dec. 31, 1857 (*q.v.*).

19 The almshouse erected in the Park in 1795, subsequently known as the "New York Institution," and at this time called the "New City Hall" and used for courts and public offices, is destroyed by fire. The public documents, however, as well as most of the books in the law library, are saved. The loss is estimated at more than $100,000.—*Eve. Post*, Ja 20; *N. Y. Herald*, Ja 20; *Com. Adv.*, Ja 20, 1854; *Docs., Bd. of Councilmen*, I: 496–98; II: *Doc. No.* 4, p. 27. See also L. M. R. K., III: 973, and descrip. of Pl. 95-b, III: 585. See Ja 25 and F 28.

26 The "Freedom of the City in a gold box" is formally presented to Capt. Robert Creighton, of the British ship "Three Bells," by a joint committee of the common council, at the Astor House, for rescuing the passengers and crew of the steamship "San Francisco," which was wrecked in the Gulf Stream, while bound from New York to San Francisco in the month of January, 1854.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Ja 27, 1854. See also N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1885), 427–29, 558–61.

" "Real estate in this City is experiencing a decided advance in value. After a few months of quiet, in which few transactions have taken place, the fever of speculation seems to have revived. . . .

"The natural result of this excitement is obvious. As property in the lower section of the City, the purely business locality, increases in value, in consequence of the demand for enlarged accommodations, the value of real estate upon the Island must eventually rise with it. The minimum of prices for dwelling house sites is probably existing at the present moment. The demand for all species of down-town property, indicates a general desire among our merchants to secure eligible localities for trade, and a determination to defer the purchase of more sumptuous dwellings. Hence the present disparity of prices in property on the upper and lower extremities of the City. Good dwellings can be obtained within two or three miles of the City Hall, for sums scarcely one-fourth of the amount required for the purchase of an ordinary store lot below Canal-street. Lots of 100 feet by 28, situated on Fifth avenue, have lately sold for $10,000 to $20,000. Others, on the Eighth-avenue, 26 by 100 feet, were disposed of a few days since, at $1,450. . . .

"The moment, however, that we look below the line of Canal and Walker streets . . . we find an amazing difference. . . . The house and lease of lot No. 188 Broadway, sold last week for the very considerable sum of $36,350. Property in Chambers-street rendered valuable by the improvements now in progress in that thoroughfare, is held at rates which a few years since would have been deemed exorbitant. A lot of considerable depth, held upon a lease, with a modern-built freestone store is held at $35,000. . . . Jan. 26

"Of Broadway, it is needless that anything be said. The indomitable enterprise of the wealthy merchants, whose stately establishments lend it an air . . . of richness and profuse expenditure that tells wonders of the amounts of capital yearly expended there, will always make that avenue an ornament to the City."—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Ja 26, 1854.

The supreme and superior courts are assigned quarters in "the stone building lately erected in the Park, for the use of the courts."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XXII: 30, 31. Feb. 18

The common council (as permitted by the new charter of April 12, 1853, *q.v.*) celebrates Washington's birthday by giving a collation to the "Veterans of 1812." Comptroller Flagg refused to pay James Taylor's bill of $541.42 for this collation, and suit was brought against the city to recover the amount.—*Comptroller's Report* (1854), 1066–67. 22

The comptroller answered the request of the board of aldermen for information regarding the suit as follows:

"The amount of costs in the case where segars and champagne were purchased and consumed in the City Hall, in giving a collation to the Veterans of 1812, without giving them a taste of the champagne or a whiff at the segars, was taxed and paid at seventeen dollars and sixty-eight cents. It is proper to add, that the champagne, brandy and segars were duly expended in the public and patriotic service of celebrating Washington's birthday, from forty to sixty days. It did not appear, from the evidence, that the Veterans of 1812 had any share of the three thousand segars, the five gallons of brandy, and the twenty baskets of champagne."—*Doc. No.* 62, *Bd. of Ald.*, 1854.

The board of councilmen considers a resolution that, as the "former flagroom in the City Hall" is now occupied by "telegraphic signals," a suitable place be fitted up in the city hall "to be used as a flag room;" also that two national flags and one city flag for the city hall be procured, as those heretofore used are worn out.—*Proc., Bd. of Councilmen*, LIII: 456–57. A joint resolution to this effect was approved by the mayor on April 13.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XXII: 77. 27

"Mr. Waddell's residence [see Ap 27, 1844], at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-eighth-street, may be called a suburban villa, and is remarkable for being enclosed in its own garden ground, which is as high as the original level of the island, and descends by sloping grass banks to the grade of the street. . . . The general composition and effect is picturesque and commendable, notwithstanding an occasional want of character and correctness in the details. It is built of brick stuccoed, with brown sand-stone dressings, the color of which does not quite harmonize with the yellowish gray of the walls. . . . A conservatory, and various offices extend to the left; there is also a Gothic cottage lodge on the north side of the garden, of which, and of the whole ground, a fine view is obtained from the terrace of the Croton Reservoir; while two or three old trees still standing in the garden on that side add to the semi-rural character of the edifice."—*Putnam's Monthly*, Mr, 1854. See also Ellet, *The Queens of Am. Society*. The house is shown on Pl. 129-a, Vol. III. The property was sold in 1855 (*q.v.*, Ap 12). Mar. —

An alliance is signed between England and France in behalf of Turkey and against Russia.—Cross, *Hist. of Eng. and Greater Brit.*, 960–61. 12

The Newsboys' Lodging House opens, under the direction of the Children's Aid Society (see F, 1853), at 128 Fulton St. in the top storey of the *Sun* building.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Mr 20 and 22, 1854. See, further, Ap 29, 1868. 18

France, as an ally of Turkey, declares war on Russia.—Macdonald, *Hist. of France*, 323–24. 27

Queen Victoria declares war on Russia.—*Ann. Reg.* (1854), 531–32. 28

The first treaty between the U. S. and Japan is signed at Kanagawa and provides that the ports of Simoda and Hakodade shall be open to Americans. Ratifications were exchanged on Feb. 21, 1855, and the treaty was proclaimed on June 22, 1855.—*U. S. Treaties*, etc. (Washington, 1910), I: 996–98. This treaty was negotiated by Commodore M. C. Perry (see N, 1852). 31

The salary of the corporation counsel is fixed at $6,500, with the Ap 1

1854 Ap 1 understanding that "no costs, fees or charges," shall be hereafter allowed him.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1854), chap. 122.

2 The Northwest Reformed Dutch Church on 23d St. between Sixth and Seventh Aves. is consecrated.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Ap 3, 1854. See also L. M. R. K., III: 936.

4 An act is passed to regulate stage routes in New York and to provide for the formation of companies to operate them.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1854), chap. 142.

" The mayor and common council direct the counsel of the corporation to prepare an act to be presented to the legislature authorising the city to raise, by the creation of public stock, the sum of $600,000 for the erection of a "new City Hall."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XXII: 59. See My 13.

8 "The number of public lamps in New York city is 9,096; and the amount of mains, two hundred and fifty six miles and a half."—*Gleason's Pictorial*, VI: 223.

13 The legislature repeals the act of July 21, 1853 (*q. v.*), authorising the acquisition of Jones Park.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1854), chap. 203. See also *16th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1911), 459.

" The legislature incorporates the American Geographical and Statistical Society for the purpose of "collecting and diffusing geographical and statistical information."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1854), chap. 221; Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 644. See Ap 8, 1871.

" Delmonico's restaurant at the corner of Broadway and Morris St. is sold at auction.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Ap 15, 1854. It was reopened as the Stevens House (see Je 21, 1856).

17 The legislature authorises the city to borrow $500,000 "for the purpose of building a new reservoir [see Je 30, 1853], purchasing lands, and extending the Croton water-works."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1854), chap. 342. See Ap 14, 1856.

19 The first Clinton Hall, at the south-west corner of Nassau and Beekman St. (see N 2, 1830), having been sold, and the Opera House, at the intersection of Astor Place and 8th St., having been purchased April 16, 1853 (*q. v.*), by the Clinton Hall Assn., and remodelled, it is named Clinton Hall, and opened on this day by the Mercantile Library Assn.—*33d Ann. Rep.*, Merc. Library Assn. (1854); Brown, *Hist. N. Y. Stage*, I: 413, 422. *Cf. N. Y. Daily Times*, Jl 8 and 10, 1854. At this time, the books of this library numbered 43,000.—*N. Y. Times*, N 7, 1920. The building was demolished in 1890 (*q. v.*, My).

" "The improvement of property in Barclay-street is not inferior to that of any other thoroughfare in town. . . .

"The aspect of Beekman-street is totally changed. The iron railing of Dr. Springs [the Brick] Church is set back to the new line of the Street, leaving a clear space of fifteen feet to be thrown into the carriage-way uninterruptedly from Park-row to Pearl-street. The fine old button-woods which formerly stood at the corners of the Church-yard, on Beekman-street, have completely disappeared. Workmen were busily engaged yesterday in laying the new sidewalk, removing the gas lamp posts from the old lines, and regrading where the improvement has taken place. The vaults at the corner of Nassau and Beekman are going forward as rapidly as weather will permit. The new range of stores between Nassau and William are nearly finished."—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Ap 19, 1854.

25 A fire occurs at No. 231 Broadway a few doors above the Astor House. About 13 men are killed and 21 injured, and property to the amount of $143,000 is destroyed.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Ap 26 *et seq.*, 1854.

27 A tornado causes much damage in and about New York. The caloric ship "Ericsson" sinks in the Hudson about 300 yards from the Jersey shore.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Ap 28 *et seq.*, 1854. See My 11.

May — Licenses for 33 two-horse omnibus lines have been issued since July, 1853. The large number is evidently due to the Crystal Palace exhibition, and the demands of sight-seers. Each line operates from one to 36 stages.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1854), 336–40.

There were in this year, seven "city railroads" or street-car lines.—*Ibid.*, 341.

5 The demolition of old Clinton Hall at Nassau and Beekman Sts. is begun. The Nassau Bank building is to be erected on the site.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, My 6, 1854; L. M. R. K., III: 956.

6 The corner-stone of St. Luke's Hospital is laid on the north-west corner of Fifth Ave. and 54th St. It was founded by Rev. Wm. Augustus Muhlenberg, D.D.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, My 8, 1854; tablet in St. Luke's Hosp., 113th St. & Amsterdam Ave. See also Richmond, *N. Y. & its Institutions*, 367, 370, and L. M. R. K., III: 955. The building was opened on May 11, 1858 (*q. v.*).

May 6 The "Ericsson" (see Ap 27) is successfully raised.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, My 12, 1854.

11 A mass meeting of about 5,000 people is held in City Hall Park to protest against the Kansas-Nebraska Bill and the proposed repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Joseph Simpson, Benjamin F. Butler, Thos. F. Fessenden, and others make addresses.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, My 15, 1854. See also Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 651–54. The bill, however, was passed by the house of representatives on May 22, and by the senate on May 25, and was signed by Pres. Pierce on May 30.—Rhodes, *Hist. of U. S.*, I: 480–90.

13 Mayor Westervelt approves a resolution of the common council to advertise for plans for a new city hall (see Ap 4), to be of iron, stone, and brick, 300 by 150 feet, and to cost $600,000. It is to be erected 25 feet from the new building now known as the new court house.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XXII: 109. Later the time for receiving plans was extended to July 10.—*Ibid.*, XXII: 142. A plan was chosen on Dec. 18 (*q. v.*).

" The "United States Inebriate Asylum" is organized, after its incorporation on April 15 (*Laws of N. Y.*, 1854, chap. 243).—*The Hist. of the First Inebriate Asylum in the World*, by its founder, J. E. Turner (1888).

15 Upon the invitation of the common council, ex-Pres. Fillmore arrives on a visit to New York. During his stay, he dined with the city officials at the St. Nicholas Hotel, attended the exhibition at the Crystal Palace, and visited the public institutions. At his request, there were no popular demonstrations.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, My 18–20, 1854.

17 Niblo's Garden and the grounds around it "have just undergone a thorough repair and are vastly improved thereby. The dimensions of the house have been so increased, by the addition of a new tier of upper boxes, that thirty-two hundred persons can now be accommodated with seats."—*Gleason's Pictorial*, VI: 333.

27 A commercial reciprocity treaty with Great Britain is signed at Washington. It provides for the use of the sea fisheries of the British provinces by Americans, by enlarging the rights accorded them under the convention of Oct. 20, 1818, and grants to British subjects fishery rights along the coast southward to 36° N. L. It establishes a free interchange between the British provinces and the U. S. of flour, breadstuffs, fruit, fish, animals, lumber, and manufactured articles. Ratifications were exchanged on Sept. 9, and the treaty was proclaimed on Sept. 11.—*U. S. Treaties*, etc. (Washington, 1910), I: 668–72.

June 5 Cholera having appeared in the city, the first cholera hospital is opened at No. 105 Franklin St. On July 24, another hospital was opened in Mott St.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Ja 1, 1855.

24 A new Christ Church, built by the Anthony St. congregation (see Je 29, 1848) on the north side of 18th St., west of Fifth Ave., is consecrated, the congregation worshipping some time previously in the chapel of the N. Y. University on Washington Square.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Jl 1, 1854; *Mag. of Am. Hist.* (1888), XIX: 60–62; L. M. R. K., III: 932. See Ap 6 and S 26, 1858.

30 The bill presented to the comptroller by Timothy Garrick throws an interesting light on the celebration of the Fourth by the common council, as authorised in the charter of April 12, 1853 (*q. v.*):

July 4 "To Timothy Garrick, Dr.

To 15 baskets Heidsick wine, at $25	$225 00
10 gallons Otard brandy, at 6	60 00
1 barrel lemonade	40 00
	$325 00"

—*Comptroller's Report* (1854), 1068.

6 The Presbyterian congregation which formerly worshipped in Bleecker St. lays the corner-stone of a new church at Fourth Ave. and 22d St. The stone is the one used in the Bleecker St. church.—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 8, 1854. See also L. M. R. K., III: 930 and 931.

Aug. 5 "The new theatre in New York, on the site of Metropolitan Hall [see Ja 8], when completed, will have cost one hundred thousand dollars. It will comfortably hold four thousand persons. There will be three rows of boxes, as well as the parquette. The main entrance will be next the Bond street House, and there will be eight other means of exit in Mercer street, six for the public and two for the stage. There are to be twenty-eight private boxes, each holding ten persons, in front of the first and second tiers. The proscenium will be twenty-eight feet in width, and on either side will

1854 Aug. 5 have ten private boxes, each containing seats for ten persons. The stage itself will be fifty-five feet deep and ninety-six feet wide. . . . The season will probably commence in September."—*Gleason's Pictorial*, VII: 79. See S 18.

7 The common council resolves that the remains of Maj.-Gen. Wm. J. Worth be interred in the ground bounded by Broadway, Fifth Ave., and 25th St., and that a monument to his memory be erected there. The clerk is directed to advertise for plans for a granite monument.—*Reports on the Erection of a Monument to the Memory of Wm. J. Worth, late Major-General of the U. S. Army, by the Special Committees appointed by the Common Council of the City of N. Y.* (N. Y., 1857) 10. See also descrip. of Pl. 148-a, III: 720. See, further, D 5.

9 The Central Presbyterian Church in Broome St., erected in 1821 (*q. v.*, S 19), is destroyed by fire.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Ag 10, 1854. It was rebuilt on the same site. The new church was opened on May 6, 1855.—*Ibid.*, My 7, 1855.

19 "There are now in New York city 33 lines of omnibuses, with 521 vehicles; also five city railroads, with 164 cars."—*Gleason's Pictorial*, VII: 111.

21 By two deeds, dated Aug. 21 and Aug. 22, the Bank of the State of New York and the Bank of Commerce sell to the U. S. for an assay office their building at 30–32 Wall St., which was erected in 1822–1824 (see Mr 23, 1822) for the Branch Bank of the United States.—*Liber Deeds*, DCLXXIII: 363, 365; *Statutes at Large*, X: 561; L. M. R. K., III: 975. See also *Ann. Rep.*, Supervising Archt., U. S. Treas. Dept. (1875), 19, and descrip. of Pl. 166, III: 848.

" The corner-stone of Firemen's Hall at 127 Mercer St. is laid.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XXII: 202; *N. Y. Daily Times*, Ag 22, 1854. For description and view of the building, see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1856), 179. This building became the headquarters of the fire department when the paid organization was established in 1865 (*q. v.*, N 3).

26 "Operations on the floating battery for harbor defence, at Hoboken, opposite New York, have been resumed."—*Gleason's Pictorial*, VII: 125.

Sept. 18 The theatre built on the site of Metropolitan Hall (see Ja 8 and Ag 5) is opened as the "Great Metropolitan Theatre and New York Opera House."—*N. Y. Herald*, S 19, 1854. See also L. M. R. K., III: 986. See, further, D 27, 1855.

20 The comptroller, in his report for the year ending June 30, 1854, compares the carriage hire (see Ag 27, 1853) of the old board of aldermen for the six months to Jan. 1, 1854, with that of the new "reform" board for six months to July 1, 1854.

In the old board 8 did not ride, in the new, 13. In the old board average hire was $72 per member, with Tweed high man at $194.50, in the new, the average is $20.50 (Tweed was not a member of this board).

Twenty-six of the sixty members of the new board of 60 councilmen put in no bills for carriage hire.—*Comptroller's Report* (1854), 1019–20. While the "friends of frugal government may take courage" at this retrenchment, the comptroller expresses concern over "the lavish expenditures which prevail generally in the use of stationery." He observes that this expenditure for the 128 members of the state assembly, in 1843 (Mr. Flagg was state comptroller then), was only $1,192, while the city board of aldermen in the past 12 months has spent $4,379.90. The purchases in a single month included 287 reams paper, 12,300 envelopes, 82 boxes quill pens, 82 pieces "patent rubber," and the same number of "pieces silk braid," "bottles Hart's carmine ink," "pints Hadley's fluid," "Turkey leather portfolios" with lettering on the side—"three lines each," "tin diaries" with lettering on the side—"one line each," "Congress holders," and "ivory letter stamps."

In the board of councilmen, the comptroller adds, "they have an inkstand at twelve dollars; seven and a half dozen at $78.75, and three dozen at $41.50, and other articles equally extravagant." He is satisfied these expenditures for stationery "might be retrenched one half, without detriment to the public service."—*Ibid.*, 1023–24, 1082.

Oct. 2 The Academy of Music on the corner of 14th St. and Irving Place is opened.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, O 3, 1854. See also Brown, *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, II: 24–25, 55, 102; Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 683; and L. M. R. K., III: 982. It was destroyed by fire on May 21, 1866 (*q. v.*).

11 The Collegiate Dutch Church on the north-west corner of 29th St. and Fifth Ave., now known as "The Marble Church," is opened for worship.—*Year Book of the Collegiate Ch.* (1893), 27; Corwin's *Manual*, 998. See also *N. Y. Daily Times*, Ap 24, 1855, and L. M. R. K., III: 935.

Oct. 11 England and France begin the siege of Sebastopol, the chief naval station and arsenal of the Russians in Crimea.—Cross, *Hist. of Eng. & Greater Brit.*, 961–62.

17 The U. S. ministers to England, France, and Spain (James Buchanan, J. Y. Mason, and Pierre Soulé) issue the "Ostend Manifesto" urging the U. S. to purchase Cuba.—Macdonald, *Select Docs. Illus. of the Hist. of U. S.*, 1776–1861, 405–12.

18 The corner-stone of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, at the south-east corner of 35th St., is laid.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, O 20, 1854. It was dedicated on June 8, 1856 (*q. v.*).

19 The Russians under Menschikoff are defeated at Balaclava in the Crimea. The battle is famous for the charge of the Light Brigade.—Innes, *Eng. and the Brit. Empire*, IV: 260–61.

25 Columbia College celebrates the centennial of its founding as King's College.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, N 1, 1854.

31 The "Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations" comes to an end, and the Crystal Palace closes.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, N 1, 1854.

" Fernando Wood, "Soft" Democrat, is elected mayor of New York City. The election was a close one, and for several days there was doubt as to which candidate had been successful. The election was attended by frauds and followed by such serious disturbances that the military had to be called out.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, N 10–13, 1854. Wood followed Jacob A. Westervelt (see N 2, 1852) and, after being succeeded by Daniel Tieman in 1857 (*q. v.*, D 1), he was again elected mayor in 1859 (*q. v.*, D 6).

Nov. 7

20 The New York Historical Society celebrates its semi-centennial anniversary. In the afternoon a large audience assembled at Niblo's Garden, where George Bancroft delivered the anniversary address, and in the evening there was a dinner at the Astor House.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, N 21, 1854.

24 The new house of refuge on Randall's Island is dedicated.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, N 25, 1854.

Dec. 5 The common council appropriates the ground at Broadway and Fifth Ave. between 24th and 25th Sts. for the monument to the memory of Gen. Worth (see Ag 7) and adopts the plans and drawings made by James G. Batterson. Estimates for a 50 foot monument are to be solicited.—*Reports on the Erection of a Monument to the Memory of Wm. J. Worth*, etc. (N. Y., 1857), 10–11; descrip. of Pl. 148-a, III: 720. See also *Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XXIII: 268–75, 283, 299, 335.

18 The board of aldermen adopts the plan of Martin E. Thompson for a "new city hall" (see My 13). This contemplates the erection of two buildings in the rear of the present hall, at equal distances apart and connected by wide passages.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, D 19, 1854. See, however, F 17, 1855.

" The R. C. Church of the Holy Cross in 42d St. between Eighth and Ninth Aves. is dedicated.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, D 19, 1854.

20 The city assembly rooms on the east side of Broadway between Howard and Grand Sts. and Wood's Minstrel Hall are destroyed by fire. The loss is about $200,000.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, D 21, 1854. See also L. M. R. K., III: 983.

24 The Madison Square Presbyterian Church (see Jl 12, 1853) is opened and dedicated.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, D 25, 1854. See also L. M. R. K., III: 931.

27 The N. Y. & Harlem R. R. is required by ordinance to discontinue the use of steam in Fourth Ave. south of 42d St., after Jan. 27, 1856.—From chronology supplied by the company.

29 Park Place is opened through the grounds of Columbia College to College Place.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XXII: 375.

30 The name of Orange St. is changed to Baxter St.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XXII: 385.

31 Expenditures by the city in 1854 include $24,972 for the Battery enlargement; $7,202.53 for rebuilding Essex Market; $3,718.19 for the extension of the new city hall; $[illegible],000 for the south wing of the workhouse on Blackwell's Is.; $36,979 for rebuilding Catharine Market; $10,278 for rebuilding Union Market; and $27,043.05 for building Firemen's Hall (see Ag 21).—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1855), 199, 200, 206, 213.

1855

The Free Soil party is formed in the U. S.—Winsor, VII: 288.

In this year, Henry Bessemer invented his process for the direct conversion of molten cast iron into steel by blowing air into the molten mass.—*Scientific American*, Je 5, 1915.

1855 — In this year, when the shaft of the Washington Monument at Washington, D. C. (see Ja 31, Jl 4, 1848) had attained a height of 152 ft., work on it had to be suspended for lack of funds. The advent of the Civil War later interfered with the public interest in the enterprise, and the funds of the society were but little augmented. In 1876 (*q.v.*, Ag 2), congress appropriated money for the continuation of the work.—Harvey, *Monograph of the Washington Nat'l Monument* (1885), 11; Harvey, *Hist. of Washington Nat'l Monument and Washington Nat'l Monument Soc.* (1902), 56 *et seq.* See also Ap 20, 1871.

— In this year, 161,490 immigrants arrived at New York.—*Arrivals of Alien Passengers and Immigrants* (1891), table 7.

— In this year, the first "model" tenement-house in New York City was erected, by the Workmen's Home Association (see 1854), on Elizabeth and Mott Sts. It was six storeys high, contained 87 three-room apartments, and was supplied with Croton water and lighted with gas. The ground plan of the building, however, was very defective, two-thirds of the rooms being dark and unventilated. In a few years, the house degenerated into one of the worst in the city.—De Forest & Veiller, *The Tenement House Problem*, 85–87.

— In this year, the U. S. assay office first occupied the old U. S. Bank building at 30–32 Wall St., which the government had purchased in 1854 (*q.v.*, Ag 21). The sub-treasury was in the same building.—N. Y. City directories. The sub-treasury moved in 1863 (*q.v.*), but the assay office remained here until 1912, when it moved to the new building on Pine St.—*Ann. Rep.*, supervising archt., U. S. treas. dept. (1912), 119; *ibid.* (1913), 270. The old building on Wall St. was demolished in 1915, but the historic façade was carefully taken down and is now preserved in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The present building was erected on the site as a wing of the Pine St. office.—Verplanck, *The Site of the Assay Office* (1921); descrips. of Pl. 57, I: 430 (footnote) and Pl. 166, III: 848; L. M. R. K., III: 924, 975.

— In this year, the College of Physicians and Surgeons (see Mr 12, 1807) began the erection of a new building at the north-east cor. of Fourth Ave. and 23d St.; when it was ready for occupancy in 1856, the college moved from the old building in Crosby St. (see 1836). The new building was completed in 1858.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1856), 565; L. M. R. K., III: 940. See Je 1860 and 1886.

— From 1855 to 1876 (*q.v.*), Delmonico's restaurant was on the north-west corner of Broadway and Chambers St.—City Directories; L. M. R. K., III: 978. In 1861 (*q.v.*), he secured another site.

— In this year, the Fourth Universalist Church (Dr. Chapin's) occupied the second site of the Church of the Divine Unity (Dr. Bellows'), at 548 Broadway.—L. M. R. K., III: 937; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1865), 635.

— In this year, the N. Y. Juvenile Asylum (see Ja 1, 1853) erected its main building between Amsterdam and Eleventh Ave., 175th to 178th Sts. It was occupied in the following spring.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1870), 429; L. M. R. K., III: 955. See also Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 687–89. See My, 1905.

— In this year, George Higgins erected, opposite the Croton reservoir on Fifth Ave., a row of dwellings known as "The House of Mansions" or "The Spanish Row." The project, however, was not a success, and in 1860 (*q.v.*, Je 18) the Rutgers Female College moved to the neglected buildings.—Maurice, *Fifth Ave.*, 251. See also Pl. 148-b, Vol. III.

— The New Bowery is being cut through and, part of the old Jewish burying-ground (near Oliver St.) being taken for the street, permission is given to remove some of the bodies buried here.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XXIII: 284. The bodies were removed to the Jewish cemetery on 21st St., and the New Bowery was opened in 1856.—*Pubs.*, Am. Jewish Hist. Soc., No. 6, p. 133 and 137; L. M. R. K., III: 1006. See Ag 3, 1728.

— In this year, Canal St. was extended from Centre St. across Baxter to Mulberry St.; Park Place and Duane St. were also widened, and the Bowery and Chambers St. extended.—Stone, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, 529.

— In this year, Wm. Perris published an interesting map of New York City below 50th St., containing a vignette view of the Crystal Palace and a key to the most important public buildings, markets, hotels, places of amusement, etc.—Descrip. of Pl. 138, III: 707.

— In this year, a view of the city, entitled "New York, 1855. From the Latting Observatory," looking south, drawn by B. F. Smith, Jr., and engraved by W. Wellstood, was published. It is reproduced as Pl. 145, Vol. III. 1855

— In this year, F. Heppenheimer made a lithographic "View of Broadway, New York from Exchange Alley to Morris Street, West Side." It is reproduced as A. Pl. 27-a, Vol. III.

— In this year, Egbert C. Viele made, for the commissioners appointed on Nov. 17, 1853 (*q.v.*), a map of the lands included in Central Park. It is reproduced as Pl. 149A-a, Vol. III.

— Topographical maps in 42 sheets bearing this date and showing Central Park laid out into building lots are filed as map No. 1653 in topographical bureau, borough president's office.

A coloured lithograph giving a bird's eye view of the Park in this year and containing eight inset views was sold with the Pyne collection.—Pyne sales catalogue (1917), item 187.

— In this year, Th. Benecke made a coloured lithograph depicting a characteristic winter scene in Broadway, opposite Barnum's and St. Paul's, and showing a large six-horse sleigh. A similar sleighing scene in New York was painted in 1857 by H. Sebron and engraved by P. Girardet.—Pyne sales catalogue (1917), items 164 and 177.

— A crude, unsigned, but very interesting, oil painting of "Claremont" was made, it is said, about this time by a tramp artist in return for hospitality. It includes pleasure vehicles and equestrians; and the Church of St. Mary's, Manhattanville, and the Convent of the Sacred Heart are shown.—Pyne sales catalogue (1917), item 231.

— In Valentine's *Manual* for 1855 were published, besides the articles and references cited elsewhere in the Chronology, the following historical data:

A list of the public markets and their locations at this time, 217.

A list of the paintings and busts in various rooms of the city hall, 347–49.

A list of the members of the city government, from its incorporation (1653) to 1855, alphabetically arranged, with the offices held by them in the common council, 391–429; also the names of recorders, sheriffs, and corporation counsel, 431–32.

An account of the origin and changes in the names of streets, 499–516. *Cf.* L. M. R. K., III: 992–1012.

An account of the notable women of the Dutch period in New York, 517–38.

The value of certain town lots in early colonial times, 545–46.

A description and history of the currency of New Amsterdam, 547–48.

The *Manual* for 1855 also contains a view of the Apthorpe mansion (owned by Col. Thorn), 392; and one of an old house, on the corner of Cherry and Roosevelt Sts., 593.

For census map of New York State, 1855, see *ibid.* (1858), 12.

For the first time the city inspector includes in his annual report to the common council vital statistics (see Ja 6, 1854) for a full calendar year. Deaths in 1854, 28,568; births, 17,979; marriages, 5,595.—*Ann. Report of City Inspector* (1855), 168–71. Jan. 1

The mayor and common council again resolve to build a new city hall (see Ap 4 and My 13, 1854).—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XXIII: 52. See Ap 8. Feb. 17

Verdi's "Rigoletto" is performed for the first time in America, at the Academy of Music.—N. Y. P. L. *Bulletin* (1925), 895. 19

The common council passes a resolution recommending the elimination from Central Park (see Jl 21, 1853) of the area south of 72d St. and the reduction of the remainder by 400 feet on each side. This was emphatically vetoed by Mayor Wood on March 23.—*1st Ann. Rep.*, Com'rs of Cent. P'k (1857), 130–34; *16th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1911), 459–460. Mar. 15

A large mass meeting is held at the Broadway Tabernacle to protest against the bill now before the legislature proposing to take the appointment of policemen out of the hands of the mayor, the recorder, and the city judge, and to put it into the hands of four commissioners to be elected by the people. Robert B. Minturn and J. W. Gerard make the principal addresses.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Mr 22, 1855. 21

The Children's Aid Society, in appealing for aid in establishing an industrial school in the section of the city called "Dutch Hill," thus describes conditions there: "It is a droll-looking hamlet, that at the foot of Forty-first and Forty-second streets, near East River. The houses are little board or mud shanties, scattered around like the wigwams of an Indian village, with most perplexing paths winding among them. . . . "

1855 Mar. 21 "Some are of the primitive block form, with a hole in the roof for a chimney; others are arched, others with a sharp Gothic gable. Occasionally, something entirely new in architectural style will meet you in the shape of a rectangular box with diamond lattice work, which, on nearer approach, you discover to be a Railroad car banked in, and made into a house. . . . Each house has a retinue of large dogs and goats and pigs. . . . All the inhabitants of these buildings are squatters—they have found a plot of ground and have built their log-cabin on it, to remain until the rightful owner turns them away. When they move they sell their house to some new comer for $5 or $10. They are all Irish and German laborers; many working in the quarries near by, and others especially the German women, living on the sale of the rags and bones which they and their children gather all the day long through the streets of the City.

"The village called 'Dutch Hill,' which with the neighbouring shanties must contain thousands of people, is almost precisely like the poorest Irish villages; and poorer than most German peasant hamlets."—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Mr 21, 1855.

29 The legislature passes an act for the election of five fire commissioners.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1855), chap. 112. See also Costello, *Our Firemen*.

Apr. — In this month a new building (the present one) for the Society Library was commenced on the east side of University Pl., bet. 12th and 13th Sts. (see My, 1853).—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1856), 547. The new building was opened in 1856.—*Ibid.*; Keep, *Hist. of N. Y. Soc. Library*, 445.

8 It is resolved by the board of councilmen that, if the board of aldermen concur, the plans and specifications for a new city hall (see F 17), presented by Albert Gilbert, Thomas R. Jackson, and Henry L. Stuart, be approved, and the commissioner of repairs and supplies be instructed to advertise for proposals for the erection of the building. The specifications are printed with the *Report of the Committee on Repairs and Supplies*, Doc. No. 30, Bd. of Councilmen, Ap 8, 1855. See Ap 16.

13 The city is authorised to remove so much of the old bridge, commonly known as the Hadley bridge, as forms an obstruction to the navigation of the Harlem River; and is directed, upon "the removal of said old bridge, to erect and construct a new bridge on said Harlem River, of a width not less than that of the old bridge, and upon its present site, to connect the county of New York with the county of Westchester; said new bridge to be constructed with a suitable draw of not less than 36 feet in width."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1855), chap. 423.

16 The special committee to whom was referred so much of the mayor's message as relates to the building of a new city hall, together with numerous petitions asking that it be built at Madison Square, etc., make their report in favour of the Madison Square site; the other site considered is the Park, where the old almshouse stood.—*Docs., Bd. of Ald.* (1855), No. 19; *N. Y. Daily Times*, Ap 17, 1855. On May 16, however, a majority of this committee reported in favour of the Park site in the rear of the present city hall.—*Docs., Bd. of Ald.* (1855), No. 23. See, further, F 18, 1857.

17 Trinity Chapel on the north side of West 25th St. near Fifth Ave. is consecrated.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Ap 19 and 20, 1855.

20 "The extension of Park-place through the grounds of Columbia College, is proceeded with rapidly. Large bodies of workmen are digging, grading and carting, every clear day."—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Ap 20, 1855. See also *ibid.*, Ap 27, 1855.

25 The Union Club (see S 20, 1850) opens its new building at the north-west corner of Fifth Ave. and 21st St.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Ap 26, 1855; Club Book (1912); L. M. R. K., III: 939.

May 1 "The old Tontine Building [see 1843], on the corner of Wall and Water-streets, at present occupied by stores and offices, is to be torn down, to make way for a larger and finer structure."—*N. Y. Daily Times*, My 1, 1855. The old coffee house was demolished in this month, and "the ground leased to Mr. William H. Aspinwall, with the condition that he should pay to the Tontine Association, as rent, the sum of $5,500 per annum, and should pay all taxes and assessments levied by the city upon the ground, and upon such buildings as should be upon it; also, that the said lease should expire and all the buildings upon the ground should revert to the association when by death the nominees should be reduced to seven. Mr. Aspinwall caused the erection of the present [1872] building soon after he obtained the lease.

"The walls are of Massachusetts yellow free-stone, the keystones in the arches of the windows and doors being of the same material. On the left of the picture [see view accompanying the description] on the Wall Street front, is seen the narrow alley mentioned in the title deeds, showing that the heirs of Francis Clark had the right of way in 1791.

"The interior is cut up into offices, a large shaft near the rear of the hall-way giving room for the main staircase and the facilities for ventilation. . . ."—Stone, *Hist. of N. Y. City* (1872), citing *Jour. of Com.*, Jl 25, 1871. See also De Peyster, *Hist. of the Tontine Bldg.* (N. Y., 1855) and L. M. R. K., III: 981.

"Il Trovatore" is produced for the first time in New York, at the Academy of Music.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, My 3, 1855.

The commissioners of immigration take possession of Castle Garden on a lease for four years; the historic garden is to be used as an immigrant landing-place.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, My 8, 1855; L. M. R. K., III: 983. See Jl 14 and Ag 3.

The Woman's Hospital, the first of its kind in New York, is formally inaugurated as a charity at 83 Madison Ave. It has been open for about a month.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Je 2 and 4, 1855. See Ap 18, 1857.

A great "Know-Nothing" demonstration is held in City Hall Park. About 20,000 people are present.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Je 19, 1855.

A "Nursery for Children of Poor Women" has been opened at 15th St. and Sixth Ave.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Je 23, 1855.

The commissioners of estimate and apportionment for taking the lands for Central Park (see N 17, 1853) complete their report. The amount awarded to the owners of the lands and for expenses is $5,169,369.90, of which the sum of $1,657,590 is assessed on adjacent owners. The report was confirmed on Feb. 5, 1856.—*1st Ann. Rep.*, Com'r of Cent. P'k (1857), 7, 103–13. See also *16th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1911), 460–61, and descrip. of Pl. 149A-a, III: 723.

The Battery is lighted with gas for the first time.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Jl 9, 1855.

Progress has been made in fitting up Castle Garden as an immigrant depot (see My 7). "About 1,000 feet of fencing has been put up round the building, with the exception of that portion of it which faces the water. . . .

"Internally, the galleries and permanent seating remain as heretofore. Under the dome, the fountain which formerly existed has been restored. . . .

"A quadrangular range of enclosed desks is in process of erection almost in the center, where it is intended to station clerks to elicit information from all passengers as to their destination and their means of supporting themselves. They there will receive such information as they may need in regard to routes and the cost of passage, as well as the freights of extra baggage. The old refreshment rooms to the right and left of the main entrance have been converted into bath rooms. . . .

"The buildings, formerly used as residences, near the gate, have been converted into offices. Ticket offices for sale of passage tickets, cashier's office for the receipt of freight money; an office for the examining physician; a police station; suitable accommodation for the United States Revenue officers and offices for the use of the Commissioners."—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Jl 14, 1855. See Ag 3.

The first immigrants to land at Castle Garden (see My 7 and Jl 14) arrive on this day.—*N. Y. Times*, Ag 4, 1855.

"Never before have there been so many improvements under way in our City as at present. There is scarcely a street in which one or more new and substantial buildings are not being erected in the place of others too old or too small to meet the requirements of advancing trade; and many downtown streets are being widened and straightened to accommodate their constantly increasing commerce. . . .

"The greatest and most extended of these improvements is the extension of Canal and the widening of Walker street . . .

"The work is progressing with great rapidity. The cost will be $480,000. Nearly all the houses beyond the line have been cut or removed back, and many new buildings are being erected.

"When completed, Walker-street, or (as it will then be called) Canal-street, will be one of the finest avenues in the City—100 feet broad from the Hudson to Centre, and 75 feet for the remaining distance—extending almost in a straight line from the west to the east. . . .

"Considerable improvements are just now being made in the

May 1

June 2

18

23

July 2

Aug. 3

11

1855 Aug. 11 upper part of the City, between Thirty-eighth and Fifty-fourth streets, both by the Corporation and by private individuals. Fifty-third street is being extended from the Seventh-avenue to the East River. . . .

"The four lower streets [38th to 42d St.?] are yet open on the west side only to the Seventh-avenue. It will take immense labor to extend them through the rocky barriers to the east of this. . . .

"The extension of Forty-ninth street, from the Seventh-avenue eastward, is also progressing pretty rapidly, considering the formidable impediments to be overcome. Forty-eighth street has only been opened to the Sixth-avenue on the Hudson side—Forty-seventh street only to the Seventh-avenue. . . .

"The several rocky 'lots' east of Sixth-avenue, between Forty-second and Fifty-fourth streets, are being cleared away to make room for various kinds of buildings. . . .

"On Forty-second and Forty-third streets, between the Sixth and Seventh avenues, several new buildings are in progress of erection—some of them nearly finished. Others are about being commenced on the east side of Sixth-avenue, in the vicinity of the Crystal Palace. . . ."—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Ag 11, 1855.

22 Mlle. Rachel, the French tragedienne, arrives at New York on a visit to the United States.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Ag 23, 1855. See S 3.

Sept. 3 Rachel (see Ag 22) makes her first appearance in America, at the Metropolitan Theatre (see S 18, 1853). The play is Corneille's tragedy "Horace."—*N. Y. Daily Times*, S 3–5, 1855. See also *Rachel and the New World*, 117. The Metropolitan later became Laura Keene's Varieties (see D 27).

9 The allied French and British finally take Sebastopol after a siege of almost a year.—Innes, *Eng. and the Brit. Empire*, IV: 264.

18 The name of Walker St., between Centre St. and East Broadway, is changed to Canal St.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XXIII: 318.

Oct. — By this month, Ninth Ave., from Bloomingdale Road to 125th St., had been opened at a total cost of $13,052.39.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1857), 541.

1 "A new iron shot tower is going up in the Sixth Ward. It has already reached its ninth story, and two more will finish the structure—each story in height is eleven feet and six inches, making the tower, when completed, over one hundred and seventy feet high. One story, not included in the eleven, is entirely under ground—this also is of solid iron. The tower runs through the rear of a building which faces on Centre, between Duane and Elm streets. Mr. Bogardus adds new credit to his high reputation by the design and character of this novel and unique structure. It was commenced on Aug. 15."—*N. Y. Daily Times*, O 1, 1855. The shot-tower, originally owned by Richard McCollough, was at 63–65 Centre St., and was erected by Bogardus & Co., who had previously built the Bogardus Building on Duane St., off Centre St., the first building with iron front in New York. The shot-tower was the first building having an iron frame-work enclosing and partly supporting its floors and walls. It was octagonal in shape, and supported on iron columns bolted together end to end at the angles of the structure. The panels between columns (which inclined inward) and the tie-bars (which were horizontal) were filled with the brick of the walls. The width at the base of the tower was 24 feet and at the top 12 feet, the height being 175 feet. It was demolished in 1908 (*q.v.*).—Data supplied by Mr. Christopher C. Tracy, of Bellerose, L. I., supt. of the tower for over 35 years, and Mr. Wm. W. Tracy, of Brooklyn, his brother. See also descrip. of Pl. 155-a, III: 777. Another tower was built in 1856 (*q.v.*, D 18).

6 "The old Dutch Church, which Government thrift has converted into a Post-Office, is experiencing extensive repairs. Not long ago it was resolved to dislodge the swallows and owls from the antique tower and throw in a detachment of clerks to occupy it; and accordingly a corps of sappers and miners might have been observed creating a breach in the wall where now the words 'Registered Letters,' indicate that there is the entrance to that funny Assurance Office where the Department, for a handsome premium, insures letters against itself on condition of paying for no losses. To the east of the tower, and to strengthen the position, a large structure of brick ascends slowly, designed to enlarge facilities for the receipt and dispatch of mail-bags. . . ."—*N. Y. Daily Times*, O 6, 1855. A view of the church in 1856 is contained in Greatorex, *Old N. Y.*, opp. p. 58. See O 29, 1860.

17 The corner-stone of the first building erected by the N. Y. Historical Society is laid at the corner of Second Ave. and 11th St.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, O 17 and 18, 1855; Kelby, *N. Y. Hist. Soc.* (1905); and the unpublished records of the society. See also L. M. R. K., III: 957. See, further, S 5, 1857.

Oct. 17 The New York Corn Exchange "is just completing a noble building at No. 17 South-street, for its future accommodation."—*N. Y. Daily Times*, O 17, 1855.

" "The Latting Observatory [see Je 30, 1853] is converted into a shot tower."—*N. Y. Daily Times*, O 20, 1855.

20 Thackeray begins a series of lectures on the "Four Georges" at Dr. Chapin's Church.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, N 2, 1855. See also *ibid.*, N 6, 9, 14, 15, and 23, 1855. See D 1.

Nov. 1 Thackeray (see N 1) delivers his farewell lecture in New York to about 2,000 people at the Metropolitan Theatre. The subject is "Charity and Humor," and it is for the benefit of the St. George's Society.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, D 3, 1855.

Dec. 3 "The project of uniting Brooklyn and New York together is a good deal talked of in some quarters."—*N. Y. Daily Times*, D 3, 1855.

" "The American Institute has bought the Crystal Palace, for $125,000, and taken possession. The debts of the Palace amount to about $175,000."—*N. Y. Daily Times*, D 3, 1855. See also *Leslie's Weekly*, I: 11.

4 The Vauxhall Garden, at Broadway and the Bowery, is being demolished. Stores are to be built on the site.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, D 4, 1855; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1856), 470; *ibid.* (1866), 586. See also L. M. R. K., III: 981.

15 *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* makes its first appearance. —See issue in N. Y. P. L.

25 All Souls' (Unitarian) Church, on the south-east corner of Fourth Ave. and 20th St., is dedicated. It was modelled after the Basilica San Giovani Battista, at Monza (north of Milan on the way to Como), Italy. The layers of stone in the walls are imported Caen stone.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, D 26 and 31, 1855; All Souls' Church Records (by courtesy of George R. Bishop, Esq., trustee); L. M. R. K., III: 936. See also O 22, 1845.

27 The Metropolitan Theatre (see S 3), having been renovated, is re-opened under the management of Laura Keene, and becomes the "Varieties."—*N. Y. Daily Times*, D 27 and 28, 1855. See also L. M. R. K., III: 986. It was later Burton's New Theatre, the New Metropolitan, and finally the Winter Garden (see S 14, 1859).—Brown, *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, I: 426–67; L. M. R. K., III: 986, under "Tripler Hall." A handbill of the theatre, dated Sept. 30, 1857, is in Emmet coll., No. 11865.

1856

— In this year, Gov. Bradford's *History of Plymouth Plantation* was first published, from his manuscript.—Winsor, III: 293.

— In this year, the house erected on Pearl St. in 1695 (*q.v.*) by Abraham De Peyster was demolished.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1861), 565.

— In this year, Columbia College bought the property of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, on Fourth Ave. between 49th and 50th Sts. (see S 30, 1829). The buildings were at once repaired, and the college moved into them in 1857 (*q.v.*, Ap 1 and My 12).—*Hist. of Columbia Univ.*, 130; L. M. R. K., III: 940. The old college buildings on Church St. were sold and demolished (see Ja and Ap 14, 1857).

— In this year, the 27th St. meeting-house of the Society of Friends (Hicksite) was built. It was demolished after 1881 when this meeting was attached to the 15th St. meeting on Stuyvesant Square.—John Cox, Jr.'s *MS. Cat. of the Records of the Soc. of Friends.*

— In this year, the North German Lloyd S.S. Co. was formed by H. H. Meier, "who amalgamated the shipping interests of Bremen, and its five maritime companies, into one powerful union."—*King's Handbook* (1893), 84.

— In this year, the Five Points House of Industry was completed on a plot of ground purchased by the trustees in Anthony (now Worth) St., near Centre St. In fifteen years, 1855–70, over 20,400 children were taught in the school established here.—Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 633, *passim*; L. M. R. K., III: 953. For the changed appearance of Five Points between 1827 and 1859, *cf. Man. Com. Coun.* (1855), 112, and *ibid.* (1860), 372, 396.

— As a result of the disclosures made by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor in regard to tenement-houses in New York City, the state legislature in this year appointed a com-

1856 — mittee of its own members to make an examination. This first legislative commission on tenement-houses consisted of A. J. H. Duganne, John M. Reed, Eli Curtis, Wm. J. Shea, and Samuel Brevoort, and they visited the city in March, spending seven days in a personal inspection of the tenement-house districts. In their report, on April 4, they stated that their brief examination showed that some of the tenements were occupied by as many as 112 families, that often eight or ten people lived in one room, and that the rooms were dark, damp, and unventilated. These conditions, in their opinion, resulted in the spread of disease, a high death rate, and the large criminal and pauper population now supported by the state. They asked that their committee be continued throughout the summer in order that it might make a more thorough investigation and recommend legislative action. The legislature failed to continue the work, but the members of the committee were so interested in the subject that they proceeded with the investigation at their own expense, and submitted their report on March 9, 1857 (*q.v.*).—De Forest & Veiller, *The Tenement House Problem*, 87–90.

— In this year, the grist-mill built at Kingsbridge by Alexander Macomb shortly after 1800 (*q.v.*, D 22) was blown down during a severe wind storm.—Descrip. of Pl. 137-b, III: 706.

— The N. Y. Gas Light Co. with works situated between 21st and 22d Sts., 1st Ave. to East River, furnished gas for all portions of the city south of Grand St., supplying about 3,000 public lights. The Manhattan Gaslight Co. supplied the region north of Grand St., which had 7,300 public gas-lights. Its headquarters were at the foot of 7th St. near North River, and at the foot of 14th St., East River.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1856), 335–36. See also views of Manhattan Gas Works in *Illus. News*, II: 30, 31. It was the [region around the foot of 14th St. which gangs of ruffians made notorious in later years as the "Gas House District"

— In this year, the triangle bounded by Grove, Fourth, and Christopher Sts. was designated Greenwich Park.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XXIV: 12; L. M. R. K., III: 970.

— For a statement of the dates and cost of street opening from 1830 to this year, inclusive, see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1857), 529–41.

— A wood engraving of the North Dutch Church, the frontispiece of De Witt's *Discourse* (1857), shows the church as it was about this time. It is reproduced and described as Pl. 146-b, Vol. III.

— An engraved view of Wall St., looking from William St. to Trinity Church, shows that street as it appeared in 1856–7. This view, the only copy known, which is owned by Edward W. C. Arnold, Esq., is reproduced and described as Pl. 147, Vol. III.

— In this year, a lithograph, made by Boell & Michelin, entitled "Broadway, N. Y. 1856, West Side from Fulton to Courtland Street," was published by W. Stephenson, being one of a series of lithographic views of New York, now scarce. It is reproduced and described (with the titles of the other views in the series) as A. Pl. 27-b, Vol. III.

— In Valentine's *Manual* for 1856, were published:

A map of the city, 1856, frontispiece.

A view of Coffee House Slip, and New York Coffee House, 132.

A view and description of the new "Firemen's Hall," at 127 and 129 Mercer St., where the old "Firemen's Hall" and the "City Oil House" formerly stood, 179–80.

A plan of the city, showing the made and swamp land, 202.

A prophetic description of the city and harbour as they will be in 25 years, 423–25.

A view of "Woodlawn," formerly "Strawberry Hill Hotel," on the Bloomingdale Road overlooking the Hudson (see p. 514), which, about 1845, came into possession of Wm. B. Moffat, who, in this year, still owned it. It stood between 106th and 107th Sts., 300 ft. west of West End Ave.—L. M. R. K., III: 981.

A view of the Varian homestead (p. 519) which stood on a farm of 27½ acres extending along the Bloomingdale road to Seventh Ave., between 27th and 30th Sts. The house was demolished in the early Forties. See also L. M. R. K., III: 953.

View of the "tower overlooking Manhattanville," now in Central Park, 456.

A view of Broadway, east side, looking north from Anthony (Worth) St., 520.

For view of the equestrian statue of Washington, Union Sq., 1856, see *ibid.* (1857), 72.

For view of the remains of Fort Washington, 1856, see *ibid.* (1857), 120. See also L. M. R. K., III: 945.

For view of the old Blue Bell Tavern, Kingsbridge Road, 1856, see *ibid.* (1857), 208. 1856 —

For view of Franklin Square, 1856, see *ibid.* (1857), 252.

For view of Kingsbridge, 1856, see *ibid.* (1857), 376.

For view of the Everett House, 1856, see *ibid.* (1857), 480.

In a message to the common council, Mayor Wood describes the city's growth thus: "The laying out of the Central Park—the almost entire union of Harlaem and Manhattanville—the rapid increase of Yorkville—the connection made by actual settling of the City proper, and what was once the village of Bloomingdale—have left, indeed, but few rural spots untouched by city life, in resident population. The complete and entire consolidation of the people of New York into one compact community, which will, in its habitations, stretch from the Battery, on the south, to Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvel, on the north, and from river to river on the east and west, is not as far distant in the future as the day is in the past which contemplated the mighty growth and power of this metropolis, by laying out and preparing the streets and avenues for its reception and provision." Feb. 4

The mayor in this message also presents an account of the increased expense for street opening from 1807 to 1855; also of the expense of maintaining public markets, and he recommends that the market system be abolished, and a better and more profitable one be substituted.—*Communication* from Mayor Wood, F 4, 1856.

The city having advertised for bids for a bell for the tower already voted to be built at Mount Morris Square, the mayor approves a resolution awarding the contract to Jones & Hitchcock of Troy to furnish a bell weighing 10,000 lbs., "at 35 cents per pound, and 25 cents per pound to be allowed for old bell."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XXIV: 47. 19

The steam frigate "Niagara" is launched from the Brooklyn Navy Yard.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, F 25, 1856. 23

The mayor approves an ordinance to raise funds to buy the ground which is hereafter to be known as "The Central Park."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XXIV: 66. See My 21. 29

"There can be no doubt of the wisdom of choosing the grounds which have been finally set apart for the [Central] Park, in preference to any that could be obtained elsewhere on the island. The scenery is in some portions exceedingly bold and majestic; the inequalities of surface at different points vary by as much as two hundred feet; the Croton reservoir will be an ornamental feature in the landscape; and when the Commissioners—who, we hope, will be speedily appointed—shall have laid out an immense Park, with serpentine roads winding along the sides of the hills, and overhanging in some places deep ravines and very respectable precipices, with a new and ever-changing view at every turn; when they shall have planted and transplanted into the soil fine old trees of every variety; when they have created artificial lakes, and cascades, and fountains, all copiously supplied from the unfailing springs of Croton River; when all the resources of art, assisted by nature, shall have been applied in making this spot an oasis in the desert of brick and mortar that will very shortly surround it on every side—then our citizens will honor and gratefully acknowledge the enterprise which has projected, and the energy which, as we trust, will have successfully prosecuted, this noble and vast undertaking."—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Mr 5, 1856. See also *ibid.*, Jl 9, 1856, *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ap 26, 1913, and *16th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1911), 438–46. Mar. 5

Franconi's Hippodrome, at the north-west corner of Fifth Ave. and 23d St. (see My 2, 1853), is being demolished.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Mr 14 and Je 2, 1856; L. M. R. K., III: 978, 984. The Fifth Avenue Hotel was built on the site.—Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 518. See also S 9, 1856, and Ag 23, 1859. 14

The "New York Ladies' Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church" is incorporated to do missionary work among the poor at Five Points.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1856), chap. 41. On March 14, 1900, the legislature changed its name to the "Five Points Mission, Old Brewery, New York."—*Ibid.* (1900), chap. 129. 20

The Treaty of Paris is signed by Great Britain, France, Russia, Sardinia, Turkey, Austria, and Prussia, and finally ends the Crimean War. It guarantees the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, makes the Black Sea neutral, and rectifies various boundaries.—Anderson, *Constitutions and other Select Docs., Illus. of Hist. of France* (1789–1907), 562–65. 30

1856 Apr. 5 "Among the permanent institutions of our city, none has, for many years past, attracted more attention than the Book Trade sales, so ably and honorably conducted by Bangs, Brothers & Co. . . . The amount of business transacted at these book sales is enormous, . . . An idea may be obtained from the fact, that the house of Harper & Brother have at one sale disposed of books to the amount of seventy-five thousand dollars every year. . . ."—*Leslie's Weekly*, I: 263. Regarding these booksales, see Je 1, 7, and 11, 1802.

14 The city acquires by condemnation proceedings the land comprising the new Central Park reservoir, between Fifth and Seventh Aves., 85th and 96th Sts. (see Je 30, 1853).—Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate* (1914). See Ap 17, 1858, and Jl 31, 1860.

23 James Buchanan, U. S. minister at the Court of St. James, is welcomed by the common council as the city's guest, on his return from England. He remained until April 25.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Ap 24–26, 1856.

25 The building of the Eye and Ear Infirmary on the corner of 13th St. and Second Ave. is formally inaugurated.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Ap 26, 1856.

May 3 "The work of clearing the rocks from the Sixth avenue, above 44th street, is rapidly progressing, and the avenue will be graded as far as 49th street, in a few months. The cars will then run to that point. A large number of buildings are going up in the vicinity of 47th, 48th, 49th, 51st and other streets. The selection of the site for the Central Park has given an impetus to the work."—*Leslie's Weekly*, I: 334.

9 "The workmen are preparing to erect the Washington Monument, which is to decorate the open space formed by the junction of Fourth-avenue and Fourteenth-street at Union-square."—*N. Y. Daily Times*, My 9, 1856. See also *ibid.*, My 29, 1856, and A. Pl. 27 B-a, Vol. III. See, further, Jl 4.

14 The Brick Church property on Beekman St. is sold at auction for $270,000.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, My 12 and 15, 1856; *Leslie's Weekly*, I: 347, 382. See also *Man. Com. Coun.* (1870), 761. The congregation met in the church for the last time on May 25.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, My 28, 1856; *23d Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1918), 600; descrip. of A. Pl. 27A, III: 883. See also descrip. of Pl. 72-a, I: 457–58, and L. M. R. K., III: 930. A view of the church at this time is reproduced as A. Pl. 27A, Vol. III. See, further, S 15, 1856, and Mr 14, 1857.

15 The ferry from Whitehall to Staten Island is leased to Jacob L. Smith for 10 years at an annual rent of $5,100 upon certain specified conditions.—Valentine, *Compilation of Existing Ferry Leases & R. R. Grants* (1866), 11–20.

21 Mayor Wood signs an ordinance placing the control of Central Park in the hands of a board of commissioners consisting of the mayor and the street commissioner, Joseph S. Taylor. Before proceeding upon any course of action, these commissioners invited eight prominent citizens to act with them as a consulting board.—*1st. Ann. Rep.*, Com'rs of Cent. P'k (1857), 8–9, 135–36; *16th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1911), 465. See Je 3.

24 The old building of the Union Bank in Wall St. is being demolished.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, My 24, 1856. See Ap 29, 1857.

26 Gothic Hall, in Broadway, formerly Masonic Hall (see Je 24, 1826), is being torn down, to make way for a mercantile establishment.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, My 26, 1856; *Leslie's Weekly*, II: 29–30. *Cf.* L. M. R. K., III: 985.

29 The Walter Franklin house, at No. 3 Cherry St., the residence of Washington in 1789–90, is now being demolished.—*Leslie's Weekly*, I: 414; L. M. R. K., III: 949. See also Custis, *Recollections of Washington* (1860), 394, and *Man. Com. Coun.* (1857).

30 The Broadway Tabernacle is crowded to capacity by a mass meeting held to express New York's denunciation of Rep. Preston S. Brooks of South Carolina for his violent assault upon Sen. Chas. S. Sumner of Massachusetts because of Sumner's speech against slavery and against Sen. Butler, a kinsman of Brooks. Daniel Lord, Chas. King, Henry Ward Beecher and others make stirring addresses, and resolutions are adopted.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, My 31, 1856. For an account of the Brooks-Sumner affair, see Rhodes, *Hist. of U. S.*, II: 131–50.

Summer "In the summer of 1856 the Board [the N. Y. Stock and Exchange Board] moved into a room in what was known as Lord's Court, with the main approach at 25 William Street, another at 53 Beaver Street, and a third at 50 Exchange Place. . . . The Board remained here throughout the war, and until its removal to Broad Street in 1865."—Eames, *N. Y. Stock Exchange*, 38. "The Board Room in Lord's Court was about sixty feet long by forty feet wide, and was approached by such intricate passages that a stranger required a guide to reach it."—*Ibid.*, 43. A view of the board in session is given in *Harper's Weekly*, I: 577. Summer

A preliminary plan for the improvement of Central Park, drawn by Egbert L. Viele, engineer-in-chief, is adopted by the commissioners (see My 21). On June 17, a map of the lands included in the park was made by Viele from a topographical survey. These are both published in the *1st Ann. Rep.*, Com'rs of Cent. P'k (1857). See also Pl. 149 A-a, Vol. III, and descrip., III: 723–24. Viele's plan was never carried out, for the new commissioners appointed in 1857 (*q.v.*, Ap 17) soon after advertised for new ones and chose the one submitted by Vaux and Olmsted (see Ap 28, 1858).—*16th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1911), 466–67. June 3

The news that Buchanan and Breckinridge have been nominated for president and vice-president respectively by the Democratic national convention at Cincinnati is celebrated by the Tammany Society with bon-fires, illuminations, and the firing of guns.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Je 7, 1856. The nominations were ratified by a Democratic mass meeting held in City Hall Park on June 11.—*Ibid.*, Je 12 and 13, 1856. 6

The new Baptist church at the s.e. cor. of Fifth Ave. and 35th St. (see O 19, 1854) is dedicated.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Je 7, 1856. This was later purchased by Christ P. E. Church (see Ap 6, 1858). 8

A mass meeting is held at the Broadway Tabernacle to take measures for aiding the anti-slavery settlers of Kansas to defend themselves against the "lawless outrages of the invading Missouri mob" of pro-slavery men. The sum of $2,715 is subscribed, and a committee is appointed to solicit further contributions.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Je 10, 1856. 9

The new Lafarge House, erected on Broadway on the site of the one destroyed by fire in 1854 (*q.v.*, Ja 8), is opened for the reception of guests.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Je 18, 1856. See Mr 23, 1867. 16

Diamond Reef, which lies at the north end of Governor's Island and extends about 200 rods into the Channel which connects the North and East Rivers, is being removed.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Je 20, 1856. 20

Delmonico's old hotel in Broadway at Bowling Green has been re-opened as the Stevens House.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Je 21, 1856; L. M. R. K., III: 978, 980. See Ap 13, 1854. 21

Millard Fillmore, ex-president and present nominee of the "Know-Nothing" party, arrives at New York from a European tour and is welcomed by a committee of the common council and escorted to the St. Nicholas Hotel. On June 23, he received visitors at the hotel and was daguerreotyped by all the photographic establishments on Broadway. On June 24, he was officially received at the city hall by Mayor Wood and presented with an engrossed copy of the complimentary resolutions adopted by the common council. After visiting Brooklyn, he left for Albany.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Je 23–26, 1856. 22

The nominations of John C. Frémont and Wm. L. Dayton for president and vice-president respectively are ratified by the Republicans of New York at the Broadway Tabernacle.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Je 26, 1856. 25

Trinity M. E. Church on 34th St. between Seventh and Eighth Aves. is dedicated.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Je 30, 1856. Its cornerstone was laid on July 12, 1855.—*Ibid.*, Jl 13, 1855. 29

The bronze equestrian statue of Washington, by Henry Kirke Brown and J. Q. A. Ward, is unveiled in Union Square (see My 9).—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Jl 5 and 9, 1856. See also *Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City*, 138; *Francis's New Guide to the Cities of N. Y. and Brooklyn* (1857), 84–85; and L. M. R. K., III: 965. The statue is shown on A. Pl. 27B-a, Vol. III. July 4

By this time, Seventh Ave. from 42d St. to the Harlem River had been completed at a total cost of $9,005.61.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1857), 541. Aug. 1

The mayor approves a joint resolution awarding a contract for building a monument to the memory of Maj.-Gen. Worth.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XXIV: 311. 13

Congress appropriates $261,585 for the purchase of a post-office site in New York.—*Ann. Rep.*, Supervising Archt., U. S. Treas. Dept. (1876), 18; descrip. of Pl. 163, III: 845. See also *Senate Ex. Doc.*, 34th cong., 1st sess., Vol. XVI, No. 106. See Mr 10, 1857. 18

Buckley's new music hall at No. 585 Broadway is opened to a 25

1856 Ag 25 large audience.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Ag 26, 1856; L. M. R. K., III: 982.

30 The Latting Observatory is destroyed by fire.—*Com. Adv.*, Ag 30; *Eve. Post*, Ag 30, 1856; Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 502; descrip. of Pl. 141-a, III: 709. See Je 30, 1853, for description.

Sept. — The Worcester Hussar Co., organized in 1850, is conducting diving operations at Hell Gate in the hope of recovering treasure lost on the British frigate "Hussar," which was sunk there during the Revolution (see N 23, 1780).—*N. Y. Daily Times*, S 8, 1856.

9 "A large building is going up on the ground formerly occupied by the famous Hippodrome (see Mr 14). It is to be ninety feet high, and six stories, and the first story, at least, is to have a white marble front."—*N. Y. Daily Times*, S 9, 1856. This building was the Fifth Avenue Hotel (see Ag 23, 1859).—L. M. R. K., III: 978, 984.

10 The corner-stone of the present Bank of New York is laid at the north-east corner of Wall and William Sts., on the site of the bank erected in 1797. The new building was opened in 1858.—Domett, *Hist. of the Bank of N. Y.* (1884), 93–94; L. M. R. K., III: 924. It is shown on Pl. 147, Vol. III.

15 The trustees of the Brick Church (see My 14) purchase from Uriah Hendricks, for $58,000, property on the north-west corner of Fifth Ave. and 37th St. The ground, which is part of the Waddell mansion property (see Ap 27, 1844), measures 98 feet 9 inches on the avenue and 145 feet on the street.—Knapp, *Hist. of the Brick Presby. Ch.*, 281, 286; *N. Y. Daily Times*, S 29, 1856. The deed was dated O 8, 1856.—*Liber Deeds*, DCCXVI: 322; descrip. of Pl. 129-a, III: 694. Hendricks had purchased the property, on March 10, 1856, from Thos. McElrath, who had bought it from Isaac C. Delaplaine, the original purchaser from Waddell and his wife.—*Liber Deeds*, DCLXXXII: 287; DCLXXXVII: 116; DCXCVI: 562. The old villa was demolished, and the present Brick Church erected on the site (see O 31, 1858).

23 "St. John's Chapel, in Varick-street, has been undergoing thorough repair and renovation this Summer. The unsightly old perch of a pulpit has been reduced to the ordinary level, the reading-desk has been remodeled, the seats improved and rendered more comfortable, and the appearance of things generally is greatly changed for the better."—*N. Y. Daily Times*, S 23, 1856.

Nov. 4 James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge, Democrats, are elected president and vice-president. The Republican nominees were John C. Frémont and Wm. L. Dayton.—McKee, *National Conventions and Platforms*, 87–105.

" Fernando Wood is re-elected mayor.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, N 5, 1856.

10 Thalberg, "the most eminent Pianist of the present day," gives his first concert in New York, at Niblo's Garden.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, O 31, N 10 and 11, 1856.

18 Laura Keene's new theatre or "Varieties," erected by J. M. Trimble on the east side of Broadway near Houston St., is opened with "As You Like It."—*N. Y. Daily Times*, N 19, 1856. See L. M. R. K., III: 984. There is a handbill of this theatre in the Emmet collection, item 11868.

29 The question of the removal of the Crystal Palace is under discussion by the committee on lands and places of the board of aldermen.—*N. Y. Times*, N 29, 1856; and see L. M. R. K., III: 983.

Dec. 1 Donald G. Mitchell ("Ik Marvel") is delivering a course of lectures before the Mercantile Library Association.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, D 2 and 8, 1856.

" The St. Andrews' Society celebrates its centennial anniversary.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, D 2, 1856.

3 "La Traviata" is performed for the first time in New York, at the Academy of Music.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, D 4, 1856.

4 The new building of the N. Y. Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, on Washington Heights (see N 22, 1853), is opened with 315 pupils. The grounds, which originally embraced 37½ acres, were subsequently reduced to about 11 acres by the extension of streets and boulevards. The buildings then included a main building, a hospital, power house and laundry, trade schools, and an academic building.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, D 5, 1856; *Hist. of N. Y. Inst. for Instruction of Deaf and Dumb* (1893); *Man. Com. Coun.* (1858), 631; L. M. R. K., III: 955.

18 "The attention of all who cross the Fulton Ferry is arrested to the new shot tower that Messrs. Tatham & Brothers are building on the lot adjoining St. George's Church, Fulton street, to the west. The tower will be 217 feet to peak from the foundation, which is laid on a level with Ferry-street. It is octagon in form, and composed of sections of iron columns, fluted on the outside—the space between filled in with brick laid in cement. Each of these columns rests upon a massive brick foundation, and is anchored to a weight of thirty tons, each weight connected, by inverted arches, with its fellows. The columns of each section are joined by iron girders, bolted with 1⅜-inch bolts. The total weight of iron employed in the construction of the tower is 237,000 pounds."—*N. Y. Daily Times*, D 18, 1856. The tower was at the rear of 82 Beekman St. and was similar to the one built in Centre St. in 1855 (*q.v.*, O 1). The first five tiers of columns were perpendicular, the width of the interior of this section being 15 feet, and around this part was erected the building of the shot factory. Above rose the tower, narrowing to a width of 9 feet at the top.—Data supplied by Edwin Tatham of Tatham & Bros. who, in 1912, owned the original ledger and journal of this company. The tower was a conspicuous landmark in the lower section of the city for 50 years. It was demolished in 1907 (*q.v.*, My 25). See also descrip. of Pl. 155-a, III: 777, where it is erroneously stated that it was erected in 1858–59. Dec. 18

31 The common council contracts with Theodore Hunt to build a new three-storey iron market building, from the plans of Bogardus & Lafferty, on the site of the old Tompkins Market. The old building was immediately torn down and the new one begun (see S 17, 1857). Temporary stands were put up around "Hell Square" in front of Cooper Union for the accommodation of the butchers until the new market was finished (see Ag 8, 1860).—*Laws of N. Y.* (1856) chap. 159; De Voe, *Market Book*, 555–56; L. M. R. K., III: 959.

1857

— In this year, the famous "Sepoy Mutiny" broke out in India, and was finally crushed by the English.—Hazen, *Europe since 1815*, 520–22.

— In this year, the "American Institute of Architects," the third architectural association in New York, and successor to the "Institution" of 1836 (*q.v.*, D 6), was formed. It was a purely local organization.—See the *Proceedings* of the Institute; also *King's Handbook* (1893), 834. In 1867, the Institute was reorganized into a national body with chapters in various cities. The first chapter was organized at New York on March 19, 1867 (*q.v.*).

— In this year, the *Historical Magazine* began publication.—Winsor, VIII: 480; North, 117.

— In this year, Albert Bierstadt, the landscape painter, returned to America after several years of study abroad. In 1858, he accompanied Gen. Lander's exploring expedition to the West and gathered the material for his Rocky Mountain paintings upon which his fame principally rests.—Tuckerman, *Book of the Artists*, 387–97. See also Isham, *Hist. of Am. Painting*, 251–52.

— About this time, John Quincy Adams Ward, a pupil of Henry Kirke Brown, began to be known as a prominent sculptor. After spending a few years in Washington, D. C., Georgia, and Ohio, he finally settled in New York in 1861, and opened a studio here. His best known works are his Indian studies and his statues of Shakespeare and other famous men, several of which are in Central Park.—Tuckerman, *Book of the Artists*, 580–82.

— In this year, the N. Y. & New Haven R. R. erected a passenger station on the north half of the block between 26th and 27th Sts., on the west side of Fourth Ave., the south half being already occupied by the station of the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. These two stations, side by side, formed the nucleus of the Union Station idea in the United States. A view of them in this year was reproduced in the *Eve. Post* (Supp.), F 1, 1913, in a history of the N. Y. Central and allied lines. On July 15, the station of the New Haven line, at Canal St., was abandoned.—From chronology supplied by the company; L. M. R. K., III: 975, and authorities there cited.

— In this year, St. Vincent's Hospital was erected on Seventh Ave. from 11th to 12th St.—*King's Handbook*, 474; L. M. R. K., III: 955.

— In this year, the Orchard Street Friends' meeting-house was removed to its present site at 144 E. 20th St.—Cox, *Cat. of Quaker Records* (*MS.*). See also L. M. R. K., III: 928.

— A brief account of the trans-Atlantic, coastal, and inland steamship navigation of New York and vicinity, also of the railroad lines connecting with New York, and of the canal system, the telegraph, and the city ferries, in this year, was published in the *Man. Com. Coun.* (1857), 432–33. See also account of hotels, private residences,

1857 — theatres, etc. in *ibid.* (1857), 436 *et seq.* The following views are also found in this *Manual:* Mayor Fernando Wood's summer residence, Broadway and 77th St., 53; Burnham's Hotel, Bloomingdale Road, 336; Keating's store, cor. Peck Slip and Water St., 515; old houses, cor. Water and Pine Sts., 529; and old houses, Chatham St., opp. the Park, 548.

For view of the remains of Fort George, 1857, with Harlem River and Kingsbridge in the distance, see *ibid.* (1858), 444.

For view of the Provoost tomb, 1857, see *ibid.* (1858), 530.

For view of the country residence of David Provoost, East River and 57th St., 1857, see *ibid.* (1858), 540.

For view of the Union House, cor. Broadway and 21st St., occupied for many years as a justice's court, see *ibid.* (1860), 444.

Jan. 3 The first number of *Harper's Weekly, a Journal of Civilization,* appears.—North, 125.

5 Mayor Fernando Wood sends a communication to the council on the subject of official corruption and the need of a revision of the charter.—*Communication* of Mayor Wood, Ja 5, 1857.

Feb. 7 Wm. Allen Butler is author of a satirical poem, "Nothing to Wear." It immortalized "Miss Flora M'Flimsey, of Madison Square." It was first published in *Harper's Weekly* (*q.v.*, I: 84). Later in the year, it was issued in book form by the firm of Rudd & Carleton, with illustrations by Augustus Hoppin. The satire at once became popular, and had a large and continued sale.

"A curious claim was made by a Miss Peck, a daughter of an Episcopal clergyman, of Greenwich, Conn., as to the authorship. She asserted in the public prints and elsewhere that she herself was the authoress of the then celebrated poem, that she lost it during one of her shopping excursions in a Madison Avenue stage, where it was probably found by Mr. Butler. [See *ibid.*, I: 498.] A controversy ensued, which of course increased the sale of the book. In order to add fuel to the flame Mr. Carleton offered Mortimer M. Thomson, who had become a very popular writer under the *nom de plume* of 'Doesticks,' one dollar a line for a humorous poem on the subject in question; the offer was accepted, and in less than a week the author received from the publisher a check for eight hundred dollars, for eight hundred lines, making four times as much material as the poem in question, having as its title 'Nothing to Say,' which was something of a misnomer. The book was illustrated by John McLenan, who, at that time, was one of our most popular comic artists. It is hardly necessary to add that this book also had an immense sale."—Derby, *Fifty Years Among Authors,* 236–28.

13 The legislature authorises the city to raise a sum not exceeding $500,000 by the creation of stock to be called "the water stock of the city of New-York," and also to borrow an additional sum of $1,408,000 "for purchasing land and constructing the new reservoir."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1857), chap. 24.

17 Peter Cooper founds the educational establishment named "The Peter Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art," and conveys to trustees the ground and building (with its equipment) bounded by Astor Place, Third and Fourth Aves., and 7th St. —*Laws of N. Y.* (1857), chaps. 31 and 149. See also *ibid.* (1859), chap. 279; Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City,* II: 670; and L. M. R. K., III: 956.

18 To relieve the pressure of traffic in Broadway, Mayor Wood recommends in a message to the council that an avenue parallel to Broadway be built, and that Broadway be widened "by withdrawing the permission granted to the owners of property to occupy a portion of the highway with areas, steps, porticoes, &c." "By removing all obstructions of these or any other kinds," he explains, "and flagging the sidewalks flush up to the line of the street, even with the houses, an average of upward of six feet would be gained on either side of the street—the curbs could then be set that distance further from the center of the street, and thus give twelve feet additional width." He also says: "The condition of the Russ pavement is also a subject of frequent complaint; this pavement should be grooved or removed altogether. The iron pavement opposite the Post Office in Nassau Street, meets general public approval, and I suggest that it be considered whether it would not be advantageously laid in Broadway."

Mayor Wood also urges the need of a new city hall. The possibility of building a court-house in "Madison Park" (see Ap 16, 1855) is being considered, as it is believed that Chambers St. is too far down town.—*Communication* of Mayor Wood, F 18, 1857. A law for the erection of a new city hall was passed on April 15 (*q.v.*).

Feb. 25 The Broadway Tabernacle has been sold to John J. Phelps for $125,000. It is to be replaced by business buildings.—*N. Y. Daily Times,* F 25, 1857. The last service was held in the Tabernacle on April 26.—*Ibid.,* Ap 27, 1857. See also L. M. R. K., III: 928. A new Tabernacle was erected at 34th St. and Sixth Ave. (see D 25).

Mar. 2 The New York Arcade, in Broadway just above the Metropolitan Hotel and running through to Crosby St., is opened. It is "something of a novelty in New-York," and is "fitted into 32 stores or stalls, each of which will be occupied by a retailer in a different line of trade."—*N. Y. Eve. Times,* Mr 3, 1857.

4 James Buchanan is inaugurated president and John C. Breckinridge vice-president.—*N. Y. Eve. Times,* Mr 5, 1857.

6 The Dred Scott decision is handed down by the supreme court. —Macdonald, *Select Docs. Illus. of the Hist. of U. S.,* 1776–1861, 416–35. For a discussion of the case and public opinion on the decision, see Rhodes, *Hist. of U. S.,* II: 250 *et seq.*

" Bloomingdale Square (see D 10, 1850), laid out on the Commissioners' Map between 53d and 57th Sts., Eighth and Ninth Aves., is discontinued, and 54th, 55th, and 56th Sts. are extended through this land.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1857), chap. 73; L. M. R. K., III: 968.

7 "A New Yorker proposes to purchase milk in large quantities of farmers living near railroads, and condensing it at the time and place of receipt, by a mode known to him, in such manner that he takes from it the eighty-eight parts of water it contains, and retains only the nutritious portions. This residuum, which will, of course, occupy but about one-eighth the space of the original milk, he proposes then placing in large air-tight cans, in which it can be transported to any part of the world, and kept for any length of time perfectly sweet and pure. By a peculiar contrivance of the vent, the condensed milk can be drawn off from the cans in any quantity desired, without injury to the remainder. To use the condensed milk it is only necessary to add eight parts of water to it. If this plan proves practicable, it would seem easy thus to furnish for the use of cities a plentiful supply of pure milk—a great desideratum; while at the same time, farmers, and especially dairymen, would realize a far greater profit than heretofore from their cows."—*Harper's Weekly,* I: 158. The New Yorker here referred to was probably Gail Borden, who had obtained, on Aug. 19, 1856, a patent for condensing milk. In 1858, he and the other owners of the patent formed the "New-York Condensed Milk Company."—*Gail Borden, Inventor and Manufacturer.*

9 The first legislative commission on tenement-houses, appointed in 1856 (*q.v.*), makes a detailed report concerning the wretched conditions in New York and the magnitude of the evils arising therefrom. Accompanying this, they submit a bill providing for a board of three commissioners who shall have power to inspect tenement-houses at any time, to compel landlords to remedy unsanitary or dangerous conditions, and to keep a record of all tenement-houses and the number, age, sex, etc. of occupants, making an annual report of the work accomplished by them. The plan of a separate tenement-house department, here suggested for the first time, was unfortunately not adopted by the legislature.—De Forest & Veiller, *The Tenement House Problem,* 90–92, 117.

"The appointment of the first tenement house commission in New York, in the winter of 1856–57, which was followed by the creation of the metropolitan board of health in 1866, marks the beginning of serious interest in the housing of city wage earners in this country." There were three subsequent commissions, one in 1884, one in 1887, and one which completed its labours at the end of 1894.—E. R. L. Gould, "The Housing of the Working People," in *8th Special Rep., Com'r of Labor* (Wash., 1895).

10 "A very striking map has been prepared and printed illustrating the proposed location of the City Post-Office on the lower angle of the Park. It marks the extension of Beekman-street across the Park, and shows that the angle thus cut off would have an area of 35,974 square feet—while the Brick Church plot, on which the President once decided to locate the Post-Office, contains but 18,845. Its sides would measure 186 feet on Park-row, 247 across from Park-row to Broadway, 195 feet on Broadway, and 119 feet across its lower point.

"The extension of Beekman-street across the Park will very speedily be demanded by the exigencies of trade; and then this area thus cut off, unless devoted to some such public purpose, will be almost wholly useless."—*N. Y. Eve. Times,* Mr 10, 1857. See D 29. Mail St. received its name in recent years.

1857 Mar. 14 The demolition of the old Brick Church in Beekman St. (see My 14, 1856) is begun.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Mr 16, 1857. See also *ibid.*, Mr 19, Ap 2 and 13, 1857, and *Harper's Weekly*, I: 262. There are views showing the demolition, in *ibid.*, I: 292–93, and Emmet coll., No. 11585. The new Brick Church was dedicated on Oct. 31, 1858 (*q.v.*). The *Times* building was erected on the site of the old church (see My 12).

28 "People living in the West, in New England, in Pennsylvania, and the South may not be aware that this city of New York is about to undergo the penalty which, in monarchical countries, has been often inflicted on revolted districts or conquered places. We are about to be deprived of that right of self-government which is generally, though it seems erroneously, supposed to be the essential ingredient of all political institutions in the United States. . . .

"Our crime is to have held different opinions on political matters from the rural constituencies of the State. We have had the misfortune to give Buchanan a round majority when the State was overwhelmingly carried by Frémont. It has been our unhappiness to disapprove and nullify a liquor prohibition act which was much esteemed in the rural districts. . . .

"For these manifest sins, it is proposed to punish us in this wise:

"Our city charter, and our municipal institutions generally, are to be recast and transformed. We are to have an independent comptroller, elected for a longer term than the mayor, not responsible to him, and holding the city purse in his hand. . . . We are to have an independent counsel, also elected by the people, and not responsible to the mayor. . . . Thus the mayor—who usually belongs to the party opposed to the politicians of the rural district—will not be able to enforce a single prosecution, or to pay a single dollar of the city money.

"But this is only the beginning. The appointment of the police has usually been vested in functionaries elected by the people of the city. . . . This is now to be altered, and the appointment of the police of the city is to be taken from the commissioners and vested in a new board, of which the majority will be appointed by the Governor, and elected by the counties of Kings, Westchester, and Richmond. . . .

"Within the next few years several millions of money will be spent in this city on the construction of a City Hall, and on laying out the Central Park. That money will come out of our pockets or be borrowed on our credit. Not a dollar will be obtained from the State. How many millions will be spent can not yet be safely stated; perhaps twenty—*all our money*. It is the design of our masters to use this money in future elections, and they therefore propose to place it in such hands that the Citizens of New York shall have no control over any portion of it. It is to be intrusted to and expended by commissioners appointed by the Governor. . . .

"This is our punishment. Our masters from the rural districts cripple our mayor . . . secure for themselves the patronage of our police force . . . and lay hands on twenty millions of our money as sinews of war for the next ten years' elections. We submit that the scheme is equally ingenious, oppressive and unprincipled."—*Harper's Weekly*, I: 194. See My 2. The police law was passed on April 15 (*q.v.*).

31 The N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co. is required before Dec. 31 to remove from Harlem River the old railroad bridge or as much of it as obstructs the river. The building of the new bridge of this company, from Mott Haven to Harlem, is legalized.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1857), chap. 207.

Apr. 4 "A bill is now before the Legislature to throw a suspension bridge over the East River from New York to Brooklyn, with a span higher than the sky sail of the tallest clipper, with one terminus near the Park on the New York side, and the other far enough back in Brooklyn to secure an easy grade of ascent. The plan is pronounced feasible and within the cost of a profitable investment, by Mr. Roebling, the architect of the Niagara suspension bridge."—*Harper's Weekly*, I: 214. The Brooklyn Bridge was not begun until 1870.—L. M. R. K., III: 925.

9 A resolution passed by the board of councilmen to increase the compensation of the members of both chambers of the common council from $4 to $8 per meeting does not meet the concurrence of the board of aldermen. They declare that the members, when elected, "understood the salary which they would receive for their services; no change has been made, either in the mode or time of meeting; the sessions of both Boards are the same, in every respect, as heretofore, and no additional labor has been imposed upon the members by law, which would warrant or justify an increase in their pay."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, LXVI: 37–38. A newspaper comment reads: "The unanimity with which the report was adopted reflects credit upon the aldermen. When the measure passed the Board of Councilmen it received only sixteen votes, although that body consists of sixty members; and the presumption therefore is, that the scheme was hurried through at a meeting but thinly attended, and that it does not represent the sentiment of the majority."—*Eve. Post*, Ap 10, 1857. Apr. 9

10 The assembly appoints a committee "to enquire into the practicability and propriety of constructing a wrought iron tunnel under the east river between New-York and Brooklyn for the accommodation of travel, upon the plan and principle proposed by John W. Cochrane."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1857), II: 795–96.

" A committee of the aldermen reports that "the public necessities imperatively demand" the immediate erection of "a new City Hall," and they advise Madison Square as a central location. It is further recommended that negotiations be opened with the federal government for the sale of the present buildings in City Hall Park together with such land there as may be wanted by that government.—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, LXVI: 30–37.

13 A contract is awarded to Jones & Hitchcock, at 40 cents per pound, for a bell to be placed in the Mt. Morris bell-tower (see F 19, 1856).—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XXV: 20, 93. See Ap 25, 1860, and S 28, 1864.

14 Important amendments to the city charter are adopted by the state legislature:

1. The aldermen are reduced in number from 22 to 17 and are to be elected from "aldermanic districts" instead of wards, and these new districts are defined (they are made identical with assembly districts—see *Legislative Manual*, 1858, 317). Aldermen first elected under this act from districts with "an odd numerical designation" shall serve for one year, those from districts with even number, for two years. Subsequently all shall have two-year terms.

2. The number of councilmen is reduced from 60 to 24, six from each of the four senatorial districts, with one-year terms.

3. The election day for mayor and members of both boards is changed from the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November to the first Tuesday in December.

4. Whereas previously measures involving the appropriation of money had to originate in the board of councilmen (see Ap 12, 1853), now any ordinance may originate in either board.

5. The numerous executive offices that were established, and, in general, made elective by charter amendments eight years earlier (see Ap 26, 1849) are reduced in number and made appointive, with the exception of the mayor, comptroller, and corporation counsel. The comptroller's office is given added importance in that he is to be "voted for on a separate ballot" and given a four-year term (the mayor continuing to be elected biennally). All three officers may be "removed by the governor for cause." In addition to the department of finance and the law department, headed respectively by the comptroller and the corporation counsel, there are to be only four other departments, namely, the street department, the almshouse department, the city inspector's department, and the Croton aqueduct board, heads of the same to be appointed by the mayor "with the advice and consent of the board of aldermen." The term for these appointees is to be two years except in the case of the aqueduct board, and, with the same exception, they are removable by a two thirds vote of the board of aldermen; they may also be removed by the mayor with the consent of the aldermen, and they may be suspended by him "during any recess of the common council." These amendments were to take effect on May 1, and were not subject to a referendum, as was the amended charter of 1853 (*q.v.*, April 12).—*Laws of N. Y.* (1857), chap. 446. It is to be observed that the control of the police department passed to the state at this time (see Ap 15). At the time when the officers elected under this amended charter assumed office the editor of the *Herald* expressed the hope that the city might some day have a charter "framed for the public interest, and not for political adventurers." He pleaded for a machine to which the mayor alone "would possess the key," and declared that, "with the *imperium in imperio* created by the new charter, in the independent powers granted to the Comptroller and the Corporation Counsel, it is evident that the present system must work unsatisfactorily both for the public and the Mayor."—*N. Y. Herald*, Ja 4, 1858. For the first city election under the amended charter, see D 1.

1857 Apr. 14 The demolition of old Columbia College on Church St. is begun, the buildings having been sold in January.—*N. Y. Eve. Times*, Ap 15 and My 9, 1857; *Hist. of Columbia Univ.*, 130. The old college was entirely demolished by May 11.—*Eve. Post*, My 11, 1857. See also L. M. R. K., III: 940, and descrip. of Pl. 142-b, III: 712. See, further, My 9 and 12.

15 "The Metropolitan Police District of the state of New-York" is created by the legislature. The counties of New York, Kings, Westchester, and Richmond, make up the district over which five commissioners of police are placed. These commissioners are to be appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate, three from New York County, one from Kings, and one from Richmond or Westchester; together with the mayors of New York and Brooklyn *ex officio* they shall form "the board of police for the said district." Local authority is thus displaced by state authority. The common councils of New York City and Brooklyn respectively are to provide "all necessary accommodations" within their precincts for station-houses, "for the lodging of vagrants and disorderly persons, and for the temporary detention of persons arrested for offences," and are "to warm and light the same by day and night."

The treasurer of the board, selected by the members from their own number, shall receive an annual salary of $3,000, and each other commissioner shall receive $8 "for each day of actual service." The expenses of the board are to be met by local taxation for this special purpose, and the fund derived therefrom "shall be styled the police fund" and be paid into the state treasury to be disbursed by the treasurer of the police board.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1857), chap. 569. This law encountered much opposition in New York and caused dissentions between the new and old police departments.—*Harper's Weekly*, I: 65, 289. See Ap 20.

" The legislature creates a separate board of 12 supervisors for the county of New York (the common council of the city had served as supervisors of the county since 1813, *q.v.*, Ap 5). These officers are to be voted for annually "upon a separate general ticket, but only six names for supervisors shall be upon one ticket." The six having "the highest number of votes" are elected, but subsequently the six having the next highest number of votes shall be appointed as supervisors by the mayor. A board as thus created is dominated by no one political party. Acts of this board are subject to the mayor's veto, but, after a lapse of ten days, a majority vote may override the veto. Supervisors are to render service without compensation.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1857), chap. 590. Inasmuch as this board was subordinate to the state legislature in the levying of taxes, and subject to the city comptroller in its expenditures, "Tweed Ring" politicians cooperated under such an arrangement subsequently to fleece the city. Six Republican supervisors were elected, on Dec. 1 (*q.v.*), but the six defeated Democrats were appointed supervisors in accordance with this new law and Wm. M. Tweed was one of them.

" The legislature directs the commissioners of the land office to sell the state arsenal, in Central Park opposite E. 64th St., and to purchase other land in the city for a new arsenal. If the mayor and aldermen, or the Central Park commissioners, desire to buy the arsenal property for incorporation with the park, they are authorised to do so for $275,000.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1857), chap. 630. See also *ibid.* (1859), chap. 205 and L. M. R. K., III: 923. See Je 9.

16 An act is passed to establish regulations for the port of New York; and, on April 17, another to establish bulkhead and pier lines for this port.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1857), chaps. 672 and 763. The law regarding pier and bulkhead lines was amended on April 24, 1862.—*Ibid.* (1862), chap. 481.

17 The legislature appoints five commissioners for erecting a new city hall (see F 18) "upon that portion of the park lying on the rear of the present city hall, bounded by Broadway, Chambers and Centre streets, or so much thereof as may be found necessary." Before deciding upon the plans or specifications the commissioners are to offer "to conform any portion of the interior plans of said building to the purpose of a post office, and the accommodation of the courts of the United States, and to convey to the United States government the portion of ground covered by said building so occupied." The mayor and aldermen are authorised to raise, by creation of public stock, a sum not exceeding $10,000,000 for the erection of the city hall.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1857), chap. 770; *N. Y. Eve. Times*, Ap 24, 1857. The common council opposed this law and sought to have it repealed.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XXV: 77, 149; XXVI: 38. See also My 2 and 9. It was repealed on April 17, 1858 (*q.v.*), and another law for the purpose passed. Apr. 17

" Central Park (see My 21, 1856) is placed under the exclusive control of a board of 11 members, to be known as "The Commissioners of the Central Park," and the city is authorised to issue corporate stock to provide funds for building the park.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1857), chap. 771; *16th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1911), 465; descrip. of Pl. 149A-a, III: 724. The new commissioners advertised for plans for the improvement of the park, and out of the 33 submitted, chose the one by Olmsted and Vaux (see Ap 28, 1858). See illustration in this volume.

" The legislature passes an act providing that on April 1, 1858, "the present toll bridge, built by John B. Coles, and his assigns, over the Harlem river at the terminus of the Third avenue, in the county of New-York, connecting it with the county of Westchester" shall become the property of the state and "forever thereafter be a free bridge and public highway." The counties of New York and Westchester are to appoint bridge tenders to make any necessary repairs and to open the draw, and the counties are to bear all expenses. The mayor and street commissioner of New York City and the county judge and chairman of the board of supervisors of Westchester are constituted "the commissioners of the Harlem bridge," and are authorised to determine when the bridge requires rebuilding.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1857), chap. 774. On April 17, 1861, other commissioners were appointed, and it was ordered that "no plan for the rebuilding and reconstruction of said bridge shall be adopted which, in the opinion of the majority of the commissioners, shall obstruct the proper navigation of the Harlem river, provided that nothing herein contained shall authorize the construction of a high bridge or any bridge which will require a change in the grade of Third avenue and the streets and avenues adjacent thereto."—*Ibid.* (1861), chap. 291.

18 The legislature authorises the street commissioner to open Battery Place in accordance with a plan adopted by the common council on Dec. 31, 1853. It also provides that a ferry slip may be constructed at the foot of Battery Place with the consent of the counsel, not nearer than 119 feet from pier No. 1, North River, and that thereafter no pier shall be built between the two.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1857), chap. 785.

" The Woman's Hospital (see Je 2, 1855) is incorporated by act of the legislature.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1857), chap. 801. See Ap 17, 1858.

20 The board of aldermen adopts the following resolution: "Whereas, in the opinion of this Board, the act of the legislature, known as the Police Bill [see Ap 15] is unconstitutional and void; therefore be it

" "Resolved, that his Honor the Mayor, the Recorder and City Judge be, and are hereby directed to retain possession of all the property belonging to or connected with the Police Department, and refuse to acknowledge or obey the Police Commissioners (so called) in said act, but to continue in the discharge of their duties as heretofore imposed on them by virtue of the laws appointing them as commissioners."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, LXVI: 129. Subsequently this position of the common council was held to be untenable, and the legislative act constitutional.—*Ibid.*, XVI: 101–2.

21 "Jones' Woods, which was so long retained as a place sacred to the enjoyment of long-pursed people, then for three years struggled over as the site for our great Park, and then suddenly dropped when the Central Park was hit upon, fairly comes into market to-day for City lots . . . at least 350 lots, scattered over and through the famous 'Woods,' are to be offered by Mr. Bleecker to-day, at the Exchange, to the highest bidder."—*N. Y. Eve. Times*, Ap 21, 1857.

May 2 "The Mayor and Common Council are taking measures to nullify the newly-passed Charter and Police Acts [see Ap 15]. Two injunctions . . . have been obtained, restraining the new Police Commissioners from entering upon the discharge of their duties. The liquor-dealers have taken measures to test the constitutionality of the new Excise law. The merchants have done the same with regard to the Post-Warden Act . . . and the Central Park and City Hall acts are likewise to be tested in the courts."—*Harper's Weekly*, I: 278. See also *N. Y. Eve. Times*, Ap 23, 1857. See further, My 9.

8 "A remarkable application of science to the domestic purposes of life will be made in a few days at one of our most popular theatres. It is intended to light up the innumerable burners before and behind the scenes entirely by electricity. Instead of a clumsy

1857 May 8 gasman staggering beneath the weight of a long pole and a taper, two wires will be touched, and instantly every light in the house will be illuminated. The effect is in the highest degree startling and beautiful, and the process by which it is produced will doubtless come into general use. The lighting of public buildings as at present conducted is a slow and troublesome job. After the introduction of electricity it will be effected with the rapidity of thought."—*N. Y. Eve. Times*, My 8, 1857. The experiment was made at the Broadway Theatre on May 25 with an apparatus patented by a Mr. Gardiner. It was, however, defective, for it failed to ignite all the burners and it was "far from being instantaneous in its operation." Also, the escape of gas which occurred before all the burners were lighted "created anything but a pleasant sensation." A similar experiment was made "many years ago" at the Polytechnic Institution, London.—*Ibid.*, My 28, 1857.

9 "A proposal has been made to divide the State of New York into two new States, drawing the line north of the Island of Manhattan, so as to include in the southern division the counties of Westchester, New York, and Richmond, with Long Island. The ground for the proposal is that the metropolitan ideas of the city and its suburbs clash so violently with the rural ideas of the northern part of the State, that a continuance under the same government is certain to produce endless confusion, strife, and conflict between the Judiciary and the Legislature. A convention is proposed to take the matter into serious consideration.

"It need hardly be said that the division of a State into two or more States is no new thing. Massachusetts and Virginia have both undergone the operation with manifest gain. Nor can there be doubt but the two States—Manhattan and Orange—which would spring out of the bisection of New York, would be well qualified to take a position among the greatest members of the confederacy. We presume that the population of the State of Manhattan would not be less than 1,500,000, while the State of Orange might contain 2,500,000 souls. The former would become a sort of Venice or Hamburg, on a new and enormously increased scale."—*Harper's Weekly*, I: 290.

" "The new City Charter has gone into effect, though the Aldermen resolved to contest its constitutionality, and Mr. Selah, Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, whose office is abolished by it, refuses to vacate his apartments. The contest on the Police Act continues [see My 2]. . . . The Central Park Act has gone into effect. The Excise Act is to be resisted by the liquor dealers. The new City Hall Commissioners [see Ap 17] have been sworn in."—*Harper's Weekly*, I: 294. Regarding the police feud, see My 30.

" Final exercises are held in old Columbia College in Church St. (see Ap 14) prior to the removal of the college to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum buildings. During the day, the corner-stone of the first building was disinterred.—*Eve. Post*, My 9, 1857. It was built into the east wall of the college chapel on 49th St. and remained there until it was removed in 1897 and inserted in the mantelpiece of the trustees' room in the University library on Morningside Heights.—*Hist. of Columbia Univ.*, 130–31. See My 12.

12 Columbia College opens its sessions in the old Deaf and Dumb Asylum between 49th and 50th Sts. (see 1856).—*N. Y. Eve. Times*, Ap 1 and My 12, 1857; *Hist. of Columbia Univ.*, 130–34; L. M. R. K., III: 940. Its new home is thus described: "The new location of the College is a delightful one, and undesirable only on account of the distance uptown—an objection which, by the tendency of population, will be in a few years obviated. The old Asylum buildings have been altered somewhat, repaired, and greatly improved. The two wings have been separated from the main building. The east wing is occupied by the Chapel and the extensive Library of the College; the centre for the recitation rooms and the residence of President King; and the west wing for the residences of some of the College Professors. A beautiful lawn slopes from the College southward down to 49th Street, and is ornamented by some fine old trees. This will be for the present the main entrance to the College, but as soon as the more extensive grounds northward to 50th Street can be graded, laid out, and properly embellished, the principal entrance will be in that direction. The site is on a commanding eminence, affording an extensive and pleasant view. That part of the city is still quite new, and the hand of improvement is visible in all directions."—*Eve. Post*, My 11, 1857. See also descrip. of Pl. 142-b, III: 712. See, further, My 30.

" The corner-stone of a new *Times* building is laid at Park Row and Spruce St. The building is to occupy the site formerly covered by the old Brick Church (see Mr 14).—*N. Y. Eve. Times*, My 13, 1857. See also L. M. R. K., III: 968, and descrip. of Pl. 152-b, III, 772. The building was first used on May 1, 1858 (*q. v.*). May 12

" The New York Infirmary for Women and Children is opened at No. 64 Bleecker St.—*N. Y. Eve. Times*, My 13, 1857.

19 The New York Mariners' Home at No. 173 Cherry St. is opened.—*N. Y. Eve. Times*, My 20, 1857.

25 The supreme court declares the Metropolitan Police Law (see Ap 15) constitutional.—*N. Y. Eve. Times*, My 26, 1857.

30 "New York presents to the eyes of her sister cities the disgraceful spectacle of confirmed anarchy. The last few days have witnessed an ignominious conflict between two sets of individuals for the control of the police; men high in office entering the lists as attorneys of peace breakers; a Mayor vainly striving to avert an open conflict with deadly weapons between two sets of guardians of the public peace; hardened politicians making merry over the prospect of the subjugation of the city; every where anarchy, confusion, disorder, and contempt for laws."—*Harper's Weekly*, I: 338. See also *ibid.*, I: 358, 402, 406. The dissensions between the two police forces were finally decided by the courts (see Jl 2).

" "There is a stir in old Columbia. With the increasing revenues of the College, whose property is estimated at $2,000,000, has naturally arisen the desire to elevate its standing to the character of a University, by a more competent and rigid course of study. In order to effect this, it has been proposed by Professor Anderson, one of the most efficient members of the Board of Trustees, to extend the collegiate course from four to six years, and to induce the students to pursue a more thorough course by a system of rewards proportioned to their acquirements, among which a list of Fellowships is contemplated, with a salary of $500 a year, for those who shall have completed the full curriculum of studies, and meritoriously received the highest honors of the College."—*Harper's Weekly*, I: 342.

June 9 The board of aldermen passes an ordinance providing for the purchase of the state arsenal grounds in Central Park for $275,000 (see Ap 15).—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Je 8–10, 1857. The property was incorporated with the park and long used as a museum, and later as offices of the park dept.—*16th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1911), 437–38; L. M. R. K., III: 923. The arsenal is shown and described in *Gleason's Pictorial*, VII: 133.

13 The governor appoints D. D. Conover street commissioner to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Commissioner Taylor. This appointment was made on the basis of existing law, but "as the new city charter [see Ap 14] provides that the vacancy shall be filled by the Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen, this proceeding of the Governor is likely to lead to some trouble and an appeal to the law courts."—*N. Y. Herald*, Je 14, 1857. For the trouble that resulted, see Je 16.

14 The corner-stone of the R. C. Church of St. Vincent de Paul is laid in 23d St. between Sixth and Seventh Aves.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Je 15, 1857.

16 "Civil War in the Metropolis:" Under this headline is described in the *Herald* the controversy over the new incumbent in the office of street commissioner (see Je 13). Conover, the governor's appointee, is forcibly ejected from the office in the hall of records when he endeavours to assume his duties. Upon his complaint to Recorder Smith, the latter issued an order for the arrest of Mayor Wood. An altercation followed on the steps of city hall, between the "Metropolitans" supporting Conover and the "Municipals" supporting the mayor, with much bloodshed. The Seventh Regiment, marching down Broadway to embark for the Bunker Hill celebration in Boston, was called upon to quell the riot. Immediately the mayor nominated, and the common council confirmed, Charles Devlin as street commissioner, and it remained for the courts to decide who was the legal incumbent.—*N. Y. Herald*, Je 17, 1857. For the decision of the court of appeals, see Ap 9, 1858.

" Gen. Wm. Walker, "the champion of republican liberty in Nicaragua," arrives in New York and is welcomed with great enthusiasm.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Je 12–17, 1857. See also *ibid.*, Je 18–21, 23, 29, and 30, 1857.

July 2 The court of appeals declares the Metropolitan Police Bill constitutional. On July 3, Mayor Wood yielded to the decision and disbanded the municipal force.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Jl 3 and 4, 1857. See also *Harper's Weekly*, I: 434.

4 A riot occurs in the Bowery as a result of a gang feud between

1857 July 4 the "Bowery Boys" and the "Dead Rabbits," precipitated by professional bullies of the Sixth Ward. It is carried on in Bayard, Elizabeth, Mott, Worth, Centre, and neighbouring streets, and is finally quelled by the militia, including the 4th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 55th, and 71st Regiments.—*N. Y. Tribune*, Jl 6, 1857. Another riot occurred on July 5.—*Harper's Weekly*, I: 438.

11 "Extensive improvements are making at Bellevue Hospital. An additional story is adding to the main building and to each of the wings. . . . The cupola on the main building . . . is to be moved back so as to surmount the westerly part of the edifice. Where it now stands a large glass dome will be erected, through which daylight will be admitted into a new and commodious apartment that is to occupy the entire fourth story. This chamber will be used for a lecture-room and operating theatre. . . . There will be Hospital accommodations at Bellevue for 1,200 patients when the present alterations are completed. . . ."—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Jl 11, 1857.

Aug. 6 The first attempt to lay the Atlantic cable, projected by Cyrus W. Field of New York, is begun at Valencia Bay, Ireland. After 335 miles had been laid, the cable broke, and the expedition had to return. There was another unsuccessful expedition in the spring of 1858, and the cable was not completed until the summer of that year (see Ag 5, 1858). It broke, however, soon after and was not permanently laid until 1866 (*q. v.*, Jl 6).—Mullaly, *Laying of the Cable* (1858); Field, *Hist. of the Atlan. Telegraph* (1869). See also *Harper's Weekly*, I: 182, 280, and *Man. Com. Coun.* (1861), 134, 140, 637.

11 "The work of filling in the Battery, which was begun six years ago, is likely to occupy two or three years longer before it is completed. . . . Some portion of the outer wall has settled on account of being laid upon a soft bottom; the water, is, in some places, three fathoms deep, and requires a large amount of material to fill it up. Eleven acres in all have now been filled, and two more remain to be filled. Trees will then be planted, walks laid out, and in the course of time there will be twenty-six acres of fine promenade."—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Ag 11, 1857. See Ja 11, 1858.

24 The panic of 1857 begins with the suspension in New York of the Ohio Life and Mutual Trust Co. It spread through the country and resulted in a general suspension of specie payments (see O 13). Many business firms failed, and thousands of men were out of employment. United States troops were placed in charge of the New York custom-house and assay office to protect them from mob violence (see N 2).—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Ag 26, 27, S 2–4, 10, 14–16, 28, 29, O 10, 12, 15–17, 19–24, 26, 28, 29, 31, N 6, 7, 14, and 17, 1857; Gibbons, *Banks of N. Y., their dealers, the clearing house and the panic of* 1857, 340; Eames, *N. Y. Stock Exchange*, 38; *Harper's Weekly*, I: 640; Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 663–64. The New York banks resumed specie payments on Dec. 12 (*q. v.*). See also O 10.

Sept. 14 The name of *The New-York Daily Times* is changed to *The New-York Times*.—See issue of this date in N. Y. P. L.

17 "At last ground has been broken for the new Tompkins Market [see D 31, 1856], at the junction of Third and Fourth-avenues, and the iron building is in progress of erection. The plan of the market includes a large hall, the use of which has been given by the Common Council to the Seventh Regiment as a drill-room and armory" (see O 1, 1860).—*N. Y. Daily Times*, S 17, 1857. See also *ibid.*, Je 2, 1858; *N. Y. Daily Tribune*, O 28, 1859; De Voe, *Market Book*, 556. The market was opened on Aug. 8, 1860 (*q. v.*).

23 The "Fulton St. prayer-meeting" of the Reformed Dutch Church is started in the consistory-room in the three-storey building in the rear of the North Dutch Church, at 103 Fulton St., which was erected in the summer of 1844.—Chambers, *Noon Prayer Meeting* (1858), 43; Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 664.

Oct. 13 All the banks of New York City, except the Chemical Bank, unanimously agree to suspend specie payments.—*Harper's Weekly*, I: 646, 674; *N. Y. Times*, O 14, 1837. See also Eames, *N. Y. Stock Exchange*, 39.

15 A new theatre is opened on Broadway, "in Wood's new marble building, on the site of the old Lyceum of Natural History."—*N. Y. Times*, O 16, 1857. The theatre was closed in 1859, and the premises became the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank.—L. M. R. K., III: 986.

22 Because of the large number of unemployed, Mayor Wood, in a message to the common council, recommends further public works, including Central Park, a new reservoir, and the construction of new streets. He also urges that the comptroller be authorised to advertise for estimates for furnishing the corporation with 50,000 bbls. of flour and a corresponding quantity of corn meal and potatoes, to be paid for "by the issue of a public construction stock, redeemable in fifty years, and bearing seven per cent. interest; these provisions to be disposed of to laborers to be employed upon the public works referred to, in lieu of money, at its cost price to the Corporation. . . . Twenty-five per cent. could be paid in cash."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, LXVIII: 158–59. For action taken by board of aldermen, see N 9.

Oct. 22

28 At a special session of the supreme court an injunction is issued in behalf of D. D. Conover, commanding Charles Devlin "absolutely to desist and refrain from performing or attempting to perform any of the duties of Street Commissioner [see Je 16] . . . and from interfering with the plaintiff in the performance of duties as such Street Commissioner, until some right in the said Devlin be established by the proper action in the nature of *quo warranto*, brought for that purpose." A temporary injunction had been issued on Aug. 17.—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, LXIX: 101–2. While this injunction served to give Conover possession of the commissioner's office and access to the records and documents therein, neither Mayor Wood nor the common council gave Conover official recognition; furthermore, litigation was commenced resulting in the granting of another injunction restraining Conover from making contracts "for opening and regulating sundry streets."—*Ibid.*, LXIX: 82–83.

Nov. 2 It is stated that from thirty to forty thousand labourers have been thrown out of work in New York City as a result of the hard times. Numerous hunger meetings were held in Tompkins Square, and the people marched through the streets calling for bread and work. At Mayor Wood's request the city corporation voted $250,000 to give work in Central Park to the unemployed. The unrest was so great that troops were called out to guard the custom-house and the sub-treasury.—McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, VIII: 298–99, 300, 302; *N. Y. Times*, O 23, N 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 19, 20, 21, 1857; *N. Y. Eve. Post*, N 12, 1857.

3 The new building of the New York Historical Society, on Second Ave. and 10th St. (see O 17, 1855), is opened with appropriate ceremonies.—*N. Y. Times*, N 4, 1857; L. M. R. K., III: 957. It is described in *Harper's Weekly*, I: 562–63.

9 Reporting upon the petition of the unemployed and the communication from Mayor Wood (see O 22), the finance committee presents to the board of aldermen the following resolutions which are adopted:

"Resolved, That it is inexpedient at this time to adopt the suggestions contained in the message of his Honor the Mayor, . . . relative to a proposed issue of stock to procure large supplies of food, to be furnished at cost prices to the laborers employed on the public works.

"Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby directed to expedite, as much as possible, the contemplated grading of Hamilton square, and that, upon the passage of the Central Park Improvement appropriation, he take immediate steps to realize the money contemplated to be raised by the passage of the ordinance.

"Resolved, That in making up the annual tax levy for the year 1858, the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to insert therein, in addition to the annual appropriation for roads, the sum of fifty thousand dollars, to be expended in Macadamizing the Second avenue, from Forty-second to Eighty-sixth street, and such other streets and avenues as the Common Council may, from time to time, direct."

The committee states that the aldermen "have passed an ordinance, appropriating two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the Central Park Improvement, which now only awaits the action of the Board of Councilmen, and the approval of the Mayor, to meet in part, the demand for labor by the unemployed. It will, no doubt, be made available and applied to the purpose intended during the present week."

It is impossible for the common council to do anything about commencing the "New Reservoir," because of "litigation growing out of the award of contract, made by the Croton Aqueduct Department."

Matters connected with street improvements, repairing wharves and bridges, and repair of public buildings are no longer under the control of the common council, because of the interference of the state and the appointment by the governor of the head of the

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October 23, 1878

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" "
Thompson's S. Nephews &

1857 Nov. 9 street department. The committee complains that these are "matters which the Common Council cannot control, as this important branch of the city government is now under restraint, and will be likely to continue so, until the judiciary is freed from the baneful blight of partisanship, and officers of the people's choice supercede the appointees of the executive at Albany."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, LXVIII: 271–79.

11 The first block of granite for the Worth monument (see Ag 7 and D 5, 1854) is "taken from the vessel by Bishop's floating derrick, at the Grand-street dock, and moved to Madison-square, without injury. It is the largest block of stone ever trucked through our streets, weighing some 30 tons. It was moved by W. R. Smith, Esq., upon a truck constructed expressly for the purpose, and required the power of eighteen horses."—*N. Y. Times*, N 16, 1857. See N 24 and 25.

24 The remains of Maj.-Gen. Wm. J. Worth are removed from Greenwood Cemetery and escorted by a military procession to the New York city hall, where the body lies in state all day.—*N. Y. Times*, N 25, 1857. See N 25.

25 The body of Maj.-Gen. Worth (see N 24) is deposited with imposing civic and military honours in the ground at Madison Square upon which the monument to his memory is being erected (see N 11). At the same time the corner-stone of the monument is placed in position with full Masonic ceremonies, and the memorial is formally dedicated. Mayor Fernando Wood delivers the principal address. The monument is at present "only five or six feet above the ground, having a foundation of twelve feet."—*N. Y. Times*, N 26, 1857; *Reports on the Erection of a Monument to the Memory of Wm. J. Worth*, etc. (N. Y., 1857). The ceremonies are shown on Pl. 148-a, Vol. III, reproducing the folding plate following the title page in the above-mentioned report. The monument "is to be constructed wholly of granite from Quincy, Massachusetts, and will consist of a shaft fifty-one feet high. . . . The base is fifteen feet square, and the front panel of the die will contain an equestrian bronze statue of General Worth, in alto-relievo. The shaft will be ornamented with representations of trophies of war and military implements in use at Lundy's Lane, Mexico, and Florida. Upon the four sides of the shaft will be inscribed the names of all the battles, etc., in which General Worth participated."—*Harper's Weekly*, I: 772, which also contains view. See also *Cat. of the Works of Art Belonging to the City*, 143, and L. M. R. K., III: 965.

Dec. 1 In the municipal election, the date of which was changed in the amended charter (see Ap 14), Mayor Wood is defeated for re-election by Daniel F. Tiemann, the election being close. Aldermen are elected for the first time from 17 aldermanic districts, according to the amended charter (see Ap 14), and likewise, for the first time, 24 councilmen are elected from the four senatorial districts. Under the new law, whereby a separate board of 12 supervisors is chosen (see Ap 15), it is reported that "the six Republican candidates for supervisors are elected;" but in the same column, when the election results are summarized, a list of six Democrats (actually appointees of the mayor under the new law) as well as one of six Republicans appears under the caption "Supervisors Elected." Wm. M. Tweed heads the list of Democrats.—*Eve. Post*, D 2, 1857. See also *Harper's Weekly*, I: 785.

5 Funeral services for Thomas Crawford, the sculptor, are held in St. John's Chapel, the body having arrived from London, where he died on Oct. 16. He was buried in Greenwood Cemetery.—*Eve. Post*, D 5, 1857; Tuckerman, *Book of the Artists*, 307, 318–20. For a brief account of his life and works, see *ibid.*, 306–20. See, further, D 18, 1861.

12 The New York banks resume specie payments.—*N. Y. Times*, D 12 and 14, 1857. "The suspension lasted sixty days, during which time the New York city Banks gained the enormous sum of thirty millions of specie."—*Harper's Weekly*, I: 802, 806; Eames, *N. Y. Stock Exchange*, 39. See Ag 24 and O 13.

19 A contributor to *Harper's Weekly* suggests the arcading of the blocks on both sides of Broadway to relieve congestion.—*Harper's Weekly*, I: 808–9.

25 The corner-stone of a new church for the worshippers at the late Broadway Tabernacle (see F 25) is laid at the n. e. cor. of 34th St. and Sixth Ave.—*N. Y. Times*, D 26, 1857; L. M. R. K., III: 928. The church was dedicated on April 24, 1859 (*q. v.*).

29 The board of aldermen votes to sell the lower end of City Hall Park to the U. S. as a site for a post-office.—*N. Y. Times*, D 30, 1857. See Ap 2, 1861.

Dec. 31 The city government passes an ordinance repealing that of 1855 (see summary under Ja 9, 1854), when all proceedings in the efforts of interested property owners to extend Albany St. through Trinity churchyard were stayed. This new ordinance permits the street to be cut through. In the course of the hearings in opposition to it, the Rev. Dr. Vinton made a notable and effective plea. "That ended the matter and the scheme has not been revived."—Dix, *Hist. of Trinity Church*, IV: 449–50. See also 1858.

1858

In this year, Jews were first admitted to the house of commons. —Hazen, *Europe since* 1815, 458.

— The *General Regulations for the Military Forces of the State of N. Y.*, for 1858, prescribe that every pike-pole or staff to which the flags, standards, guidons, or colours are to be attached shall be surmounted with a gilt eagle—Preble, *Hist. of the Flag of the U. S. of Am.*, etc. (1880), 616.

— In this year, Daniel Huntington, the painter, after several extended visits abroad, returned to New York, where he resided and continued his profession. He held a leading position among the artists of America. He was for many years president of the Century Association, and the National Academy of Design. He was very prolific in the painting of portraits, but he produced, also, landscape, *genre*, allegory, and still-life.—Isham, *Hist. of Am. Painting*, 281–86. See also Tuckerman, *Book of the Artists*, 321–32.

— In this year, James Lenox presented to the N. Y. Historical Society a large collection of Nineveh sculptures, which the society named the "Lenox Marbles." These had been originally purchased by Henry Stevens in 1853, and were bought from him by Mr. Lenox for $3,000. "They consisted of 13 slabs, about a foot thick, with sculptures in bas-relief, generally about 7½ feet high, and averaging 6 feet in width, the whole, ranged side by side, measuring 72 feet 2 inches."—Stevens, *Recollections of Mr. James Lenox*, 118–27.

— A new and well-illustrated guide-book was published this year and the next, entitled *Nelson's Guide to the City of New York and its Neighbourhood.*

— In this year, "Macy's" was founded at the s. e. cor. of Sixth Ave. and 14th St., by Rowland H. Macy, a retired sea-captain. For view of this store, see Brown's *Book of Old N. Y.* (1913), 317. In 1902, the business moved into its new building "up town," occupying the block front on the west side of Broadway between 34th and 35th Sts., exclusive of the lot at the 34th St. corner. In 1924, a 19-storey addition on the west was added.—From letter to the author by courtesy of R. H. Macy & Co.

— In this year, the Chamber of Commerce moved from the Merchants' Bank to rooms in the building at the south-west corner of William and Cedar Sts.—*26th Ann. Rep.*, Ch. of Com. (1883–84), xvi. It remained here until 1883 (*q. v.*, Je).

— In this year, the "Palace Garden" was opened on the north side of 14th St., west of Sixth Ave. (109–111 W. 14th St.).—L. M. R. K., III: 985. It is shown in a coloured lithograph, by Sarony, Major & Knapp, published in this year as a music-cover.—See Eno collection, in N. Y. P. L. The 22d Regt. armory was later built on the site.—L. M. R. K., III: 924. Here the Metropolitan fair of the U. S. sanitary commission was held in 1864 (*q. v.*, Ap 4).

— In this year, the first West Washington Market was established west of West St. between Dey and Vesey Sts.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XXVI: 59, 60; Hoffman, *Estates and Rights of the Corporation*, I: 393–94. See also De Voe, *Market Book*, 447–52. It burned on July 11, 1860 (*q. v.*).

— "During the early part of 1858 the monument in memory of the Revolutionary soldiers and sailors buried in Trinity churchyard was completed and put in position." It stands near Broadway, directly opposite to Pine St., on the line on which the extension of Albany St. was proposed to be carried out.—Dix, *Hist. of Trin. Church*, IV: 448–49. See also descrip. of Pl. 133-b, III: 701. This fulfilled the vestry resolution of Nov. 8, 1852 (*q. v.*), and stopped any further attempt to connect Albany and Pine Sts.

— In this year, the present (1926) portico, cornice, and balustrade on the roof of St. Mark's Church were erected.—*Memorial St. Mark's Church* (1899), 55, 150. See also descrip. of Pl. 119, III: 624.

— In this year, the family vault of the Provoost family, which stood in Jones' Woods, in the block bounded by Ave. A, East River, 71st and 72d Sts., erected in 1753, was demolished.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1858), 530; see also O 8, 1749.

1858 — In Valentine's *Manual* for 1858 were published: map of the city, 1858; Mayor Daniel F. Tiemann's residence, 88; Chatham St., looking south from Chatham Sq., 108; the Boerum mansion, 152; the residence of Judge Ingraham, Harlem, 158; "The Hermitage," the late Sam. L. Norton's residence, on 43d St., bet. Eighth and Ninth Aves., 212; old house, n. w. cor. Peck Slip and Water St., 248; residence of W. B. Crosby, Rutgers Pl., bet. Jefferson and Clinton Sts. (see also Pl. 109, Vol. III), 268; "The Nursery," Sixth Ave., cor. 15th St., 304; N. Y. Savings Bank, Bleecker St., 323; room at No. 1 Broadway, where Sir Henry Clinton gave his last instructions to Major André, 452; the Remsen farmhouse (2 views), 464, 470; "The Grange," Hamilton's residence near Kingsbridge Road, 468; the Atlantic Garden house, opp. Bowling Green, 588; and the old sugar-house, Rose St., 624.

For view of the quarantine grounds and buildings, Staten Island, May, 1858, see *ibid.* (1859), 324.

For view of Pearl St., looking from State St., 1858, see *ibid.* (1859), 384.

For view of the squatter settlement, bet. First and Second Aves., near 38th St., in 1858, see *ibid.* (1859), 420.

For view of old residences on Murray Hill, on the old Boston Post Road, at Lexington Ave., near 37th St., in 1858, see *ibid.* (1859), 428.

For view of remains of Fort Tryon, 1858, see *ibid.* (1859), 444.

For view of the remains of Cock Hill Fort, 1858, see *ibid.* (1859), 460.

For three views in Central Park, June, 1858, see *ibid.* (1859), 504, 516, 540.

For view of the "Niagara," "Valorous," "Gordon," and "Agamemnon," laying the Atlantic cable at mid-ocean, in this year, see *ibid.* (1861), 134.

For view of old cottages on Lawrence and Crosby Sts., in this year, see *ibid.* (1864), 88.

— In about this year, a coloured lithographic panorama of the west side of Broadway from No. 1 to about No. 203 was made in four sections.—Pyne sales catalogue, item 178.

Jan. 5 Mayor Tiemann, in his message to the common council, shows that taxation "for the support of the city government" has increased 149% since 1850, an increase far in excess of the growth in population. Among his proposals to check this expenditure is that of placing the schools of the 22 wards, which are now controlled largely by local boards, "under the control and government of a single Board of intelligent and educated citizens."

He cites the expenditure of a considerable amount "for the purpose of causing the records and other papers in the County Clerk's, Surrogate's and Register's offices, to be indexed and printed."

Salaries having increased over 50% during the past year, a revision of salaries, "based upon the consideration of the labor and responsibilities involved," is recommended. He also advises that the city treasury have the advantage of the excess of sinking fund interest.

On the much debated question as to whether the streets may best be cleaned "by contract or by persons employed directly by the department," the mayor declares for the contract method, with "the contractors held to a strict accountability."

He prophesies that none of the cities of Europe will have parks, walks, and drives to exceed Central Park, "when time has been afforded for its improvement," and he recommends, in this connection, that all streets between 42d and 125th be "opened by one and the same proceeding" as a measure of economy and one that will tend to build up New York rather than "cities adjacent."

The mayor deplores the condition in the street department caused by rival claimants for the office of street commissioner each involving the aid of the courts "to determine his title," and declares he will refuse his signature "to all warrants for the payment of their salaries or for the payment of any work which either may undertake" until a decision is reached. The mayor also declares for an executive council, *i. e.*, regular meetings of heads of departments with the mayor "for the purpose of consultation, in relation to the business and interests of the city, and each of the departments of its government, to prevent the conflict of the departments with each other, and insure economy in the public expenditure;" he maintains, however, that even this arrangement cannot produce the best results until all department heads are nominated by the mayor and "removable at his pleasure."

Jan. 5 In regard to the new arrangement for a police force, he declares his belief that it is "decidedly objectionable that the state government, besides creating the Board and appointing its officers [see Ap 15, 1857], have also fixed their compensation, to be paid out of the city treasury, without a right on the part of the people of this city to regulate or control them in any degree." The mayor says he considers the police of a metropolis to be "an army for preserving domestic order in time of peace, just as the regular army protects us from foreign invasion in time of war," and he recommends that our police, "in the designation of its men and officers, and also in their appointment, suspension, trial and removal," be organized and governed "according to like features in our military system, the mayor being considered the head of the force." However, he believes the force as now organized has done its work "with commendable fidelity," and has been "rapidly gaining the public confidence," despite its "hasty organization and the excitement of the public mind."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, LXIX: 10–54. In the next day's issue, the editor of the *Herald* declared the message "pregnant with reforms, some of them quite possible of accomplishment, but some of a character for which the times are not, perhaps, quite ripe."—*N. Y. Herald*, Ja 6, 1858.

11 D. D. Conover, who was appointed street commissioner by the governor on June 13, 1857 (*q. v.*), and in whose favour an injunction was issued on Oct. 28, 1857 (*q. v.*) against Charles Devlin, Mayor Wood's appointee (see Je 16, 1857), reports to the board numerous irregularities and abuses in the street department chargeable to Devlin in collusion with the comptroller and corporation counsel. In this way he claims the city treasury has been "defrauded of thousands of dollars." The business of contracting for public work is described as having been "reduced to quite a manageable system, confined to a few parties, who serve as sureties for each other, and back out or sell out among themselves, as occasion requires or opportunity affords to do so at the expense of the property owners. . . . The gross and wholesale violation of law and ordinance, disregarding concealment even; the utter contempt displayed for the action and sanction of the Common Council and Mayor; the bribery which must have bought the silence of parties whose legal rights were so summarily set aside, and which, if the whole truth were known, would be found to have sent its influence to bureaux outside of the Street Department; the deliberate and systematic alteration of contracts, thereby fradulently overtaxing citizens for unnecessary work, performed at monstrous rates of charge, all go to prove, most conclusively, that the separation of the several departments from the control and supervision of the Mayor and Common Council, and the making their respective heads elective and responsible to no one, as was the case under the late charter, has increased the political corruption of the day to a point, destructive alike to the honor of the man and the obligations of the citizen."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, LXIX: 97–100.

At the same meeting Mayor Tiemann communicates to the common council the fact that whereas the enlargement of the Battery was not expected to cost more than $27,150, the contract was made in such a way that $52,530 has already been paid out, "and but little, apparently, has been done to show for it. The filling in has been a source of profit to the contractor—it is supposed to a large amount—while the most expensive portion of the improvement remains yet to be done."—*Ibid.*, LXIX: 124–28. These communications, says the *Herald*, "are calculated to satisfy every taxpayer that the charges of fraud and corruption which have been so frequently brought against the Corporation of this city, are not only well founded, but actually fall short of the truth."—*N. Y. Herald*, Ja 13, 1858. Devlin made answer to Conover's charges on Jan. 21 (*q. v.*).

14 The board of aldermen votes to add to its standing committees a new "Committee on Frauds."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, LXIX: 141. The membership of that committee was announced at the next meeting.—*Ibid.*, LXIX: 195. The *Herald's* comment is: "So thoroughly has the principle of spoliation in the administration of the City revenues become part and parcel of the system that the Boards have recognized its permanent character by nominating a Standing Committee on Frauds. The only purpose of this Committee is, we are satisfied, to formalize and perpetuate existing abuses. We have but little faith in the utility of investigating committees, in connection with charges of corruption, so far, at least, as the Corporation is concerned. . . . We are, therefore, compelled to arrive at the conclusion that the appointment of this

1858 Jan. 14 Standing Committee on Frauds is only a sham, intended to cheat our citizens into the belief that our city shepherds are keeping strict watch and ward over the public wool."—*N. Y. Herald*, Ja 21, 1858. See editorial on the frauds occupying the attention of the committee in *ibid.*, F 17, 1858. In a subsequent editorial this is termed "a standing committee of humbug, got up, not for the purpose of exposing crime, but of shielding it."—*Ibid.*, Ja 31, 1858.

21 In a communication to the common council, Devlin defends himself against the charges of Conover (see Ja 11). "I have never sought," he says, "to pocket a penny dishonorab[l]y or dishonestly earned, and I have never kept a penny honestly due, from the pocket it belonged to.

"When this Street Commissioner controversy shall be ended, . . . I shall then give you a full account of my stewardship, which I am confident will satisfy the reasonable expectations of my fellow-citizens. I could not if I would, and would not, if I could, satisfy that eminent 'public piety' with which Mr. Conover has surrounded himself. It is long used and well skilled in that school of tactics which raises the cry of wrong, only to divert attention away from its own doings. It knows well how to trump up charges for fraud against those who stand in its way, to a place where its genius for plunder can germinate, blossom and fructify." He announces that he will no longer keep silent regarding the charges against him. "The press, which I hold with every good citizen, to be the palladium of freedom, has shown me no mercy; of this I do not complain; the press though sometimes severe, in the long run is generally right, and I have no fears but that it will vindicate my character, as one by one, I meet the charges as they shall be made definite against me; and truth shall yet rise radiant and serene from the dust in which her enemies had temporarily crushed her, in their unprincipled crusade against me."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, LXIX: 213–14. For additional charges against Devlin by Conover, see Ja 25.

25 D. D. Conover reports to the common council "additional cases [for earlier charges, see Ja 11], illustrative of the loose and irregular system under which fraud and other illegal transactions have heretofore been practiced upon the public treasury and individual property owners." In some of these cases Charles Devlin was shown to be implicated. These frauds consist, he says, "mainly in falsely certifying the terms and specifications of recorded contracts," and bring losses to property owners or to the city treasury of amounts "varying from hundreds to thousands of dollars." Means and opportunity have been found in the street department "to inspect the bids for the benefit of favorites, before the regular opening of them for award." Many of the cases of over payment made in consequence of the misrepresentation and fraud practised upon the comptroller "present fair grounds for recovery from the parties of the amounts so wrongfully obtained from the treasury and property owners," and all "clearly indicate that some further checks and guards by ordinance or otherwise" are necessary, and he offers definite suggestions for the common council's action.

The attitudes of the aldermen in the matter is evidenced by the following excerpt from the minutes: "While the same was being read, Alderman Stephens moved that the further reading thereof be dispensed with, and that the communication be laid on the table. Which was carried."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, LXIX: 253–68. At the next meeting of the aldermen, on Jan. 28, Conover submitted another report of a piece of work, "done under contract by Charles Devlin," in which the surveyor's original return of work done was

"1,285½ cubic yards, earth excavation
57½ " rock "
509 " earth filling " .

This return had been altered (with the alterations "clearly manifest"), prior to the payment for the job to Devlin by the comptroller, to read as follows:

"4,285½ cubic yards, earth excavation
357½ " rock "
3,509 " earth filling " .

—*Ibid.*, LXIX: 299–301. This communication, tabled for the time being, was referred to a "Committee on Frauds," on Feb. 4.—*Ibid.*, LXIX: 354. Conover submitted an additional report on March 1 (*q. v.*).

30 The editor of the *Herald* raises his voice against the proposal to erect a post-office in the Park (see D 29, 1857). "Since the Battery has been spoiled by the so-called improvements," he says, "the Park is the only public ground in the city below Fourteenth street. We would have it still farther improved by the Jan. 30 removal of all the buildings, except the City Hall, in which there should be a public free gallery of pictures and statuary and a great reception room for the guests of the city. Then let the city buy up the property on the Points, between Centre street and Chatham square, and erect thereon buildings for the Post Office, the United States Courts, the public offices of all kinds, the criminal and civil courts of the State, all within a stone's throw of each other. The convenience and importance of such a movement is obvious. A dangerous district would be purified, all the property in the vicinity would be doubled in value, while the public would be better served than at present. But, at all events, no Post Office in the Park."—*N. Y. Herald*, Ja 30, 1858.

The aldermen pass a resolution seeking an amendment to the Feb. 1 city charter that will allow a member of the common council to receive a compensation of $1,000 per annum.—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, LXIX: 308–9. The resolution was vetoed by Mayor Tiemann on Feb. 15 (*q. v.*).

Mayor Tiemann vetoes the resolution of the aldermen seeking 15 an annual salary for the members of the common council (see F 1). His message is interesting historically in the statement: "Under all the charters prior to that of 1849 [*q. v.*, Ap 2], the members of the Common Council received no pay for their services, in respect to the legislative duties performed by them. It is true that there were duties which, under previous charters devolved on the Aldermen, as Judges of several of the courts, and other trusts performed by them by virtue of their offices, for which they were paid, and that the Aldermen and Assistants, as Commissioners of Excise, received a certain rate for each day they acted as such. But . . . in their legislative capacity, they were never paid until the year 1850 [*q. v.*, Ap 13], when an ordinance was passed, that each member should be entitled to receive for his legislative services, four dollars for each day he should sit in Common Council. The policy, as well as the right, of the Common Council to pass such an ordinance, was doubted and strongly opposed by several of its members at that time, but the pay was continued until the succeeding year [see Jl 11, 1851], when an act was passed by the legislature, amendatory of the charter of 1849, which, after fixing the sessions monthly, provided that 'at no session shall the members be entitled to draw any per diem allowance for a longer period than eight days'. . . . Each member . . . received pay for his services at the rate of three hundred and eighty-four dollars per annum, until the adoption of the present charter [see Ap 14, 1857], when . . . such pay ceased on the first day of May last. . . .

"The position of a member of the Common Council prior to the ordinance of 1850, had been sought by the citizens, mainly for the distinction it conferred, and the importance of the trust it imposed . . . the most prominent citizens were those who were connected with that Honorable Board. Whether it was the change that the salary given by the ordinance of 1850 introduced, by bringing forward candidates for the position who looked more to the compensation than to the great interests to be served as legislators of the city, I cannot say, but that after that period, extravagance and recklessness in the expenditures of the city government greatly prevailed, is evident from the fact that while in 1850 the expenditures were but three millions two hundred thousand dollars, they had increased the last year to upward of eight millions two hundred thousand dollars, and it, therefore, may have been this startling fact, so prominent, which induced the legislature, and satisfied the public, that a return to the old system of no pay was best for the public interests."

The mayor reminds the members that they were elected under this new charter and therefore "implicitly assented thereto, and accepted the responsible and important trust . . . with the understanding that they were to be performed without compensation." Furthermore, such action would increase the expenses of the city government, and they were elected "with a view to a reduction of the expenses of government." Again, there was more reason for paying members under the former charters than now, because "various executive and other duties were then performed, which the present charter strips the members of." The time now required for their official duties "need not interfere with the ordinary, or regular occupations or business, which they may respectively follow or carry on." Like many other "offices of trust and honor, in the city," this is one which citizens may gladly accept "for the interest and desire they feel to contribute their share of their talents

1858 and their time, to the public or private good."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*,
Feb. LXIX, 415–21. By a two-thirds vote the board repassed the
15 measure on March 5.—*N. Y. Herald*, Mr 6, 1858. See Ap 12.

17 The editor of the *Herald* again (for an earlier protest, see Ja 30) protests against a post-office being erected in City Hall Park. "Instead of put[t]ing any more buildings in the Park," he says, "all that are there should be removed except the City Hall." He recommends again that "the Five Points and its dependencies," now a "nest of drunkenness, roguery, debauchery, vice and pestilence," be acquired for "a new set of Corporation buildings . . . upon a scale and in a style worthy of this great metropolis." A surrounding margin of this area "might be made to pay to the city all expenses, if cut up into lots of twenty-five feet front for lawyers' offices, stores and hotels."—*N. Y. Herald*, F 17, 1858.

21 The editor of the *Herald* declares: "There probably never was a time when the police was so corrupt and so utterly inefficient as it is now. No one seems to be arrested; burglaries increase frightfully; assaults abound every night; almost every law is broken; the police seem to be asleep. There is every reason to believe that they are not only inattentive to their duties, and unfit for the station they fill, but also that in many instances—as, for instance, in the case of the gambling houses and the model artist clubs—that they are actually in league with the law breakers.

"A pretty change we have made in getting rid of the old force, and substituting the Metropolitans!"—*N. Y. Herald*, F 21, 1858.

26 Mayor Tiemann signs a resolution passed by the common council seeking the repeal of the "Metropolitan Police bill" (see Ap 15, 1857) on the ground that the measure "was passed against the feelings and wishes of the citizens of the city of New York, entailing upon them an increased taxation for the support of said police, without their deriving a corresponding benefit from the force in the matter of the general good government of the city than was derived from the former police at a much less expenditure of money."—*N. Y. Herald*, F 27, 1858.

Mar. 1 Irregularities in the street commissioner's office are alleged by D. D. Conover in another communication to the common council (for earlier charges, see Ja 11 and 25). He cites 30 cases in which assessment lists have been confirmed for amounts in excess of contract figures varying from $102.92 to $4,042.45. There are many other cases, he adds, "in which the allowances and gratuities range in amounts less than $100." Any "extra allowances" made to contractors by the street commissioner he shows to have been in violation of sec. 10 of the late charter: "No additional allowance beyond the legal claim under any contract with the Corporation, or for any service on its account, or in its employment, shall ever be allowed." He concludes: "How all these illegal, and even fraudulent allowances, could be passed over and confirmed by the Committees on Assessments, and more particularly admitted and liquidated in the Comptroller's Department, passes comprehension, and may justly cause a doubt of the utility and integrity of the present system of making up and auditing accounts in which the city is concerned in that department."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, LXIX: 535–56; *N. Y. Herald*, Mr 2, 1858. "The total amount of the excessive assessments in the foregoing list is $29,452.03; and in addition to the excesses which we have been able to obtain in the cases already examined by the committees of the Common Council would swell the amount of fraud in the Street Department to the nice sum of $92,052.80. This affords some clue to the largely increased taxation of the city."—*Ibid.*, Mr 7, 1858. Further irregularities were alleged by Conover in another communication, on March 11.—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, LXIX: 624–31. See Mr 7.

4 The circulation of the *Herald* for the last year has averaged 62,000 copies per day. The editor declares this to be according to "the sworn statements placed before the Post Office Department," and that "the combined issue of all the morning journals put together" does not equal it. This editorial was provoked by a resolution of the common council ordering the publication of the proceedings of that body in some daily journals including the *Herald* "at the usual advertising rates." Warning is given that the rates of the *Herald* are not "the usual advertising rates of the evening journals or the Sunday papers," which have "little or no circulation," and "are glad to get the city advertisements at any price to fill up their vacant spaces."—*N. Y. Herald*, Mr 4, 1858.

7 Rear-admiral Mohammed Pasha, Turkish envoy to the U. S., arrives at New York and is welcomed by a committee of the common council.—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 9–16, 1858.

Mar. 7 The supreme court renders a decision declaring Charles Devlin entitled to the office of street commissioner instead of D. D. Conover (see Je 13, 1857; Ja 5, 1858). Conover refused to yield the office until the court of appeals decided, and a "free fight" between the factions resulted. Mayor Tiemann personally entered the office with a squad of police and ordered both claimants to leave. He then locked the door and retained the key himself.—*N. Y. Herald*, Mr 7, 1858. For the decision of the higher court, see Ap 12.

13 "The old established gambling saloon of Messrs. Concklin & Griffin," at 215 Broadway, is raided and closed by a body of policemen from Mayor Tiemann's office. This and other activities brings an unaccustomed word of praise from the columns of the *Herald*: "Mayor Tiemann, like all his predecessors, has commenced an onslaught upon the gambling houses, lottery policy shops, &c, &c. He has stumbled on several occasions, but will improve as he goes on. It seems probable that the Mayor is a conscientious man—that he does not attack the gamblers for outside effect, but that he is a sincere believer in his reform measures, which he will probably make more stringent as he proceeds."—*N. Y. Herald*, Mr 15 and 16, 1858.

19 In a message to the aldermen Mayor Tiemann argues against another attempt that is being made in the legislature to lay a railroad track in Broadway. The city should control such a grant, he says, and it should go to the highest bidder, like ferries and other franchises. Furthermore, proposals have been lodged with him "offering $100,000, and more for the right of a railway, subject to certain restrictions."—*N. Y. Herald*, Mr 20, 1858. Subsequently, in an editorial, the *Herald* declared: "The Eighth, Sixth, Fourth, Third and Second avenue roads amply suffice for the public wants. If the Legislature seeks the public good, and not the furtherance of private interests, no new railroad scheme will be tolerated."—*Ibid.*, Ap 4, 1858.

20 "The great wave of religious excitement which is now sweeping over this nation, is one of the most remarkable movements since the Reformation. . . . In this city we have beheld a sight which not the most enthusiastic fanatic for church-observances could ever have hoped to look upon;—we have seen in a business quarter of the City, in the busiest hours, assemblies of merchants, clerks and working-men, to the number of some 5,000, gathered day after day for a simple and solemn worship. Similar assemblies we find in other portions of the City; a theatre [Burton's] is turned into a Chapel; churches of all sects are open and crowded by day and night. . . ."—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 20, 1858. See also *ibid.*, Mr 22, 23, 29 and 30, 1858.

Apr. 5 "Burton's old Chambers-street Theatre, which has been leased by the United States Government for fifteen years at a rent of $16,000 per annum, will be immediately fitted up for the use of the United States Courts and offices of the Government in this City. The property which has been leased includes three dwelling houses on Reade-street, in the rear of the theatre, and has a front of 75 feet, with a depth of 160 feet. The building will be divided into two stories connected by iron staircases. The hall will be 10 feet wide. On the first floor will be the United States Marshal's and other offices, and on the second floor will be the rooms of the United States Circuit and United States District Courts, each 60 feet deep, lighted from above. The United States District-Attorney will have four rooms in the second story, and on the same floor will be the Judges' private apartments, and petit jury rooms. $20,000 is the estimated cost of altering and refitting the buildings."—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 5, 1858. See also L. M. R. K., III: 982–83.

6 The Baptist Church at Fifth Ave. and 35th St. (see Je 8, 1856) has been sold to Christ P. E. Church, now in 18th St. near Fifth Ave. (see Je 30, 1854).—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 6, 1858. See S 26.

8 A grand charity ball is held at the Crystal Palace. About 20,000 people are present.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 9, and 10, 1858. The receipts were over $9,000.—*Ibid.*, Ap 23, 1858.

9 The court of appeals affirms the decision of the supreme court (see Mr 7) that the governor "had no authority to appoint D. D. Conover street commissioner in place of Joseph S. Taylor, deceased" (see Je 13, 1857).—*N. Y. Herald*, Ap 10, 1858. See Ap 12.

12 The legislature passes an act providing that the members serving in the common council of the city last year shall receive $280 from the city treasury "in addition to any moneys received for such services during any part of the said political year" (see F 15). By the amended charter of Ap 2, 1849 (*q. v.*), the members

1858 Apr. 12 had not been entitled to further compensation ($4 per day for the first eight days of each month) after May 1, 1857.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1858), chap. 159; *Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, LXXIII: 485. By the same act the board of supervisors for 1857 were "to be entitled to compensation at the same rate per diem as the supervisors of the other counties of the state."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1858), chap. 159.

" A day of much excitement in municipal politics. Attorneys of Charles Devlin (see Mr 7) serve Mayor Tiemann with "a judgment of ouster and a writ of possession for the Street Commissioner's Department" on the basis of the judgment of the court of appeals in affirming the decision of the supreme court that Devlin was the legal incumbent. The mayor's immediate reaction was to inform Devlin that he was "suspended from the performance of any duties of Street Commissioner" and that he (the mayor) was about to "communicate the cause thereof to the Common Council." During the afternoon, says the *Herald*, between 500 and 600 people "congregated about the City Hall, talking over the Devlin case. . . . At the opening of the Board there was a tremendous rush to get inside the chamber, and it was with the greatest difficulty the members of the Board, the Clerk and reporters could gain admittance." The communication from the mayor and a letter from Devlin demanding a hearing were both referred by the board to a special committee.—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, LXX: 99–101; *N. Y. Herald*, Ap 13, 1858. At the next meeting of the board (see Ap 15), the mayor transmitted his charges against Devlin. See My 15.

15 Mayor Tiemann transmits his charges against Charles Devlin (see Ap 11) to the board of aldermen. He cites 13 instances wherein the city treasury has been a sufferer because of Devlin's transactions. A number of these had already been brought to the attention of the board by Conover (see Ja 11) and concerned contracts undertaken by Devlin or his associates. "It is difficult to believe," declares the mayor, "that Mr. Devlin's connection with any considerable number of the flagrant frauds is susceptible of explanation. His attention has been called to the subject by the Comptroller, and an explanation requested; but he has refused to say any thing on the subject; and recently, upon the examination of J. B. Smith [a clerk in the comptroller's office], who is charged before a magistrate with complicity in some of these frauds, Mr. Devlin, on being called as a witness, refused at first to be sworn, and when sworn, refused to answer any question on the subject."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, LXX: 118–32. For the report of the special committee to which this and the preceding communications on the same matter were referred, see Ap 19. In a *Herald* editorial entitled "The Street Commissioner Fight," Comptroller Flagg comes under criticism for "the loose fashion in which the financial affairs of the city have been conducted," and his retirement is suggested. With "half the entire expenditure of the city" disbursed through the street commissioner, "we may expect to witness one of the most desperate combats for the spoils of office ever known." The street commissioner's department is "a golden guerdon for which a cavalier may well splinter a lance. Plutus and Mercury, the god of gold and the god of theft, are the deities presiding over the battlefield."—*N. Y. Herald*, Ap 18, 1858. See My 19.

16 The city is authorised to build a free bridge, with a turn-table draw, across the Harlem River from a point at or near the terminus of Eighth Ave., not east of Seventh Ave., nor west of Eighth Ave., to a point in Westchester County at or near the terminus of the road leading to Macomb's dam. The act requires the removal of Macomb's dam (built in 1813), and that the new bridge shall be completed by 1861.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1858), chap. 291; (1859), chap. 359. See also descrip. of Pl. 137-b, III: 706.

17 The legislature appoints commissioners to superintend the erection, in the Park, in the rear of the city hall, of a building of suitable dimensions and arrangement, to accommodate the supreme court, superior court, court of common pleas, courts of oyer and terminer, general and special sessions, surrogate's court, marine court, their various officers and chambers, grand and petit juries, the sheriff, clerks of those courts, commissioners of jurors, district attorney, and law institute. A similar act of April 17, 1857 (*q. v.*) is repealed.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1858), chap. 318; *N. Y. Times*, Ap 22, 1858. The building here authorised eventually became the county court house.—L. M. R. K., III: 974. This marks the end of the attempt to build a new city hall in the Park. See, further, Ap 10, 1861.

" The legislature authorises the city to convey to the Woman's Hospital (see Ap 18, 1857) the block of ground bounded by Fourth and Lexington Aves., 49th and 50th Sts., containing 32 lots, the conveyance to remain in force only as long as the ground shall be used for the purposes of a hospital.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1858), chap. 324. The grant was made on Jan. 4, 1859.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1870), 762. Potter's field previously occupied this site.—L. M. R. K., III: 927, 956. The corner-stone of the hospital was laid in May, 1866 (*q. v.*). Apr. 17

"The remains of 100,000 paupers and strangers were transferred from the city limits to Ward's Island, where seventy-five acres had been set apart for a pauper cemetery."—Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 668.

" The legislature resolves that Prof. Alexander D. Bache be requested to continue the drawing of the maps known as "the harbor commissioners map of the harbor of New York, and the land adjacent thereto," provided the cost of completion does not exceed $5,500.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1858), 668.

" Ground for the new reservoir in Central Park (see Ap 14, 1856) is broken, at 86th St. and Fifth Ave., with appropriate ceremonies. "The Reservoir will be egg-shaped, so as to give it the appearance of a lake, and has for its ground a natural basin, with an area of 106 acres. When completed, it will have a capacity of 1,029,880,145 New-York standard gallons, which, in the event of a cut-off in the supply, would give water to the City for thirty-one days. The work, it is supposed, will hardly be completed within three years, though the contract limits the time to 400 working days from the 1st of May."—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 19, 1858. See also *2d Ann. Rep.*, Com'rs of Cent. P'k (1859), 59; descrip. of Pl. 151, III: 771. See, further, Jl 31, 1860.

19 The aldermen concur with Mayor Tiemann in removing Charles Devlin (see Ap 12) from the office of street commissioner. A number of petitions had been received by the board urging such action. The special committee on the subject reports that a thorough examination of the charges "would occupy several weeks, if not months, thereby opening a lengthy controversy, and causing an unnecessary interruption of the public business of that department," which has been for nearly a year "paralyzed and inoperative." They deprecate further delay and "submit the whole matter back to the Board, for such action as may be considered necessary, and for the best interests of the city," with the result as above stated. The mayor is immediately informed of this action and nominates Edward Cooper, son of Peter Cooper, to succeed Devlin; the board unanimously concurs.—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, LXX: 171–74. Mr. Cooper took formal possession of the office on the following day; "he has determined," says the *Herald*, "to entirely change the personnel of the office, and have no one around that he cannot fully depend upon."—*N. Y. Herald*, Ap 21, 1858.

22 A funeral torchlight procession, composed of about 2,000 Germans, Italians, and Frenchmen, takes place in memory of Orsini and Pierri, recently guillotined in Paris for the attempted assassination of Emperor Napoleon. The line of march is from Union Square to City Hall Park, where addresses are made and resolutions adopted.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 23, 1858.

24 Lucy Stone's lecture on "Woman's Right to Suffrage" is "attended by a large portion of the city magistracy and many leading citizens." The editor of the *Herald* believes that public impression is "in favor of the confinement of the fair lecturer . . . in some wholesome retreat, where proper care and mild regimen may subdue the undue excitement of her imagination."—*N. Y. Herald*, Ap 25, 1858.

28 The first prize ($2,000) for a design for the development of Central Park (see Ap 17, 1857) is awarded to plan No. 33, signed "Greensward" and made by Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux. The second prize ($1,000) goes to plan No. 30, by Samuel I. Gustin; the third ($750) to plan No. 27, by McIntosh & Miller; and the fourth ($500) to plan No. 26, by Howard Daniels.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 21, 29 and 30, 1858. The winning plan was described and illustrated in *ibid.*, My 1, 1858. On May 13, all the plans were on exhibition at No. 637 Broadway.—*Ibid.*, My 13, 1858.

Thirty-three designs were submitted in the competition. They are described in a small printed pamphlet, entitled *Catalogue of Plans for the Improvement of the Central Park*, now preserved in N. Y. P. L. and annotated by one of the park commissioners with the names of most of the competitors. This pamphlet was discovered by Miss Theodora Kimball and is referred to in her article in *Landscape Architecture*, Jan., 1922. It is bound with the 33 explanations and specifications submitted with the plans, some of

1858 Apr. 28 which are signed with the designers' names and some with pseudonyms. The annotations on the catalogue and these explanations reveal the names of 23 of the unsuccessful competitors, as follows: Richard Dolben, of Alleghany City, Pa.; Wm. Rogers, of Cleveland, Ohio; J. Lachaume, of Yonkers, N. Y.; John B. Deutsch and Charles Lyon, of Tarrytown; Pliny Miles, of England; R. Copeland, Charles Follen, and P. Schultze, of Boston; Lewis Masquerier, of Newton, L. I.; and J. Rink, Adam Gigrich, H. Noury, Augustus Fitch, Hepp & Vogel, Wm. (?) Parish, Graham & Bagley, John Hughes, R. Graves, E. L. Viele, G. E. Waring, Hoffman & Wehle, and Warner, of N. Y. City. See illustration in this volume.

Plan No. 33, submitted by Olmsted and Vaux, and plan No. 30, submitted by Samuel I. Gustin, are now in the possession of the Park Department. The former is reproduced and described as Pl. 149-a, Vol. III.

May 1 *The Times* building (see My 12, 1857) on Park Row, at the head of Nassau St., is completed and first used by that newspaper.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 30, My 1 and 3, 1858. See also *ibid.*, My 26, 1858. It was erected on the site of the Brick Presbyterian Church grounds. See also L. M. R. K., III: 968; and descrip. of Pl. 152-b, III: 772. For detailed account, see Maverick, *H. J. Raymond and the N. Y. Press*, 154–59. The building was demolished in 1888 (*q.v.*, My 13).

9 St. Paul's M. E. Church, at the n. e. cor. of Fourth Ave. and 22d St., is dedicated. "The church is built of white marble, in what has been called the Romanesque style. . . . The top of the spire is two hundred and ten feet from the ground." A picture of the church accompanies this description.—*Harper's Weekly*, II: 309–10; *N. Y. Times*, My 8, 1858.

10 Cooper Institute is opened for the first time for the celebration, in the "Hall of the Union," of the 14th anniversary of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society. The institute is not yet completed, and its use is only temporary.—*N. Y. Times*, My 6 and 11, 1858. See also *Harper's Weekly*, II: 723.

11 St. Luke's Hospital, at the north-west corner of Fifth Ave. and 54th St. (see My 6, 1854), is opened.—Tablet in St. Luke's Hospital, 113th St. and Amsterdam Ave. See also Richmond, *N. Y. and Its Institutions*, 367–70, and L. M. R. K., III: 955.

22 The new building of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, on Lexington Ave. between 50th and 51st Sts., is opened.—*N. Y. Times*, My 25, 1858. The property had been leased to the hospital by the city on April 1, 1857, and the corner-stone laid on June 22, 1857.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1870), 762; *N. Y. Daily Times*, Je 16 and 23, 1857. Regarding the organization of the society, see Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 693–94.

24 Andrew H. Green, president of the board of Central Park commissioners, presents to the corporation a report of the progress of work since Jan. 1, and takes occasion therein to defend the commissioners against criticism. They are not unconscious, he says, "of the general desire that the Park should be rendered enjoyable by the public, as soon as practicable; yet it is well to recollect that seven hundred acres of rough, unprepared, unfertilized ground can scarcely be changed to a garden, with full grown trees, in one year. . . . Some large trees will be transplanted, but the hundreds of thousands must make their own growth on the ground; considerations of the permanency of their growth, of their perfect development, as well as economy, demand this.

"An especial interest has been manifested in securing the roads for drives and rides at an early period; and while the Board sympathize with this interest, it is not to be forgotten, that for every ten who ride or drive, there are one hundred who walk; and, that while one or two thousand men are at work, some excavating, some removing earth, and others blasting rocks continually, it is neither a very safe or desirable place for either the pedestrian or equestrian." They are proceeeding "with all the promptness consistent with the dictates of sound judgment, and the practice of true economy."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, LXX: 547–53.

25 The superintendent of police arouses the ire of the editor of the *Herald* by ordering that newsboys shall not cry their papers on Sunday. Sarcastically, it is termed "one of the greatest reforms that has been effected in any city or country since the expulsion of the Jews from Egypt. It is not the closing up of the gambling dens, for they are still in full blast; nor a finishing edict against the houses of ill-fame; nor any curtailment of the privileges of the Cyprians on Broadway; nor any general ventilation of the receivers of stolen goods; nor any decisive work among the suspicious grog shops; nor any grand haul of burglars, counterfeiters, emigrant swindlers, pickpockets, or incendiaries. All these professions still flourish like the green bay tree and may be regarded as embodying our privileged classes. What, then, can be this great and glorious reform? Nothing more nor less than the gagging of two or three dozen poor ragged newsboys, who have been in the habit of profaning the blessed Sabbath by crying aloud for their bread in the public streets on that holy day, while blundering office-holders, swindling hypocrites and common thieves were on their way, with honest people, to church. These ragged newsboys, with their Sabbath-day music, have been gagged—they are dumb—they may fail to raise the pennies which have heretofore supplied their destitute mothers and sisters with a meal or two; but the horrid profanations of these boys in singing out their Sunday papers on Sunday, is stopped. The next raid of the Metropolitan Board will probably be upon the apple women or the Chinese segar venders along the Park. Well, if our police authorities cannot muster the courage to grapple with full grown vagabonds, let us at least be thankful that they are a match for the poor ragged outcast children in the streets."—*N. Y. Herald*, My 25, 1858. This same order impels the aldermen, who are always ready to take issue with the "Metropolitans," to introduce a resolution requesting the police commissioners "to direct the trustees of the different churches in this city, to discontinue the nuisance of ringing their bells on Sunday."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, LXX: 619. May 25

The city authorities take possession of the Crystal Palace.—*N. Y. Times*, Je 2, 1858. 31

The *Herald* advocates a "Taxpayers' Party" in municipal politics. The argument is offered that, during the past decade, when taxes have increased from three to ten millions, out of all proportion to the increase in population, every party, "democrats, old whigs, Know Nothings and republicans," has been "elevated to power" in the attempt to put an end to the "system of plunder," without avail. All parties "use the same low machinery, and work with the smallest and meanest ward politicians; men without means, character, credit, or lawful employment. They pay no taxes, and in no way contribute to the support of the government—they are only tax eaters and tax devourers. . . . We are credibly informed that of the two hundred and fifty employés of the Corporation at the City Hall, not fifty pay any taxes whatever. June 3

"Now for the remedy: There are thirty thousand taxpayers in this city—men of character, wealth and influence. Let them organize a party and put up the best men, without regard to previous political affiliations . . . put no man's name on a ticket unless he is a taxpayer. . . . There are thousands of honest non-taxpayers who anxiously inquire at the municipal elections for the best men, without distinction of party. Their votes will be given to the taxpayers' ticket, and its success would be a certainty."—*N. Y. Herald*, Je 3, 1858.

The liberty-pole, which for 26 years has stood at the junction of Franklin St. and West Broadway, is taken down because it is in "too advanced a state of decay to allow it to stand longer."—*N. Y. Times*, Je 5, 1858. A new liberty-pole was erected on the same site (see D 9). 4

The piers of the bridge connecting Ward's Island with Manhattan (see F 20, 1807) still remain and a resolution is passed by the board of aldermen aiming at their removal.—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, LXX: 736. The removal was ordered on July 26.—*Ibid.*, LXXI: 166–68. 11

The police captain of the 16th ward reports that "The small-pox is raging fearfully on the west side of Tenth-avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets."—*N. Y. Times*, Je 23, 1858. 22

The entire collection of works of art belonging to the New York Gallery of the Fine Arts, until 1854 at least in the rooms of the Natl. Acad. of Design, is transferred to the N. Y. Hist. Soc. as a permanent deposit.—Howe, *Hist. of the Metropolitan Museum of Art* (1913), 38, 67. See also 1844; O 5, 1846. "

Palace Garden, a "place of open-air recreation" on 14th St. and Sixth Ave., is opened.—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 2, 1858. See also L. M. R. K., III: 985. July 1

The body of ex-Pres. Monroe is exhumed from the Second Street Cemetery (see Jl 4, 1831), and taken to the Church of the Annunciation, in 14th St. From there it was carried to the city hall, where it lay in state all day. On July 3, it was put on board the "Jamestown," which carried it to Richmond. Engravings show the exhuming of the body, the scene in the city hall, the landing at Richmond, and the burial in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Virginia. 2

1858 —*Harper's Weekly*, II: 456–58; *N. Y. Times*, Jl 2–8, 1858. See
July also Booth, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, 781, and views in Emmet coll.,
2 item 11610.

13 The board of aldermen accepts an invitation, extended from a committee of the "National Association of Base-Ball Players," to witness "a match between the Brooklyn and New York players, at the Fashion Race Course, near Flushing, on Tuesday, 13th instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, LXXI: 22. This is an early attempt to arouse interest in the present "National Game." For the beginning of base ball in New York, see S 3, 1845; Je 19, 1846.

21 Napoleon III and Cavour hold their famous secret interview at Plombières, and verbally agree that France and Piedmont shall go to war with Austria, but only upon such pretext as shall appear justifiable. In case of success, Austria is to be expelled from Italy, France is to receive Savoy, and possibly Nice, and the northern Italian kingdoms are to be united with Piedmont.—Hazen, *Europe since 1815*, 222–24.

26 "There are 1,500 laborers employed at the Central Park at present, of whom 100 are grubbing, 100 draining, 150 with 75 carts removing dirt, and the rest making roads. Since the work on the Park commenced, 287 houses and shanties have been removed from the grounds; thirteen acres of the skating-pond have been excavated; forty acres of land have been grubbed; sixty acres of the lower pond have been drained; sixty-third-street has been leveled; considerable blasting has been done, and a great deal of rock removed, and a wall has been built around the entire Park. About five-sixths of the promenade is graded, and the drive for half a mile will be graded in a few weeks."—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 26, 1858. See also *ibid.*, N 11, 1858. See, further, Ja 1, 1859.

Aug. The Atlantic cable is landed at Trinity Bay, Newfoundland,
5 and the news of its completion causes the "greatest excitement" in New York.—*Harper's Weekly*, II: 513, 518; *N. Y. Times*, Ag 6, 1858. For view of the event, see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1861), 637. A history of the enterprise is given in *Harper's Weekly*, II: 513–14, 520–21, 529–30, 532–33, 548–49, with engravings of the instruments and ships used in accomplishing the feat and a biography of Cyrus W. Field. See also *N. Y. Times*, Ag 7, 1858. The event was celebrated in New York on Aug. 6 (*q. v.*), Aug. 17 (*q. v.*), and Sept. 1 (*q. v.*). The cable, however, broke almost immediately, and another was not successfully laid until 1866 (*q. v.*, Jl 6).

6 An impromptu celebration of the success of the Atlantic telegraph is held in New York. The mayor orders 100 guns to be fired in the Park, two telegraph-offices in Wall St. and one in Madison Square are illuminated, and the merchants' exchange exhibits a transparency with the following inscription: "The triumph of the Ocean Telegraph was a new bond of union with a kindred people. Honor to the energy and perseverance of Cyrus W. Field." The telegraph is the all-absorbing topic of conversation everywhere. —*N. Y. Times*, Ag 7, 1858. See also *ibid.*, Ag 9, 11, 12, and 16, 1858. See, further, Ag 9 and 16.

9 The board of aldermen resolves to request Cyrus W. Field to sit for his portrait, and to celebrate the success of the telegraph by illuminating the city hall.—*N. Y. Times*, Ag 10, 1858.

15 The corner-stone of St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Fifth Ave. between 50th and 51st Sts., is laid. James Renwick is the architect. The cathedral was dedicated May 25, 1879 (*q. v.*).—*N. Y. Times*, Ag 11, 1858; Farley, *Hist. of St. Pat'k's Cath.*, 123, 130; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1868), 461–64; Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 675–78. For an abstract of the title to the cathedral site, see *Catholic News*, F 1, 1908.

16 The first message is sent over the Atlantic telegraph from Queen Victoria to Pres. Buchanan. The president's answer was sent back on Aug. 19. This caused great enthusiasm in New York.—*N. Y. Times*, Ag 17, 18, and 20, 1858. On Aug. 17, Mayor Tiemann sent a message of congratulation to the Lord Mayor of London.—*Ibid.*, Ag 18, 1858. See illustration in this volume.

17 The laying of the Atlantic cable (see Ag 5) is celebrated by the ringing of bells, the firing of cannon, the illumination of the city hall, and the letting off of magnificent fireworks (see Ag 18). An engraving shows the scene at the city hall.—*Harper's Weekly*, II: 548, 549, 550; *N. Y. Times*, Ag 18–19, 1858; McClenochan's *Rep. of Proc., &c. commemorating the laying of the Atlantic Cable.* See also view, in *Man. Com. Coun.* (1861), 134, 140. A more elaborate celebration was held on Sept. 1 (*q. v.*).

18 In the early morning of this day, a fire, probably resulting from the display of fireworks on the roof of the city hall during the Aug.
Atlantic Cable celebration (see Ag 17), destroys the cupola, the 18
greater part of the dome, the roof, and almost the entire upper storey of the building, and does much damage to the governor's room. The bell-cupola is also injured, but the heavy frame work remains sufficiently strong to sustain the bell. The statue of Justice crashed through the tower, and the clock also fell.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, Ag 18, 1858; *N. Y. Times*, Ag 18, 1858. See also view in *Harper's Weekly*, 546–47; descrip. of Pl. 97, III: 587; and Pyne sales catalogue, item 226. A special meeting of the board of aldermen was held in the afternoon, at which a message from Mayor Tiemann was read describing the fire and estimating the damage at $50,000. Tiemann recommended that the bell be permanently removed from the city hall. A committee of the board was appointed to investigate the cause of the fire, to examine into the extent of the damage, and to determine what alterations, if any, could be made to effect certain improvements.—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, LXXI: 261; *Docs., Bd. of Ald.* (1858), No. 22. See Ag 24.

The U. S. frigate "Niagara," which aided in laying the Atlantic " cable, arrives off the Battery and is saluted by the guns in the harbour. Cyrus W. Field landed in the city and went immediately to his home.—*N. Y. Times*, Ag 19, 1858. See Ag 25.

The great series of Lincoln-Douglas debates begins at Ottawa, 21 Illinois. The second debate was held, on Aug. 27, at Freeport, where Douglas enunciated what is known as the "Freeport doctrine." The other places selected were Galesburg, Quincy, Charleston, Alton, and Jonesboro.—Rhodes, *Hist. of U. S.*, II: 320 *et seq.*

The special committee appointed on Aug. 18 (*q. v.*) to investi- 24 gate the burning of the city hall makes a report recommending "that the dome and cupola be rebuilt, and also that the present half story of the center building, be raised a full story, in order to provide office room for one or more of the departments of the city government." Plans accompanied the report, drawn to meet the above proposals, but these plans cannot now be found.—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, LXXI: 301. See S 25.

Cyrus W. Field and the crew of the "Niagara" are given an 25 ovation at Cooper Institute.—*N. Y. Times*, Ag 26, 1858.

A monster celebration in honour of the laying of the Atlantic Sept. cable (see Ag 5) is held in New York. Cyrus W. Field and the 1 British officers who aided the accomplishment were ceremonially received at Castle Garden in the morning, and special services were held in Trinity Church. Later an elaborate procession of about 15,000 people paraded through City Hall Park and up Broadway to the Crystal Palace, the whole line of march being decorated with inscriptions, flags, etc. Field received an ovation at the palace where he was presented, by Mayor Tiemann, with a gold box engraved with the city arms. In the evening the firemen held a torch-light procession, and there were elaborate fireworks.—*N. Y. Herald*, S 2, 1858; McClenochan's *Rep. of Proc. &c. commemorating the laying of the Atlantic Cable; Atlantic Telegraph celebration. Order of exercises at the Crystal Palace on the occasion of the celebration of the successful laying of the Atlantic telegraph cable, Sept. 1*, 1858 (N. Y., 1858). See also views in *Harper's Weekly*, II: 577, 584–86, and *Man. Com. Coun.* (1861), 140, 144, 158, 170, 180. A stereographic photograph of the procession on Broadway was made by E. Anthony. It is one of the earliest extant photographs of New York. For a brief account of Cyrus W. Field, see Stephen Fiske's *Off-Hand Portraits of Prominent New Yorkers* (1884), 140 *et seq.*

The common council gives a dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel 2 to Cyrus W. Field, the officers of H. M. S. "Gorgon," and the officers of the U. S. frigate "Niagara."—*N. Y. Times*, S 3, 1858.

The quarantine buildings at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, are " destroyed by fire by a mob.—*N. Y. Herald*, S 3, 1858; *N. Y. Times*, S 2 *et seq.*, 1858. They had been burned twice before.—*Ibid.*, My 7, 1857, and Ap 27, 1858. Because of the burning, the island was put under martial law, and the 8th regiment was stationed there.—*Harper's Weekly*, II: 578, 595, 610, and views in *ibid.*, II: 581, 612.

The mayor and common council direct the street commissioner 25 "to procure the necessary plans and specifications which may be required to carry out the contemplated alterations and repairs to the City Hall" (see Ap 24), and appropriate $40,000 for the work. —*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XXVI: 239. See D 31.

The church at 35th St. and Fifth Ave., formerly a Baptist edifice 26 (see Ag 6), is opened as Christ P. E. Church.—*N. Y. Times*, S 27,

1858 S 26 1858. See also L. M. R. K., III: 932. Prior to this, the church of this congregation was on West 18th St. (see Je 30, 1854).

Oct. 5 The Crystal Palace, which was opened in 1853 (*q.v.*, Jl 14), is destroyed by fire, the loss being over $1,500,000. All the statuary and paintings in the palace, including the famous Thorwalden group, as well as the other articles placed on exhibition by 3,960 exhibitors, are consumed.—*N. Y. Herald*, O 6, 1858; *N. Y. Times*, O 6–9, 1858; *Leslies' Weekly*, VI: 303–4; descrip. of Pl. 141-a, III, 709. See also views in *Harper's Weekly*, II: 660–61, and Pyne sales catalogue, item 245.

31 The new Brick Church at the north-west corner of 37th St. and Fifth Ave., erected by the congregation of the "Old Brick Church" (see S 15, 1856), is dedicated.—*Harper's Weekly*, II: 706; *23d Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1918), 600. "The new church is a massive building. The ground measurement is 75 by 145 feet; main auditory, 50 feet in height. With the galleries, from 1500 to 2000 people can be accommodated. The spire is 250 feet high, the cap-stone weighing 2500 pounds. . . . The old bell is in the new spire. . . . The church is lighted by one large chandelier of 100 burners. . . . The spire is to receive a fine clock." An engraving of the church accompanies this description.—*Harper's Weekly*, II: 721. This is the present edifice and was erected on the site of the Waddell villa.—L. M. R. K., III: 930. See also descrip. of Pl. 72-a, I: 458.

Nov. 5 The new steam fire-engine, the "J. C. Cary," built at the Novelty Iron Works, by Lee & Larned, under a contract with the city, is tested before Street Commissioner Cooper and other officials. It runs "from the Novelty Works to the Bowling Green—the place of exhibition—through Avenue C, Fourteenth Street, and Broadway, threading its way without difficulty through the crowded streets, and ascending at a high speed the heavy grade from Canal to Duane Street." At "the large hydrant near the Bowling Green," the members of Empire Engine Company No. 42 attach the supply hose, and in a few minutes the steam fire-engine begins to work and, for an hour and a half, continues "to throw water in a volume and with a force never before witnessed in this city." After this and other tests, the engine, with 14 or 15 men on board, is run "through Beaver, Broad, Nassau, and Fulton streets, to Broadway; and thence through Barclay, Greenwich, and Murray streets, to the house of the Empire Engine Company." From there it returns "in triumph to the Novelty Works, having won the unqualified approbation of the city officials, and the admiration of the thousands who had witnessed its performances."—*Harper's Weekly*, II: 748–50. An engraving of the engine is in *ibid.*, II: 749.

19 Due to a weakness in the structure, the walls of the almost finished state arsenal at 35th St. and Seventh Ave. give way, and the heavy roof falls in. With the exception of the main front wall, the building becomes a "complete wreck." The loss is between $20,000 and $30,000.—*N. Y. Times*, O 6, N 20, and 27, 1858. See also *ibid.*, F 2, 1859. On April 13, 1859, the legislature appropriated $30,000 for rebuilding the arsenal.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1859), chap. 273.

" A large portrait of Simon Bolivar, the South American liberator, is presented to the city by the republic of Venezuela.—*Hist. Mag.* (1859), 1st. ser., III: 19.

24 A meeting of young women is held in the chapel of N. Y. University, which organizes a "Ladies' Christian Association." Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts headed its first board of directors. This was the beginning of the Young Women's Christian Association in the United States. For the beginnings of the "Association" idea, and the history of the organization in Europe and America, see *Fifty Years Association Work among Young Women*, by Elizabeth Wilson (N. Y., 1916).

Dec. 5 The *Herald* publishes a tabulation by occupations of the candidates for municipal office in the forthcoming city election. The liquor dealers lead with 27 candidates, outnumbering the lawyers by three.—*N. Y. Herald*, D 5, 1858. In a subsequent editorial reference is made to this tabulation as "fruitful of promise for an incapable and demoralized government." It is observed that a very large number of the candidates cannot be located in the directory and therefore "have no apparent local habitations and no business," and attention is called to the large number of "proprietors of porter houses, corner groceries and low drinking saloons . . . nearly the whole lot are hungry politicians, more greedy, if possible for the flesh pots of the city treasury than their predecessors."—*Ibid.*, D 6, 1858.

7 The annual municipal election takes place. The *Herald* says:

"1. The Comptrollership. The Republicans have gained that [in the election of Robert T. Haws]. Dec. 7

"2. The fight between the Sachems of Old Tammany and the Wood party [in the common council]. The Sachems have saved their bacon by the skin of their teeth, but the glory of Old Tammany departed in the struggle.

"3. The contest in the election of school officers for the Bible in the public schools. The result is largely in favor of the Bible."—*N. Y. Herald*, D 8, 1858.

A new liberty-pole, 187 feet high, is erected at the corner of West Broadway and Franklin St. on the site where the former one stood (see Je 4).—*N. Y. Times*, D 10, 1858. 9

The name of Hamersley St. is changed to Houston St., from the termination of Houston St. to Hudson River.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XXVI: 383. 27

Sen. Stephen A. Douglas and Mrs. Douglas arrived at New York from Havana late this evening and were welcomed by a delegation from the common council and escorted to the Everett House. On Dec. 31, Douglas was formally received at the city hall and presented with the freedom of the city. He left for Philadelphia on Jan. 3, 1859.—*N. Y. Times*, D 29, 1858, to Ja 4, 1859. 28

The committee appointed to investigate the causes of the city hall fire (see Ag 18) makes a detailed report showing that it originated from the remains of the fire works on the roof of the building during the Atlantic cable celebration (see Ag 17).—*Docs., Bd. of Ald.* (1858), No. 22. "

James I. Orr, speaker of the house of representatives, is presented with the freedom of the city.—*N. Y. Times*, D 31, 1858. 30

The boards of aldermen and councilmen resolve to extend the hospitalities of the city to Sen. Samuel Houston of Texas, who is now in New York.—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 1, 1859. 31

The repairs on the city hall since the fire (see Ag 18) have cost $6,176.58. They "were partly done under the advice of the Mayor, as immediately necessary, to prevent further dilapidation, and partly under a resolution passed by the Board of Aldermen. No expense was incurred not necessary to save the interior of the building from damage by exposure to the weather, and to put the public offices and chambers again into a state fit for the transaction of public business."—*Docs., Bd. of Ald.* (1859), No. 6, pp. 4 and 10. See Ja 3, 1859. "

The common council grants a franchise to the Ninth Ave. R. R. for the route from the corner of 51st St. and Ninth Ave. along the avenue to Greenwich St., through Greenwich and Canal Sts., West Broadway, College Place, and Vesey St. to the Astor House, returning by the same route with a single track through Church and Washington Sts.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1860), 412–13. See O 3, 1859. "

1859

In this year, the clipper "Dreadnaught" sailed from Sandy Hook to Liverpool, 3,000 miles, in 13 days, 9 hours, thus equalling the run of the "Thornton," made in 1854.—*New International Encyc.*, V: 468. —

In this year, Charles Darwin's *Origin of Species* was published. —

In this year, flashlight photography was first foreshadowed, by Robert Bunsen and Sir Henry Roscoe who suggested that magnesium offered a source of light which should be useful in photography. Pictures were made by this method by Brothers, of Manchester, in 1863-64, and by C. Piazzi Smyth in 1865. The magnesium was first used in the form of thin wire, later the wire was flattened into a thin ribbon, and this finally gave place to the powdered form. After powdered magnesium came the flashlight compound (prepared by mixing powdered magnesium with potassium chlorate and various metallic sulphides), which seems to have originated with J. Traill Taylor, who suggested the mixture about 1865.—*Flashlight Portraiture* (*N. Y.*, 1912), 6-10. —

In this year, the *History of the City of New York, from the Earliest Settlement to the Present Time*, by Mary L. Booth, was published. —

In this year, *Miller's New York As It Is; or Stranger's Guide-Book to the Cities of New York, Brooklyn, and Adjacent Places . . .* , was published. This is the earliest issue in the N. Y. P. L. It thus describes some of the new and interesting buildings: —

"The New Fifth Avenue Hotel, now completing under the control of Col. Stevens, will become an object of special note. In addition to its beautiful site, being opposite to the shrubbery of Madison Square; it stretches its façades of white marble down Twenty-

1859 third and Twenty-fourth streets, both equally known as among
— the most aristocratic of our thoroughfares. In its internal arrangements it will be unsurpassed—furnishing entire accommodation for eight hundred guests—containing more than one hundred suites of apartments, each combining the conveniences and luxury of parlor, chamber, dressing, and bathing rooms. All the rooms, besides being well lighted and ventilated, will have means of access by a perpendicular railway [elevator]—intersecting each story—in addition to the broad and capacious corridors and stairways, independent of the ordinary and usual approaches from floor to floor.

"As to location, this hotel is much nearer the termini of the Eastern and Northern Railroads than others further down town, and from the evidence of the march of improvement, it must continue to be the centre of civilization for many years to come. . . .

"The New St. Patricks Cathedral, on the Fifth Avenue and 50th street, now in process of erection [see Ag 15, 1858], will, when finished, become the crowning architectural ornament of the city. . .

"In order to form any adequate idea of the progress and opulence of New York, the visitor should not omit to visit the Fifth Avenue, the great centre of wealth and fashion. . . .

"The Union Club, on corner of Fifth Avenue and 22d street, is one of the most splendid structures in the city. It measures about 50 feet by 100, is built in superb style of brown stone, and cost about $300,000. [It stood on the n. w. cor. of 21st St.—L. M. R. K., III: 939.]

"The new private residence of W. B. Astor, Esq., on Fifth Avenue and 33d street, is another magnificent edifice."—*Miller's N. Y. As It Is* (1859), 63, 72, 73, 74. Later issues of this guide-book in N. Y. P. L. bear publication dates 1862, 1867, 1869, 1872, 1875, and 1876. The N. Y. H. S. has those for 1860, 1862, 1863, 1867, 1868, and 1872.

— A bronze statue of Washington, one of six copies made in 1857 of the marble statue by Jean Antoine Houdon (1788), which stands in the state house at Richmond, Virginia, was placed in the city hall. In 1884 (*q. v.*, Jl 4) it was presented to the city by the pupils of the public schools. It is now in the Metropolitan Museum.—*Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City*, 180–81.

— In this year, Winslow Homer, American figure-painter, first came to New York at the age of 23; in 1861, he took a studio in the old University building. He studied in the night class of the Academy of Design; but at the outbreak of the war, he went to the front as special correspondent and artist for Harper Brothers, and later made a second and independent trip to the army of the Potomac. His paintings began at that time with a series of army scenes. He later made studies of negro and rural life, Adirondack hunting sketches, and paintings of the Maine coast.—Isham, *Hist. of Am. Painting*, 350–57.

— In his *Manual* for 1859, David T. Valentine published a "Financial History of the City of New-York from the Earliest Period," from his own pen, pp. 496–534. It contains also the following map and views: Trinity Church, 60; the North Dutch Church, 84; map of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hudson City, and Hoboken, 94; s. e. cor. Beekman and William Sts., 132; William St., looking north from Frankfort St., 276; old cottages on Frankfort St., facing Gold St., 284; Third Ave. R. R. depot, 389; State St., fronting the Battery, 396; East River, including Harris Point, Ward's Island, and Hell Gate, 484; Washington Market, 488; Central Park, 572.

For view of Market Slip, from the cor. of Cherry St., in this year, see *ibid.* (1860), 252.

For views of Five Points, 1859, one from the cor. of Worth and Little Water St., the other at the crossing of Baxter, Park, and Worth Sts., in this year, see *ibid.* (1860), 372, 396.

For views of old houses, cor. James and Chatham Sts., 1859, see *ibid.* (1860), 504.

For view of the Broadway Theatre, 1859, see *ibid.* (1861), 460.

Jan. 1 Andrew H. Green, president of the Central Park commissioners, reports that the following progress has been made on the park: "The thorough drainage of the part of the Park below the old Reservoir is nearly completed; the Drive is for the most part graded not only within the same area, but also extending to the north above the New Reservoir. Portions of the Drive intended as examples have been constructed in different methods with their superstructure in order to test the relative cost and efficiency of each. The Ride for equestrians is in progress. Several miles of the walks are graded, drained and gravelled, and in a condition for use.

"Three bridges or viaducts over which the carriage road is carried and under which the horseback ride is to pass, are in a state of forwardness and promise to be structures of beauty as well as of utility; the Promenade, a prominent feature of the Park, is nearly complete with its broad walk and rows of transplanted trees of twenty years' growth. The planting of the Park with a great variety of shrubs and trees was rapidly progressing when the cold weather suspended operations. A Lake of about twenty acres above Seventy-sixth street is so far completed as to admit of filling it with water during the winter, and has afforded healthful amusement and recreation for thousands in skating; the lower lake at Fifty-ninth street near the Fifth avenue is also well advanced. Jan. 1

"The Play-ground and the Parade-ground are nearly complete.

"The buildings of all descriptions that were found on the Park have, with here and there an exception, reserved for use on the Park, been sold and removed and the proceeds of sales deposited in the Treasury. Among the buildings spared, though a very inferior structure, is the Arsenal constructed by the State and purchased by the city. . . .

"The establishment of a Pound has been to a large extent effectual in preventing the incursions of straying animals, from which the young trees have suffered injury." A map showing the original topography of the park and the roads and walks under construction, signed by Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux, accompanies the report.—*2d Ann. Rep.*, Com'rs of Cent. P'k (1859). See also *Man. Com. Coun.* (1859), 592–95.

A coloured view of New York from Weehawken, lithographed by W. Gauci, is published in London by E. Gambart & Co.—Pyne sales catalogue, item 103. "

The new rink in Central Park is "quite a fashionable resort for skaters," and many hundreds are enjoying the exercise daily.—*N. Y. Times*, Je 5, 1859. See also *ibid.*, Ja 10, 12, 13, 20 and F 3, 1859. For view of this, in 1861, see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1861), 236. 3

Mayor Tiemann, in his annual message to the common council, says: "As is well known, a part of the City Hall was destroyed, and damaged by fire in the month of September last [error for Ag 18, *q. v.*]. . . . The Street Commissioner was directed by the Common Council to cause plans to be prepared for the repair or reconstruction of the part destroyed, which have not been carried into effect, from the fact that no appropriation was applicable to the work. "

"I am of opinion that the building should be restored to its former condition without the addition of a full story for public offices, as little available room would be gained thereby, although a large additional expense would be required."—*Docs., Bd. of Ald.* (1859), No. 1, p. 49.

The new Athenæum Club, having been fully organized, opens its club rooms at No. 48 Clinton Place for the first time.—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 13, 1859. See Mr 24. 12

The centennial anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns is celebrated at Cooper Institute. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivers the address. On Jan. 25, a commemorative banquet was held at the Astor House, where Wm. Cullen Bryant, James T. Brady, Dr. Francis, Horace Greeley, and others spoke. A celebration was also held at Mozart Hall.—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 25 and 26, 1859. 24

The new house of reception of the New York Juvenile Asylum, at 71 W. 13th St., is opened.—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 24, 1859. See also L. M. R. K., III: 955. "

A plan of fortifications to defend the water approaches to the city is proposed by J. G. Barnard, major of engineers, in a report to the secretary of war. The fortifications at the Narrows are Forts Hamilton and Lafayette on Long Island; and the old Forts Tompkins and Richmond, and Batteries Hudson and Morton on Staten Island. Between 1840 and 1859, a new Fort Richmond, three or four times the size of the old work, has been built; and a new work in place of Fort Tompkins has been commenced. A new casemated water-battery, also, nearly equal to Fort Richmond, and south of it, has been planned; and it is proposed to extend the earthen batteries. Maj. Barnard also proposes to enlarge the works on Long Island by extending batteries (either open or casemated) along the bluff below Fort Hamilton, and to re-model Fort Lafayette. He proposes to build a fortification on Robbins' Reef, which is mid-way between the Narrows and Governor's Island, to command the approach through the Narrows and the outlets of the "Kills." A work on the point of Coney Island is proposed to sweep the waters of Gravesend Bay. A fortification on Sandy Hook, authorised by Congress, is being commenced. The East River 27

1859 Jan. 27 approach to the city is defended by Fort Schuyler. Another work, opposite to it, on Willett's Point, is deemed necessary.—Barnard, *The Dangers and Defences of N. Y.*, pub. by the Chamber of Com. (1859). See also *N. Y. Times*, Ap 14, 1859.

Feb. — The Rutgers Medical College on Duane Street is destroyed by fire. This was a school established by Doctors Hosack, Mott, Francis, and McNeven. It is a branch of Rutgers College of New Brunswick, N. J.—Griscom, *Memoir of John Griscom*, 229. See also L. M. R. K., III: 941.

25 Wm. Smith O'Brien, Irish patriot, arrives at New York on a visit to the United States. Salutes are fired in his honour, addresses of welcome are delivered by Judge B. O'Connor and Thos. F. Meagher, and cheers are shouted by multitudes on the Battery.—*N. Y. Times*, F 26, 1859. On May 28, he sailed from New York for Ireland.—*Ibid.*, My 30 and 31, 1859.

Mar. 9 Another storey is to be added to the merchants' exchange in Wall St.—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 9, 1859.

18 The legislature passes a law prohibiting the admission into theatres in New York City of any minor under 14 years of age who is not accompanied by an adult person.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1859), chap. 48.

24 "The Athenæum Club [see Ja 12] have removed from their house in Clinton-place, to the large and elegant house No. 108 Fifth-avenue, corner of sixteenth-street."—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 24, 1859. The club "is an association of men of letters, artists, and members of the liberal professions, numbering some 400 to 500, who meet for the purpose of social intercourse, &c. The establishment is elegantly furnished."—*Miller's N. Y. As It Is* (1859), 74.

28 The N. Y. Historical Society having in its possession "the only printed Copy known to exist of the Journal of the Assembly, at the First Meeting of its Fourth Session, which commenced at Poughkeepsie, in Dutchess County, on September 7th, 1780, and closed on October 10th in that year," it presents to the state "an elegant Manuscript Copy of the Journal," which the society has had prepared. On April 8, the assembly passed a resolution of thanks for the gift, and directed that the MS. copy be deposited in the state library and that the Regents have 500 printed copies made.—*Assemb. Jour.* (1780), Preface.

Apr. 2 The legislature passes a law for the extension of Central Park from 106th to 110th St. between Fifth and Eighth Aves.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1859), chap. 101. The lands were acquired for this purpose in 1863.—*Ann. Rep.*, Park Dept. (1902). See also *16th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1911), 462–63. Maps of the extension, in 7 sheets, made by John A. Bagley in 1859–1860, are filed in the bureau of topography, borough president's office, as Map No. 2008.

4 "Tannhäuser" is sung for the first time in America, at the Stadt Theatre (formerly the Bowery Amphitheatre).—Brown, I: 238; N. Y. P. L. *Bulletin* (1925), 900.

14 The board of commissioners of taxes and assessments for the city and county of New York is created by act of the legislature.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1859), chap. 302.

15 The legislature authorises the commissioners of Central Park to widen Seventh Ave. from 110th St. to the Harlem River by adding 25 ft. to each side so that the whole width shall be 150 ft.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1859), chap. 363.

" "An Act for ascertaining by proper proofs the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage, and to prevent fraudulent voting" is passed by the legislature. It provides for a "board of registry," consisting of three inspectors for each election district appointed by the board of supervisors of the city and county of New York. Such board is to meet three weeks prior to the general election for two days, if necessary, "for the purposes of registering the names of the legal voters of such districts." They shall meet again "on the Tuesday of the week preceding the day of the general election . . . for the purpose of revising, correcting and completing said lists."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1859), chap. 380. For newspaper comment on the result of the first registration, see N 2.

16 The legislature authorises the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co. to lay a double track from their track on Fourth Ave. at 42d St. up said street to Madison Ave. and up Madison Ave. to 79th St. and to use steam for drawing their passenger and freight cars from the northern extremity of Manhattan to the south side of 42d St.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1859), chap. 387. The company was also permitted to establish a steam terminal at 42d St. and Fourth Ave.—From chronology supplied by the company.

" The Broadway Theatre is being demolished.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 16, 1859. See also L. M. R. K., III: 982. By Nov. 2, the site was occupied by a store.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, N 2, 1859.

Apr. 16 The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S. is organized. After incorporation, it began business in "a small back room on the second floor of a four-story building over against Trinity Churchyard," at 98 Broadway, on July 28. On Dec. 1, the office was transferred to the new building, just completed, at 92 Broadway, where four rooms were occupied. In a few years, additional space was procured at 94 and 96 Broadway.—From *The Equitable Society's First Half Century* (1909). For history of the company's own building, see My 1, 1870.

19 Austria sends an ultimatum demanding that Sardinia put her army on a peace footing and disperse all volunteers. Cavour immediately rejected it, and war followed.—Andrews, *Hist. Development of Modern Europe*, II: 124–25. See My 3.

24 The new Broadway Tabernacle at the corner of Sixth Ave. and 34th St. (see D 25, 1857) is dedicated.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 11 and 27, 1859; L. M. R. K., III: 928.

May 3 France declares war on Austria because she has invaded France's ally, Sardinia.—Anderson, *Constitutions and other Select Docs. Illus. of Hist. of France* (1789–1907), 569–71.

20 The French and Italian allies defeat the Austrians at Montebello.—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 26, 1859.

June 2 The Ramble in Central Park is opened to the public.—*3d Ann. Rep.*, Com'rs of Cent. P'k (1860), 10. See N 12.

4 The Austrians are disastrously defeated at Magenta by the allied French and Sardinian armies under Napoleon III.—*N. Y. Times*, Je 20–23, 1859.

19 The corner-stone of the R. C. Church of St. Paul the Apostle is laid in 59th St. near Ninth Ave.—*N. Y. Times*, Je 20, 1859. The church was dedicated on Nov. 27. It is in charge of the Paulist Fathers.—*Ibid.*, N 28, 1859. See also *King's Handbook*, 397–98, and L. M. R. K., III: 936. A new church was erected on the site in 1876.—*N. Y. Times*, Je 5, 1876.

22 An operatic benefit is held at the Academy of Music "in aid of the wives and children of the heroic soldiers who are fighting so gallantly and gloriously for the independence of a great people on the plains of Lombardy." A sum exceeding $3,000 is raised.—*N. Y. Times*, Je 22 and 23, 1859.

24 The Battle of Solferino is fought, and Napoleon III again defeats the Austrians, the latter losing about 35,000 men.—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 7–20, 1859.

28 The mayor approves a resolution of the common council directing the street commissioner (G. W. Smith) "to have specifications drawn, and advertise immediately for proposals to have the City Hall building put in proper repair, and as it was previous to the fire."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XXVII: 212. Smith made a report on Aug. 19 which was approved.—*Ibid.*, XXVII: 355. The contract was signed on Sept. 23 (*q. v.*).

July 11 The Peace of Villafranca is signed by Napoleon III and Francis Joseph. It provides for an Italian confederacy under the honorary presidency of the pope, the cession of Lombardy to Sardinia, and Austria's retention of Venice.—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 25 *et seq.*, 1859.

" The corner-stone of a new synagogue for the Congregation Shearith Israel is laid in 19th St. near Fifth Ave.—"The Congregation Shearith Israel," in *Pubs.*, Am. Jewish Hist. Soc., VI: 123, 136, 140. The new synagogue was consecrated on Sept. 12, 1860 (*q. v.*).

Aug. 13 The Richmond Grays arrive on a visit to the city and are enthusiastically welcomed by the National Guard and a committee of the common council. During their stay, they attended services at St. John's Church, visited the public institutions, were reviewed by Mayor Tiemann, and were given a dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel by the city. They left on Aug. 18, and "their departure, like their entrance to our City, and their sojourn here, was an ovation which has seldom if ever been accorded to any strangers, civil or military, who ever before visited the City of New-York."—*N. Y. Times*, Ag 15–19, 1859.

One of the Grays, on his return home, sent an account of the visit to the Richmond *Whig*, saying in part: "The street cars, in New-York, run Sundays, day and night, as at all other times. Availing ourself of this means of conveyance, we rode to the upper part of the City, and took a survey of the place, much talked about, called 'The Central Park'. . . . In returning from the Park . . . we walked through Madison-avenue and other fashionable streets, what splendid mansions meet the eye at every step. Look to the

1859 Aug. 13 right or left, and you see row after row of three or four story tenements—all faced with omnipresent brown stone, and characterized by an undeviating style of steps leading from the sidewalks to the front doors. It might almost be imagined that there is or was but one plan of building residences in New York, so uniform is the appearance of the façades, but an inspection, of course, reveals some variation in the style of exterior finish. Still, it is wearisome to behold such an endless succession of houses so closely resembling each other; and in continuing our walk it was a momentary relief to turn into the streets inhabited by the poorer classes of the community. In relieving our contemplative organs, we aggrieved our olfactories, and were right glad when we again reached a purer atmosphere."—*Ibid.*, Ag 27, 1859.

23 The Fifth Avenue Hotel, on the site of Franconi's Hippodrome (see Mr 14 and S 9, 1856), is opened to the public. William Washburn of Boston was the architect.—*N. Y. Herald*, Ag 25, 1859; Maurice, *Fifth Ave.*, 325–27. It contains a passenger elevator, invented by Otis Tufts of Boston.—*N. Y. Times*, Ag 23, 1859; *Scientific Am.* (1859), I: 125; *The Galaxy* (Nov. 1882), 890, 891; *Harper's New Monthly Mag.*, Nov., 1882. For description of the hotel, see also *Granite Monthly*, X: 317, and *Leslie's Weekly*, IX: 329. It is shown on A. Pl. 22-b, Vol. III. The elevator was not the first passenger elevator in New York, as one run by steam was in use in the Latting Observatory in 1853 (*q.v.*, Je 30). The Fifth Avenue Hotel was demolished in 1908 (*q.v.*, Ap 4). Regarding it, see also records of the Title Guarantee & Trust Co.; L. M. R. K., III: 978; descrip. of Pl. 141–b, III: 710.

25 The Spingler Institute has purchased the Samuel P. Townsend residence at the north-west corner of Fifth Ave. and 34th St. for $200,000. The mansion is to be altered for the use of the school.—*N. Y. Times*, Ag 25, 1859. See also *Wealthy Citizens of the City of N. Y.* (1855), and *Miller's N. Y. As It Is* (1862), 74. The property was later purchased by A. T. Stewart.—L. M. R. K., III: 952.

28 Col. E. L. Drake, by driving an artesian well near Titusville, Pa., struck oil. Although petroleum was known, even in ancient times, Drake's was the first oil well.—Brannt, *Petroleum* (1895), 13; Crum, *Romance of Am. Petroleum and Gas* (1911 and 1921).

29 "The progress of this Metropolis is especially marked in its domestic architecture. Each year witnesses fresh improvements and more lavish expenditure. . . . The store of Messrs. Lord & Taylor, at the corner of Grand-street and Broadway, to be opened this morning, is one of the finest, if not the very finest, on this grandest of thoroughfares. It is five stories high, built of white marble, and looks more like an Italian palace than a place for the sale of broadcloth. Its extravagant ornamentation would be regarded as a fault by persons of more moderate taste than New-Yorkers. The basement and the first and second stories of this establishment form three immense salesrooms—each of which is about 100 feet square, and is subdivided by Corinthian columns into three compartments. The stairs communicating with these stories are of palatial width and of massive oak. The upper floors, not yet finished, will be used for manufacturing purposes. A most notable ornament in the building is the huge gas chandelier that lights up the staircase. It was made by Tiffany at a cost of $500, and is original and unique of its kind. The lower wing is not yet completed; but without it the building is one of the most spacious stores in the City, and has every accommodation for the transaction of a colossal business."—*N. Y. Times*, Ag 29, 1859. See also 1826. A rare view of Lord & Taylor's establishment at 461–467 Broadway, cor. of Grand St., was sold with the Pyne collection, at the Am. Art Assn. galleries, Feb. 5–7, 1917 (item No. 319), a reproduction appearing in the catalogue. See also *N. Y. Times*, S 5, 1859.

Sept. 1 Wm. B. Astor having erected a new building adjoining the Astor Library in Lafayette Place (see Ja 9, 1854) and of the same dimensions, the enlarged library is opened to the public with 110,000 volumes.—Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 702–3.

10 A new air-ship called "The City of New York" is being built for a transatlantic trip.—*N. Y. Times*, S 10, 1859. See also *ibid.*, O 25, 28, 31, 1859. See, further, N 1.

14 The Winter Garden Theatre, erected on Broadway opposite Bond St. to replace the old Metropolitan Theatre (see S 18, 1853), is opened with "Cricket on the Hearth."—*N. Y. Times*, S 15, 1859; L. M. R. K., III: 986. It was destroyed by fire on March 23, 1867 (*q.v.*).

15 Leopold Eidlitz is paid $824 for "plans, specifications, &c., for repairs to City Hall."—*Docs., Bd. of Ald.* (1859), No. 32. See S 23.

"Dixie," just composed by Daniel D. Emmett, is sung for the first time from the stage of Bryant's Minstrels at 472 Broadway.—Kobbé, *Famous Am. Songs*, 59–78. Sept. 19

A contract is awarded to Edward Gridley, builder, for restoring the city hall to its condition prior to the fire of 1858 (*q.v.*, Ag 18). Gridley agrees to "furnish all materials necessary to complete, and cause to be performed all the work required for Repairing the City Hall, agreeably with the drawings made and prepared by Leopold Eidlitz, Architect" (see S 15), in accordance with certain specifications. The drawings include a front elevation, a ground plan of the attic story, a plan of the roof and framing, a section, and a plan of the framing of the cupola, but these are not on file.—From contract in auditor's office of the commissioner of public works, Borough of Manhattan. The repairs were begun on Sept. 30.—*N. Y. Times*, O 1, 1859. See O 15. 23

The common council grants the Ninth Ave. R. R. Co. permission to lay a track from the Ninth Ave. R. R. track at Greenwich St.; through Canal St. to connect with the Eighth Ave. R. R. track at Hudson St.; also to lay a track from Ninth Ave. through 54th St. to connect with Eighth Ave. R. R.; and permits the Eighth and Ninth Ave. R. R. Co. to run their cars over each other's tracks during such times as they may be respectively relaying and repairing their tracks.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XXVII: 390. Oct. 3

The four southerly dwellings forming the southern end of the block of uniformly designed new houses on the east side of Fifth Ave. between 41st and 42d Sts. are advertised to be sold by auction at the merchants' exchange. "The Houses are of Brick, 5 stories high, built with hollow walls, in the best and most substantial manner, by days' work, and contain every modern convenience. Have fine Court Yards of 29 feet 6 inches in width on the Avenue and 5 feet on 41st Street."—From copy of original poster advertising this sale, in author's collection. The houses are shown on Pl. 148-b, Vol. III. For description of this neighbourhood, see *N. Y. Daily Tribune*, N 29, 1859. 4

The sum of $3,250 is appropriated for "retouching, restoring, regilding, and repairing the pictures and frames in the Governor's Room."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XXVII: 430. See D 31. 15

"The work of repairing the City Hall [see S 23] is going on vigorously. All the charred timbers and crumbled walls have been removed, new ones put in their places, and the roof put on. It is expected that by Monday the roof will be in readiness for coppering. . . ."—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, O 15, 1859. See also *ibid.*, O 27, 1859, and *N. Y. Herald*, O 25, 1859. "

Harper's Ferry is captured by 18 men under John Brown, the object being to hold the place as a refuge for fugitive slaves. Brown was tried for treason and executed on Dec. 2 (*q.v.*).—Rhodes, *Hist. of U. S.*, II: 383–416. See also *N. Y. Times*, O 18 *et seq.*, 1859. 16

"It is stated that a movement is on foot to purchase St. John's Park for building purposes, the sum of $600,000 having been offered for it."—*N. Y. Tribune*, O 26, 1859. 26

Prof. T. S. C. Lowe commences the inflation of his great balloon, "The City of New York" (see S 10). The balloon is on exhibition in Reservoir Square. Lowe's transatlantic flight was postponed from time to time during November, and finally it was put off until the Spring, and the balloon was removed from the Crystal Palace grounds and stored "near the gas-house at the foot of Fourteenth-street, North River."—*N. Y. Times*, N 1, 2, 4, 12, 15, 16, 19, and 26, 1859. See also Lowe's pamphlet entitled *Air-Ship City of New York: Full Description of the Air-Ship and the Apparatus to be employed, in the Aerial Voyage to Europe; with a Historical Sketch of the Art of Ballooning and the Aeronaut's Address to the Public* (N. Y., 1859). In appearance, as shown by wood-cut illustrations in the pamphlet, the balloon had a closed car in place of the usual basket, below which was suspended a large open boat. See, further, Je 8, 1860. Nov. 1

The first registration of voters in the city under the new "Registry Law" (see Ap 15) is completed. "Considering that the process was entirely new, both to the registrars and the registered, and that the law is more elaborate than transparent, the work has been done very well. The appointees of the Board of Supervisors have, according to all accounts, been entirely impartial, and afforded every facility to applicants of all parties."—*N. Y. Herald*, N 3, 1859. 2

The 100th anniversary of the birth of Friedrich Schiller is commemorated in New York by a three days' celebration (beginning on this day), consisting of plays, vocal and instrumental music, tableaux, etc.—*N. Y. Times*, N 10–12, 1859. 9

1859 Nov. 12 The new four-mile drive-way in Central Park is opened to the public. The road may be entered at 72d St. and 59th St. from either Fifth or Eighth Ave., and it "runs through the Park by a route which displays in succession the expansive Mall, the unique Skating Pond, the delightful Ramble, the massive bridges, the deep cut near the old Reservoir, the capacious bed of the unfinished Manhattan Lake, and all the points of interest in the lower portion of the Park."—*N. Y. Times*, N 14, 1859. See, further, Mr 13, 1860.

18 "Mr. Franklin S. Kinney of No. 17 Nassau street is building a white marble hotel on the corner of Broadway and Twenth-fourth street, facing Madison square. It is six stories in hight, and has a frontage of 225 feet on Broadway and Twenty-fourth street, covering four city lots. It is to be conducted on the plan of the best European hotels. . . . There are to be two dining-rooms and about 50 suits of rooms—the parlors of which will all front on one of the streets. Pleasant accommodations will thus be afforded for ladies and families to the number of 250 persons. . . . It is built in the modern French style, with numerous balconies, and a steep slated roof! . . . The entrance to the hotel is on Twenty-fourth street, with a private door on Broadway. . . . The building will cost about $100,000, and be finished about the 1st of April. Renwick & Auchmaty are the architects."—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, N 18, 1859. The new hotel was doubtless the Albemarle, which is shown on Perris's insurance map of this year.

24 Adelina Patti, at the age of 16, makes her début in opera at the Academy of Music in "Lucia."—Ireland, *Rec. of the N. Y. Stage*, II: 705; Mortier, *Biog. Sketch of Madame Adelina Patti*, 10. Patti first appeared in New York in 1852 (*q. v.*, My 11).

28 Washington Irving dies at Sunnyside at the age of 76. As soon as the news reached New York, the flags on the city hall and other public buildings were lowered to half mast, and resolutions of regret were passed by the common council. Irving was buried in Tarrytown Cemetery on Dec. 1. Several of the New York councilmen attended the burial services, and while the funeral cortege was in progress, the bells of the city were tolled. Tributes of respect were paid to his memory by the New York Historical Society and other societies.—*N. Y. Times*, N 30, D 1–2, 6–7, 1859. See also cat. of autograph letters and MSS. sold at Anderson's, Jan. 23 and 24, 1924, items 202A–208.

" "A mansion presenting a rather unique appearance has been erected by John Jacob Astor, jr. on the Fifth Avenue at the corner of Thirty-third street. It is faced with Philadelphia pressed brick, and the window dressings, architraves, cornices, rustics, columns and stoop are made of Nova-Scotia freestone, together with the facing of the basement story. The building is 50 by 107 feet, and has three stories, besides basement and attic. The latter is constructed in the French style, there being a slight inclination from the perpendicular on each of the four sides, and is richly mounted in front. Facade Corinthian columns and pilasters flank the main entrance, which is approached by means of a double stoop. The height of the first story is 16 feet clear, that of the second 14½, and of the third and attic 13½ feet each. The structure is quite a relief to the monotonous view presented by a vast range on either side of the avenue, of brown stone fronts which, although stately and spacious, so closely resemble each other as to easily pass for duplicates of the same original."—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, N 28, 1859. The house is shown on Pl. 155B, Vol. III.

Dec. — The number of patrolmen is 1,250. The salary of each is $800 a year.—*Comptroller's Letter Book*, No. 174, p. 150.

— In this month, the Down Town Association was organized at the Astor House. For a brief account of its various homes, see L. M. R. K., III: 937–38.

2 John Brown, having been convicted of treason, is hanged at Charlestown, Va.—Rhodes, *Hist. of U. S.*, II: 403–16. His body was taken to New York City on the following day, on its way to North Elba, in Essex County.—*N. Y. Times*, D 5, 1859. See D 15.

6 In a three-cornered election for mayor, Fernando Wood, candidate of the Mozart Hall democracy, and mayor during the years 1853–57, wins against Havemeyer, the Tammany candidate, and Opdyke, Republican. National issues affected the vote to a considerable degree. It "must be viewed," says the Herald, "as the expression of opinion in this great metropolis in favor of the Union, peace and prosperity of the country, a defence of the rights of the South against the assaults of fanaticism, and as a rebuke to anti-slavery agitation in its duplicated shape as represented by Havemeyer and Opdyke."—*N. Y. Herald*, D 7, 1858. Some letters from prominent people to Wood during his mayoralty, 1859–61, including a certificate of his election, are among the miscellaneous N. Y. MSS. in N. Y. P. L. Wood was succeeded by George Opdyke (see D 3, 1861). Dec. 6

Postmaster Fowler has 5,000 cast-iron letter boxes put up on lamp posts throughout the city.—*Leslie's Weekly*, IX: 19. These were considered a failure.—*Ibid.*, IX: 241. 10

A large meeting is held at Cooper Institute "to proffer their sympathy in a public manner for the family and associates of John Brown." Speeches in defence of Brown are made by Rev. Dr. Cheever, Wendell Phillips, and others.—*N. Y. Times*, D 16, 1859. 15

A great Union meeting is held at the Academy of Music, at which Mayor Tiemann, James Brooks, Charles O'Connor, ex-Gov. Washington Hunt, and others make addresses. Letters of approval from Gen. Winfield Scott, ex-Pres. Franklin Pierce, Millard Fillmore, and Martin Van Buren, etc. are read. Other meetings are held outside the academy in Irving Place and on 14th St.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, D 20, 1859. See views in *Harper's Weekly*, IV: 1, 8–9. 19

Chas. Keicher is paid $100 for "painting coat of arms of the city in Mayor's office."—*Doc. No.* 8, *Bd. of Ald.* (1860). "

"Since the Central Park was commenced there has been a great movement going on in the northern end of the island, and property in that vicinity has rapidly been acquiring an increased value. Before long we shall see the whole line of the Harlem and North Rivers covered with stores and factories; and when the Harlem River is cleared, as contemplated, and navigation established with Spuyten Duyvil creek, thus connecting the East River with the Hudson, the entire space between Tubby Hook and Harlem River will be thickly populated and devoted to business purposes, of course with the exception of that portion around Washington Heights, which is not available for streets, and which nature specially designed for a *rus in urbe*. Up to that point the ground lying between the two rivers is comparatively level, admits of an easy grade, and can be easily converted into streets and avenues. 21

"It is already contemplated to construct a village which will occupy all that space; and with that view we perceive that some five hundred lots are to be sold at auction to-day at the Merchants' Exchange.

"The natural tendency of our population towards the neighborhood of the Central Park, and the *vis a tergo* with which the increase of business is compelling the trade and commerce of the metropolis to extend themselves in that direction are manifest to every one. The picturesque beauty of the park, as well as the natural charms of the locality itself, affords an attraction without parallel to erect residences all around in that vicinity, while the pressure of a rapidly increasing trade must compel us to convert that portion of the island lying above it, as far north as Washington Heights, to business and manufactures. . . ."—*N. Y. Herald*, D 21, 1859; Pasko, *Old N. Y.*, II: 287–88.

Sen. Wm. H. Seward, on his return from Europe, is welcomed by a committee of the common council and tendered the use of the city hall for the reception of his friends. On Dec. 29, he received an ovation from the public.—*N. Y. Times*, D 29 and 30, 1859. 28

The street commissioner is authorised "to procure, by contract or otherwise, a clock for the cupola of the City Hall, which in his opinion shall, in every respect be a credit to the city of New York" and to make arrangements for placing it "in the upper story of the City Hall." It is not to cost more than $4,000.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XXVII: 576–77; descrip. of Pl. 97, III: 587. 30

The street commissioner is authorised to have partitions removed in the governor's room, and $1,500 is appropriated for the work.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XXVII: 611. See Ap 23, 1860. 31

A tabulated statement of the city's debt is prepared. It was published in the *Man. Com. Coun.* (1860), 226. "

1860

In this year, Gaston Planté constructed the first practical storage battery. It was afterwards developed and modified by Favre, Metzger, Brush, Edison, and others.—*International Encyclop.*, XXI: 561. —

In this year, the first dime novel was published by Erastus F. Beadle. The firm of Beadle & Adams continued the business until 1897.—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 217. —

In this year, the first direct current electric motor was built by —

1860 an Italian physicist, Antonio Pacinotti.—*Scientific American*, Je 5, 1915.

— In this year, 105,123 alien immigrants landed at the port of New York. Of these, Ireland sent 47,330; Germany, 37,899; England, 11,361; Scotland, 1,617; France, 1,549, and other countries lesser numbers.—*Rep. on Emigration by Ch. of Com.*, Ja 5, 1865 (N. Y., 1865), 18. See also *Leslie's Weekly*, XIII: 262.

— The manufacturing census of this year credited New York City with 40 per cent. of the product and 20 per cent. of the establishments in the state.—Clark, *Hist. of Manufactures in U. S.*, 1607–1860, 465.

— In this year was published *Names of Persons for whom Marriage Licenses were issued by the Secretary of the Province of N. Y., previous to 1784. Printed by order of Gideon J. Tucker, Secretary of State* (Albany, 1860).

— From the Revolution to this time 771 newspapers and journals, of all classes and periods of issue, were established and disappeared in New York City. In 1860, 250 newspapers and periodicals were published.—North, 99 (note), citing *N. Y. Gazetteer* for 1860.

— In this year, the *National Quarterly Review* was founded.—North, 118.

— In this year, Eastman Johnson, one of the most effective American *genre* painters, settled in New York after many years of study abroad. He specialized in subjects of rural life and was particularly successful in delineating the American negro.—Isham, *Hist. of Am. Painting*, 341–43; Tuckerman, *Book of the Artists*, 466–71.

— In this year was published *New York Illustrated*, a well-illustrated quarto, descriptive of this city. Nearly every year at this period some distinctive guide-book was published, of convenient size for the pocket.—See Gen. Cat. of N. Y. P. L. under "N. Y. City—Guide Books."

— In this year, the direction of operation at Bellevue Hospital was shifted from a board of ten governors (who, in 1849, superseded the common council) to four commissioners of public charities and correction.—*An Account of Bellevue Hospital* (1893); tablet on the building.

— In this year, the first Jewish orphan asylum in the city was opened in West 29th St. by consolidated societies, afterwards named the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society.—*Jewish Encyclop.*, IX: 275–76. A building was soon after erected on 77th St. (see O 29, 1860) and dedicated on Nov. 5, 1863 (*q. v.*).

— In this year, the Church of the Holy Evangelists (which purchased old St. George's Chapel in 1851, *q.v.*, Jl 21) went out of existence, and the old chapel in Beekman St. became the Free Church of St. George's Chapel, under a board of trustees appointed by Trinity.—Anstice, *Hist. of St. George's Church*, 211–12; descrip. of Pl. 153-b, III: 774. In 1868 (*q.v.*, Mr 17), the old church was sold and demolished.

— Between 1860 and 1861, the Friends ("Hicksite") built a meeting-house at 15th St. and Rutherford Place, and moved there from Hester St.; they also built a seminary, which still (1926) stands, at 16th St. and Rutherford Place, the two buildings occupying the block frontage facing Stuyvesant Park.—*Yearly Meeting Proc.* (1862), Soc. of Friends ("Hicksite"); L. M. R. K., III: 928.

— From 1860 to 1875 (*q.v.*, My 17), the N. Y. Academy of Medicine (see 1850) met at the College of Physicians and Surgeons (now the medical dept. of Columbia Univ.) at the north-east corner of Fourth Ave. and 23d St.—*N. Y. Med. Jour.*, Jl 22, 1911.

— In this year, Chambers St. was extended to James Slip as New Chambers St.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XXVIII: 175, 194, 198; L. M. R. K., III: 995–96. See Ag 25.

— Valentine contributed to his *Manual* of 1860 a brief account of real estate prices between 1653 and 1686, pp. 527–28.

This *Manual* also contains the following maps and views: map of the city and county of N. Y., 1860; Central Park, 100; buildings on Ward's Island, 104; the House of Refuge on "Randals" Island, 106; house on East River at 61st St. (built in 1799 by Col. Smith), 288; the shot-tower on East River, 312; the Eldridge St. jail, 324; St. Thomas's Church, Broadway, 348; St. Luke's Church, Hudson St., 365; Kane statue, 376; railroad depot at Fourth Ave. and 27th St., 412; the Third Ave. railroad depot, 412; the residence of Henry Eckford, bet. Seventh and Eighth Aves., near 24th St., 420; map (2 parts) of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Hudson (see also 1859), 428; Cherry St., looking west from Roosevelt St., 468; old houses, cor. Pearl and Elm Sts., 492; the "Cortlandt" mansion "at Yonkers" (apparently the house that stands in the present Van Cortlandt Park), 608; and the old Ludlow mansion at No. 9 State St., 610. —*Man. Com. Coun.* (1860). 1860 —

For view of Manhattanville from Fort Haight, 1860, see *ibid.* (1861), 248.

For view of Hellgate ferry, foot of 86th St., 1860, see *ibid.* (1861), 254.

For view of residence of the Post family, later Claremont Hotel, on Bloomingdale Road near Manhattanville, 1860, see *ibid.* (1861), 332.

For view of "Pewter Mug Tavern" and Tammany Hall, Frankfort St., 1860, see *ibid.* (1861), 444.

For view of the Beekman house (headquarters of Sir Wm. Howe, Sept., 1776), on Beekman Hill, 50th St. near First Ave., in 1860, see *ibid.* (1861), 496; and for two interior views, see *ibid.* (1861), 498, 502.

For view of Dykeman's bridge, on the Harlem River, with Kingsbridge and Spuyten Duyvil Creek in the distance in 1860, see *ibid.* (1861), 508.

For view of the kissing bridge, on the old Boston Post-road, at Second Ave. and 50th St., in 1860, see *ibid.* (1861), 528.

For view of a group of old cottages on the old Boston Post-road, cor. Third Ave. and 46th St., 1860, see *ibid.* (1861), 676.

For view of the process of raising a house (No. 39 White St.) by Brown & Adams, 1860, see *ibid.* (1861), 698.

For view of the old Bowery Theatre, 1860, see *ibid.* (1862), 154.

For view of the Spingler House, on the west side of Broadway, between 14th and 15th Sts., see reproduction of a lithograph of 1860, in Brown's *Book of Old N. Y.* (1913), 269. —

In about this year, a series of photographs of important sites and buildings in New York was made; it included one of Union Square, which is reproduced and described as A. Pl. 27 B-a, Vol. III. —

Mayor Wood, in his message to the board of aldermen, calls attention to the impotence of the mayor under the present charter. "Responsibility and power should go hand in hand," he says, "The Mayor should be clothed with ample authority. Those who are to execute the laws and ordinances should derive their appointments from him, and hold office no longer than, in his judgment, the duty shall be performed with fidelity. Jan. 2

"However conscientious and capable, no man holding the office of Mayor can meet public expectations, until the necessary changes shall be made in the fundamental law. Under the system as it is, we shall go on from bad to worse, sinking deeper every year in the 'slough of despond.'

"When accepting the nomination of the National Democratic party of this city, as a candidate for the Mayoralty, I declared my sentiments fully upon this subject. Upon that occasion I presented the platform upon which I should go into the canvass, and the policy which would govern my official course, if elected.

"The basis of this platform was in the following words: 'I am in favor of one head to the Corporation, which shall possess authority to enforce prompt obedience to the laws by officials and the people, believing that this city requires a strong, consolidated government, having sufficient inherent vigor and legal independence to command immediate compliance to its will. Better have an iron rule, than no rule at all, as now.'

"My opponents took issue with me upon this principle, and the people have decided in my favor. I therefore have a right to expect that the necessary amendments shall be made to the charter, which shall carry out their wishes. Those who expect a reform, without reforming the foundations of the evil, will be disappointed. Under the present laws, it makes little difference who occupies the Mayoralty. That functionary is but a clerk. His duties are chiefly clerical and his powers subordinate. Though he may be surrounded by those who live upon official peculation, and otherwise evince a disregard of the public interests, he has not the legal right to punish the one or remedy the other.

"The Mayor, as chief executive, has not the necessary authority to enforce a prompt obedience to, and execution of the laws, and without such authority concentrated in the hands of one man, there can be no good government. It is folly for any person holding this office to attempt that which he has no legal authority to accomplish. The evil-doers will resist him in the courts, and he must necessarily be discomfited. Moral suasion or official station avail not against the corrupt element existing in New York. There must

1860 Jan. 2 be a corrective, stronger and more potent. We require a vigorous arm, upheld by sufficient warrant of law. It is not only necessary that we should have a chief magistrate with capacity, integrity, industry and nerve, but he must be vested with requisite, unquestionable jurisdiction. With such a man, thus strengthened and encouraged reforms can be accomplished; otherwise, all attempts to this end will be futile.

"The views now presented by me, in favor of a radical change in the City Charter, are the results of study, observation and experience. I am confident that New York will have no reforms until the fundamental law itself is changed. Whether the Legislature will at this time concur or not, I do not know; but rest assured that, sooner or later, the people will, with one voice, demand the establishment of the 'One Man Power,' and the erection of a strong, consolidated executive government over the municipal anarchy and ruin to which we are now so speedily tending."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, LXXVII: 21–24.

The *Tribune* says: "Mr Wood tells the public that he can do nothing, and the Councils can do very little, to mitigate the heavy burdens now pressing upon our tax-payers. We say they can do a great deal; and if they would only take hold and do what they can, we would favor an increase of their power. Let them begin and cut down the inordinate salaries now paid to the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department and scores more of unprofitable tax-eaters, shut up the dens of the mock auctioneers and emigrant ticket-swindlers, enact ordinances calculated to break up gambling-houses, brothels, and law-defying grogshops, and prove themselves on the side of morality, industry and thrift, against fraud, debauchery and wrong, and they could easily obtain from our new Legislature any reasonable enlargement of their powers. But, until they evince a disposition to use energetically and beneficently the power they already have they will doubtless clamor in vain for its increase; and, in any case, such a practical autocracy as Mr. Wood seems to demand, is out of the question."—*N. Y. Tribune*, Ja 4, 1860.

13 The *Herald* gives two columns to the "illegal jobs and frauds" of last year's common council, and declares that other schemes "were concocted," but "in consequence of the determined opposition of the press and the strong public sentiment created thereby, the plotters were temporarily foiled in their schemes and the matters 'laid over' until a more propitious season. Among these jobs are the following: 1. The repaving of Broadway. 2. A contract for cleaning the streets. 3. The establishment of Westchester railroads, with rails through our principal streets. 4. The widening of Nassau street. 5. The sale of the Brooklyn ferry leases in an illegal manner." Minute details of these schemes are given. The prospect for improvement in the present year is called "dim," and the "city legislators" are denounced in scathing terms thus: "With few exceptions [they] are an unprincipled, illiterate, scheming set of cormorants; foisted upon the community through the machine of primary elections, bribed election inspectors, ballot box stuffing, and numerous other illegal means for attaining power. The consequence is that we have a class of municipal legislators forced upon us who have been educated in barrooms, brothels, and political societies; and whose only aim in attaining power is to consummate schemes for their own aggrandizement and pecuniary gain. The present Common Council are not the legitimate representatives of an intelligent community; none of our eminent merchants, tradesmen or mechanics are among them; but, on the contrary, they are from a class of men of superficial views, without the capacity or education to rank as wise legislators. In the present Common Council are men under indictment for murder and fraud, and those who, only a short time previous to their election, were inmates of the penitentiary at Blackwell's Island; and there are others who are actively engaged in contracts with the city—an act strictly forbidden by the amended charter, passed in the year 1857. In so doing they perjure themselves by engaging in that work, which by their solemn oath they swore they would not do."—*N. Y. Herald*, Ja 13, 1860.

This very outspoken language aroused the ire of the aldermen, who declared in a resolution that justice to their number "imperatively demands that either those accusations should be proved, and the charges against its members substantiated, or that such accusations and charges should be as publicly retracted as they were preferred by the proprietor or proprietors of the newspaper in question." This resolution was sent to the other board for concurrence.—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, LXXVII: 106–8. The *Tribune* editor remarks that it appears probable that "the public will be regaled with the interesting spectacle of Mr. James Gordon Bennett being held to account for rebuking sin." But the common council "must beware how they play with edged tools, as, unfortunately for the city, some of the members are amenable to the charge made by the *Herald*."—*N. Y. Tribune*, Ja 17, 1860. Says the *Times:* "The public will await this august spectacle with considerable anxiety and curiosity. A more remarkable culprit has rarely come before a more remarkable tribunal. Charles I before the Regicides, Warren Hastings before the House of Lords, Franklin before the Privy Council, were all very well in their way; but James Gordon Bennett arraigned before Messrs. Boole, Brady and Bagley [the aldermanic committee], for making disagreeable insinuations about the New-York Common Council, will be, in many respects, the most imposing and thrilling scene which has ever been enacted on the stage of events."—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 19, 1860. See Ja 19. Jan. 13

The councilmen decline to take joint action with the aldermen for a committee of inquiry into the charges of the *Herald* (see Ja 13).—*Proc., Bd. of Councilmen*, LXXVII: 91. "We must continue to receive the evidence which is pouring in upon us," says the *Herald.* "Yesterday we were furnished with another batch of statements, and if they continue to come in at the present rate we shall probably have to employ two or three clerks to take care of them. It remains to be proved whether this investigation will go on in a fair and diligent spirit and what powers the committee have in the matter. And it remains to be proved, also, whether the statements made to us can be verified; but we must say they furnish a curious, a very curious history, indeed, of the late Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen. The language we used in describing the character of those bodies, whatever it was, was very moderate when compared with the statements in our possession. We hope, however, that the Aldermanic committee will give the matter every attention, and we again remind them of the necessity to subpoena the District Attorney, with directions to bring all his papers before them. They will probably throw a brilliant flood of light upon the whole transaction."—*N. Y. Herald*, Ja 20, 1860. 19

"Bond-street, once the head-quarters of fashionable society, and only a few years ago filled exclusively with private residences, is yielding to the resistless tide of business. Two or three business establishments have already invaded its precincts, and as it is the first step which tells in such a movement, they will have followers and imitators rapidly. Batchelor & Brown have taken possession of the old mansion of Gideon Lee; No. 1 is occupied as a restaurant, and a new hardware-store is soon to be opened next to the residence of Dr. Francis. This is the natural progress of events, and in due time even Fifth-avenue will probably go through a similar experience."—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 19, 1860. "

"The localities below the Park and around the City Hall, where the ancient Knickerbockers flourished, have long since been removed to make room for the progress of improvement, but until recently, the residences of the Revolutionary heroes have mostly had the good fortune to be spared. Within two or three days one of these, and not the least noteworthy—the mansion in which Gen. Lewis for a long period resided, in Leonard-street between Church and Broadway—has been demolished at the stern bidding of the ever-onward-marching Genius of Trade."—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 22, 1860. 21

"It appears," says the *Tribune's* editor, "that the county is paying fees for the same services to several officials. The Clerk of the Sessions, the County Clerk, and the Sheriff all draw 37½ cents each for informing the Secretary of State of every conviction and discharge of criminals. . . . It is high time that this leak was stopped."—*N. Y. Tribune*, Ja 24, 1860. 24

The following remarks are made upon the city parks: "The expense of keeping and improving the public Parks in this city, for the year past, . . . was $27,389, of which amount a little more than half was devoted to Tompkins Square, though the improvements in that Park are not yet quite completed. A tasty stone and iron fence has been erected around it, the flagging has been taken up and replaced where necessary, grass and timothy seed have been sown, privet planted, and young and thrifty trees set out. Gutters and drains are yet to be built, and a railing is to be put around the fountain. Madison Square looks dilapidated. The wooden fence around it is rotten and decaying, continually requiring repairs; and the Square, in consequence, looks very little like the one which a Flora McFlimsey might be expected to choose for her melancholy 26

1860 promenades. Lines of flagging and an iron fence are wanted.
Jan. Union Park looks neat and cozy, and the fountain never fails.
26 The Washington Parade Ground also seems to be in good condition. A number of large trees in this Park were broken down and destroyed by heavy storms last Summer. The fairy little fields facing Dr. Tyng's Church, the East and West Stuyvesant Parks, though almost deserted except on sunny days, maintain as inviting and cheerful an aspect as any other Parks in the city. The City Hall Park in some parts is muddy, in others dilapidated, and presents a shabbiness of appearance in keeping with the seedy politicians that lounge about in it. The parade ground in front of the Hall was elevated last Fall by filling in foundery ashes, and mud since then has been less plentiful. The Controller and Street Commissioner have closed up the Beekman street breach with comely little wooden posts, and the question is pending whether Beekman street shall be extended or not. The Bowling Green, down town, is closed, and its fountain frozen up, and none but immigrants now resort to that dirty and noisome dumping ground, the once beautiful and much-frequented Battery."—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, Ja 26, 1860.

" The Duane Street M. E. Church, erected in 1797, is sold at auction for $72,750. "The recent widening of Duane-street, and the proximity of the wharves and railroads, make the location one most desirable for business purposes."—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 27, 1860. See also L. M. R. K., III: 929.

30 An act of legislature deprives the common council of the city of New York of its power to grant franchises for street surface railways; such grants are to issue from the legislature.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1860), chap. 3. On the same day the board of aldermen resolved that the home-rule privileges of the city were being grossly violated in bills pending before the state legislature that contemplated "the deprivation of the inhabitants of this city of all control, right, title and interest over the streets, avenues and public places and highways located in said city."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, LXXVII: 173–75. "The protest made little impression either upon the governor, to whom a copy was transmitted, or upon the people of the city. They had been fleeced so many times by the city legislators that they were once more turning to the state legislature for relief."—Carman, *Street Surface Railway Franchises of N. Y. City*, 87.

The Central Park commissioners present to the common council their third annual report. They observe an "eagerness that exists in the public mind for the establishment, within the Central Park, of institutions that will afford the means of popular cultivation and innocent recreation," but "doubt the propriety of appropriating the moneys placed at its disposal for these or any kindred purposes." They believe a Zoological Garden "would be an object of continued interest and instruction to the whole community," but that the maintenance of such "out of the public funds would not be justified;" furthermore, "the maintenance of such a garden by a private association would insure more thorough management." They refer with satisfaction to the following paragraph in the comptroller's report for 1859: "The increase in the amount of taxes occuring to the city, in consequence of the enhancement in value of real estate situated in the upper part of the island, over and above the former value of the land now withdrawn from taxation, on account of the opening of this noble park, will it is thought, afford more than sufficient means for the payment of interest on the debt incurred for its purchase and improvement, without any increase in the general rate of taxation."

In the selection of employees they report their policy from the beginning has been that of "excluding all political influences from the park" with "results satisfactory to the whole community;" to this policy they "will rigidly adhere for the future."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, LXXVII, 190–213.

Feb. A large public meeting is held at the City Assembly Rooms "to
17 express the sympathy which all enlightened Americans feel with the people of Italy in the present crisis of their national existence." Speeches are made by Rev. Dr. Bellows, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and others.—*N. Y. Times*, F 18, 1860.

18 "Broadway, opposite Fulton Street, is, in its way, the most striking place in the United States. No other spot conveys so good an idea of the bustle and stir of the great commercial city of America."—*Harper's Weekly*, IV: 106. An engraved view of the district appears in *ibid.*, IV: 104–5.

21 On this, the eve of the anniversary of Washington's birth, a large and enthusiastic meeting is held at Coöper Institute in order that the people of New York may publicly express their devotion to the Constitution and their desire for the preservation of the Union. Addresses are made by Mr. James W. Gerard, Hon. J. Morrison Harris, Hon. George Briggs, and Mr. Theodore E. Tomlinson. Gen. Winfield Scott is among those present.—*N. Y. Times*, F 22, 1860. Feb. 21

The statue of Washington, ordered by congress in 1783 (*q. v.*, Ag 7), is unveiled, over 75 years later, at the intersection of Pennsylvania and New Hampshire Aves., Washington, D. C. Pres. Buchanan makes the address of dedication, and Hon. Thos. S. Bocock of Virginia delivers an oration. The sculptor is Clark Mills of New York State. An appropriation of $50,000 was made for the statue by congress in 1853.—Johnston, *Original Portraits of Washington* (1882), 181–82. 22

Abraham Lincoln speaks at Cooper Institute to a large audience. Wm. Cullen Bryant presides as chairman.—*N. Y. Times*, F 28, 1860. James A. Briggs, who was instrumental in bringing Lincoln to New York, later wrote an account of his part in the event. Lincoln was invited by Wm. Cullen Bryant, David Dudley Field, and another man, to be one of the lecturers in a course proposed for the winter of 1859–60, each lecturer to receive $200. When Lincoln wrote, in due time, that he would deliver the lecture, a political one, on Feb. 27, the gentlemen responsible for the engagement feared that, as the expenses would be large and as it was late in the season, success was very doubtful. In this emergency Mr. Briggs proposed that the lecture be delivered at Cooper Institute. Both the Young Men's Republican Union and the Draper Republican Union Club refused to have it delivered under their auspices, so finally Briggs and the three original sponsors assumed the expenses and advertised the address. Mr. Briggs in his narrative commented upon the general absence of interest in Lincoln in New York City. "A notice of the proposed lecture appeared in the New York papers and the *Times* spoke of him 'as a lawyer who had some local reputation in Illinois.'" After the lecture was over, Briggs adds, "I was handed by the gentlemen interested the sum of $4.25 as my share of the profits."—"Narrative of James A. Briggs," in the *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 16, 1867. 27

Henry M. Field was in the audience that greeted Lincoln on this occasion, and in his biography of his brother, David Dudley Field, he writes his impressions of the event and the man: "It was in the Cooper Institute as it was in the old days when the platform of the great hall was not in the middle but at the far end, and I can see him now as the door opened, and the tall figure came forward accompanied by William Cullen Bryant and David Dudley Field. As I sat on the platform close to the speaker, I caught every word and observed every gesture. He spoke in a high-pitched voice, in which there was not a trace of the smooth-tongued orator; but there was a singular clearness in his style, with a merciless logic which no listener could escape, as he unfolded link after link in the iron chain of his argument. But there was more in evidence that night than skill in debate: there was a revelation of the man, as one who loved his party but loved his country more. The fairness to his opponents was quite unusual in political combatants. It was not as if he were fighting an enemy, but reasoning with a friend."—*Life of David Dudley Field*, by Henry M. Field (N. Y., 1898), 122–23.

"The work on the Central Park has dwindled down to a low figure, and unless 'material aid' is furnished soon, it will cease altogether. The whole force employed on Friday last [Mr 9], . . . was 160. . . . The only work doing above the new reservoir is in draining, upon which a squad of about 20 men are employed. The work upon the new reservoir, under the management of the Croton Board, is prosecuted with vigor. About 500 men are employed, at present, and as soon as the warm weather shall make it safe to renew the work upon the embankment—probably within a month—the force will be doubled. For the last four months the whole force has been employed in blasting rock for the bed of the reservoir. The embankment and masonry work remains the same as it was last Fall."—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 13, 1860. See D 31. Mar. 13

The street commissioner is directed "to advertise for proposals for the excavation and building of an area around the City Hall; said area to extend in front three feet from the building, and on the other three sides to be of a width of the present coping from the house, and carried to a depth of one foot below the basement floor. The windows on the front to be cut down to the depth of three feet six inches from the floor, and the area covered with an iron grating, as per diagram. The rear windows, and those on the 22

1860 Mar. 22 east or west side, to remain as they are, and the railing and coping to be re-set, the same distance from the main building they are at present, and return the award to the Common Council for confirmation."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XXVIII: 73. The award was given to E. Watson and Wm. Haw on July 5, 1860.—*Ibid.*, XXVII: 218.

23 Their people having voted overwhelmingly for annexation, Lombardy, Parma, Modena, Tuscany, and the Romagna are formally united with Piedmont under Victor Emmanuel.—Andrews, *Hist. of Development of Modern Europe*, II: 130, 134–35.

" "The building of a Chapel for Grace Church has just been commenced in Fourteenth-street, nearly opposite the Academy of Music."—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 23, 1860.

28 A terrible fire occurs in a tenement-house, No. 90 West 45th St., between Broadway and Sixth Ave. The building is entirely destroyed. About ten people are burned to death and several are injured.—*Harper's Weekly*, IV: 216–18. See also *N. Y. Times*, Mr 29, 1860.

Apr. — In this month, a pony express began regular trips between St. Joseph, Mo., and Sacramento, Cal. It was part of a mail line from New York to San Francisco, and by its aid the distance from coast to coast was made in 14 days. "The pony express lasted two years, being given up when the telegraph line across the continent was completed."—*Harper's Encyclop. of U. S. Hist.*, Vol. VII.

3 The N. Y. Historical Society holds a meeting at the Academy of Music to commemorate the birth of Washington Irving. Wm. Cullen Bryant delivers the eulogy.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 4, 1860.

7 Commissioners are appointed to lay out streets and avenues north of 155th St. They are James C. Willet, John A. Haven, Isaac P. Martin, Isaac Dyckman, Charles M. Connolly, John F. Seaman, and Henry H. Elliott. The elevated, irregular, and rocky formation of that district, and also between 125th and 141st Sts. east of Tenth Ave. and west of a line 50 feet east of the old Kingsbridge Road, made it necessary to alter the plan of the city. The commissioners are not authorised to close Tenth Ave., or the old or new Kingsbridge Road or the Bloomingdale Road, but may straighten or widen them. They were required to cause three similar maps to be made of the streets, avenues, roads, and public squares which they lay out, accompanied by field notes and elucidatory remarks; and to file these, one in the office of the secretary of state, one in the office of the clerk of the city and county of New York, and the third to belong to the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of the city. They were also required to erect monuments to show the location of the streets, &c., and designate their location on the maps; also to determine the elevations and depressions of the intersection of streets, &c., above high-water mark, and to designate these, together with the grades, and all such hills, valleys, inlets, and water-courses, as may be necessary, on the maps. The act defines the proceedings necessary for opening the streets so laid down.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1860), chap. 201. See Ap 24, 1865.

10 A Metropolitan Police District is established.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1860), chap. 259. A similar district was established in 1857 (*q. v.*, Ap 15).

17 Madison Ave., from 42d to 86th St., is declared by the legislature to be a public street as if laid down by the commissioners of 1807, and is opened.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1860), chap. 466; amended by *ibid.* (1862), chap. 176.

" The first law requiring fire-escapes on tenement-houses is passed.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1860), chap. 470. For the development of legislation in this direction, immediately following this act and the building law of April 19, 1862, see *Ann. Rep., Supt. of Buildings* (1862–1869), 334–40; (1871), 62; and (1872), 9–27.

" The Library Association is incorporated.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1860), chap. 479.

" "Sylvan Place," extending from Third to Fourth Aves., 120th and 121st Sts., is declared by the legislature a public place, as if it had been laid out by the commissioners of 1807.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1860), chap. 486.

" The legislature passes an act authorising the corporation "to grant, bargain, sell and convey to the United States so much and such parts of . . . the City Hall park, together with any buildings thereon, as the said mayor, aldermen and commonalty may deem proper."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1860), chap. 506. For the purchase of the post-office plot, see Ap 11, 1867. See also Je 26, 1866.

" The legislature authorises the payment of a $1,200 salary to the members of the present common council for their services, "which shall be in lieu of and include all charges for carriage hire and other expenses."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1860), chap. 509. Says the *Tribune:* "The Councilmen were so tickled with the idea of getting $1200 a year for their services that [in session last evening] they got up a mock attempt to donate their own salary, with that of the Board of Aldermen, to the Widow and Orphan's Fund of the New-York Fire Department. When the jest had gone far enough, the motion was withdrawn."—*N. Y. Tribune*, Ap 21, 1860. At the time when this "salary grab" was introduced at Albany the *Times* argued: "In a City like this, a man who can do the duties of an Alderman, and earn his bread as well, is pretty sure to be an honester, more respectable and better-behaved man than an Alderman by profession. In other words, in the existing condition of ward politics, a person who has no ostensible means of support, and looks to being elected a municipal legislator for board and lodging, is pretty sure to be a worthless adventurer, and having no affairs of his own, is the last person in the world to be charged with the management of the affairs of other people. We do not assert or insinuate that penniless people are unfit for office, but we know as a matter of fact that penniless people in New-York, who take to ward politics for a livelihood, are, in nine cases out of ten, incorrigible scamps."—*N. Y. Times*, F 22, 1860. Apr. 17

" By act of legislature, the department of "Public Charities and Correction" is created. It is to be headed by four commissioners appointed for five years by the comptroller, although their successors are to have six-year terms. The almshouse department, that had been created on April 2, 1849 (*q. v.*), is abolished, and all books and accounts are ordered to be transferred to the new department. Particularly mentioned as coming under the control of these commissioners are the almshouse and workhouse, the nurseries for poor and destitute children, the county lunatic asylum, the "Potter's field," the penitentiary, and city prison. Institutions excepted from their control are the house of refuge, the juvenile delinquent asylum, the house of detention of witnesses, and the "county or sheriff's jail." While it is made lawful for prisoners to be detained in the workhouse "for the purpose of employment therein," the "recipients of the public charities" must not be employed in association with felons. "Confinement, by being fed on bread and water only, for such length of time as may be considered necessary," is the penalty prescribed for refusing "to perform the work allotted." All grounds under the department's jurisdiction which are capable of cultivation "shall be used for agricultural purposes, and improved in such manner as will yield the greatest revenue to the department." As far as possible the criminals are to be classified "so that the novice in crime may not be contaminated by the evil example of, or by association and contact with the more hardened and confirmed." The power "to indenture and bind out, as apprentices during their minority, any minor children who may be under their care" is stated in the act. The county board of supervisors is expected "to visit and inspect the department," and any commissioner "against whom charges of misconduct in office may be established" is removable by the governor.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1860), chap. 510. The unique plan of having the comptroller appoint these commissioners is attributable to the fact that it was a republican legislature that passed this act, and that Comptroller Haws was a Republican while Mayor Wood was a Democrat.

" Over the veto of the governor the legislature grants franchises in perpetuity to five different groups of men to operate railways in several streets of the city.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1860), chaps. 511, 512, 513, 514, 515. See Ap 20.

" The legislature authorises the sale and conveyance to the city by the state of the soil reclaimed and filled in along the Hudson and East Rivers, which lies outside of and adjacent to the grants made to the city under the Montgomerie Charter.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1860), chap. 606.

20 Meeting in special session, both boards of the common council concur in a resolution which expresses their displeasure at the action of the legislature in granting street railway franchises in New York City (see Ap 17). They instruct the corporation counsel "to take all proper necessary legal measures" to prevent the laying of rails or the running of cars in any "street, public place or highway in the said city of New York, without the consent of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the said city, being first had and obtained."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, LXXVII: 238–42; *N. Y. Herald*, Ap 21, 1860.

23 The mayor approves a joint resolution providing that the governor's room in the city hall be painted, carpeted, and upholstered,

1860 under the direction of the street commissioner, "in a manner be-
Apr. fitting the necessity of the occasion."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor,*
23 XXVIII: 108.

25 The common council authorises the street com'r to have "Carson's striking apparatus" attached to the bell in the Harlem fire district, at a cost not exceeding $400.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor,* XXVIII: 121. This was the big fire-bell in Mt. Morris Square.—See F 3, 1857. See S 28, 1864.

May "The Old Clinton Country Market—the old rotten building
5 in the centre of the triangle of Clinton Market, at the foot of Canal Street, for many years a landmark [see O 22, 1833]—has become too dilapidated to answer the purposes of the marketmen, and yesterday the work of tearing down was begun. The space left is to be appropriated as a stand for the wagons of country marketmen."—*N. Y. Daily Tribune,* My 5, 1860. For ten years prior to this the old country market had been used by the Hudson River R. R. Co.—De Voe, *Market Book,* 548, 549; L. M. R. K., III: 958.

7 A statue of Justice has recently been re-erected on the city hall. "The figured Goddess, in robes of shining white, looks benignantly [*sic!*] on the great town, and, with tempting exhibition of impartial scales, invites those who seek her aid to the temple on which she stands. . . . The general course and spirit of the City legislators would find a vastly truer type in a statue of Mercury, the god of thieves, than in this image of benign Justice, the punisher of thieves and robbers."—*N. Y. Times,* My 7, 1860. The former statue fell during the fire of 1858 (*q. v.,* Ag 18). This new statue was of wood; it was taken down in 1887 (*q. v.,* Jl 15).—*Ibid.,* Jl 16, 1887.

10 Four hundred women meet at Cooper Institute, "clamoring for their rights." Miss Wright, Miss Anthony, Wendell Phillips, etc. address the meeting.—*N. Y. Times,* My 11, 1860; *Leslie's Weekly,* IX: 409.

11 Garibaldi lands in Sicily and begins his campaign for the liberation of southern Italy from the King of Naples.—Andrews, *Hist. of Development of Modern Europe,* II: 138–39. See Je 6.

18 New York receives the news that Abraham Lincoln has been nominated for the presidency by the national Republican convention at Chicago, but there is no enthusiasm, for most Republicans here are surprised and disappointed that Sen. Wm. H. Seward was not chosen. The various Republican clubs, however, resolve to support the ticket.—*N. Y. Times,* My 19, 1860.

22 The Democrats hold a great demonstration at Cooper Institute in favour of Stephen A. Douglas for the presidency.—*N. Y. Times,* My 23, 1860. See Jl 2.

26 The one-cent ferry to Williamsburg has been a great success; average number of passengers ten thousand per diem.—*Leslie's Weekly,* IX: 409.

June The College of Physicians and Surgeons is nominally allied with
— Columbia College. Though each institution retains its own autonomy and is in all essential respects independent of the other, the diplomas of the medical graduates are to be signed by both presidents. The College of Physicians and Surgeons kept its own title, but it was hereafter known officially as the "Medical Department of Columbia College."—*Hist. of Columbia Univ.,* 1754–1904, 319. In 1891 (*q. v.,* Mr 24) the two institutions were actually joined.

2 Ex-Pres. and Mrs. Franklin Pierce paid a visit to Fernando Wood at the Astor House the other day.—*Leslie's Weekly,* X: 7.

6 Palermo surrenders to Garibaldi.—Stillman, *Union of Italy,* 314–15. See S 7.

7 The Republicans of the city hold a meeting at Cooper Institute to ratify the nomination of Lincoln and Hamlin for president and vice-president. Speeches are made by Horace Greeley and others.—*N. Y. Times,* Je 8, 1860. Other meetings were held on July 11, July 16, and Sept. 13.—*Ibid.,* Jl 12, 17, and S 14, 1860.

8 Prof. T. S. C. Lowe (see N 1, 1859) informs the public that he intends to make his "aerial trip to Europe" during the summer.—*N. Y. Times,* Je 9, 1860. Lowe's transatlantic flight never took place.

9 Three of the four ex-presidents were in New York last week, and all in good health and spirits—Van Buren, Millard Fillmore, and Franklin Pierce.—*Leslie's Weekly,* X: 35.

12 "The widening of State-street to some sixteen feet, by removing the sidewalk on the Battery side, has added greatly to the appearance and convenience of the street, and with Whitehall-street also widened, and nearly completed, there will be no more crushing, crowding and delay among the omnibuses which gather at those points. It is now proposed to remove the sidewalk around the Bowling-green which is perfectly useless for pedestrians, and if this June
is accomplished a great and much-needed improvement in that 12
part of the City will have been effected."—*N. Y. Times,* Je 12, 1860. See also *Leslie's Weekly,* X: 71.

The *New York World* is first issued, as a one cent religious daily. 14
—See issue in N. Y. P. L.; *Annals of N. Am.,* 617. After varied fortunes, it was purchased by Joseph Pulitzer, in 1883, and became one of the leading Democratic papers.—*King's Handbook* (1893), 620–22.

The first Japanese Embassy to any foreign nation arrives in 16
New York from Philadelphia. The members are formally received by a committee of the common council and conducted in procession to the Metropolitan Hotel.—*N. Y. Times,* Je 18, 1860. Mayor Wood and Gov. Morgan held an official reception on June 18, and on the following days there was a continuous round of festivities including a ball at the Metropolitan Hotel.—*Ibid.,* Je 19–29, 1860. The embassy left on the "Niagara" for Japan, on June 29.—*Ibid.,* Je 30, 1860. See also Booth, *Hist. of City of N. Y.,* and *Harper's Weekly,* IV: 408–9, 410.

"The Trustees of the Rutgers Female Institute [see Ag 29, 1838] 18
have purchased, at a cost of $60,000, the buildings on Fifth-avenue between Forty-first and Forty-second streets. They design making extensive additions in the rear of the buildings fronting on the avenue, for the purposes of a chapel, laboratory, school-rooms, painting-gallery, and observatory."—*N. Y. Times,* Je 18, 1860. The Institute removed from Madison St. to this location at 487–491 Fifth Ave. during this year.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1870), 323. See also L. M. R. K., III: 941, and Pl. 148-b, Vol. III.

More than 700 Mormons, principally British and Swedish, 19
disembark at New York and proceed at once to Utah.—*Leslie's Weekly,* X: 87.

Demolition begins preparatory to the erection of the Produce 21
Exchange on the block bounded by Whitehall, Moore, Pearl, and Water Sts.—*N. Y. Times,* Je 21, 1860; L. M. R. K., III: 925.

The "Great Eastern," the largest ship in the world, arrives off 28
Sandy Hook after a voyage of 11 days.—*N. Y. Times,* Je 29, 1860. A detailed account of her maiden trip from Southampton is contained in *ibid.* See also engraving in *Harper's Weekly,* 422, 424–25. See, further, Jl 3 and Ag 11.

The N. Y. Hist. Society has purchased Abbott's famous Egyp- 30
tian collection (see Je 24, 1853).—*Leslie's Weekly,* X: 87.

A Democratic mass meeting is held at Tammany Hall to ratify July
the nominations of Douglas and Johnson for president and vice- 2
president respectively. After the meeting, Douglas was serenaded at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.—*N. Y. Times,* Jl 3, 1860. See S 12 and N 6.

The "Great Eastern" (see Je 28) is opened to the public. The 3
admission charge is a dollar.—*N. Y. Times,* Jl 3, 4, 1860.

West Washington Market (see 1858) is almost wholly destroyed 11
by fire.—*Leslie's Weekly,* X: 131. It was immediately rebuilt.—De Voe, *Market Book,* 452. See Ja 16, 1867.

Dr. John Francis has sold his far-famed house, No. 1 Bond St. 28
It is soon to be pulled down.—*Leslie's Weekly,* X: 155. See also *N. Y. Times,* Jl 14, 1860.

"In a day or two, the Croton Department will commence the 31
work of laying down the new four feet cast-iron main along Fourth-avenue, to connect the new reservoir now building in the Central Park [see Ap 17, 1858] and the distributing reservoir in Forty-second-street."—*N. Y. Times,* Jl 31, 1860. See Ag 30.

About 100 British residents of New York meet at the Astor Aug.
House to make arrangements for the reception of the Prince of 6
Wales.—*Leslie's Weekly,* X: 201; *N. Y. Times,* Ag 7, 1860. On Aug. 14, a meeting of merchants, bankers, and other well-known citizens was held for the same purpose.—*Ibid.,* Ag 15, 1860. The prince arrived on Oct. 11 (*q. v.*).

The new Tompkins Market (see S 17, 1857) is opened for busi- 8
ness on the site of the old one, corner of Third Ave. and 6th St.—*N. Y. Times,* Ag 9, 1860. See also De Voe, *Market Book,* 556–57. See, further, O 1. The market was demolished in 1911, and the Abram Hewitt Memorial Annex to Cooper Union erected on the site.—L. M. R. K., III: 959–60.

More than 6,000 strangers registered their names last Saturday 11
at the New York hotels. The presence of the "Great Eastern" is said to be the principal cause.—*Leslie's Weekly,* X: 177.

An editorial reads: "In a few days the *Great Eastern* [see Je 25] "
will take her departure for Great Britain. To say that she has been

1860 Aug. 11 a success here would not be true. She has certainly attracted a great deal of attention—more than any other ship that ever anchored in the bay of New York. She has been visited by several hundred thousand people, who have paid their money to see her. Her enormous size, her wonderful structure, her colossal capacity, her huge engines, her marvelous internal arrangements, have each and all elicited the admiration, not only of the crowd, but of those who are best fitted to judge of such matters. At the same time it would not be correct to say that she has been a success, or that we part with her with much regret." The editor complains that the managers of the ship were grossly inefficient, that the ship was very dirty, that the officers and crew were discourteous and rude, and that Americans who made helpful suggestions were not only ignored but insulted.—*Harper's Weekly*, IV: 498. See also *N. Y. Times*, Ag 2 and 3, 1860. The ship left on Aug. 16 (*q. v.*).

16 The "Great Eastern" leaves New York on the homeward voyage, taking 100 first-class passengers with her. The public shows no interest in her departure.—*Harper's Weekly*, IV: 535. *Cf. N. Y. Times*, Ag 17, 1860.

23 The city hall clock is being fitted with illuminated dial plates so that it may be seen at night.—*N. Y. Times*, Ag 24, 1860.

25 "The merchants have met and appointed a large Committee, consisting of the most respectable persons in the city, to entertain the Prince [of Wales]. It is understood that they will offer him a dinner in the Academy of Music. Mayor Wood has sent his Secretary to Quebec with some sort of an invitation to the Prince."—*Harper's Weekly*, IV: 535.

" The work of demolishing the structures on the line of Chambers St., continued from Chatham St. to James's Slip, is rapidly progressing. The marble building previously occupied by the Chatham Bank will soon be taken down. Quite an opening is already seen between Chatham and Pearl Sts. The extension of Chambers St. to the East River, making a direct broad communication from river to river, is one of the most important lately undertaken by the city.—*Leslie's Weekly*, X: 221.

30 The old Bowery Theatre, having undergone complete renovation, is reopened under the management of George Wood.—*N. Y. Times*, Ag 31, 1860; L. M. R. K., III: 982. See N 23, 1866.

" "The work upon the gate-houses for the new reservoir in the Central Park [see Jl 31] is progressing with as much rapidity as is consistent with safety. The foundations for the southern gates are already laid, and are pronounced master-pieces of masonry. Those on the northern end of the reservoir are not so far advanced, but will be in nowise inferior to the others."—*N. Y. Times*, Ag 30, 1860. See Jl 26, 1862.

Sept. 2 The Atlantic Garden, the well-known house of entertainment at Nos. 9–11 Broadway, has just been demolished, and a freight station for the N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. is to be erected on the site. The property was bought by the railroad company for $91,000.—*N. Y. Atlas*, S 2, 1860; *Hist. Mag.*, 1st ser., IV: 303–5. See also *N. Y. City During the Am. Rev.* (1861), 16; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1865), 514; descrip. of Pl. 98, III: 590; L. M. R. K., III: 976.

7 Garibaldi enters Naples and issues a proclamation assuming the dictatorship of the kingdom.—Stillman, *Union of Italy*, 316.

12 The Douglas Democrats hold a "Grand Political Carnival and Ox-roast" in Jones' Woods. Between 20,000 and 30,000 people are present.—*N. Y. Times*, S 13, 1860.

" The new Jewish synagogue erected by the congregation Shearith Israel in West 19th St. (see Jl 11, 1859) is consecrated.—*N. Y. Times*, S 13, 1860; *Leslie's Weekly*, X: 296. See also L. M. R. K., III: 929. The property was sold in 1894 (*q. v.*).

17 A ferry is established, and a lease is directed to be sold, from 130th St., North River, to a place on the Jersey shore nearly opposite.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XXVIII: 332. This was the Fort Lee Ferry.—L. M. R. K., III: 942.

21 The Prince of Wales (later Edward VII) arrives at Detroit, Mich., from Canada. After visiting Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Harrisburgh, Washington, Richmond, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, West Point, Albany, and Boston, he embarked for England, on Oct. 20, from Portland, Me.—Englehart, *Jour. of Progress of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales Through Brit. N. Am.; and His Visit to the U. S. A.*, 71–100. For his stay in New York, see O 11–15.

Oct. — The work of improving High Bridge is commenced. The new pipe was put into operation in Dec., 1861, and the masonry was completed in 1863.—Bronze tablet, east end of bridge. "High Bridge was the sole means of conveying Croton water from the main land to Manhattan Island up to July 15, 1890, when water was first supplied through a siphon under the Harlem river near Washington Bridge."—*22d Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1917), 533.

Oct. 1 The 7th regiment armory on the second and third floors of the new Tompkins Market (see Ag 8) is occupied for the first time and thrown open for public inspection.—*N. Y. Times*, O 2, 1860. See also *ibid.*, Ja 10, 1861, and L. M. R. K., III: 960. On Dec. 28, the armory was inspected by the common council and the heads of departments. It cost nearly $250,000.—*Leslie's Weekly*, XI: 116.

" The Woman's Library is formally opened by a public meeting in Dr. Chapin's Church, Broadway. Many prominent men make addresses. The library is on the second floor of the University building and looks out on the Washington Parade Ground.—*N. Y. Times*, Ag 25 and O 2, 1860; *Leslie's Weekly*, X: 325.

2 The corner-stone of the P. E. Orphan Asylum is laid in 59th St., between Fourth and Lexington Aves.—*N. Y. Times*, O 3, 1860.

3 About 12,000 "Wide-Awakes" parade up Broadway with torches for Lincoln and Hamlin. "Standing at midnight in Broadway, near the corner of Tenth Street, and looking up toward Union Place, you saw the entire street sheeted with flickering light, and Union Place bright with showers of fireworks; while down town, as far as the New York Hotel, and beyond, there was the same blazing torrent of life and enthusiasm, from which, in profuse and incessant explosion, burst the Roman candles of every celestial hue."—*Harper's Weekly*, IV: 649, 650. See also *N. Y. Times*, O 1, 3, and 4, 1860.

8 On this and the following days, the theatrical and miscellaneous library of Wm. E. Burton, the comedian, was sold by J. Sabin & Co., at their auction-room, on the south side of 4th St., corner of Lafayette Place, and extending nearly to Broadway.—See catalogue in N. Y. P. L.

11 The Prince of Wales (afterward King Edward VII) arrives in New York and is received "by a grand military and popular display."—*Harper's Weekly*, IV: 663; *N. Y. Times*, O 11 and 12, 1860. See also letter in *ibid.*, N 23, 1919. See, further, O 12.

12 The Prince of Wales and his suite visit N. Y. University, the Woman's Library, the Astor Library, Cooper Institute, and the Free Academy. They then drove to Central Park where the prince assisted in transplanting an English oak and an American elm. He then lunched at the house of Mayor Wood, "on the Bloomingdale Road," and in the afternoon visited the Deaf and Dumb Institution at Fort Washington. From there he drove to the foot of 215th St., where he embarked on board the "Trumpeter" and sailed through Harlem River, under High Bridge, and past the institutions to the East River, down which he sailed in the "Harriet Lane." At 6:30 p. m. the royal party landed at the foot of 22d St., North River and returned to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. In the evening, "the greatest ball ever given in the city of New York" was held in his honour at the Academy of Music.—*Harper's Weekly*, IV: 663, which contains an engraving showing the ball; *N. Y. Times*, O 13, 1860. See also *Eve. Sun*, N 12, 1919. "The Prince of Wales elm is still standing . . . on the east side of the middle drive in Central Park, between Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth streets."—*Ibid.*, N 20, 1919.

13 The firemen of New York hold a torchlight parade in honour of the Prince of Wales. An engraving shows the parade passing the Fifth Avenue Hotel.—*Harper's Weekly*, IV: 659 660; *N. Y. Times*, O 15, 1860. See O 14.

14 The Prince of Wales attends services at Trinity Church and is presented with two prayer-books. The larger one, which is bound in red morocco and fastened with a gold clasp finely worked with the prince's plume and the motto "Ich Dien," bears this inscription: "To His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, from the Corporation of Trinity Church, New York, in memory of the munificence of the Crown of England." The other bound in brown morocco and clasped by two ornamental silver clasps, has the inscription: "To His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales, from Francis Vinton, D. D., Fred. Ogilby, D. D., The Clergymen in charge of Trinity Church, New York, as a Memorial of the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity, October 14, 1860."—*Harper's Weekly*, IV: 678; *N. Y. Times*, O 15, 1860.

15 The Prince of Wales leaves New York and sails up the Hudson to West Point.—*N. Y. Times*, O 16, 1860. It was estimated that $750,000 were spent in the city for demonstrations in his honour.—

1860 *N. Y. Herald*, Ja 1, 1861. Regarding his visit to this country, see
Oct. also Cordova, *A Humerous Description of the Tour of the Prince of*
15 *Wales through the U. S. A. in* 1860 (N. Y., 1861).

20 The new theatre for Mr. James W. Wallack, at the corner of Broadway and 13th St., has been begun. It will cost about $30,000. —*Leslie's Weekly*, X: 341. It was opened on Sept. 25, 1861 (*q.v.*).

29 The Middle Dutch Church (used as a post-office since 1845, *q.v.*) and the ground on which it stands are sold to the U. S. The deed was not recorded until Jan. 29, 1866.—*40th Ann. Rep.*, Mutual Life Ins. Co. (1883). The following facts are interesting in regard to the purchase by the federal government: "The lease of the Post-office expired in 1860, and in that year the Government began to seek a new site, as this one was valued at $250,000, and the Post-office Department was limited to $200,000 for this purpose. Many merchants, banks, and insurance companies were unwilling to have the Post-office removed, and they therefore subscribed $50,000 to make up the amount required. The Government then bought the property. . . . After the premises became the property of the Government, a brick addition was built forming a sort of shell around the old church, most of which it conceals from view."—*Eve. Post*, O 17, 1882; descrip. of Pl. 130-a, III: 695–96. The church continued to be used as a post-office until 1875 (*q.v.*, Ag 28).

" The city conveys to the Hebrew Benevolent Society (see 1860) 12 lots on the south-west corner of 77th St. and Third Ave. On Oct. 17, 1864, a further grant of 5 lots adjoining was made to this society, to be used as an orphan asylum.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1870), 763; L. M. R. K., III: 954. The orphan asylum was dedicated on Nov. 5, 1863 (*q.v.*).

Nov. Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin, Republicans are
6 elected president and vice-president. The Democrats were divided, one section nominating Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson, and the other section John C. Breckinridge and Joseph Lane.—McKee, *National Conventions and Platforms*, 106–20; *N. Y. Times*, N 7 *et seq.*, 1860. See N 9.

9 Horace Greeley advocates a peaceable disunion of the United States if the South wishes to secede. A leading article in the *Tribune* says: "If the cotton States shall decide that they can do better out of the Union than in it, we insist on letting them go in peace. The right to secede may be a revolutionary one, but it exists nevertheless. . . . Whenever a considerable section of our Union shall deliberately resolve to go out, we shall resist all coercive measures designed to keep it in. We hope never to live in a republic, whereof one section is pinned to the residue by bayonets."—*N. Y. Tribune*, N 9, 1860. See also *ibid.*, N 16, 19, and 30, 1860.

"This view had its greatest popularity in November and in the first part of December, 1860; it received the countenance of other Republican newspapers; it prevailed with Henry Ward Beecher, whose consummate oratory swayed many audiences; it won, also, a certain adherence from the Garrison abolitionists, who saw in the accomplishment of it the realization of their dream of many years." This sentiment of peaceable disunion speedily declined in public estimation, however, after the middle of December, and in January, 1861, Greeley recanted.—Rhodes, *Hist. of U. S.*, III: 140–42, and authorities there cited.

" Southern medical students attending lectures in New York hold a meeting at the Democratic headquarters on Broadway opposite Astor Place to take action in consequence of Lincoln's election. They decide to return home "as soon as any State secedes."—*N. Y. Times*, N 10, 1860.

10 "Within the past fortnight a panic has prevailed in Wall Street, and stocks of all descriptions have declined from 10 to 15 per cent."—*Harper's Weekly*, IV: 706.

19 Thos. H. Chambers, L. M. Whitney, E. D. Bassford, and 175 other citizens having petitioned that the city purchase the statue of Washington, belonging to Dr. S. A. Main, and now in front of the City Hall, and for placing the same in the triangular plot of ground opposite Tompkins Market," the board of aldermen, on the recommendation of the committee of arts and sciences, resolves to purchase the statue for $2,000 and to place it "in such locality as may be hereafter designated by the proper authorities."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, LXXX: 498–99, 543–44.

On Nov. 24, Horace Greeley thus commented on this action: ". . . it was a 'big thing,' the aldermen did when they made a liberal appropriation for the purchase of that remarkable work of art, the red sandstone 'What is It?' that has been standing out in the cold in front of the City Hall for the past two years. How it ever Nov.
came there, and where it came from, and what it was intended to 19
represent, are points upon which the learned savants of the Ethnological Society have not ventured to offer any explanation. With all the mystery, but none of the gravity of the Sphynx, the hideous object has been staring at us with its dismal eyes, a daily deformity to the Park, and a puzzle to everybody. . . . While Paris, which was very well supplied with objects of the kind, has added to her public statues nearly a hundred marble effigies of illustrious Frenchmen during the past year, New-York has but one statue, the bronze Washington in Union Square, and that was the gift of a few public-spirited merchants. Our Aldermen were moved by a noble ambition to do something for the city, and to make use of a familiar expression, they have gone and done it. . . . We have no question that that most abominable object is, in the eyes of our Booles and Bradys, quite equal, as a work of art, to the Farnese Hercules or the Apollo Belvidere; . . . As we shall have nothing to remind us of Boole and his companions after their term of office has expired, but the debts they have saddled us with, it will not be altogether a bad idea to have this statue as a suitable memento of them; and let it be set up in one of our dirtiest thoroughfares, which might be called the Boole-vard, as an awful example to our posterity."—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, N 24, 1860. On Nov. 26, Alderman Boole called the attention of the board to this article and offered a resolution that the statue "be, and the same is hereby assigned a location in the counting-room of the Daily Tribune office, pursuant to suggestion contained in the issue of the aforesaid newspaper, that the filthiest locality in the city be assigned for that purpose." However, he was given leave to withdraw the resolution.—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, LXXX: 570–71. For Greeley's comment on this, see *N. Y. Daily Tribune*, N 29, 1860. On Dec. 1, *Leslie's Weekly* said the statue's "removal from the public gaze is cheaply bought at the price of two thousand dollars."—*Ibid.*, XI: 19.

The mayor approves a resolution of the common council 22
authorising payment for "dredging the channel of Harlem river above High Bridge, and removing therefrom obstructions occasioned by the old coffer dams in building the High Bridge." The resolution also authorises an appropriation for further improvements.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XXVIII: 466–67; *Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, LXXVII: 674–84; *N. Y. Tribune*, Mr 13, 1860.

A private gathering of over 100 men of high position and great Dec.
influence, who in the preceding presidential election had supported 15
Douglas, Bell, or Breckinridge, meet in New York and adopt resolutions conciliatory and friendly to the south.—*N. Y. Times*, D 17, 1860; Rhodes, *Hist. of the U. S.*, III: 173–74.

A large meeting is held at Cooper Institute to express sympathy 18
with "Italian Freedom and Nationality." Resolutions in praise of Garibaldi, and an address to the Italian people pledging aid, are adopted.—*N. Y. Times*, D 19, 1860.

Irving Hall, at the south-west corner of 15th St. and Irving 19
Place, is opened for the first time.—*N. Y. Times*, D 22, 1860. See also L. M. R. K., III: 984. It was demolished in 1888 (*q.v.*, Jl 14). In the Eno collection is a coloured lithographic view entitled "Irving Dances—To L. F. Harrison & Co. proprietors of Irving Hall," which was pub. by H. B. Dodworth, 6 Astor Place, and bears copyright date of "1851" (error for 1861). In the centre is a view of Irving Hall.—See check-list of Eno prints, in *Bulletin*, N. Y. P. L., XXIX: 391 (item No. 278).

South Carolina secedes from the Union, and the Civil War is 20
precipitated.—Rhodes, *Hist. of U. S.*, III: 192 *et seq.* Macdonald, *Select Docs. Illus. of the Hist. of U. S.*, 1776–1861, 441–42.

Central Park "is mainly complete below Seventy-ninth street, 31
and from Seventy-ninth to Eighty-sixth street, on the west side of the old reservoir, is also well advanced. . . .

"The pond at Fifty-ninth street is complete, and filled with water."—*4th Ann. Rep.*, Com'rs of Cent. P'k (1861), 5, 8. See also views in *Harper's Weekly*, IV: 652. See D 18, 1861.

In the year ending on this day, New York City handled 70% "
of the entire import trade of the United States, which was worth $248,000,000.—Johnson, *Hist. of the Domestic and Foreign Trade of the U. S.*, II: 53. See also Ja 19, 1861.

The assessed valuation of New York City property is $577,230,- "
656; that of the entire United States is $41,088,417,635.—*Am. Ann. Cyclopaedia* (1861), 525. For details of the city appropriation and expenditures during this year, see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1861), 222–25.

CHAPTER VII

A.—THE CIVIL WAR
1861–1865

B.—PERIOD OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
1865–1876

CHAPTER VII

A.—THE CIVIL WAR

1861–1865

1861 — A BRIEF summary of the principal events during the Civil War, 1861–1865, and the Period of Political and Social Development, from 1865 to 1876, is contained in Vol. III, chap. VII.

— In this year, by a new constitution granted by Emperor Francis Joseph, Austria became a constitutional, instead of an absolute, monarchy. Hungary, however, refused to recognize the new constitution.—Hazen, *Europe since* 1815, 390–92.

— In this year, the 22d Regiment, N. Y. (Engineer Corps), and the 47th Regiment, N. Y., were organized.—Chas. S. Clark, in *Eve. Post*, F 26, 1916.

— In this year, the Board of New York Cotton Brokers was organized by James F. Wenman, who became its president. In 1870 (*q.v.*), the present Cotton Exchange was formed.—*N. Y. Times*, My 31, 1919.

— At this time, New York City's defences consisted of the following works: at the Narrows, Forts Hamilton, Lafayette, Richmond, and Tompkins, together with batteries Hudson and Morton, which mounted 457 heavy guns requiring 2,170 men; in the upper bay on Governor's Island, Fort Columbus, Castle Williams, and the South Battery, with 200 guns and 800 men; on Bedloe's Island, Fort Wood, and on Ellis Island, Fort Gibson, with 100 guns and 430 men; at Throgg's Neck in the Sound, Fort Schuyler, with 318 guns and 1,250 men. At Sandy Hook, new works for 300 guns and 1,250 men were being built. There was also under construction at Hoboken an immense floating battery.—*Appleton's Am. Cyclop.* (1861), XII: 271. See also views and description in *Harper's Weekly*, IV: 776–77, 778.

— "Printing-House Square is the open space facing the eastern side of the Park, opposite the City Hall. Upon this Square directly front the offices of the New York Tribune, the New York Times—on the site of the old Brick Church—the Sunday Times, etc. The great American Tract House Printing Establishment is also on one of the corners of the square, while within sight are the offices of the Herald, the Sun, the New York Express, the Daily News, the New York Mercury, the New York Ledger, and numerous others. . . .

"On Broadway, just above the Park, is Stewart's Marble Palace. . . . In all its departments, it employs 350 clerks, and annually sells dry-goods to the amount of several millions. Bowen, McNamie & Co.'s marble store, also devoted to dry-goods, is on the corner of Pearl-street and Broadway, and is a most costly and elegant edifice. This firm has made itself widely known by their immortal reply to a threat of a withdrawal of trade for their political opinions—'Our goods are for sale, not our principles'. . . .

"The Fifth Avenue Hotel covers an acre of ground. It is faced with white marble, stretches 200 feet on Fifth Avenue and Broadway, 215 on Twenty-third street, and 198 on Twenty-fourth-street. Exclusive of basement, it is six stories high, and in hight [*sic*] 110 feet. . . . One novel feature of this hotel is a vertical railway [elevator] moved by steam power, which ascends from the lowest to the highest story, and by which persons can be carried from floor to floor."—Barber and Howe, *Our Whole Country: or the Past and Present of the U. S.* (Cincinnati, 1861), I: 395–99, 401. See also *The U. S. and Canada as seen by Two Brothers in* 1858 *and* 1861 (London, 1862), 15–24.

— The school of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, the oldest school in the U. S., erects a three-storey building on the south side of 29th St. near Seventh Ave.—Dunshee, *Hist. of School of the Coll. Ref. Dutch Ch. in City of N. Y.*, 88; Van Rensselaer, *Hist. of City of N. Y.*, I: 120. The Collegiate School is now at 241 W. 77th St.

In this year, Delmonico leased the Moses H. Grinnell mansion at the north-east corner of Fifth Ave. and 14th St., and established there another restaurant, which was opened on April 9, 1862 (*q.v.*). He also retained his place at Broadway and Chambers St. (see 1855) and the one at William and Beaver Sts.—L. M. R. K., III: 978. See also the Dripps Map of 1867. In 1876 (*q.v.*), he moved from 14th St. to 26th St. 1861 —

In this year, the German Reformed Church erected a building at 149–153 Norfolk St. and moved there from Forsyth St. (see 1822).—Corwin's *Manual*, 1003; L. M. R. K., III: 935. —

In Valentine's *Manual* for 1861 are the following maps and views: map of city and county of N. Y., 1861; Central Park (5 views, including four views of park bridges, and one of the skating pond), 188, 204, 214, 228, 236; "Century House," on Harlem River, near Spuyten Duyvel Creek, 240; Second Ave., looking north from 42d St., 288; old houses at junction of Marion and Elm Sts., 300; Fourth Ave., bet. 10th and 11th Sts., 332; Tompkin's Market, Cooper Institute, and Bible House, 354; residence of Isaac Dyckman, Kingsbridge, 388; old cottages at junction of Canal and Division Sts., 420; old house, 178 William St., and old cottage, 129 Division St., 516; Gov. Stuyvesant's pear tree (*vide infra*), 532; old double house on Pitt St., bet. Broome and Delancey Sts., 542; old houses (built in 1764), cor. Broad and Water Sts., 580; s. e. and s. w. corners of Greenwich and Franklin Sts., 628; the Havemeyer mansion, bet. Eighth and Ninth Aves., 58th and 59th Sts., 660; old houses in Division St., bet. Eldridge and Orchard Sts., 672; Harlem bridge, 684; Broadway, with Trinity Church and City Hotel, 696.

In this year, the old pear-tree which stood at the n. e. cor. of Third Ave. and 13th St., and which, tradition says, was planted by Gov. Stuyvesant in 1647, bore fruit.—*Ibid.* (1862), 689. See also map of "The Bouwery" in 1861 in *ibid.* (1862), opp. p. 686.

For view of the junction of Broadway and Eighth Ave., 1861, see *ibid.* (1862), 76.

For view looking north on Church St. from the French church at the s. w. cor. of Franklin St., 1861, see *ibid.* (1862), 284.

For view of the old Columbia House, cor. Stanton and Columbia Sts., 1861, see *ibid.* (1862), 360.

For views of the state arsenal in Central Park at "57th St." (error for 64th St.), one showing the interior, occupied by the 7th N. Y. V. (Steuben Regt.); and the other showing the exterior, with troops leaving for the war, 1861, see *ibid.* (1862), 396, 404, 408.

For other views in Central Park, 1861, one showing Mt. St. Vincent, see *ibid.* (1862), 420, 452, 460, 672.

For view of Trinity Place, behind Trinity Church, 1861, see *ibid.* (1862), 476.

For view of an old tavern on Broadway near Houston St., and an old shanty, used as a news depot, at 177 Bowery, near Delancey St., 1861, see *ibid.* (1862), 484.

For view of the Delafield mansion, on 77th St., 1861, see *ibid.* (1862), 573.

For view of the new bridge at Macomb's Dam, 1861, see *ibid.* (1862), 624.

For view of the Hamilton Sq. church, 1861, see *ibid.* (1862), 678.

For view of old cottage residence in 16th St., near Third Ave., 1861, see *ibid.* (1862), 700.

For view of old house in William St., bet. Fulton and John Sts., 1861, see *ibid.* (1862), 716.

For view of church at Bloomingdale, 1861, see *ibid.* (1862), 762.

For view of Greenwich St., below Thames St., 1861, see *ibid.* (1863), 284.

1861 For view of Jackson Ferry, foot of Jackson St., East River, 1861, see *ibid.* (1863), 408.

For view of old storehouses, cor. Pearl and Chatham Sts., 1861, see *ibid.* (1863), 456.

For view of Baxter (formerly Orange) St., bet. Hester and Grand Sts., 1861, see *ibid.* (1863), 704.

For view of Manhattan St., bet. Houston and 3d Sts., 1861, see *ibid.* (1864), 114.

— In this year, Augustus St. Gaudeus, at the age of 13, entered the night classes in drawing at Cooper Institute. For the development of his career, see Fielding's *Dict. of Am. Painters, Sculptors and Engravers* [1926], 314.

— In this year, a view of New York, painted and etched by George L. Brown and finished by A. H. Ritchie, was published by George Ward Nicholas. A signed artist's proof on India paper of the first state of this print was sold with the Pyne collection.—Pyne sales catalogue, item 104.

Jan. 2 Frederick Wm. IV of Prussia dies and is succeeded by his brother Wm. I.—Lewis, *Hist. of Germany*, 683–84.

4 New York and other northern states protest against secession; a general fast is proclaimed and observed.—*N. Y. Herald*, Ja 5, 1861.

7 Mayor Wood, in his annual message to the common council, indicates how far New York is from being the "free city of itself," ordained by the Montgomerie Charter of 1731. The state has usurped control, among other things, of the police department, the almshouse, Central Park, schools, piers and wharves, even of our records. Last year the sum of $2,108,625 was exacted from us as a tax, "very unfairly apportioned upon this city." He declares that "the political connection between the people of the city and the State has been used by the latter to our injury. The Legislature, in which the present party majority has the power, has become the instrument by which we are plundered to enrich their speculators, lobby agents, and abolition politicians. Laws are passed through their malign influence, by which, under the form of legal enactments, our burdens have been increased, our substance eaten out, and our municipal liberty destroyed." With a "dissolution of the Federal Union" apparently "inevitable," the mayor declares, "it behooves every distinct community, as well as every individual, to take care of themselves. . . . Why may not New York disrupt the bonds which bind her to a corrupt and venal master—to a people and a party that have plundered her revenues, attempted to ruin her commerce, taken away the power of self-government, and destroyed the Confederacy of which she was the proud Empire City?"—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, LXXXI: 10–26. Says the *Herald:* "This document . . . is one of the most remarkable that has emanated from Mayor Wood, who has a Napoleonic love of sensations. . . . The message is devoted entirely to an elaborate attack upon the powers at Albany, and its theory is that, as the Federal Union is about to be broken into pieces like so much fragile crockery, it is well to be on hand to pick up the pieces; that the city of New York is rather a valuable fragment, and that we should look out and keep it for ourselves, even if we have to break the State government into bits."—*N. Y. Herald*, Ja 8, 1861. See also Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 715.

9 The first shot of the rebellion is fired, in Charleston harbour against the "Star of the West," which was bringing reinforcements from New York to Fort Sumter.—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 10, 1861; Rhodes, *Hist. of U. S.*, III: 245–51.

10 The College of St. Francis Xavier (see N 25, 1850) is chartered by the regents.—*The College of St. Francis Xavier. A Memorial and Retrospect*, 1847–1897, 208–10. See, further, O 15.

12 A memorial, signed largely by the merchants, manufacturers, and capitalists of New York, is sent to congress in favour of compromise measures with the southern insurgents. On Jan. 18, a memorial of similar import was adopted at a large meeting held in the Chamber of Commerce and sent to Washington with 40,000 signatures.—Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 715–16.

19 "The exports of produce, goods, and merchandise from the port of New York during the year 1860 were valued at the Custom-house at the sum of $103,492,280, about thirty per cent. more than the heaviest previous export on record. . . .

"Recent political developments have directed attention to the commerce of this port, and alarm has been created by threats of raising up commercial rivals to New York. It does not appear that this alarm rests on a substantial basis. Before the Revolution, Charleston imported more foreign goods than any Northern city. After the Revolution, and previous to 1800, Philadelphia was the principal emporium of foreign goods on this sea-board. New York has now superseded both. It has done so without the least favors from Government, but simply by the force of geographical influence and the energy of its people. . . . The simple fact is that a variety of concurrent circumstances—an excellent harbor, a central position, an energetic commercial community, an unequaled system of internal communications, a liberal commercial code, and a uniformly healthy climate—have combined to render this city the metropolis of commercial America. Our taxes are heavier than those of any other city on the continent; our Municipal Government indisputably worse than any. . . . Yet we thrive notwithstanding, and two-thirds of the business of the country are done here."—*Harper's Weekly*, V: 34. Jan. 19

21 The regular meeting of the aldermen is adjourned for lack of a quorum, only four members attending. At the same time a cock fight between Troy and New York birds, one side said to be backed by "a member of the city government," is interfered with by the police, although the pit has every seat occupied at $3 per head. "Was this match the cause of an adjournment of the Board of Aldermen?" inquires the *Herald.*—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, LXXXI: 87; *N. Y. Herald*, Ja 22, 1861.

22 Muskets intended for the Secessionists in Alabama are seized in New York by the city police and taken to the armory at 35th St. and Seventh Ave.—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 23, 1861. Other seizures were made on the following days.—*Ibid.*, Ja 24–26, 1861. See also Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 716–17.

26 "Mrs. Lincoln, wife of the President-elect, is now in this city, and, it is said, will remain here for a few days, in order to make some needful purchases for the White House."—*Harper's Weekly*, V: 55. Lincoln arrived on Feb. 19 (*q. v.*).

28 A large Union meeting is held at Cooper Institute, and resolutions are adopted declaring that the Union should be preserved, that there is no cause for secession, etc. James T. Brady, De Peyster Ogden, Gen. Walbridge, and others make addresses.—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 29, 1861.

Feb. 4 At a convention beginning on this day, the Southern Confederacy was formed, and Jefferson Davis and Alexander H. Stephens were elected president and vice-president respectively.—Rhodes, *Hist. of U. S.*, III: 291–95; Macdonald, *Select Docs. Illus. of the Hist. of U. S.*, 1776–1861, 446–55.

12 Mayor Wood approves the resolution of the common council accepting the bid of Andrew J. Hackley for cleaning the streets for five years for $279,000 per annum.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XXIX: 12. The mayor had recommended the previous year that the streets be cleaned by contract rather than by day's work; after much discussion bids for such work had been sought. Inasmuch as there were 22 lower bidders than Mr. Hackley and as both chambers of the common council concurred the same day in awarding the contract—both actions being contrary to charter,—opposition to the award and charges of bribery were heard; further indignation was aroused when the common council gave permission to Hackley to use the city dumping ground "as a temporary place of deposit for street dirt." The corporation council ruled that the contract award was valid under a statute (*Laws of N. Y.*, 1860, chap. 509) which allowed the corporation to raise money to clean streets.—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, LXXX: 850–60; LXXXI: 329–30, 444, 481–83, 502, 524–25; *N. Y. Tribune*, F 13, 1861. For further developments relating to this contract, see My 28.

16 "It is understood that the New York bankers have met and come to an understanding that they will not take another dollar of the forthcoming United States loans, unless a compromise is effected which shall be satisfactory to the border Slave States."—*Harper's Weekly*, V: 103.

18 Representatives from all Italy (except Venice and Rome) meet in the first Italian parliament, at Turin.—Andrews, *Hist. of Development of Modern Europe*, II: 143–44. See Mr 17.

19 Pres.-elect Lincoln arrives at New York on his way to Washington and is enthusiastically greeted by a great crowd of spectators. The streets are decorated with flags and welcoming banners. After receiving visitors at the Astor House, he made a brief address from the balcony to about 5,000 people.—*Harper's Weekly*, V: 129, 130; *N. Y. Times*, F 20, 1861. See F 20.

20 Abraham Lincoln is officially welcomed to New York at the city hall by Mayor Wood. In making reply to the mayor's words of welcome, Mr. Lincoln takes occasion to say that he is the more

1861 Feb. 20 appreciative of his reception because it "is done by a people who do not by a majority agree with me in political sentiments."—*N. Y. Herald*, F 21, 1861.

For two hours Lincoln shook hands with an unending line of people. In the evening he and Mrs. Lincoln went to the Academy of Music to hear Verdi's new opera, "Un Ballo in Maschera." After that he was serenaded at the Astor House.—*N. Y. Times*, F 21, 1861.

" Hannibal Hamlin, vice-president-elect, arrives in New York and is received by delegations from the various Republican clubs. In the evening he was serenaded at the Astor House and made a brief address.—*N. Y. Times*, F 21, 1861.

" The "Senate Committee on Cities and Villages" reports favourably and unanimously bills for the repeal of acts authorising the construction of "The Tenth-avenue Railroad, The South and West Railroad (known as the 'Belt'), The Seventh-avenue and Broadway Railroad, The Fourteenth-street Railroad, The Avenue D and East Broadway Railroad, and The Ninth-avenue Railroad (confirming and extending a grant of the Common Council)." All these measures were passed last year over the governor's veto with the exception of the Ninth Avenue which the governor approved.—*N. Y. Tribune*, F 21, 1861.

21 Abraham Lincoln leaves New York City.—*N. Y. Times*, F 22, 1861; *Harper's Weekly*, V: 135.

27 The *Tribune* remarks: "The plunder-mongers of the City Hall . . . in order to evade that requirement of the Charter which provides that contracts shall be given to the lowest responsible bidder, . . . lobbied through the last Legislature a bill rendering that clause inoperative so far as street-cleaning is concerned. The Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, was therefore obliged to dissolve the temporary injunction obtained by Mr. Williams, the lowest bidder, and the contract with Hackley was concluded. By their forecast the men who trade in contracts with the Common Council have been enabled to rob the city of nearly half a million of dollars on this street-cleaning operation alone. We suppose their next move will be to neglect the contract clause in the Charter altogether."—*N. Y. Tribune*, F 27, 1861.

Mr 4 Abraham Lincoln is inaugurated.—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 5, 1861.

17 The Italian parliament at Turin (see F 18) confers the title of "King of Italy" upon Victor Emanuel, King of Sardinia.—Hazen, *Europe since 1815*, 205.

20 St. Paul's German Lutheran Church on the corner of 6th Ave. and 15th St. is dedicated.—*Leslie's Weekly*, XI: 316.

Apr. — Between April and June, 56,100 men (including 40,000 from New York) passed through the city on their way to the front.—*Am. Ann. Cyclop.* (1861), 533. See also Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 731.

1 An expedition is fitted out at New York to supply Fort Sumter peaceably or by force.—*Am. Ann. Cyclop.* (1861), 530. See Ap 6.

2 The consent of the state is given to the purchase, by the U. S., of any lands in New York City, not exceeding in area 50,000 square feet, for a site for a post-office (see D 29, 1857).—*Laws of N. Y.* (1861), chap. 118. See Ap 17.

6 The "Atlantic" sails from New York with troops and military stores. The "Baltic," similarly supplied, followed her on April 8. Engravings show the ships being loaded.—*Harper's Weekly*, V: 246, 252.

7 The U. S. enters into a treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave-trade. Ratifications were exchanged on May 20, and the treaty was proclaimed on June 7.—*U. S. Treaties, Conventions, and International Acts* (Washington, 1910), I: 674–87.

10 The legislature authorises the supervisors of the county of New York to acquire lands in the city for the erection of a county court-house.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1861), chap. 161. An undated map of the ground at Chambers St. is filed as map No. 196 in real estate bureau, comptroller's office. The corner-stone of the building was laid on Dec. 26 (*q. v.*).

12 An attack on Fort Sumter begins, and Civil War is now inevitable. The news causes great excitement in New York. "The bulletin boards were surrounded; the streets near them were blockaded, and the fast-gathering multitude were only satisfied when the self-appointed reader had read himself hoarse in the frequent repetition of the brief announcement of the facts. . . . The feeling of rejoicing was everywhere to be met, that Major Anderson had not lowered his flag, and that President Lincoln had determined to sustain, even at so fearful a cost, the honor of the country. . . ."—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 13, 1861.

To provide "against mutilation of the records in the city of New York," the clerk of the city and county and the register of the county are required by act of legislature to "assign one or more suitable persons in their respective offices to have custody of the records . . ., by whom or in whose presence all examinations of such records shall be made."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1861), chap. 172. Apr. 12

The legislature passes an act changing the chamberlain's term from two to four years.—*Laws of N. Y.*, (1861), chap. 186. "

Fort Sumter in S. Carolina is surrendered by its commander, Major Anderson, to the Confederates who have stormed it.—*N. Y. Herald*, Ap 14, 1861. For the reaction on mayor and common council, see Ap 22. 13

When news of the bombardment of Fort Sumter reached the New York Stock Exchange, its members joined in hearty cheers for Maj. Anderson.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, Ap 16, 1861. "

News of the fall of Fort Sumter is announced in New York. The surrender occurred on Saturday, the 13th, at 12:55 p. m., and the news reached New York on Sunday evening, but did not appear in the papers until Monday morning.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, Ap 15, 1861. Lossing says: "It is worthy of record that a New York policeman, Peter Hart, serving under Major Anderson in Fort Sumter, saved the American flag in that first battle of the war."—Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 717 (footnote). 15

The New York papers publish Pres. Lincoln's call for 75,000 volunteers for three months' service. The quota of New York State was 13,000 men. Gov. E. D. Morgan immediately informed the legislature of this, and in a few hours an act was passed which conferred large powers upon the governor, authorised the enrollment of 30,000 men for two years instead of for three months, and appropriated $3,000,000 for this purpose.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, Ap 15, 1861; *Laws of N. Y.* (1861), chap. 277; *Am. Ann. Cyclop.* (1861), 752. Marching orders were sent on the 16th to the regiments in New York to proceed to Washington.—*Ibid.* (1861), 523. "

The New York Daily Tribune publishes a call for a patriotic mass meeting. In response to this call, a meeting of the "solid men of Wall Street" was held at 30 Pine St., where arrangements were made for calling a mass meeting of the citizens. Resolutions urging the legislature, before it should adjourn, to put the militia of the state on a war footing were passed and were telegraphed to Gov. Morgan.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, Ap 15–16, 1861. "

The legislature names 24 commissioners "to amend the charter of the city of New York," and fixes May 1 as the date for the members to assemble and organize. The commissioners are to keep "a journal of their proceedings" and submit the amended charter to the voters "at the next charter election." The voters, however, must have a chance to read the document in newspapers "designated by the commissioners" at least 30 days prior to the election.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1861), chap. 268. See My 1. "

The New York Herald's office was visited on Monday afternoon by a few hundred citizens with the result that its Tuesday issue upheld the government's prosecution of the war, whereas on Monday it had advocated peace.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, Ap 17, 1861. 15= 16

The effect upon New York of the attack on Fort Sumter is reflected in the following editorial which appears in *The New York Daily Tribune* of this date under the heading "The Uprising of the Country:" 17

"Let no one feel that our present troubles are deplorable, in view of the majestic development of Nationality and Patriotism which they have occasioned. But yesterday we were esteemed a sordid, grasping, money-loving people, too greedy of gain to cherish generous and lofty aspirations. To-day vindicates us from that reproach and demonstrates that beneath the scum and slag of forty years of peace, and in spite of the insidious approaches of corruption, the fires of patriotic devotion are still intensely burning. The echoes of the cannon fired at Sumter have barely rolled over the Western hills ere they are drowned in the shouts of indignant freemen, demanding to be led against the traitors who have plotted to divide and destroy the country. Party lines disappear—party cries are hushed or emptied of their meaning—men forget that they were Democrats or Republicans in the newly aroused and intense consciousness that they are Americans." See also Ap 23.

The 6th Massachusetts, Col. E. J. Jones, arrives in New York on its way to Washington. It meets with a most enthusiastic welcome and its passing through the city is a triumphal march.—*Am. Ann. Cyclop.* (1861), 531. "

1861 Apr. 17 The New York Stock Exchange appoints a committee "to co-operate with the Committee of Citizens of New York, at a meeting to be held at the Chamber of Commerce this day." The object is to give encouragement to the government by pledging fidelity to the Union.—Eames, *N. Y. Stock Exchange*, 41.

"In 1861 the public stock market in the street was in William Street between Exchange Place and Beaver Street, during the hours when the Board was not in session."—*Ibid.* The meeting was held on April 19 (*q.v.*).

18 Gov. Morgan issues a proclamation announcing the president's requisition on New York for a quota of 17 regiments, of 780 men each, to serve for three months in the national defence.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, Ap 19, 1861; Stevens, *The Union Defence Committee of N. Y. City*, 1.

" Major Anderson arrives from Fort Sumter with his command. He is received with great enthusiasm.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 19, 1861; *Harper's Weekly*, V: 263. See My 1.

" The hide and leather manufacturers, whose business houses are mostly in the "Swamp," swing to the breeze in Gold St. between Spruce and Ferry Sts., a large and beautiful flag. Mr. A. T. Stewart does the same on his store. Brooks Brothers also display the American banner from their store at Broadway and Grand St. On April 19 a large flag was flung from out Trinity Steeple while the chimes played, and also one from St. Paul's portico.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, Ap 19 and 20, 1861.

19 President Lincoln proclaims a blockade of Southern ports from South Carolina to Texas and declares that all Confederate privateers shall be treated as pirates.—Rhodes, *Hist. of U. S.*, III: 364.

" A meeting is held at the Chamber of Commerce (corner of William and Cedar Sts.) and is attended by about 200 citizens representing the most important business firms in the city. The speakers, who included Breckinridge Democrats, Douglas Democrats, Bell men, and Republicans, were unanimous in urging prompt support of the government in the measures it was taking to crush the rebellion. A committee was appointed to aid certain regiments in getting equipment to leave for the front; $21,000 was given on the spot, and a large committee of influential capitalists was appointed to secure an immediate subscription to the $9,000,000 left of the government loan.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, Ap 20, 1861.

" New York's favourite regiment, the 7th, leaves for Washington. Although the regiment was not scheduled to start before 3 p. m., at an early hour the streets were thronged with people, and the buildings in Lafayette Place, Broadway, and Cortlandt St. were literally covered with flags and bunting. Through the gay and expectant throng first marched the 8th Massachusetts, which was presented with colours on the way, but this only served to fill in a portion of the interval until the coming of the 7th. The latter finally formed in Lafayette Place about 4 p. m. Before it moved, the crowd was made wild by the news of the attack upon the 6th Massachusetts in Baltimore, and forty-eight rounds of ball-cartridge were served out to the 7th. The procession was headed by a band of Zouaves, who had volunteered for the occasion, then came a strong body of police, and after the police came the regiment itself, with Col. M. Lefferts commanding. The line of march was through 4th St. to Broadway, down that great thoroughfare to Cortlandt St., and across the ferry in boats provided for the purpose. Thousands upon thousands lined the sidewalks, and the entire line of march was a perfect ovation.—*N. Y. Herald*, Ap 20, 1861; *Am. Ann. Cyclop.* (1861), 531. See also Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 726–27; and views in *Harper's Weekly*, V: 281, 282, and *Man. Com. Coun.* (1862), 152. A painting owned by the regiment also represents the scene.

20 By three o'clock more than 100,000 people had gathered around the statue of Washington in Union Square in the largest mass meeting that had ever been held in New York City. John A. Dix, assisted by 87 vice-presidents, presided over the vast assembly. Loyalty to the government was pledged, and a committee was appointed to receive funds to be used in support of the public authorities. The meeting also directed that a committee of 21 (see Ap 22) be formed to assist in war work.—Stevens, *The Union Defence Committee*, 6–9; *N. Y. Daily Tribune*, Ap 22, 1861; *Am. Ann. Cyclop.* (1861), 531. See also view of meeting, in *Harper's Weekly*, V: 277, 279. "The great war-meeting at Union Square effectually removed the false impression that the greed of commerce had taken possession of the New York community, and that the citizens were willing to secure peace at the sacrifice of principle. It silenced forever the slanders of the misinformed correspondent of the London *Times* (Dr. Russell), who spoke of his friends as 'all men of position in New York society' who were 'as little anxious for the future or excited by the present as a party of savans chronicling the movements of a magnetic storm'. The patriotism of the citizens was also indicated by the wrath which that meeting excited at the South. The Richmond *Dispatch* said: 'New York will be remembered with special hatred by the South, for all time.'"—Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 718–19. Apr. 20

21 The 6th, 12th, and 71st New York State militia leave for the front. The 6th embarks on the steamer "Columbia," the 12th on the steamer "Baltic," and the 71st on the steamer "R. R. Schuyler." A Massachusetts battalion and some regulars go on board the "Ariel." The fleet leaves the harbour amid a scene of great excitement. The piers, landings, and house-tops of New York, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Brooklyn are crowded. Flags dip, cannon roar, bells ring, whistles shrilly salute, and thousands upon thousands of people send up cheers of parting.—*N. Y. Herald*, Ap 22, 1861; *Am. Ann. Cyclop.* (1861), 532. See also Whittemore, *Hist. of the 71st Regt.*, 30–32, 53–55, and views of the transports in *Harper's Weekly*, V: 281, 282.

22 It is announced that New York, in addition to being the headquarters of the regular army of the United States, has been designated as the headquarters of the department of the East, and that Gen. John E. Wool, second in command to Gen. Winfield Scott, has been ordered to take command. Gen. Wool soon came to New York and opened his headquarters in the St. Nicholas Hotel.—*Am Ann. Cyclop.* (1861), 524. See also Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 723–26.

" Mayor Wood sends a special war message to the common council. "Military aggressions," he says, "have been commenced against the Federal authorities . . . which threaten . . . to subvert our institutions, destroy our commerce, and lay waste our homes and firesides. It is a war, apparently, not of self-protection upon the side of the belligerents, but of active hostility against the property, the honor, and the continuance of the Government under which we live. . . . It is our interest, therefore, as it is our duty and our right, to speak out boldly, and to act promptly, at this critical emergency, in the affairs of the country. Representing the corporation of the city, it devolves upon us to make proper provision for the public exigencies, so far as New York is concerned." He recommends the immediate appropriation of $1,000,000.—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, LXXXII: 67–68. Resolutions are adopted by the aldermen assuring the president of "the unqualified support of the people of this city," recommending appropriations "for the purpose of furnishing to each regiment mustered into service from this city a stand of colors and suitable outfit for active service," and declaring it to be "their unalterable purpose . . . to do all in their power to uphold and defend the integrity of the Union, to vindicate the honor of our flag, and to crush the power of those who are enemies in war, as in peace they were friends." Other resolutions express thanks to Major Anderson "for his gallant defense of Fort Sumter [see Ap 13] against a vastly superior force of men, guns, and fortifications," and provide for the presentation to him of the freedom of the city in a gold box.—*Ibid.*, LXXXII: 56–60; *N. Y. Herald*, Ap 23, 1861. See Ap 23.

" The "Committee of Twenty-One," formed under the direction of the mass-meeting of April 20 (*q.v.*), organises, with John A. Dix as president. The mayor, the comptroller, the presidents of the board of aldermen and of the board of councilmen, together with two members of the select committee of the Chamber of Commerce, are added, after which the committee adopts the title, "the Committee of Union Defence of the City of New York." The purpose of the committee was to get troops into the field as quickly as possible to meet the emergency caused by the attack on Fort Sumter. For the time being it became the executive arm of the national government in New York, giving method and efficiency to the people's energies. On April 23, it opened offices at 30 Pine St. It chartered a steamboat to take provisions and ammunition to the garrison at Fortress Monroe, to the army at Annapolis, and to southern posts occupied by Union forces. It sent the first ambulances to the seat of war. By June 29, thirty-six regiments had been sent to the front from New York City. As soon as the national government was ready to undertake the work of recruiting and equipping soldiers, the committee suspended its efforts. Active work ended in the

1861 Apr. 22 spring of 1862, but an organization was maintained until the spring of 1864, when the committee was definitely adjourned.—Stevens, *The Union Defence Committee*, Hist. Introd. and 6–9; *Am. Ann. Cyclop.* (1861), 533–34.

" In this year, the New York Produce Exchange erected its first building, on the block bounded by Whitehall, Moore, Pearl, and Water Sts., and they occupied it on April 22. The exchange removed to a new building, at 2–8 Broadway, in 1884.—Information furnished by Mr. Lester B. Howe, sec. N. Y. Produce Exchange; see also *Man. Com. Coun.* (1868), 492–93; and *cf. Liber Deeds*, DCCCXIII: 438; MCCXXII: 175 (New York). The building was purchased by the federal government in 1886.—*Liber Deeds*, MCMLV: 73 (New York). The exchange building was remodelled and occupied by the U. S. as the Army Building in 1889.—Information furnished by Col. J. M. Carson, Jr., Q. M. Dept., U. S. A.

23 Mayor Wood signs an ordinance of the common council appropriating $1,000,000 "in aid of the defence of the National Union." This money is to be paid upon vouchers approved by the Union Defence Committee appointed on April 20.—Stevens, *Union Defence Committee*, 64–66.

" "The events of the last week have brought forth manifestations of public opinion and public sympathy in this City, which have startled those who had not taken into account the deep currents which flow strong and perpetual far beneath the superficial storms of party and faction which ordinarily meet the eye. As long as New-York saw in the political contests of the day only the constitutional strife of Democrat, American and Republican—as long as all parties maintained their allegiance to the Union and their devotion to law, one party might achieve a victory to-day and another party to-morrow; and the loyalty of the defeated was no more in question than that of the victors. . . .

"But now the question has fairly shaped itself as one of Union against Disunion, of the Constitution against Revolution, of Law against Anarchy, the voice of the Metropolis is heard in no doubtful tones, and all parties of the past melt away into the universal and perpetual American party of Constitutional Freedom and National Unity. . . .

"The universal voice is that the Republic must not be destroyed and that the supremacy of the Constitution must be maintained. It finds expression through the Legislature, through the Press, in Wall-street, in the Church, and through the citizen-soldiers of the Republic. There was not half as much unanimity in Seventy-six, when the first blow was struck for Freedom, as there is now in defending Freedom when the first blow is struck against it."—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 23, 1861.

" Gen. Chester A. Arthur, of Gov. Morgan's staff, having been appointed assistant-quartermaster-general, takes up his headquarters at the corner of White and Elm Sts. From two to four thousand men daily were provided with outfits, provisions, and quarters. Temporary barracks were erected in the Park for the reception and accommodation of volunteers as they arrived.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, Ap 23, 1861. See also views of a camp on the Battery, and barracks in the Park, in *Harper's Weekly*, V: 299.

" The 69th Regiment (Irish), Col. Corcoran commanding, leaves New York for Washington on the steamer "James Adger," and the 13th, under Col. Smith, leaves on the steamer "Marion."—*Am. Ann. Cyclop.* (1861), 533. For view of the departure of the 69th, showing the Irish headquarters around St. Patrick's Cathedral, corner of Prince and Mott Sts., see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1862), 156. See also views in *Harper's Weekly*, V: 295, 298.

" The 8th Regiment leaves New York for Washington, on the steamer "Alabama." Previous to leaving, the regiment marched to the residence of Mrs. Charles A. Secor, on Fifth Ave., where Dr. Barrow, on her behalf, presented the regiment with a flag.—*Grand Opening of the New Armory* (1890), 18. See Jl 26.

24 An agent of New York State leaves for Europe with a letter of credit for $500,000 with which to purchase arms; 19,000 Enfield rifles were subsequently landed in New York at a cost of $375,000.—*Am. Ann. Cyclop.* (1861), 523.

26 During 1861, New York City contracted two loans for war purposes. On April 26, an ordinance was approved by which $1,000,000 "Union Defence Bonds" were issued, payable May 1, 1862. Subsequently, a loan of $500,000 was made for the purpose of aiding the families of volunteers.—*Am. Ann. Cyclop.* (1861), 529. See also D 31.

Apr. 29 Upon the arrival of news from the U. S. "that a civil war has broken out between the Secessionists in that country and the other States of the Union," the Earl of Malmesbury, in the house of lords, asks whether the ministers "have made any attempt to prevent the quarrel between the different States of the American Union from coming to a bloody issue; what hopes they entertain of succeeding in so laudable an endeavour, and whether they have invited, or are in correspondence with any other European Government with the view of obtaining their assistance in seeking to put a stop at the outset to a civil war, of which, if once fairly commenced, it will be impossible to foresee the end?" Lord Wodehouse, foreign secretary, answered that, "after the most mature deliberation, the Government came to the conclusion that it was not desirable that this country should intrude her offices or counsel on the Government of the United States."—*Hansard's Parl. Debates*, CLXII: 1207–9.

" Col. Ellsworth's Fire Zouaves, to the number of 1,100, leave for the front. After being presented with a banner by the fire department, they parade, through lines of firemen and crowds of spectators, up Broadway, through Bond St. to the Bowery, down the Bowery to the Park, around the Park, and up Broadway and to the foot of Canal St., where they embark on board the "Baltic."—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, Ap 30, 1861. See also Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 732, and "panorama" in *Man. Com. Coun.* (1862), 124.

May 1 Mayor Wood approves a resolution of the boards of aldermen and councilmen voting the freedom of the city to Maj. Robert Anderson for his gallant defence of Fort Sumter and appropriating $500 for a gold box.—N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1885), 429–30. The golden box which was to contain the freedom was on exhibition in October.—*N. Y. Times*, O 16, 1861.

" The commissioners named by the legislature to amend the city charter (see Ap 15) assemble and form a temporary organization. Their second meeting was on Sept. 9, at which they completed a permanent organization, with Wm. M. Evarts as president. Their final session was on N 1 (*q. v.*).—*Jour. of the Commission* (MS.), in N. Y. P. L.

" Benson J. Lossing arrives in New York from New Orleans and is astonished at the transformation since he left it for the South late in March. He writes: "Everywhere between Cincinnati and Jersey City he had seen the great uprising. . . .

"When he crossed the Hudson River into the great city of almost a million inhabitants, it seemed to him like a vast military camp. The streets were swarming with soldiers. Among the stately trees in Battery Park white tents were standing and sentinels were pacing. Rude barracks filled with men were covering portions of City Hall Park, and heavy cannon were arranged in a line near the fountain, surrounded by hundreds of soldiers, many of them in the gay costume of the Zouave."—Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 717–18.

" The city leases to the Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, 12 lots on the south-west corner of Lexington Ave. and 49th St., for 20 yrs. at $1 per year.—*Man. Com Coun.* (1870), 762.

4 "New York has nobly responded to the call made for troops to assert and protect the honor of our national flag, and is fast drafting her military forces to the expected scene of strife. Eight regiments have already taken their departure for Washington . . . 7300 troops have left the city . . . and a much larger number is in readiness to leave on receipt of the necessary orders."—*Harper's Weekly*, V: 275.

11 Mrs. Lincoln is in town to visit her son Robert, who is at college.—*N. Y. Times*, My 12, 1861. On May 16, she was serenaded at the Metropolitan Hotel.—*Ibid.*, My 17, 1861. On May 17, she visited the barracks in City Hall Park.—*Ibid.*, My 18, 1861.

13 England proclaims her neutrality between the contending parties in the United States. "This proclamation . . . derived now great importance for the reason that its issuance and the nature of its terms were the recognition of the Confederacy as a belligerent power. To regard the Confederate States as a belligerent conflicted with the theory of the Lincoln administration that the Southerners were insurgents, and with the largely prevailing notion at the North that they should be treated as rebels and traitors; and it placed in the eyes of nations—for all the important powers of Europe substantially followed the example of Great Britain—the vessels that should accept letters of marque from the Confederate government on the level of privateers, instead of considering them pirates and

1861 May 13 the men on board amenable to punishment for piracy, as the President's proclamation of April 19 had declared them to be."—Rhodes, *Hist. of U. S.*, III: 417–19.

25 By this date, the 30,000 men authorised by the New York State legislature had been raised, and by July 12, they had been organised into 38 regiments, officered, and dispatched to the seat of war. In addition, 10 regiments were accepted from the Union Defence Committee in New York. By July 1, the New York State troops in the field were: three-months' militia, 8,300; three-years' militia, 3,400; two-years' volunteers, 30,000; three-years' volunteers, 5,000; total, 46,700. By the end of the year 1861, the total strength of troops furnished by New York State was 120,361.—*Am. Ann. Cyclop.* (1861), 523.

" The grand jury, in the court of general sessions, issues a presentment against A. J. Hackley, commissioner of street cleaning (see F 12). At the time when the bids for the contract for cleaning the streets for five years were called for, two sureties for each bidder were required. The presentment of the last grand jury showed that, just prior to the awarding of the contract to Hackley against 22 lower bidders, Hackley had received $40,000 from his sureties and "refused to say what use he had made of the money on the ground that his answer would [in]criminate him." Evidence examined shows that "the contract has not only been violated by Mr. Hackley in nearly every respect, but that some of its requirements have been entirely disregarded." A list of streets is given, "required to be swept four times [in two weeks] and not swept at all;" another list was "required to be swept four times, but swept only once;" another very long list was "required to be swept twice, but swept only once;" another, still longer, "required to be swept twice, but not swept at all." The contractor has "reduced the number of sweepers to less than two hundred," whereas "probably about five hundred sweepers working faithfully, in favorable weather, would be required to sweep the streets once a week." This makes it clear that, with summer coming on, "it is the duty of the proper public officials to take immediate and efficient measures, to save our citizens from the dangers to which they will then be exposed from filthy, pestilence-breeding streets." It is declared to be the duty of the city inspector "to give immediate notice in writing to the contractor of his failure to perform the duties required by the contract; and if the same are not fully performed, to give notice to the Comptroller, that he may communicate to the sureties; and if they fail to have the work performed within forty-eight hours thereafter, to proceed to have it done at their expense." It is also urged that the corporation counsel investigate to see if immediate legal proceedings may not be taken "to relieve the city from the burden of this contract."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, LXXXII: 418–33; *N. Y. Tribune*, My 26, 1861. This presentment is referred by the common council to the committee of the law department. On June 17, this committee reported for adoption resolutions very closely in accord with the recommendations of the grand jury, but they were "laid over" three times and finally "laid on the table."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, LXXXII: 507–10; LXXXIII: 12, 71, 141.

" A committee of gentlemen have offered $500 for a national air and national anthem, complete; if only the words, $250, and the same for the music without the words.—*Leslie's Weekly*, XII: 18.

27 The statement is made that "The fabric of New York's mercantile prosperity lies in ruins, beneath which ten thousand fortunes are buried. . . . Last fall the merchant was a capitalist; to-day he is a bankrupt."—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, My 27, 1861.

June 1 Having been ordered to return, because the term for which it was mustered in the Federal service has expired, the 7th Regiment is received by crowds at Cortlandt St. It marched up Broadway and was mustered out of service.—*N. Y. Herald*, Je 2, 1861. See also Theodore Winthrop's account in *Atlantic Monthly*, Je 1861, and Phisterer, *N. Y. in the War of the Rebellion*, 283.

7 Mr. Gregory of Galway having given notice in the house of commons of his intention to introduce a motion for a "prompt recognition of the Southern Confederacy of America," it is decided that it is very inexpedient to enter upon such a discussion at the present time, and Gregory agrees to postpone his motion *sine die*.—*Hansard's Parl. Debates*, CLXIII: 631, 762–63.

8 The "9th New York State Militia," also officially known as the "83rd New York Volunteers," is mustered into federal service. It took part in 18 important engagements in the Civil War, including Antietam, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg.—Phisterer, *N. Y. in the War of the Rebellion*, 440–41. A sketch of the history of this regiment, which is now the 244th Coast Artillery, has been compiled by J. G. Phelps Stokes. June 8

The 17th and 29th Regiments leave for the front.—*N. Y. Times*, Je 22, 1861. 21

Columbia College confers the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon Abraham Lincoln.—*N. Y. Times*, Je 27, 1861. 26

A description of a circumnavigation of Manhattan Island includes the following: "The upper portion of our island yet presents, upon the Hudson side as upon the East, very much of its primitive forest look; and for more than half the distance of the fourteen miles between the Spuyten Duyvel and the Battery, the shore is as yet but little disturbed by the city encroachments, excepting as they occasionally 'crop out,' like the geologists' rocks, in the form of a factory dock, an embryo street, or a village nucleus. From the water, the landscape appears peaceful and rural enough in the curtaining veil of summer verdure; but step ashore any where and the cloven foot of the town is somewhat more evident along highways and byways . . . there already stretch lines of glaring gas-lamps, and in the shadow of mossy hillocks the eye may occasionally detect the intrusive uniform of the Metropolitan Police. . . . July —

"The lofty table ridge which overlooks the Spuyten Duyvel continues unbroken for the distance of a mile, when it drops nearly to the river level at the railway station of Tubby Hook. The whole way is closely occupied by quiet country retreats, with woods and lawns extending back to the King's Bridge Road. . . .

"In our next mile's travel we pass the heights memorable in revolutionary story as the site of Fort Tryon and Fort Washington. . . . The precise spot upon which Fort Washington stood is now included in the beautiful estate of Mr. James Gordon Bennett. It is the highest of the high lands of the metropolis and overlooks the river and all its surroundings of cities, villages, and farms, from the Tappan to the Atlantic. . . .

"The picturesque promontory which steps so bravely into the river at the base of Fort Washington is Jeffrey's Hook. . . .

"Continuing our voyage . . ., we come immediately to the grounds of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, a noble edifice perched on the heights above, with broad, grassy lawns sweeping down to the water's edge. . . .

"Next below the Asylum—not including a large sugar-refinery—is Audubon Park, a charming group of country-seats, all sharing in common the rural pleasures of a broad, woodland stretch along the river marge. . . . Near the lower end of the Park is the Carmansville station of the Hudson River railway at the foot of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street.

"The interval between the Park and the railway dépôt is occupied by the thickly-wooded grounds of Trinity Church Cemetery. The grounds stretch back from the river to the Tenth Avenue, at present the great central thoroughfare of this part of the island. . .

"Yet a little further down and we approach that part of the metropolis still distinctively known as Manhattanville, but soon to be merged in the general mass, as the former villages of Chelsea and Greenwich were absorbed long ago. . . . Among the public establishments of this part of the city are a large Lunatic Asylum, and a convent and seminary of the Catholic church.

"Within the remaining stretch of the river-shore, until we again reach the compactly built town at Fifty-second Street, are included the several roadside resorts of Clermont, Stryker's Bay, and Burnham's; and the pretty edifice of the Orphan Asylum with its beautiful lawns sloping down to the river's side [at 73d and 74th Sts.].

"From Fifty-second Street back to the Battery and the Bay we see again, with variations, the busy pictures upon which we have already looked on our passage up the East River—endless and crowded streets and wharves and fleets of vessels of all kinds, jostling each other at the piers and in their passage to and fro in the stream. On this side of the city, huge lumber-yards take the place of the ship-yards and steamboats and steamers of the clipper ships of the East River. . . .

"We are now near the end of our route, having reached the point where the great waters of the Hudson mingle with the salt floods of the Bay. It only remains to flit across the mouth of the broad river and regain the grateful shades of the Battery grounds, from which we set out in this our varied journey of thirty miles around the far-famed Island City."—*Harper's New Monthly Mag.*, July, 1861.

In order to prevent injury to the municipal flag, which occasionally comes in contact with the hands on the clock in the cupola 1

1861 July 1 of the city hall, causing damage both to the flag and the clock, it is ordered that the flagstaff be removed from the centre and placed on the east corner, and that a corresponding one be erected on the west corner.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XXIX: 155.

8 The De Kalb Regiment (German) leaves for the front, and is given an enthusiastic send-off by thousands of its fellow citizens. —*N. Y. Times*, Jl 9, 1861.

21 The Union forces are defeated at the battle of Bull Run, and Thomas J. Jackson becomes "Stonewall" Jackson.—Rhodes, *Hist. of U. S.*, III: 446–50.

25 Gov. Morgan calls for 25,000 more volunteers.—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 26, 1861.

26 The 8th Regiment (see Ap 23) returns to New York, and is addressed by Gov. Edwin D. Morgan in front of the Astor House. —*N. Y. Times*, Jl 27, 1861; *Grand Opening of the New Armory* (1890), 22. The 71st Regiment also arrives from the front and receives a great public welcome.—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 27, 1861.

27 Prince Napoleon (first cousin of Napoleon III) and his suite arrive at New York in the "Jerome Napoleon."—*Harper's Weekly*, V: 523; *N. Y. Times*, Jl 30, 1861. Mayor Wood offered the prince the hospitalities of the city and wanted to have a public reception in his honour, but this the prince declined as he preferred to remain incognito.—*Ibid.*, Jl 31, 1861.

" The 69th Regiment, upon its return from Bull Run, receives a great ovation and is escorted to its armory in Essex Market by a civil and military procession.—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 28, 1861.

Aug. 12 Salmon P. Chase, secretary of the treasury, and Caleb B. Smith, secretary of the interior, are welcomed by prominent New York merchants at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. Secretary Chase comes to negotiate a government loan.—*N. Y. Times*, Ag 13, 1861. The banks of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston agreed to lend the government $150,000,000.—*Ibid.*, Ag 14–17, 1861.

16 Pres. Lincoln, by proclamation, declares the inhabitants of the seceded states to be in "a State of insurrection against the United States," and prohibits all commercial intercourse with them.—*N. Y. Times*, Ag 17, 1861.

Sept. 3 Hon. Joseph Holt of Kentucky addresses a large audience at Irving Hall in favour of supporting the government and the Union cause.—*N. Y. Times*, S 4, 1861.

25 Wallack's Theatre at Broadway and 13th St. (see O 20, 1860) is opened with "The New President." It was first under the management of James Wallack and later of Lester Wallack.—Brown, *Hist. of N. Y. Stage*, II: 245; L. M. R. K., III: 986. See S 15, 1881.

28 Immigrants to the number of 765 have arrived at Castle Garden within a week, making a total of 56,466 for the year—a decrease of 21,060 from the number for the corresponding period in 1860.—*Leslie's Weekly*, XII: 307.

Oct. — For the first time a "seat" in the Stock Exchange is sold at auction. "The members remained seated at desks during the Calls [in the board room in Lord's Court], each member regularly occupying a chair in a particular place. In October, 1861, the Treasurer of the Board, Mr. James W. Bleecker, died, and his right to occupy a chair in a desirable place was put up at auction for charity, and was sold for $460. The Board decided that a member's right to occupy a particular seat continued for life. A desirable seat was subsequently sold for $1,000."—Eames, *N. Y. Stock Exchange*, 43.

3 "The work of laying the seven-feet pipes across the High Bridge [see O, 1860] is progressing with a rapidity promising very speedy completion. At each gate house, new gates have been constructed and the two three-feet pipes have been brought around and inserted on the west side, while a third gate has been placed at each end of the bridge to regulate the passage of the water through the large pipes, which will soon be inserted. The new reservoir is being pushed forward with all the dispatch commensurate with strength and durability, by the energetic contractors, but it is scarcely probable that the embankment will be sufficiently settled to allow the reservoir to be filled. The lower gate-house, now nearly completed, is pronounced by all scientific men who have examined it the finest piece of masonry on this continent, and not excelled by any similar work in the world."—*N. Y. Times*, O 3, 1861.

14 Gov. Morgan is notified by the secretary of state, Wm. H. Seward, that New York should be put in a state of defence against foreign enemies. Seward sent similar letters to the governors of all the states on the seaboard and lakes.—*N. Y. Times*, O 17, 1861; *Am. Ann. Cyclop.* (1861), 524.

15 The corner-stone of the second building of the College of St. Francis Xavier (see N 15, 1850, and Ja 10, 1861) is laid, at the present location on West 15th St. The formal inauguration of the new building took place on July 7, 1862. This was the east wing of the new plan of buildings which was altered and developed into the present structures, mainly during the period from 1886 to 1892.—*College of St. Francis Xavier, A Memorial and Retrospect* (1897), 68–72, 120, 128–29, 149–50, 164–67, 208.

Oct. 15 About this time, Anthony Trollope visited New York. He thus writes of it: "Speaking of New York as a traveller I have two faults to find with it. In the first place there is nothing to see; and in the second place there is no mode of getting about to see anything. Nevertheless New York is a most interesting city. . . . Free institutions, general education, and the ascendancy of dollars are the words written on every paving-stone along Fifth Avenue, down Broadway, and up Wall Street. . . .

"In saying that there is very little to be seen in New York, I have also said that there is no way of seeing that little. My assertion amounts to this,—that there are no cabs. . . .

"In New York there are street omnibuses as we have—there are street cars such as last year we declined to have,—and there are very excellent public carriages; but none of these give you the accommodation of a cab, nor can all of them combined do so. The omnibuses, though clean and excellent, were to me very unintelligible. They have no conductor to them. To know their different lines and usages a man should have made a scientific study of the city. . . .

"And then there are street cars—very long omnibuses—which run on rails but are dragged by horses. They are capable of holding forty passengers each, and as far as my experience goes carry an average load of sixty. . . .

"And now as to the other charge against New York, of their being nothing to see. How should there be anything there to see of general interest? In other large cities, cities as large in name as New York, there are works of art, fine buildings, ruins, ancient churches, picturesque costumes, and the tombs of celebrated men. But in New York there are none of these things. Art has not yet grown up there. One or two fine figures by Crawford are in the town . . . but art is a luxury in a city which follows but slowly on the heels of wealth and civilization. Of fine buildings . . . there are none deserving special praise or remark. . . . Churches there are plenty, but none that are ancient. . . .

". . . The arrangements for supplying New York with water are magnificent. The drainage of the new part of the city is excellent. The hospitals are almost alluring. The lunatic asylum which I saw was perfect. . . .

"And as to the schools, it is almost impossible to mention them with too high a praise. . . .

". . . The Fifth Avenue is the Belgrave Square, the Park Lane, and the Pall Mall of New York. It is certainly a very fine street. The houses in it are magnificent, not having that aristocratic look which some of our detached London residences enjoy, or the palatial appearance of an old-fashioned hotel in Paris, but an air of comfortable luxury and commercial wealth which is not excelled by the best houses of any other town that I know. . . .

"There are churches on each side of Fifth Avenue—perhaps five or six within sight at one time—which add much to the beauty of the street. They are well-built, and in fairly good taste. . . . I own that I have enjoyed the vista as I have walked up and down Fifth Avenue, and have felt that the city had a right to be proud of its wealth. . . .

"But the glory of New York is the Central Park. . . . It is very large, being over three miles long, and about three quarters of a mile in breadth. . . . The great waterworks of the city bring the Croton River, whence New York is supplied, by an aqueduct over the Haarlem river into an enormous reservoir just above the Park. . . . At present the Park, to English eyes, seems to be all road. The trees are not grown up, and the new embankments, and new lakes, and new ditches, and new paths give to the place anything but a picturesque appearance. The Central Park is good for what it will be, rather than for what it is. . . ."—Trollope, *North Am.* (N. Y., 1862), 182–209.

Nov. — "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" is composed at Washington, D. C., by Julia Ward Howe after a visit to the Army of the Potomac. It was first published in Feb., 1862, in the *Atlantic Monthly*, and it became one of the most popular songs of the Civil War.—Hall, *The Story of The Battle Hymn of the Republic*, 49 *et seq.*

1861 Nov. 1 The final session of the charter commission of 1861 (see My 1) is held, at which a resolution is passed stating that, "owing to the condition of public affairs, it has been found unpracticable to prepare and mature the necessary amendments to the Charter within the time prescribed by law" (see Ap 15).—*Jour. of the Commission* (MS.), in N. Y. P. L.

7 A large meeting is held at Cooper Institute to express New York's sympathy for the suffering and starving people of North Carolina who have remained true to the Union. Speeches are made by George Bancroft, Wm. Cullen Bryant, Gen. Burnside, etc., and a committee is appointed to solicit subscriptions for the relief of the Carolinians.—*N. Y. Times*, N 8, 1861.

8 James Mason and John Slidell, commissioners from the Southern Confederacy to Great Britain and France, are forcibly taken from the English mail-packet "Trent" by Capt. Wilkes of the American man-of-war "San Jacinto" and carried to Boston. Upon demand of the British government, Secretary Seward, on Dec. 26, disavowed this violation of the law of nations, and the commissioners were liberated. This proved a sufficient apology to England, and a threatened war with that country was averted.—Rhodes, *Hist. of U. S.*, III: 520–38.

23 The following scathing arraignment of Fernando Wood appears: "When he came into office the taxes of the city were six millions per annum. They are now over twelve millions. Where are his vetoes which would have stayed this tide of profligate expenditure?" He has made the police force "a mere machine for his private and political purposes. Under his sway gamblers, ticket swindlers, emigrant robbers, baggage smashers, and all the worst classes of the city, rose into prominence . . . till the name of New York became a byword and a reproach all over Europe."—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, N 23, 1861. See D 3.

Dec. 3 In a very close municipal election, George Opdyke, an old Free-soil Democrat and pioneer Republican, is elected mayor of New York City over the Mozart Hall candidate, Fernando Wood. Tammany Hall refused to support Wood and nominated C. Godfrey Gunther.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, D 4, 1861. See also some letters to Wood just prior to the election, among miscellaneous N. Y. MSS. in N. Y. P. L. Opdyke was succeeded by C. Godfrey Gunther in 1863 (*q. v.*, D 1).

12 The common council resolves "That the Street Com'r be directed to proceed forthwith in the grading and laying out of Mt. Morris Square as a park (to conform to a certain map or plan made by H. L. Southard and J. Buckhout, now on file in his office), except so much thereof as has been leased to S. Van Ostrand; said square to be inclosed immediately, by a strong and substantial picket fence, said fence to be made and put up by contract; and that no portion of the earth or rock-cutting shall be removed from the square."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XXIX: 292. See, further, S 25, 1863.

16 Mayor Wood submits a message to the common council advocating a more complete defence for the city against a possible attack of the enemy. While we have already in position "more guns of heavy calibre than Sebastopol had at the attack of the Allied armies," much remains to be done so that the approaches to the city by the Narrows or Long Island may be "thoroughly and successfully defended."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, LXXXIV: 341–47.

18 "During the past year very extensive improvements have been completed in Central Park. . . . The Park-drive has been extended from fifty-ninth-street to One Hundred and Fourth-street, making in all more than seven miles of as fine a road for driving as can be found in this country. Much labor has also been expended in the preparation of the skating ponds, the construction of refreshment saloons, and other necessary buildings. These buildings will be rented to parties desiring to furnish refreshments to the visitors at the Park, and the income thereof is to be applied to the adorning of the grounds and the improvement of the ponds. Mr. C. G. White, of Brooklyn, has presented to the Superintendent a couple of cranes. They are objects of much interest to those visiting the Park. A pair of deer have also been placed in an enclosure near the Mall, where all may have an opportunity of seeing them. Mrs. Crawford, the widow of the celebrated sculptor of that name, has caused to be placed in the Park a copy of each of her husband's works in plaster. They make a very fine appearance. A great amount of shrubbery and large numbers of trees have been transplanted within the last year, with great success. Several new avenues have been opened, and five archways of great architectural beauty, have been constructed in different parts of the Park. Several wealthy parties in the upper part of the City are now making arrangements to erect a glass conservatory at their own expense. . . . It will be two hundred feet in length, by forty feet in width, and two stories in height. It is to be situated near Fifth-avenue and Seventy-fourth-street, and will front an artificial pond five hundred feet in length, by two hundred and fifty in breadth."—*N. Y. Times*, D 18, 1861. See also *5th Ann. Rep.*, Com'rs of Çent. P'k (1862) and *Harper's New Monthly Mag.*, Aug., 1861. See, further, D 31, 1862. Dec. 18

The exports from the city of New York during the week ending on this day show an aggregate value of not less than $4,250,000—an amount unparalleled in the history of the trade of the city.—*Leslie's Weekly*, XIII: 134. 24

The corner-stone of the county court-house (see Ap 10) is laid by Mayor Wood in City Hall Park facing Chambers St.—*N. Y. Times*, D 27, 1861. See also *N. Y. Herald*, S 18, 1861, descrip. of Pl. 155-a, III: 777, and L. M. R. K., III: 974. See, further, Ap 9, 1862. 26

New York banks suspend specie payments.—*N. Y. Herald*, D 31, 1861. 30

The population of New York City is 810,000, half of whom live in tenement-houses.—*Am. Ann. Cyclop.* (1861), 527. 31

Of the $260,000,000 borrowed during 1861 by the federal government to carry on the war, $210,000,000 came from New York. Without this advance by the capitalists of New York, there could have been no movements of troops or purchase of arms. The perils of the operation were fully appreciated. Foreign capitalists withdrew their confidence; Boston reduced the quota of its advance from 30 to 20%. New York had no doubts or hesitation; it took its own share and that which Boston rejected.—*Am. Ann. Cyclop.* (1861), 524. "

A tabular statement of the funded debt of the city on this day, showing the titles of stock, for what purposes these various issues of stock were made, and the amounts of principal and interest, was published in the *Man. Com. Coun.* (1862), 170. *Cf.* similar statements in *ibid.* for current years. "

1862

In this year, a French expedition sent out by Napoleon III overthrew the Mexican Republic. It was determined that Mexico should henceforth be an empire, and Archduke Maximilian of Austria accepted the offer of the crown. The majority of the Mexicans, however, were opposed to Maximilian, and guerilla warfare followed. In 1865, when the Civil War was over, the U. S. threatened intervention, and Napoleon thereupon withdrew his troops. Maximilian was taken by the Mexicans and shot June 19, 1867.—Hazen, *Europe since* 1815, 277–80. —

In this year, "Greenbacks," treasury notes so named from the green colour of the paper used, were first issued in the United States, to provide for the expenses of the Civil War. "The government, following the example of the banks, had suspended specie payment. The new notes were therefore for the time being an inconvertible paper currency, and, since they were made legal tender, were really a form of fiat money. The first act, providing for the issue of notes to the amount of $150,000,000, was that of the 25th February 1862; the acts of 11th July 1862 and 3rd March 1863 each authorized further issues of $150,000,000. The notes soon depreciated in value, and at the lowest were worth only 35 cents on the dollar. The act of 12th April 1866 authorized the retirement of $10,000,000 of notes within six months and of $4,000,000 per month thereafter; this was discontinued by act of 4th February 1868. On 1st January 1879 [*q. v.*] specie payment was resumed, and the nominal amount of notes then stood at $346,681,000." —

The so-called "Greenback Party," which advocated an increase in volume of greenbacks, the forbidding of bank issues, and the payment in greenbacks of the principal of all government bonds not expressly payable in coin, first appeared in a presidential campaign in 1876, with Peter Cooper as nominee. It went out of existence subsequent to 1884.—*Encyclop. Brit.*, XII: 537.

Edward Dicey, an English newspaper correspondent, arrived in New York early in this year, and thus described the effects of the war on the city: "I had left England at the time when the fortunes of the Federal cause seemed the lowest, and when New York was popularly believed to be on the brink of ruin and revolution. It was, I own, a surprise to me to find how little trace there was of either. An incurious stranger, not given to enter into conversation, —

1862 or to read the newspaper, might almost, I fancy, have lived there
— for weeks at that time without discovering that the country was involved in a civil war. There were forts being thrown up rapidly along the banks which command the Narrows; . . . The number of uniforms about the streets was small. . . . A score or so of tents were pitched upon the snow in the City Park, and at the Battery, but rather for show than use. In the Broadway and the Bowery there were a few recruiting offices, in front of which hung hugh placards tempting fine young men, by the offer of a hundred dollars' bounty (to be paid down, but after the war), and the promise of immediate active service, to join the Van Buren light infantry or the New York mounted cavalry. It was rare to hear a military band; and in the shop windows I noticed at that time but few pictures of the war, or portraits of the war's heroes. I saw regiments passing through the town on their way to the South, and yet only a few idlers were gathered to see them pass. In fact, the show-time of the war had passed away, and it was become a matter of sober business.

"So, too, I was present at New York when the news came of Roanoke Island, and Bowling Green, and Fort Donaldson—of the first of that long uninterrupted series of victories which checked the progress of the insurrection. . . . There were no proclamations, no addresses to the people, no grandiloquent bulletins as there would have been under like circumstances in a Continental country. A small crowd collected round the newspaper offices—a few extra flags hung out of shop windows—a notice that Barnum's Museum would be illuminated in honour of the Union victories, by the patriotic proprietor—and a salute of cannon from the battery; such were about the only outward symptoms of public rejoicing. There was no want of interest or feeling about the war. In society it was the one topic of thought and conversation. . . .

"There was as little look of public distress as of popular excitement. The port and quays were crowded with shipping. Broadway was daily rendered almost impassable by the never-ending string of carts and omnibuses and carriages, which rolled up and down it for hours. . . . New stores and streets were still building, and notices of 'houses to let,' or of sales by auction, were very few. Though the banks had suspended specie payments, yet, by one of those mysteries of the currency I never hope to see explained, their notes passed at full value, and were exchanged readily for coin—at least, in all such small transactions as come under a traveller's notice. There was, I have no doubt, much mercantile distress; and the shopkeepers, who depended on the sale of luxuries to the wealthy classes, were doing a poor trade. . . . Residents often expressed their regret to me that I should see their city under so dull an aspect. But I know that, on a bright winter day, when the whole population seemed to be driving out in sleighs to the great skating carnivals at the Central Park, I have seldom seen a brighter or a gayer-looking city then that of New York."—Dicey, *Six months in the Federal States* (London, 1863), I: 22–26.

— "In 1862 Calls of stocks were begun in the basement of 23 William Street, known as the 'Coal Hole,' admission being obtained by paying the lessee an annual subscription. These Calls were attended only by persons not members of the 'Regular Board,' though all parties dealt together in the street. There was no organization, though, the sales on the Calls at the 'Coal Hole' were printed in the newspapers of the period as 'Sales at the Public Stock Board.'" —Eames, *N. Y. Stock Exchange*, 43.

— In this year, the merchants' exchange (see 1842), bounded by Wall St., Exchange Place, William, and Hanover Sts., was leased to the U. S. government and remodelled for use as a custom-house. —*Liber Deeds*, DCCCXLIV: 634; *Statutes at Large*, XII: 534, 749; XIII: 25; *House Ex. Docs.*, 38th cong., 136; *Ann. Rep.*, Supervising Archt., U. S. Treas. Dept. (1902), 190; *N. Y. Times*, Ag 20, N 9, D 8 and 12, 1862. See also L. M. R. K., III: 925, descrip. of Pl. 118, III: 623, and Pl. 152-a, III: 772; "The Erection of the Wall St. Exchange Building" in *Engineering Rec.*, V: 274; and *Report of Committee on Pub. Expenditures upon the N. Y. Custom House* (Washington, 1867). In 1865 (*q. v.*, Ap 29), the federal government bought the property.

The old custom-house became the sub-treasury (see 1863).

— In this year, Amos R. Eno erected a building for an evening stock exchange (where the Madison Square Theatre was afterwards built), on W. 24th St. adjoining the Fifth Avenue Hotel.—Brown, II: 399; L. M. R. K., III: 983. See N 30, 1865.

— In this year, *The Market Book*, by De Voe, was published.

In Valentine's *Manual* for 1862 was published an address on 1862
"Old New York" by Benj. Robt. Winthrop, read before the — N. Y. H. S. on Feb. 4, 1862, together with a map of "The Bouwery," drawn from the Goerck-Mangin Map of 1803, and having the modern streets superimposed in red lines.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1862), 686–94.

There were also published in this year's *Manual* the following views: the south gate-house of the new reservoir (2 views), 182, 188; High Bridge during construction (3 views, 1861 and 1862), 212, 216, 596; the old Latimer House, at Third Ave. and 88th St., 261; the N. Y. Hist. Soc. building, cor. Second Ave. and 11th St., 344; the old Gotham Inn, The Bowery, 380.

In 1862 and the years immediately following, Victor Prevost — made a series of photographs showing the original condition of the site covered by Central Park and important sections under development. These are now in the N. Y. Public Library, and five of them are reproduced as Pl. 149-b, Vol. III.

"The Stevens Steam Floating Battery" is tested with great success at Hoboken. It is "a shot-proof vessel of war, capable of unusually great speed and manageableness, and of throwing a broadside of unusual weight. It was suggested to the Government by Robert L. and Edwin A. Stevens in 1841, commenced in 1854, and advanced to its present state during the period of twenty months. The hull of the vessel, with the exception of some of the decks and cross-bulkheads, is completed, and the engines, screw-propeller shafting, boilers and blowing and pumping machinery, are finished and in their places. The armor, the armament, the remaining portion of the decks and bulkheads, the screw-propellers, joiner work, and upper decks, are yet to be completed."—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 5, 1862. See also *ibid.*, Mr 19, 1862. Jan. 4

Mayor Opdyke communicates his first message to the common council. He declares that since the outbreak of the war in April, 1861, the city has sent 60,445 volunteers to the field and loaned the government more than $100,000,000. Reminding the members that the exigences of war "operate with irresistible force in compelling individual economy," just as truly, he declares, they "admonish us of the necessity of retrenchment in the public expenditures." He asks the cooperation of the common council "in the adoption of all measures calculated to lighten the public burdens, without impairing the efficiency of the City Government." He expresses the belief that "the best form of government ever devised by human wisdom is that of the United States," and wishes that New York City might have executive and legislative departments of a like nature; he would have the mayor and comptroller as the only elective officials outside the common council, and all the powers of the board of supervisors given over to the aldermen. 6

The mayor brings out the interesting fact that "no other city in the State is obliged to apply annually to the legislature for authority to levy a tax," and deplores this discrimination against New York; also, he makes a plea for "an inflexible rule that no item of expense shall be inserted by the Legislature which the authorities of the City have not asked for." The mayor further offers the interesting suggestion that any tax-payer may have the authority "to sustain an action against the city authorities for the faithless and improper application of the public funds." He believes there must be "some radical defect" in the management of wharves, piers, and markets, citing the comptroller's annual report to show that this property, valued at nearly $7,000,000, yields a net revenue of less than $150,000; "under prudent and skillful management it should yield half a million." Such management under city ownership "cannot be expected," he thinks, so he advocates the sale of the property and "the application of the proceeds toward the payment of the City's public debt." He recognizes, however, that this is not an auspicious time for such a sale and recommends meanwhile "a thorough investigation of the management of this property, the removal of all existing abuses, and the abolition of all unnecessary offices connected therewith."

It was to be expected that the mayor would say something about the disgraceful condition of the streets; "New York has earned a most unenviable reputation," he declares, in this respect, yet "no other city has paid so liberally for such service." He recommends the abrogation of the "Hackley contract" (see My 25, 1861), and declares there is no good reason "why street cleaning in this city may not be ultimately made, as it is already in some other cities, a source of revenue instead of expense." Most injurious to the city's commerce, he feels, is that provision of the tariff act

1862 Jan. 6 passed at the last session of congress, which shortens the period during which "foreign goods may remain in bond, without the payment of duty," from three years to three months. This is particularly unfortunate at a time when England and France are "still liberalizing the provisions of their warehousing system." New York is now the world's third largest city, and with a prophet's eye Mayor Opdyke sees "the vast population inhabiting this island and the western county of our sister island united in one Municipal Government, under the name of Manhattan, and forming a metropolis of imperial dimensions, worthy of that nation whose mercantile marine exceeds that of any other nation in the world."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, LXXXV: 9–22. Bennett, editor of the *Herald*, likes the message, and calls the conflict between the state and municipal authorities to which the mayor alludes a "battledore and shuttlecock game of thieving;" he would have the mayor of the city rendered responsible for the administration of city affairs. "Immense responsibility would devolve, of course, upon Mr. Opdyke himself, but all parties repose confidence in both his integrity and ability, and we have no doubt that, under his rule, the city would see better days."—*N. Y. Herald*, Ja 7, 1862. "The message of Mayor Opdyke . . . is brief, pointed, and business-like."—*N. Y. Tribune*, Ja 7, 1862.

Mayor Opdyke's message was referred "for suitable action," on Ja 13, to a "Select Committee" of five members. This committee rendered a report on F 14. They called the message "one of the most interesting, important, and valuable papers ever addressed to the legislative branches of the city government." However, the committee, holding a different political belief from the Republican mayor, especially in national matters, expressed its views thus: "Opposed in politics as were the great majority of our citizens to the party which brought into power the existing National Administration, they nevertheless cordially and with entire unanimity, placed at the disposal of the Government, in its darkest hour of trial, all the men and all the treasure which the mighty resources of the city could command. And from that time forward the city has been not only among the foremost, but the very foremost in its contributions of troops and money to sustain the National cause. For all these sacrifices and all these exertions, what is the return made by the authorities of the Federal Government? The immense sums which in excess of our due proportion we furnished in their extremity are unpaid. The fortification and defense of our harbor are neglected. But beyond, and worse than this, with a rapacity and profligacy to which the history of this country is a stranger; the Cabinet at Washington has recklessly squandered the public moneys upon family relatives and political stipendiaries, and has employed our armies in the field and our navy more for the purpose of enriching contractors and speculators than for the achievement of victory over our enemies."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, LXXXV: 142–46.

20 John Ericsson writes from New York to Assist. Sec. of the Navy Fox: "In accordance with your request, I now submit for your approbation a name for the floating battery at Greenpoint. The impregnable and aggressive character of this structure will admonish the leader of the Southern Rebellion that the batteries on the banks of the rivers will no longer present barriers to the entrance of Union forces. The iron-clad intruder will thus prove a severe monitor to those leaders. But there are other leaders who will also be startled and admonished by the booming of the guns from the impregnable iron turret. 'Downing Street' will hardly view with indifference this last 'Yankee notion,' this monitor. To the Lords of the Admiralty the new craft will be a monitor, suggesting doubts as to the propriety of completing those four steel-clad ships at three and a half million apiece. On these and many similar grounds, I propose to name the new battery *Monitor*."—Church, *Life of John Ericsson*, I: 254–55 (footnote). The "Monitor" was launched on Jan. 30 (*q. v.*). See also Mr 3.

26 A fire starting in No. 43 Fulton St. destroys the Fulton Bank and nine other buildings on Pearl and Fulton Sts. The loss is more than $500,000.—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 27, 1862.

27 A new committee—"Committee on National Affairs"—of five members is named by the board of aldermen.—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, LXXXV: 94.

30 The Ericsson battery or "Monitor" (see Ja 20) is launched at Greenpoint, L. I.—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 31, 1862.

Feb. — "Those who remember the Broadway of twenty years ago can hardly walk the streets now without incessant wonder and surprise. For although the transformation is gradually wrought, it is always going on before the eye. Twenty years ago it was a street of three-story red brick houses. Now it is a highway of stone, and iron, and marble buildings. The few older ones that remain and are individually remembered as among the best of their kind and time, are now not even quaint, but simply old-fashioned and unhandsome.

"And yet, among all the costly and colossal buildings that have of late been erected how few show any real taste or grace; . . . The fine architectural effects of some streets in Genoa, in Naples, in Rome, in Paris, in Berlin, in Venice, and other great foreign cities, are unknown in New York. There are some exceptions. Some of the new stores in Broadway are almost as imposing as some of the palaces in Italian cities. . . . How the best are disfigured by the ugliest signs! . . .

"But in Broadway the cellar and wareroom are invading the boudoir. Great wholesale stores stand where the pretty shops stood, and if you go below Canal Street of an evening there is something ghostly in the gloom of the closed warehouses. Twenty years ago you sauntered from Canal Street to Chamber, stopping at Contoit's Garden to eat an ice-cream. City civilization then paused at Bleecker or Fourth streets. The New York Hotel stands now, down town, where then a quiet farm-house stood aloof in leafy seclusion. Beyond Ninth Street the city raveled out into the fields. Union Park was an inclosure. Madison Square was out upon the Island. Where now the choicest fashion dwells cows and donkeys browsed. . . .

"Of course in all these changes the city has lost much of its old town character, and becomes every year more and more a metropolis. . . ."—From the "Editor's Easy Chair" (by George Wm. Curtis), in *Harper's Mag.* (F, 1862), 409.

1 The legislature legalizes certain ordinances of the city authorising the borrowing of money to aid in the defence of the Union.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1862), chap. 2.

6 Gen. Grant captures Fort Henry.—Rhodes, *Hist. of U. S.*, III: 581–82. This victory and that of Fort Donelson (see F 16) opened gates into the heart of the Confederacy.

16 Fort Donelson surrenders to the Union forces under Gen. Grant.—Rhodes, *Hist. of U. S.*, III: 582–93.

22 George Bancroft delivers a Washington's Birthday oration in the Cooper Institute at the request of the common council.—*N. Y. Herald*, F 23, 1862.

Mar. 3 The "Monitor" (see Ja 20), built at New York by Capt. Ericsson, is successfully tested.—*N. Y. Herald*, Mr 4, 1862. It soon after left for Hampton Roads, arriving at Fortress Monroe on the evening of March 8.—*Ibid.*, Mr 10, 1862. See Mr 8.

6 Cooper Institute is crowded at a meeting in favour of universal emancipation. James A. Hamilton, son of Alexander Hamilton, presides, and Carl Schurz and Rev. Mr. Conway make addresses.—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 7, 1862.

8 New York is filled with apprehension lest the "Merrimac" come northward from Newport News and destroy the shipping in the harbour. The battle between the "Merrimac" and the "Monitor" on March 9 (*q. v.*) removed this danger.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, Mr 10, 1862. See Mr 29.

9 In a battle at Hampton Roads, the "Monitor" badly disables the "Merrimac" and dispels the terror inspired by the Confederate iron-clad. "The *Merrimac* . . . appeared, when afloat, like a huge roof. This and her sides were composed of heavy oak timber, twenty-eight inches in thickness, covered six inches deep by railway iron bars and iron plates. A bulwark, or false bow was added, and beyond this was a strong oak and iron beak, thirty-three feet long. . . . She was made apparently shot-proof; was propelled by two engines of great power, and carried on each side four 80-pounder rifled cannon, and at the bow and stern a gun that would hurl a 100-pound shot, or 120-pound shell. Her engines and other apparatus were all below water-mark." The "Monitor" "presented to the eye, when afloat, a simple platform, sharp at both ends, and bearing a round revolving iron Martello tower, twenty feet in diameter and ten feet high, and forming a bomb-proof fort, in which two 11-inch Dahlgren cannon were mounted."—Lossing, *Civil War in Am.*, II: 359–67; Rhodes, *Hist. of U. S.*, III: 608–14.

21 The introduction of "iron-clad" vessels into naval warfare (see Mr 9) impels the board of aldermen to meet in special session and consider a "preamble, resolution, and ordinance." The opinion is expressed in the preamble that vessels of this character "could,

1862 Mar. 21 almost with impunity, visit and destroy this the great commercial metropolis and emporium of the western hemisphere." To remove this "feeling of insecurity," it is believed that "at any sacrifice, and at every hazard, the defenses of the approaches to its environs, both by way of the Narrows and by Long Island Sound, should be so efficiently protected as to allay even the shadow of a doubt as to their impregnability." Further, it is "peculiarly the province of the Common Council of this city—the immediate representatives of all classes of its citizens, and the custodians of its varied and important interests—to take the initiative in a subject of such vital importance." The resolution that follows calls for the passage of an ordinance "providing for the creation of a fund, to be called the 'Harbor Defense Fund of the city of New York,'" and the issuing of bonds therefor. The ordinance fixes $500,000 as the amount to be raised. A special committee of three is named to confer with the mayor and others "as to the advisability or actual necessity of taking such action."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, LXXXV: 356–60. See Mr 24.

24 The board of aldermen adopts the ordinance considered at the meeting of March 21 (*q. v.*). The special committee had reported in favour of such action; a communication to the board by Mayor Opdyke, however, had recommended a memorial to the legislature first. He cites a section of the charter which "expressly forbids the Common Council from borrowing money on the credit of the Corporation, except in anticipation of the revenue of the year . . . unless authorized by special act of the Legislature." Furthermore, he minimizes the "immediate danger apprehended," declaring it is "the opinion of the highest authorities" that the naval department has provided "ample means" for destroying the "Merrimac" if she "again ventures to come out," and that, if this reliance should fail, she could not reach New York Harbour, "as her construction is such as to incapacitate her for ocean navigation."

The board is influenced by the mayor's letter to this extent, *viz.*, "to memorialize the Legislature . . . to legalize . . . the issue of bonds . . . to the amount of $500,000."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, LXXXV: 361–75. The *Tribune* quotes Alderman Boole as taking exception to the mayor's statement that the "Merrimac" is unseaworthy. "He had the measurement, within a few inches, of the vessel, and he felt quite sure that she could easily reach New-York; that first she would visit the East River, and set fire to the city on either side, then visit the North River, and set us on fire on that side, and then bid us good-bye, and go elsewhere."—*N. Y. Tribune*, Mr 25, 1862.

" The Chamber of Commerce makes an appeal to the liberality of banks, insurance companies, and capitalists in the city for a subscription of $500,000, to provide additional safeguards for the harbour.—Opdyke, *Official Docs.*, 31.

29 Lincoln writes an important letter to Horace Greeley, anticipating his Emancipation Proclamation, and suggesting gradual compensation for the freed slaves.—See illustration.

" The forts in New York Harbour have been manned and supplied with shot and shell, with reference to the probability of the "Merrimac" escaping from Hampton Roads.—*Leslie's Weekly*, XIII: 310.

Apr. 6 On this day and the next, the battle of Shiloh was fought, and resulted in a victory for the Union forces.—Rhodes, *Hist. of U. S.*, III: 620–26.

9 The board of supervisors of New York County is authorised to borrow $1,000,000 for the erection of the new court-house (see D 26, 1861).—*Laws of N. Y.* (1862), chap. 167. On April 19, 1864, it was authorised to borrow an additional $800,000 for the same purpose.—*Ibid.* (1864), chap. 242. The court-house was occupied in 1867 (*q. v.*).

" Delmonico's new restaurant at Fifth Ave. and 14th St. (formerly the Moses H. Grinnell mansion—see 1861) is opened to the public. —*N. Y. Times*, Ap 7, 1862. See also L. M. R. K., III: 978. The building was torn down in 1879 (*q. v.*, Mr 23).

19 The legislature passes "An Act to provide for the regulation and inspection of buildings, the more effectual prevention of fires, and the better preservation of life and property in the city of New York." This creates the "Department for the survey and inspection of buildings."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1862), chap. 356. On May 1, this law went into effect.—*Ann. Rep.*, Supt. of Bldgs. (1862–1872), 4. James M. Macgregor was the first superintendent, and began in this year to make annual reports to the legislature. The city inspection was made from the Battery northward, block by block, and 6,577 buildings had been inspected by 1870, and a complete record made of their condition.—*Ibid.* (1870), 37. Apr. 19

The legislature enacts a law to provide for the enrollment of the militia, the organization and discipline of the National Guard of the State of New York, and for the public defence.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1862), chap. 477. 23

The legislature appropriates $2,000 for compensation and expenses of the board of engineers, seven in number, convened in Dec., 1861, "to consider and report upon plans for the defence of the harbor of New York."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1862), chap. 458. "

Flag-officer Farragut, aided by Commander David Porter, takes New Orleans. Gen. Butler with the army entered the city on May 1.—Rhodes, *Hist. of U. S.*, III: 629–30. 24

The Ladies' Home for Sick and Wounded Soldiers is opened at the corner of Lexington Ave. and 51st St.—*N. Y. Times*, My 3, 1862. May 2

Henry B. Dawson, of Morrisania, N. Y., presents to the city, through Mayor Opdyke and the common council, a compilation of information, derived from the *Royal Gazette* from 1776 to 1783, inclusive, regarding the finances of the city during the British occupation. The comptroller's office and other city departments had not previously possessed this data. It was printed in the *Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, LXXXVI: 195–240. 15

The board of aldermen receives a message from Mayor Opdyke approving the ordinance to provide $500,000 "for the relief of the families of volunteers from the city of New York, serving in the army of the Union." To return it without his approval, he says, would cause delay and "produce suffering in many families from actual want," but he could wish the board might amend the measure by decreasing "the amount of relief provided for each family," also by giving "the distribution of this large sum of money to private citizens of high character, on whom no suspicions may rest of political favoritism in the performance of this delicate duty." For the common council, "but a few months before a charter election, to appropriate half a million dollars for distribution among a class of our citizens, and constitute themselves its almoners," seems to him "inexpedient, if not improper."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, LXXXVI: 497–99. The message was "indignantly returned to the Mayor" by the aldermen.—*N. Y. Tribune*, Je 24, 1862. 23

By special order from the adjutant-general, the 8th, 11th, 22d, 27th, and 71st Regiments are required to "proceed to Washington forthwith." The 71st Regiment on its return to New York was mustered out of service on Sept. 1.—Whittemore, *Hist. of the 71st Reg't*, 62–66. See My 29. 26

The 8th Regiment again leaves for the front.—*Grand Opening of the New Armory* (1890), 122. 29

Gen. Robert E. Lee is placed in command of the Confederate army.—Rhodes, *Hist. of U. S.*, IV: 29. June 1

As Thurlow Weed has for the past six months "been engaged in England and France in enlightening public opinion there in regard to the true character of the infamous rebellion which exists in the Southern States, and has thus rendered to the country valuable services, deserving public recognition," the boards of aldermen and councilmen vote to present him with the freedom of the city and to offer him the municipal hospitalities.—N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1885), 430. The resolution was vetoed by Mayor Opdyke on June 5, but was repassed over the veto by the board of aldermen on June 16 and by the board of councilmen on June 26.—*Ibid.* (1885), 430–32. On July 1, however, Weed declined the honour.—*Ibid.* (1885), 433–38. Regarding Weed's mission to England, see Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 735–36. 2

"The new County Jail, which has been in process of erection for two years past, in Ludlow-street, adjoining the Essex Market Police Court, is now completed, and was yesterday opened for the inspection of the Board of Supervisors, under whose direction it was built."—*N. Y. Times*, Je 7, 1862. See also L. M. R. K., III: 912. 7

The new Presbyterian church on the corner of 46th St. and Lexington Ave. is opened and dedicated. The congregation formerly occupied the church in Stanton near Grand St. and later temporary quarters in the Medical College at 23d St. and Fourth Ave.—*N. Y. Times*, Je 9, 1862. 8

The common council votes its thanks and those of the inhabitants of the city to Archbishop Hughes because, "at a period in the history of our country, when further progress in its onward march to greatness, was declared arrested, its character for englihtenment, 9

1862 June 9 liberality, and all the other virtues possessed by the great people and Government of the Republic were misrepresented and perverted, and the judgment of foreign nations biased against it, by the malignant tongue of rebellion, speaking through its agents and emissaries accredited by the rebellious States at almost every Court in Christendom, [he] did proceed to Europe, as is believed in a semi-official capacity, and by his eloquent advocacy of the cause of civil and religious liberty, as guaranteed to all by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and his earnest, devoted and patriotic, yet intelligent, persuasive and convincing arguments in behalf of the principles for which the free, liberal and enlightened Government of the United States was contending against the most infamous, causeless, and, at the same time, gigantic rebellion ever recorded in the history of the world, rendered that Government and the country an important, nay, almost invaluable service, particularly at the Courts of France and Rome."—*N. Y. Times*, Je 10, 11, and 17, 1862. The complimentary resolutions were formally presented to Archbishop Hughes on Sept. 25.—*Ibid.*, S 26, 1862. Regarding the archbishop's mission, see Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 735–36.

12 The hansom cab "has been introduced in the Central Park, in order to give the public an opportunity to test its merits, and to determine its adaptation to the Park use. Citizens who have not seen this cab may recognize it by its peculiar style and shape, and the driver seated behind the passengers, instead of being in front as in ordinary carriages."—*N. Y. Times*, Je 12, 1862.

21 "The Mayor's Office has been very handsomely refurnished with splendid heavy window-shades, elegant English Brussels carpets, furniture covered with rich green plush, and the railing tastefully fluted in blue damask. This improvement gives a fine rich tone to the general appearance of the office. The Board of Aldermen's room is ornamented with beautiful curtains and draperies, arranged with excellent taste. The floor is covered with a brilliant velvet carpet, while the bookcases are fluted with rich green silk. The rugs and door-mats are of a beautiful design, and the chairs are upholstered with morocco. The rooms of the Clerk of the Board are covered with Brussels carpet, and the desks with morocco. The floor of the outside office is covered with heavy oil-cloth, with mats and rugs. These improvements at the City Hall were much needed."—*N. Y. Times*, Je 21, 1862.

25 The seven days of battle around Richmond begin. They ended in the retreat of the Union forces and the total failure of McClellan's Peninsula campaign.—Rhodes, *Hist. of U. S.*, IV: 38–57. See Je 30.

26 The corner-stone of a new French P. E. church is laid in 22d St. between Fifth and Sixth Aves. The congregation worships at present in the church at the corner of Franklin and Church Sts.—*N. Y. Times*, Je 27, 1862. The 22d St. property was the third site of the Eglise du St. Esprit, and was occupied in 1863.—L. M. R. K., III: 932. See, further, 1900.

30 There is a panic in Wall St. when news of McClellan's retreat to the James River after the Peninsula campaign becomes known in the North.—Rhodes, *Hist. of the U. S.*, IV: 57; *N. Y. Daily Tribune*, Jl 1, 1862.

July 1 Congress authorises the construction of a continuous line of railroad and telegraph from the Missouri River to the Pacific and agrees to aid the enterprise by grants of land and the issue of bonds. The Union Pacific R. R. Co., a new organization, is incorporated to build the eastern portion of the road; the Central Pacific R. R. Co., already incorporated, is authorised to construct the western portion. The first transcontinental railroad is thus inaugurated.—*Laws of U. S.*, 37th cong., 2d sess., chap. 120. See F, and D 3, 1863.

7 A Jewish synagogue at 514 Broadway, which had been remodelled for theatrical purposes, opens as Wood's Minstrel Hall. It was successively the German Thalia Theatre (1866), Wood's Theatre Comique (1867), Lingard's (1867), Theatre Comique (1867), partially destroyed by fire (1868); rebuilt and reopened 1869. It became Harrigan & Hart's in 1876; they closed here, and the building was demolished, in 1881.—Brown's *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, II: 344–52; L. M. R. K., III: 986.

9 There are these 12 places in New York for the reception and care of sick and wounded soldiers: "The City Hospital, the Ladies' Hospital at Fifty-first street, the Park Barracks, the New England Soldier's Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, David's Island, Bedloe's Island, Riker's Island, (not quite finished,) Governor's Island, the old Arsenal, (nearly completed,) Mother Jerome's Hospital, St. Luke's Hospital, and the Jews' Hospital."—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 9, 1862. See also *ibid.*, Jl 14 and N 23, 1862. July 9

15 A great Union mass meeting of about 50,000 people is held at various stands in and about Union Square. Mayor Opdyke, David D. Field, Hon. Chas. King, Hon. Hiram Walbridge, Judge Chas. P. Daly, Peter Cooper, etc. make spirited addresses, and Pres. Lincoln, Gov. Morgan, Sec. Seward, and others send letters of indorsement. Resolutions are adopted pledging unlimited support to the government, denouncing the rebellion, and urging a vigorous war policy.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, Jl 16, 1862. See also *Proc. at the Mass Meeting of Loyal Citizens, on Union Square*, etc., pub. by com. of arrangements (1862).

22 The "New York Merchants' Exchange and News-room" has just been opened "by a number of enterprising gentlemen in Pine-street, a few doors east of William."—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 22, 1862.

26 The new Croton reservoir in Central Park (see Ag 30, 1860) is nearly completed. It covers an area of 107 acres, is about a mile and a half in circumference, has an average depth of 40 feet, and will hold 1,129,880,145 gallons. It is built of brick and granite, and has cost not far from $2,000,000.—*Leslie's Weekly*, XIV: 275. It was opened on Aug. 19 (*q. v.*).

Aug. 8 All citizens who are liable to be drafted are prohibited, by Secretary Stanton, from leaving their own states or the United States, and the police are directed to arrest all those who attempt thus to evade military duty.—*N. Y. Times*, Ag 9, 1862. This caused great excitement in New York on Aug. 9, when news of the order was received.—*Ibid.*, Ag 10, 1862.

19 Horace Greeley, through the *N. Y. Tribune*, addresses a letter to President Lincoln voicing the discouragement of the people at the progress of the war. The letter appears under the caption "The Prayer of Twenty Millions" and declares that a great proportion of those who supported Lincoln's election "are sorely disappointed and deeply pained by the policy you seem to be pursuing with regard to the slaves of Rebels." The Confiscation Act, which provides that all slaves from the South who come within the Union lines shall be free, is not being enforced.

"Slavery is everywhere the inciting cause and sustaining base of treason," Greeley says, and adds: "Had you, Sir, in your Inaugural Address, unmistakably given notice that, in case the Rebellion already commenced were persisted in, and your efforts to preserve the Union and enforce the laws should be resisted by armed force, you would recognize no loyal person as rightfully held in Slavery by a traitor, we believe the Rebellion would therein have received a staggering if not fatal blow. . . . We complain that the officers of your Armies have habitually repelled rather than invited the approach of slaves who would have gladly taken the risks of escaping from their Rebel masters to our camps, bringing intelligence often of inestimable value to the Union cause. . . . We complain that a large proportion of our regular Army Officers, with many of the Volunteers, evince far more solicitude to uphold Slavery than to put down the Rebellion. . . .

"On the face of this wide earth, Mr. President, there is not one disinterested, determined, intelligent champion of the Union cause who does not feel that all attempts to put down the Rebellion and at the same time uphold its inciting cause are preposterous and futile—that the Rebellion, if crushed out tomorrow, would be renewed within a year if Slavery were left in full vigor—that Army officers, who remain to this day devoted to Slavery can at best be but half-way loyal to the Union—that every hour of deference to Slavery is an hour of added and deepened peril to the Union. . . ."—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, Ag 20, 1862. See also Rhodes, *Hist. of U. S.*, IV: 72–73. See Ag 22.

" The Croton water is introduced into the new reservoir in Central Park (see Jl 26) before a large assembly. Addresses are made by Mayor Opdyke, Myndert Van Schaick, and others.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, Ag 20, 1862. See also *Croton Aqueduct Report* (1862), 106–35; *22d Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1917), 536–37; and L. M. R. K., III: 975. See F 28, 1863.

22 President Lincoln, replying to Horace Greeley's letter of Aug. 19 (*q. v.*), says: "If there be in it any statements or assumptions of fact which I may know to be erroneous, I do not now and here controvert them. If there be in it any inferences which I may believe to be falsely drawn, I do not now and here argue against them. If there be perceptible in it an impatient and dictatorial

1862 Aug. 22 tone, I waive it in deference to an old friend, whose heart I have always supposed to be right.

"As to the policy I 'seem to be pursuing,' as you say, I have not meant to leave any one in doubt.

"I would save the Union. I would save it the shortest way under the Constitution. The sooner the National authority can be restored, the nearer the Union will be 'the Union as it was.' If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time *save* Slavery, I do not agree with them. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time *destroy* Slavery, I do not agree with them. My paramount object in this struggle *is* to save the Union, and is *not* either to save or destroy Slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing *any* slave, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing *all* the slaves, I would do it; and if I could do it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. What I do about Slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save this Union; and what I forbear, I forbear because I do *not* believe it would help to save the Union. I shall do *less* whenever I shall believe what I am doing hurts the cause, and I shall do *more* whenever I shall believe doing more will help the cause. I shall try to correct errors when shown to be errors; and I shall adopt new views so fast as they shall appear to be true views. I have here stated my purpose according to my view of *official* duty, and I intend no modification of my oft-expressed *personal* wish that all men, everywhere, could be free."—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, Ag 25, 1862. Greeley answered on Aug. 24, reiterating his declaration that the laws should be enforced and that the slaves of the Rebels should be made free.—*Ibid.* See also Rhodes, *Hist. of U. S.*, IV: 73–75.

" Brig.-Gen. Michael Corcoran, commander of the 69th and "hero of Bull Run," receives a great ovation on his return to New York after a year's confinement in southern prisons. He was welcomed at Castle Garden by Mayor Opdyke and escorted by a procession of military and civil officials and state troops to the St. Nicholas Hotel. The whole line of march was decorated with Irish and American flags and complimentary banners and thronged with cheering crowds. In the evening about 7,000 or 8,000 people assembled outside the hotel, calling and shouting until the general appeared and addressed them.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, Ag 22 and 23, 1862.

27 In response to a call by Mayor Opdyke, a war meeting is held in City Hall Park to urge enlistments in the veteran volunteer regiments, in the new regiments called for, and in the Corcoran Brigade. About 20,000 people are present, and there is great enthusiasm at the arrival of Corcoran and the 69th. Mayor Opdyke, Gen. Corcoran, Gen. Walbridge, Gen. Wetmore, Col. Nugent, and others make addresses.—*N. Y. Times*, Ag 28, 1862. The meeting had the desired effect in stimulating recruiting and donations of money. —*Ibid.*, Ag 29, 1862.

30 The Union forces under Gen. Pope are defeated in the second battle of Bull Run.—Rhodes, *Hist. of U. S.*, IV: 129–30.

Sept. 6 Maj.-Gen. Philip Kearney, who was killed in battle on Sept. 1, is buried with military honours in Trinity churchyard. All the bells of the city tolled during the funeral, and business was suspended.—*N. Y. Times*, S 6 and 7, 1862.

17 The battle of Antietam is won by the Union forces under McClellan, Burnside, and Hooker. This furnished Lincoln the victory he was waiting for to issue his preliminary proclamation of emancipation (see S 22).—Rhodes, *Hist. of U. S.*, IV: 150–57.

22 Lincoln issues his preliminary emancipation proclamation declaring that all slaves in states still in rebellion on Jan. 1, 1863, shall be free.—Rhodes, *Hist. of U. S.*, IV: 157–61. It was published in New York on Sept. 23 and favourably received.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, S 23, 1862; *N. Y. Times*, S 23, 1862; Rhodes, *op. cit.*, IV: 162. The final proclamation was issued on Jan. 1, 1863 (*q. v.*).

23 Otto von Bismarck is appointed president of the Prussian ministry. He remained the chief figure in the state until his resignation in 1890.—Hazen, *Europe since* 1815, 250, 305.

24 The Republican Party holds its convention at Syracuse, and nominates Gen. James S. Wadsworth for governor.—*N. Y. Times*, S 25, 1862; *Am. Ann. Cyclop.* (1862), 655. See N 4.

26 The board of aldermen concurs with the board of councilmen in the following preamble and resolutions: "Preamble, reciting that the time has arrived when the citizens of the city have a right to know for themselves the loyalty of every man whose salary is paid from the city treasury, and that there are serious rumors afloat in reference to some who hold office under the City Government, entertaining views differing from the loyal citizens of New York, with resolutions that the head of each Department, and the chief of each Bureau, of our City Government, be directed to administer, or cause to be administered, forthwith, to each and every individual in their departments or bureaux, respectively, the oath of allegiance to support and sustain the Constitution of the United States, and any person, or persons, declining to subscribe to said oath, shall be promptly dismissed from whatever office or position he may hold in any department or bureau of our City Government; and that the provisions of the foregoing resolution shall apply to all persons whose salary is paid from the city treasury."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, LXXXVII, 302–3. Sept. 26

27 The New York firemen serenade Commander David Porter at the St. Nicholas Hotel and hold a torchlight procession in his honour.—*N. Y. Times*, S 28, 1862.

Oct. 1 Gov. Morgan, by proclamation, sets apart Nov. 27 as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.—*N. Y. Times*, O 2, 1862; *Leslie's Weekly*, XV: 51.

25 The old Chatham Theatre (later Purdy's New National) has been demolished, and the site is covered by warehouses and stores. —*Leslie's Weekly*, XV: 67; L. M. R. K., III: 983.

Nov. 4 Horatio Seymour, Democrat, is elected governor of New York State.—*N. Y. Times*, N 5, 1862; *Am. Ann. Cyclop.* (1862), 655.

16 The former Mt. St. Vincent Academy buildings in Central Park are now in service as a soldiers' hospital under the name of St. Joseph's Hospital. "The institution is in charge of the Sisters of Charity, under the direction of the General Government. . . . The hospital is devoted mainly to those soldiers who have suffered amputation."—*N. Y. Times*, N 16, 1862.

The Sisters of Charity had given up the use of the buildings as an academy in 1857 (see *N. Y. Daily Times*, F 7, 1857) when the grounds were taken for Central Park, and had established themselves in the stone chateau called "Font Hill" (see Peterson, *Landmarks of N. Y.*, 122) which had been erected by Edwin Forrest in 1848 (see *N. Y. Herald*, Ja 10, 1848) at Riverdale. This they still occupy. The Mt. St. Vincent Academy, in Central Park, is shown in a Valentine's *Manual* view of 1861 (see *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1862, p. 672), and another of 1864 (see *ibid.*, 1865, p. 196). For the later history of these buildings, see D 30, 1865; also *Fifth Ave.* (pub. by the Fifth Ave. Bank, 1915), 67.

Dec. 13 The Union forces under Burnside are disastrously defeated at Fredericksburg.—Rhodes, *Hist. of U. S.*, IV: 192–98.

" All the respectable booksellers have increased the price of their books, in consequence of the high price of paper.—*Leslie's Weekly*, XV: 182.

27 Gen. McClellan has purchased a fine house in 31st St., near Fifth Ave.—*Leslie's Weekly*, XV: 215.

31 Central Park below 102d St. is practically finished, with the exception of the enclosing wall, the gates, the terrace, and about 100 acres of surface.—*6th Ann. Rep.*, Com'rs of Cent. P'k (1863), 23. Photographs of the park in this year are shown on Pl. 149-b, Vol. III. See Ja 4, 1864.

" Of the 120 regiments which New York State raised and sent to the war in 1862, about 70 had their headquarters in New York City.—*Am. Ann. Cyclop.* (1862), 658.

1863

— In this year was organized "The Citizens' Association," an organization that had for its object "to undertake the task of regenerating our City Government."—*Address of the Citizens' Association to the Public* (1871). In April, 1864, a subcommittee known as the "Council of Hygiene and Public Health" was organized to undertake investigations suggested by the city's "alarmingly high death-rate." This council divided the city into 29 districts for the purpose of making a thorough investigation. A leading physician was appointed as sanitary inspector in each ward, and for nine months a complete and scientific inspection was made, including a description of the soil, the number and character of the buildings, the character of the streets and sewerage, the construction and condition of the tenement-houses, the sickness prevailing, the death rate, etc. The results of this investigation were published in a report of more than 360 pages, accompanied by a map made by Gen. Egbert L. Viele showing the nature of the soil throughout the city and the underground streams and water

1863 courses.—De Forest & Veiller, *The Tenement House Problem*, I: 92–94. The Viele map is reproduced as Pl. 155-b, Vol. III.

— From 1863 to 1866 were published four volumes entitled *The Old Merchants of N. Y. City*, written by Jos. A. Scoville, under the pseudonym of "Walter Barrett."

— The custom-house having been moved into the merchants' exchange (see 1862), the old custom-house building on the northeast corner of Wall and Nassau Sts. (see My 1, 1842) is now remodelled, under the supervision of Wm. A. Potter, and is occupied by the sub-treasury, which formerly occupied the old building of the U. S. Branch Bank.—*Statutes at large*, XII: 534, 749; XIII: 25; *House Ex. Docs.*, 38th cong., 136; Hardenbrook, *Financial N. Y.*, 254; L. M. R. K., III: 975; descrip. of Pl. 166, III: 848.

— A bronze group, "Eagles and Prey," by Fratin Vetheuil, is presented to the city by G. W. Burnham. It was placed west of the north end of the Mall in Central Park.—*Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City.*

— In this year, Alfred Tallis issued a series of views entitled *Tallis's New York Street Views, Showing A Correct View of All the Principal Stores in the City With The Name, Business, And Address Of The Most Prominent Merchants In Each Street*, etc. There is a set in N. Y. H. S. See also descrip. of Pl. 147, III: 719 (note).

— In Valentine's *Manual* for 1863, were published the following views: the U. S. iron-clad steamship "Roanoke" (the first turretted frigate in the U. S.), 56; the Metropolitan police headquarters, in Mulberry St. near Bleecker St., 71; the Clendening mansion, on 90th St., bet. Bloomingdale Road and Eighth Ave., 264; interior of Somerindyke house (in which Louis Philippe taught school), 272 (*vide infra*); the General Theological Seminary, bet. 20th and 21st Sts., Ninth and Tenth Aves., 298; Ladies Union Aid Soc., on W. 42d St., east of Eighth Ave., 316; Perritt's mansion, on Bloomingdale Road, near Hudson River and 75th St. (known as Maj. Thompson's, in part of which Talleyrand lived), 352; the Somerindyke estate, on Bloomingdale Road, near 75th St., 380; Paisley Place, in W. 17th St., bet. Sixth and Seventh Aves., 630; private residence of the late Mayor Tiemann's father, on the south side of 23d St., bet. Fourth and Madison Aves., 682; junction of Canal and Walker Sts., near Centre St., 728.

For view of Fulton Ferry, 1863, see *ibid.* (1864), 204.

For view of Vandewater St., cor. Frankfort St., 1863, see *ibid.* (1864), 316.

For view of old house at Eleventh Ave. and 35th St. (in 1805 the country residence of Mrs. McAdams), see *ibid.* (1864), 740.

— In this year, Jean Joseph Etienne Lenoir, a Frenchmen, invented the hydro-carbon motor. "Some authorities credit Lenoir with having driven a vehicle about Paris, using his internal-combustion engine for motive power."—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 479.

Jan. 1 President Lincoln issues his Emancipation Proclamation, freeing the slaves in all the states and parts of states which are in rebellion.—*N. Y. Herald*, Ja 2, 1863. See also Rhodes, *Hist. of U. S.*, IV: 212–15. For his preliminary proclamation, see S 22, 1862.

2 The postage currency has been counterfeited with such great success that it is quite impossible for any except experts to detect the difference.—*Leslie's Weekly*, XV: 227.

5 Mayor Opdyke submits his second annual message to the board of aldermen. He congratulates it on the fact that business, which had suffered severely at the beginning of the war, has sensibly recovered in all departments. He estimates that the city has furnished 80,000 soldiers from the commencement of the war, and has contributed to the support of the same not less than $300,000,000. This heavy drain on the city's resources has produced "no apparent inconvenience or diminution of the capital employed in trade and commerce." He states "the net amount of the Corporation debt" as $15,305,663.55, "the aggregate value of taxable property" as $571,967,345, and "the amount of expenditures during the year, on city account," as $6,908,096.36, of which $609,760.82 was "in aid of soldiers' families [see My 23, 1862] and for other extraordinary purposes." He urges retrenchment in expenditures, expressing his belief that "the burdens of the war . . . point to the propriety of a diminution rather than an increase" of salaries to city officials; especially does he recommend "a careful revision of the list of employés in each department . . . with the view of diminishing the number in all cases where it may be found practicable without detriment to the public service." The mayor deplores the absence of a "proper system of sewerage" in the city, applications to the common council "for the reconstruction of overburdened and defective sewers" being frequent. Therefore he recommends an appropriation of $5,000 for the employment of a competent engineer to make the necessary surveys and prepare plans. The mayor also shows how badly it works for the "Croton Aqueduct Department" to have charge of the paving of streets while the setting of curb and gutter belongs to the "Street Department," and recommends that the department first named have charge of all these matters. The trap-block or Belgian pavement had been adopted in all the recent city ordinances, and its durability, evenness, cleanliness, and safety for both horses and vehicles give it "great superiority over any other pavement that has been used." A year's experience, he says, confirms his views as to the defects in the present charter (see Ja 6, 1862) and suggests the propriety of a joint committee of the common council conferring with the mayor on charter revision. If a measure has their "joint approval," there would be greater assurance of "its passage in the Legislature and the approval of the Governor." The mayor declares it is his "fixed purpose to neither ask nor accept a re-election."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, LXXXIX: 11–46. Jan. 5

The negroes of New York hold a jubilee at Cooper Institute to celebrate the emancipation edict.—*Leslie's Weekly*, XV: 275. "

For the purpose of building the West Washington Market, the city acquires land at West Bloomfield and Gansevoort Sts. In 1881 and 1882, the purchase of adjoining land completed the area required.—Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate* (1914), citing libers of conveyances. 20

The upper stone step of the old city hall, in Wall St., which has been preserved as a relic since the demolition of that building, has now been placed by the commissioners of charity and correction in the wall of Bellevue Hospital, near its main entrance. It bears an appropriate inscription.—*Leslie's Weekly*, XV: 275. 24

The title of the "New York Stock and Exchange Board" is changed to the "New York Stock Exchange."—Eames, *N. Y. Stock Exchange*, 43. 29

Work of the Central Pacific R. R. (see Jl 1, 1862) is begun at Sacramento.—*Railroad Communication with the Pacific, with an account of the Central Pacific R. R.* (1867), 8. See D 3, 1863, and My 10, 1869. Feb. —

The Union League Club is founded by prominent Republicans in order to aid the Union cause. It leased the Parish residence at 26 E. 17th St. and opened headquarters there on May 12.—*Eve. Telegram*, Mr 8, 1913; Bellows, *Hist. Sketch of the Union League Club* (1879). See also L. M. R. K., III: 939, and descrip. of Pl. 136, III: 704. The club was incorporated in 1865 (*q. v.*, F 16). For a sketch of its activities during the war, see pamphlet in N. Y. H. S., entitled *Union League Club; Its Memories; The President's Address at the last meeting in the old clubhouse, on Union Square, March 26, 1868*; and Fairfield, *Clubs of N. Y.* (1873), 106–38. See also Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 748 *et seq.* A very rare view of the Parish house was sold Jan. 21–22, 1926, with the Henry Goldsmith collection.—See catalogue, item 414, with reproduction. 6

This year is the time for the return of the 17-year locusts. They appeared last in the spring of 1846, and were very destructive to trees.—*Leslie's Weekly*, XV: 339. The locusts came in 1865 (*q. v.*, Jl 8). 21

Col. Robert Nugent, of the 69th Volunteers, is appointed provost-marshal of the Southern District of New York State, which includes the cities of New York and Brooklyn. His special duty was to take charge of the draft which was about to be made.—Fry, *N. Y. and the Conscription of* 1863, 14–15. Spring

The Enrollment Act, providing for the drafting of male citizens between the ages of 20 and 45 to suppress the rebellion, becomes law.—*Laws of U. S.*, 37th cong., 3d sess., chap. 75; Dodd, *Expansion and Conflict*, 305. Mar. 3

A meeting is held at the Chamber of Commerce "to further, and bring to completion, the great Atlantic Telegraph enterprise." Mayor Opdyke is chosen chairman and John Austin Stevens, Jr., secretary. After addresses by Peter Cooper, Cyrus W. Field, Wm. E. Dodge, E. Cunard, and A. A. Low, it is unanimously resolved, "That in the opinion of this meeting a cable can, in the present state of telegraph science, be laid between Newfoundland and Ireland with almost absolute certainty of success, and, when laid, will prove of the greatest benefit to the people of the two hemispheres, and also profitable to the shareholders; it is, therefore, recommended to the public to aid the undertaking." Several 4

1863 present also subscribe to the enterprise.—*Proc. of a Meeting Called*
Mr 4 *to Further the Enterprise of the Atlantic Telegraph* (1863).

6 A meeting to support the Union cause is held at Cooper Institute. Speeches are made by Gen. Prosper M. Wetmore, Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, James T. Brady, David Dudley Field, Judge Daly, John Van Buren, and others.—*Loyal Meeting of the People of N. Y., to Support the Gov't* (1863); *N. Y. Times*, Mr 7, 1863. See also Ap 11.

10 The British consulate and the ships in the harbour are gaily dressed with flags and bunting in honour of the marriage of the Prince of Wales to Princess Alexandra of Denmark. At 12 o'clock a salute of 21 guns is fired from the "Africa." In the evening, Mr. E. M. Archibald, British consul at New York, gave a dinner to celebrate the event.—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 11, 1863.

23 Lord Campbell, in the house of lords, advocates the recognition of the Southern Confederacy "as an independent Power," but Earl Russell opposes it as "unfriendly to the United States."—*Hansard's Parl. Debates*, CLXIX: 1714–41.

Apr. The first issue of the *Army and Navy Journal* is published.—
— Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 754.

3 The legislature amends the city charter, lengthening the term of office of department heads from two years (see Ap 14, 1857) to four, and providing that "such heads of departments shall hereafter be subject to removal from office only for the causes and in the manner now provided by law for the removal of the comptroller." The amendment in no way affects the Croton aqueduct board.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1863), chap. 68. Inasmuch as the removal of the comptroller is possible only "by the governor for cause" (see Ap 14, 1857), a degree of independence is secured for department heads that is deplored by Mayor Gunther (see Ja 4, 1864) and makes him powerless in the case of City Inspector Boole (see O 24 and N 14, 1864).

7 The legislature authorises the city to acquire lands north of 170th St. for another reservoir in connection with the Croton water works and to borrow, by the creation of public stock, a sum not exceeding $200,000 to defray the expenses.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1863), chap. 95.

" Mayor Opdyke presides at a meeting, held in the Academy of Music, in aid of the suffering poor of Ireland. Gen. McClellan and Archbishop Hughes are among the speakers. A committee to solicit subscriptions throughout the city is appointed.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 8, 1863.

11 A grand mass meeting of the citizens of New York, "regardless of party affiliation," is held in Union Square. The object of the meeting is "to reiterate in the ears of Southern traitors, and before the eyes of Northern sympathizers, the loyalty of New-York to the Union, its confidence in the Administration, its desire for an aggressive war-policy, its extreme abhorrence of all Confederates and absolute detestation of all Copperheads." Maj.-Gen. Frémont, Postmaster-Gen. Blair, and others make addresses.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 12, 1863. See also view of meeting, in *Harper's Weekly*, VII: 260, 270.

14 The New York Medical College for Women is incorporated.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1863), chap. 123. For a brief history of the college and a discussion of the early antagonism toward women doctors, see *N. Y. Times*, Ap 9, 1916; and *Ann. Rep.*, N. Y. Med. College & Hospital for Women (1914), 13.

19 Mayor Opdyke estimates that New York City has contributed to the national treasury, since the opening of the war, at least $400,000,000.—Opdyke, *Official Docs.*, 223.

21 The common council passes a bill permitting the Harlem R. R. Co. to build tracks along Broadway and Madison Ave.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 22, 1863.

May Gen. Stonewall Jackson surprises part of Hooker's army in the
2 Wilderness and routs them. After his victory, however, he is fired upon by mistake by his own soldiers and mortally wounded. The next day, the Union troops were again defeated by Lee, in the battle of Chancellorsville.—Rhodes, *Hist. of U. S.*, IV: 260–65.

5 The legislature grants to nine men (named in the act) the privilege "to establish and maintain a ferry from the docks now known as Wilson or Mott's docks, at Mott Haven, in the county of Westchester to the foot of Tenth street, and also to Peck slip" for 25 years. "Safe and skillful persons" must attend the same, and ferriage shall not exceed "seven cents for each and every passenger."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1863), chap. 499.

9 "The New York Board of Aldermen has decided that two stone piers be erected—one on the East river and another on the North river. . . . New York is behind every important commercial city in the world in the character of her wharves."—*Leslie's Weekly*, XVI: 99. May 9

Preparations are in progress at the different forts in New York Harbour for the reception of a great number of big guns, now on their way from Pittsburgh to this city.—*Leslie's Weekly*, XVI: 114. 16

The legislature passes "An Act providing for relief to the indigent families of volunteers and persons who may be ordered into the military service of the United States." In cities, the common council is constituted a "board of relief" with power to grant such relief.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1863), chap. 514. 17

The 200th anniversary of the birth of Wm. Bradford, the first New York printer, is celebrated under the auspices of the N. Y. Historical Society. During the day, special services are held in his honour in Trinity Church, and a new marble monument is erected over his grave in Trinity churchyard. In the evening there was a large meeting at Cooper Institute, where John Wm. Wallace of Philadelphia, one of Bradford's descendants, made the principal address.—Wallace, *An Address at the Celebration by the N. Y. Hist. Soc. . . . of the 200th Birth Day of Mr. Wm. Bradford* (1863); *Leslie's Weekly*, XVI: 162. 20

A Democratic mass convention is held in New York, which adopts resolutions declaring fealty to the Constitution and to the sovereignty of the states and of the people; that under the Constitution there is no power to coerce the states by military force; that the war is contrary to the Constitution and should be put an end to; that the dogma of unlimited submission to the executive branch of the government is unworthy an American citizen; that the banishment of C. L. Vallandigham is cowardly, inhuman, and despotic; and that hostilities should cease and a convention be called to determine the manner of settling differences between the contending sections.—*Am. Ann. Cyclop.* (1863), 689; *N. Y. Daily News*, Je 4, 1863. June 3

The 71st Regiment starts on its third campaign at the front, this time in the vicinity of Harrisburg, Pa.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, Je 18, 1863. On account of the draft riots in New York (see Jl 13), it was recalled from the front, arriving on July 18. It remained on duty, detailed at its armory, the state arsenal, Harlem, and High Bridge, until mustered out of service on July 22.—Whittemore, *Hist. of the 71st Reg't*, 74–78. 17

The 8th Regiment for the third time is called into service, and leaves for the front.—*Grand Opening of the New Armory* (1890), 22. "

Mayor Opdyke appoints Alderman Boole of the 12th Ward as city inspector, a previous appointment having been rejected by the common council; this second appointment is confirmed.—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, XC: 709–10, 752. The editor of the *Tribune* remarks: "His [Boole's] appointment is one that we could not have advised. . . . Boole has brains enough to know that he can do better in the long run by serving our City faithfully than by robbing her; and until he proves the contrary, we shall trust that he means to do the right thing. The sweepings and garbage of this city might be so disposed of as to half defray the cost of street-cleaning; and there is room for great improvements in machinery and transportation."—*N. Y. Tribune*, Je 25, 1863. 22

Mr. Boole tendered his resignation as alderman, but the board, instead of accepting the same, passed an extraordinary resolution permitting him "to participate in the deliberations . . . until the expiration of the term . . . but without the privilege of voting on any question."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, XC: 752, 760–61. Boole was a commanding figure in the board and became the candidate for mayor of the combined Tammany and Mozart Hall Democrats in the December election (see D 1). Horace Greeley characterized him at that time as a man of ability, but "the uniform accomplice, catspaw, convenience, of jobbers and plunderers," the mayoralty candidate of "The Ring," which wants" a Mayor of its own," because it is "inconvenient to have its jobs severally vetoed and their enormous rascality held up to general reprobation in Veto Messages." With a mayor of its own "The Ring" can "gouge the city out of Hundred Thousand after Hundred Thousand by all manner of Lowber, West-Washington, Fort Gansevoort and Japanese jobs, while incurring far less odium than now."—*N. Y. Tribune*, N 27, 1863. Boole continued to hold office as city inspector despite the appeal of "The Citizens' Association" to Gov. Seymour to remove him (see Je 3, 1864), and despite Mayor Gunther's action in suspending him (see O 24, 1864). His incum-

1863 Je 22 bency ended only with the abolition of the office of city inspector by the legislature in 1866 (*q. v.*, F 26).

29 It is announced that Gov. Seymour is sending forward from New York and Brooklyn 19 regiments armed and equipped for field service, to aid in repelling Lee's invasion of Maryland.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, Je 29, 1863.

30 Mr. Roebuck presents a petition to the house of commons "praying the House to enter into negotiations with the great Powers of Europe, with the object of recognising the independence of the Confederate States of America." Long debates were held on the subject, but no action was taken.—*Hansard's Parl. Debates*, CLXXI: 1771–1841; *ibid.*, CLXXII: 67, 177, 252, 661–73.

" Mayor Opdyke telegraphs to Gov. Seymour that the military force in the city must be strengthened, and asks that Gen. Sandford be authorised to organize new regiments forthwith. This request was made in anticipation of disorder in connection with the draft which was soon to be put in operation.—Opdyke, *Official Docs.*, 259. On the same day, Gov. Seymour took the necessary steps to raise 30 regiments in New York and Brooklyn.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, Jl 2, 1863.

July 3 After a three days' battle, Lee's army is defeated at Gettysburg by the Union forces under Gen. Meade, and the Confederate invasion of the North is finally checked.—Rhodes, *Hist. of U. S.*, IV: 282–93. For the part played by New York troops in effecting the Union victory, see Townsend, *The Honors of the Empire State in the War of the Rebellion* (1889), 93 *et seq.*

4 Vicksburg surrenders to Gen. Grant. For an account of the siege, see Rhodes, *Hist. of U. S.*, IV: 299–319.

11 The drawing for the draft begins, at the enrolling offices at Third Ave. and 46th St., and on Broadway near 28th St. No difficulty was experienced at either place on this day.—*Am. Ann. Cyclop.* (1863), 811–13.

The drawing began in the 22d Ward, in the third sub-division of the 9th Congressional District of New York, of which Capt. Charles E. Jenkins was provost-marshal. About 9 a. m., a large hollow wheel was placed on a platform within the railing. Soon afterwards Capt. Jenkins stepped upon the platform and in a clear voice read his instructions from the president of the United States and from Provost-Marshal Gen. Fry. At 9:45 a. m. George W. Southwick began to turn the wheel. After several turns, Charles H. Carpenter, blindfolded, put his arm into the box and drew out one of the little rolls on which the names of those liable to be drafted had been written. Captain Jenkins opened the ballot and read: William Jones, 46th St. near Tenth Ave. The crowd shouted: "Poor Jones," "Good for Jones," etc. The drawing went on until 4 p. m. with an intermission of an hour at 12.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, Jl 13, 1863.

13 A draft riot occurs, beginning at the provost-marshal's headquarters on the corner of Third Ave. and 46th St. (No. 677 Third Ave.), which is set on fire by the mob. Mayor George Opdyke thus describes it:

"I arrived at the Mayor's office on the morning of the 13th, about 10½ o'clock; I had been there not more than fifteen minutes before a messenger arrived stating that there was a serious riot in the upper part of the city; in about five minutes more another messenger came, and said they were demolishing the Provost Marshal's office . . . that the police had been driven back, and Superintendent Kennedy was very seriously injured, and that they had set fire to the premises; thereupon I at once addressed a note to the President of the Police Commissioners, also to General Sandford, and another, soon after, to General Wool; General Sandford came over, and after some conversation on the defenseless condition of the city, in consequence of the regiments having been sent to Pennsylvania to repel the invasion [Lee's invasion—see Jl 3], said he would do the best he could; we mutually agreed that it was best it should be done immediately, that the only way to put down the riot was to meet it in its inception with rigor, and to use no blank cartridges . . . Major-General Wool . . . ordered out what troops he had in the vicinity, and joined me in efforts to collect them from the adjoining country . . . we sent a messenger to the Governor of New Jersey, understanding that there were regiments at Newark; we sent to West Point, to Utica, to Rochester, and to the eastward for a regiment that had just passed through the city. . . . All this time [during the day] the alarm was very general; hundreds came to me saying that their premises were threatened; having no force to protect them, I stated to them very frankly that we had not police and military to meet the rioters actually at work, and it was therefore impossible to defend premises only threatened . . . up to 8 or 10 o'clock that evening we had failed to get the State militia under arms to the extent of more than 700 or 800 men, and there was some uncertainty whether they would be trustworthy; the thing threatening to assume a party aspect, the Commissioners felt unwilling to arm the police without the sanction of the Governor [Gov. Seymour did not reach the city till about noon the next day] . . . meanwhile, during the afternoon, my own dwelling was attacked and there was no police force to protect it, but the eloquence of some of our leading citizens dissuaded the mob and they went away; next morning it was again attacked; no police were there to defend it; . . . my wife and youngest son were driven out and made their escape through the back door into the basement of a neighbor's house; they got into a carriage, were chased by the mob, who shouted murder after them, and came down to where I was."—*The Great Libel Case Geo. Opdyke agt. Thurlow Weed* (1865), 112–14. July 13

During July 13, the residences of Abolitionists were attacked and burned, and negroes were subjected to brutal treatment, several being put to death. The coloured orphan asylum (see Ap 16, 1838, and D 29, 1842) was burned; the *Tribune* building was attacked; and the Hudson River and Harlem R. R. tracks were partially torn up. Many buildings were on fire, and only a heavy fall of rain at midnight prevented a general conflagration. The mob held the city from Union Square to Central Park. On the following day the rioting was even worse. Troops collected from West Point, the Navy Yard, and the forts in the harbour, and fighting occurred in Broadway, in Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Aves., and on the cross streets from 27th to 32d St.; also on 42d St. Only word from the government at Washington to suspend the draft in New York and Brooklyn, the announcement of which appeared in the newspapers, checked the riot, which lasted four days. About 1,000 were killed or wounded, and property estimated at $1,000,000 was destroyed.—Rhodes, IV: 321–28; *The Metropolitan Police: Their Services During Riot Week*, by David M. Barnes (1863); *Harper's Mag.*, Jan., 1867; *N. Y. Times*, Jl 14–18, 1863. See also Barnes, *The Draft Riots of N. Y.* (1863), and views and descriptions of riots, in *Harper's Weekly*, VII: 467, 484, 485, 494.

There were 233 children in the coloured orphan asylum when it was burned, and all their clothing, bedding, and the records of the society were destroyed. The children, under guard, were conducted to the almshouse on Blackwell's Island. The managers afterwards sold the grounds by the city's permission and bought a plot at Tenth Ave. and 143d St., where the corner-stone of a new asylum was laid in August, 1867 (*q. v.*).—Richmond, *N. Y. & Its Institutions*, 302; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1870), 762. The draft was resumed on Aug. 19, 1863 (*q. v.*).

15 The board of aldermen, in special session, passes an ordinance "to relieve the city of New York from unequal operation of conscription, and to encourage volunteers." It provides that the city shall pay "to the proper officers" the $300 which exempts a drafted person from going into the service in case such person "shall be found to be unable to pay the said sum." A second provision is that the city, in case the drafted person "shall volunteer to serve for three years or the war," shall pay $300 "to such person or for the benefit of his family or relations." An appropriation of $2,500,000 was made to carry these provisions into effect. A further provision is that the corporation counsel "shall take immediate steps" to test the constitutionality of the "Draft Act."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, XCI: 80–83. See Jl 18.

18 The board of aldermen at another special session adopts the following resolutions: Because of the report that it is Mayor Opdyke's intention to veto the ordinance of July 15 (*q. v.*), and because "the alarms created by the resistance to the draft in the city are not yet totally allayed," the members present pledge themselves to vote to override such a possible veto "after the expiration of the period of ten days, as required by the Charter."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, XCI: 88–89. See Jl 27.

27 Mayor Opdyke returns to the aldermen their ordinance of July 15 (*q. v.*) with his veto. After declaring that the vague wording of the measure would lead to "infinite abuses," and that it violates "the 33d section of the Charter," the mayor has the courage to say: "This [draft] act was passed on the 3d day of March of the present year. The ordinance before me was introduced and passed through both branches of the Common Council on the 15th

1863 July. If there was anything in the act which called for action on
July your part, there was ample time after the 3d of March and before
27 the 15th instant to prepare a careful plan, with all proper guards against fraud and abuse. It would seem, therefore, that it was not so much the assumed defects of the act of Congress as the existence of the riot which broke out in this city on the 13th instant [*q. v.*], which prompted the action of your Honorable Body. Your ordinance was introduced and adopted during the riot, and was calculated to interfere with and partially nullify the law against which the rioters' resistance was made.

"The money it proposes to appropriate was therefore, in effect, a price offered to a lawless mob to desist from further assaults upon the lives and property of our citizens." The mayor adds that "the character of the riot" was not such as to "induce the government of this city to adopt with unusual haste an ordinance not authorized by the charter." He maintains that "the rioters themselves were not, in general, persons liable to be drafted. A great proportion of them were persons under twenty years of age, and many were convicts, thieves, and abandoned characters—the scum of this great city and the hasty importations from other cities. . . . It is impossible to believe that the riot was anything else than the outbreak of traitors who made the draft a pretext for their own crimes, and an occasion for inciting others to become criminals with them. . . . A riot is never to be propitiated, but a riot begun under such circumstances is to be met with nothing but defiance. Any concession to it, real or seeming, is full of danger. For my own part I will have nothing to do with it but to employ whatever power I possess to aid in crushing it at all hazards."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, XCI: 92–105. Editor Greeley praises the message and says: "We trust that some one will, on the retirement of our present Mayor from office, collect and print in a volume his Veto Messages [see *Official Documents, Addresses, Etc., of George Opdyke*, pub. in 1866]. So vivid and truthful an exhibit of the corrupt and sordid influences that too generally sway Municipal legislation, but which have reached their acme in this city, has seldom or never been presented."—*N. Y. Tribune*, Jl 28, 1863. On the other hand Mr. Bennett ridicules the "trash" the mayor has included in his message, declares that his "incompetency is proverbial," and that "the public will hardly give him the credit of possessing sufficient brains to write the message referred to."—*N. Y. Herald*, Jl 29, 1863.

Friends of Mr. Opdyke, on Jan. 4, 1864, after his retirement from office, tendered him an impromptu reception; on that occasion the chairman declared there was one page in the Opdyke administration deserving "especially illumination," namely that which "records your firm, courageous, and successful actions when, in July last, murder, robbery, and incendiarism, organized by Northern allies of Southern treason, and sustained by ignorance, cowardly depravity, and a savage brutality which would disgrace the hyena, held high carnival in this dishonored city."—*Official Documents, Addresses, Etc., of George Opdyke*, 362–68.

Aug. 15 The common council again (see Jl 15) passes an ordinance "making additional provision for the families of persons who may volunteer or be drafted." There is a provision for an appropriation of $3,000,000.—*N. Y. Tribune*, Ag 15, 1863; *Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, XCI: 227. As before, the measure does not meet the mayor's approval. He says "the distribution of money by so large a committee as the Mayor, Controller, and whole Common Council (43 members), would be subject to abuse from want of responsibility." Another objection he offers is that the money "may be paid to men who do not need it, and who may pocket it and not go after all;" further, the ordinance "compels the payment of $300 to every man who gets a substitute, though he may be a millionaire."—*N. Y. Tribune*, Ag 26, 1863. Mr. Greeley declares the argument is unanswerable, and would put the "members of that honorable body [common council] to shame, if they were not long since destitute of that emotion."—*Ibid.*

17 The mayor and common council agree to tender the freedom and hospitalities of the city to Rear-Admiral David G. Farragut, who is temporarily residing in New York, and to request him to attend at the governor's room in the city hall to receive the congratulations of the municipal authorities and the citizens.—N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1885), 439–42. See D 31, 1864.

19 The draft, which had been stopped because of the riots (see Jl 13), is resumed.—Fry, *N. Y. and the Conscription*, 44–45.

" Four "ornamental gas lamps" are ordered placed in front of the city hall to replace four old ones.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XXXI: 260.

Aug. 19 The draft impels the county board of supervisors to legislation. 28 An ordinance is passed quite different in its tenor from that which emanated from the common council (see Jl 15 and Ag 15). Inasmuch as it is "deemed necessary for the maintenance of public order and the security of its inhabitants" that the city should not lose the services of members of the fire department and of the police force, as well as members of the active militia force of the state in the city, it is provided that the city shall pay for a substitute in case any such member is drafted. Another provision concerns citizens other than those enumerated above who chance to be drafted; if they have dependent families in indigent circumstances limited pecuniary assistance shall be rendered by the city, but only after careful investigation by a committee of the board. In a case "of peculiar hardship," the committee would be authorised to pay the exemption fee for the head of the family. The ordinance carries with it authorisation to borrow $2,000,000 to effect its execution.—*Proc., County Bd. of Supervisors* (July–Dec., 1863), 215–19. Mayor Opdyke approves the ordinance the same day.—*Ibid.*, 221. Mr. Greeley's comment is: "The Common Council has been subjected to a flank movement. Its conspiracy to defraud the government and defeat the draft is not only checked but checkmated. The Supervisors appear on the stage with a suddenness which is not more dramatic than it is effectual. The apparently hopeless controversy between the Mayor and the Common Council is ended by the complete triumph of the former, and the just vindication of the cause both of the Government and the People, which he represented."—*N. Y. Tribune*, Ag 29, 1863.

Under the caption "TWO MILLION DOLLARS LOAN OF THE CITY 31
OF NEW YORK," the comptroller invites subscriptions. Such a loan is authorised by the board of supervisors and approved by the mayor in connection with "certain citizens . . . who have been or may hereafter be drafted" (see Ag 28).—*N. Y. Herald*, Ag 31, 1863.

" The common council, "somewhat embarrassed as to the course to pursue by the unexpected action of the Board of Supervisors" (see Ag 28), and believing theirs "the legitimate body to act in the premises," requests the corporation counsel "to inform this Board without delay whether the action taken by the Common Council or the Board of Supervisors is in accordance with the law passed, Chapter 514 of the Laws of 1863" (see My 17).—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, XCI: 292–93.

Sept. 5 The common council passes resolutions directing the street commissioner to remove the national troops quartered in the public squares and parks of the city, and demanding that the United States pay damages to the city for injuries resulting from the presence of these troops. Mayor Opdyke vetoed these measures.—Oypdyke, *Official Docs.*, 284–85, 311, 314–15; *N. Y. Tribune*, S 7, 1863. The troops were removed almost immediately, and the federal authorities took steps to restore the property to its condition before their arrival.

The common council overrides the veto of Mayor Opdyke of the ordinance appropriating $3,000,000 "to equalize the Conscription Act" (see Ag 15).—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, XCI: 365, 402.

" The corporation counsel, in answer to a resolution of inquiry (see Ag 31), communicates to the common council his opinion that "the Supervisors of the county of New York, in which there is no town, have not been vested with any power in regard to the granting of relief" (under chap. 514 of the laws of 1863) to persons who have been drafted. He is informed, he says, that "it is not at all under this law the Supervisors have taken action; but under what they consider the necessity of the case, and a firm conviction that the next Legislature will ratify these proceedings."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, XCI: 362–64.

12 An injunction from the supreme court is issued against the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty to restrain them from attempting to carry into effect "An ordinance making additional provision for the families of persons who may volunteer or are drafted into the service of the United States" (see S 7).—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, XCI: 399–404. "This movement does not affect the $2,000,000 exemption ordinance passed by the Supervisors under the approval and concurrence of the Mayor and Controller, and which has thus far been entirely successful in its application to the proper objects of an exemption measure—in exempting members of the Fire Department, New-York State National Guard, Policemen, and the

1863 S 12 heads of families who are in indigent circumstances."—*N. Y. Tribune*, S 14, 1863. See S 14.

14 The aldermen pass a resolution directing the corporation counsel to take the necessary steps to have the supreme court injunction (see S 12) "dissolved forthwith."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, XCI: 408. The resolution was vetoed by the mayor (see S 28).

20 The Union army under Gen. Rosecrans is defeated at Chickamauga.—Rhodes, *Hist. of U. S.*, IV: 397–98.

25 The common council resolves that the street commissioner be directed to proceed with the work of improving and regulating Mt. Morris Square, as soon as the present lessee of a portion of the square surrenders his claim to the premises according to agreement (see D 12, 1861).—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XXXI: 296. See 1867.

28 The aldermen receive from Mayor Opdyke a message vetoing their resolution (see S 14) which sought to dissolve an injunction from the supreme court restraining the city magistracy from carrying into effect the draft relief ordinance (see Ag 15). "If that ordinance should be carried into effect," says the mayor, "it could not fail . . . to add largely to the burdens of our tax-payers, and at the same time obstruct rather than aid the Government in its efforts to procure the recruits so urgently needed to replenish our armies." The ordinance of the board of supervisors (see Ag 28) "appropriates one million dollars less" and "affords relief in every case in which it seems proper for the public authorities to grant it."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, XCI: 528–30. The resolution was repassed over the mayor's veto by the aldermen on Oct. 16 (*ibid.*, XCII: 172–73), and by the councilmen on Oct. 20 (*N. Y. Tribune*, O 21, 1863).

" The aldermen concur with the councilmen in directing the street commissioner to estimate the damage done to "the parks and public places . . . formerly occupied [see S 5] by the military forces of the United States . . . to the end that proper steps may be taken to have said damages, and the cost of putting the same in a proper condition, repaid to the corporation."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, XCI: 559. This measure was vetoed by Mayor Opdyke on Oct. 8 (*q. v.*).

30 A large Union mass meeting is held at Cooper Institute. Speeches are made by Sen. Morgan, Vice-Pres. Hamlin, Admiral Farragut, Gen. Cochrane, and others.—*N. Y. Times*, O 1, 1863. A similar meeting took place on Oct. 16.—*Ibid.*, O 17, 1863. The last rally of loyal citizens prior to the election was held on Oct. 29.—*Ibid.*, O 30, 1863.

Oct. 8 Mayor Opdyke, in vetoing the resolution of the common council of Sept. 28, says he has "good reason to believe" the presence of the soldiers has saved us "from a repetition of the scenes of arson, pillage, and murder which characterized the riot in July last" (see Jl 13). He speaks of the damage as "comparatively trifling," and declares that the "good and orderly conduct" of the soldiers was "the theme of high commendation from their superior officers and the citizens generally."—*Official Documents, Addresses, Etc., of George Opdyke* (1866), 319–20.

9 "There has been no result of the war so extraordinary, and so unlooked for, as its effect on the cities of the North. Those of us who remember—and who does not?—the pathetic earnestness with which previous to the secession movement, our Pro-Southern Democrats warned us all that if the South left us, our towns would go to decay, the grass grow in our streets, and our ships rot at the wharves, must witness the actual condition of things with a good deal of amusement. One superstition, in particular, which was deeply rooted in the minds of the denizens of Tammany and Mozart Halls—that the hotels of the North were all kept up by Southern planters and 'merchants'—must, by this time, have received a tolerably severe blow. There has probably been hardly a Southern planter seen in the North for the last two years, or a Southern merchant, unless Hambleton, of blackmail fame, be entitled to that designation; and yet we believe the hotels are at present fairly patronized. There are few of them which do not turn away every day nearly as many guests as they receive. Even the New-York Hotel, the very headquarters of plantocracy, and which ought to be ashamed to survive the outbreak of the war, manages to flourish as bravely upon the greenbacks of the Northern customers as ever it did on the gold and silver of the South. The demand for houses, too, is unprecedented. There are none to rent, and few for sale, and the tide of population, nevertheless, continues to pour into every one of our great towns with undiminished impetuosity."—*N. Y. Times*, O 9, 1863.

Oct. 12 The common council has before it for consideration a memorial of John Randel, Jr., who, when a young man, in 1807 (*q. v.*, Ap 3), was appointed by the commissioners on city plan as chief engineer, and was responsible for the "Randel Maps." He now proposes to reproduce those maps, at four times their original scale, "with the addition of his original field notes of the courses, distances, angles, &c., of fences bounding real estate, written down in their proper places." The committee of arts and sciences emphatically commends the proposal, believing the city government should "perfect that which was so judiciously begun by their predecessors more than fifty years ago, thereby furnishing to posterity a perfect map of the city." The "field notes," which Mr. Randel has copyrighted, "themselves are worth what he estimates will be the entire cost of the work," namely, $73,600, an expense that "will be spread over years of time" (seven years being Mr. Randel's estimate). The committee also declares that the advantages of such a work "are almost beyond computation; interminable litigations would be avoided by making certain and beyond dispute what is now in doubt and uncertainty, and one of the most fruitful sources of the most bitter and worst contested law-suits. All litigation saved saves the time of the courts and the money of the city."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, XCII: 116–20. However, the measure was defeated by the board of aldermen.—*Ibid.*, XCII: 278–79. Randel's "field notes" are now preserved in the N. Y. H. S. (see Vol. III: 565).

17 The board of brokers, it is said, has purchased a piece of property on Broad St., for the purpose of building a new stock exchange of larger size than the present one. The new building will have entrances on Wall, New, and Broad Sts.—*Leslie's Weekly*, XVII: 51.

21 The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new Academy of Design on the n. w. cor. of 23d St. and Fourth Ave. takes place at 3 p. m. Addresses are made by Wm. Cullen Bryant, Geo. Bancroft, and others.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, O 22, 1863. Peter B. Wight is the architect of the building.—*N. Y. Times*, O 22, 1863. See also L. M. R. K., III: 957. The building was opened on April 27, 1865 (*q. v.*).

26 The "Committee on Substitutes and Relief," appointed from the county board of supervisors to assist in carrying out the ordinance of Aug. 28 (*q. v.*), renders a report. They declare that they acted upon the principle that "the Government wanted men and not money in their stead; that the armies of the Union were to be filled up; that the war was to be prosecuted with untiring vigor; that with well filled ranks our Grand Divisions must march on to victory after victory, until the rebellion was finally crushed and the Union restored to its original status." In the prosecution of their labours they found that "a poor man who had been enrolled seemed to have formed the idea that he had but to appear before your Committee, relate his history and go free," that a member of the militia thought "he had only to bring his warrant or commission to be relieved," that a policeman or fireman need only show "they had been appointed such, and the conscript's badge would fall to the ground." It was only "after a thorough examination under oath, as to the correctness of his several statements, certified to and vouched for by one or more respectable persons, also under oath," that a person was declared entitled to relief, and as a regular thing this relief "involved the furnishing of a substitute."

The committee reports the total number relieved as 1,888, of whom 95 were policemen, 419 firemen, 576 militiamen, and 798 indigent; of this number, four finally "elected to go to the War," and in the case of 1,785, substitutes were furnished. The report closes with a complete list of the names of persons relieved.—*Proc., County Bd. of Supervisors* (July–Dec., 1863), Doc. 11.

Nov. 5 The Hebrew Orphan Asylum on 77th St. and Third Ave. (see O 29, 1860) is dedicated.—*N. Y. Times*, N 6, 1863; L. M. R. K., III: 954. See also 1860.

25 The three days' battle of Chattanooga is decisively won by the federal forces under Grant, Sherman, and Thomas.—Rhodes, *Hist. of U. S.*, IV: 405–7.

" Gounod's "Faust" is sung for the first time in New York, at the Academy of Music.—N. Y. P. L. *Bulletin* (1925), 875.

Dec. 1 C. Godfrey Gunther, candidate of the Democratic Union Association ("McKeon Democracy"), is elected mayor. His rivals for the office were Blunt, the Union candidate, and Boole, supported by the Tammany and Mozart machines.—*N. Y. Tribune*, D 2, 1863. Gunther succeeded George Opdyke (see D 3, 1861), and was succeeded by John T. Hoffmann (see D 5, 1865).

3 Ground is broken near Omaha for the construction of the

1863 "Union Pacific Railway" (see Jl 1, 1862).—*N. Y. Tribune*, D 4,
D 3 1863. It was completed in 1869 (*q. v.*, My 10).

8 Lincoln issues a proclamation of amnesty.—Macdonald, *Select Statutes of U. S. Hist.*, 1861–1898, 85–88.

22 The common council resolves that Fifth Ave., from Washington Square to 42d St., be re-numbered immediately.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XXXI: 488.

1864

— In this year, the Progress Club, a Jewish organization, was founded. It was incorporated in 1865. In March, 1890, it opened its club-house at the north-east corner of Fifth Ave. and 63d St.—*King's Handbook* (1893), 551; L. M. R. K., III: 938. The club is now (1926) at 88th St. and Central Park West.

— In 1864 and 1865, Robert Heller was giving his "Magical" exhibitions at No. 585 Broadway (originally Buckley's Hall).—*Robert Heller. His Doings* (Glasgow, 1875), 18-30. For the various names given to this playhouse, see L. M. R. K., III. 982. After travelling through the U. S. and Europe, Heller returned to New York in 1876 (*q. v.*, N 15).

— During 1864–1873, the *Citizen*, a literary journal, was published.—North, 118.

— The Eighth Ave. horse-car line had been carried by this time as far north as 84th St.; by 1867 it had reached Harlem.—*Annals of St. Michael's*, 125.

— In the *Eighth Annual Report of the Board of Com'rs of the Central Park* (1864), pp. 45–46, a "Central Park Guide," with map, was first published, in which the various gates were designated as the "Scholars' Gate," "Merchants' Gate," "Artizans' Gate," etc. This designation was continued in some of the later reports, and then discontinued.

— A view of Central Park, drawn by H. Geissler and lithographed by Henry C. Eno, dates from this year; it is reproduced as Pl. 151, Vol. III.

— About this time, a lithograph of Printing House Square was made by Endicott & Co. and published by Baker & Godwin. It is reproduced and described as Pl. 152-b, Vol. III.

— In Valentine's *Manual* for 1864, were published the following map and views: map of N. Y. City, County and vicinity, frontispiece; old Half Way House, at junction of Broadway, Eighth Ave. and 59th St., 40; terrace, Central Park, 72; old house, cor. Houston and Cannon Sts., formerly part of Delancey estate, 128; old shanties, cor. Ludlow and Delancey Sts., 160; the N. Y. State soldiers' depot, at 50–52 Howard St. (5 views), 164, 166 (*bis*), 168, 170; former residence of John Jacob Astor, on 88th St., near East River (where Washington Irving wrote *Astoria*), 208; Union home and school for soldiers' children, on 58th St., near Eighth Ave., 352; the Varian tree in Broadway, bet. 26th and 27th Sts., 552; the Fifth Ward Museum Hotel, cor. W. Broadway and Franklin St., 598; the public room in this hotel, 602; residence of John Edwards, west side of Green St. near Spring St., 766; and old frame houses at cor. of Water and Jackson Sts., 793.

Jan. 4 Mayor Gunther sends his first annual message to the common council. He deems the machinery of the city government "vast and intricate," and finds no adequate means under his control "to check the grossest irregularities, or secure an adequate protection to health, comfort, and property." The subdivision of functions, he says, and the "severance of the tie of responsibility among the parts, have naturally led to extravagance and the multiplication of offices. Bodies, independent of control in their power to draw and expend money from the city treasury, will seldom hesitate to exercise the same without regard to the maxims of frugality, and will usually provide for their personal and political friends to the utmost extent of public forbearance." He is sure clerical aid in the city offices could be "employed to better advantage;" the aid required "in a single city Department will nearly suffice to perform the business in all the others in addition to its own."

The mayor advocates the removal of slaughter-houses entirely from the island, "as its entire area must before many years be required for dwellings, when, if not now, the Abattoirs will be regarded as nuisances." He is also concerned about the congestion of traffic, which has been increased by the recent introduction of "heavy trucks . . . drawn by two horses;" he recommends a revision of the ordinances "relative to the licensing of vehicles," a limit to be fixed to "the size of trucks," the investigation of "the prices charged by all carriers, including expressmen," and that policemen detailed as inspectors "see that hacks and coaches contain the tariff of fares in view of the passengers." Jan. 4

Mayor Opdyke's recommendation to sell the markets, ferries, wharves, piers, and slips, and therewith pay off a large part of the city debt, does not appeal to the new mayor. The fact that the income from these sources is "disproportionately small," he says, "shows defects in the present mode of management, but does by no means demonstrate the expediency of giving into private hands the ownerships and control over this valuable, though perhaps much mismanaged, public property."

The mayor assumes a pessimistic tone when he says: "More than twenty years ago one of my predecessors complained of the encroachments of the State Government. There is left so little to encroach on, that some might consider it advantageous to abolish altogether the city government and transfer the seat of administration to Albany. It is there that the appropriations are finally determined, the tenure of office fixed, and the question decided who shall and who shall not live upon the proceeds of city taxation. . . . The Mayor is in theory intrusted with a supervision over the Executive Departments, but that supervisory action which is exerted over officers completely independent is a nullity. . . . The Mayor may call on the Departments to report to him their acts, but they may do so or not at their pleasure. He may enter his protest against the legislative acts of the Common Council or the Supervisors, but the result will probably be only to swell the bills for printing his objections in the newspapers." (The repeated passage of ordinances over Mayor Opdyke's veto is undoubtedly the basis for the last statement.) The mayor concludes: "To combat corruption and fraud, and prevent by my influence, and in every honorable way, a continuance of those abuses which have been perpetrated on the rights and patience of the public, will be my constant endeavor. I entertain the hope that I may secure your co-operation to this end, and thus with you obtain the approval of my fellow-citizens."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, XCIII: 11–31.

Most of the mayor's recommendations appeal to Mr. Greeley as "judicious and well-timed;" particularly does he like the "idea of removing the Abattoirs or slaughtering establishments entirely from our City." He regrets, however, that the new mayor does not concur with the former incumbent regarding the sale of the markets, etc., asserting that "our Markets are tumble-down abominations that at once tax and shame us; because they belong to the municipality and are managed by office-holders." The chief market business, he says, "is done at the Washington—a square acre or so of shanties and hovels that would disgrace Abomey or Timbucto. We ought to have a lofty, spacious, beautiful, cleanly commodious chief market; we should have if the City would sell out and let the Market business regulate itself."—*N. Y. Tribune*, Ja 5, 1864.

Central Park between 106th and 110th Sts. (see Ap 2, 1859) is being improved.—*Communication* from Mayor Gunther to the common council, Ja 4, 1864. See Ap 23. "

Roosevelt Hospital, founded under the will of James H. Roosevelt, is incorporated.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1864), chap. 4. See O 29, 1869. Feb. 2

Among the curiosities, relics, etc., belonging to the estate of Thos. Riley, deceased, sold at auction at the "Fifth Ward Museum Hotel," is "the trunk of the Marble Statue of William Pitt, which formerly stood at the intersection of William and Wall Sts."—From printed broadside of A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the N. Y. H. S. See Mr 1. 12

Committees of citizens and cartmen send a memorial to the legislature asking that there be no further extension of railroads in the city until a commission shall be appointed to inquire into the state of transit facilities, and protect the residential streets from the further encroachment of car lines. There were at the time eight railroads in the city, three of them with steam-power and the rest operated by horse-power.—*Memorial in Relation to Railroads in the City of N. Y.* Mar. —

The remains of the Pitt statue (see Ap 26, 1847) are presented to the N. Y. Hist. Society.—From the records of the society. There they still remain (1926), bearing a card with this inscription: 1

"This Statue was erected by the Colony of New York, Sept. 7, 1770, at the intersection of Wall and William Streets. It was mutilated by the British Soldiers, soon after their occupation of the City in 1776.

Jos. Wilton, Sculptor."

Gen. Ulysses S. Grant becomes commander-in-chief of the armies of the U. S.—Rhodes, *Hist. of U. S.*, IV: 436. 10

1864 Mar. 21 The Metropolitan Railway Co., projected by Hugh B. Willson, is incorporated under the Railroad Act of 1850. A few days later, a bill was introduced in the state senate to give this company the right to build an underground railroad in Broadway from the Battery to 34th St. and then under Sixth Avenue to Central Park. This project, apparently the first suggestion for a subway in the city, was reported unfavourably by the senate committee on April 8, and such report was adopted.—Walker, *Fifty Years of Rapid Transit*, 10–13; *Plans & Proposals of the Manhattan Ry. Co.* (1866), 3; *Leslie's Weekly*, XVIII: 34. For comment on this, see Ap 11.

Apr. 4 The Metropolitan Fair, in aid of the U. S. sanitary commission, opens, with elaborate ceremonies, in the 22d Regiment armory on West 14th St. and in another building on the north side of Union Square. It netted over $1,000,000.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 4 and 5, 1864; *Spirit of the Fair* (N. Y. 1864); *A Record of the Met. Fair* (1867); *Leslie's Weekly*, XVIII: 49. See also views in *Harper's Weekly*, VIII: 244, 245, 246, 248, 249, 260, 264, 265, 268, 269.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer says: "Out of the Sanitary Commission grew the profession of nursing as America knows it to-day. The first woman trained-nurse in New York and probably in the entire country, was a member of Manhattan's aristocracy, Euphemia Van Rensselaer."—Van Rensselaer, *The Social Ladder*, 60–61.

11 "The defeat of the Underground Railroad in the Legislature [see Mr 21], coupled as it was with the rejection of Mayor Gunther's proposal to compel the street railroads to pay 10 percent. of their receipts to the city treasury, is a fresh and alarming illustration of the enormous power over our property and comfort which is now wielded by the omnibus proprietors, railroad corporations and political jobbers. The Legislature on which we have been in the habit of relying seems to have surrendered itself completely to their hands.

"The Underground Railroad promised to be an immense boon to the city. It was perfectly feasible; a similar road has been in successful operation in London for one year; it encroaches on no vested interest; takes no one's land or house; interferes with no traffic or thoroughfare; offers cheap, comfortable and speedy transit from one end of the island to the other; requires no money from the public, will add nothing to municipal taxation and is undertaken by men of the highest character and standing both social and commercial. In short, there is not a single objection to be made to it on the part of the public or the Government, and yet the Committee of the Senate has reported against it, under the lead of a Senator from this city, and it has been laid on the table, for what reason is not stated. We wonder how much longer the people of this city will permit themselves to be thus plundered by men who are ostensibly their servants and dependents."—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 11, 1864; Walker, *Fifty Years of Rapid Transit*, 13–14. See Ap 7, 1865.

12 A "Map of Kip's bay farm" is published bearing this date: "Showing the original farm lines, subdivisions into lots and parcels and the old streets and the present streets and avenues. Accurately plotted from the original deeds and compared with the old surveys. By J. B. Holmes;" size 27 x 42 in.

23 The legislature annexes Manhattan Square (bounded by Eighth and Ninth Aves., 77th and 81st Sts.) to Central Park, and provides for a botanical or zoological garden either there or on any other part of Central Park.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1864), chap. 319. It was not used for this purpose, and in 1874 (*q. v.*, Je 2) the American Museum of Natural History was built there, and opened in 1877 (*q. v.*, D 2).

" The legislature appoints the mayor, comptroller, street commissioner, and president of the Croton Board to be commissioners for erecting a new public market on Ave. C between 16th and 17th Sts., and authorises the appropriation of $10,000 therefor.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1864), chap. 336.

" The foundation-stone of the Central Park statue of Shakespeare is laid, on the 300th anniversary of his birth; the occasion is celebrated also in the theatres.—Brown, *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, II: 149. The statue, by J. Q. A. Ward, stands at the south entrance to the Mall.—*Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City*, 168. It was unveiled on May 23, 1872 (*q. v.*).

May 18 The *Journal of Commerce* and the *World* are suppressed by order of Pres. Lincoln, and their editors are ordered arrested. The two papers printed a bogus presidential proclamation intimating that Union affairs were in a desperate state and calling for 500,000 more troops. The *Herald* printed it in part of its edition, but suppressed it on finding it a forgery. When the authors of the proclamation, Joseph Howard and F. A. Mallison, were discovered and arrested, the editors were freed by the president's order.—*Eve. Post*, My 18–22, 1864; *N. Y. Times*, My 19–22, 25, Je 14 and 29, 1864.

May 18

June 3 "The Citizens Association" (see 1863) applies to Gov. Seymour to remove City Inspector Boole. R. B. Roosevelt, secretary of the association, argues that $180,000 has been expended unnecessarily to dispose of the city's ashes and garbage during the past year, an offer of a respectable citizen to do it "free of cost" having been rejected; that Mr. Boole employed, in the months prior to the charter election in which he was a mayoralty candidate (see D 1, 1863), 250 men to do the work 10 men had done before, 150 of whom were dismissed after the election; and also that 45 of the number now on the payroll "draw their pay, but perform no other service for the city." The "new system of street cleaning" introduced by Mr. Boole is thus graphically described: "First comes a notice distributor, then a bell ringer, then the cart, then another bell ringer, then another cart, and then a special inspector to watch the two carts. They march down to the dumping grounds, and there they find, or probably don't find, an inspector and assistant inspector, and probably a special assistant, who keeps a liquor store near by, and has political influence. Thus we have nine or ten men to the two carts, and this is the present admirable system of spending the people's money."

Another speech in support of the charges against the city inspector is made by Thomas N. Carr, who was a subordinate officer in the department during the first months of Mr. Boole's term. Among other things Mr. Carr states that "one-third at least of the last affidavits sent in by Boole are perjuries and frauds," that "not a disinterested person has ventured his reputation in behalf of the delinquent official." "First came members of the Board of Aldermen: to save the City Inspector was to save themselves. Between the members of the Board of Aldermen and the heads of the several departments, there exists the strongest fraternal feeling. These men are indebted for their places to bargains made with the Board. . . . It was by bargain that the present City Inspector obtained his place [see Je 22, 1863]. It was bargain that enabled him to fill his department with useless employees, with salaries from $600 to $2,750. It was bargain that gave to him the unchecked control of hundreds of thousands of dollars. It was bargain that gave to the Board . . . the patronage of that department, and these mutual and pecuniary obligations make it not only a necessity, but an act of self-preservation with that body to pronounce, as innocent, a man whose guilt is too clearly established by the mass of evidence. . . . Our Aldermen call themselves the representatives of the people, and guardians of the public, but, as a general rule, they only represent a system that seeks for its end their own enrichment, and they are the public guardians only over the plunder which they extort from the people. . . . Following these men, came street-sweeping contractors, cash and dirt freighters, who, with the City Inspector, are engaged in operating upon the treasury."—*Citizens' Association of New York, Miscellaneous Publications*, Vol. I.

Under the caption "The Augean Enterprise" Mr. Greeley writes: "The Citizens' Association have resolutely asaulted, with good prospect of future abatement, those innumerable civic abuses about which there has been so much writing and talking and fretting for so many years. . . . For years we have suffered City Hall swindling and street smells, and we all said, If these men or those men, if men of property and standing, would only come forward and inaugurate a reform we should no longer suffer under these rascalities and reproaches. Unfortunately, the men did not come forward. Fortunately, the evil at length reached such a hight that honest men, who wish to live in New-York and to invest their money here, have been forced to make their influence felt. . . . They not only seek to diminish taxation, but a frightful waste of human life. They would renovate not only the Municipal offices, but thousands of homes which are full of squalor and disease and wretchedness. . . . We pay nearly $500,000 annually for cleaning the streets, and as our noses, and our lungs, and our graveyards testify, they are not cleaned, but left to be trodden in discomfort by thousands and tens of thousands all walking to most untimely tombs. . . . People say that the City is too unclean ever to be made clean. The Citizens' Association say it is not."—

1864 June 3 *N. Y. Tribune*, Je 3, 1864. Gov. Seymour took no action to remove the city inspector, and the next move was Mayor Gunther's (see O 20).

9 A special committee to investigate charges against school trustees in the Fourth Ward makes its report to the board of education. It has been found that "early in the present year a perfect system was inaugurated by a majority of the Trustees of the Ward to extort money from School Teachers and others in their employ." This "ring" took advantage of the erection of a new school building in the ward to sell the teaching positions therein "to the highest bidders," the amounts paid "varying from $50 to $600, according to the position sought." The principal appointed to the new school was the clerk of the "ring" and performed his duty "with alacrity and with a heartlessness worthy of the employers." This system, declares the committee, "brings lasting injury and disgrace on our school system and our city, and particularly on the citizens of the Fourth Ward, whose children are suffering through the gross mismanagement of these corrupt public servants, who have violated their oath of office and the common feelings of humanity." Resolutions are recommended removing from office seven trustees, as well as the principal and four other teachers, these latter having acted "in a manner disreputably and discreditably to themselves as teachers." The name, also, of Felix Murphy, a member of the board of education and *ex officio* a trustee of the fourth ward, is recommended to be stricken from the rolls. The report of the committee is adopted unanimously.—*Jour., Bd. of Ed.* (1864), 165–70; *Wholesale Corruption! Sale of Situations in Fourth Ward Schools*, Citizens' Ass'n of N. Y. Misc. Publications, II, doc. 19; *N. Y. Tribune*, Je 11, 1864 (covering testimony given during the investigation).

Greeley makes comment: "The wonder is not that the keepers of low grogshops should sell offices, but that such men should be put in positions where they can have any offices to sell. Such a question should be raised above and beyond the influence of party politics, and the people taught—as even the most ignorant and misled no doubt can be—that, for the sake of their children and the privilege of education, which none are so benighted as to despise, a system in which such abuses can exist must needs be reformed. There can be little hope for the future of a community which can quietly tolerate such a state of things as this report exposes, and no limit to the mischief that may follow unless it is corrected in time."—*N. Y. Tribune*, Je 11, 1864.

18 Thurlow Weed, editor of the *Albany Evening Journal*, makes serious charges against ex-Mayor Opdyke as a war profiteer, one statement being: "This man has made more money by secret partnerships in army cloth, blankets, clothing, and gun contracts, than any fifty sharpers, Jew or Gentile, in the city of New York."—*Albany Eve. Jour.*, Je 18, 1864. At the time of the draft riots (see Jl 13, 1863) the mayor "was said to be interested in the manufactory of guns for the government. The mob made this factory the object of their special vengeance, and utterly destroyed it, together with all its contents. . . . A claim was made upon the county for the loss of this property and the Board of Supervisors allowed it."—*The Great Libel Case, Geo. Opdyke agt. Thurlow Weed* (1865), 7. In another article in the June 25 issue, Mr. Weed imputed to the mayor the selling of the office of surveyor of the port for $10,000.—*Albany Eve. Jour.*, Je 25, 1864. Mr. Opdyke brought suit against Mr. Weed for libel, and the case came before the supreme court on Dec. 13 (*q. v.*).

July 1 The committee on national affairs is directed "to procure for the use of the Keeper of the City Hall, to be displayed from said building, a full set of flags, including State, City, and National flags, and pennants."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XXXII: 213.

25 Mr. Lindsay asks, in the house of commons, "If, considering the great sacrifice of life and property occasioned by the war still raging between the United States of America and the Confederate States, and considering the loss the people of this Country have suffered by the war, it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government, in concert with the other Powers of Europe, to use their endeavours to bring about a suspension of hostilities?" Viscount Palmerston answered that the government thought it was useless to propose mediation.—*Hansard's Parl. Debates*, CLXXVI: 2018–19.

Aug. 1 The new East Broadway line of cars begins running. The route is from the Dry Dock, through Grand St., East Broadway, and Chatham St. to the Astor House.—*Leslie's Weekly*, XVIII: 338.

22 Prompted by evidence presented by Henri Dunant, a Swiss gentleman who had observed and lectured upon the inadequate care available for wounded soldiers at the battle of Solferino (June 24, 1859), the "Society of Public Utility," of Geneva, held a meeting in Feb., 1863, to consider "a proposition relative to the formation of permanent societies for the relief of wounded soldiers." This was followed by an international convention in Geneva in Aug., 1864, in which the "Geneva Treaty," signed on Aug. 22, established a permanent international committee, with headquarters at Geneva, and adopted a fundamental plan of permanent national relief societies. It adopted as its sign or badge a red cross on a white ground, to be worn on the arm by all persons acting with or in the service of the committees enrolled under the convention. This was the origin of "The Red Cross." There are no "members of the Red Cross," but only members of societies whose sign it is. There is no "Order of the Red Cross." On March 1, 1882, the United States acceded to the Treaty of Geneva.—*The Red Cross*, by Clara Barton (Wash., 1898). Aug. 22

The Union forces under Sherman enter Atlanta.—Rhodes, *Hist. of U. S.*, IV: 523–24. Sept. 2

Seventeen newspapers have been discontinued in New York State since the 1st of August, on account of the high price of material.—*Leslie's Weekly*, XVIII: 371. 3

The total expenditure thus far for Central Park has been nearly $6,000,000.—*Leslie's Weekly*, XVIII: 403. 17

The common council resolves that the street commissioner be authorised to advertise for proposals for a new 10,000 lbs. fire-alarm bell for the tower in Mount Morris Square, the contractor to take the old bell in part payment (see F 3, 1857; Ap 25, 1860).—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XXXII: 289. 28

"The fire-tower is one of the last relics of the old Volunteer Fire Department; the bell was rung every evening at eight up to recent years, and this practice was resumed in 1909."—Kelley, *Hist. Guide to the City of N. Y.* (1909), 147.

The New York Gold Exchange is organized.—Eames, *N. Y. Stock Exchange*, 45. Oct. —

The 200th anniversary of the "surrender of this city and its surrounding province to the English by the Dutch" is celebrated at Cooper Institute.—*Leslie's Weekly*, XIX: 83. 12

The battle of Cedar Creek is changed from a Confederate to a Union victory by Sheridan's ride from Winchester and his rally of the troops.—Rhodes, *Hist. of U. S.*, IV: 536–37. 19

Mayor Gunther transmits to the common council copies of affidavits substantiating charges that certain offices in the department of City Inspector Boole (see Je 22, 1863) were "put up for sale" and "actually purchased for sums varying from one hundred and fifty to two hundred dollars each."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, XCVI: 118–19. The city inspector made answer on Oct. 24 (*q. v.*). 20

City Inspector Boole, in a letter to the board of aldermen, declares the mayor's charges against him "ridiculous," and says that officer is "actuated by a cowardly and contemptible vindictiveness" towards him. He defies him "to prove one iota reflecting upon the honesty and efficiency with which the affairs of this Department have been conducted." 24

At the same meeting of the board a communication is received from the mayor suspending from office the city inspector. Nine reasons are given including the following:

1. Mr. Boole has caused a loss to the city of about $188,000 in neglecting to accept or bring before the common council a written proposal "to remove free of cost to the city its dirt, ashes, and garbage."

2. The names of 88 persons are found on the payrolls of his department who either "had no existence or could not be satisfactorily identified by Mr. Boole."

3. During the first year of Mr. Boole's administration he has expended about $800,000 "for work that under his immediate predecessor" cost but $414,000.

Mr. Boole's power with the board is so great that that body immediately questions the mayor's power to suspend and requests an opinion from the corporation counsel.—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, XCVI: 128–30, 135–38. Mr. Bennett comments: "Gunther raises an awful dust in the Inspector's department; Boole raises a dust in the streets; but refuses to take up the gauntlet which the Mayor has thrown down. Boole in short refuses to be moved under any provocation; but Gunther attempts to move him out of office by an order of suspension, which the City Inspector takes no notice of, and continues to sweep the streets indefatigably, paying far more attention to the dirt than to the Mayor."—*N. Y. Herald*, O 25, 1864. See N 14.

1864 Nov. 2 Wm. H. Seward, secretary of state, informs Mayor Gunther that he has information from the British provinces that a conspiracy is on foot to set fire to the principal cities of the north on the night of election day.—*Am. Ann. Cyclop.* (1864), 584. See N 4 and 25.

4 Maj.-Gen. Butler arrives from Fortress Monroe and takes command of New York City. On the Monday preceding the election, 7,000 soldiers arrived under command of Maj. Hawley. On election day they were placed on steamers which were stationed at various places opposite the Battery and in the North and East Rivers. They were within call on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, and could be marched to any point in the city within half an hour.—*Am. Ann. Cyclop.* (1864), 584.

8 Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, the Republican candidates, are elected president and vice-president, defeating George B. McClellan and George H. Pendleton, Democrats.—Rhodes, *Hist. of U. S.*, IV: 538–39; McKee, *National Conventions and Platforms*, 121–30.

14 The corporation counsel communicates to the board of aldermen his opinion that neither the mayor nor the common council has the power "to suspend a head of department" (see O 24).—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, XCVI: 187–90. So City Inspector Boole remained in office. The Citizens' Association tried unsuccessfully, in 1865, to get the new chief executive, Gov. Fenton, to remove him, but the end was secured only by a charter amendment abolishing the city inspector's office, Feb. 26, 1866 (*q. v.*). Despite the protest of the Citizens' Association (*ibid.*, CI: 155) the common council reimbursed Boole (see F 12, 1866) "for legal disbursements" in his defense "of charges against him as City Inspector."—*Ibid.*, CI: 370–71.

15 An editorial in the *Herald* speaks disparagingly "of the persons now seeking nominations for the offices of Aldermen and Councilmen," declaring that we could "improve our city government by importing nine first class burglars from Sing Sing to fill the vacant seats in the Board of Aldermen, together with twenty-four common pickpockets from the same institution to act as our high and mighty Board of Councilmen for the next year." The candidates include "notorious baggage smashers, bounty jumpers, fighting men, shysters, pocketbook droppers, gamblers, fancy men, policy dealers, loafers, bounty swindlers, watch stuffers, and vagabonds generally." The editor thinks "a respectable, non-partisan commission, to be appointed by the State for the government of this metropolis," might be "a decided improvement on the present system, under which we have been so long plundered and disgraced."—*N. Y. Herald*, N 15, 1864.

16 Gen. Sherman begins his march to the sea.—Rhodes, *Hist. of U. S.*, V: 16 *et seq.*

25 An attempt to burn New York City is made by Confederate agents. Several hotels and places of amusement were set on fire, but in each case the blaze was quickly put out.—*Am. Ann. Cyclop.* (1864), 588; Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 754–55.

Dec. 13 The libel suit, George Opdyke *vs.* Thurlow Weed (see Je 18), comes before the supreme court for trial. It occupied the attention of the court and the public for 20 days and ended with the jury disagreeing, Jan. 11, 1865.—*The Great Libel Suit, Geo. Opdyke agt. Thurlow Weed* (1865). See also *A Full Metrical, Juridical, and Analytical Report of the Extraordinary Suit for Libel of George Opdyke "Verses" Thurlow Weed* (1865), which contains at the end "Opinions of the Press," *i. e.*, newspaper comments on the suit.

24 Mr. Bennett devotes a column to a proposed "Reorganization of the City Government." He advocates a mayor elected annually, with a salary of $20,000, and with power "to appoint, and to remove for cause [for Mayor Gunther's helplessness, see N 14], all the heads of departments." With all the subordinates "responsible to the heads of department," and these heads "responsible to the mayor," and the latter "responsible to the people;" then, if anything goes wrong in any department, the mayor is immediately called upon to explain and correct the abuse. "The Mayor sends for the head of the department at fault. The head of the department picks out the guilty subordinate and punishes him. That ends the evil and the complaint. If, on the other hand, the head of the department refuses to reform the matter complained of, then the Mayor removes him at once. If the mayor should refuse to do that, then in the course of a few months the people would turn out the Mayor at the yearly election." The belief is expressed that "the people can be relied upon to elect an honest Mayor, and that the best men in the city would be ready to take the office at its increased salary." —*N. Y. Herald*, D 24, 1864.

Dec. 24 The mayor and the board of aldermen approve a resolution of 31 the board of councilmen voting the "Freedom and hospitalities of the City of New York" to Vice-Admiral David G. Farragut and Capt. Percival Drayton, who are at present in the city.—N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1885), 442. Farragut had previously been voted the freedom on Aug. 17, 1863 (*q. v.*).

" The common council grants a petition of the Church of the Redeemer, at Yorkville, for permission to occupy, as a site for a church, during the pleasure of this board, the 12 lots of ground at the south-west corner of 82d St. and Fourth Ave.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1870), 762–63. The church was occupying this ground in 1870, but no lease had been executed.—*Ibid.*

1865

— In this year, the Fenian movement to achieve the establishment of the republic of Ireland became prominent in Ireland and America.—Hazen, *Europe since* 1815, 470–71.

— In this year, 190,372 immigrants arrived at the port of New York.—*Arrivals of Alien Passengers & Immigrants* (1891), table 7. *Cf. Leslie's Weekly*, XXI: 270.

— The Harvard Club of New York City was founded in this year. After meeting at various places for 22 years, the club erected its first club-house at 11 W. 22d St. (see Je 9, 1887).—Club Book (1887.) For its various headquarters prior to 1887, see L. M. R. K., III: 938.

— "In 1865 a collection of English water-colours was exhibited in New York. It attracted much attention, and although a few artists like J. M. Falconer had already used the medium here, this seems to have been the first incentive to our artists to devote themselves seriously to water-colour painting. A society headed by such men as Samuel Coleman and Swain Gifford was formed, and a school of artists, finding expression wholly in water-colours, like Henry Farrar, sprung up."—Hartmann, *Hist. of Am. Art*, I: 76–77.

— In this year, the *Nation* was established, edited by E. L. Godkin.—North, 118.

— During 1865–1868, the *Round Table*, a weekly review of politics, finance, literature, society, and art, was published.—North, 118.

— In this year, the house of Leonard W. Jerome on the southeast corner of Madison Ave. and 26th St. was erected and occupied.—City Directory; L. M. R. K., III: 950; descrips. of Pl. 148-a, III: 721 and Pl. 168, III: 851. This building was subsequently occupied by the Union League Club (see Mr 31, 1868), the Turf Club (see 1881), the Madison Club (see 1883), and the University Club (see N 22, 1883); it is now (1926) the Manhattan Club (see My 2, 1899).

— At about this time, an "Elevated or Arched Suspended Railway" was proposed by the engineers E. J. Hulbert and N. Aubin as a means of rapid transit.—*Rapid Transit. The Arched Suspended Railway, &c.* (pamphlet in the N. Y. P. L.), 1865(?). *Cf.* Pl. 133-a and A. Pl. 27B-b, Vol. III.

— Plans and estimates for a bridge between New York and Brooklyn are prepared by Wm. C. Kingsley.—Green, *Complete Hist. of N. Y. and Brooklyn Bridge* (1883). See My 24, 1883.

— Riverside Park is first proposed, in a pamphlet by William R. Martin. For a full description of its grounds and historic associations, see *Mag. of Am. Hist.* (1885), XIV: 242, *passim*. See, further, L. M. R. K., III: 971, and Ap 24, 1867.

— A list of 23 buildings commenced in this year, with their locations, dates of completion, names of owners, and costs is given in the *N. Y. Times*, My 17, 1867.

— In Valentine's *Manual* for 1865 were published the following map and views: map of N. Y. and vicinity, in 1865; Emigrants' Hospital, Ward's Island (wood-cut), 72; terminus of main drive in Central Park at 110th St., showing old bastion and St. Vincent's Convent (Soldier's Home, 1864), 196; old house, 7 Peck Slip (former home of D. T. Valentine), 204; Fort Fish on the north side of Central Park, 220; the Audubon estate on the banks of the Hudson (foot of 156th St. at Carmansville), 256; Harlem Lane, from Central Park to Manhattanville, 280; Mr. (Robt. K. or Wm. J.?) Stewart's house on West 54th St., bet. Broadway and Seventh Ave., 309; old Dutch farmhouse, cor. Seventh Ave. and 50th St., 341; house in which Schuyler Colfax was born (86 North Moore St.), 413; "Croton Cottage," cor. Fifth Ave. and 40th St., 455; twin frame houses, cor. Lexington Ave. and 33d St., 484; old house, foot of

1865 — Murray Hill, cor. Third Ave. and 34th St., 697; old residence, cor. Madison Ave. and 40th St., 726; the Keyser estate, cor. Fourth (Park) Ave. and 40th St., 748; the Cargle estate, n. e. cor. Tenth Ave. and 60th St., 784; and the Caster estate, Lexington Ave., bet. 35th and 36th Sts., 809.

Jan. 7 "The new frame building in the Park, to be employed for the enrollment of soldiers of the State of New York, has accommodation for 1,000 clerks. It was designed and built in six days, painting included."—*Leslie's Weekly*, XIX: 243.

9 Mayor Gunther communicates to the common council his annual message. At the outset he expresses his conviction that the city government is "fundamentally defective," observing that "the functions and importance of the Common Council have been year by year abridged and diminished." As one prominent cause for this he cites the common council's bicameral arrangement and advocates a single board instead. He declares it to be "notorious that combinations have existed for years in our legislative bodies in this city, for the most shameful and mercenary ends that selfishness could prompt or corruption carry out," the only remedy for which is an "absolute veto" of the executive. Then again, the power of removal properly belongs "in the hands of an officer on the spot [*cf.* Editor Bennett's suggestion of Dec. 24, 1864] rather than in those of the Governor, whose varied duties can scarcely enable him to give timely attention to charges of corruption, negligence or misconduct."

Later in his message the mayor calls attention to the "increasing number of large one and two horse trucks, which under the present regulation, only pay the same amount as carts;" a "judicious system of rules and license fees" is necessary. The mayor deprecates the "puerile jealousy" that exists in reference to the police; he would have that department "perform all the duties of health wardens, inspectors of meats, and similar functions, which they would discharge more efficiently than the present officials, and save the city a great and very needless expense." Another way to diminish expense that he recommends is to hold the charter election at the same time as the general election, declaring: "If the object of the separation is to exclude local matters from the influence of State and general politics, it is notoriously a failure."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, XCVII: 30–50. The message receives scant praise from either the *Tribune* or *Herald*. Mr. Bennett takes the opportunity to reiterate his suggestion of Dec. 24, 1864 (*q.v.*) as to how to improve the city's government, without calling attention, however, to the striking similarity between Mayor Gunther's plan and his own. Mr. Greeley is confident the charter needs amending, but thinks that "everybody outside the Mayor's office and the Board will agree . . . that it is fortunate, at this moment, that no more power is lodged in their hands."—*N. Y. Herald*, Ja 10, 1865; *N. Y. Tribune*, same date.

10 The N. Y. State senate appoints a committee to investigate the following departments in the city of New York: tax commissioners' department, city inspector's department, street department, comptroller's department, Croton aqueduct department, and surrogate's office; also, to examine the past proceedings of the board of supervisors of the county of New York. The investigation began Jan. 26 (*q.v.*).—*Senate Jour.* (1865), 39.

26 The committee of the state senate named to investigate certain city departments (see Ja 10) begins its work. Although the investigation continued through the greater part of the session, the city inspector's department was the only one investigated, the testimony involved covering over 500 printed pages. A resolution introduced in the senate near the close of the session empowering the committee "to sit after adjournment and hear further proof" was lost.—*Senate Docs.* (1865), Vol. II, No. 38. No action followed as a result of the investigation.

Feb. 1 The Petroleum Exchange at No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector St., is opened.—*N. Y. Times*, F 2, 1865.

6 The Chamber of Commerce sends a memorial to the legislature, "asking its action towards the completion of the Battery Extension, and to devise a plan by which the piers and wharves of the City shall be kept in order, and revenue yielded to the City from the rent of the same." The whole subject of encroachments on the harbour, "and especially that known as the Battery Extension," was reviewed in this memorial, and the bill recommended was afterwards passed, placing the control of this alteration in the water front in the hands of the pilot commissioners of this city, the object being to push the work to early completion. The memorialists stated that in 1859 there was "an alarming report that vessels had struck upon the shoal of the Battery, where there was supposed to be ample depth of water;" and, further, that one "needs only to ask of any New York merchant, pilot or sailor of the now passing generation, and to compare the harbor as it was previous to 1815, when at every wharf water was at all seasons abundant, and sailing vessels starting from them beat out to sea unaided by the now inevitable steam-tug, with the present intricate and dangerous navigation, when even steamers with their power and independence, often hang off the point of the Battery for a half-hour, waiting an opportunity to pass from one river to the other." Regarding the character of the improvement, it was proposed "to transfer the present Barge Office to the Battery, where a handsome building, similar in character to that of the Union Ferry Company, will be erected by the Government for revenue purposes, and a large basin will be made, which will furnish accommodation to the numerous barges and small boats for a landing."—*Rep. of a Special Com. of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of N. Y., on the Battery Extension* (1865). Feb. 6

The N. Y. Yacht Club is incorporated.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1865), chap. 31. 16

The Union League Club (see F 6, 1863) is incorporated to encourage loyalty to the government, to discountenance any attempt "against the integrity of the Nation," and, in furtherance of these objects, to maintain a library and gallery of art and military trophies illustrative of the patriotic services and sacrifices rendered in the present struggle against rebellion.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1865), chap. 32. On March 31, 1868 (*q. v.*), the club moved from the Parish house to the Jerome residence at 26th St. "

Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, is surrendered to Gen. Sherman.—Rhodes, *Hist. of U. S.*, V: 90–98. 17

Charleston, S. C., is evacuated by the Confederates.—Rhodes, *Hist. of U. S.*, V: 99–104. 18

Verdi's "La Forza del Destino" is sung for the first time in America, at the Academy of Music.—N. Y. P. L. *Bulletin* (1925), 876. 24

Abraham Lincoln is inaugurated for his second term.—*Harper's Weekly*, IX: 164, 168–69, which contains illustration. Mar. 4

The wires of the Western Union Telegraph Co. are connected with the Pacific Line, and direct communication is established between New York and San Francisco, a distance of 4,000 miles.—*Leslie's Weekly*, XX: 3. 5

All that part of Hamilton Square lying between Third and Fourth Aves., 66th and 69th Sts., is set apart as a parade-ground for the first division of the N. Y. S. N. G., and the street commissioner is directed to have it properly graded for the purpose.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1865), chap. 84. See Ap 16, 1866. For a history of the parade-grounds of the city, see *13th Ann. Rep.*, Bd. of Com'rs of Central P'k (1869), 154–58. 6

Commissioners are appointed for erecting a public market on the land bounded by 16th and 17th Sts., Ave. C and the East River.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1865), chap. 120. 15

The legislature orders that 90th, 91st, 92d, and 93d Sts., formerly part of Observatory Place, as laid down on the Commissioners' Map of 1811, be extended from Fourth to Fifth Aves. Observatory Place is thus abolished.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1865), chap. 135; L. M. R. K., III: 971. "

The legislature directs that all original documents bearing date prior to and inclusive of the year 1699 which are now deposited in the several public offices of the city and county of New York shall hereafter be preserved in the city clerk's office, and that he shall have copies and translations thereof made to be filed in the offices from which the said records shall be taken.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1865), chap. 171. 22

The old volunteer fire department, long the object of much thoroughly deserved criticism, is abolished, by an act of the legislature, and the "Metropolitan Fire District," which includes both New York and Brooklyn, is established. The control of the new paid department is put in the hands of four commissioners appointed by the governor. Firemen are hereafter to wear uniforms and badges.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1865), chap. 249; *N. Y. Times*, Mr 31, 1865. See also descrips. of Pl. 96, III: 586, and Pl. 143-b, III: 713. The amended charter of April 30, 1873, took the control of the fire department from the governor and gave it to the mayor.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1873), chap. 335. For a history of the city's protection against fire see address printed in Stone's *Hist. of N. Y. City*, 30

1865 Mr 30 chap. 12. The organization of the new department was completed by Nov. 3 (*q. v.*).

Apr. 2 Gen. Lee evacuates Richmond. It was immediately occupied by the Union forces.—Rhodes, *Hist. of U. S.*, V: 114–20.

6 The name of Hoboken St., from Washington St. to West St., is changed to Canal St.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XXXIII: 92.

7 A bill to permit the Metropolitan Railway Co. (see Mr 21, 1864) to build an underground road in New York City is passed by the state senate. It was passed by the assembly on April 27, but was vetoed by Gov. Fenton on May 20.—Walker, *Fifty Years of Rapid Transit*, 30–35. See My 22.

Apr. 8 Prominent citizens of New York draw up an address to Pres. Lincoln congratulating him on the recent victories of the Union armies.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 10, 1865.

9 Gen. Lee surrenders the army of Northern Virginia to Gen. Grant at Appomattox Court House, and the Civil War virtually ends.—Rhodes, *Hist. of U. S.*, V: 123–30. News of the surrender reached New York at 11:30 p. m. On April 10, the city was gaily decorated with flags and bunting, cannon were fired, and a grand "Te Deum" was sung at Trinity Church.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 10 and 11, 1865. The entire North was filled with rejoicing,—soon to be turned to horror and sadness.—See III: 747, and Ap. 14.

CHAPTER VII

B.—PERIOD OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

1865–1876

1865 Apr. 14 PRESIDENT LINCOLN is shot by John Wilkes Booth in Washington.—*N. Y. Herald*, Ap 15 and 16, 1865. The funeral was held in the White House on April 18. On April 19, funeral observances were held in New York, and April 20 was set apart as a day of national fasting and humiliation. The funeral cortege left Washington on the morning of Friday, the 21st, and, after stops at Baltimore, Harrisburg, and Philadelphia, arrived at New York on the morning of the 24th, enroute to Springfield, Ill. The ferry-boat "Jersey City" transported the party across North River, to the foot of Desbrosses St., and, with the escort of the 7th Regiment, a procession accompanied the hearse to the city hall. The coffin was placed on a catafalque erected in the wide space opposite the principal entrance to the governor's room. Visitors were admitted to the Park through the gate near the register's office; thence passing through the eastern basement door, two abreast; and thence, along the corridors, to the stairs in the rotunda; thence up the stairs, turning to the right, passing in front of the catafalque; thence down and out through the rear door. About 120,000 people thus passed the body during the 24 hours it remained here. Funeral obsequies were held on April 25, when a procession moved from the city hall to the Hudson River R. R. depot. At the close of the municipal procession, the citizens of New York held a meeting in Union Square, where Gov. King presided, prayer being offered by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., and an oration by Hon. George Bancroft, with other ceremonies. During the period immediately preceding and following the ceremonies at New York, the city was in deep mourning, many private as well as public buildings being draped in black.—*The Obsequies of Abraham Lincoln*, pub. by order of the Com. Coun., O 19, 1865; *N. Y. Times*, Ap 25, 1865. See also views and descriptions in *Harper's Weekly*, IX: 257, 260, 261, 275, 278, 284, 285, 296, 297. A lithograph about five ft. long, showing the procession, is in the Colt collection. See also Pyne catalogue (1917), item 173.

15 Andrew Johnson, vice-president, takes the oath of office as president.—Rhodes, *Hist. of U. S.*, V: 150–51.

21 The consent of the state is given to the purchase, by the U. S., of the land bounded by Wall, William, and Hanover Sts. and Exchange Place, together with the exchange building and improvements erected thereon, to be used as a custom-house.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1865), chap. 523. See Ap 29.

22 The legislature fixes the compensation of members of the common council at $2,000 a year, effective from Jan. 1, of the present year. This compensation is to cover "carriage hire and all other expenses."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1865), chap. 533.

24 Sixth Ave. between 110th St. and the Harlem River is ordered widened 25 feet on each side under the supervision of the commissioners of Central Park.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1865), chap. 564.

" The commissioners of Central Park are authorised to lay out streets and avenues north of 155th St.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1865), chap. 565.

27 The new building of the National Academy of Design, at the north-west corner of 23d St. and Fourth Ave. (see O 21, 1863), is formally opened on the occasion of the 40th annual exhibition.—*Natl. Acad. of Design. Ceremonies on Laying the Cornerstone*, etc. (1865). See also L. M. R. K., III: 957. This building was occupied until 1898 (*q. v.*).

28 The University Club is incorporated.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1865), chap. 594. It opened headquarters in this year at No. 9 Brevoort Place.—L. M. R. K., III: 939.

29 The merchants' exchange (see 1862) and site are purchased by the United States for $1,000,000, for a custom-house.—*Ann. Rep.*, Supervising Archt., U. S. Treas. Dept. (1875), 19. Though the government sold the property on July 3, 1899 (*q. v.*), the custom-house remained here until 1907 (*q. v.*, O 1), when it moved into its new quarters at the foot of Broadway. See also L. M. R. K., III: 925. Apr. 29

Parliament, by unanimous vote, resolves to present an address to Queen Victoria, expressing the "deep Sorrow and Indignation" with which both houses have learned of the assassination of Pres. Lincoln, and to request "that in communicating her own Sentiments on this deplorable Event to the Government of the United States, Her Majesty will also be graciously pleased to express . . . their Abhorrence of the Crime and their sympathy with the Government and People of the United States."—*Hansard's Parl. Debates*, CLXXVIII: 1219–28, 1242–47. May 1

Commissioners are appointed, to act in conjunction with the commissioners of Central Park, to purchase a plot of ground in the park and to erect thereon a monument to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, all expenses to be defrayed by voluntary contributions.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1865), chap. 656. "

The legislature directs the city to complete the Battery extension. If the work is not commenced within 30 days and prosecuted with despatch, the commissioner of pilots may continue it or remove so much of the work as is an encroachment on the harbour.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1865), chap. 661. "

Benjamin Altman establishes his business, on the east side of Third Ave. (at No. 39), between 9th and 10th Sts. In the early 70's he removed to Sixth Ave. between 21st and 22d Sts.; in 1876, the business of B. Altman & Co. was established at the corner of Sixth Ave. and 19th St., and from time to time was extended until the entire block front between 18th and 19th Sts. was occupied. In 1906, the business was moved to the east side of Fifth Ave. between 34th and 35th Sts., where he built his present store, after removing the ruins of Christ Church (L. M. R. K., III: 932) at the 35th St. corner. Later the firm occupied the entire block.—Information supplied by the company. "

The assassination of Pres. Lincoln by John Wilkes Booth (see Ap 14) was a crushing blow to Booth's brother Edwin, who writes from New York, under this date, to an intimate friend: "I have been, by the advice of my friends 'cooped up' since I arrived here, going out only occasionally in the evening. . . . My position is such a delicate one that I am obliged to use the utmost caution. Hosts of friends are stanch and true to me here and in Boston I feel safe. . . . I wish I could see with other's eyes; all my friends assure me that my name shall be free and that in a little while I may be where I was and what I was; but alas! it looks dark to me." Later, under date of July 31, he wrote to the same friend: "I have no idea when, if ever I shall act again. . . . It rests with my friends entirely. My heart is against it for at least a year." The disaster seemed the more overwhelming to Booth, for he had been rejoicing over the end of the Civil War. Writing from New York to a friend, under date of March 10, 1865: "Our news (no news now, though) is indeed glorious. I am happy in it and glory in it, although Southern-born. God grant the end, or rather the beginning, is now at hand. For when the war ceases, we shall only have begun to live—a nation never to be shaken again, ten times more glorious, a million times firmer than before." On January 3, 1866, he appeared again on the stage in New York, in the part of Hamlet.—Grossman, *Edwin Booth Recollections and Letters* (N. Y., 1894), 171–75. 6

The N. Y. Law Library is established by act of the legislature.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1865), chap. 722. 12

1865 May 17 Peter Cooper and 39 other prominent citizens and firms of New York, in an address (written on vellum) to Pres. Andrew Johnson, ask him to accept a coach and horses as a token of their high appreciation of his fidelity to the country. The president replied on May 22, thanking the citizens of New York, but declining the gift, in view of his belief that such presents should not be accepted by those occupying high political positions.—From the original document, sold with a collection of Johnson letters, documents, and books, at The Anderson Galleries, Nov. 26, 1919.

19 "Some of our most prominent and influential citizens have formed an organization for the purpose of sustaining the administration of President Johnson."—*N. Y. Times*, My 19, 1865. See also *ibid.*, Jl 7, 1865.

22 "We are sorry that Governor Fenton has refused his signature to the bill authorizing an underground railroad in this city [see Ap 7]. We have always regarded such a road as the only measure which would afford substantial relief to our over-crowded streets and facilitate transit from one part of the city to another. It is perfectly certain that there is not room on the surface of the city to accommodate the traffic which its business requires. Being situated on a long and narrow island, its surface is restricted and its streets are narrow. A careful calculation shows that, even with its present population, enough railroads cannot be placed in its streets to accommodate all who wish to ride, without stopping its business traffic. This evil of necessity increases from year to year, and will absolutely compel, sooner or later, resort to such a road as that which the Governor has just refused to permit. We think his action will be regretted by all classes of people in this city, except those who are interested in existing and prospective street railroads."—*N. Y. Times*, My 22, 1865. See also Walker, *Fifty Years of Rapid Transit*, 35–39. See Ja 11, 1866.

27 The Stuyvesant pear-tree in Third Ave. is in full blossom for the 220th season.—*Leslie's Weekly*, XX: 147. See F 27, 1867.

29 Pres. Johnson grants an amnesty to states recently in rebellion.—Rhodes, *Hist. of U. S.*, V: 525–26.

" "The French residents of this city, professing the Jewish faith, about eight years ago, organized under the name of the 'Commenanti [Communanté] Israelite Francaise,' and met for worship at a synagogue in Ninth-street. The numbers being greatly increased lately, they decided upon erecting a more commodious edifice in Sixth-street, near Second-avenue. The building is just only completed. . . . On Friday morning [May 26] the synagogue was consecrated with the usual imposing ceremonies."—*N. Y. Times*, May 29, 1865.

June — The Fifth Avenue Baptist Church (see F 13, 1841) is completed on the south side of 46th St., just west of Fifth Ave., on lots purchased in Oct., 1859. Services were commenced here in 1860 in a temporary lecture-room.—*21st Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1916), 145.

5 The state census shows that the population of New York City is 726,386, which is 87,283 less than in 1860.—*Am. Ann. Cyclop.* (1865), 615.

7 Gen. Grant arrives in New York and is welcomed enthusiastically by the citizens. After a day of receptions, parades, dinners, speeches, and serenades, he left for West Point.—*N. Y. Times*, Je 8, 1865.

" A large meeting in support of Johnson's administration is held at Cooper Institute. Gens. Grant, Logan, Blair, and Hunt are among the speakers.—*N. Y. Times*, Je 8, 1865.

15 The first Hebrew free school, at No. 36 Avenue C, near 4th St., is opened and dedicated.—*N. Y. Times*, Je 17, 1865.

19 The board of aldermen grants to the City Gas Company of New York, for a term of 50 years, the right to manufacture and sell gas, and lay the necessary pipes and mains in the streets and avenues.—*N. Y. Times*, Je 20, 1865.

29 The New York Dry Goods Exchange at Nos. 49 and 51 Park Place is opened for business.—*N. Y. Times*, Je 30, 1865.

July 8 In some parts of New York the 17-year locusts are devouring everything that is green.—*Leslie's Weekly*, XX: 243.

13 Barnum's Museum, at the south-east corner of Broadway and Ann St., is destroyed by fire.—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 14, 1865; Costello, 267; L. M. R. K., III: 982. See also views and descriptions in *Harper's Weekly*, IX: 467, 472, 473; descrip. of Pl. 81a, III: 550; and Pyne sales catalogue, items 121 and 122.

After the fire, the property was sold to James Gordon Bennett, who erected the *Herald* building on the site (see 1866).—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 6, 1895. Barnum opened a temporary museum on Broadway (see S 6, 1865). July 13

The old Warren mansion, near the intersection of Charles and Bleecker Sts., which was built by Sir Peter Warren about 1740 (*q. v.*) and later occupied by Abraham Van Nest, is torn down. Its lawns extended to the North River.—Stone, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, 590; *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 31, 1881. See also L. M. R. K., III: 953; descrip. of A Pl. 5-b, III: 866, and *Man. Com. Coun.* (1854), 528. A view of the house as it was in 1864 is in Greatorex, *Old N. Y.*, opp. p. 68. Aug. —

The 71st Regiment at this time occupied or used an armory at the corner of 13th St. and University Pl., also the old Centre Market Armory. "In the summer of 1869, they removed to a building on 32d Street, which afforded better facilities than the old Armory, but even this was inadequate to their wants. In the fall of 1870 the 37th Regiment, which occupied the Armory on Broadway between 35th and 36th Street, was disbanded, and soon after this the 71st Regiment obtained possession of the building and removed thence [thither]."—Whittemore, *Hist. of the 71st Regt.*, 80, 89. The site of this building was that later occupied by the *Herald*. For a short time the regiment occupied a building on the site of the New York Theatre, on the east side of Broadway between 44th and 45th Sts., and for a few years was in the skating-rink at 107th St. and Lexington Ave.—Letter to the author from W. G. Bates, colonel of the regiment. In 1892 (*q. v.*) the regiment erected its first building at the south-east corner of 34th St. and Park Ave. See also L. M. R. K., III: 923. —

Comptroller Matthew F. Brennan reports to the state assessor the assessed valuation of property in the county of New York, as fixed by the board of equalization, as follows: 26

Years commencing Oct. 1	*Assessed valuation by the board of equalization of taxes & assessments*
1860	$550,078,778
1861	571,078,798
1862	549,624,306
1863	547,416,031
1864	576,000,161
1865	622,595,040

He also shows that for a number of years this county has paid nearly 40% of the entire quota of the sale tax.—From letter-book of comptroller's office, No. 153, p. 19.

The temporary museum which Mr. Barnum has fitted up at Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway is opened to the public.—*N. Y. Times*, S 6, 1865. The building is known as "Chinese Hall," and the new museum consists of five large salons and a lecture room.—*Leslie's Weekly*, XXI: 7. See also sketches of the museum in *ibid.*, XXI: 20. It was destroyed by fire on March 3, 1868 (*q. v.*). Sept. 6

The synagogue erected by the Congregation Bnai Jeshurun in 34th St. is consecrated.—*N. Y. Times*, S 15, 1865. 14

An embassy from the Bey of Tunis arrives in New York on its way to Washington.—*N. Y. Times*, O 5, 1865. Oct. 4

New York City has a fund of about $60,000, to be appropriated to the support of families of murdered policemen.—*Leslie's Weekly*, XXI: 35.

"At this moment in the city of New York, there are many thousands of stalwart and educated men wandering the streets, utterly unable to procure employment, even though their ideas of remuneration be ever so modest. This arises mainly from the vast influx of labor suddenly let loose upon the community by the mustering out of our armies, and by the hard but truthful fact that there is a prejudice in the minds of employers against returned soldiers."—*Leslie's Weekly*, XXI: 39. "

The corner-stone of the Church of the Divine Paternity is laid at Fifth Ave. and 45th St.—*N. Y. Times*, O 12, 1865. See L. M. R. K., III: 937. It was dedicated on Dec. 3, 1866 (*q. v.*). 11

The spire of St. Paul's Church, which was scorched at the burning of Barnum's Museum (see Jl 13), has been repainted.—Leslie's *Weekly*, XXI: 71, 76. 21

"A discovery of a deposit of alum has been made on First avenue, between 47th and 48th streets, in this city. It was found 10 feet below the surface of the earth, in layers between the rocks."—*Leslie's Weekly*, XXI: 82. 28

"It is stated that Mr. Hiram Cranston, proprietor of the New York Hotel, has purchased the ground bounded by Fifth Avenue, "





A. ARCH ERECTED ON FIFTH AVE. ABOVE 23D ST. FOR THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION, IN 1889, OF WASHINGTON'S INAUGURATION. SEE P. 1999; AND ADDENDA, VOL. VI.

B. ARCH ERECTED ON FIFTH AVE. BELOW 24TH ST. FOR DEWEY RECEPTION, SEPT. 28–30, 1899. SEE P. 2038.

1865 Oct. 28 59th street, Madison Avenue and 60th street, for the purpose of erecting a magnificent hotel at the Fifth Avenue entrance to Central Park."—*Leslie's Weekly*, XXI: 83.

Nov. 3 The organization of the paid fire department (see Mr 30) has been completed. The entire force of the metropolitan fire department consists of 35 steam fire-engine companies and 12 hook-and-ladder companies for the city proper. In the city organization each engine company consists of 12 members, a foreman, assistant-foreman, engineer, driver, stoker, and seven privates. The hook-and-ladder companies have the same number of members, but, not requiring an engineer or stoker, the privates are increased to nine men. In the suburbs the companies consist of 50 members, and are not paid, a company fund being given them for incidental expenses, the machines being drawn by hand. The whole department consists of a board of commissioners and the board of engineers, with 40 steam-engine and 13 hook-and-ladder companies. Very soon there will be a complete revolution in the fire-alarm system. Instead of the bell-towers and their attendant ringers, the city will be watched by a telegraph system.—*N. Y. Times*, N 3, 1865. The new department established headquarters in Firemen's Hall, 127 Mercer St.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1865), 139. See also pictures of various kinds of apparatus used by the new department, in *Leslie's Weekly*, XXI: 227, 232–33. See also descrip. of Pl. 96, III: 586, and Pl. 143-b, III: 713.

" "General Egbert L. Viele has published a very interesting work, together with a valuable map, showing the topography and hydrology of the city of New York, and defining the healthy and unhealthy sections of the metropolis. It will prove of great value to persons about purchasing residences or building sites upon which to erect the same. . . .

"The map shows the water courses, streams, meadows, marshes, ponds, ditches, canals, &c., that existed and now exist upon the site upon which New York is built. . . ."—*N. Y. Herald*, N 3, 1865. Gen. Viele's *Report of the Council of Hygiene and Public Health of the Citizens' Association of New York upon the Sanitary Condition of the City* (1865) is in N. Y. P. L., and his map is reproduced as Pl. 155-b, Vol. III.

4 "The one agitating subject just now among all classes is the inflation in prices of all articles of necessity and the want of corresponding inflation in wages. In 1863, when wages had reached a very high point, and mechanics all over the country were holding out for higher, the prices of food were as follows: flour, $5 70; coal, $8 60; pork, $13 90 per barrel; butter, 22 cts.; lard, 10 cts.; codfish, $5 75 per cwt. . . .

"This year, in peace, flour is $9; coal, $13 50; pork, $37 per barrel; butter, 50 cts.; lard 27; and codfish, $8 12 per cwt."—*Leslie's Weekly*, XXI: 98.

13 Gen. Grant and his family arrive in New York and take up their residence at the Metropolitan Hotel.—*N. Y. Times*, N 15, 1865. See also *ibid.*, N 16, 17, 19, and 20, 1865. A great reception, attended by about 2,000 people, was held in his honour at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Nov. 20.—*Ibid.*, N 21, 1865. See also views in *Leslie's Weekly*, XXI: 185; and *Harper's Weekly*, IX: 774. Grant left the city on Nov. 21.—*N. Y. Times*, N 22, 1865.

" A large number of prominent and influential men in the Democratic party have just completed the organization of a club to be called the Manhattan. The objects of the members are to advance the doctrines of their political creed, promote social intercourse, and provide themselves with the conveniences of a club-house. The number of the resident members is limited to 500. The following officers have been chosen: pres., John Van Buren; vice-pres., Augustus Schell; treas., W. Butler Duncan; sec., Manton Marble.—*N. Y. Times*, N 13, 1865. For the organization of the Manhattan Club and the original list of members, see Watterson, *Hist. of the Manhattan Club* (1915), xxii, xxiii–xxvii, 12–16. See also Fairfield, *Clubs of N. Y.* (1873), 139–66. From 1865 to 1890 (*q.v.*, Mr 1), the club building was at 96 Fifth Ave.—L. M. R. K., III: 938. It is described in *Harper's Weekly*, XII: 436.

14 St. George's Church on Stuyvesant Square is seriously damaged by fire, the steeples, however, being saved.—*N. Y. Times*, N 15 and 16, 1865. See also illustration and description in *Harper's Weekly*, IX: 758. It was rebuilt to conform as nearly as possible with the original plans of Blesch and Eidlitz, and was reopened Sept. 29, 1867 (*q.v.*).—Anstice, *Hist. of St. George's Church*, 232, 234–35.

23 The drives and bridle paths in Central Park are completed, the last section to be finished being the drive from Mt. St. Vincent to Seventh Ave. and 110th St.—*9th Ann. Rep.*, Com'rs of Cent. P'k (1866), 110.

Nov. 23 The exchange built by Amos R. Eno in 1862 (*q.v.*) on West 24th St. having failed, George Christy opens the building as a minstrel hall.—Brown, II: 399–400; L. M. R. K., III: 983. See, further, S 2, 1867.

30 Meyerbeer's opera "L'Africaine" is performed for the first time in America, at the Academy of Music.—Brown, II: 52.

Dec. 1 "Within the past few years, at certain times of the day . . . the Fifth avenue rivals Broadway seriously as a promenade. We have no doubt that the time will come, within a quarter of a century, when fashion will change from Broadway to Fifth avenue entirely . . . and that the now fashionable avenue will be nothing but a row of stores for retail, while in Broadway the wholesale trade will have monopolized everything below 14th street.

2 "Fifth avenue, at present, is a street of 45 blocks, more than twice the length of the promenade part of Broadway. It has upon it 340 residences, all of the finer class, except a few shanties near the Park. . . . It may safely be said that of these 340 houses not one cost less than $20,000."—*Leslie's Weekly*, XXI: 162. Anthony's stereoscopic views, now scarce, show the avenue at this time.

5 At the annual charter election, John T. Hoffman, the Tammany candidate, is elected mayor. Hoffman's plurality over Roberts, the candidate of the Union party, is very small. There were two other candidates, Hecker and Mayor Gunther; the latter was again the candidate of the McKeon Democracy but polled a very small vote; the former was put forward by the Citizens' Association (see 1863) as a "Reform" candidate. Horace Greeley characterized Hoffman as the tool of "Ringmaster" Tweed, and supported Hecker.—*N. Y. Tribune*, N 23 and D 6, 1865. Hoffman was re-elected in 1867 (*q. v.*, D 3). For a brief account of the man, see Stephen Fiske's *Off-Hand Portraits of Prominent New Yorkers* (1884), 186 *et seq.*

9 The Stock Exchange moves from Lord's Court into the new building at 10 and 12 Broad St., owned by the N. Y. Stock Exchange Building Co.—*N. Y. Times*, D 10, 1865; Eames, *N. Y. Stock Exchange*, 50. See also interior and exterior views of building, in *Leslie's Weekly*, XXI: 227, 229; and descrip. of Pl. 159-b, III: 842.

18 Official announcement of the ratification of the 13th amendment and the abolition of slavery in the U. S. is made.—Rhodes, *Hist. of U. S.*, V: 539–40.

23 Lucy Rushton opens "what she calls the New York Theatre, located on the site of the Unitarian Church, lately the Athenæum, on Broadway just opposite the New York Hotel, and between Fourth st. and Astor place, on the east side of the street."—*Leslie's Weekly*, XXI: 259. See also L. M. R. K., III: 984. See, further, Jl 26, 1880.

30 The annual report on Central Park states: "The buildings at Mount St. Vincent, having been for more than three years occupied as a hospital for wounded soldiers [see N 16, 1862], were vacated in the month of September last. . . .

"A portion of these buildings have been put in condition, and will soon be ready for use as a place of refreshment. The Board will proceed with the erection of at least one other house of refreshment, commensurate with the extent of the demand that is likely to arise for its use; in connection with it, it is proposed to provide a spacious hall and a winter garden."—*9th Ann. Rep.*, Com'rs of Cent. P'k (1866), 38; *Harper's New Monthly Mag.*, Nov., 1866. See D 31, 1867.

" The Hopper house at 83d St. and Second Ave., built in 1630, was still standing at this time.—See view and description in *Leslie's Weekly*, XXI: 237. See also L. M. R. K., III: 950.

31 The number of men furnished for the war by the city of New York, according to the report of the chairman of the board of supervisors, was 116,382, for terms of one, two, three, and four years, the total number of years' service being 267,551. The average cost per man under each call was, for bounties and hand-money, and other expenses, including expenses for the family relief fund, $150.47.—*Am. Ann. Cyclop.* (1865), 611. See also Townsend, *The Honors of the Empire State in the War of the Rebellion* (1889).

" "Some notion of the extent of travel on the city or horse railways of New York may be gathered from the fact that the aggregate of fares received on them for the six months ending December 31st, was $1,887,525."—*Leslie's Weekly*, XXI: 306.

1866

1866

— In this year, the Princeton Alumni Association of New York was founded.—*Year Book* of Princeton Club (1888). See 1886.

— In this year, the Manhattan Railway Co. proposed to construct an underground road from the Battery to Central Park, similar to the subways in London. For detailed description of the project, see *Plans and Proposals of the Manhattan Ry. Co.* (1866). The first subway in the world was begun in London in 1853 and opened in 1863.—*Encyclop. Am.*, XXV: 776; *Encyclop. Brit.*, XVI: 944.

— In this year, *Old New York: or Reminiscences of The Past Sixty Years*, by Dr. John W. Francis, was published with a memoir of the author by Henry T. Tuckerman.

— In this year, David T. Valentine prepared and published *A compilation of the existing ferry leases and railroad grants made by the corporation of the city of New York, together with the grants from the legislature of the state to use the streets of the city for railroad purposes. Also the various ordinances, resolutions, &c., passed by the Common Council, relating to, or affecting the same.* The period covered is 1856–1866. An earlier edition compiled by Charles T. McClenachan was published in 1860.

— In this year, Dickel's Riding Academy, a fashionable resort in the "70's," was opened on the north-east corner of Fifth Ave. and 39th St. The Union League Club was later built on the site.—L. M. R. K., III: 939, 962.

— In this year, the morgue was erected at the foot of East 26th St.—Richmond, *N. Y. and Its Institutions*, 388.

— Regulations were adopted for the use of Central Park as a playground for children.—*10th Ann. Rep.*, Com'rs of Cent. P'k (1867), 34–40; and *Doc. No.* 58, in *Min. and Docs. of the Bd. of Com'rs of the Dept. of Public Parks for the year ending April* 30, 1875.

— A list of 64 buildings commenced in this year, with their locations, dates of completion, names of owners, and costs is given in *N. Y. Times*, My 17, 1867.

— The supt. of buildings describes the following buildings among those commenced (either projected by filing of plans, or begun) this year: The School of Mines of Columbia College at the south-east corner of Madison Ave. and 50th St.; the *Herald* building at the south-east corner of Broadway and Ann St. (see Jl 13, 1865, and Ja 6, 1895); the American Jockey Club (alteration of the Jerome residence), at the south-east corner of Madison Ave. and 26th St.; Pike's Opera House, on the north-west corner of Eighth Ave. and 23d St.—*Ann. Rep.*, Supt. of Buildings (1862–1872), 218–21.

— In this year, Geo. W. Smith surveyed the Common Lands from Third to Fifth Ave. and from 75th to 82d St.—See map No. 151 in real estate bureau of comptroller's office. For earlier surveys of various parts of the Common Lands, see 1796; F 15, 1817; 1822; 1837; Ag, 1838; 1852. See also the following maps of the Common Lands, without date, in the same office: Nos. 86 and 93.

— The view of Nassau St. and the Middle Dutch Church, reproduced as Pl. 150-b, Vol. III, and attributed, in the plate description, to Wm. B. Holmes, was one of a series of stereoscopic photographs of views of N. Y. City, made at about this time by E. Anthony.

— In Valentine's *Manual* for 1866 were published the following map and views: map of N. Y. and vicinity, frontispiece; Spuyten Duyvel Creek, Kingsbridge Road near Dykeman's Farm, 74; original cottage and later residence of the Jones family at the foot of 82d St., East River, 178; Brevoort estate and vicinity bet. 54th and 55th Sts. near First Ave., 482; east and west angles of an old earthwork on Chittenden's estate (2 views), 640, 657; Riker estate at the foot of 75th St. on the East River, 688; Rapelyea estate (the property of Mrs. Carns, called the "White Cottage"), foot of 35th St. on the North River, 712; last of the Lennert estate, bet. 49th and 50th Sts., near Tenth Ave., 736; Grenseback estate, cor. Third Ave. and 75th St., 760; residence of the Schermerhorn family, foot of 73d St., East River, 784; residence of the Schermerhorn family, foot of 84th St., East River, 808.

Jan. 1 Mayor Hoffman communicates his first message to the common council. Like his immediate predecessors, he complains that the mayor has been divested "of much of the power which of right belongs, and ever should belong, to him," and he lays down two propositions:

"1st. The city should be permitted to choose its own officers, carry on its own government, and manage its own affairs. Its chartered rights should be preserved, its privileges maintained, and never, under any circumstances, should the State Legislature attempt to saddle upon it a commission to govern and control it. Jan. 1

"2d. Its mayor should be clothed with power commensurate with his responsibilities. A concentration of power and of responsibility should be the end and aim of all legislation relating to its government. It is the division of power and the division of responsibility which causes all or nearly all of our municipal evils; and the sooner this great truth is universally recognized and acted upon, the better for the common interest of all."

In view of the "present comparative high prices of unimproved real estate, and the present low prices of city securities," the mayor recommends "a judicious sale at public auction of large portions of the unimproved real estate of the city," the proceeds to be used in purchasing city securities. However, unlike most of his immediate predecessors, he does not recommend "the sale of the markets, wharves, piers, and ferry franchises belonging to the city," believing that "by judicious management they can all be made to yield greatly increased revenues." At present, he says, "New York, the great commercial city of this continent, has not a single wharf or pier which is not a disgrace to it." The markets, too, he calls "miserable structures," and he wishes to see new ones erected that will be "an ornament and credit to the city."

He anticipates that the legislature will "agitate" a "health bill" (see F 26), and declares any such measure should not "transfer to a State Commission the control and management of the sanitary interests of the city." A pestilence of cholera is likely to be checked by the institution of "proper receptacles for all . . . refuse and garbage," and by the vigilance of every police officer and every citizen "in ascertaining and reporting and (as far as possible) removing and abating, all nuisances, and sources and causes of disease;" the organization of "health committees" in every ward would give "aid to the work of purification."

Finally, the mayor promises to do all he can "to thwart imprudent legislation, to check extravagant expenditures, and to redeem the character of our local government."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, CI: 11–45.

A large meeting is held at Cooper Institute "for the avowed purpose of reaffirming the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine and of expressing a sympathy with the feebler and struggling Republics of the continent." Speeches are made by Wm. Cullen Bryant, S. S. Cox, and others.—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 7, 1866; *Leslie's Weekly*, XXI: 293. 6

The semi-centennial anniversary of the battle of New Orleans is celebrated at Tammany Hall "with something more than regal splendor." Speeches are made by Hon. John Van Buren, Admiral Farragut, Col. Murray, and others.—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 9, 1866. 8

The state senate passes a resolution requesting Alfred W. Craven, the engineer of the Croton aqueduct, "to report his opinion as to the practicability of constructing a railroad under Broadway in the city of New York [see Ap 7, 1865], and especially as to the effect of the attempt to construct the same upon the Croton and other pipes and the sewers, and the damage if any which may be caused to the city and to the individual property owners thereby, and what precaution ought to be taken to guard against the same, and to provide for the payment of damages, and what legislation is necessary in reference to that object." Craven reported adversely on Feb. 2.—Walker, *Fifty Years of Rapid Transit*, 43–50. 11

"Notwithstanding the two great reservoirs of Croton water in the Park, and the distributing reservoir in the city, the requirements of New York are not yet satisfied. A new one is to be built at Manhattanville, near Washington Heights, to supply water to parts of the city that cannot be supplied from existing reservoirs. A plat of ground has been selected between 172d and 175th streets, 10th avenue and Harlem river, embracing eight acres, for this purpose."—*Leslie's Weekly*, XXI: 258. The new reservoir had been proposed in 1863.—*Ibid.*, XV: 355. 13

Charles St. between 4th and Bleecker Sts. is to be designated Van Ness Place.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XXXIV: 7. 16

The consistory of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church has decided to dispose of the materials of the old North Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William Sts., and to lease the ground for business purposes.—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 20, 1866. For a history of the church, see *ibid.*, Ja 21, 1866. Protests against its removal appeared in *ibid.*, Ja 22 and 31, 1866. Silver plates and other relics, once attached to coffins placed in the burial-ground of the church, were exhumed in this year and removed to Greenwood Cemetery.— 20

1866 Ja 20 Stone, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, 593; Greatorex, *Old N. Y.*, 43. The church was not demolished until 1875 (*q. v.*, Jl 7).

" "There will be, early next year, now [no] fewer than eleven theatres in this city, to wit: Wallack's, New York, Winter Garden, Olympic, Niblo's, Wood's, Broadway, French (in Fourteenth street), Old Bowery, New Bowery, and the German."—*Leslie's Weekly*, XXI: 275.

25 The centenary of American Methodism is celebrated at St. Paul's M. E. Church with appropriate ceremonies.—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 26, 1866. See also views in *Leslie's Weekly*, XXI: 322–23. Another celebration was held at Cooper Institute on Sept. 25, at which speeches were made by Rev. C. D. Foss, Rev. Thos. Sewall, and others.—*N. Y. Times*, S 26, 1866.

" "The incapacity of Broadway to adequately meet the requirements of so important a thoroughfare has long had the consideration of the community. It is notorious that the peculiar formation of Manhattan Island, with heavy bodies of water on each side running its extreme length, confines the extension of the city to one direction alone, while into the lower or more commercial part of the city is thrown an amount of traffic so vast that its superficial extent is not equal to the demands made on it. This concentration needs the most direct available communications, and Broadway, according to one view, necessarily becomes the main channel.

"Seriously, we are in favor of the relief of Broadway whenever a proper plan is suggested. We have none of our own but we believe that in the end the real relief of the thoroughfare will be found either in an overground railroad or in two broad avenues constructed on each side of the great highway."—*N. Y. Herald*, Ja 25, 1866. See F 2.

Feb. 2 "H. G." writes to one of the papers: "Several hundred thousand persons—rich and poor, male and female, wise and simple—earn their living by personal effort in that narrow corner of this island which lies south of Grand street. We can not live here; for most of this area is needed for stores, banks, offices, factories, workshops, etc.; and it is inconvenient to live across the arms of the sea on either hand. We want to live up-town, or in the adjacent county of Westchester; and we want facilities for getting quickly, cheaply, comfortably, from our homes to our work and back again.

"Street Railroads and Omnibuses have their uses; but we have reached the end of them. They are wedged for hours at night and morning with men, women, boys, and girls, sitting, standing, and hanging on; . . .they are unchangeably too slow; and their capacity is exhausted. To put on more cars or construct more roads is only to monopolize our streets and . . . drive all carriages out. . .

"Gentlemen of the Legislature! Give us both the Underground and the Aërial Railway! Don't let their promoters kill each other's project; for we badly need them both, and with them we may come and go ten to twenty miles per day in forty to eighty minutes, instead of thrice the time, as at present. Don't let the lobby make the bills, but make them yourselves, and see that they are framed in the interest of the public and not of the stockholders exclusively. Let the city have a slice of the profits, if profits there shall be; and let those who ride feel that their comfort, safety, and advantage have been considered in the premises. Such roads, made ten years ago, would have saved to our State millions of taxable property, which has been absolutely forced over into Jersey in search of room to live on. . . ."—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, F 2, 1866. See Mr.

3 The city leases, for 99 years, 20 lots on the block bounded by 81st and 82d Sts., Madison and Fourth Aves., to the Roman Catholic archbishop, for the use of the industrial school of the Sisters of Mercy.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1870), 763.

9 The city leases to the German Hospital a plot on 77th St., between Lexington and Fourth Aves., embracing 18 lots, for 50 years, at $1 per year.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1870), 763. The corner-stone of the hospital was laid on Sept. 3 (*q. v.*).

12 A great Fenian demonstration is held at Cooper Institute. The meeting is "a scene of continuous enthusiasm, rising at times to pitches of dramatic intensity." Chas. S. Spencer, Fernando Wood, G. F. Train, and others make addresses.—*N. Y. Times*, F 13, 1866.

" The regular annual publication of the "Corporation [Valentine's] Manual" is threatened by Mayor Hoffman's veto of the common council's resolution "directing the Clerk to prepare and cause to be published ten thousand copies of the Corporation Manual for 1866, and providing that he shall be paid for the compilation of the work the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars." The mayor objects to the "gratuitous distribution" of so large an edition at the public expense, each volume last year having been published at a cost of about $5.70. He also disapproves of the rejection by the common council of an economy measure that provided for giving to the lowest bidder the contract for publishing; he declares his inquiries lead him to believe the work can be done for $3 a volume.—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, CI: 355–57. The *Times* editor sides with the mayor, saying: "There is no man connected with the City Government so universally respected as 'Uncle David.' For more than thirty years he has been intimately connected with municipal affairs, and to him more than to any other man our ever-changing law-makers have looked for information and guidance. His 'manual' is a valuable work and should be continued in a proper way. But a thousand copies are amply sufficient for official purposes, and no more should be allowed."—*N. Y. Times*, F 27, 1866. The resolution was passed over the veto.—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, CI: 536; *Proc., Bd. of Councilmen*, CI: 590–91. See 1867. Feb. 12

" The common council authorises the payment of $9,650 to City Inspector Boole "for legal disbursements in the matter of the several investigations before the Committee of the Board of Aldermen, Governor Seymour, the Senate Investigating Committee, and Governor Fenton, during the last two years."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, CI: 370–71. The Citizens' Association had protested against such action (*ibid.*, CI: 155).

19 The New York Tract and Mission Society is incorporated.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1866), chap. 63.

22 A great Union meeting is held at Cooper Institute to indorse Pres. Johnson's veto of the bill for the continuance and enlargement of the Freedmen's Bureau. Resolutions to this effect are passed. Henry J. Raymond, Postmaster-Gen. Denison, Francis B. Cutting, Sec. Seward, and others make addresses.—*N. Y. Times*, F 23, 1866.

" Gen. Grant and his family arrive in the city and stay at the Metropolitan Hotel.—*N. Y. Times*, F 22, 1866.

26 The legislature creates "The Metropolitan Sanitary District of the State of New York," an area identical with the metropolitan police district (see Ap 15, 1857). Four "Sanitary Commissioners" appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate are to govern the district. One must be a resident of Brooklyn, and three of the four must be physicians; the regular term of office is to be four years, but the terms of the first commissioners are to be adjusted so that only one commissioner retires from office in a given year. They shall each receive $2,500 a year, and may be removed by the governor on charges. Together with the metropolitan police commissioners and the health officer of the port they shall constitute a "Board of Health." This board shall elect a president who "shall have all the power and authority given [hitherto] to the 'City Inspector,' . . . in respect to the making, awarding or executing of a contract or contracts for street cleaning, or any matter thereto pertaining." The board shall have power to appoint a "Sanitary Superintendent," who must be "an experienced and skillful physician, resident in said district," and whose annual salary shall not exceed $5,000. This officer shall execute the orders of the board and report "the condition of the public health in said district, and any causes endangering life or health."

The "City Inspector's Department" is entirely abolished, as well as "all other boards and officers now existing in said district" that are concerned with public health, the health officer of the port and the board of quarantine commissioners excepted. The city inspector's powers all pass to the board except the inspection of weights and measures which is conferred upon the mayor. "All public books, records, statistics and papers" in possession of the city inspector must be delivered to the new organization.

"In the presence of great and iminent peril to the public health in said district, by reason of impending pestilence," the board may exert extraordinary powers and incur extraordinary expenditures with the written approval of the governor. The police board and the health board are required to "coöperate for the promotion of the public health and the safety of human life in said district."

The health board together with the mayors and comptrollers of the cities of New York and Brooklyn shall comprise "a Board of Estimate," whose business it shall be annually to "make up a financial estimate and statement" and to apportion "to the several cities, counties and towns in said district" their share of the expenses.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1866), chap. 74.

1866 Feb. 26 — In its course through the legislature this had been known as the "Health Bill." Interest in such a measure, says the *Times* editor, was aroused by "the threatened approach of the cholera, and the fearfully unsanitary condition of our City," and the bill was drafted last November at "a large meeting of our most prominent citizens, without distinction of party . . . at the house of Dr. Willard Parker."—*N. Y. Times*, F 9, 1866. Dr. Parker was one of the four commissioners subsequently appointed by Gov. Fenton according to the terms of the act.—*N. Y. Tribune*, Mr 1, 1866. The metropolitan "Board of Health" was organized on March 3 (*q. v.*).

" — "There is now on exhibition at Brady's Gallery, No. 785 Broadway, a collection of pictures, specimens of the progressive skill and labors during five and twenty years of this patriarch of photography; portraits of remarkable men in all the ranks of life, whose genius, near or remote, links them in some degree with the history of the Republic. To this collection has been lately added a remarkable array of scenes and incidents of the late rebellion."—*N. Y. Times*, F 26, 1866.

Mar. — — I. P. Goodsell, state engineer, and three other engineers make the following recommendation to the railroad committee of the state senate: "Having examined drawings and models of an elevated railway on which the cars are to be propelled by means of a cable or wire rope attached to a stationary engine, we are impressed with the novelty and practicability of the method proposed, and think it worthy of a suitable enabling act from the Legislature to permit the formation of companies to use it, and also of the attention of capitalists in reference to the actual construction of the same."—*Exposé of the Facts Concerning the Proposed Elevated Patent Ry. Enterprise* (1866), 29. A law in relation to this was passed on April 20 (*q. v.*).

2 — The "Metropolitan Board of Health," for which provision was made by a recent act of the legislature (see F 26), is organized with Mr. Jackson S. Schultz as president, and Mr. Benjamin F. Manierre as secretary.—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 3, 1866. City Inspector Boole, whose office is now abolished, declares this board to have been created through the efforts of "an unscrupulous partisan clique . . . under the specious pretext of preserving the public health;" that the act "declaring this Department abolished" simply adds "one more to the encroachments upon our right to govern ourselves," and is intended "to transfer the power and patronage hitherto possessed by this Department from Democratic to Republican control."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, CI: 578–79. City Inspector Boole had successfully resisted all efforts to dislodge him since his appointment, June 22, 1863 (*q. v.*).

5 — The board of aldermen requests one of its committees to investigate the desirability of paving "the entire surface of the City Hall Park, thereby converting it into an open piaza, thus affording additional carriage-way in the surrounding streets, and greatly facilitating the transaction of business in the lower part of the city."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, CI: 548. The *Times* editor the next day writes: "The inclosure, at present, is useless for practical purposes, and about as great an eyesore as would be a few acres of the great African desert covering the same ground. What is needed to redeem this valuable piece of land from its present unornamental condition is the erection of public buildings thereon which would be architectural adornments to the City. For instance, a fine Post-office might be erected [see Ag 25, 1875] at the lower end of the Park, a Merchants' and General Exchange on the Broadway side, a Hall of Records and offices for the Corporation Counsel, Surrogate and other officials on the Park-row side, while the City Government and all the Courts could be accommodated at the northern end. Thus the Park might be transformed into the fountain head of all the great business interests of the City, it being already the center of the news. Such a disposition of the ground could not fail to be an inestimable boon and public convenience. In Liverpool there is just such a concentration of important public buildings on just such a space, which our authorities might do worse than to model after."—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 6, 1866.

" — Mr. F. I. A. Boole, late city inspector, informs the common council that "this day a demand has been made upon me by Jackson S. Schultz, Esq., President of the new Board of Health" (see Mr 2), for the "books, papers, &c." of my office, and I have "complied with the demand," but request permission "to retain the use of the offices now occupied" for a short time, so that I may close up all my business and "give such information to the new Board as they may desire."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, CI: 579. A resolution of the board of aldermen granting him such permission "until May 1, 1866," was vetoed by Mayor Hoffman, but a subsequent measure allowing two months' additional salary to him and ten assistants was allowed by the mayor to be adopted.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XXIV: 196–97.

Mar. 5 — Agents of the newly constituted "Health Board" remove from the city inspector's office "one hundred and forty-one volumes of the late City Inspector's reports, a cart-load or more of Coroners' inquest papers, and lots of other documents" and deposit the same in one of the "Health Commission's rooms."—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 6, 1866.

6 — The "Free Academy of the city of New York," now under the supervision of the board of education, is made a body corporate with the title of "The College of the city of New York."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1866), chap. 264. On April 17, the trustees were directed "to select a suitable site upon the lands of the corporation of the city of New York, north of Fortieth street in said city, for the future use of the college."—*Ibid.* (1866), chap. 637.

30 — The New York Soldiers' Depot at Nos. 50 and 52 Howard St. is closed. "After a successful career for over four years, the depot goes out of existence, full of honor. . . . Nearly 150,000 soldiers have been hospitably received at the Home since its first establishment, and in a multitude of cases protection has been afforded our returning heroes from the sharpers who infest our thoroughfares."—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 2, 1866.

31 — Pres. Johnson celebrates the anniversary of the fall of Richmond (see Ap 2, 1865) by officially proclaiming the Civil War at an end and peace restored throughout the Union. The proclamation was published in New York on April 3.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 3; *N. Y. Herald*, Ap 3 and 4, 1866.

Apr. 2 — The Y. M. C. A. is incorporated. The incorporators include Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., Wm. Harman Brown, J. Pierrepont Morgan, James H. Fay, James Stokes, Jr., and Morris K. Jessup.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1866), chap. 350. See O 31.

3 — The commissioners of Central Park are required by the legislature to lay out "Avenue St. Nicholas" and Manhattan St. immediately.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1866), chap. 367. Work on the ground began in 1869 (*q. v.*).

4 — Having previously created "The Metropolitan Sanitary District" (see F 26), the legislature now passes a measure forbidding any one to "throw, cast or lay any ashes, offal, vegetables, garbage, dross, cinders, shells, straw, shavings, dirt, filth or rubbish in any gutter, street, lane, alley or in any public place." The law is made to apply to Albany and Buffalo, as well as to New York and Brooklyn.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1866), chap. 377.

" — The American Hotel, on the corner of Broadway and Barclay St., is consumed by fire.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 8, 1866. See L. M. R. K., III: 976.

6 — The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is incorporated.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1866), chap. 469. The society was founded by Henry Bergh of New York City and was the first of its kind in the United States.—Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 846–49.

10 — The Union Trust Co. is incorporated.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1866), chap. 501.

11 — The commissioners of Central Park are directed to have a survey made of the land bounded on the north by 155th St., on the east by Eighth Ave. north of 82d St. and Ninth Ave. south of 82d St., on the south by 72d St. east of Tenth Ave. and 67th St. west of Tenth Ave., and on the west by the Hudson river, and to mark thereon such changes in the width, direction, and grades of the streets and avenues and in the pier and bulkhead lines as shall be beneficial to the property affected and to the public interests.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1866), chap. 550.

13 — Tompkins Square is declared a public parade-ground for the use of the first division, N. Y. S. N. G., and the street commissioner is directed to remove the fountain, trees, and other obstructions and to have it graded and levelled before July 1.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1866), chap. 593. In 1868 (*q. v.*, Je 3), the square was ordered paved. In 1865 (*q. v.*, Mr 6), the parade-ground for the National Guard was fixed at Hamilton Square.

16 — The name of the Jews' Hospital (see N 24, 1853 and My 17, 1855) is changed to Mount Sinai Hospital.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1866), chap. 627. See N 30, 1868 and My 25, 1870.

17 — The Women's College of Physicians and Surgeons is incorporated and authorised to establish a hospital in connection with the same.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1866), chap. 642.

"

1866 Apr. 20 The legislature passes an act providing for the formation of companies to operate railways by means of cables or wire rope attached to stationary engines (see Mr).—*Laws of N. Y.* (1866), chap. 697. This law was passed in the interest of Chas. T. Harvey, "the father of the elevated roads," who had invented and patented this mode of propulsion. In July, 1866, Harvey and his associates organized and incorporated the West Side and Yonkers Patent Ry. Co. They proposed to build a line, 25 miles long, from the Battery by way of Greenwich St. and Ninth Ave. and other streets to Kingsbridge and Yonkers.—Walker, *Fifty Years of Rapid Transit*, 58–59, 71–72. See also *Exposé of the Facts Concerning the Proposed Elevated Patent Ry. Enterprise* (1866), 3–5. On July 24 (*q. v.*), the company applied for permission to build an experimental line in Greenwich St.

" The state senate appoints a committee "to sit during the recess, with the Mayor of New York, the State Engineer, and the Engineer of the Croton Board, to ascertain and report to the Senate the most advantageous and proper route or routes for a railway or railways suited to the rapid transportation of passengers from the upper to the lower portion of the city of New-York, having in view the greatest practical benefit and safety to the public, and the least loss and injury to property on or adjacent to said route or routes."—*Exposé of the Facts Concerning the Proposed Elevated Patent Ry. Enterprise* (1866), 26. The committee made its report on Jan. 31, 1867 (*q. v.*).

25 By act of legislature every railroad in the state is prohibited "from issuing free passes . . . or carrying persons or property free of charge," except in the case of employees, sick and disabled soldiers, or such persons as may be injured in an accident.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1866), chap. 798. While the bill was under discussion, the *Times* editor remarked: "The issue of passes has grown into a monstrous abuse alike oppressive to shareholders and corrupting to the recipients of railroad bounty. Every third man you meet in the cars is free on the road, and rides at his pleasure at the expense of the shareholders. The system has been so extended as to embrace all classes of people. Every member of the Legislature rides for nothing, and as often as suits his convenience, during the session. The Judges are all deadheads—municipal officers of every description have no traveling expense to pay—State officers all ride for nothing, and every man among them feels aggrieved if his pass does not include his family and all his relations, near and remote."—*N. Y. Times*, F 21, 1866.

30 The legislature authorises the commissioners of the land office and the city of New York to cede to the U. S. the easterly end of the Battery extension for the purpose of erecting a barge office and other buildings for the transaction of the business connected with the revenue service.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1866), chap. 862.

May — The corner-stone of the Woman's Hospital (see Ap 17, 1858) is laid, at Fourth Ave. and 50th St. The hospital was opened for the reception of patients in 1867.—Richmond, *N. Y. and Its Institutions*, 399 *et seq.* The site is that of the potter's field.

1 The Croton aqueduct board is directed to supervise the improvement of the pavement of Broadway between the Battery and 14th St.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1866), chap. 867.

" The legislature authorises the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery R. R. Co. to extend its tracks with a double track from Greenwich St. through Desbrosses St. to the North River and with a double track from Greenwich St. through Cortlandt St. to the North River, and through Fulton St. to Broadway, with a single track from Washington to Greenwich St., and a double track from the latter to Broadway. The Ninth Ave. R. R. Co. is to be permitted to use these new tracks upon certain conditions.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1866), chap. 868.

4 The legislature passes an act "to amend and reduce to one act the several acts relating to buildings and the keeping and storage of combustible materials in the city of New York."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1866), chap. 873. Under this act the "Department for the Survey and Inspection of Buildings" was reorganized on June 1, with office at No. 2 Fourth Ave., opposite 6th St. The superintendent of buildings was James M. Macgregor.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1866), 66.

6 The congregation of the Presbyterian Church of the Sea and Land, having secured for its use the North-east Reformed Dutch Church at the corner of Market and Henry Sts., holds its inaugural services there on this day.—*N. Y. Times*, My 7, 1866. *Cf.* L. M. R. K., III: 935–36.

8 The Mercantile Library Association is incorporated.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1866), chap. 878.

May 14 Gen. Beauregard arrives in the city and puts up at the New York Hotel. On May 16, he sailed for Europe in the interest of the Louisiana Railroad, having been at the head of it since the close of the war.—*N. Y. Times*, My 16, 1866.

18 The common council intends to widen Fifth Ave. by taking up the steps and stoops in front of the dwellings and carrying the sidewalks close up to their walls.—*N. Y. Times*, My 18, 1866.

21 The Academy of Music, on the north-east corner of 14th St. and Irving Place (see O 2, 1854), the N. Y. University Medical School at 145–147 East 14th St. (see 1851), and St. James's Lutheran Church are destroyed by a fire which consumes almost the whole of the block bounded by 14th and 15th Sts., Irving Place and Third Ave. The loss is estimated at over $1,000,000.—*N. Y. Times*, My 22 and 23, 1866; *Harper's Weekly*, X: 360, 366. The Academy of Music was rebuilt in the same year and opened on March 1, 1867 (*q. v.*).—*N. Y. Times*, Je 22, 1866; *Ann. Rep.*, Supt. of Bldgs. (1862–1869), 234. The Tammany Society purchased the site of the Medical School in 1867 (*q. v.*, Mr 21 and Jl 4) and erected the present Tammany Hall there. The school first took temporary quarters in the N. Y. Hospital and later removed to its present site in 26th St. (see 1869 and 1876).

June 16 The Austro-Prussian war begins with the invasion by Prussia of Hanover, Hesse Cassel, and Saxony, these states having sided with Austria.—Andrews, *Hist. of Development of Modern Europe*, II: 246–48.

" The name of College Place is changed to West Broadway.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XXXIV: 191.

26 The commissioners of the sinking fund pass a resolution recommending that the lower portion of City Hall Park be sold and conveyed to the U. S. government as a site for a post-office and court-house, for the sum of $500,000. This was approved by the common council in December.—*Proc., Comr's of Sinking Fund* (1866–1877), 785–86, 806. The land was sold on April 11, 1867 (*q. v.*).

July 3 Austria is disastrously defeated by Prussia at Königgrätz or Sadowa.—Lewis, *Hist. of Germany*, 697–700.

7 The successful attempt to lay the Atlantic cable is begun when the shore-end is landed at Valentia, Ireland, on this day. The vessels reached the American terminus, Heart's Content, on July 27 (*q. v.*).—Field, *Hist. of the Atlantic Telegraph*, 344 *et seq.* See also *Harper's Mag.* (Sept., 1866), 531–32.

24 The directors of the West Side and Yonkers Patent Ry. Co. (see Ap 20) and of other subsidiary companies present the following petition to both branches of the common council: "The undersigned Memorialists, being citizens of and property-holders in the city of New-York, respectfully beg leave to represent that they are impressed with the belief that the greatest public want of the city is a new method of transit between points on Manhattan Island and the northern suburban villages, and which shall afford more capacity and rapidity than is presented by existing roads. . . .

"Your Memorialists, while heretofore realizing these facts and their importance, have felt constrained to oppose the various projects for underground and elevated locomotive railways, as impracticable or unjust to public or private interests.

"The first would obstruct our streets for years in construction, if seriously attempted.

"The second would injure our streets in appearance, and become a nuisance in attempting to have locomotive power applied as proposed.

"The attention of your Memorialists has lately been called to a patented system of elevated railway which in the opinion of eminent engineers whom the undersigned have consulted, offers a solution of this difficulty, and is not liable to most of the objections urged against other plans previously made public.

"No locomotives are used on the proposed railway, as the motive-power is confined to a series of noiseless, endless, propelling wire-ropes, which is driven by engines made stationary beneath the street pavements, consequently neither smoke, cinders, oil, or noise can be offensive to the ordinary uses of the public streets.

"The structure will project less than thirty inches over the side wall, or likewise over the carriage-way, and will occupy less than fifteen inches in diameter, or its equivalent, once in not less than twenty feet of length, which actually is no more obstruction than is now common along our streets.

"The speed and capacity of the proposed railway is superior to any of the projects heretofore agitated, if it should prove a mechanical success, as engineers almost unanimously predict will be the case.

1866 July 24 "Your Memorialists have investigated the patents, and find the experts consider them as valid, and comprehending the principles necessary to the operating of a street railway by such means.

"Competent legal authorities have also been consulted, and report that the Legislature has granted full authority for the construction of railways upon this system, (and this only as to new routes,) in the city of New York by act of April 20, 1866 [*q. v.*], to which your attention is respectfully invited, and in accordance with which the undersigned propose to obtain corporate existence, and to receive your legal permission for prosecuting the contemplated enterprise.

"Your Memorialists have negotiated with the patentee [Chas. Harvey], and have obtained the control of the patents on the principal routes of this city, provided the same can be brought immediately into use.

"They now propose to erect an experimental section upon Greenwich street, of one half mile in length, which shall be made the means of judging of the value of the system, and which will satisfy your Honorable Body, the public, and themselves, on that point, and finally decide all questions of the expediency of its extension or its removal.

"If it does not answer the purpose, it will be for the interest of your memorialists to abandon the project, and remove the trial-line at their own expense.

"But if it does supply the want now becoming an absolute necessity in our city, then every resident on this island will feel interested in its extension as rapidly as possible.

"Your Memorialists are willing to take the risks of failure and loss on the trial, for the right to proceed in its extension without delay, in case of success, which is submitted to your Honorable Body and to the public as a reasonable and just consideration for making the experiment, and assuming the risks incident thereto. . . .

"Your Memorialists beg leave to add, that they are willing that a reasonable percentage of receipts of proposed railways shall go into the city treasury, to increase as the present national and State taxes are reduced, and to aid in lightening the burdens of our city taxations.

"Your Memorialists also beg leave to state that they desire your Honorable Body to pass a resolution which shall protect the interests of the city in an explicit manner as to the occupancy of the streets by such railway, but at the same time leave the constructors at liberty to modify and improve the plans and mode of construction, and operating as experience shall be gained and improvements suggested by practical operation of the experimental section proposed.

"No expense will be spared in rendering it effective and ornamental to the city.

"In view of the fact that farther State legislation may be needed to perfect the mode of acquiring property for such enterprises and otherwise developing their usefulness, your Memorialists will suggest the importance of obtaining your early consent to the trial section proposed, that the same may be put into operation by the time when the next Legislature will assemble, and afford practical proof to the committee which the Honorable Senate has appointed to especially consider this subject in its relation to our city, and to report at the next ensuing session of the Legislature, which will convene in less than six months from this date." The petition was referred to a committee, which reported favourably on July 31, and on that day both branches passed resolutions permitting the West Side and Yonkers Ry. Co. to construct the experimental line in Greenwich St. If this proved successful, this company was to be permitted to extend the line along Ninth Ave. to Yonkers. The Broadway and Yonkers Patent Ry. Co. was to be permitted to construct a similar line from Battery Park along Broadway to Yonkers, and the East Side and New Rochelle Patent Ry. Co. was to be allowed to build one along Pearl St. and Third Ave. to New Rochelle. This was granted in return for 5% of the gross earnings of the several railways. The resolutions, however, were vetoed by the mayor on Aug. 13, and before the board could repass them, A. T. Stewart applied for and obtained an injunction to prevent the council's acting on the veto, on the ground that the proposed roads would depreciate the value of his property on Broadway.—*Exposé of the Facts Concerning the Proposed Patent Ry. Enterprise* (1866), 5, 35–46. See, further, Ja 31, 1867.

27 The Atlantic cable (see Jl 27) is landed at Heart's Content. Newfoundland, and the great enterprise is at last successfully completed.—Field, *Hist. of Atlantic Telegraph*, 380 *et seq.* July 27

New York receives the news of the successful laying of the Atlantic cable.—Field, *Hist. of Atlantic Telegraph*, 385–86. 29

Emma, Dowager Queen of the Sandwich Islands, arrives at New York after a European tour. The city's first royal woman visitor takes up her residence at the Brevoort House.—*N. Y. Times*, Ag 9, 1866. During her stay in New York, the queen visited Greenwood Cemetery, the Navy-Yard, the U. S. frigate "Vermont," the Broadway shops, and Trinity Church. She enjoyed also a sail around the harbour.—*Ibid.*, Ag 10–13, 1866. On Aug. 13, she left for Washington.—*Ibid.*, Ag 14, 1866. Aug. 8

The Peace of Prague formally ends the Austro-Prussian war. It provides for the dissolution of the old German confederation and the formation of a new one from which Austria is to be excluded. Prussia receives Schleswig-Holstein, Hanover, Hesse, Nassau, and the free city of Frankfort, and Saxony is to enter the new North German Confederation. Austria promises to cede Venetia to Italy. —Lewis, *Hist. of Germany*, 704–5; Andrews, *Hist. of Development of Modern Europe*, II: 251–52. 23

The common council resolves that the freedom of the city be conferred upon Pres. Johnson and that the governor's room in the city hall be placed at his disposal during his stay in New York.—N. Y. H. S. *Collections* (1885), 142–43. 27

The mayor and common council direct the street commissioner "to remove the unused railway-track, switches, sleepers, turn-outs, &c., now incumbering Greenwich street, in front of premises formerly known as Atlantic Garden [see S 2, 1860], and heretofore used by the Hudson River Railroad Company, as the same are a nuisance, and the street being almost impassable for vehicles."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XXXIV: 317. The Bowling Green building now covers the ground. See L. M. R. K., III: 967, 976, and descrip. of Pl. 98, III: 590. 28

Pres. Johnson, the secretary of state, the secretary of the navy, and the postmaster-general, are welcomed to New York with a monster demonstration. The ships in the harbour and most of the down-town buildings are decorated with flags and bunting, and patriotic inscriptions and mottoes are everywhere. Through streets lined with people, the procession passes from the pier to City Hall Park, where the presidential party is conducted to the governor's room and formally welcomed by Mayor Hoffman. From the city hall the party drove to Delmonico's. Here the president reviewed the troops and addressed the people. In the evening a great banquet in his honour was held at the hotel.—*N. Y. Times*, Ag 30, 1866. On Aug. 30, after a drive through Central Park, the president went to West Point.—*Ibid.*, Ag 31, 1866. See also Clews, *Twenty-Eight Years in Wall St.*, 289–95, and views in *Harper's Weekly*, X: 577, 581, 585. 29

The corner-stone of the German Hospital, at Fourth Ave. and 77th St. (see F 9), is laid.—Richmond, *N. Y. and Its Institutions*, 379, *et seq.* The hospital was opened for the reception of patients in 1869 (*q. v.*, S 13). Sept. 3

The "Black Crook" makes its first appearance at Niblo's Garden. The playbill of the evening is in the Locke collection, N. Y. P. L. 12

The corner-stone of the Church of the Messiah, n. w. cor. of Park Ave. and 34th St., is laid.—*N. Y. Times*, O 4, 1866. Oct. 3

St. Patrick's Cathedral on Mott St. (1809–1815) is destroyed by fire. It was rebuilt, and re-dedicated on March 17, 1868 (*q. v.*). —Farley, *Hist. of St. Patrick's Cathedral*, 53, 62, 101. See also *Harper's Weekly*, O 20, 1866. 6

Venetia is formally ceded to the Italian government, and the union of Italy is complete with the exception of the city and territory of Rome, which is controlled by the pope.—Andrews, *Hist. of Development of Modern Europe*, II: 400. 19

St. John's Park has been sold to the Hudson River Railway Co. for $1,000,000.—*N. Y. Times*, O 20, 1866 See N 21, 1867. 20

From Oct. 28 to 30, the centennial anniversary of St. Paul's Chapel was celebrated.—*N. Y. Times*, O 29, 1860; Dix, *Hist. Recollections of St. Paul's Chapel.* 28

The corner-stone of Temple Emanu-El is laid on the corner of 43d St. and Fifth Ave.—*N. Y. Times*, N 1, 1866; L. M. R. K., III: 929. It was dedicated on Sept. 11, 1868 (*q. v.*). 31

Steinway Hall is opened in the rear of 109 East 14th St., extending to 15th St.—Brown, *Rec. of N. Y. Stage*, II: 516; L. M. R. K., III: 986. Henry Engelhard Steinway arrived in New York from "

1866 Oct. 31 Germany in 1853 and founded the famous house of Steinway & Sons. They started making pianos in a small building in Varick St., but soon moved to larger quarters in Walker St. near Broadway. Their business increased so rapidly that in 1859 they built a large factory on the ground bounded by Fourth and Lexington Aves., 52d and 53d Sts., and in 1863 a new warehouse in East 14th St. near Irving Place.—Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 680–81. Steinway Hall was demolished in 1916.—*World*, Jl 9, 1916; L. M. R. K., III: 986.

Nov. 12 Col. Shaffner, "whose experiments and successes in scientific mining and engineering are well known," is in Washington "endeavoring to induce the President or proper Departments to recommend the removal of the rocks at Hell Gate, by the means of nitroglycerine and electricity."—*N. Y. Times*, N 13, 1866. See Jl 1869.

15 The Chamber of Commerce gives a testimonial banquet to Cyrus W. Field "in acknowledgment of his efforts in bringing about the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable." The banquet is held at the Metropolitan Hotel. In his speech, Field gives a graphic history of the cable enterprise.—*N. Y. Times*, N 16, 1866. See also illustration in *Harper's Weekly*, X: 760.

20 Dr. Samuel Osgood in an address before the N. Y. Historical Society speaks of New York's marvelous growth since the close of the war. He says: ". . . the city is distressed by prosperity. . . . The scarcity of houses, the costs of rent, living, and taxation are grievous and driving a large portion of our middling class into the country."—Osgood, *Discourse Delivered before the N. Y. Hist. Soc.*, N 20, 1866, 54–55.

23 The old Bowery Theatre (see Ag 30, 1860) is sold at public auction for $100,700.—*N. Y. Times*, N 24, 1866. See L. M. R. K., III: 982. It was again sold in 1874 (*q.v.*, F 7).

Dec. 3 The Universalist Church of the Divine Paternity, at the southwest corner of Fifth Ave. and 45th St. (see O 11, 1865), is dedicated. It was demolished in 1896.—Letter from Dr. Frank Oliver Hall, pastor of present church. See also L. M. R. K., III: 937, and view and description in *Harper's Weekly*, X: 769, 773.

1867

— In this year, negotiations between Austria and Hungary for harmony and unity ended with the "Compromise of 1867," and the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary replaced the former Austrian Empire. Francis Joseph was crowned king of Hungary.—Hazen, *Europe since 1815*, 393 *et seq.*

— In this year, the Dominion of Canada was established by the union of Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. The other provinces of British North America were admitted at various times later.—Hazen, *Europe since 1815*, 528–30.

— In this year, Jas. Fisk, Jr., in connection with Jay Gould, succeeded in making a large sum of money in Erie stock. "By an unscrupulous combination, . . . they got control over stock to the amount of $10,000,000, and were thus able to depress the general value of Erie stock from 72½ to 35. Mr. Fisk's share of the profits . . . amounted, it is said, to $1,300,000. An arrangement was then entered into by which Fisk and Gould obtained absolute possession and control of the Erie Railroad, the other conspirators receiving enormous sums of money as their portion of the plunder." From that time until Fisk's death (see Ja 6, 1872), the road was under their management.—*Harper's Weekly*, Ja 20, 1872; *N. Y. Times*, *passim*.

— Valentine's *Manual* was not published in this year. See 1841; F 12, 1866.

— In this year was published, by Frederik Muller, in Amsterdam, *A Bibliographical and Historical Essay on the Dutch Books and Pamphlets relating to New Netherland, and to the Dutch West-India Company and to its possessions in Brazil, Angola, etc., as also on the maps, charts, etc. of New-Netherland, with facsimiles of the map of New-Netherland, by N. I. Visscher and of the three existing views of New-Amsterdam. Compiled from the Dutch public and private libraries, and from the collection of Mr. Frederik Muller in Amsterdam, by G. M. Asher, L. L. D., Privat-Docent of Roman law in the University of Heidelberg.* Although not published until 1867, it was ready for the press in 1853.

— In this year, the first parts of *A Dictionary of Books relating to America, from its discovery to the present time*, by Joseph Sabin, were published. The subject-matter is arranged alphabetically under the names of authors, and, in the case of anonymous writers, under the most obvious subject. The parts were later collected into volumes, the first of which appeared in 1868. Mr. Sabin died in 1881, at which time 13 volumes had appeared. The work was suspended until Mr. Wilberforce Eames persuaded the son, Jos. F. Sabin, to continue it, Mr. Eames assisting in collecting and arranging material. Mr. Eames began work at "Pennsylvania" and edited Vols. XIV to XX which appeared between 1884 and 1892. Succeeding parts were issued from time to time up to 1892, when 19 full volumes and a portion of the twentieth (comprising in all 116 parts) had appeared, carrying the dictionary through "Henry H. Smith." As this goes to press (1926), Mr. Eames is working on the remainder of Vol. XX ("Smith" to "South"), and hopes to issue it in the near future.

1867 — In this year was published *Colonial Records of the N. Y. Chamber of Commerce, 1768–1784*, ed. by John A. Stevens, Jr.

— In this year, John A. Roebling published a *Report . . to the president and directors of the New York Bridge Company, on the proposed East River Bridge.* The author was appointed chief engineer for the erection of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge. This is a report of plans proposed by him, which were eventually brought to fruition in the successful operation of New York's first suspension bridge.

— In this year was published a "Map of the boulevard, as established by act of legislature, and plan of grand entrance to Central park, with grades along the line of 8th avenue, from 59th to 110th street; compiled and drawn by J. Crofton, 1867;" size 11½ x 86 in. See also N 25.

— In this year, *The Evening Telegram* was founded by James Gordon Bennett.—*King's Handbook* (1893), 622.

— In this year, *The News* was founded, edited by Benjamin Wood. —*King's Handbook* (1893), 622.

— The stock quotation instruments called "tickers" are first introduced.—Eames, *N. Y. State Stock Exchange*, 51.

— In this year, the county (or Tweed) court-house, begun in 1861 (*q.v.*, D 26) but not yet completed, was occupied. It stands on the site of the second almshouse.—*15th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1910), 398–99; L. M. R. K., III: 974. In addition to the appropriation made for this building in 1862 (*q.v.*, Ap 9), further sums for its completion and furnishing were authorised in 1868 and later years, and by 1872, through the peculations of the Tweed Ring, it had cost many millions.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1868), chap. 854; (1869), chap. 875; (1870), chap. 382; (1871), chap. 583; Disturnell (1876), 54; Rhodes, *Hist. of U. S.*, VI: 39–98. The court-house is shown on Pls. 155-a and 163, Vol. III; *Harper's Weekly*, XV: 836, 839; and *Man. Com. Coun.* (1868), 639. There is in the author's collection a photographic panorama, about 10 feet long, taken from Jersey City and showing the county court-house under construction.

— The Walton House, at 326 Pearl St., "is still standing, although in a dilapidated state. . . . An inscription (*The Old Walton House*), coarsely painted in dingy white on its muddy red walls, arrests the eye of the passing stranger." The mansion-house was built in 1752 (*q.v.*). "The Walton House is indeed a most interesting relic of 'the good old colony time.' Now that the Hancock House [in Boston], once the abode of the great New England merchant and patriot, has been destroyed by the march of improvement, the New York building remains sole witness to the power and state of the merchant of the last century." Reference is here made to John Pintard's description in the *N. Y. Mirror* of March 17, 1832 (*q.v.*), where a picture was published as the house then appeared. "To-day the house is but a ruin. Its pitched tilings have given place to a flat roof; its balustrades are seen no more; its portico and columns, its carvings and hatchments, even its doorways, are gone. The broad halls and spacious chambers where the courtly aristocracy of the Province was wont to meet in gay and joyous throng, have been broken into small rooms which now serve as petty shops for tailors and cobblers, or the humble abode of seamen. The fluted pillars in the hall are fast rotting away, yet in their decay convey, to an eye not unused to massive structures, a sense of stately grandeur; while without, only the dull and stony stare of the dilapidated old lion, who still wearily looks down as he did a hundred years ago upon the everlasting movements of the seething life below, serves to mark this once princely mansion from its vulgar and upstart neighbors."—From "Biographical Sketches," by John Austin Stevens, Jr., in *Col. Rec., Chamber of Commerce*, 1768–1784 (pub. 1867), 61, 63–64. The house was demolished in 1881 (*q.v.*, N 12).

— In this year, the commissioners of Central Park commenced

1867 — the long-delayed development and improvement of Mount Morris Square (see My 10, 1836; Mr 4, 1841; 1854; D 12, 1861; S 25, 1863). The work was prosecuted under supervision of the chief landscape gardener, Ignatz A. Pilat. He died Sept. 17, 1870, but the work was carried out according to his designs.—*1st Ann. Rep.*, Com'rs of Pub. Parks, 1870–71. See Ja 8, 1874.

— During 1867–1868, definite progress was made in laying out streets north of 155th St.; and Sixth and Seventh Aves. north of Central Park were being opened. The Circle at Eighth Ave. and 59th St. was opened on March 2. The square between 58th and 59th Sts., west of Fifth Ave. was laid out, and the following year was filled in. The "Road or Public Drive" (the Boulevard) was being regulated and graded from 59th to 155th St. Eighth Ave. was being graded, but this work was hampered by extraordinary legislation of a contradictory character.—*12th Ann. Rep.*, Com'rs of Cent. P'k (1868), 51, 53, 57, 59; *ibid.* (1869), 73.

— The superintendent of buildings reports the following buildings among those "erected" this year (plans filed or work begun): National Park Bank, at 214 and 216 Broadway (adjoining the *Herald* building); the depot of the Hudson River R. R. Co. on St. John's Park; the Colored Orphan Asylum, on the north side of 143d St., west of Tenth Ave.; Edwin Booth's Theatre, at the south-east corner of Sixth Ave. and 23d St.; Tammany Hall on the north side of 14th St. between Irving Place and Third Ave.; a fire alarm bell-tower octagonal in form, 124 ft. high, on the north side of 25th St., between Second and Third Aves.; the Fourth Ave. addition to A. T. Stewart's store, between 9th and 10th Sts.—*Ann. Rep.*, Supt. of Bldgs. (1862–1872), 298–99, 300, 302–8.

— In this year, Eliza Greatorex made an etching of Bloomingdale Village and Church, which was reproduced, in 1875, in her book *Old N. Y. from the Battery to Bloomingdale*. It is shown on Pl. 153-a, Vol. III.

— In this year, a photograph was made of the New York Hospital; it was demolished in 1869. It is reproduced and described as A. Pl. 27 C, Vol. III, from an original in the author's collection.

— In this year was published, by J. F. Lloyd, *Lloyd's mammoth map of the business portion of New York city.*

Jan. 16 The West Washington Market, extending from Fulton to Dey St., is almost wholly consumed by fire. The former market on this ground burned in 1860 (*q.v.*, Jl 11). Though Washington Market proper, or at least the nucleus of it, dates back to 1812, the property burned in 1867 was not used for market purposes until 1853, the ground on which it stood having been reclaimed a year or two before.—*N. Y. World*, Ja 16, 1867. The L. M. R. K., III: 960, erroneously states that it was Washington Market proper that was burned in 1867.

21 A public meeting in favour of impartial suffrage is held at Cooper Institute. The Rev. Mr. Garnett, a negro preacher, makes the principal address.—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 22, 1867.

25 A large meeting is held at Cooper Institute "to consider the subject of the destitution and suffering now prevailing in several of the Southern states, and to adopt measures of relief." Speeches are made by Peter Cooper, Henry Ward Beecher, Horace Greeley, and others, and resolutions are passed that a committee be appointed to take up subscriptions, and that the clergymen of all churches be asked to appeal to their congregations.—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 26, 1867.

31 The committee of the state senate appointed in 1866 (*q.v.*, Ap 20) to consider the subject of rapid transit on Manhattan Island reports that, "Among the plans for an elevated railroad, that presented by Mr. C. T. Harvey [see Ap 20, 1866] appeared to be the best, and the commission recommended that the privilege of constructing one-half a mile in the southern part of Greenwich Street [see Jl 24, 1866], as an experiment, be granted by the Legislature." The committee also states "That in the opinion of this Commission the best method of speedily attaining the design contemplated by the senate resolution . . . is by the construction of underground railways.

"That in view of the prospective increase in travel there should be one line of such railway from the Battery to City Hall Park, under Broadway, connecting at the City Hall Park with two or more lines of underground railway, each with double tracks, east and west of the line of Broadway.

"That to accommodate the larger passenger transportation the following routes are recommended, each connecting with the said first mentioned track at the City Hall Park:

Jan. 31 "One under Chatham street to the Bowery and Third Avenue to the Harlem River.

"The other under Park Place (or Murray or Warren street or by the most feasible route) to Hudson street, thence under Hudson street to Eighth Avenue, thence under Eighth Avenue to Broadway, thence under Broadway to Ninth Avenue, thence under Ninth Avenue to the Harlem River.

"The line under Broadway between the Battery and City Hall Park to be constructed only as part of one or more of the through lines."—*Statutes and Docs. Affecting the Elevated Railways in the City of N. Y.* (1866–1882), in N. Y. P. L.; Walker, *Fifty Years of Rapid Transit*, 60–70. The committee's recommendation in regard to the elevated road was carried out by the legislature on April 22 (*q.v.*).

Feb. 12 The building erected in 1840 by the Society Library at the south-east corner of Broadway and Leonard St., but now occupied by S. B. Chittenden & Co., is destroyed by fire.—*N. Y. Herald*, F 13, 1867; L. M. R. K., III: 957. See also view and description in *Harper's Weekly*, XI: 140, 142.

27 "The well-known pear-tree planted by Gov. Stuyvesant, and which has stood for two centuries, came at last to a sudden demise during the latter part of last week. This old and famous tree stood on the corner of Thirteenth-street and Third-avenue, in a circular inclosure of iron railing, erected, we believe, by Mr. Wainwright, a descendent of the old Dutch Governor. . . . The destruction of this old landmark is stated to have resulted from a collision of vehicles, one of which was thrown against the tree with sufficient force to break it down. Laborers were engaged in removing the limbs and trunk yesterday, which were proclaimed obstructions to travel."—*N. Y. Times*, F 27, 1867. See views in *Man. Com. Coun.* (1861), 532, and Greatorex, *Old N. Y.*, opp. p. 89. In 1838 (*q.v.*, Je 15), the tree was enclosed with a wooden railing. The N. Y. Historical Soc. owns a cross-section of this tree.

Mar. 1 The rebuilt Academy of Music (see My 21, 1866) is opened.—*N. Y. World*, Mr 2, 1867; L. M. R. K., III: 982. See also Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 683.

14 Comptroller Connolly reports to the legislature, in detail, regarding unexpended appropriations. Among these items are the following in the street department:

Battery enlargement	$19,718.42
" improvement	8,366.52
Bridge over Broadway	14,661.00
Coenties Reef, blasting, etc.	11,756.00
Diamond " "	4,438.00
Fourth Avenue Parks	7,271.48
Grading Hamilton Square	10,729.00
Madison Park, iron railing	39,847.00
Mount Morris, improvement of	98.56

—From comptroller's letter-book No. 153, p. 40.

19 The New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects is organized.—*Proc., Ann. Convention A. I. A.* (1867), 25; *Eve. Post*, Mr 20, 1867. The Institute was founded as a local organization in 1857 (*q.v.*), and re-organized into a federal body in 1867.—President's address in *Third Ann. Convention*, 1869. See also Sturgis, *Dict. of Arch. and Building* (1902), under "Societies of Architects."

20 *The Evening Post* publishes the following description of the city: "Manhattan Island, from the Battery to the Spuyten Duyvil Creek, is thirteen and a half miles long, an average of one and three-fifths miles wide, and contains about fourteen thousand acres of land, of which less than a thousand are taken up by parks and public places. It has about thirty miles of water front upon two of the finest estuaries in the world; on the opposite shores of which lie two great tracts, capable of accommodating each a population twice as large as that New York now has.

"By its situation and other advantages New York is destined to remain the centre of commerce for the American continent. It has already nearly a million inhabitants, miserably accommodated for the most part. There are probably three thousand families who derive their support directly from daily labors performed by some of their members in the city.

"At present New York is the most inconveniently arranged commercial city in the world. Its wharfs are badly built, unsafe, and without shelter; its streets are badly paved, dirty, and necessarily overcrowded; its warehouses are at a distance from the ships, and for the most part without proper labor-saving machinery for

1867 Mar. 20 the quick and inexpensive transfer of goods; its railroad depots have no proper relations to the shipping or to the warehouses; transportation, needlessly and enormously increased by this ill-arrangement, is made more costly yet by uneven pavements, which waste the strength of horses. Its laborers are badly lodged, and in every way disaccommodated; the means of going from one part of the city to the other are so badly contrived that a considerable part of the working population—which includes nearly all the youth and men, and thousands of women and girls—spend a sixth part of their working days on the street cars or omnibuses, and the upper part of the island is made almost useless to persons engaged in daily business of any kind in the city." The rest of a long account is given to a prophetic description of what the city will be "thirty or fourty years hence." This would be about the year 1900, and many of the improvements here suggested have been realized, some of them in a far better way (particularly the transportation facilities) than was foretold in 1867.

" Tammany Hall, on the corner of Nassau and Frankfort Sts., is sold to Charles A. Dana for $150,000. It is to be transformed into a newspaper office.—*Harper's Weekly*, XI: 211; *N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Mr 21, 1867. *The Sun* occupied the building from 1868 until 1915 when it was demolished.—L. M. R. K., III: 939; descrip. of Pl. 163, III: 846. For a brief account of Dana, see Stephen Fiske's *Off-Hand Portraits of Prominent New Yorkers* (1884), 85 *et seq.*

21 The Tammany Society purchases, for $80,000, the property of the N. Y. University Medical College on 14th St. between Third Ave. and Irving Place.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Mr 21, 1867; and see My 21, 1866. The corner-stone of the present Tammany Hall was laid on July 4 (*q. v.*).

22 George Peabody gives a dinner at the Fifth Ave. Hotel in honour of Gen. and Mrs. Grant and the trustees of the Southern Educational Fund.—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 23, 1867.

23 A disastrous fire occurs, resulting in the complete destruction of the Winter Garden Theatre (formerly the Metropolitan—see S 14, 1859), and considerable damage to the Southern Hotel, formerly known as the Lafarge House (see Je 16, 1866). The total loss is estimated at $250,000.—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 24, 1867. The Grand Central Hotel was built on the site of the theatre.—L. M. R. K., III: 986.

29 The legislature passes an act "to provide for a Convention to revise and amend the Constitution." Arrangements are made for the election of 160 delegates to that convention, on April 23.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1867), chap. 194.

" An act is passed reducing the size of Hamilton Square, as laid out in the map of 1807, by discontinuing that part lying between Fourth and Fifth Aves., and 66th and 68th Sts.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1867), chap. 196; L. M. R. K., III: 970. The square was closed in 1868 (*q. v.*, Ap 20).

30 Alaska is purchased from Russia for $7,200,000.—Rhodes, *Hist. of U. S.*, VI: 211–13.

" The site of the U. S. Revenue Dock (Barge Office) on the south-east end of the Battery is bought by the government from the city for $10,000. The cost of construction work, etc. to June 30, 1875, was $214,778.—*Ann. Rep.*, Supervising Architect, U. S. Treasury Dept. (1875), 19; *Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XXXIV: 395.

Apr. 11 On this day, the author was born, in the brown stone house still standing on the south-east corner of Madison Ave. and 37th St., at that time the residence of his grandfather, Isaac N. Phelps, and now occupied by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan.

Much of my playtime in early childhood, Spring, Autumn, and Winter, was spent in the pleasant garden which stretched from street to street back of my grandfather's house, and during most of this time my family occupied the "dower-house," on the corner directly across the avenue. From the upper windows of this house I used to watch the ships passing up and down the East River. Lexington Avenue was still a pretty rural district, and there were but few signs of civilization to the north, although from my nursery window, looking north-east toward Zion Church, the view was almost the same as that which existed fifty years later, when we finally left the house.

" The city conveys to the U. S. government, for $500,000, the lower end of City Hall Park, bounded by Broadway, Mail St., and Park Row, as a site for a post-office (see Je 26, 1866). The property embraces an area of 65,259 sq. feet. The conveyance is made "Upon the express condition, however, that the premises above described and every part and parcel thereof, and any building that may be erected thereon shall at all times hereafter be used and occupied exclusively as and for a postoffice and court-house for the United States of America and for no other purpose whatever, and upon the further condition that if the said premises shall at any time or times cease to be used for the purposes above-limited or for some one of them or if the same shall be used for any other purposes than those above specified, the said premises hereby conveyed and all right, title, estate and interest therein shall revert to and be reinvested in the said parties of the first part, their successors and assigns and the said parties of the first part shall thereupon become the absolute owners of the said premises and every part thereof with the appurtenances and they may then re-enter the said premises and every part thereof in the same manner and to the same extent as if these presents had not been executed."—*Liber Deeds*, MXII: 142 *et seq.*; *Ann. Rep.*, Supervising Archt., U. S. Treas. Dept. (1875), 19; *15th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1910), 401–2. See also *Harper's Weekly*, XI: 2, and L. M. R. K., III: 974. See, further, Je 3, 1867, and My 6, 1869. Apr. 11

" The Rutgers Female Institute (see 1860) receives a full collegiate charter and is hereafter known as the Rutgers Female College.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1870), 323. See 1883.

15 "The foot-bridge at the junction of Broadway and Fulton streets" is ready for public use. It has been erected at a cost of $14,000.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 16, 1867. This was the Loew bridge and was built by the city because Broadway, "particularly the narrow portion of it below the Park," was so overcrowded with vehicles that it was "impossible at certain times of the day to pass from one sidewalk of the street to the other without imminent danger of life and limb."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, CI: 394; CII: 607, 690; CVI: 151; CIX: 260, 394. See also L. M. R. K., III: 926, and *Harper's Weekly*, XI: 353. A bridge across Broadway at Fulton St. had been proposed as early as 1852.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1856), 424. The bridge proved a failure and in 1868 (*q. v.*, Jl 21) was ordered removed.

16 The legislature incorporates the New York Bridge Co. with an initial capital of $5,000,000, and authorises the cities of New York and Brooklyn to subscribe for stock. This company was organised for the purpose of building a bridge across East River.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1867), chap. 399. See My 23.

" Madison Ave. is extended from 86th to 120th St., and the extension declared a public street.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1867), chap. 403.

22 The legislature passes "An Act to provide for the construction of an experimental line of railway in the counties of New York and Westchester" (see Ja 31). This authorises the West Side and Yonkers Patent Railway Co. (see Ap 20, 1866) to build within one year an experimental line of elevated railroad on Greenwich St., to be operated by cables attached to stationary engines. This is to be examined by commissioners and, if their report is favourable, the line is to be extended along Greenwich St. and Ninth Ave. to Yonkers.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1867), chap. 489. See Jl 2.

23 Delegates to the forthcoming constitutional convention (see Mr 29), 160 in all, are chosen at a special election. Their names appear in the journal of the convention. The convention opened on June 4 (*q. v.*).—*Journal of the Convention*, 3–14.

24 An act of the legislature authorises the acquisition by the city of lands comprised in the present Riverside Park.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1867), chap. 697. The city obtained possession in Aug., 1872, and on March 29, 1873, Frederick L. Olmsted completed a map of the park. Additional lands were acquired in 1891, 1899, 1900, 1901, and 1902.—*3d Ann. Rep.*, Bd. of Com'rs of Dept. of Pub. P'ks (1872–73), 6, 59, 299; *Rep.*, Dept. of P'ks (1902), 10–11; Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate*, 51. See also *21st Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1916), 165–66, and L. M. R. K., III: 971.

" The legislature passes an act "to alter the map or plan of certain portions of the city of New York, and for the laying out and improvement of the same." It defines the powers of the commissioners of Central Park in laying out, widening, grading, and improving streets, avenues, roads, public squares and places, between 59th and 155th Sts., west of Eighth Ave.; also new pier and bulkhead lines from 55th St. to Spuyten Duyvil Creek. Such powers shall cease on May 1, 1872.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1867), chap. 697.

May 10 The N. Y. and Harlem R. R. Co. is directed to construct within two years, up to the grade of Fourth ave., "a substantial stone or brick wall, with suitable coping upon each side of their road, upon a line not extending twenty-six feet in the clear at any point of

1867 May 10 measurement below the tunnel at Ninety-second street. . . . and from the north side of Seventy-ninth street to the south side of Eighty-eighth street, where the road bed or track is below the grade of the avenue, and where the same is not arched or covered, and shall also, within said period, erect upon said wall (except at street crossings, where bridges are, or shall be constructed) a substantial iron fence for the protection of persons using said avenue." The company is also to construct "an arch of masonry work over the track of the road . . . in Fourth avenue . . . from the south line of Eighty-eighth street to and connecting with the rock cut so called on Ninety-second street."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1867), chap. 880.

13 Jefferson Davis, having been brought before the U. S. circuit court at Richmond, Va., for trial on a charge of treason, is released under $100,000 bail. Horace Greeley heads the list of 16 bondsmen. —Rhodes, *Hist. of U. S.*, VI: 50–59. The Union League Club objected to Greeley's action, and, on May 23, he wrote defending himself on this point, and also for advocating clemency toward the recent rebels.—*Letter of Horace Greeley*, etc. (1867), in N. Y. P. L.

14 The first New York tenement-house law is passed by the legislature. After defining a tenement-house, this law provides that every such building shall have a fire escape approved by the building inspector, a ventilator in the roof over the main hall, receptacles for garbage and other refuse, and proper sewage facilities. In addition, no basement or cellar rooms may be occupied without a permit from the board of health, and even then they must be at least seven feet high and one foot above the sidewalk, and have an open area in front, properly drained, and a window of at least nine square feet; all halls must open directly to the air; each habitable room must be at least eight feet high and have at least one window connected with the open air or a ventilator leading into the hall or into another room connected with the air; the storage of combustibles and the keeping of animals, except dogs and cats, are prohibited; there must be an open space, between buildings erected on the same lot, of 10 feet if they are one storey high and an additional five feet for each additional storey; new tenements must have a chimney or open fire-place for each set of rooms, and running water at one or more places in the house or in the yard; health officers must have free access to tenements at all times. Violations are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1867), 908; De Forest & Veiller, *The Tenement House Problem*, I: 94–97. See Je 16, 1879. A census of tenement-houses in this year "revealed the the fact that 18,582 existed, of which 5,814 were reported in bad sanitary condition from neglect, and 9,846 in bad sanitary condition from any cause."—Gould, *The Housing of the Working People* (1895), 72.

18 The common council orders that action be taken against persons closing Little Water St. or Mission Place, and that the same be restored to public use.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XXXV: 109–10. See Ap 3, 1809; My 16, 1855.

23 The New York Bridge Co. (see Ap 16) appoints John A. Roebling engineer in charge of the construction of its bridge across the East River. Mr. Roebling was injured in the course of his work and died July 22, 1869. His place was filled by his son Col. Washington A. Roebling, under whose supervision the work was completed.—Green, *Complete Hist. of the N. Y. and Brooklyn Bridge*, 12. See My 24, 1883.

June — In this month, a map was made of the public drive (now Riverside Drive) from 156th to Dyckman St.—See original filed in bureau of topography, borough president's office, as Map No. 2320. See also, in the same office, Map No. 2422, which was probably made in this year, and which shows the drive from 72d to 129th St., including the lay-out, elevations, and property.

3 At 12 o'clock on this day the competition for the plans for the new post-office (see Ap 11) ended.—*N. Y. Times*, Je 2, 1867. An exhibition of the plans submitted was held from June 6 to 8 in the rooms of the board of underwriters, 156 Broadway. One of the papers said of them: "There were fifty-one drawings with accompanying plans, of which several are worthy of examination. The majority, however, of the designs are wanting in originality and appositeness, and perhaps a result quite as satisfactory would have been reached at less expense, had an architect of standing been employed to select from among the public buildings of the world several of the most elegant, and combine their most excellent points. . . . as it is averred that our most distinguished architects have, for obvious reasons, declined to stake their reputations upon the decision of a Commission composed of men who are not necessarily competent judges of the art, it will not be wonderful if the very best result is not reached by the method that has been pursued." Prizes of $5,000, $3,000, $2,000, and $1,000 were offered for the four best plans, $500 each for the next five, and $300 each for the following five. The 51 plans were briefly described.—*Ibid.*, Je 7–9, 1867. See, further, D 28, 1867, and F 29, 1868. The post-office was begun in 1869 (*q. v.*, Ag 9).

June 3

4 The state constitutional convention, delegates to which were elected on April 23 (*q. v.*), opens in the assembly chamber at Albany, and Wm. A. Wheeler, of Malone, is chosen president of the convention. The work of the convention was not concluded until Feb. 28, 1868 (*q. v.*).—*Jour. of the Convention*, 15, 1261. "It sat nearly four times as long as the Convention of 1821, and twice as long as the Convention of 1846."—Lincoln, *Const. Hist. of N. Y.*, II: 419. "The debates and proceedings of the Convention of 1867 [published in 5 vols.] . . . for their learning and breadth of discussion of Constitutional questions will always be of interest to students of the political history of this State."—Hill, *Development of Constitutional Law in N. Y. State*, 29.

17 Banvard's Museum (later Daly's Theatre) opens at 122 Broadway.—Brown, *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, II: 522. See also L. M. R. K., III: 983.

20 The Citizens' Association submits to the constitutional convention (see Je 4) some proposed "alterations in the fundamental law of the State." Many of these suggestions seem very modern, such as "an appointed instead of an elective Judiciary," the appointment, instead of election, of "the Secretary of State, the State Comptroller, the State Treasurer, the Attorney-General, the State Engineer and Surveyor, the Canal Commissioners and the Inspectors of State Prisons—said officers to constitute a cabinet for the Governor," "Manhood suffrage with educational qualifications," and "Representation of Minorities."—*Alterations in the Fundamental Law of the State, proposed by the Citizens' Association of New-York.*

28 The common council resolves "That the Croton Aqueduct Board be, and they are hereby directed to remove the fountain located in the City Hall Park and erect the same in Madison Avenue [Madison Square?]."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XXXV: 135.

July 1 The North German Confederation, composed of 22 states, is established. The king of Prussia is president.—Andrews, *Hist. of Development of Modern Europe*, II: 255–56.

2 Work is begun on the experimental elevated road in Greenwich St. (see Ap 22).—*Harper's Weekly*, XII: 477. The excavation work, extending from the Battery to Cortlandt St., was well under way by the end of the first week in August.—*N. Y. Times*, Ag 6, 1867. See A Pl. 27B-b, Vol. III, for photograph of Charles Harvey on the trial trip on this line. See also Pl. 133-a, Vol. III. See Jl 1, 1868.

4 The corner-stone of Tammany Hall is laid on 14th St. on the site of the old University Medical College (see My 20).—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 5, 1867. See also publication of the society entitled *Proceedings of . . . on laying the corner-stone of their new Hall in Fourteenth St. . . . July 4, 1867. Also a brief history of the origin and early history of the Society*, by Rushmore G. Horton. See Jl 4, 1868.

8 The "America's Cup," won by the "America" on Aug. 22, 1851 (*q. v.*), is presented by the owners of the yacht to the N. Y. Yacht Club with the condition that it be "perpetually a challenge cup for friendly competition between foreign countries."—*The America's Cup* (1874), 117–18.

14 Brigham Young, Jr., and his suite are in New York, after a mission to Paris.—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 14, 1867.

23 At a special meeting of the Union Republican general committee of New York at headquarters at the corner of Broadway and 23d St., Gen. Grant is nominated for president.—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 24, 1867. See D 4.

Aug. — The corner-stone of the new building of the Coloured Orphan Asylum (see Jl 13, 1863) is laid at the north-west corner of 143d St. and Tenth Ave. The building was completed in 1868.—Richmond, *N. Y. and Its Institutions*, 302 *et seq.* The present home of the Institution (1926) is at 261st St. and Riverdale Ave.

Sept. 2 Christy's Minstrel Hall, on West 24th St. (see N 30, 1865), is altered into a complete theatre by C. H. Garland and opened as the Fifth Avenue.—Brown, II: 400; L. M. R. K., III: 983. See Ja 25, 1869, for its next transformation.

1867
Sept. 16 The board of aldermen passes a resolution directing the street commissioner "to remove the rail-tracks which were laid down on the Battery Grounds on Sunday, the 15th inst.; and to restore, or cause to be restored, the walks thereon to the condition in which they existed previous to laying down such railroad tracks."—*N. Y. Times*, S 17, 1867.

22 The Fourth Presbyterian Church on 34th St. near Broadway is dedicated.—*N. Y. Times*, Sept 23, 1867. See L. M. R. K., III: 931.

29 The reconstructed St. George's Church on Stuyvesant Square (see N 14, 1865) is opened for public worship. It was consecrated Dec. 19, 1867.—Anstice, *Hist. of St. George's Church*, 235.

Oct. 16 The new iron bridge over Harlem River, begun in 1860, is formally opened to the public. The old bridge is to be removed soon. —*N. Y. Times*, O 17, 1867. A history of the construction and a description of the new bridge is contained in *ibid.*

22 The Fort Gansevoort property, bounded by Thirteenth Ave., Gansevoort St., West St., and West 12th St., is sold by the city at public auction.—*N. Y. Times*, O 23 and 25, 1867.

Nov. — "The Astor Library has been in existence fourteen years, and now possesses one hundred and thirty-five thousand volumes, while the capacities of the present buildings are equal to the accommodation of three hundred and fifty thousand. Four thousand volumes were added in 1867, and additions are constantly being made. . . . During the past year there have been about twenty-five thousand readers in the two halls, and about fifty thousand volumes read. Besides these, large numbers have been admitted to the alcoves—authors, statistical writers, members of the press, etc." —*Hist. Mag.*, 2d ser., II: 319.

19 Chas. Dickens arrives at Boston on his second visit to America. He comes to give a series of readings from his own works, in the principal cities of the U. S.—Dolby, *Chas. Dickens as I knew him*, 150–60. See D 7.

21 The 200 trees which recently adorned St. John's Park have all been felled and the stumps extracted. The temporary freight depot of the Hudson River R. R. (see O 20, 1866) will soon be erected.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, N 21, 1867; L. M. R. K., III: 971; descrip. of Pl. 106-a, III: 609.

25 A plan for developing the west side of the city, from 55th to 155th St., is adopted by the board of commissioners of the Central Park, under the act of April 24, 1867. This district embraced property owned by more separate persons, and paid more taxes, than did all that part of the city above Astor Place in 1811, when the commissioners for laying out the city reported the plan which, in 1867, was amended by the new plan. The map accompanying the report of Andrew H. Green, comptroller of the park, shows the new streets, avenues, public squares and places, new pier and bulkhead lines, and the elevations above high water. The parts of former streets, avenues, and roads, not shown on the map, were abandoned and closed. By comparison with the Commissioners' Map of 1807–1811, it is seen that the Old Bloomingdale Road is thus finally abandoned and the "Road or Public Drive" (the Boulevard or extension of Broadway) is substituted in its place.—*11th Ann. Rep.*, Bd. of Com'rs of Cent. P'k (1867), 157–66. See also *Map of the Boulevard*, compiled and drawn by John Crofton, 1867, in Stuart collection. On June 15, 1868, the supreme court, having appointed commissioners on July 12, 1866, to open the boulevard, confirmed their report, but excluded from the plan of the boulevard certain angular pieces of land at the intersection of the road with Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Aves. During 1868 the work of regulating and grading the road was in progress, it having been commenced Sept. 21. It was hoped it would be opened for travel by Jan. 1, 1871.—*12th Ann. Rep.*, Bd. of Com'rs of Cent. P'k (1868), 59; *13th Ann. Rep.* (1869), 64. See also map dated March 7, 1868, filed in bureau of topography, borough president's office, as Map No. 2428.

28 The Fenian organizations of New York hold a public funeral ceremony in memory of the Irish patriots, Allen, O'Brien, and Larkin, who were recently hanged at Manchester, Eng. Fully 10,000 people parade.—*N. Y. Times*, N 29, 1867.

Dec. — Jas. E. Serrell, a civil engineer and city surveyor, publishes a *Memorial . . . asking the action of Congress on the proposed change of the eastern boundary of the city of New York, by the construction of a new East River, and the filling up of Hell-Gate.* He proposes this novel plan in the belief that, by 1899, the population of "New York and its vicinity" will be 7,000,000 of people.

In 1869, Serrell published a *Plan and description proposed to re-model the city of New York and its vicinity, by making a New East River, filling up Hell-Gate, and annexing Brooklyn* [etc.], *also extending into Westchester county.*

Dec. — John T. Hoffman is re-elected mayor. Two years before, both the Democratic machines, Tammany and Mozart, united in his support. This time Mozart withdrew its support and nominated ex-Mayor Fernando Wood. The Republicans nominated William A. Darling, but many members of the party feared that Wood might be elected and voted for Hoffman, whose plurality exceeded 40,000. —*N. Y. Sun*, D 4, 1867; *N. Y. Tribune*, D 4, 1867. 3

"The public feeling in favor of the nomination of Gen. Grant for the Presidency, which has been rapidly increasing in this vicinity for some time past," culminates in a large mass-meeting at Cooper Institute. Speeches are made by A. T. Stewart, Judge Hilton, F. B. Cutting, Gen. Sickles, Lyman Tremaine, and others.—*N. Y. Times*, D 5, 1867. 4

Dickens arrives in New York from Boston and puts up at the Westminster Hotel in Irving Place.—Dolby, *Chas. Dickens as I knew him*, 180–83. 7

Charles Dickens gives his first reading in New York, at Steinway Hall. The series opens with *A Christmas Carol.*—*N. Y. Times*, D 10, 1867. George Dolby, his secretary and manager, afterwards wrote: "The success of the Readings in New York far exceeded Mr. Dickens's most sanguine expectations, and but for the extra exertion in reading in so large a hall as the Steinway, under the burden of an influenza cold, everything would have been in the highest degree satisfactory. He described the New York audience as being 'far better than that at Boston,' which was saying a great deal for them."—Dolby, *Chas. Dickens as I knew him*, 184. See Ap 18, 1868. 9

The commissioners appointed to select a plan for the new post-office (see Je 3), after much deliberation, decide that none of the 52 designs submitted is wholly satisfactory or worthy of recommendation to the federal authorities, and that therefore no award of the first and second premiums ($5,000 and $3,000) shall be made. They agree, however, to award prizes to the best 15 designs, and to extract and draft from those designs to which premiums have been awarded such a plan as will, in their judgment, meet the approval of the authorities of the United States for the purposes contemplated. The awards given were: $2,000 each to John Correja for plan No. 18, Richard M. Hunt for No. 34, N. Le Brun for No. 36, Schultz & Schoen for No. 48, and Renwick & Sands for No. 51; $500 each to Wm. Field, Son & Co. for No. 16, Duncan J. Mac Rae for No. 23, Patter & Clinton for No. 28, Alex. Saeltzer for No. 29, and James H. Giles for No. 47; $300 each to Walter Dickson for No. 12, Hammatt Billings for No. 22, G. King & Wilcox for No. 25, Louis Burger for No. 26, and E. J. M. Derrick for No. 39.—*N. Y. Times*, D 29, 1867. See F 29, 1868. (This account of the competition is incomplete, and in some respects misleading. See Addenda.—I. N. P. S.) 28

The annual report on Central Park states that the work done during the past year includes the following: "The foundation-work of a structure [the Belvedere] contemplated as a lookout at the south-west corner of the old Reservoir has been commenced. . . . 31

"The interior of the portion of the brick edifice at Mt. St. Vincent [see D 30, 1865] formerly used as the chapel of the Convent, has been decorated and fitted for the reception of the statuary, and although this gallery is situated at a remote part of the grounds, it is much frequented, and is probably the most generally attractive collection and arrangement of statuary in the whole country."—*11th Ann. Rep.*, Com'rs of Cent. P'k (1868).

On this date, the comptroller submitted a printed report to the commissioners of the sinking fund in response to a resolution passed on May 21, 1867, calling for a report on the condition of the wharves, piers, and slips belonging to the city. This report is in two volumes, one covering the East River from Whitehall to 130th St., and the other the North River, from Albany St. to 155th St. The report is illustrated by careful drawings of all wharves, piers, and slips, giving dimensions, construction, cost, present value, recommendations for alterations, extensions, repairs, etc. "

1868

In this year, Gladstone became prime minister; his "Great Ministry" lasted until 1874.—Hazen, *Europe since* 1815, 464–66. —

In this year, Léon Gambetta came into prominence in France as an opposer of Napoleon III and the Empire. He was one of the —

1868 founders of the Third Republic in 1870.—Hazen, *Europe since*
— *1815*, 281–82.

— About this time, the "boneshaker," a wooden bicycle constructed by Pierre Lallement in Paris in 1865 and patented by him in the U. S. in 1866, became popular in England, France, and America.—*Encyclop. Brit.*, VII: 683, with cut.

— In this year, George Inness, Homer D. Martin, and Alexander H. Wyant, considered the three greatest American landscape painters, were elected to the National Academy. All of them spent some years in New York, and all are represented in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.—Clement & Hutton, *Artists of the Nineteenth Century*, I: 382–83; II: 96–97, 363; Isham, *Hist. of Am. Painting*, 255 *et seq.*

— In this year, with the widening of the Bloomingdale Road into the new Boulevard, an old house was torn down on the west side of Broadway, between 75th and 76th Sts., which was erected before the Revolution, and in which Louis Philippe taught school during his exile in New York. It was formerly the homestead of the Somerindyke family, who once owned nearly all the surrounding part of the island not included in the extensive Harsen estate. For a description of the house, see Stone's *Hist. of N. Y. City*, 597–98. See also Greatorex, *Old N. Y.*, 184–90, and L. M. R. K., III: 952.

— In this year, the Bloomingdale Reformed Dutch Church (see Ag 4, 1816) was demolished.—Greatorex, *Old N. Y.*, II: 142; L. M. R. K., III: 934. A view of the church shortly before its demolition is reproduced as Pl. 153-a, Vol. III.

— The P. E. Church of the Heavenly Rest at 551 Fifth Ave., between 45th and 46th Sts., was erected in this year and opened in 1869.—L. M. R. K., III: 932. The parish originated in services held in the hall of Rutgers Female College in 1865.—*King's Handbook*, 532. The church was demolished in the early summer of 1925.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 20, 1925.

— In this year, the bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln, by Henry Kirke Brown, in Union Square, was given to the city.—*Cat. Works of Art Belonging to the City*, 137; L. M. R. K., III: 964. The railing was erected in 1872–73.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XL: 232; XLI: 14. For view and description, see *Harper's Weekly*, XIV: 133.

— Bulkhead lines are established around the north end of the island, from 55th St. on the Hudson River to Third Ave. on the Harlem River.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1868), chap. 388; 3*d Ann. Rep. of the Park Com'rs* (1872–1873), 224.

— Among the buildings reported by the supt. of buildings as "erected" this year (plans filed or work begun) are the following: The N. Y. Life Insurance Company's 5-storey brick building on the east side of Broadway, from Leonard St. to Catherine Lane; the Equitable Life Assurance Society's 5-storey granite building, at the south-east corner of Broadway and Cedar St.; a new wing of St. Luke's Hospital, at the south-west corner of Fifth Ave. and 55th St.; the Orphan Asylum for Church of St. Vincent de Paul, on the north side of 39th St., west of Seventh Ave.; and a "Belvidere or Festival Hall" in Jones's Woods.—*Ann. Rep.*, Supt. of Bldgs. (1862–1872), 429, 430–31, 435, 436, 443, 447, 450–51.

— The theatres and large public halls in New York at this time were: Stadt Theatre, at 45 Bowery; Bowery Theatre, at 48 Bowery; Pastor's Opera-house, at 201 Bowery; Broadway Theatre, at 485 Broadway; San Francisco Minstrels, at 585 Broadway; Theatre Comique, at 514 Broadway; Niblo's Garden, at 578 Broadway; Olympic Theatre, at 624 Broadway; Kelly & Leon's Minstrels, at 720 Broadway; New York Theatre, at 728 & 730 Broadway; Wallack's Theatre, at 844 Broadway; New York Circus, on East 14th St.; Steinway Hall, at 109 & 111 E. 14th St.; Tammany Hall; Bryant's Minstrels, East 14th St.; Academy of Music; Wood's Theatre, at 1221 Broadway; Booth's Theatre; Pike's Opera House (see Ja 9), at the n. w. cor. of Eighth Ave. & 23d St.; French Theatre, at 75 W. 14th St.; and Brougham's Theatre, on W. 24th St. All of these are described in detail in the *Ann. Rep.*, Supt. of Bldgs. (1862–1869), 469–508.

— In Valentine's *Manual* for 1868, were published the following map and views: map of the city; New York and its environs (bird's-eye view), xiv; board of aldermen's chamber, 102; board of councilmen's chamber, 110; board of supervisors' chamber, 225; Central Park (4 views), 218, 236, 246, 256; Loew bridge at Broadway and Fulton St., 229; Printing House Square, 510; Broadway, cor. Ann St. (former site of Barnum's Museum), 512; new Harlem bridge, 520; 42d St., bet. Second and Third Aves., looking north, 526; Sixth Ave., bet. 55th and 57th Sts., looking west, 536; N. Y. 1868
County court-house, 639; Pike's Opera House, n. w. cor. Eighth — Ave. and 23d St., 696; Tammany Hall, interior decorated for the national convention (see Jl 4), 792.

For view of St. Patrick's Cathedral (Mott St.), as rebuilt, 1868, see *ibid.* (1869), 678.

In this year was published by the Am. Photo.-lith. Co. (Osborne process) a "Map of the upper part of the city of New York from 57th street to Kings bridge, showing the 'west side improvements.' Compiled and drawn under the direction of Hamilton E. Towle;" size 12 x 60 in. —

In this year, Richard Montgomery published a plan of an elevated railroad, built of corrugated iron, with a single track on each side of the street, and cars to be run by dummy engines.—*Montgomery's Plan for an Elevated Railway* (1868), pamphlet in N. Y. P. L., with illustrations. —

In this year, E. L. Henry, N. A., painted a view of St. John's Chapel. It is reproduced in the *N. Y. Times*, My 25, 1913; and Brown's *Valentine's Manual* (1916–17), 17. See also 14*th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scenic & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1909), 72–80. —

In this year, the first edition of W. L. Stone's *Hist. of N. Y. City* was published. —

Harper's Bazaar was founded in this year.—*King's Handbook* (1893), 626. —

Pike's new opera house at the n. w. cor. of 23d St. and Eighth Jan.
Ave. is opened.—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 10, 1868. See also description 9
and illustration in *Harper's Weekly*, XII: 60. In 1869, it was named the Grand Opera House.—L. M. R. K., III: 984.

A Democratic mass meeting is held at Cooper Institute "To 30
protest against the dangerous acts of the Radicals in Congress." Hugh Maxwell, J. R. Doolittle, Jr., Dennis McMahon, and Hiram Ketchum are among the speakers.—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 31, 1868.

For an account of the development of property on Broadway Feb.
at this time in the vicinity of Canal, Broome, Reade, and Duane —
Sts., see the *Hist. Mag.* of this date.

A meeting under the auspices of the Union Republican Cam- 18
paign Club is held at Cooper Institute. Its object is to ratify the nominations of Grant and Fenton for president and vice-president respectively.—*N. Y. Times*, F 19, 1868.

One hundred and twenty-five Pontifical Zouave recruits from 20
Canada, en route to Rome, arrive in New York, at the College of the Jesuits in West 16th St. They sailed for Europe on Feb. 22.—*N. Y. Times*, F 22, 1868.

The house of representatives resolves to impeach Pres. Johnson 24
"for high crimes and misdemeanors in office." He is charged with violating the Tenure of Office Act, and much friction exists between the executive and congress because of his opposition to the Reconstruction Acts.—Rhodes, *Hist. of U. S.*, VI: 107–11, 114–157. The trial began on March 30 and lasted until May 26. Johnson was acquitted by a vote of 35 to 19.—*Ibid.*, VI: 115–57.

The Presbyterian Hospital is incorporated.—*Laws of N. Y.* 28
(1868), chaps. 15 and 44. It was founded by James Lenox, who donated the site in 76th St. and also contributed a large sum of money.—Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 774–75. The hospital was opened on Oct. 10, 1872 (*q.v.*).

The city acquires by condemnation proceedings land at Broad- "
way and 59th St. Here Columbus Circle was developed.—Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate*, 49; L. M. R. K., III: 969.

The state constitutional convention, which assembled on June "
4, 1867 (*q.v.*), concludes its labours and submits for the decision of the voters a revised constitution, accompanied by an "Address to the People."—*Jour. of the Convention*, 1202–6, 1214–53, 1254–61. This constitution, with the exception of the article on the judiciary, was disapproved by the people, Nov. 2, 1869 (*q.v.*). The *Times* anticipated this outcome in the following editorial:

"The framers of the proposed Constitution knew very well, or ought to have known, that the Legislature and our local municipality became corrupt, and have continued to be wholly corrupt, through the unceasing and powerful influence of the parties who project street railroads, and engineer such legislation as appertains to the general subject. The parties consist of a combination of leading Republicans and Democrats who . . . unlock the public purse to mutual plunder, and make equal division of franchises which if bestowed with a view to public advantage would lighten the heavy burdens of an oppressed community."—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 1, 1868.

1868
Feb. 29 "The plan of the new structure to be erected in the City Hall Park for the departments of the Post-office and United States Courts has at last been fixed upon, and the work will be commenced just as soon as Congress makes the required appropriation." After the failure to secure a wholly satisfactory plan by competition (see Je 3 and D 28, 1867), a committee of architects was appointed to consider all the plans submitted and to draft a new one combining the best points of each. This committee consisted of Richard M. Hunt, chairman, Renwick & Sands, N. Le Brun, J. Correja, and Schulze & Schoen. They completed their work in this month and placed the final design in the hands of Postmaster Kelly who submitted it to the authorities at Washington, by whom it was approved. The plan is described in detail.—*N. Y. Times*, F 29, 1868.

Mar. 3 In the early morning of this day, Barnum's Museum at Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway (see S 6, 1865) was completely destroyed by fire. The loss was estimated at $400,000.—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 3 and 4, 1868. See also L. M. R. K., III: 982, and view in *Harper's Weekly*, XII: 188. This was on the west side of Broadway above Spring St.

10 "Humpty Dumpty" is produced in New York for the first time, at the Olympic (formerly Laura Keene's) Theatre, with George L. Fox as Clown and Charles K. Fox as Pantaloon.—Brown, II: 159; III: 116–17.

17 The tearing down of St. George's chapel on Beekman St. is in progress. "At present the graves of revolutionary heroes serve as a depository for ashes and rubbish, and vessels are emptied daily from the windows adjoining, on places where a hundred years ago, was carved the sacred words, never to be effaced, '*Requiescat in pace.*'" The six lots comprising this property are to be sold. "The property purchased from Colonel Beekman for £500 [see Jl 11, D 21, 1748; Ja 23, Mr 23, 1749] is now worth, it is said, half a million dollars."—*N. Y. World*, Mr 17, 1868. The property was purchased by the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co.—Anstice, *Hist. of St. George's Ch.*, 211–14. See also L. M. R. K., III: 933. An original sketch showing the church in process of demolition was made by Miss Greatorex and hangs in the parlor of the Chelsea Hotel on W. 23d St. It is reproduced as Pl. 153-b, Vol. III. See also Greatorex, *Old N. Y.*, 39–41. See, further, 1871.

" The rebuilt St. Patrick's Cathedral on Mott St., which was burned down on Oct. 6, 1866 (*q. v.*), is dedicated.—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 18, 1868. See L. M. R. K., III: 936, under "St. Patrick's Pro-Cathedral."

18 Sorosis, the first women's club in New York, is founded. It was incorporated on Dec. 30.—*Rep. of the 21st Anniversary of Sorosis* (N. Y., 1890); *Articles of Incorporation, Constitution*, etc. (N. Y., 1892).

20 The commissioners of Central Park authorise Andrew H. Green, comptroller of the park, to acquire title to "the public squares and places laid out . . . south of a line drawn through Manhattan street from 12th avenue to 124th street and thence through 124th street to the 8th avenue."—*21st Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1916), 559. This was Morningside Park. The land was acquired, between 1868 and 1870, at a cost of $1,334,092.72.—*Ibid.* (1916), 560–61; L. M. R. K., III: 970. See also Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate*. See, further, O 11, 1873.

21 The first issue of the *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* appears.

24 The Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. is incorporated.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1868), chap. 49. Its offices in this year were at 243 Broadway.—*The Met. Life Ins. Co. Its History*, etc. (1908).

" Riley's Fifth Ward Museum Hotel (see *Man. Com. Coun.*, 1864, pp. 598, 602), on the s. w. cor. of W. Broadway and Franklin St., is being demolished.—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 24, 1868.

31 The Union League Club (see F 6, 1863, and F 16, 1865) is formally installed in its new headquarters at the south-east corner of 26th St. and Madison Ave.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 1, 1868. This was the Jerome residence (see 1865) which the club occupied until 1881 (*q. v.*, Mr 5).—Descrip. of Pl. 136, III: 704; L. M. R. K., III: 939, 950. See also illustration and description in *Harper's Weekly*, XII: 605.

Apr. 8 The corner-stone of Edwin Booth's Theatre is laid at the south-east corner of Sixth Ave. and 23d St.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 9, 1868. See L. M. R. K., III: 982. It was opened on Feb. 3, 1869 (*q. v.*).

" Butler's American Theatre on Crosby St. burns. This buildin which was formerly Mechanics' Hall, with entrance at 472 Broadway, had the Apprentices' Library on the second floor. It was still owned by the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, and leased to Robert W. Butler, previous to which it had been occupied by Bryant's Minstrels.—*N. Y. World*, Ap 8, 1868. Apr. 8

Nearly half the Battery sea-wall is finished, the coping-stones being laid on and the stone chain-posts in position for a considerable distance east of Castle Garden. A large amount of filling remains to be done.—*N. Y. World*, Ap 9, 1868. Prior to the building of this wall Castle Garden was connected with the Battery by a bridge. 9

The New York City Central Underground Co. is incorporated with the right to lay an underground railroad in New York City from the city hall to the Harlem River.—*Laws N. Y.* (1868), chap. 230; *ibid.* (1869), chap. 824; *1st Rep.*, N. Y. C. Central Underground Ry. Co. (Dec. 1871). See My 11, 1869 and Mr 9, 1870. 17

The New York press gives a farewell banquet to Charles Dickens at Delmonico's. Besides Dickens, the speakers include Horace Greeley, H. J. Raymond, G. W. Curtis, and Wm. A. Hurlburt.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 19, 1868; Maurice, *Fifth Avenue*, 109–10. In his address, Dickens made an apology for his adverse comments, in *American Notes* and *Martin Chuzzlewit*, regarding New York and America, and promised to have this apology appended to all future copies of the works so long as he or his representatives should retain control of their publication.—Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 384–85. See Ap 20. 18

Charles Dickens gives his last reading in New York, at Steinway Hall. At this farewell appearance he read *Christmas Carol* and *Pickwick Trial*.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 21, 1868. On April 22, he sailed for Europe.—*Ibid.*, Ap 23, 1868. 20

The Old Guard is incorporated.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1868), chap. 284. 22

The legislature appropriates $30,000 to the Children's Aid Society, provided the society raises an equal amount for the erection of a newsboys' lodging-house.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1868), chap. 468. See 1872. 29

An act is passed authorising the commissioners of the Central Park to set apart a site for a museum of history, antiquities, and art for the N. Y. Hist. Soc. on Fifth Ave. between 81st and 84th Sts., provided that if the museum be discontinued, the land shall revert to the park.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1868), chap. 478. "

The New York and Brooklyn Tubular Co. is incorporated with the right to make a tubular tunnel from New York between Wall and Jackson Sts. to Brooklyn between the foot of Montague St. and Hudson Ave.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1868), chap. 550. On April 20, 1869, the name of the company was changed to the N. Y. Tunnel Co.—*Ibid.* (1869), chap. 253. May 2

Memorial Day is first celebrated at New York, and elsewhere throughout the country, as a legal holiday.—*N. Y. Times*, My 31, 1868. 30

The Beach Pneumatic Transit Co. is incorporated to provide for the transmission of letters, packages, and merchandise in the cities of New York and Brooklyn by means of pneumatic tubes to be constructed beneath the surface of the streets and public places and under the waters of the East and North Rivers. An experimental tube, however, is first to be installed from the post-office in Nassau St. to 14th St., and put in successful operation.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1868), chap. 842. See My 3, 1869. June 1

The common council adopts resolutions of regret, on learning of the death of ex-Pres. Buchanan, at Wheatland, Pa., on June 1.—From original in metal file No. 373, city clerk's record-room. 2

The legislature appropriates $60,000 for paving Tompkins Square with Fisk concrete or other suitable material to make it available for parade purposes (see Ap 16, 1866).—*Laws of N. Y.* (1868), chap. 853. See also *23d Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1918), 173–74. See Ap 16, 1879. 3

The legislature authorises the board of supervisors to levy a tax for county purposes, to provide certain sums for specified purposes. Among these is an allowance of $43,291.96 for completing "the new Harlem bridge."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1868), chap. 854, p. 2031. "

The city acquires by condemnation proceedings the land comprised in the Boulevard (Broadway), from 59th to 155th Sts.—Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate*, 51; L. M. R. K., III: 968. 15

A public banquet is given by the citizens of New York to the Chinese embassy, at Delmonico's, corner of 14th St. and Fifth Ave., at which the governor, lieut.-governor, the mayor, and many distinguished citizens are present.—*Banquet to His Excellency Anson Burlingame, and his associates of the Chinese Embassy* (1868). 23

1868 July 1 The state commissioners report that the elevated railroad in Greenwich St. (see Ap 22 and Jl 2, 1867) is a success, and the governor authorises its completion from the Battery to Spuyten Duyvel.—*Harper's Weekly*, XII: 477. See Jl 3.

3 A trial trip is made by Chas. Harvey on the new elevated railway in Greenwich St., and the rapid speed attained "leads the friends of the enterprise to hope that the problem of rapid and safe locomotion through the crowded streets of the city has been solved."—*Harper's Weekly*, XII: 477, and view on p. 476. See also *N. Y. Times*, Jl 4, 1868. A view of the trial is reproduced as A. Pl. 27B-b, Vol. III, where the date is erroneously given as 1867. See also descrip. of Pl. 133-a, III: 700. See, further, Jl 25.

4 Tammany Hall on 14th St. (see Jl 4, 1867) is first used when the Democratic national convention opens there on this day. During the convention, which lasted until July 9, ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour of New York was nominated for president, and Gen. Francis P. Blair of Missouri was nominated for vice-president.—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 5–10, 1868; Brown, *Hist. of N. Y. Stage*, III: 84–87; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1868), 782 *et seq.* See also illustration and account of the new hall in *Harper's Weekly*, XII: 433, 438, and L. M. R. K., III: 939.

21 The supreme court declares the Loew bridge (see Ap 15, 1867) a public nuisance, especially injurious to Charles Knox (Knox, the hatter, Genin's rival), and orders that it be removed within 90 days and offered to the commissioners of Central Park. The bridge was "a failure as a public convenience" and "a serious obstacle to the free and uninterrupted uses of the streets," as well as damaging to adjoining property.—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, CXII: 76, 410, 530; *Proc., App'd by the Mayor*, XXXVI: 260–61. See also L. M. R. K., III: 926.

22 The city is authorised to lease a slip or basin, not exceeding 200 feet in front, at the easterly end of the Battery for the purpose of a salt water floating bath, and is directed to establish two free floating baths, one on the East River and one on the Hudson.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1868), chap. 879.

25 The Greenwich St. elevated road (see Jl 3) "is now in running order from the Battery to Cortlandt Street, and with the present machinery, the cars can be propelled, with little jar and oscillation, at the rate of fifteen miles an hour."—*Harper's Weekly*, XII: 477. See, further, Ap 23, 1870.

29 The common council is directed to construct piers on the Hudson River at the foot of each street from 13th St. to Hammond St.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1868), chap. 881.

Aug. 10 Eliza Greatorex thus describes the west side of the city above 59th St.: "Groups of what are called, on the outskirts of New York, 'squatters' shanties' are perched on the rocks, or nestled in the hollows, sheltered but malarious; the luxuriance of the vines over those small abodes is a comfort and refreshment to the eyes; grape-vines, trumpet-creepers, scarlet-runners, morning-glories,—big posies of sunflowers, subdued into almost delicacy of form and color by the deep green surrounding them, and the gray of the background. The market-gardens of the German people, who form so large a part of the suburban population, are set out with long rows of parsley, onions, carrots, each separate growth marked in form and tint, contrasting with the deep purple of the beet-roots and the red-brown earth, empty now, but soon to be filled with some later crop. . . . Farther on, the old mansions, degraded to restaurants and beer-gardens, are more numerous. . . . All the way up the avenue we have had beautiful vistas in the Park, through the high rocks on the western boundary. They have brought the park wall as far as this, and the sharp metallic 'clink, clink' of the drilling irons with their rhythmical ring tell the story of continual change and advance. At Elm Park (the former home of the Apthorpe family) we see what havoc has been made with the trees around it, within the last few months. Streets are rising from the low, irregular hollows; many deep places are being filled in; wagons come and go, the red shirts of their drivers making lovely points of color; the wheels crush through thick beds of weeds, yellow, purple and white; and everywhere the grass is of the brightest, freshest green, kept so by the rains which have fallen so plenteously all the spring and summer."—Greatorex, *Old N. Y.* (1875), 132–34. A view of Bloomingdale Village is in *ibid.*, opp. p. 132.

20 Hamilton Square, created in 1807 and partially closed in 1867 (*q. v.*, Mr 29), is finally ordered closed by the legislature, and the streets terminating in it extended through.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1868), chap. 885; L. M. R. K., III: 970. See also *N. Y. Times*, N 6, 1921

A survey of the square laid out in lots, made in 1869 by Edward Boyd, is filed as map No. 26 in real estate bureau, comptroller's office. See also map No. 35. Aug. 20

The first steps toward the organization of the New York Athletic Club are taken, at a meeting held on this day. The organization was completed Sept. 8, and the constitution adopted Dec. 1. Its first boat-house was built on the Harlem River in 1870.—*N. Y. A. C. Jour.* (Dec., 1896), 8. 27

By act of legislature the city charter is amended, provision being made for another change in the legislative body. The Dongan Charter (see Ap 22, 1686) provided for a law-making body of mayor, recorder, and 6 aldermen and 6 assistant aldermen representing the six wards, and this form continued for almost a century and a half, aldermen and assistants being added as the number of wards increased. The first bicameral council began its sessions on May 10, 1831 (*q. v.*), the two boards, constituted as before, sitting separately, and neither the mayor nor recorder being any longer included. The amended charter of April 12, 1853 (*q. v.*), retained the bicameral council, but a board of 60 councilmen "to be elected from as many districts" displaced the board of assistant aldermen. Four years later (see Ap 14, 1857) another experiment was tried, 22 aldermen from that number of wards being displaced by 17 aldermen from as many aldermanic districts, and the traditional one-year term was doubled. At the same time the very numerous councilmen were reduced to 24, six from each of the four senatorial districts. 31

Now, by this latest provision, the board of councilmen disappears, and a board of assistant aldermen comes into existence again, elected (like the aldermen) one from each assembly or aldermanic district, and having a term (like the aldermen) of two years. After necessary adjustments the terms of the members of both boards will end at the same time.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1868), chap. 887. The new arrangement had been in effect only a short time when it was changed by the "Tweed Charter" (see Ap 5, 1870).

Temple Emanu-El (see O 31, 1866), at Fifth Ave. and 43d St., is dedicated.—*N. Y. Times*, S 12, 1868; *Jewish Encyclop.*, IX: 276; L. M. R. K., III: 929. See also illustration and description in *Harper's Weekly*, XII: 729. Sept. 11

A monster Republican demonstration in honour of Grant and Colfax is held at Cooper Institute.—*N. Y. Times*, S 15, 1868. 14

The corner-stone of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin is laid at 228 W. 45th St. In December, 1868, the church was incorporated.—From records of the church, by courtesy of Haley Fiske, Esq., treasurer. 23

As Gen. George B. McClellan is about to return from an extended absence abroad, the common council votes to extend the freedom and hospitalities of the city to him upon his arrival in New York and also the use of the governor's room.—From original in metal file No. 374, city clerk's record-room. 25

Memberships in the Stock Exchange are made salable, "the purchaser of a membership from a retiring member being balloted for by a Committee on Admissions."—Eames, *N. Y. Stock Exchange*, 51. Oct. —

The 100th anniversary of the opening of the John St. M. E. Church is commemorated with appropriate services.—*N. Y. Times*, O 26, 1868. 25

The corner-stone of the first building of the Y. M. C. A. (founded in 1852 and incorporated on April 3, 1866, *q. v.*) is laid, at the southwest corner of Fourth Ave. and 23d St. The building was dedicated Dec. 2, 1869 (*q. v.*).—*17th Ann. Rep. of the Y. M. C. A.* (1870); *N. Y. Times*, N 1, 1868. For description of the building, see Stone's *Hist. of N. Y. City*, 607–9. See Mr 27, 1903. 31

Soon after this date, the Coster mansion, erected in 1805 (*q. v.*, Ap 30) at the corner of 30th St. and First Ave., and purchased in 1835 (*q. v.*) by Anson G. Phelps, was demolished. The site is now covered by tenements at Nos. 515–19 First Ave. and No. 349 E. 30th St.—*Liber Mortgages*, DCCCXCIX: 132; L. M. R. K., III: 949; descrip. of Pl. 153-d, III: 776. See also *Stokes Records*, by Anson Phelps Stokes, 13–15, 88, 151. Nov. —

Ulysses S. Grant and Schuyler Colfax, Republicans, are elected president and vice-president over their Democratic opponents, Horatio Seymour and Francis P. Blair, Jr.—McKee, *National Conventions and Platforms*, 131–42. 3

Mayor Hoffman, nominee of the Democrats, is elected governor of New York State.—*N. Y. Tribune*, N 6 and 7, 1868. See N 16. "

Mayor Hoffman, having been elected governor (see N 3), offers to the common council his resignation as mayor (to which 16

1868 Nov. 16 he was elected for a two-year term on Dec. 3, 1867, (*q. v.*), in order that "the necessary preparation may be made for an election."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, CXII: 221–22. A. Oakey Hall was elected on Dec. 1 (*q. v.*) to succeed him.

23 District Attorney A. Oakey Hall is nominated for mayor by both Tammany and Mozart conventions, while the Republicans choose Col. F. A. Conkling as their candidate. Mayor Hoffman was "serenaded" after the Tammany convention and, in the course of his remarks, said "he knew of nothing that could give him more satisfaction than to turn over his official duties to his old and trusted friend, A. Oakey Hall."—*N. Y. Sun*, N 24, 1868.

30 The city leases to the Mount Sinai Hospital 13 lots on the east side of Lexington Ave., between 66th and 67th Sts., for 99 years, at $1 per year.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1870), 763. The corner-stone of the hospital was laid here on May 25, 1870 (*q. v.*).

Dec. 1 A. Oakey Hall, Tammany and Mozart candidate (see N 23), is elected mayor over his Republican opponent, Fred. A. Conkling, by a majority of 54,094.—*N. Y. Times*, D 2, 1868; *Am. Ann. Cyclop.* (1868), 550. For a brief sketch of Hall, see Stephen Fiske's *Off-Hand Portraits of Prominent New Yorkers*, 164 *et seq.*

" Fort Lafayette at The Narrows is destroyed by fire.—*N. Y. Times*, D 3, 1868.

2 The mayor approves a resolution for procuring a stand of colours for the Washington Grey Cavalry, National Guard.—From original in metal file No. 375, city clerk's record-room.

5 The first velocipede riding-school in New York City is opened, by Pearsall Brothers at No. 932 Broadway.—*N. Y. Times*, D 7, 1868. *Cf.* My 21, 1819.

8 President-elect Grant is the guest of the Union League Club at a banquet held "in the theatre of the Club House."—*N. Y. Times*, D 9, 1868.

30 Andrew H. Green directs the attention of his colleagues on the "Board of Commissioners of the Central Park" to the important subject of "bringing the City of New York and Kings County, a part of Westchester County, and a part of Queens and Richmond, including the various suburbs of the city, within a certain radial distance from the centre, under one common municipal government, to be arranged in departments, under a single executive head. . . . More than one and a half million of people are comprehended within the area of this City and its immediate neighborhood, all drawing sustenance from the commerce of New York, and many of them contributing but little towards the support of its government. An area that could be readily described, of convenient distances from the centre, would comprehend within its limits the residence as well as the place of business of most of its population; thus resolving the difficult question of taxation of non-residents that now exists."—*12th Ann. Rep.*, Bd. of Com'rs of Central Park, 162. This is one of the earliest suggestions looking toward the consolidated municipality of today. See Mr 4, 1890.

1869

— As late as this year, a cedar tree against which Alexander Hamilton leaned while the seconds were arranging the preliminaries of his duel with Aaron Burr was still standing on the bluff at Weehawken. By 1871, however, the newly-completed road-bed of the West-Side R. R. had destroyed the tree, "besides removing every vestige of the narrow ledge on which the principals stood."—Stone, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, 345–48; descrip. of A. Pl. 26-a, III: 877. For account of the duel, see Jl 11, 1804.

— During the 5 years from 1865 to 1869 inclusive, 1,039,808 alien immigrants arrived at the port of New York.—*Arrivals of Alien Passengers and Immigrants in the U. S.* (Wash., 1891), 64, 108, 109.

— Fifth Avenue was thus described in this year: . . . It has been invaded between 12th and 23d Streets by the aggressive influence of trade. First-class stores have been constructed out of brown-stone palaces and dry-goods, millinery, tailoring, restaurants, and music-stores are beginning to intrude. . . .

". . . But the special beauty of Fifth Avenue is its spacious sidewalks in the fashionable season, especially on a Sunday morning that's bright and sunny.

". . . moving through the rows of elegant residences, and crossing Fourteenth Street—the great rival of the Avenue itself—with half a dozen fine Churches on the way, we may pause a moment to consider the splendid and luxurious structure of the Union Club, on the corner of 21st Street. It is built of brown-stone, in superb style, and cost about $300,000.

"Next comes the fine, breezy, opening of Madison Square. The nucleus of American hotel architecture, and quite as central and representative of metropolitan wealth and fashion as Union Square. The Square itself occupies ten acres of turf and foliage and is surrounded by the magnificent dwellings and business buildings of Madison Avenue, 23d Street, Broadway, and Fifth Avenue. . . . 1869 —

". . . Of all the splendid buildings on Fifth Avenue, none will probably ever be so famous as the marble palace of Mr. A. T. Stewart, nearly completed at the corner of 34th Street. This will unquestionably be when completed, the most costly and luxurious private residence on the continent. Even in its present unfinished state words are almost inadequate to describe the beauty and unique grandeur of some of the details of its construction. Mr. Stewart hopes to have it ready for occupation by next fall. Before he enters it as a tenant it will have cost him upward of two million dollars.

". . . Immediately opposite the Distributing Reservoir on Fifth Avenue, is the building occupied by the Rutgers Female College. This excellent institution was removed to its present locality only a short time ago, and has proved very successful. The building, or series of buildings, were originally erected for dwellings—as, indeed, the two end buildings are at present occupied, the College using the central portion.

"The new Jewish Synagogue, on the Avenue, in the immediate neighborhood, is worthy of study, as the purest example of the Moresque style of architecture in this country.

"Before reaching Central Park, we pass a vast edifice in the course of construction, between 51st and 52nd Streets [error for 50th and 51st Sts.], on the east side of the Avenue. The walls have even now scarcely reached the height of 30 feet, but, when completed, it will be by far the most magnificent ecclesiastical building in the New World.

"St. Patrick's Cathedral, . . . was projected by the late Archbishop Hughes, who laid the corner-stone in 1858 [*q. v.*, Ag 15], during which and the following year the foundations were laid and a portion of the superstructure built, when work was temporarily suspended. Upon the accession of Archbishop McCloskey, however, a new impetus was given to the work, which has been vigorously prosecuted ever since. The ground . . . is the most elevated on Fifth Avenue. . . . The first base-course is of Maine granite—the same as that used in the Treasury Building at the National Capital. . . . The material above the base-course is white marble, from the quarries of Pleasantville, Westchester County—a highly crystalline stone, productive of very beautiful effects, especially in the columns and elaborations of the work.

"The style of the building is decorated Gothic. . . .

". . . Above 59th Street, the Avenue is so far very little built upon; but the lots are held at extravagantly high prices, and it cannot be doubted that ere long all this portion of the street, overlooking Central Park, will be built up with a succession of elegant villas and mansions.

". . . Fifth Avenue is sometimes criticised as almost too solemn in its tone. The architecture lacks variety, it is true, and the too-prevailing brown-stone gives it a monotonous appearance. This is far from being the case, however, when filled with promenaders and vehicles. . . ."—Appleton's *N. Y. Illustrated* (1869), 20-34.

— On the south side of East 18th St., 100 feet west of Third Ave., was erected in this year the first modern apartment-house in New York. There were "four distinct suites of apartments" on each of the first four storeys, and the fifth or top storey was planned for artists' studios. The rentals were from $1,200 to $1,800 per annum for "each suite," and $920 for each studio, making a total of $23,000 a year. The owner was Rutherford Stuyvesant, and the architect Richard M. Hunt.—*Ann. Rep.*, Supt. of Bldgs. (1862–1869), 570; *N. Y. World*, O 8, 1871. See 1871.

— In this year, the Church of the Puritans, on the south-west corner of Broadway and 15th St., was taken down, and the Tiffany building was erected on the site.—Greatorex, *Old N. Y.*, 71–72, which contains view of the church just prior to its demolition. See also descrip. of Pl. 136, III: 704, and L. M. R. K., III: 928. The materials of the Church of the Puritans were purchased by the Baptists and re-erected in West 53d St. (see N 6, 1878).

— In this year, a "gothic arch elevated railway" was one of the plans submitted for rapid transit. It is described in a *Report on the Gothic Arch Elevated City Railway*, by Richard P. Morgan, Jr. (1869), a pamphlet in N. Y. P. L.

1869 The Medical College of New York University, having decided
— to remove from New York Hospital (see 1851) to the vicinity of Bellevue Hospital, rents a building on East 26th St. Property on this street, east of First Ave. was acquired soon after and a building erected in 1876.—N. Y. U. *Bull.*, Je 30, 1911.

— In this year, the tower and steeple of the North Dutch Church were destroyed by fire.—Greatorex, *Old N. Y.*, 43.

— The following buildings are among those mentioned by the superintendant of buildings as having been "erected" (begun?) in this year: Madison Avenue Reformed Church, at the north-east corner of Madison Ave. and 57th St.; Children's Hospital for the Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, at the north-west corner of 42d St. and Lexington Ave.; Croton Market, on the north side of 42d St. to 43d St., between Lexington and Park Aves.; the Presbyterian Home for Aged Women, on the north side of 73d St. east of Madison Ave.; the hotel building (now the Park Avenue) erected by A. T. Stewart at a cost of $3,000,000, on the west side of Park Ave. from 32d to 33d Sts.; the Gilsey House at the north-east corner of Broadway and 29th St.; the House of Mercy at the south-east corner of Riverside Boulevard and 86th St.; the easterly side of Castle Garden, for a baggage depot for the commissioners of emigration; Roosevelt Hospital, from 58th to 59th St., west of Ninth Ave.; the Department of Public Charities and Correction building, at the foot of 26th St., East River. Mansard roof construction was popular during this period.—*Ann. Rep.*, Supt. of Bldgs. (1862–72), 612–13, 616, 619, 621–23.

— In this year, the Astor homestead at 88th St. and East River (see S 26, 1835) was demolished.—Greatorex, *Old N. Y.*, 217, 222–23. See also L. M. R. K., III: 948.

— The work of regulating and grading Avenue St. Nicholas (see Ap 4, 1866) was commenced in this year between 125th and 155th Sts. Work on the lower end of the avenue (between 110th and 125th Sts.) was delayed until after completing the grading of Sixth and Seventh Aves., because it would interfere with travel on Harlem Lane, which was part of the Avenue St. Nicholas and was the main thoroughfare to and from the north end of Central Park.

The commissioners of Central Park laid out miles of streets and avenues, and established grades for them, in pursuance of the law of April 24, 1865 (*q. v.*), between 155th and Inwood Sts.; had maps made and monuments erected. They also established the lines of Broadway, as required by the law of May 17, 1869 (*q. v.*) 100 ft. in width, between 34th and 59th Sts.—*13th Ann. Rep.*, Com'rs of Central Park (1870), 69–74.

— In Valentine's *Manual* for 1869 were published the following map and views: map of the city, showing its political divisions and subdivisions; iron building, cor. Broadway and 18th St., 16; iron building (A. T. Stewart's store), cor. Broadway and 10th St., 40; Booth's Theatre, s. e. cor. Sixth Ave. and 23d St., 88; High Bridge, and high service water-works and reservoir, 124; Foundling Hospital, Randall's Island, 128; plan showing landmarks in Central Park, 174; bird's-eye view of Lake Manhatta and old reservoir, Central Park, 176; the spa, Central Park, 178; Indian hunter (statue), Central Park, 184; new market, foot of 17th St., East River, 190; Stewart mansion, n. w. cor. Fifth Ave. and 34th St., 200; iron building, n. w. cor. Broadway and 11th St., 208; marble building (Mary Mason Jones residence, later occupied by Mrs. Paran Stevens), n. e. cor. Fifth Ave. and 57th St., 240; Harlem, from the old fort in Central Park, 432; building erected for the Hudson River R. R., on site of St. John's Park, 500; iron building (N. Y. Life Ins. Co. bldg.), 598; iron building (Grand Hotel), s. e. cor. Broadway and 31st St., 640; "contemplated East River bridge" (Brooklyn Bridge), 672; statuary group to surmount south gate of "great reservoir," 694; the Battery, 748

— In this year, Eliza Greatorex made a pen drawing of "Hamilton Grange." It was published, with other views drawn by her, in *Old New York from the Battery to Bloomingdale*, in 1875. This view is reproduced and described as Pl. 153-c, Vol. III.

— In this year, *Appleton's Journal* appeared.—North, 118.

— In this year, the *New York Genealogical Record* began publication.—North, 117.

— In this year, John La Farge, well known American painter, was elected a member of the National Academy. He had a studio in New York for many years. He painted everything (landscape, figures, still-life, etc.), but he is particularly noted for his stained-glass work and his murals, examples of which are in Trinity Church, Boston, and the Church of the Ascension and other churches in New York.—Clement & Hutton, *Artists of the Nineteenth Century*, II: 29–30; Isham, *Hist. of Am. Painting*, 316–27, 540–42, 556.

1869 — In this year, Mark Twain's (Samuel Langhorne Clemens') *The Innocents Abroad* was published.—*Encyclop Brit.*, xxvii, 490.

Jan. 25 Garland's Fifth Avenue Theatre on West 24th St., having been entirely remodelled by James Fiske, Jr., and leased to John Brougham, is opened as Brougham's Theatre.—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 26, 1869; Brown, II: 401–2; L. M. R. K., III: 983. See, further, Ap 5.

Feb. 3 Booth's Theatre, on the south-east corner of 23d St. and Sixth Ave. (see Ap 8, 1868), opens with "Romeo and Juliet."—*N. Y. Times*, F 4, 1869; L. M. R. K., III: 982. See also illustration and description in *Harper's Weekly*, XIII: 21, 29, and Stone, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, 609–11. Sarah Bernhardt made her American début here on Nov. 8, 1880 (*q. v.*).

25 David T. Valentine dies.—*N. Y. Times*, F 26, 1869.

27 The department of charities and correction has bought, from Mr. Edward Hunter, Hart's Island, "for the purpose of establishing there an industrial school for destitute boys." The price paid was $75,000.—*N. Y. Times*, F 27, 1869.

Mar. 4 Ulysses S. Grant is inaugurated as president of the U. S.—Rhodes, *Hist. of U. S.*, VI: 236.

Apr. 5 The name of Brougham's Theatre (see Ja 25) is changed to the Fifth Avenue Theatre.—Brown, II: 403; L. M. R. K., III: 983. See Ag 16.

6 The American Museum of Natural History is incorporated.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1869), chap. 119. On May 8, a collection from the duplicate specimens of natural history belonging to the state was authorised to be presented to the museum.—*Ibid.* (1869), chap. 774. See Je 2, 1874.

27 The board of supervisors of New York County is authorised to appropriate a sum not exceeding $30,000 for a soldiers' and sailors' monument to be erected under the direction of the commissioners of Central Park.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1869), chap. 350.

30 The legislature abolishes the election by the people of a board of education, and gives power to the mayor (A. Oakey Hall, at this time) to appoint 12 commissioners to constitute a new board.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1869), chap. 437.

May 3 The law of June 1, 1868 (*q. v.*), relating to the Beach Pneumatic Transit Co. is amended to include transportation of passengers.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1869), 512, 569. See F 26, 1870.

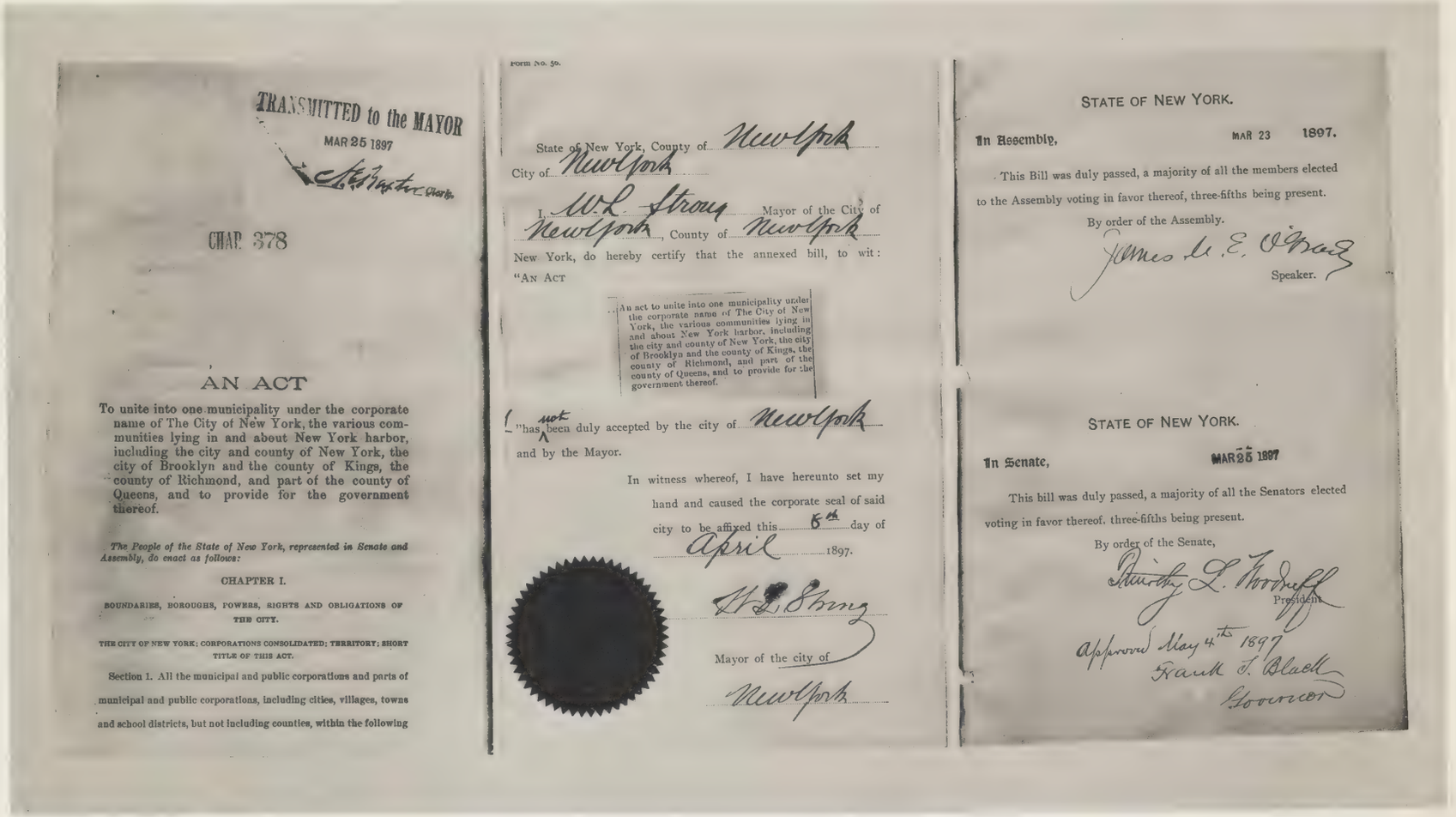
4 Madison Ave. is extended by the legislature to 124th St.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1869), chap. 560

" A large gathering assembles at Cooper Institute "to listen to addresses in favor of aiding the Cubans to throw off the Spanish yoke and organize an independent Government." There is a rumour that a filibustering expedition has sailed from New York to help the Cubans in their struggle against Spain.—*N. Y. Times*, My 5, 1869. This rumour was substantiated on May 6.—*Ibid.*, My 6, 1869. During the next few days, enlistments and other activities in favour of the insurgent Cubans became so prominent that the Spanish consul at New York protested against them, on May 8.—*Ibid.*, My 7–10, 1869. These activities continued, however, until finally the Cuban Junta and the chief New York filibusters were arrested and indicted.—*Ibid.*, My 11, 14 and 26, and Je 18, 22, 23 and 24, 1869. The filibusters were later released on bond.—*Ibid.*, Jl 24, 1869.

5 The legislature authorises the commissioners of Central Park to erect and maintain a meteorological and astronomical observatory, a museum of natural history, and an art gallery, in Central Park, and to provide the necessary equipment for them.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1869), chap. 595. In 1870, this observatory cooperated with the U. S. government in establishing a storm signal corps. The records and observations made there have played an important part in the solution of meteorological problems.—*Ann. Rep.*, Dept. of Parks (1902), 24–27. Regarding the Museum of Natural History, see 1870.

" The Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital is created "for the treatment of indigent persons suffering from diseases of the eye and ear."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1869), chap. 584. See also Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 777–78.

6 The legislature authorises the city to exchange the 65,259 sq. ft. in City Hall Park heretofore purchased by the U. S. (see Ap 11, 1867), for other lands there as a site for a post-office.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1869), chap. 649. However, the federal government decided to keep the site purchased in 1867, and the post-office build-



TRANSMITTED to the MAYOR
MAR 25 1897
Clerk.

CHAP. 378

AN ACT

To unite into one municipality under the corporate name of The City of New York, the various communities lying in and about New York harbor, including the city and county of New York, the city of Brooklyn and the county of Kings, the county of Richmond, and part of the county of Queens, and to provide for the government thereof.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

CHAPTER I.

BOUNDARIES, BOROUGHS, POWERS, RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF THE CITY.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK; CORPORATIONS CONSOLIDATED; TERRITORY; SHORT TITLE OF THIS ACT.

Section 1. All the municipal and public corporations and parts of municipal and public corporations, including cities, villages, towns and school districts, but not including counties, within the following

Form No. 50.

State of New York, County of New York
City of New York

I, W. L. Strong Mayor of the City of New York, County of New York New York, do hereby certify that the annexed bill, to wit: "AN ACT

An act to unite into one municipality under the corporate name of The City of New York, the various communities lying in and about New York harbor, including the city and county of New York, the city of Brooklyn and the county of Kings, the county of Richmond, and part of the county of Queens, and to provide for the government thereof.

" has not been duly accepted by the city of New York and by the Mayor.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the corporate seal of said city to be affixed this 8th day of April 1897.

W. L. Strong
Mayor of the city of
New York

STATE OF NEW YORK.

In Assembly, MAR 23 1897.

This Bill was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present.

By order of the Assembly.

James W. E. O'Grady
Speaker.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

In Senate, MAR 25 1897

This bill was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present.

By order of the Senate,

Timothy L. Woodruff
President

Approved May 4th 1897
Frank S. Black
Governor

A. FIRST PAGE OF OFFICIAL FILED COPY OF GREATER NEW YORK CHARTER BILL. SEE PP. 2028–29.

B. MAYOR STRONG'S DISAPPROVAL OF GREATER NEW YORK CHARTER, APRIL 8, 1897.

C. ENDORSEMENTS SHOWING PASSAGE OF CHARTER BY LEGISLATURE, AND APPROVAL BY GOV., MAY 4, 1897.

1869 My 6 ing was begun there on Aug. 9 (*q.v.*).—*15th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1910), 402–3.

" The Hansom Cab Co. is incorporated.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1869), chap. 618.

7 The legislature reserves the triangular piece of ground, bounded by Ninth Ave., 63d St., and "the public drive," for a public place. —*Laws of N. Y.* (1869), chap. 689.

8 The Stock Exchange and the "Open Board" adopt a plan of consolidation.—Eames, *N. Y. Stock Exchange*, 52.

10 The Union Pacific R. R. and the Central Pacific R. R. meet at Promontory Point, Utah, and the first trans-continental railroad is completed. Elaborate ceremonies are held at the junction point and throughout the country. In New York, a "Te Deum" is sung in Trinity Church, the chimes are rung, and a salute of 100 guns is fired by order of the mayor.—Bailey, *First Transcontinental R. R.*, 93–100.

12 In the annual "Tax Levies" bill, which passes the legislature, some 35 private organizations (the "Sisterhood of St. Mary Episcopal Church" heads the list) are granted "Donations for Charitable Purposes" which total $211,000. Section 10 of the act provides that hereafter "an annual amount equal to twenty per cent on the excise moneys received for said city in eighteen hundred and sixty eight . . . be distributed . . . by the board of education . . . for the support of schools educating children gratuitously in said city who are not provided for in the common schools thereof." —*Laws of N. Y.* (1869), chap. 876. Section 10 of this act was repealed the following year (see Ap 26, 1870).

" The city comptroller is authorised to raise, by the creation of public stock, a sum not exceeding $100,000 "For the purpose of constructing a necessary fire-proof roof to the hall of records, wherein all the records of real estate are preserved, and for adding an additional story thereto, and refitting the building in order to provide for the preservation of said records in a manner more secure than heretofore;" also a sum not exceeding $600,000 for completing and furnishing the county court-house "now near completion."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1869), chap. 875. In 1870, an additional $40,000 was appropriated for the repairs to the hall of records. The walls were raised one storey and a fire-proof roof added.—*Eve. Post*, D 14, 1871, which contains an excellent summary of the history of the building. See also L. M. R. K., III: 972 and descrip. of Pl. 97, III: 589.

14 The New York Hospital, at the head of Pearl St., is being removed, and a new street (the continuation of Pearl) is to be cut through the grounds and building, between Worth and Duane Sts. This will connect with Thomas St., and thus establish a connection between Pearl St. and West Broadway. The improvement is needed for the constantly increasing traffic in this section of the city.—*N. Y. Times*, My 14, 1869; Stone, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, 598–99; *Harper's Weekly*, XIII: 340; L. M. R. K., III: 954–55; Pl. 174, Vol. III. The hospital moved uptown to a site between 15th and 16th Sts., west of Fifth Ave.

17 The legislature passes an act "to alter the plan of the city of New York, and to carry the same into effect." The alteration provided for is that Broadway between 34th and 59th Sts. "shall be widened to the width of one hundred feet and straightened . . . whenever practicable;" the plans are to be made by the commissioners of Central Park, and the corporation counsel is authorised to acquire title to the necessary lands; and for that purpose "to apply to the Supreme Court . . . for the appointment of three commissioners of estimate and assessment for such widening and straightening of Broadway." One third of the total expense may be assessed on the city, the remainder to be met by "the respective owners, lessees, parties and persons respectively entitled unto or interested in the land and premises required for or affected by the proceedings."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1869), chap. 890.

19 Charles W. Eliot (Harvard, '53), a layman, 35 years of age, becomes president of Harvard University.—*Universities and Their Sons* (1898), 90, 114. His administration terminated Nov. 4, 1908.

20 The N. Y. and Harlem R. R. Co. is authorised to build the "Grand Central Station" on the east side of Vanderbilt Ave. from 42d to 45th St.; and Vanderbilt Ave. between those streets is declared to be a public street. The depot is to "be constructed of the best materials, and the front of said building on Forty-second street shall be of Philadelphia pressed brick, brown or freestone, or marble and iron, and shall be finished in the best style of architecture."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1869), chap. 919. See also L. M. R. K., III: 975, 1011. The first stone of the foundation of the station was laid on Sept. 1 (*q.v.*). May 20

The centennial anniversary of the dedication of the North Dutch Church is celebrated.—*Proc. at the Centennial Anniversary*, etc. (N. Y., 1869). 25

The corner-stone of the Fifth Avenue Collegiate Dutch Reformed Church at the corner of Fifth Ave. and 48th St. is laid.—*N. Y. World*, My 26, 1869. The building was completed in 1872, the chapel in the rear having been erected in 1866.—Corwin's *Manual*, 999. The church is shown and described in *King's Handbook*, 336, 338. See also Kelley, 119, and L. M. R. K., III: 935. "

Blasting operations are begun to remove Pot Rock, Way's Reef, and Shelldrake, at Hell Gate, contract for this work having been made by the U. S. government on June 17th. By Sept. 16, hundreds of tons of rock had been removed.—*N. Y. Times*, S 16, 1869. See N 12, 1866. July —

Ground is broken at City Hall Park for the new post-office (see Ap 11 and Je 3, 1867).—*N. Y. Times*, Ag 10, 1869. See also *ibid.*, D 18, 1869, illustration and description in *Harper's Weekly*, XIII: 676, 679; *ibid.*, XIV: 725, 727; descrip. of Pl. 163, III: 845; *N. Y. Times*, N 1, 1871. Aug. 9

A. T. Stewart's new residence at the corner of 34th St. and Fifth Ave. is referred to as "one edifice in New York that, if not swallowed up by an earthquake, will stand as long as the city remains, and will ever be pointed to as a monument of individual enterprise, of far-seeing judgment, and of disinterested philanthropy."—*Harper's Weekly*, XIII: 521, 525, which contains a full-page view. See also L. M. R. K., III: 952. 14

Augustin Daly becomes the manager of the Fifth Avenue Theatre (see Ap 5).—Brown, II: 414. The theatre was destroyed by fire on Jan. 1, 1873 (*q.v.*). 16

Harvard engages in its first international boat-race, against Oxford, on the Thames, in England. Currier and Ives published a lithographic view of the race, bearing the inscription: "The great international boat-race Aug. 27th 1869 beween Oxford and Harvard on the River Thames near London 4 miles 2 furlongs Won by the Oxfords by a half length clear water. Time 22 Min. 20⅘ Sec." See also *The Book of Harvard Athletics, 1852–1922*, ed. by John A. Blanchard (pub. by Harvard Univ. Press for the Harvard Varsity Club, 1923), 46–50. 27

The first stone in the foundation of Grand Central Station (see May 20) is laid.—From chronology supplied by the N. Y. C. & H. R. Railroad. The station was finished in 1871 (*q.v.*, O 9). Sept. 1

The German Hospital (see S 3, 1866) on the corner of Fourth Ave. and 77th St. is formally opened for the reception of patients. —*N. Y. Times*, S 14, 1869. See L. M. R. K., III: 954. 13

An attempt on the part of Jay Gould, James Fisk, and others to corner the gold supply in Wall St. creates a frenzied struggle between the "bulls" and "bears," which, culminating on this day, gives it the name of "Black Friday."—*N. Y. Times*, S 25 and 28, 1869. See also Eames, *N. Y. Stock Exchange*, 57; and Clews, *Twenty-Eight Years in Wall St.*, 181–200. 24

"A 'ring' was formed, by which absolute control was obtained of all the salable gold in the market, and the consequence was a 'corner' in gold on Friday, September 24, 1869. The result was a panic in Wall Street; gold suddenly sprang from 142 to 160, ['Jim'] Fisk and [Jay] Gould's agents forcing the rate by bids, until it was found that the ring possessed all of the available gold, and intended to hold it for a further advance. Every thing seemed in favor of the conspirators, as it was believed that the government sales of gold would not relieve the market. The scenes in the Gold-room were extraordinary for a continuation of the crisis for twenty-four hours meant absolute ruin of all of the small operators as well as many of the leading firms. While the panic was at its height President Grant ordered the sale of $5,000,000 of gold coin, and the rate dropped down to its old figure. With characteristic effrontery Fisk and his confederates repudiated the majority of the engagements made by their agents, and several failures were the result. The conspiracy was an infamous one, and in any other city would probably have led to the imprisonment of the leaders.

"Fisk had, however, become thoroughly identified with the Tammany Ring. Tweed and Sweeny were Erie directors. Their influence was all-powerful, and Fisk was allowed to escape the legal consequences of his acts.

"His opera-house speculation may be cited as another striking instance of his peculiar ideas of business honor. When the overissue

1869 Sept. 24 of Erie stock gave him control of an immense amount of the shares, he purchased Pike's Opera-house for $820,000 in the name of the Erie Company; but they not liking the bargain, he assumed the purchase, reimbursing the company with some of his own watered stock. Subsequently the company leased the upper part of the building at an enormous rent. . . ."—*Harper's Weekly*, Ja 20, 1872.

" "Our readers are probably not aware that the harbor of New-York is at the present moment being made a naval depot by the Spanish Government, and that in this port a fleet of gunboats is now being completed for service in behalf of that nation. . . . these gunboats are intended for active and decisive operations on the Cuban coast."—*N. Y. Times*, S 24, 1869.

Oct. 11 The first anniversary of the declaration of Cuban independence is celebrated in New York with great enthusiasm.—*N. Y. Times*, O 12, 1869.

29 The corner-stone of the Roosevelt Hospital (see F 2, 1864), on 59th St. between Ninth and Tenth Aves., is laid.—*N. Y. Herald*, O 30, 1869; L. M. R. K., III: 955. The building was dedicated on Nov. 2, 1871 (*q. v.*).

Nov. 2 The proposed new constitution that was adopted by the state constitutional convention, on Feb. 28, 1868 (*q. v.*), fails of ratification at the general election. The judiciary article, however, which was submitted to the voters on a separate ballot, passed by a narrow majority.—*World Almanac* (1870), 51. In the "Address to the People" the convention delegates summarized their work on the judiciary article thus: "We have materially changed the judicial system. We have made a permanent and efficient court of last resort of seven judges, to be elected for fourteen years, no elector to vote for more than five candidates; a commission to dispose of the causes accumulated in the present court of appeals, thus relieving the suitors from that delay which is a denial of justice; such an arrangement of the existing supreme court as will restrict the number of general terms, thus securing less diversity of decision, and have extended the term of office of justices of the supreme court. We have made courts by the Constitution, of the superior court of the city of New York, the court of common pleas thereof, the superior court of Buffalo, and the city court of Brooklyn, continuing in office the present judges thereof, and lengthening the term of their successors to fourteen years, and increased the number of judges of the court of common pleas of New York. We have much enlarged the jurisdiction of the county court and extended the term of office of the county judge. We have provided that no judge of the court of appeals or supreme court shall sit in review of his own decision, and forbidden certain judges from practicing in courts and acting as referee; we have provided for the relief of surrogates' courts in the counties of largest population; and generally have increased the working power of the courts, and by the extended term of office, have made more independent and permanent and useful, the Bench of the State."—*Jour. of the Convention*, 1204. The *Times* editor made this favourable comment: "The entire article pertaining to the Judiciary is as creditable to the thoroughness as to the intelligence and impartiality of the Convention."—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 2, 1868.

10 An emblematic bronze pediment on the west side of the Hudson River R. R. depot, on the site of St. John's Park (see 1867), is unveiled. It commemorates the commercial enterprise of Commodore Vanderbilt.—*N. Y. World*, N 11, 1869. See also illustration and description in *Harper's Weekly*, XIII: 620, and descrip. of Pl. 106-a, III: 609. The pediment was removed in about 1920, the building having long been in use as a warehouse and cold-storage.

23 The Metropolitan Museum of Art is founded, at a meeting held in the Union League Club, at which are gathered several of the most prominent citizens of New York. Wm. Cullen Bryant presides.—*N. Y. Times*, N 24, 1869; Howe, *Hist. of Met. Museum of Art*, 103–15. Concerning its origin, see also *Eve. Sun*, Ap 16, 1920. It was incorporated on April 13, 1870 (*q. v.*).

Dec. — The board of education establishes the "Normal and High School" for the training of teachers.—*Rep. of Pres. of Normal College for Year* 1871 (N. Y., 1872). Temporary quarters were opened in 1870 (*q. v.*, Mr 24). The name was later changed to the Normal College, and finally to Hunter College.

2 The Y. M. C. A. building at Fourth Ave. and 23d St. (see O 31, 1868) is dedicated.—*17th Ann. Rep. of the Y. M. C. A.* (1870); L. M. R. K., III: 956. See also view and description in *Harper's Weekly*, XIII: 685, 686, and Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 656–58.

Dec. 8 In a municipal election Tammany candidates for the common council win all but two seats. The *Herald* prints the names of 65 men arrested for illegal voting and declares: "These ubiquitous 'birds of passage,' who at every election make their influence felt in every ward of the city, were not idle yesterday. In nearly every ward dozens of them floated about, awaiting their opportunity to put in a vote for their favorite candidates, or at least those whose pocket books were the longest. . . . Not a few cases occurred in which they voted upon the names of respectable citizens, whose votes were refused when they applied for the privilege of exercising the franchise."—*N. Y. Herald*, D 8, 1869.

" "Female suffrage has been adopted way out in Wyoming, where women are scarce and accordingly are appreciated. It is, on account of the scarcity of women, not a first rate place to test the matter, but we are glad the experiment is to be tried somewhere."—*N. Y. Herald*, D 8, 1869.

1870

— In this year, civil service reform began in England.—Hazen, *op. cit.*, 482.

— In this year, the Vatican council proclaimed the new dogma of papal infallibility, the dogma that the pope can not err "when he defines *ex cathedra*, and in virtue of his apostolic authority any doctrine of faith, or morals,"—a doctrine (says Hazen) "that shocked Liberals thoroughly penetrated with the modern scientific spirit, and that seemed to politicians to assert that the Pope was superior to all rulers, and had a claim upon the loyalty of the faithful superior to that of their sovereigns."—Hazen, *Europe Since* 1815 (1910), 307.

— In this year, the White Star Line (or Oceanic Steam Navigation Co.) was founded.—*King's Handbook* (1893), 79.

— The population of Manhattan Island is 942,292.—*13th U. S. Census Bulletin* (1910). *Cf.* Je 1.

— By this year, "The inhabited city had spread over the whole island, sparsely in the upper wards. . . .

"The foreign commerce of the district, imports and exports, amounted in value in 1870 to $569,337,000. The census of that year showed that New York had then become the most extensive manufacturing city in the Union. It had 56 national banks, with a capital of $73,000,000, and undivided profits of over $9,000,000. It had 32 savings banks, with deposits from 316,000 depositors of nearly $106,000,000.

"The assessed value of real estate in the city in 1870 was $762-134,350, and of personal $305,292,699, making a total of $1,047,049. The total amount of the funded debt was nearly $19,000,000. This enormous debt was largely the result of misrule and extravagant and dishonest expenditure of the public money."—Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 805.

— In this year, the Rotunda, erected in City Hall Park in 1817–18, was demolished.—*1st Ann. Rep.*, Bd. of Com'rs, Dept. of Pub. P'ks (1871), 225; L. M. R. K., III: 974–75.

— For a description of New York of this time, see *New York Illustrated* (pub. by D. Appleton & Co., 1870).

— In this year, Mechanics' Hall, which was built in 1802 (*q. v.*, Ag 2) on the north-west corner of Broadway and Park Place, was demolished. The general Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen erected a new building on the site, and leased it to the Security Insurance Co.—*Annals* of the society (1882), 167–68. See also L. M. R. K., III: 985.

— The American Museum of Natural History (see My 5, 1869) establishes itself on the second and third floors of the arsenal in Central Park.—Records of the museum, by courtesy of Pres. Osborn; see also *Growth of the Building of the Am. Mu. of Nat. Hist., Plans for Future Building*, etc.; 2nd ed., large ill. booklet, 1912. It moved to the lower floor in 1872 (*q. v.*, O 23), and remained there until 1877, when it moved to its present location.

— In this year, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York was organized. It was incorporated in 1871 "for the purpose of maintaining the honor and dignity of the profession of the law, of cultivating social relations among its members, and increasing its usefulness in promoting the due administration of justice." The first president (1870–9) was William M. Evarts. The club-house was at No. 7 W. 29th St., where the club remained until the erection of its present building at No. 42 W. 44th St.—*King's Handbook*, 557: L. M. R. K., III: 937.

— In this year, St. James's Episcopal Church in Hamilton Square

1870 was demolished.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1870), 925–26. See also Mr
— 6, My 11, Je 5, 1809; Greenleaf, *Hist. of the Churches*, 75; Greatorex, *Old N. Y.*, 151–52; L. M. R. K., III: 933.

— In this year, Tiffany & Co. (see 1837) occupied its new building with iron front at the south-west corner of Broadway and 15th St. (see 1869). This was later enlarged to a frontage of 78 ft. on Union Square, 165 ft. on 15th St., and five storeys high. Their business grew into the largest of its kind in the world.—Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 798. See 1905.

— Valentine's *Manual* for 1870 contains the following maps and views: map of the city, showing political divisions and subdivisions (dated Nov., 1870); Goelet mansion, n. e. cor. Broadway and 19th St., 72; facsimile of passport, issued by the city, 82; map of N. Y. Co., showing wards, police precincts, and location of station-houses, 88; map of the boundaries of the fire dept. (dated 1871), 116; old revenue-office, 198; iron building, n. e. cor. Grand and Crosby Sts., 232; Grand Central Station, n. w. cor. Fourth Ave. and 42d St., 603; Equitable Life Ins. Co. bldg., s. e. cor. Broadway and Cedar St., 616; iron building, n. e. cor. William and Cedar Sts., 692; iron building (Lord & Taylor's), s. w. cor. Broadway and 20th St., 710; iron building, n. w. cor. Beekman and Cliff Sts., 726; Tripler Hall (later named Metropolitan Hall, and still later the Lafarge House), Broadway, opp. Bond St., 753; St. Michael's Church (Roman Catholic), n. w. cor. Ninth Ave. and 31st St., 760; Gilsey House, n. e. cor. Broadway and 29th St., 764; old house on Rector St., 809; Stryker mansion ("Rosevale"), North River, where later 53d St. was cut through, 824; old house on Hopper farm, 883; facsimile of Wm. Hooker's map of the city, drawn to accompany the Peabody series of views, 904; St. James's Church, Hamilton Sq. (demolished in 1870, *vide supra*).

For descriptions, history, and wood-cut views of the charitable institutions in New York at this time, see *ibid.* (1870).

— In this year, plans for the improvement of Union Square, Washington Square, and Madison Square, were adopted.—*Ann. Rep.*, Dept. of Parks (1902), 8; *ibid.* (1903), 8.

— A map of the New York City wards and political divisions, made in this year, is filed in the bureau of topography, borough president's office, as Map. No. 2686.

— In this year, "Saratoga," by Bronson Howard, was first produced. Howard was "the first professional dramatist in the United States."—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 219.

— In this year, the *St. Nicholas*, a monthly magazine for children, was founded.—North, 121.

— In this year, *Scribner's Monthly*, projected by James G. Holland and Roswell B. Smith, was established.—North, 116; Tassin, *The Mag. in Am.*, 287 *et seq.*

Jan. In this month, the first number of *The New York Genealogical*
— *and Biographical Record*, a monthly publication, appeared.

20 The Lenox Library is incorporated.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1870), chap. 2. See 1871.

29 Prince Arthur of England (youngest son of Queen Victoria and afterwards Duke of Connaught) arrives at New York from Washington.—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 30, 1870. He attended the firemen's ball at the Academy of Music, and also a ball in his honour held at Delmonico's. The prince and his party left for Boston on Feb. 5.—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 31–F 6, 1870.

Feb. A Spanish squadron comes into the harbour to undergo repairs
11 at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. As soon as the men-of-war have been repaired, they will depart for Cuba.—*N. Y. Times*, F 15, 1870.

25 The common council passes a resolution that streets lying north of 59th St. and east of Fifth Ave. be renumbered, where necessary, under the direction of the street commissioner.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XXXVIII: 78.

26 The Beach Pneumatic Transit Co. completes and opens to the public a section of tunnel extending 295 feet under Broadway from Warren to Murray St. The entrance was at the south-west corner of Broadway and Warren through the basement of the Devlin building. The waiting-room was a large and "elegantly furnished" apartment commencing at Broadway and extending down Warren St. for 120 feet, built wholly underground. Serious objections to the enterprise were made, and it was finally abandoned.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1869), chap. 569; *N. Y. Daily Tribune*, F 28, 1870; illustrated pamphlet, *Underground Railway* (N. Y., 1870). See also descrip. of Pl. 133-b, III: 701 This was the first subway actually constructed in New York, and after its abandonment no other was built in this city until 1900 (*q. v.*, Mr 24).

Mar. A contract is made by the Central Underground Ry. (see Ag
9 17, 1868) for the construction of an underground road from City Hall Park to 46th St. Though an excavation was begun in May, 1871, and a short tunnel abutment wall was built, no road was ever constructed by the company. It was claimed by the company that the grant, on April 26, 1870 (*q. v.*), to the Arcade Railway Co. of similar privileges conflicted with their rights.—*1st. Rep.*, N. Y. C. Central Underground Ry. Co. (Dec., 1871); Chamber of Commerce of the State of N. Y., *Rapid Transit in N. Y. C. and in other Great Cities*, 9. See Ap 28; also 1877.

11 The commissioners of the sinking fund are authorised to lease lands on Fourth Ave. between 68th and 69th Sts. to the Sisters of Charity for the erection of a foundling asylum.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1870), chap. 64. The lease was given on Dec. 15.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1870), 763. See also Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 770–71.

15 The Lotos Club is founded.—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 14, 1920; Fairfield, *Clubs of N. Y.* (1873), 215–39; Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 820–21. See also Elderkin, *Brief Hist. of Lotos Club* (1895). From this time until 1877, its quarters were at No. 2 Irving Place. —L. M. R. K., III: 938. On May 7, 1873, the club was incorporated.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1873) chap. 426.

" The board of aldermen resolves to purchase from Joseph Sommers for $1,250 Rembrandt Peale's life-size portrait of Gen. Washington.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XXXVIII: 100. This portrait has disappeared.—Letter to the author (dated Mr 23, 1926) from Henry Rutgers Marshall, secretary of the art commission.

19 The sinking of the first caisson of the East River (Brooklyn) Bridge takes place on this day.—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 20, 1870. The second caisson was sunk on May 8, 1871 (*q. v.*).

24 "The new Female Normal and High School" (see D 1869) is formally dedicated "in the building temporarily occupied by the institution at the corner of Broadway and Fourth-street."—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 25, 1870. There was a Model Primary School (of practice) at 17 St. Mark's Place.—*Rep. of Pres. of Normal College for Year* 1871 (N. Y., 1872). See Ap 26 and Jl 20.

Apr. The legislature passes a new "Election Law" for New York
5 City. This is a most elaborate and detailed measure. It requires separate ballots and ballot boxes for the various offices, "President," "Congress," "Assembly," "City," etc.; the board of registry to meet on Monday and Tuesday preceding the week of election; the establishment of a "bureau of elections" under the direction of the board of supervisors; the re-districting of the city annually by the common council "so that each election district shall, as near as may be, contain not more than four hundred electors." The new law makes illegal registry a felony, as also illegal voting; indeed if any one shall be instrumental "in causing or procuring any person to be fraudulently registered," or "in procuring any person to vote . . . in any election district in which said person is not at that time a legally qualified voter," or in inciting any person to vote "in an assumed or fictitious name," he shall be "adjudged guilty of a felony."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1870), chap. 138; *N. Y. Herald*, Ap 7, 1870. In the senate's discussion of the measure Tweed advocated it and said he was "ready to go to the extreme limit in framing a law that would secure fair elections. The complaints had been long and loud against the gross frauds perpetrated upon the ballot-box in New-York-City, and the public demanded that they should be stopped." He was determined, he said, "so far as his influence and vote would go, to bring about a state of things where everyman's vote should count one, and no man's vote should count more than one."—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 6, 1870.

At the following municipal election (see My 17) the *Times* editor declared "there was about the usual amount of repeating and other frauds. This was not from any defect in the law, but from a neglect of an organized enforcement of it."—*Ibid.*, My 18, 1870.

" The legislature passes "An Act to reorganize the local government of the city of New York," commonly known as the "Tweed Charter." More changes are instituted in the municipal government than have been made at any one time since the signing of the Montgomerie Charter on Jan. 15, 1731 (*q. v.*). The chief provisions are as follows: A bicameral common council as before (see Ag 31, 1868), except that the experiment is to be tried of having the aldermen (15) elected on a general ticket, and a reversion to annual elections. A ¾ vote is now required to override the mayor's veto, a ¾ vote, also, for any measure involving expenditures, and a ⅘ vote (formerly ¾—see Ap 12, 1853) in case the expense is for "any celebration. procession, or entertainment of any kind." The powers

1870 Apr. 5 of the common council are defined with a considerable degree of exactness under 27 different heads. The mayor continues to be elected for a two-year term, but his power is increased measurably with the opportunity to appoint department heads or commissions without the approval of the common council. Ten departments are provided for, finance, law, police, public works, public charities and correction, fire, health, public parks, buildings, and docks; the heads of the two first named, *i. e.*, the comptroller and the corporation counsel alone continue to be elective (but see Ap 26). The common council by a ⅔ vote may impeach the mayor, and the mayor may impeach all department heads, the "full court of common pleas" being the trial court. The new police, fire, and health departments displace respectively the metropolitan police (see Ap 5, 1857), fire (see Mr 30, 1865), and sanitary (see F 26, 1866) departments. Four police commissioners with 8 yr. terms are provided for, five fire commissioners with 5 yr. terms, and four health commissioners with 5 yr. terms; the last are joined with the police commissioners and the health officer of the port, to constitute a board of health. The department of public charities and correction, formerly headed by four commissioners appointed by the comptroller (see Ap 17, 1860), is now to have five commissioners with 5 yr. terms and, of course, appointed by the mayor. The other departments are new. Five commissioners with 5 yr. terms head the park department which absorbs the Central Park commission and whose jurisdiction is thus defined: "All public parks and public places above Canal street" (but see Ap 26). The department of public works, headed by a "Commissioner of Public Works" with a 4 yr. term, assumes the work of the former Croton aqueduct department and street department. The department of buildings is directed by the "Superintendent of Buildings," with a 5 yr. term. The department of docks is headed by a board of five with 5 yr. terms whose powers and compensation are to be defined by the commissioners of the sinking fund; they are limited to an annual expenditure of $350,000 "for the repair or reconstruction of the wharves, piers and slips."

There are also "General Provisions" of an important nature including the following: Expense shall not be incurred "unless an appropriation shall have been previously made covering such expense;" security shall be required "for the accountability of all officers and other persons to whom the receipt or expenditure of the funds of the city shall be intrusted;" all contracts shall be founded "on sealed bids or proposals made in compliance with public notice duly advertised in newspapers . . . and . . . shall be given to the lowest bidder;" no city official shall be "directly or indirectly interested" in any such contract; any bribery or attempt to bribe or acceptance of bribes is heavily penalized.

The first common council under this act (which is to be effective immediately without any referendum) is to be elected on the third Tuesday in May to serve from the first Monday in June until the first Monday in Jan., 1872. The first mayor is to be elected at the next general election in November. Thereafter the charter election and the general election are to coincide.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1870), chap. 137.

The previous day (April 5) at a hearing on the proposed charter before the senate committee, Senator Tweed in the chair, Horace Greeley and Samuel J. Tilden were among the speakers. Both objected to having the mayor's "functionaries survive him," *i. e.*, having terms extending beyond his own. Mr. Greeley favoured amendments that would retain the "Central Park Commission" and would make the comptroller appointive (see Ap 26). Mr. Tilden declared that all experience had shown impeachment to be "a dilatory and insufficient resource, not to be relied on in the ordinary administration of the Government;" also, he thought the charter deficient "in that it makes the election of charter officers coincident with that of the State and Federal officers."—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 5, 1870.

The *Herald* rejoices in "the new organic law of our municipal government." The editor believes the care of parks might well have been given "to a bureau in the Department of Public Works," and that the duties of the head of the department of buildings are "police duties," but that "these are minor defects, that are as nothing by comparison with the excellences and benefits of a law that sweeps the [metropolitan] commissions out of existence and opens to us the possibility of a good municipal government."—*N. Y. Herald*, Ap 6, 1870.

The *Tribune* editorial comment on the passage of the charter is: "The Republicans in our Legislature have accepted and passed the Tweed Charter for our City on condition that the Democrats should assist in passing a stringent Election Law. The latter, it is hoped, will put an end to repeating and miscounting votes in our elections; the former surrenders our City to the rule of Tweed and Sweeny for a number of ensuing years. We do not believe in voting for a bad bill on a bargain that some one else shall help us pass a good one. We believe our friends in the Legislature have made a mistake which will yet be palpable."—*N. Y. Tribune*, Ap 6, 1870. Apr. 5

With a prophetic pen Mr. Dana of the *Sun* writes: "The result is that the Ring is more powerful than ever. Mr. Tweed is now the master of the Empire State. He can set up and he can pull down whomsoever he will. . . . This luckless city, instead of having a government of the people, is more than ever under the dictatorship of the Ring."—*N. Y. Sun*, Ap 6, 1870. Several amendments to this charter were made on April 26 (*q. v.*). Tweed testified, on Sept. 15, 1877, before a special committee of the board of aldermen appointed to investigate the "Ring" frauds, that he paid $40,000 each to five senators to get the Republicans "to stand by this charter."—*Docs., Bd. of Ald.* (1877), Part II, Doc. 8, 91–92.

"Until Tweed and Sweeny tell their man O'Hall" (Mayor Hall), says the *Sun*, "whom to appoint under the new charter, and he acts, we are in a condition of substantial anarchy," attention being called to the fact that the new charter "wiped out" the fire department and the health department.—*N. Y. Sun*, Ap 7, 1870. Mayor Hall announced his appointments on April 11 (*q. v.*). 7

The *Times*, destined at a later time (see Jl 8, 1871) to play a leading part in the exposure of Tweed, expresses belief in him "as a reformer," and one who has "put the people of Manhattan Island under great obligations."—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 8, 1870. 8

Mayor Hall gives to the press his list of appointments under the provisions of the new charter (see Ap 6), accompanied by a word of explanation. He says he would be "perfectly justified by the numerical record of votes upon the legislation which bestowed this responsibility should he confer everyone of the thirty-two appointments upon democrats; but the extraordinary unanimity by which the power was agreed upon appears to create an honorable obligation to respect the political minority of his constituents." He thinks there is general agreement that "the execution of police, fire and health duty, or of administration of charities, ought not to be at all controlled by partisan influences," so there is a representation of Republicans on those boards. However, a department involving "large patronage," like the department of public works, requires at the mayor's hands "entire respect to party considerations." He appoints William M. Tweed as "Commissioner of Public Works." Peter B. Sweeny resigns as chamberlain to accept the presidency of the new park board. The *Herald* devotes almost a full page to sketches of the careers of the appointees.—*N. Y. Herald*, Ap 11, 1870. The *Sun*'s comment is: "Mayor O'Hall hung all his banners on the outer wall yesterday in honor of the new era of municipal rights, which began with the operation of the Tweed charter. The grandeur of the era consists in O'Hall's being obliged to appoint eight Republicans upon Commissions which rightfully belonged to the Democratic party."—*N. Y. Sun*, Ap 12, 1870. 11

"Mr. Tweed's Legislature," in the words of the *Sun*, passes an act for "the abolition of the New York Board of Supervisors." In the bill's course through the senate, when Senator Tweed's name was called, "somebody asked him to state what the bill meant. 'This bill, Mr. President,' promptly replied the Americus Club Tiger, 'means to abolish the Board of Supervisors of the county of New York. The bill has been drawn with care, and is characterized by the usual perfections to be found in all my bills. I vote aye.'"—*N. Y. Sun*, Ap 13, 1870. Tweed was a member of the first board of supervisors (see Ap 15, 1857). The duties of this board now revert to the common council, or more exactly to the mayor, recorder, and aldermen. The mayor is to be the regular presiding officer, and a majority vote, including that of the mayor, "shall always be necessary to the passage of any resolution, ordinance or act." All moneys drawn from the treasury "shall be upon vouchers for the expenditure thereof, examined and allowed by the auditor, and approved by the comptroller."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1870), chap. 190. 12

The Metropolitan Museum of Art (see N 23, 1869) is incorporated.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1870), chap. 197; Howe, *Hist. of Met. Museum of Art*, 143, 189. The permanent constitution was adopted on May 24. The paintings belonging to the museum were stored 13

1870 Ap13 in Cooper Union, for want of an exhibition-room, until Dec. 1, 1871 (*q.v.*).—*Ibid.* See also L. M. R. K., III: 957.

15 Part of the Croton aqueduct, between the south side of 113th St. and the south side of 93d St., is discontinued, and the commissioner of public works is directed, within two years, to lay iron pipes or build a brick or stone conduit for the Croton water beneath the street, from the south side of 113th St. to connect with the aqueduct at 93d St., as was laid down by the late Croton aqueduct board. To meet the expense, the city is authorised to raise the necessary money, and to pledge the land now covered by the Croton aqueduct between 113th and 93d Sts., Eighth and Tenth Aves. The commissioners of the sinking fund are authorised to sell this property at public auction, but to retain any part deemed necessary and to use the material of the aqueduct as desired for laying pipes.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1870), chap. 230.

21 The legislature incorporates "The Industrial Exhibition Company," authorising it to purchase land in the city and erect buildings on it.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1870), chap. 335.

23 The elevated railroad on Greenwich St. (see Jl 25, 1868) has been extended to 30th St. "The cars are propelled by endless wire ropes, actuated by a stationary steam engine and drum. The rope carries travelers placed at proper intervals, and rolling upon small rails. The travelers are composed of four miniature car wheels, and carry projecting studs, which, engaging with a lever arm on the car make the connection. . . . Some experimental trips have been made over the road during the past week. . . . It is proposed, we understand, to continue the road to Yonkers, about fourteen miles up the Hudson from the Battery. . . . The engineer under whose direction the work has been done, is Mr. Charles E. Harvey of this city."—*Scientific Am.*, Ap 23, 1870. However, the method of operating by stationary power proved a failure and, as the people who had contributed large sums towards its construction lost confidence in the project, the road was finally placed in the hands of trustees, who substituted locomotive power.—*Railroad Gazette*, Ja 24, 1874; *Report of the Special Com. on R. R., Appointed . . . to Investigate Alleged Abuses in the Management of R. R.* (Albany, 1880), 1–4; *Statutes and Docs. Affecting the Elevated Railways in the City of N. Y.* (1866–1882). See Ap 20, 1871.

" Washington's birthday, Feb. 22, is designated by the legislature as an additional legal holiday.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1870), chap. 370. For the four holidays previously recognized, see Ap 4, 1849.

26 "For the final completion of the new county court-house" ("Tweed's courthouse") the mayor is authorised by act of legislature to appoint four commissioners, which commissioners are empowered to expend a sum not exceeding $600,000. All powers of the board of supervisors "over the erection of said court-house shall cease." Disbursements shall be made by the comptroller "on vouchers approved by the commissioners."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1870), chap. 382. See Ap 19, 1871. In the author's collection is a very interesting photographic panorama of the city, about 12 ft. long, showing the county court building under construction.

" The Arcade Railway bill is favourably reported upon by the legislature.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 27, 1870. It provides, among other things, that the company shall relay the 54-inch tube of the Beach Pneumatic Transit Co., whose charter it has secured upon the failure of the latter company to secure a favourable bill in the legislature.—*Sun*, Ap 26, 1870. Melville C. Smith was the promoter and president of the Arcade Underground Ry. Co.; Egbert L. Viele was the engineer-in-chief, and S. B. B. Nowlan was the constructing engineer. The company made many unsuccessful attempts to establish an underground railway, but the bill met with the veto, first, of Gov. Hoffman on May 6, 1872; later (in 1884) of Gov. Cleveland, and in 1885 of Gov. Hill.—See pamphlet report by Egbert L. Viele, on *The Arcade Under-Ground Railway; N. Y. Times*, Ap 29 and My 3, 1870; *N. Y. Com. Adv.*, My 14, 1884; *ibid.*, Mr 9, 1885. See also Pl. 133-b, Vol. III, and descrip. III: 700–1.

" The legislature enacts a measure to levy a tax for county purposes for the current year, the objects for which the money is to be raised being stated. In addition a special board of audit is created, the mayor (Hall), the comptroller (Connolly), and "present president of the board of supervisors" (Tweed), to audit "all liabilities against the county of New York, incurred previous to the passage of this act," the amounts found to be due to be provided for by the issue of revenue bonds.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1870), chap. 382. This board of audit, on May 5, "at a single sitting made out an order for the payment of $6,312,500 on account in building the new County Court House. Of this sum barely a tenth part was realized by the city."—Myers, *Hist. of Tammany Hall* (1917), 229; *cf.* Rhodes, *Hist. of U. S.*, VI: 396. Apr. 26

" The "Tweed Charter" of April 5 (*q.v.*) is augmented and amended by the "Tax Levies" bill. The important changes are those of making the comptroller and corporation counsel appointive, instead of elective; the present incumbent as corporation counsel, however, is to serve out the term for which he was elected (until Jan. 1, 1873). The jurisdiction of the park department is extended to include "all parks and public grounds south [as well as north] of Canal street," and the park commissioners are to serve without compensation. The commissioner of public works is "authorized in his discretion to cause water meters . . . to be placed in all stores, workshops, hotels, manufactories, public edifices, at wharves, ferry-houses, stables, and in all the places in which water is furnished for business consumption." As to the vexatious question of material for street paving, the act provides that when paving has once been done at the expense of property owners, thereafter the common council shall not prescribe "any patent or special pavement which has not been approved by the mayor, or . . . petitioned for by a majority of the owners of the adjoining property to be affected."

The new dock commissioners are authorised, after a public hearing, to advertise for plans "for the best method of improving the water-front and harbor" so as "to provide for the future expansion . . . and for the facilitation of the transportation of freight along the said water-front," so as to "render the whole water-front of said city available to the commerce of said port."

"The Board of Street Openings" is created, consisting of the mayor, comptroller, commissioner of public works, the commissioners of taxes and assessments, the corporation counsel, and the president of the parks department. This board shall have powers, now vested in the mayor, aldermen and commonalty, "as to laying out, opening, widening, straightening, extending, altering, and closing streets or avenues, or parts of streets or avenues . . . south of Fourteenth street." (Chap. 574 of *Laws of N. Y.*, 1871, extended this jurisdiction to 59th St.)

Another provision (much debated prior to its passage) repealed, on and after Sept. 30, that section of the act of May 12, 1869 (*q. v.*), providing for the distribution of certain public funds for non-public schools. The major part, however, of the 37 pages of this new act is devoted to statements of amounts appropriated for the current year for the several parts of the city and county government, on the basis of which a tax is to be levied and collected.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1870), chap. 383. Tweed testified, in 1877, that he thought he paid out personally "in the neighborhood of fifty or one hundred thousand dollars" to members of the legislature to secure the passage of the tax levy bills for city and county, and he gave the names of seven senators who were bribed.—*Docs., Bd. of Ald.* (1877), part 2, 153–55.

" The legislature authorises the commissioners of the sinking fund to assign to the board of education, for the erection of a normal school (see D, 1869, and Mr 24, 1870), lands north of 40th St., and directs that the "normal school under the charge of said board shall hereafter be known as the Normal College of the City of New York."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1870), chap. 383. See Jl 20.

27 Mayor Hall, under the provisions of the "Tweed Charter," as amended (see Ap 26), reappoints Richard B. Connolly, city comptroller. The *Herald* believes this appointment to be "to the general satisfaction of the community, for Mr. Connolly has been tried and approved as an active, faithful and efficient Comptroller."—*N. Y. Herald*, Ap 28, 1870.

" The commissioners of the sinking fund are authorised to lease to the Hahnemann Hospital public lots situated north of 66th St. for the erection of a public hospital.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1870), chap. 439. A lease for 99 years of 10 lots on the east side of Fourth Ave. between 67th and 68th Sts., was given on Jan. 14, 1871.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1870), 763.

28 The legislature authorises the commissioners of the sinking fund to sell at public auction a franchise for the establishment of a double track railroad commencing on the Hudson River at 130th St., thence through the street to Manhattan St., along Manhattan to 125th St., and through 125th St. to the East River; also from 125th St. along Third Ave. to the Harlem Bridge; also from Third Ave. through 130th St. to the Harlem River; also from 125th St. and

1870 Ap 28 Tenth Ave. along the avenue to its terminus.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1870), chap. 504.

May 1 The first building in New York erected by the Equitable Life Assurance Society (see Ap 18, 1859), at the south-east corner of Broadway and Cedar St. (No. 120 Broadway), is completed and opened. It is the first office-building in the city to have elevators. Authority for its construction had been given in 1868 (Jan. 15), in accordance with the plans of Gilman and Kendall, with Geo. B. Post as consulting architect. From time to time thereafter it was enlarged, the whole structure being completely remodelled and its height increased by several storeys, in 1887, under the direction of Mr. Post.—*The Equitable Society's First Half Century* (1909); L. M. R. K., III: 967; Pl. 155-c, Vol. III. It was destroyed by fire on Jan. 9, 1912.—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 10, 1912. A new building, covering the entire block, was erected in 1915.—L. M. R. K., III: 967. See also descrip. of Pl. 158-b, III: 841.

2 The new paper, the *Standard*, in its second issue, says: "The general expectation that the various departments of the City Government under the new Charter would organize on Saturday [April 30], led to such a gathering of hungry crowds of place-hunters at various points as is not often witnessed. They swarmed from all directions, as though some modern Cadmus had been sowing Manhattan Island with Democratic dragon's teeth, and the yield had been an hundred-fold. It was very evident that the faithful henchmen of the 'powers that be' had made up their minds that the first of May was intended to be re-moving day for more things than household furniture, and that in their opinion the time had come when their faithfulness in the long siege of the Bureaux, which had at last succeeded, should be rewarded with a fair share of the loot of the place."—*N. Y. Standard*, My 2, 1870.

5 The department of parks is authorised to lay out the "Eastern Boulevard," together with other streets or avenues to connect it with Central Park and the East River.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1870), chap. 626. See also maps of the boulevard dated Sept 25, 1873, and April 8, 1874, filed in bureau of topography, borough president's office, as Maps No. 2982 and 3084.

6 By act of legislature a part of the town of Newtown in the county of Queens is incorporated as Long Island City.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1870), chap. 719.

7 Lexington Ave. is ordered extended from 102d St. to the Harlem River.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1870), chap. 753; L. M. R. K., III: 1004.

17 The first municipal election under the new charter (see Ap 5) results in a sweeping victory for the Tammany aldermanic ticket. The *Times* editor declares there were "one hundred and ten thousand ballots cast by eighty thousand voters," that "repeaters" in some cases "would walk out of the polling-places into the middle of the street; and there in the face and eyes of the Police, would change their coats and hats, and receive their names and directions from the leaders of the gangs before starting for the next poll to repeat their ballots." A case is cited of Justice Hogan of the first ward being "cheated out of his vote" by a repeater. While awaiting his turn in the line he was "surprised to hear a strange man announce himself as Edward Hogan, and proceed to vote in his name." The judge immediately challenged the vote, but the inspector "refused to notice the challenge and deposited the vote of the repeater in the ballot-box." The magistrate then called upon an officer to arrest the repeater, but he declined to do so "unless directed by the Inspectors, under whose orders he said he was placed."—*N. Y. Times*, My 18, 1870. As to frauds practiced in counting ballots, see Thomas Nast's cartoon bearing the legend:

"Going Through the Form of Universal Suffrage.

"Boss, 'You have the *Liberty of Voting* for any one you please; but we have the *Liberty of Counting in* any one we please.'"—*Harper's Weekly*, XV: 1060.

19 The legislature provides for the building of bridges, tunnels, etc., over Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek, as public works.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1870), chap. 797.

23 The corner-stone of the Northwest Protestant Reformed Dutch Church (see Addenda, 1807), is laid at the n. e. cor. of Madison Ave. and 57th St. The architect of this building, which was dedicated on Oct. 22, 1871, and which still stands, was E. L. Roberts. By court decree, Jan. 1, 1871, the name was changed to Madison Avenue Reformed Church.—*Exercises at the Laying of the Corner Stone*, and *Dedication* (two pamphlets, 1871, at N. Y. Hist. Soc.); L. M. R. K., III: 936. See S 12, 1909.

25 The corner-stone of Mt. Sinai Hospital (see Ap 17, 1866, and N 30, 1868) is laid, at the corner of 66th St. and Lexington Ave.—*N. Y. Times*, My 26, 1870. The plans for the building are described in *ibid.*, My 15, 1870. See also L. M. R. K., III: 954. The hospital was opened on May 29, 1872 (*q. v.*).

May 25

30 The mayor approves a resolution of the common council, directing the clerk (John Hardy) "to employ a suitable person to prepare for the press, with appropriate introductions and notes, the ancient records of the City of New Amsterdam and those of the City of New York," prior to 1850, and to cause 5,000 copies to be printed. The resolution is to take effect on July 1.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XXXVIII: 196; N. Y. H. S. *Quar. Bull.* (Oct., 1923), 93–94. See Jl 30.

31 The legislature directs that 52d, 53d, and 54th Sts. be extended from Eleventh Ave. to the Hudson River.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1870), chap. 805.

June 1 At this time there were 944,129 inhabitants in New York City.—*N. Y. Times*, F 2, 1871. *Cf.* 1870.

4 Wm. R. Martin, writing on "The Problem of City Transit," says: "The Government at Albany has treated the city very harshly on this subject, and has rejected applications for authority to construct these roads, on insufficient grounds and for very crude reasons. But two plans have met their approval: One, the central underground, which has made no progress, and will not, unless they can build under Broadway, for they know that so expensive a road will not pay unless they have the best route. The second is the Greenwich street elevated road."—*Scientific Am.*, Je 4, 1870. On June 11, it was stated: "We believe tunnels afford the most practicable means for effecting the desired object without interference with property, or obstructing the street; and if the Pneumatic Railway Company [see F 26] have done nothing else, they are entitled to the gratitude of the public for demonstrating that such tunnels can be built and operated without even temporary inconvenience to surface travel."—*Ibid.*, Je 11, 1870.

6 The filibustering expedition which sailed from New York to Cuba on the "George B. Upton" has been captured by the Spaniards.—*N. Y. Times*, Je 6, 1870.

" The new board of aldermen elected on May 17 (*q. v.*) convenes; this is the first board in the history of the city elected at large. Five of the 15 members have been on the retiring board, and one of the five, Alderman Coman, is re-elected as president of the new board.

Mayor Hall in his message expresses his belief that "the interests of the city as a Metropolis will hereafter be perfectly represented. Hitherto, those interests suffered from local jealousies. Unless an alderman from a ward consented to legislation that immediately affected his locality, a courtesy from associates seemed to dictate that his opposition should prevail against it, and thus a give-and-take policy was instituted in consequence among the Aldermen. It is, of course, necessary to protect localities against unjust legislation. Now, as heretofore, localities are represented in the Board of Assistant Aldermen, whose action will prove, undoubtedly to be sufficient for local protection against the overshadowing influence of city interests at large.

"It will become, therefore, more especially the province of the Board of Aldermen to initiate measures which tend to foster the aggregate prosperity and to promote the general welfare of the whole city; and of the Board of Assistants to oversee that taxpayers in small districts are not injured in their local rights."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, CXIX: 21.

8 The corner-stone is laid of the Masonic Temple, at the north-east corner of Sixth Ave. and 23d St.—*N. Y. Herald*, Je 9, 1870. The building was dedicated June 2, 1875 (*q. v.*). See also L. M. R. K., III: 954.

9 The legislature passes an act for the widening of Broadway between 17th and 19th Sts.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1870), chap. 806.

July 8 Under an act of congress of this date, the books, engravings, prints, etc., formerly deposited, under the Copyright Law, in the department of the interior, Washington, were transferred to the Library of Congress, and, according to a report of Dr. Spofford, the congressional librarian at the time, the library thus acquired about 22,000 items.

Prior regulations concerning such deposits was as follows: Under the original Copyright Law of May 31, 1790, and its revision of Feb. 3, 1831, the author or proprietor was required to deposit, within three months after publication of the book, engraving, map, etc., a copy in the office of the clerk of the U. S. district court of the district wherein the author or proprietor resided, and was required

1870 July 8 to print stated words ("Entered," etc.) on the title-page, or otherwise as directed. The act of 1831 required that the clerks of the district courts should transmit these works to the department of state once a year. The act of Aug. 10, 1846, which established the Smithsonian Institution, required that the deposit of copies of works for which copyright was secured should be made with the librarian of the Institution (one copy) and the librarian of congress (one copy), "for the use of said libraries." By another act, on Feb. 5, 1859, the accumulation of works formed in the department of state was ordered to be transferred to the department of the interior. Then the act of 1870 placed them in the Library of Congress.—*Bulletin No.* 3, Copyright Office, Library of Congress, entitled "Copyright Enactments, 1783–1900," 30, 36, 40.

12 A party of Orangemen parading on Eighth Ave. (in commemoration of the battle of the Boyne) is attacked by a crowd of Irish Catholic labourers at the corner of 92d St., and shots are fired resulting in the death of three men.—*N. Y. Herald*, Jl 13, 1870; Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 813. There was a worse riot the next year (see Jl 12, 1871).

19 France formally declares war on Prussia, beginning the Franco-Prussian war.—Henderson, *Short Hist. of Germany*, II: 422–23. The German states of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Hesse, and Baden, immediately joined Prussia against France.—Andrews, *Hist. of Development of Modern Europe*, II: 270–72.

20 The board of education accepts from the commissioners of the sinking fund the plot of ground bounded by 68th and 69th Sts. and Fourth and Lexington Aves., to be used for the Normal College (see D, 1869, and Ap 26, 1870). A requisition was made on the comptroller for $150,000 for the erection of suitable buildings.—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 21, 1870. The college was opened here on Oct. 29, 1873 (*q.v.*).

26 The city leases to the Association for the Improved Condition of Deaf Mutes, for 99 yrs. at $1 per year, 12 lots on Lexington Ave., west side, between 67th and 68th Sts.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1870), 763.

28 The city acquires by condemnation proceedings the land comprised in the Central Park Plaza, at Fifth Ave. and 59th St.—Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate*, 51. See also L. M. R. K., III: 969. A map of the plaza, dated March 6, 1868, is filed in the bureau of topography, borough president's office, as Map No. 2425.

30 Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan is appointed to superintend the publication of the early city records.—N. Y. H. S. *Quar. Bull.* (Oct. 1923), 94. Progress on this work was reported by Comptroller Green to Mayor Havemeyer on Jan. 23, 1873 (*q.v.*).

Aug. 25 The Grand Central Hotel, erected at 667–677 Broadway, on the site of the Winter Garden Theatre which was destroyed by fire on March 23, 1867 (*q.v.*), is formally opened.—*N. Y. Times*, Ag 26, 1870; Brown, I: 467–68. See L. M. R. K., III: 986, under "Tripler Hall."

Sept. 1 The New York Cotton Exchange, which was organized on Aug. 15, leases its first quarters, at No. 142 Pearl St. It occupied these until May 4, 1872 (*q.v.*), when it moved to the former Hanover Bank building at No. 1 Hanover Square.—Information furnished by Mr. Thomas Hale, Jr., supt., N. Y. Cotton Exchange; L. M. R. K., III: 925; *King's Handbook* (1893), 799; *N. Y. Times*, My 31, 1919. See Ap 8, 1871.

2 After repeated defeats, the French army surrenders to the Germans in the battle of Sedan. Napoleon III is taken prisoner. This led to the fall of the Empire on Sept. 4, when Gambetta, Jules Favre, and Jules Ferry proclaimed the French Republic at the Hôtel de Ville. The Franco-German war continued, however, to about February, 1871.—Hazen, *op. cit.*, 297; Duruy, *Hist. of France*, 759; Anderson, *Constitutions and Other Select Docs. Illus. of Hist. of France* (1789–1907), 594–96. See Ja, 1871.

15 The city begins to acquire by purchase the land for the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge. From this time to 1882, land between South and Chatham Sts. was purchased under 105 separate grants. One additional purchase was made in 1888, and another in 1896.—Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate* (1914), 115–17, citing *Libers of Conveyances*. The bridge was opened in 1883 (*q.v.*, My 24).

28 Strassburg surrenders to the Germans.—Lewis, *Hist. of Germany*, 728–29.

30 Admiral Farragut is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery. Final honours are paid to him in New York City by a civil and military procession. Crowds of people stand in a drenching rain to see the procession pass, and buildings are decorated with mourning. Business in the city is suspended after 11 o'clock.—*Harper's Weekly*, XIV: 657, 659, which contains view. Sept. 30

An elevated railroad on a viaduct of stone, brick, and iron is proposed by John J. Serrell and Leopold Eidlitz as a means of rapid transit, and in the belief that the West Side Elevated Railroad, already built for a considerable distance (see Ap 23), has proved a failure.—*A Viaduct Railway* (booklet in the N. Y. P. L.), 1870. Oct. —

Rome and its surrounding territory, heretofore under papal control, vote to join the rest of Italy, and the unity of Italy is at last completed.—King, *Hist. of Italian Unity*, II: 378. See Ja 12, 1871. 2

The work of improving Washington Square, in accordance with plans prepared by M. A. Kellogg and I. A. Pilat, is begun. In 1870, $39,961 was spent on the park; in 1871, $181,026; and in 1872, $23,702.—*23d Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1918), 171–72. See also L. M. R. K., III: 972. 6

With the fall of Metz, which had been under siege since Sept. 19, the Germans move to the siege of Paris.—Hazen, *op. cit.*, 298; Duruy, *Hist. of France*, 659; Lewis, *Hist. of Germany*, 729–30. See D 27, 1870; Ja, 1871. Sept. 27

An expedition, equipped by the *N. Y. Herald* at a cost of $40,000, and conducted by Henry M. Stanley, finds David Livingstone at Ujiji, in British East Africa, in the course of the latter's explorations for the sources of the Nile.—*N. Y. Herald*, Jl 26, 1872; *The Autobiography of Sir Henry Morton Stanley* (1909); Stanley, *How I Found Livingstone;* Blaikie, *The Personal Life of David Livingstone* (London, 1882). 28

Alterations in the stock exchange building begin. The business of the exchange was transacted, until alterations were completed, in the room on the second floor of 16 and 18 Broad St., formerly occupied by the Open Board. The board moved back into its own remodelled building in September, 1871, "having reasonable facilities for a continuous market for the first time in its history."—Eames, *N. Y. Stock Exchange*, 57. See S 16, 1871. Nov. —

"The death of Mr. John P. De Wint, at Fishkill, in November [18], 1870, severed the last link in the Tontine chain [see My 1, 1855], the lease of the [Tontine] building [on Wall St.] terminated, the property reverted to the owners of the shares represented by the surviving seven nominees, and the affairs passed into the hands of Mr. Frederick De Peyster, and Mr. W. T. Horn, as attorney. The surviving nominees [in 1872] are Robert Benson, Jr., William Bayard [Jr.], Gouverneur Kemble, Horatio Gates Stevens, Daniel Hoffman [Judge David Murry Hoffman?], Mrs. William [Duncan?] P. Campbell, and Mrs. John A. King. The heirs of George Bright, who died two years after he nominated Gouverneur Kemble, have, yet to be found. The property will then be sold, . . . "—Stone, *Hist. of N. Y. City* (1872), 327 (with contemporary wood-cut view of the Tontine building), citing *Jour. of Com.*, Jl 25, 1871; *N. Y. Times*, Ja 12, 1881; *Mag. Am. Hist.* (1881), VI: 231. 18

The owners of the shares represented by the surviving nominees were: Wm. T. Horn, $\frac{11}{77}$ of the total; Elizabeth J. Lynch, $\frac{11}{77}$; Marshall H. Bright, as executor of George Bright, Jr., $\frac{11}{77}$; the heirs of John A. King, $\frac{11}{77}$; Frederick K. de Peyster, $\frac{17}{77}$; the heirs of William H. Aspinwall, $\frac{4}{77}$, and William S. Verplanck, John N. Whiting, John B. Remsen, and Ellen Shepherd Varick, each a small fractional part of the remainder.

In 1873, Frederic de Peyster and William T. Horn brought a suit in the supreme court to determine the interests of the various owners in the assets of the association, and the proper method of division. The matter was referred to William B. Winterton, as referee, and he advised a sale by auction. This the court ordered, and it took place on Jan. 11, 1881 (*q.v.*).—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 12, 1881.

The city leases to the Ladies' Baptist Home Society 10 lots between 67th and 68th Sts., Third and Fourth Aves., for 99 yrs., at $1 a year.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1870), 763. 28

The name of Laurens St. is changed to South Fifth Ave.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XXXIII,: 376. 30

The P. E. Church of St. Mary the Virgin is "solemnly dedicated," with impressive ceremonies.—*N. Y. Times*, D 9, 1870. See also L. M. R. K., III: 933. Dec. 8

The city acquires by condemnation proceedings the land comprised in Empire Park South, at Broadway, Columbus Ave., and 63d St. In 1872, it acquired the land comprised in Empire Park North.—Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate*, 51; L. M. R. K., III: 969. It is shown on Pl. 177, Vol. III. 23

1870 Dec. 27 The Germans, under William I and Count von Moltke, begin the bombardment of Paris.—Duruy, *Hist. of France*, 660. See Ja, 1871.

1871

— In this year, the universities of England were made thoroughly national by abolishing religious tests, another step in the direction of religious and intellectual liberty.—Hazen, *op. cit.*, 483.

— Volumes CXXI, CXXII, CXXIII, and CXXIV, both of the *Proceedings of the Board of Aldermen* and *Proceedings of the Board of Assistant Aldermen* for this year, are lacking, and the continuity of the record of common council activities is thereby broken. The hiatus is partially filled by the existence of a volume of *Proceedings, Approved by the Mayor* (1871), XL, also a volume of *Documents* containing Mayor Hall's message to the common council (June, 1871), with accompanying departmental reports.

— In this year, the "Minutes of the Common Council" from 1674 to 1776, in 15 vols., were printed by the N. Y. Printing Co. They were edited by Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan. The only known set (O'Callaghan's own proof copy) is in the N. Y. Hist. Soc. It contains, besides the records printed later in the 1905 edition, the "Mayor and Aldermen's Commission Aº 1674," a "Report on the Fortifications of New York, 1688," and a unique "Map showing the Wards of the City of New York as established in 1683." Only the first volume is indexed, and only the first two volumes have title-pages and covers; of the others, all but Vols. VII, VIII, and IX are stitched and ready for binding, lacking only title-pages and indexes.

"The exposure of the [Tweed] 'Ring' in 1871 and the departure for Europe of Mr. Charles Edwin Wilbour, President of The New York Printing Company, printers to the corporation, undoubtedly caused all work on these records to cease, while the plates were stored for years in the basement of the Trow Press, according to Mr. Robert H. Kelby, Librarian Emeritus of the Society. The latter firm is now dissolved and no information is available as to the disposition of the plates." For the proceedings of the common council leading to the printing of these old minutes, and other facts relating to the subject, see *Quarterly Bull.*, N. Y. Hist. Soc., O, 1923.

— The number of new buildings this year is 2,036, as compared with 539 in 1862.—*Message of Mayor Hall*, Jl, 1872.

— With the success of the Stuyvesant apartment-house on 18th St. (see 1869), the advantage of this style of residential buildings, called "French flats," receives further recognition this year in the erection of the Haight House at Fifth Ave. and 15th St.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 16, 1871; *N. Y. World*, O 8, 1871. For an account of the "Parisian Flats," with particular reference to the Stevens House, corner of Broadway and 27th St., see Emmet coll., item No. 12008.

— Building plans for the Lenox Library (see Ja 20, 1870) are filed with the building department.—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 31, 1871. (This report in *The Times* gives the location as "between 71st and 72nd Streets;" but the building was erected between 70th and 71st Sts., on Fifth Ave.). See 1877, in which year it was completed. Richard M. Hunt was the architect.

— In this year, the iron fence around Union Square was taken down.—*2d Ann. Rep.*, Com'rs Dept. of P'ks (1872), 5–6; L. M. R. K., III: 971–72; descrip. of Pl. 135, III: 971–72; descrip. of Pl. 135, III: 702.

— "Houses which were considered to be 'just the thing' ten years ago, are out of date today. Observe the style of the houses about 14th Street, for instance; then at 25th to 30th streets; and, again, those which are now being erected ten or twenty streets farther up. Between 55th and 56th Streets, for example a block of houses has just been built of Ohio stone—a material fast coming into use, and destined to supplant brownstone. These houses are finished with mansard roofs, and are vastly more attractive than the houses of ten years ago. . . . Another block that will attract attention is just finished, between 57th and 58th Streets. These houses are of white marble, and when one is a little distance away, the effect has been so contrived that the block may very well be mistaken for a church.

"On that portion of the avenue which is on Central Park, fabulous prices have been obtained for building lots, the position being beyond all question the finest in the City. . . .

"We already begin to see houses converted into stores in the lower portion of the avenue and business driving residences further away. A man need not be more than sixty years old to remember when the Battery was, to the fashionable world, what Fifth Avenue and 50th Street are to-day. If this old fellow should live twenty-five years longer, where shall he look to find the centre of fashion?" —Redfield's *Traveler's Guide* (1871), 72–73. 1871 —

In this year, Trinity School at 90 Trinity Place, at the s. w. cor. of Thames St., was erected. Its formal name is N. Y. Prot. Episcopal Public School, and under various forms it has been conducted in this immediate vicinity since 1709.—L. M. R. K., III: 941, and authorities there cited. —

In this year, the Catholic Club was organized. It was incorporated in 1873. Its club-house is at 120 W. 59th St.—*King's Handbook*, 556, 574; L. M. R. K., III: 937. —

In this year, the Knickerbocker Club was organized, and purchased the residence of Wm. Butler Duncan on the south-east corner of Fifth Ave. and 28th St. After being fitted up the club-house was opened in Feb., 1872.—Club Book (1918); *The Galaxy* (1876); L. M. R. K., III: 938. In 1882 (*q. v.*, Oct.), the club moved to 32d St. —

In this year was published by Devlin & Co., New York, a 16mo. guide-book, entitled *The metropolis explained and illustrated in familiar form*, containing a folding "Map of New York & Brooklyn and adjacent cities," prepared in this year by G. W. & C. B. Colton & Co. (size, 25½ x 14⅔ in.). —

In this year was published *New York and Its Institutions*, 1609–1871, by Rev. John Fletcher Richmond, containing historical and descriptive sketches of its churches, schools, public buildings, etc. —

In this year, Frederick A. Bridgman, who was one of the earliest of American art students to settle in Paris, going there in 1866, sent his work for exhibition in the Academy of Design in New York. —Isham, *Hist. of Am. Painting* (1905), 408. —

Early in this month, the Germans began the bombardment of Paris. The siege lasted until the 28th (*q. v.*).—Hazen, 299, 300. Jan. —

S. E. Church, speaking before the West Side Association at Association Hall in favour of a project that the city, in its corporate capacity, build a steam railroad for rapid transit from the Battery to Harlem River, says: "It was in 1852 that Mr. John Schuyler first introduced his bill for authority to construct a railroad for rapid transit in New York. Every year since that time the Legislature has been the unceasing battle ground of rival interest on this subject. All manner of schemes, underground, over ground, three tier, viaduct, depressed, arcade, marginal, tube, tunnel, and what not, have been pressed with all manner of pictures, plates, drawings, models and designs, endorsed by imposing certificates, bearing imposing and illustrious names, . . . yet we stand to-day, with absolutely nothing done. . . . At one sweep of the legislative session of '69, the following schemes were given the *coup de grace*, although each had persuaded itself and its supporters that it was just the thing, and was sure to pass, namely: The Manhattan Underground, The People's Railroad, The People's Metropolitan Suburban Railway, The New York Underground Railroad, and The Metropolitan Transit Railway, while the Three Tier, the Suspension Bridge, the Arcade, and other plans, had either gone before or followed the melancholy train. Of all the many schemes which have thus deluded the public and vexed the Legislature the past ten years, those which have crystallized into actual charters are the Pneumatic Tube, now making daily trips under Broadway [see the Beach Underground Railway, 1868], and the Institutions of Centre and Greenwich Streets—the one in the ground, the other in the air." On Jan. 27, 1873, the N. Y. Rapid Transit Association (organized in Dec., 1872) ordered that 500 copies of Mr. Church's address in favour of municipal ownership be printed as an "unanswerable argument for a City Railroad as a City Work."—*The Great Need* (pub. by N. Y. Rapid Transit Assn, 1873), pamphlet in N. Y. P. L. 11

The Academy of Music is crowded to overflowing "by an audience anxious to express their sympathy with the successful movement for Italian unity" (see O 2, 1870). Speeches are made by Gen. Dix, Parke Godwin, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Horace Greeley, Wm. Cullen Bryant, etc., and letters of approval are received from many prominent men including Emerson, Whittier, Howells, and Henry James. The meeting unanimously adopts resolutions congratulating the Romans upon the union of Rome with the rest of Italy and an address to the "Government and People of Italy." Before adjourning Chairman Dix announced that he had sent the following despatch to King Victor Emanuel: "More than ten thousand American citizens are celebrating to-night, the union of Rome with Italy, and send congratulations." This was received 12

1871 with "immense and prolonged applause."—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 13,
Jan. 1871. See also Botts, *The Unity of Italy. The American Celebration*
12 *in New York, Jan.* 12, 1871 (N. Y., 1871).

14 Thomas Nast is beginning to expose in cartoons the political manipulations of Tweed and the Tammany Ring. One of this date bears the legend "Tweedledee and Sweedledum (A New Christmas Pantomime at the Tammany Hall)". Tweed is pictured as bestowing on charity a package of bills with one hand and receiving in the other hand another package of bills from Sweeny, who is at the same time removing another package from the "Public Treasury." Tweed says: "Let's Blind them with *this*, and then take *some more*."—*Harper's Weekly* (1871), XV: 40. "Partly to quiet his conscience, it was suspected, and in part to make himself appear in the light of a generously impulsive man, Tweed gave, in the winter of 1870–71, $1,000 to each of the Aldermen of the various wards to buy coal for the poor. To the needy of his native ward he gave $50,000. By these acts he succeeded in deluding the needier part of the population to the enormity of his crimes."—Myers, *Hist. of Tammany Hall* (1917), 230.

18 In the "Hall of Mirrors," in the palace of Versailles (itself a monument and symbol of the power and pride of Louis XIV, a power which had been secured to some extent by the humiliation of Germany), King William I, surrounded by the princes of Germany and by the generals of the German army, is proclaimed German emperor.—Hazen, *op. cit.*, 301; Lewis, *Hist. of Germany*, 751–52; Duruy, *Hist. of France*, 661. Hazen, whose *Europe since* 1815 was published in 1910, refers to this episode as "one of the supreme ironies of history." Since then, another treaty of Versailles, terminating the World War of 1914–18 in favour of the French, restored her lost territory.

19 Five Fenians recently released from English prisons arrive at New York. They are given an enthusiastic welcome.—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 20, 1871. See F 9

28 Paris capitulates to the Germans, and an armistice for three weeks is signed.—Duruy, *Hist. of France*, 660. The armistice of Versailles virtually terminated the Franco-German war (see Jl 19, S 2, 1870). It gave France opportunity to hold elections for a "National Assembly," in place of a "Government of National Defence" which was improvised when Napoleon III was captured (see S 2, 1870). The assembly chose Thiers as "Chief of the Executive Power," and empowered him to negotiate with Bismarck for peace.—Hazen, *op cit.*, 299, 300. See F 26.

Feb. A letter appears in the columns of the *Tribune* telling how the
6 death of the late county auditor has been "the means of defeating one of the most gigantic and iniquitous frauds which the Tammany Ring ever concocted." The writer says that, after the passage of the act authorising the widening of Broadway from 34th to 59th St. (see My 17, 1869), commissioners were immediately appointed to assess damages and benefits. These commissioners, by collusion with the owners of property taken for the widening, "managed a scheme which, but for its timely frustration, would have enriched the members of the Ring by several millions." A part of the plan was to have property owners, "in consideration of excessive allowance," assign their claims against the city for damages over to the county auditor, in trust, "to pay to the Ring its share and to the property owners their share of the proceeds." This trust fund had become about $9,000,000, much more than half of which "was to have been reserved for division among the members of the Ring." The death of the auditor, however, would have brought his estate before the surrogate, and all the circumstances connected with this trust fund would be inquired into, and the fraud laid bare "to the public gaze." Mr. Tweed was soon "in communication with his fellow-conspirators," and directions were given "to his minions at Albany" to repeal the act to widen Broadway.—*N. Y. Tribune*, F 6, 1871.

9 A meeting is held at the Produce Exchange "to take measures to contribute relief for the sufferers in France." The sum of $6,700 is collected at the meeting, and a committee is appointed to solicit further contributions.—*N. Y. Times*, F 10, 1871.

" The city joins with Tammany in a reception to the Fenian exiles (see Ja 19). Various societies parade in their honour from Tammany Hall to the city hall and thence up Broadway.—*N. Y. Times*, F 9, 1871.

26 By the preliminary "Peace of Versailles," Bismarck exacts severe terms. France must pay five thousand million francs ($1,000,000,000) within three years. She must cede Alsace and a large part of Lorraine, including the important fortress of Metz. She Feb.
must support a German army of occupation, which will be gradually 26
withdrawn as the installments of the war indemnity are paid. These preliminaries were embodied in the final Treaty of Frankfort, signed on May 10 (*q. v.*), and ratified by the Assembly of Bordeaux. —Anderson, *Constitutions and other Select Docs. Illus. of Hist. of France* (1789–1907), 607–8; Duruy, *Hist. of France*, 660.

As a result of the Franco-German war, Italy completed her unification by seizing the city of Rome and terminating the temporal rule of the pope. Rome became the capital of the kingdom (see Jl 2, 1871).

A still more notable consequence of this war was the unification of Germany, and the creation of the German Empire (see Ja 18, 1871), with Berlin the federal capital.—Hazen, *op cit.*, 300–2, 378.

The Germans enter Paris.—Lewis, *Hist. of Germany*, 747. Mr 1

A public mass meeting is held at Irving Hall to consider "the 28
problem of rapid transit." The *Tribune* gives a report of the meeting under the caption "Tunnel Versus Viaduct." Resolutions are adopted urging Gov. Hoffman to sign the "Beach Transit Bill," which has passed the legislature. This bill permits the construction of a tunnel under Broadway, and the speakers contend that the running of locomotives and trains in such a tunnel, "beneath the surface of the street, inclosed in two feet of masonry, and this again surrounded by several feet of earth," is preferable to "running trains upon the viaduct within ten feet of adjoining buildings." About 50 declared their intention to go to Albany to the hearing before the governor.—*N. Y. Tribune*, Mr 29, 1871. The bill was vetoed by the governor, on March 31 (*q. v.*), after a hearing on the previous day.

The city is authorised to expend $1,500,000 "in laying pipes to 29
extend the distribution of Croton water through the city of New York, and to furnish a sufficient supply of Croton water to the institutions in charge of the department of public charities and correction located on Blackwell's Island, Ward's Island and Randall's Island, and in laying mains necessary to deliver water at higher elevations."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1871), chap. 213. On May 7, 1872, an additional $750,000 was authorised to be spent for this purpose.—*Ibid.* (1872), chap. 593. The further sum of $1,500,000 was appropriated on June 28, 1873.—*Ibid.* (1873), chap. 865.

The "Beach Transit Bill" (see Mr 28) is vetoed by Gov. Hoff- 31
man. He says in his message that he called for an opinion from Chief Engineer Tracy of the department of public works (Tweed's department), and that gentleman "unqualifiedly condemns" the project. The *Tribune* declares: "it was very evident that a veto had been ordered from the Governor before the bill passed the Senate, otherwise Mr. Tweed would not have permitted the measure even to be reported, and certainly not to pass, without some show of vigorous opposition. . . . The whole action, both of the Legislature and of the Executive, in this matter has been one series of false pretenses."—*N. Y. Tribune*, Ap 1, 1871. The *Sun* says: "There are those who do not hesitate to state openly that the veto was prepared before the delegation called on his Excellency yesterday. . . It is the general impression that Gov. Hoffman will sign only the Viaduct bill [see Ap 5]. The impression may arise from the fact that this particular measure meets the approbation of Messrs. Tweed and Sweeny, upon whose friendly endeavors His Excellency looks for the presidential nomination in '72."—*N. Y. Sun*, Ap 1, 1871.

The 8th Regiment moves from Centre Market to its new armory Apr.
in 23d St. In 1890, it moved to Madison Ave. and 94th St.— 1
Grand Opening of the Eighth Regt. (1890), in N. Y. P. L.

"Lohengrin" is sung for the first time in America, at the New 3
York Stadt Theatre.—N. Y. P. L. *Bulletin* (1925), 884.

The legislature authorises the creation by the city of a public 5
fund or stock to be known as "The City Parks Improvement Fund," the amount of which shall be such that the annual interest will not be more than $200,000. This is to be used by the comptroller "for the improvement and regulation of the parks known as the Central park, City Hall park, Morningside park, Riverside park, Madison square, Reservoir square, Washington square, Tompkins square, the Battery, and the several parks and places which by law now are or may hereafter be under the control and management of the department of public parks; and also for the construction and equipment of a meteorological and astronomical observatory on the Central park." At the same time the commissioners of the department of parks are authorised "to construct, erect and maintain in and upon that portion of the Central park, formerly known as

1871 Apr. 5 Manhattan square, or any other public park, . . . a suitable fire-proof building, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining therein . . . a museum and gallery of art, by the Metropolitan Museum of Art . . .; also a suitable fire-proof building for the purpose of establishing and maintaining therein, . . . a museum of natural history, by the American Museum of Natural History." The aggregate cost of the buildings is not to exceed a sum on which the annual interest is to be $35,000 for each building.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1871), chap. 290. The corner-stone of the Museum of Natural History was laid on June 2, 1874 (*q. v.*).

" The "New York Railway Company" is incorporated by the legislature, the list of incorporators being headed by Peter B. Sweeny and Wm. M. Tweed, Jr. The company is permitted to construct a viaduct railway from Chambers St. northward, with branches on either side of the city and reaching into Westchester Co. A maximum fare of 15c. is fixed "for any distance between Chambers street and the Harlem," and 20c. to Kingsbridge, with the interesting proviso, however, that between 6 and 8 a. m. and 6 and 8 p. m. "trains starting from each terminus . . . shall have attached to the same at least two special cars . . . for the accomodation of citizens and others desiring to travel to and from their work," in which the maximum fare is to be 5c.

A further provision authorises the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty, "to subscribe for five millions of dollars of the stock of the said company" with the approval of the commissioners of the sinking fund.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1871), chap. 300. The act was amended on April 28, authorising the city government to subscribe to the capital stock after "other parties shall have actually subscribed for and taken at least one million of dollars of the stock," exempting the railway's property from taxation during the time allowed for the completion of the viaducts and railways (3 years, as far as 42d St. and 5 years "to complete the same to the Harlem"), and permitting the company to build branch railways "to connect with any other railroad authorized by law."—*Ibid.*, chap. 808. When the original bill was introduced into the senate the *Sun* in an editorial said: "The bill . . . proposing to construct a viaduct railroad on Manhattan Island appears to have been intended simply to give the quietus to all schemes of rapid transit."—*N. Y. Sun*, Mr 11, 1871.

6 A public meeting is held in Cooper Institute to protest against the bills the Tweed Ring is forcing through the legislature. It is a monster meeting and an imposing demonstration. Speeches are made by the Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, the Rev. Dr. Henry Ward Beecher, and the Rev. Dr. Bellows. Stirring resolutions, against the so-called Tax Levy Bill, the bill depriving the registry law of its efficiency, the bills for establishing parochial schools, for reorganising the board of education, and for changing the law regulating public amusements, are adopted.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 7, 1871. In spite of this opposition the bills passed, and Tweed said: "Well, what are you going to do about it?"—Rhodes, *Hist. of the U. S.*, VI : 405.

8 The legislature amends the charter of the Am. Geographical and Statistical Soc., and changes the name to the Am. Geographical Soc.—Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 644, quoting its definition of purposes from the act.

" The New York Cotton Exchange (see S 1, 1870) is incorporated.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1871), chap. 365.

12 The new Broadway Market in Broadway between 44th and 45th Sts. is opened for public inspection.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 13, 1871.

" The New York and Long Island Bridge Co. is incorporated for the purpose of constructing and maintaining a bridge over the East River between New York City and Queens County.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1871), chap. 437.

15 The Gilsey House, at the n. e. cor. of Broadway and 29th St., is opened. It is "one of the most imposing of our metropolitan palace hotels."—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 16, 1871. See L. M. R. K., III: 978.

18 Several amendments to the "Tweed Charter" (see Ap 5, 1870) are made by the legislature. One change empowers the comptroller to "appoint and at pleasure remove a deputy comptroller" whom the comptroller may designate "by due written authority" to act in his stead, "during a period to be specified." The same power is given to the commissioner of public works. More important, however, is the substitution of "the department of public instruction" for the board of education. The members of the latter retire from office "at the expiration of ten days from the passage of this act," and 12 new commissioners are to be appointed by the mayor (former commissioners were elected) to head this new department; in these appointments the chief executive is to recognize "the principle of representation of the minority." A commissioner's term is five years. The department shall not have power "to provide additional sites or buildings or remove any teacher, except by a vote of three fourths of all the members of said board." It is further provided that "trustees of common schools" shall hereafter be appointed rather than elected, although the present incumbents shall serve out their full terms.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1871), chap. 574. The *Tribune* comments editorially thus: "Where the present charter restricted roguery it has been repealed; where the past year's experience has developed new methods by which profits might accrue, the Charter has been extended."—*N. Y. Tribune*, Ap 19, 1871. Apr. 18

19 An additional sum (see Ap 26, 1870) has to be appropriated "for the completion of the New York county court-house"—$750,000.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1871), chap. 583.

" A "board of apportionment" is created for the city by the legislature, consisting of the mayor, comptroller, commissioner of public works, and president of the department of parks. This board is to elect a chairman from its own number and appoint a secretary. It is empowered not only to apportion moneys, but "to limit and transfer appropriations which are found to be in excess, . . . and, to regulate all salaries of officers and employees."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1871), chap. 583. To this board may be traced the origin of the present board of estimate and apportionment.

When this measure was before the legislature, the editor of the *Tribune* exclaimed against it, saying that it turned "the whole public property and public money of the City and County, and all that can be squeezed out of the tax-payers, over to a close corporation of four persons, to-wit, Hall, Connolly, Tweed, and Sweeny;" that it empowered "this quartet" to appropriate and transfer moneys "*ad libertum*," thus giving the Ring "absolute control of every man and body of men, whether officers of court, school-teachers, Aldermen, police, Fire Department, and any and all other employés under the City Government; for if any body of these men refuse to do the bidding of the Ring, this quartet could simply stop the entire appropriation of any money to pay their salaries." There certainly should be added to this bill, the editor continues, a clause requiring the board to publish monthly, beginning with July 1, 1871, "a full, detailed statement of all appropriations and transfers of appropriations made by them during the preceding month."—*N. Y. Tribune*, Ap 13, 1871.

" The amount to be raised "by tax upon the estates, real and personal," in the city, for 1871 and 1872, is limited by act of legislature to 2% of the valuation of such estates as fixed for 1871. The aggregate amount raised, including the state tax, is not to exceed $25,000,000 in either year. The sum so raised in each year shall take care of "all the expenses of the city and county government for all their departments and purposes," as well as the debt service. Furthermore, "no liability for any purpose whatsoever shall be hereafter incurred by any department . . . exceeding in amount the appropriations made for such purpose."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1871), chap. 583.

20 The legislature passes an act "to amend and reduce to one act the several acts relating to buildings in the city of New York."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1871), chap. 625.

" The legislature authorises the laying out of a public square above 59th St., to be used as a parade-ground for the first division, N. Y. S. N. G.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1871), chap. 628. A map, dated 1873, showing a parade-ground laid out north of Dyckman St. and extending to 211th St. and west of Sherman Ave., is filed in bureau of topography, borough president's office, as Map No. 2977. This act, however, was repealed on June 15, 1877 (*q. v.*).

" New York State appropriates $10,000 "as the contribution of the State of New York, to be paid . . . to the treasurer of the National Washington Monument Society, whenever the Governor shall certify . . . a sufficient sum has been subscribed from other sources to enable said society to resume work with a reasonable prospect of completing the obelisk or shaft."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1871), chap. 651; Harvey, *Hist. of Washington Nat'l Monument and Washington Nat'l Monument Soc.* (1902), 89. Work on the monument had been suspended in 1855 (*q. v.*). Following the action of New York State, the legislatures of Minnesota, New Jersey, and Connecticut also appropriated money towards the monument, and other sums were subscribed by benevolent societies throughout the

1871 Apr. 20 country, but work was not recommenced until the federal government took charge of the enterprise in 1876 (*q. v.*, Ag 2).—Harvey, *op. cit.*, 89–98.

The use of steam locomotives having been authorised for the operation of the elevated road in Greenwich St. (see Ap 23, 1870), the trustees begin to transport passengers by means of a dummy engine and three cars. This method proved successful.—*Railroad Gazette*, Ja 24, 1874; *Report of the Special Com. on R. R., Appointed . . . to Investigate Alleged Abuses in the Management of R. R.* (Albany, 1880); *Statutes and Docs. Affecting the Elevated Railway in the City of N. Y.* (1866–1882). See D 6.

25 The legislature authorises the creation of public stock to an amount not exceeding $200,000 for the erection of a building for the Normal College (see Jl 20, 1870).—*Laws of N. Y.* (1871), chap. 692. The college building was opened on Oct. 29, 1873 (*q. v.*).

30 A public meeting takes place at the Broadway Tabernacle "with a view to taking measures for further exploration in the Holy Land for illustration of the Bible."—*N. Y. Times*, My 1, 1871.

May 8 The "Palace Horse-Car," or the "new drawing-room car," takes its place on the Third Ave. line. This is run for "such passengers as voluntarily pay the conductor ten cents in addition to their fare."—*N. Y. Times*, My 9, 1871.

" The second caisson (for the first, see Mr 19, 1870) of the East River bridge is successfully sunk.—*N. Y. Times*, My 7 and 9, 1871. See L. M. R. K., III: 925, under "Brooklyn Bridge."

10 A definitive treaty of peace is signed by Germany and France at Frankfort, embodying the terms agreed upon on Feb. 26 (*q. v.*). —Duruy, *Hist. of France*, 660–61.

June 3 The designs for the new fountain which is to be placed in City Hall Park have been completed by J. W. Mould.—*N. Y. Times*, Je 3, 1871. A description of the proposed fountain is in *ibid.*

10 The Morse statue (by Byron M. Pickett) in Central Park is unveiled. Addresses are made by Gov. Hoffman, Wm. Cullen Bryant, and others. The ceremonies closed with a meeting in the Academy of Music, "where the praises of Prof. Morse were renewed by gifted orators."—*N. Y. Times*, Je 11, 1871. The statue stood until 1925 near the Fifth Ave. and 72d St. entrance to the park. —*Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City.* It was then moved to the north end of the Mall, so as to provide more room for the services in honour of Morse held annually by the Society of Telegraphers.

29 The "Council of Political Reform" of the 21st Ward adopts a "Report on the City and County Debt," and orders the same to be given to the press. The report begins with the statement that "for two years and four months, ending on May 1st last, the Mayor and Comptroller of the City of New York kept the tax-payers and the public in ignorance of the manner in which they expended and disbursed the public revenue," although law and custom required that "the Auditor should make a report quarterly, showing to a cent, first, for *what* every dollar of public money was paid out; and second, to *whom* paid; and third, *when* paid: and that the Comptroller should make his reports at the end of each year, showing . . . the whole financial transactions . . ., and a minute statement of the . . . debts and liabilities; and that on the 1st of January of each year the Mayor should, in his annual message, give to the public a summary statement of these important facts. . . . This honest and old-fashioned practice of our public servants ceased on January 1, 1869!"

The report presents tables and figures to show "over $50,000,000 a year Spent and no Accounts Rendered," and the debt "more than doubled" in the last two years, and concludes: "Until our city rulers produce their accounts and vouchers, and deliver to the public the regular quarterly reports of the Auditors for the last twenty-eight months . . ., tax-payers and the public creditors cannot avoid the belief that a large part of it was stolen, traitorously stolen." The "New York City Council of Political Reform," on July 11, adopted this report as an "Official Document of the Council," and ordered its publication.—*N. Y. C. Council of Political Reform: Official Document on Extravagance of the Tammany Ring*, in N. Y. P. L.

July 2 Victor Emmanuel II, now sovereign of the kingdom of Italy (see F 26), enters Rome, over which the popes have exercised temporal as well as spiritual rule in uncontested right for a thousand years. Thereafter, the pope considered himself the "prisoner of the Vatican," and did not leave its precincts.—Hazen, *op. cit.*, 378–79; Emerson, *Hist. of the Nineteenth Cent.*, III: 1530.

July 8 *The New York Times* (proprietor, George Jones, and editor, Louis J. Jennings) begins publishing accounts of the Tweed ring's peculations.—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 8, 1871. "Tweed's crimes and those of his associates were brought to light in two ways. A quarrel developed among the partners. James O'Brien, who was Sheriff, was not satisfied with the share of the plunder which he was receiving. He made up a claim against the city for $350,000, which he afterwards offered to sell to Tweed for that amount. Tweed refused. He felt that O'Brien's support would cost him too dear. O'Brien thereupon began, through a man named William Copeland, who was one of his followers, and for whom he had secured an appointment in the Comptroller's office, to furnish information of the misdeeds of the partners whom he considered too greedy. Mr. Jones, who was the proprietor of the New York *Times*, obtained from the office of the Comptroller (not only through Copeland, but through Matthew J. O'Rourke, who was a clerk in that office, and himself become convinced of the fraudulent character of the claims which were being paid), without the knowledge of the associates, statements of accounts which showed that the bills which were being paid by the city for the new courthouse and for other purposes were not honest bills. These bills were made up on the same principle as those of the unjust steward in the parable: the plasterers, the painters, the masons, the plumbers—in short, all of those engaged in furnishing labour or material to the courthouse—were told to take their bills and sit down quickly and write six or eight or ten times their actual amount. The contractors, who found that they could not get paid unless they joined in this fraudulent proceeding, got their money, and the balance went to the conspirators."—Wheeler, *Sixty Years of American Life*, 326–327. *Cf.* Rhodes, *Hist. of U. S.*, VI: 396–99; Myers, *Hist. of Tammany Hall*, 237–41; *How N. Y. is Governed. Frauds of the Tammany Democrats* (pub. by *N. Y. Times*); Tilden, *The N. Y. C. "Ring:" its origin, maturity and fall;* Paine, *Life of Nast*, 174–78; *Docs., Bd. of Ald.* (1877), No. 8. Many of the original vouchers of Garvey (plasterer), Keyser (plumber), Ingersoll & Co. (furniture dealers), and others are to be found in metal file No. 87, in city clerk's record-room. For the immediate outcome of the revelations of the *Times*, see Ag 23 and S 4.

12 Another "Orange riot" (see Jl 12, 1870) occurs. Though guarded by the 9th and 84th Regiments to prevent trouble, the Orangemen parading in honour of the battle of the Boyne are attacked on Eighth Ave. between 24th and 25th Sts. by a number of Irish Catholics. The militia fired into the mob, and 52 persons were killed and many more wounded. The victims of the riot were buried with great pomp and ceremony.—*N. Y. Herald*, Jl 13, 1871; *N. Y. Times*, Jl 13 and 14, 1871; *N. Y. Times Mag.*, Jl 10, 1921. See also Wittemore's *Hist. of the 71st Regt.*, 90–91; Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 813–14; and the account and illustration in *Harper's Weekly*, XV: 692–93.

20 The two large tenement-houses on Cherry St. known as Gotham Court are emptied of inhabitants by order of the board of health, so that the buildings may be altered, cleaned, and made wholesome.—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 21, 1871.

24 The centennial anniversary of the New York Hospital is celebrated at the Historical Society.—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 25, 1871.

Aug. 15 The centennial anniversary of the birth of Sir Walter Scott is celebrated in New York City by the laying of the corner-stone of his monument in Central Park.—*N. Y. Times*, Ag 16, 1871. The statue was unveiled on Nov. 2, 1872 (*q. v.*).

23 Mayor Hall is aroused by the articles that have appeared in the *Times* (see Jl 8) to send special messages to the board of supervisors and the board of aldermen. He declares a "partisan conspiracy" has been formed "against the credit of the City," and recommends that members from both boards combine with an "unbiased, unexceptionable, and unpartisan Committee of tax-payers" in an examination of the city accounts.—*N. Y. Times*, Ag 24, 1871. This brought into existence the "Booth Committee."—Townsend, *N. Y. in Bondage*, 79–80. See O 27.

24 "Delegates to the Convention of the Great Italian Union of the United States and Canada have arrived in this City, and are now stopping at the Grand Central Hotel. The Convention represents all the principal Italian benevolent and protective societies in the country, and will remain in New-York for three days to attend to the business of the Union."—*N. Y. Times*, Ag 24, 1871. The Italian societies paraded on Aug. 25.—*Ibid.*, Ag 26, 1871.

30 The mayor and common council accept with thanks an engraving of the old city hall presented by George Pesinger and order that

1871 Ag 30 it be placed in the governor's room.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XXXIX: 163.

Sept. 3 Among the buildings under construction in New York at this time are: Homeopathic Insane Asylum; Presbyterian Hospital (L. M. R. K., III: 955); Mt. Sinai Hospital (see *ibid.*, III: 954); Women's Hotel; German Savings Bank; Seamen's Bank for Savings; new building of Security Insurance Company; new building of Chatham National Bank; the Kemp Building; and the building of the New York Life Insurance Company.—*N. Y. Times*, S 3, 1871.

" The First Baptist Church, corner of Park Ave. and 39th St., has just been completed.—*N. Y. Times*, S 3, 1871; Treat's *Ill. N. Y.* (1874), 65; L. M. R. K., III: 928. In 1868 (*q. v.*), the congregation sold the old church on Broome and Elizabeth Sts. to the Lutherans.

4 A great mass-meeting is held at Cooper Union, which condemns the Tweed ring, calls for reform in the city government, and appoints the "committee of seventy" to carry out the purpose of the meeting.—*N. Y. Times*, S 5, 1871. See N 2.

11 The Union Square Theatre on 14th St. between Fourth Ave. and Broadway is opened.—*N. Y. Times*, S 15, 1871; Brown, *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, III: 145. See also L. M. R. K., III: 986. It was destroyed by fire on Feb. 28, 1888 (*q. v.*).

13 Almost 8,000 workingmen parade through the city and in the evening hold a mass meeting at Cooper Institute "to procure the enforcement of the Eight-hour law."—*N. Y. Times*, S 14, 1871.

15 Appropriations for this year, as fixed by the board of apportionment of the city and county of New York, include large items of interest on county debts. Riot damages and soldiers' bounties required the issuance of bonds, on which interest is being paid. The interest on court-house stock alone amounts to $174,031.48. Over $125,000 are distributed among asylums and reformatory institutions. Next to state, county, and city taxes, the largest single amount appropriated for county expenses was $909,524 for the salaries of the judiciary of New York County.—*Comptroller's Book*, No. 153, p. 149.

16 Comptroller Connolly, after seeking the advice of Samuel J. Tilden, appoints Andrew H. Green deputy comptroller.—*N. Y. Times*, S 17, 1871. Green was a Democrat of high character who had achieved fame as one of the Central Park commissioners (see My 24, 1858). *Cf.* Foord, *Life of Green*.

" The New York Stock Exchange building, "which has been reconstructed and remodeled internally at a cost of $60,000" (see N, 1870), is thrown open to the public.—*N. Y. Times*, S 17, 1871. The new hall of the stock exchange was formally opened on Sept. 18.—*Ibid.*, S 19, 1871. There is a history of the exchange in *ibid.*

Oct. 8 The "Chicago Fire" starts. In two days, it destroyed property valued at $196,000,000. It caused a sharp decline in stocks in the New York stock market, resulting in seven Stock Exchange failures. —Eames, in *N. Y. Stock Exchange*, 58.

9 The "Grand Central Station" (see S 1, 1869), the terminus for the N. Y. & Harlem, the N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River, and the N. Y., New Haven & Hartford Railroads, is completed at 42d St. and Fourth Ave., and the first passenger train leaves the train shed. —From chronology supplied by the company; L. M. R. K., III: 975. The station is shown and described in *Harper's Weekly*, XVI: 108. The engineering work of making tunnels, erecting brick arches, iron bridges, etc., from the depot to the Harlem River was completed in 1875. The cost of this work was $6,000,000.—Wilson, *Mem. Hist. N. Y.*, III: 527. See also descrip. of Pl. 169-b, III: 852.

26 The corner-stone of Capt. De Groot's statue of Benjamin Franklin is laid in Printing House Square "with the impressive ceremonies of the Masonic Order."—*N. Y. Times*, O 27, 1871. See L. M. R. K., III: 964. The statue was unveiled on Jan. 17, 1872 (*q. v.*).

27 The "Booth Committee" (see Ag 23) makes its report. The following conclusions were reached:

"1 The debt of our City is doubling every two years.

"2 $3,200,000 have been paid for repairs on armories and drill-rooms, the actual cost of which was less than $250,000.

"3 Over $11,000,000 have been charged for outlays on an unfinished Court-house, for which building completed an honest estimate of real cost would be less than $3,000,000.

"4. Safes, carpets, furniture, cabinet-work, plumbing, gas and plastering have cost $7,289,466.81, which are valued by competent persons, after a careful examination, at $624,180.40.

"5. $460,000 have been paid for $48,000 worth of lumber. Oct.

"6. The printing, advertising, stationery, &c., of the City and 27
County, have cost in two years and eight months $7,168,212.23.

"7. A large number of persons are on the payrolls of the City whose services are neither rendered nor required.

"8. Figures upon warrants and vouchers have been fraudulently altered, and payments have repeatedly been made on forged indorsements.

"With these facts before them, Your Committee are compelled to report to you that, in their judgment, frauds and robberies of the most infamous character have been committed with the connivance and co-operation of some of the officials who were appointed to guard the interests of the people.

"*The condition of the City and County finances, as shown by these investigations, has served to destroy all confidence in the management of the present City Officials.*

"While not desiring to arrest the important improvements now in progress, your Committee still deem it absolutely essential to the credit of the City that expenditures in all departments be reduced to the lowest possible limits; that every officer and salaried employe whose services are not indispensible be discharged, or requested to resign; that Contracts be subjected to the most rigid scrutiny, and all expenditures be reduced to an amount clearly within the financial ability of the Treasury.

"The demands upon the City Treasury will necessitate the borrowing of large sums of money at an early day. An appeal must be made to moneyed institutions and to capitalist. Besides the $20,000,000 due as taxes, $18,000,000 are required to meet current expenses and obligations maturing on the 15th of next January. After that, $18,000,000 to $20,000,000 will be demanded for the first ten months of the ensuing year, under the most economical administration of the City finances.

"*Your Committee regard as futile any attempt to borrow these large sums of money while the City is controlled by its present management.*

"The existing debt of the City is entirely within the ability of the people. But if the expenditures and frauds of the past two and a half years are to be longer continued, your Committee cannot but view with alarm the consequences to the credit and prosperity of the City. They are, however, of the opinion that the taxpaying citizens and the moneyed institutions will cheerfully respond to the full extent of the requirements of the Treasury, if confidence in the administration of the City and County Government can be restored.

"Your Committee have accomplished the object of their appointment as far as possible, without the additional power to send for persons and papers. We had reason to hope that the Committee would be invested with this power, but that hope has been disappointed.

"Nothing, therefore, remains for us but to submit the results of the investigation, which are embodied in our successive reports. We have endeavored to discharge with fidelity, the duty of the trust committed to our charge, and we deeply regret the necessity of exposing to public view a record of such unexampled and appalling Municipal frauds.

"Respectfully submitted, by order of the Committee,

"Wm. A. Booth, Chairman."—*N. Y. Times*, O 28, 1871; Townsend, *N. Y. in Bondage*, chap. 16.

By an order of the supreme court, Tweed is arrested "for deceit " and fraud;" he is released on a million dollars bail furnished by Jay Gould and others.—*N. Y. Times*, O 28, 1871. "That first arrest marked the beginning of the end. Samuel J. Tilden, like an avenging angel, with all the skill, knowledge, and ambition, of his kind, had linked his legal acumen with the brilliant daring of the *Times* and the relentless genius of Nast."—Paine, *Life of Nast*, 194.

The New York Elevated R. R. Co. is organized, with a capital " of $10,000,000, by the principal bondholders under the Greenwich St. road.—"The Story of the Manhattan Railway," by Russell Sage, in *Railroad Men*, XVI, No. 4 (Ja., 1903); *Statutes and Docs. Affecting the Elevated Railways in the City of N. Y.* (1866–1882). For its articles of association, see *Documentary Titles and Authorities to the N. Y. Elevated R. R. Co.* (1877), 29, in N. Y. Pub. Lib. See D 6.

Samuel A. Hale writes to F. A. P. Barnard, of Columbia Col- 31
lege: "Since the date of your letter [July 14] what astounding events have transpired in our Country! The discovery and revelation of

1871 Oct. 31 the gigantic thefts of the 'Tammany Ring' in your city—thefts so vast, so stupendous, so bold as almost to make one admire such villany. Certainly the calm and insolent self possession of Tweed, standing, as he does, in the very focus of the exposure—an exposure of infamy such as has never before been heard of—is any thing but contemptible. . . . The exposure of the corruption of the 'Tammany Ring,' in New York, while it excites admiration at the boldness and magnitude of the wickedness displayed, also excites emotions of a very different character. It fills the mind with the very painful conviction, that after all that has been done to make men better—after all the preaching and praying in the Christian Church, through the long series of nineteen centuries, man is now what he was at the beginning—a d – – – – d big rascal."—From original MS. in "Collection of autograph letters, etc. 1674 to 1872," preserved in Columbia Univ. Library.

Nov. 2 A mass-meeting is held in Cooper Union to listen to reports from the "committee of seventy" (see S 4) and to prepare for the coming elections.—*N. Y. Times*, N 3, 1871. See N 7.

" Roosevelt Hospital (see O 29, 1869), at its present location between Ninth and Tenth Aves., 58th and 59th Sts., is opened and dedicated.—*N. Y. Times*, N 2, 1871; *N. Y. Herald*, N 3, 1871; *Roosevelt Hospital: First Ann. Rep.* (1873). See also L. M. R. K., III: 955.

7 The exposure of the activities of the Tammany ring by the *Times*, Nast's cartoons, and the "Committee of Seventy" brings results in the state and municipal elections. Tweed is the only one of the five city senatorial candidates on the Tammany ticket to be elected. Referring to coercion and irregularities at the several polling-places in Tweed's district, the *Times* says: "Any one having a Tammany ticket [in the second district] could vote, without regard to name, residence or qualification. From Nos. 101, 107 and 109 Chatham-street—all small houses—there were as many voted as would fill Sweeny's Hotel to its utmost capacity." Two thirds of the anti-Tammany candidates for the assembly from the city were successful; Samuel J. Tilden was one of these. Reform candidates were generally successful also in both branches of the common council. The *Times* editor says: "Will anybody say now that it is of 'no use' to fight against Tammany? Will the croakers tell us today that honest citizens stand no chance against corrupt politicians? The victory we have won is priceless . . . because it will revive every man's faith in the ultimate triumph of truth and justice—because it will teach scheming politicians that the voice of the people is supreme, and that the immortal principles on which this government is founded, although they may be momentarily stifled by dishonest factions, will constantly rise triumphant, while the men who assailed them will pass away to everlasting infamy." —*N. Y. Times*, N 8 and 9, 1871.

11 Perhaps the first striking use of the tiger as a symbol for Tammany Hall appears in Thomas Nast's cartoon, "The Tammany Tiger Loose," in *Harper's Weekly*. The tiger wears a collar with "Americus" inscribed thereon.—*Harper's Weekly* (1871), XV: 1056–57. Tweed was president at this time of "The Americus Club," which counted among its members "many prominent politicians of various shades of political faith," and which had elaborate club grounds and buildings at Greenwich, Conn. At the annual ball of this organization at the Academy of Music, on Jan. 5, 1871, a part of the decorations consisted of "a gas device, fifteen feet in diameter, representing the well-known badge of the club, with the familiar tiger's head surrounded by the legend 'Americus Club,' and appropriately flanked with cork-screws."—*Ibid.*, XV: 57–58. One style of the club's badges was "a solid gold tiger's head in a belt of blue enamel; the tiger's eyes were rubies, and above his head sparkled three diamonds of enormous size."—Myers, *Hist. of Tammany Hall* (1917), 235.

17 The first storey of the new post-office building (see Ag 9, 1869) is finished.—*Ann. Rep.*, Supervising Archt., U. S. Treas. Dept. (1871), 6. See also Stone, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, 601–2. See, further, O 1, 1873.

18 Mayor Hall reluctantly appoints Andrew H. Green (see S 16) comptroller. The resignation of Connolly had been in the mayor's hands since Oct. 3.—*N. Y. Times*, N 21, 1871.

" The Russian frigate "Svetlana," with Grand Duke Alexis aboard, arrives outside of the bar at Sandy Hook.—*N. Y. Times*, N 20, 1871. The grand duke landed at New York on Nov. 21, and was received "in a dignified and proper manner." His suite and the reception committee, escorted by regiments of the National Guard, proceeded up Broadway through lines of interested spectators. Later in the day Alexis attended services at the Russian Chapel, No. 951 Second Ave., near 51st St.—*Ibid.*, N 21 and 22, 1871. He left for Washington on Nov. 22, but returned to New York on Nov. 24.—*Ibid.*, N 23 and 25, 1871. On the following days, he visited the fortifications in the harbour, had his picture taken at Brady's gallery, reviewed the Metropolitan fire brigade in Tompkins Square, drove through Central Park, went to the Navy Yard, and attended a ball at the Academy of Music.—*Ibid.*, N 26 and 30, 1871. On Dec. 2, he was presented with Page's famous picture of Farragut at Mobile Bay, which was to be "conveyed by him to the Emperor of Russia as the gift of American citizens."—*Ibid.*, D 3, 1871. On this day, also, he was entertained by the N. Y. Yacht Club at Delmonico's.—Maurice, *Fifth Avenue*, 111. Alexis bade farewell to New York on Dec. 7.—*Times*, D 7, 1871. See also Fox, *Alexis, the Grand Duke. In the U. S. A. during the Winter of* 1871–72 (Cambridge, 1872). Nov. 18

Pres. Grant has appointed Gen. Chester A. Arthur collector of the port of New York.—*N. Y. Times*, N 21, 1871. 21

"Mignon" is sung for the first time in America, at the Academy of Music.—Brown, II: 72. 22

The Salmagundi Club had its beginning about this time, being organized as a sketch class in the studio of Jonathan Scott Hartley at 596 Broadway by a group of art students. For two years following the spring of 1873 there were no meetings, as Hartley was abroad, but on his return the club was revived and met at 896 Broadway. On Jan. 30, 1877, the name "The Salmagundi Sketch Club" was adopted. The club was incorporated in 1880. After many wanderings, it is now (1926) at 47 Fifth Ave.—Shelton, *The Salmagundi Club* (1918); *N. Y. Times*, N 6, 1921. Dec. —

In speaking of suitable accommodations for the commissioners and officers of the parks dept., their annual report states: "The only building that could be adapted to that purpose even in part, was the Arsenal or Museum Building. A limited space of the first story of this was occupied by a number of clerks. A small part of the basement (damp and unsuitable as it was) was used by the Central Park Police. . . . Various animals were confined in the basement and on the first floor, with their cages in a state of great insecurity and danger. There had been no extra ventilation furnished to this building from the time it had been used as an Arsenal, and its unwholesome condition was apparent to sight and smell. . . ."—*First Ann. Rep.*, Bd. of Com'rs, Dept. of Pub. Parks, 14. —

James B. Hodgskin submits, as a basis for discussion, to his "fellow-members of the Committee of Seventy of New York [see S 4], and of the Citizens' Reform Committee of Brooklyn," *A Brief Sketch of the General Plan and Principles of the proposed New Charter for the Consolidated Cities of New York & Brooklyn*. This document, which anticipated consolidation by more than a quarter century, contains the following interesting provisions: 1

1. A single legislative body—"The City Council"—of 100 members elected from 50 council districts, with a two-year term, one half the number retiring each year; salary, $1,000 per year. "Sittings shall be public, and shall be held in a hall sufficiently large to admit, at all times, a reasonable number of spectators."

2. "In order to give to the position of mayor of the greatest city on this continent a dignity and independence corresponding to its local and national importance, he shall receive a salary of $25,000. per annum, and there shall be assigned to him, at the public expense, an official residence suited to his rank as the direct representative of this great community." Among his duties is that of giving audience "to every citizen," not excluding the poorest and the humblest. He is to be the defender of the weak, the protector of the helpless, the refuge of the oppressed. He is to be, not in name only, but in reality, "the people's servant."

3. There shall be no tax to provide for the city's expenditures, "save and except a tax upon the land within the city limits; and the said land shall be assessed at its full market value irrespective of and without the improvements thereon, and taxed accordingly."

4. Judges shall be appointed by the mayor with the concurrence of the city council, and "shall hold office for life, or until removed for misconduct."—From original in N. Y. P. L.

" The Metropolitan Museum of Art (see Ap 13, 1870) leases the Dodworth building at 681 Fifth Ave. The first exhibition of pictures was held here on Feb. 17, 1872 (*q.v.*).—Howe, *Hist. of Met. Museum of Art;* L. M. R. K., III: 957. See also *Eve. Sun*, Ap 16, 1920. The building in Central Park was begun in Nov., 1872 (*q.v.*).

1871 Dec. 6 The Greenwich St. elevated railroad is sold, under foreclosure of mortgages held by various parties, to the N. Y. Elevated Co. (see O 27) for $230,000.—"The Story of the Manhattan Railway," by Russell Sage, in *Railroad Men*, XVI, No. 4; *Statutes & Docs. Affecting the Elevated Railways in the City of N. Y.* (1866–1882). From this time until 1875 (*q.v.*, Je 17), some improvements were made in the way of strengthening the structure and increasing station accommodations, but no extension of the road was undertaken by the company.—*Report of the Special Com. on R. R. Appointed . . . to Investigate Alleged Abuses in the Management of R. R.* (Albany, 1880).

16 Tweed, indicted and arrested as a common felon, is arraigned in the court of general sessions, but is released by Justice Barnard on $5,000 bail. His counsel consists of John Graham, ex-Judge Fullerton, J. E. Burrill, David Dudley Field, and Mr. Stoughton. On the people's behalf appear District Attorney ex-Judge Garvin, Chas. O'Conor, and Gen. Barlow.—*N. Y. Times*, D 17, 1871. A condensed statement of the charges against Tweed, as contained in the lengthy indictment, is published in *ibid.*, p. 8. See, N 19, 1873.

18 Three English ticket-of-leave men are arrested in New York. As a result of this the U. S. minister at London was instructed "to remonstrate with Her Majesty's Government against the deportation to this country of criminals from any part of Great Britain."—*N. Y. Times*, D 19 and 28, 1871.

" "The opening performance of Nixon's Southern Circus" is held at "the establishment formerly known as the Globe Theatre." —*N. Y. Times*, Dec. 19, 1871. See L. M. R. K., III: 984, under "Harrigan & Hart's New Theatre Comique."

28 Tweed finally resigns his office as commissioner of public works, in a communication to Mayor Hall.—*N. Y. Times*, D 30, 1871. See N 19, 1873.

1872

— In England, a "Ballot Act" was passed during this year, providing for the Australian system in voting. Up to this time, voting had been *viva voce*.—Hazen, *op. cit.*, 483–84.

— The construction of so-called fire-proof buildings is growing general, examples of which are the *Staats Zeitung* building, A. T. Stewart's (later the Park Ave.) Hotel, the Drexel building, the Metropolitan Savings Bank, and the post office.—*Ann. Rep.*, Supt. of Bldgs. (1872), 11.

— In this year, the Western Union building, another example of early so-called fireproof construction, was begun on the north-west corner of Broadway and Dey St. It was completed in 1875.—Descrip. of Pl. 155-a, Vol. III, where it is shown in process of construction.

— In this year, the construction of the "Newsboys' Lodging House" (see Ap 29, 1868), at the intersection of Duane, William, and New Chambers Sts., was begun. The house was finished and opened in 1874.—*20th Ann. Rep.*, Children's Aid Soc.; L. M. R. K., III: 954. It was formerly a building known as the Shakespeare Hotel (*cf.* L. M. R. K., III: 980).—Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 639.

— Between 1872 and 1874, drinking fountains were erected by the city in the following localities: four in City Hall Park; two in Union Square; two on Madison Square; and a granite drinking fountain for horses at the Worth monument. The fountain at 59th St. and Fifth Ave. was removed and re-erected in Washington Square.—*3d Ann. Rep.*, Park Com'rs (1872–1873), 17, 56, and 62.

— A list of the streets and other public places opened from 1807 to date, which modify the plan of the commissioners of 1807, is published by J. W. Gerard, Jr., in *A Treatise on the Title of the Corporation and Others to the Streets, Wharves*, etc.

— In this year, the Beach Pneumatic Underground Railway (see F 26, 1870) met with objections from various authorities, although later Gov. Dix signed the bill authorising its construction (see Ap 9, 1873).—See the pamphlet, *Unanswerable Objections to a Broadway Underground Railroad*, &c., 1873.

— In this year was issued *Tallis's Illustrated Monthly Business Directory, And New York Street Views*, a series of double plates engraved on steel.—See also descrip. of Pl. 147, III: 719; *cf.* 1854, and 1863.

— In this year, Ward McAllister organized the "Patriarchs." The number was limited to 25, and each member, for his subscription, was permitted to invite to each Patriarchs' ball four ladies and five gentlemen, including himself and family. Distinguished strangers to the number of fifty were invited. The first Patriarchs were: John Jacob Astor, William Astor, De Lancey Kane, Ward Mc Allister, George Henry Warren, Eugene A. Livingston, Wm. Butler Duncan, E. Templeton Snelling, Lewis Colford Jones, John W. Hamersley, Benjamin S. Welles, Frederick Sheldon, Royal Phelps, Edwin A. Post, A. Gracie King, Lewis M. Rutherfurd, Robert G. Remsen, Wm. C. Schermerhorn, Francis R. Rives, Maturin Livingston, Alex. Van Rensselaer, Walter Langdon, F. G. D'Hauteville, C. C. Goodhue, and Wm. R. Travers. The first balls were given in the winters of 1872 and 1873 and continued up to 1897 (*q. v.*, Mr 2) and were the most brilliant social events of each season.—McAllister, *Society As I Have Found It* (1890), 211–17. 1872 —

Jan. 2 In his message to the legislature, Gov. Hoffman recommends a non-partisan commission of 32 to consider and propose amendments to the state constitution. Among the improvements he thinks necessary are the extension of the governor's term to three years, and that of a senator to four, concentrating power in the governor by placing in his hands the appointment of most of the state officers, the prohibition of special and local legislation, increasing the salary of members of the legislature, and limiting the debt-incurring power of municipalities.—*Messages from the Governors*, VI: 391–404; Lincoln, *Const. Hist. of N. Y.*, II, 467–69.

6 Jas. Fisk, Jr. is shot and killed by Edw. Stokes at the Grand Central Hotel. The motive was revenge, the outcome of business suits and other complications.—*Harper's Weekly*, Ja 20, 1872.

17 In celebration of the anniversary of Benjamin Franklin's birth, the De Groot statue in Printing House Square (see O 26, 1871) is unveiled.—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 18, 1872; L. M. R. K., III: 964. See also *Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City*, 107.

Feb. 13 "Among the French of this City a subscription has been opened to raise funds in aid of the French Government to pay the war indemnity, in order to get rid of the German occupation as soon as possible. During one week $4,310 has been received."—*N. Y. Times*, F 13, 1872.

17 The first private view of the collections of the Metropolitan Museum of Art is held, in the Dodworth Building (681 Fifth Ave.), which had been leased for the purpose (see D 1, 1871). On Feb. 22, the gallery was opened to the public.—Howe, *Hist. of the Met. Museum of Art*, 143, 189. See N, 1872, and 1873.

20 A great mass-meeting is held at Cooper Institute to indorse the new city charter drawn up by the "Committee of Seventy." Addresses are made by ex-Mayor Havemeyer, ex-Gov. Salomon, Horace Greeley, Gen. Dix, Joseph H. Choate, and others.—*N. Y. Times*, F 21, 1872.

22 The corner-stone of the Manhattan Market is laid at the foot of West 34th St.—*N. Y. Times*, F 23, 1872. It was opened on Nov. 11.—*Ibid.*, N 12, 1872; L. M. R. K., III: 959. See Ja 3, 1880.

Apr. 2 Jas. M. Macgregor, supt. of buildings, in his annual report for the year ending April 2, 1872, says, regarding the city's "Resources:" ". . . Her narrow streets, frightful tenements and filthy markets yet remain in vivid contrast to her Broadway, 5th avenue and Central Park. Within an area of only 22 square miles, dwell a population of nearly a million, who live and do business in little over half the space, the centre of population being at 14th street and 4th avenue. She has the most extensive, wealthy and intelligent suburban surroundings of any city on the continent, sixty per cent. of her business men residing in the rural districts within a radius of 20 miles. Among her domestic duties, according to the last annual reports, New York has the care of: 460 miles of streets and avenues (290 of them paved); three square miles of parks; 29 miles of Water Front with an anchorage area of 115 miles; 340 miles of Croton Water pipes, delivering 85,000,000 gallons of water daily; 275 miles of sewers; she expends $3,000,000 annually on her Public Schools, wherein 239,744 pupils are educated by 2,787 teachers in 237 School-houses; she expends on Public Charities and out-door poor annually, $1,206,358, and to aid private charities, over $200,000; her Health Department is maintained at an annual cost of $169,478; the Fire Department, $1,027,815; Public Works over $5,000,000; she has a Police Force of 2,325 persons maintained at an annual cost of $3,443,659.72; she has 500 miles Gas Pipes and 19,000 Public Lights, which cost her yearly $1,105,750.09; to facilitate the work of transportation and transit, she employs 1,000 Horse Cars; 12,000 licensed Vehicles; 267 stages, and 40,000 horses, and her population and necessities are rapidly and inexorably increasing. . . ."—*Reports of the Supt. of Buildings for the years 1870 and 1871* (N. Y., 1872), 54–55.

1872 Ap 10 The Society of St. Vincent de Paul in the city of New York is incorporated.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1872), chap. 197.

16 The Second Ave. R. R. Co. is authorised to construct an additional track along the avenue from 23d to Houston St., a single track thence to Forsyth St. and along Forsyth to Division St., a double along Division to connect with their tracks in Chatham Sq., and an additional track in Grand St., from Forsyth to Chrystie, and along Chrystie to Division St.; also a double track from their tracks at Second Ave. and Stuyvesant St., along Stuyvesant across Third Ave., 8th St., and Fourth Ave., to Astor Place, and along Astor Place to the east side of Broadway; also a double track from First Ave. through and along 63d and 64th Sts. to a point 200 feet from Third Ave., and in First Ave. between 63d and 64th Sts. to connect with the same; also a double track in 86th St. from Second Ave. to Ave. A, along Ave. A to 92d St., and through to the East River; also a double track from their tracks in Chatham Sq. through and along Worth St. to Broadway.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1872), chap. 240.

17 A great mass meeting is held at Cooper Institute by those who are in favour of Grant's re-election to the presidency. Speeches are made by Wm. E. Dodge, E. Delafield Smith, Gen. Sickles, Sen. Wilson, and others.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 18, 1872. See also Clews, *Twenty-Eight Years in Wall St.*, 313–26.

30 A new city charter, proposed by the "Committee of Seventy" (see D 17, 1872) and passed by both houses of the state legislature, is vetoed by Gov. Hoffman.—*N. Y. Times*, My 1, 1872. The *Times* editor says: "It is simply impossible that the community could be so egregiously robbed under the scheme of the Seventy as it was under the work of the Ring. We cannot get out of the beaten track of past failures, unless by proposing something which may be called an 'experiment,' and in spite of the inevitable clumsiness of some of the machinery, the Committee of Seventy's Charter was a far more promising experiment than anything which could be framed under the recommendations made by Gov. Hoffman."—*Ibid.*

" While it was provided by act of legislature, on April 19, 1871 (*q. v.*), that the tax "upon estates real and personal" in 1871 and 1872 should be limited to 2% on the assessed valuation, the law is now altered to allow a 2¾% limit for the present year.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1872), chap. 444.

May 4 The New York Cotton Exchange (see S 1, 1870) occupies its second building, at No. 1 Hanover Square; on April 29, 1885, the Exchange moved into its present building, No. 60 Beaver St.—Information furnished by Mr. Thomas Hale, Jr., Supt., N. Y. Cotton Exchange.

6 Election Day is made "a public holiday."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1872), chap. 544.

" Niblo's Garden Theatre, at the north-east corner of Broadway and Prince St., is for the second time destroyed by fire (see S 18, 1846).—*N. Y. Times*, My 7, 1872. It was rebuilt and reopened Nov. 30, 1872.—Brown, I: 212. See also L. M. R. K., III: 985.

14 A new election law (see Ap 5, 1870) is passed "to provide for ascertaining, by proper proofs, the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage." This act is even more elaborate than the former one and occupies nearly 50 pages in the volume of laws. The more important new features include making election days legal holidays (see Ap 23, 1870); providing for the polls to be open from 6 a. m. to 4 p. m.; placing the whole system of registration and election under the control of a "bureau of elections" in the police department. Our modern books for registering voters, "ruled in parallel columns, in which, opposite to and against the name of every applicant, shall be entered" certain prescribed data (see p. 1577 of the act), are traceable to this act. Four days for registrations are fixed, the last two being "the Friday and Saturday of the second week preceding the day of the November election." No vote is to be received on election day unless the voter's name appears on three registers. A "record of deaths" is to be kept and registers corrected accordingly.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1872), chap. 675.

" The legislature passes an act "to improve and regulate the use of the Fourth avenue." It authorises the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co. to regulate grades, construct viaducts, foot and road bridges over the avenue, and tunnels under it, the improvements being described with reference to specified streets above 42d St.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1872), chap. 702. These improvements, begun in 1872, were completed in 1874.—Chronology supplied by the company; see also *N. Y. Eve. Post (Supp.)*, F 1, 1913. See also My 22.

May 14 The commissioners of public charities and correction are empowered to purchase all or any part of "Ward's (or Great Barn) Island" not now owned by the city.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1872), chap. 679.

22 Cornelius Vanderbilt and others are incorporated as the New York City Rapid Transit Co., with a capital of $12,000,000. The company is authorised to construct an underground railway from City Hall Park to connect with the N. Y. and Harlem R. R. between 48th and 59th Sts., and also a branch from this junction to the track of the N. Y. Central and Hudson River R. R. Co. The main line is to be begun in six months and finished within 3 years and the branch is to be completed in 7 years.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1872), chap. 834. No underground road, however, was built by this company.—Walker, *Fifty Years of Rapid Transit*, 98–100.

" The N. Y. and Harlem R. R. Co. is directed to extend its tracks from Madison Ave. and 79th St. along the avenue to 86th St., through 86th to Ave. A, along the avenue to 92d St., and through 92d to the Astoria Ferry, East River; also to lay a track from Madison Ave. and 86th St. along the avenue "as far as it may from time to time be opened."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1872), chap. 825.

23 Ward's bronze statue of Shakespeare (see Ap 23, 1864) is unveiled in Central Park. Judge Daly, Col. Henry G. Stebbins, and Wm. Cullen Bryant make addresses, and Edwin Booth recites R. H. Stoddard's poem "Shakespeare."—*N. Y. Times*, My 24, 1872.

29 Mount Sinai Hospital (see My 25, 1870), Lexington Ave., 66th to 67th St., is formally opened.—*N. Y. Times*, My 30, 1872; L. M. R. K., III: 954. See also 62*d Ann. Rep.*, Mt. Sinai Hospital, Jan., 1915, and *King's Handbook* (1893).

June 3 The Democrats of the city hold a meeting at Cooper Institute to express their approval of the nomination of Horace Greeley for president and of B. Gratz Brown for vice-president. The speakers include Gen. Cochrane, Sen. Tipton, Sen. Doolittle, and Gen. Kilpatrick.—*N. Y. Times*, Je 4, 1872.

10 A fire breaks out in the caisson of the East River Bridge, on the New York side, but is quickly extinguished.—*N. Y. Times*, Je 11, 1872.

15 The legislature provides for the appointment by the governor with the concurrence of the senate of a commission of 32 members (see Ja 2), to propose amendments to the state constitution.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1872), chap. 884. See Mr 25, 1873.

17 The Gilbert Elevated Railway Co. is incorporated to provide rapid transit by means of tubular roadways, suspended above the street by gothic arches springing from the curb lines, through which cars are to be propelled by compressed air.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1872), chap. 885; *ibid.* (1873), chap. 837. The general conviction that the plans to which the company was committed by its charter were extravagantly expensive, if not wholly impracticable, together with the financial depression of the country, rendered abortive every effort to set this enterprise in motion, until the Rapid Transit commissioners confirmed this company in possession of its valuable route and permitted it to adopt simple and economical plans of construction (see S 3, 1875).—*Report of the Special Com. on R. R. Appointed . . . to Investigate Alleged Abuses in the Management of R. R.* (Albany, 1880).

30 The commissioners appointed to make the assessments and awards in the matter of the extension of 11th Ave. have completed their work. "The opening will extend northwardly from the northerly line of the road or public drive, to the southerly line of the street leading from King's Bridge road, near Inwood-street, and thence to the Harlem River, near Sherman's Creek."—*N. Y. Times*, Je 20, 1872.

July 15 The natives of Alsace and Lorraine who are now residing in New York City manifest their loyalty to the French Republic by meeting at Irving Hall and parading down Broadway to the French Consulate in Bowling Green. Those who wish "to retain their original nationality as French citizens" enroll at the consulate.—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 16, 1872.

" Mayor Hall submits to the common council, with comments, department reports that have been filed with him. In connection with the report of the commissioners of charity and correction he appeals for the construction of a new city prison to displace the building "most appropriately known as the 'Tombs.'" This was "builded upon piles over a swamp. It cramps those whom the law presumes to be innocent with a confinement more impure and irksome than is meted out to convicted criminals. The young girl imprisoned for the theft of urgent temptation is compelled to hear

1872 July 15 the blasphemies of the criminal crone.—Oliver Twists and Fagins meet within conversational distance. Foul air, fouler association, and absolute lack of exercise unite to make the Tombs the High School of Crime, as the State Prison is its University."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1872), CXXVII: 120–21.

30 Plans are approved for the construction of a rostrum and other suitable arrangements for public meetings and military reviews at the north end of Union Square. Also, it is resolved to erect the Merchants' Gate at the 59th St. and Eighth Ave. entrance to Central Park, and to obtain plans for the Scholars' Gate (Fifth Ave. and 59th St.), the Women's Gate (Eighth Ave. and 72d St.), and the Children's Gate (Fifth Ave. and 72d St.).—*Min.*, etc., Bd. of Com'rs of the Dept. of Pub. Parks (1873), 468, 471. For "Report on Nomenclature of the Gates of the Park," see *5th Ann. Rep. of Bd. of Com'rs of the Cent. P'k* (1862), 125. For the location and names of other points of interest in Central Park, see *8th Ann. Rep, Bd. of Com'rs* (1864), 45–46. Designs for the Scholars' Gate were made by Richard M. Hunt. See also *Catalogue of Plans for the Improvement of the Central Park*, a pamphlet, in N. Y. P. L., containing marginal notes in MS. showing the names of competitors in designing various features (mentioned in an article by Theodora Kimball in *Landscape Architecture*, Ja, 1922).

Sept. 11 "The first of the series of grand ratification meetings to be held during the campaign" takes place at Cooper Institute. It is "a most enthusiastic and loyal indorsement of the Republican National and State tickets." Stirring speeches are made by Gov. Jewell, Gen. Van Buren, and others.—*N. Y. Times*, S 12, 1872. The second Republican rally was held on Sept. 18.—*Ibid.*, S 19, 1872. The third took place on Sept. 25.—*Ibid.*, S 26, 1872.

12 The Philharmonic Society of New York gives its "first serenade . . . since the one they accorded to Jenny Lind." The recipient is Anton Rubinstein, the pianist.—*N. Y. Times*, S 13, 1872. Rubinstein gave his first concert at Steinway Hall on Sept. 23.—*Ibid.*, S 24, 1872.

14 The "Alabama Claims" are settled by a tribunal of arbitration at Geneva, and the U. S. is granted an indemnity of $15,500,000 from Great Britain.—*U. S. Treaties, Conventions, and International Acts* (Washington, 1910), I: 717–22.

30 Mme. Pauline Lucca makes her début in New York. She appears as Selika in "L'Africaine." The performance takes place in the Academy of Music.—*N. Y. Times*, O 1, 1872. On Oct. 2 she played the part of Margarita in Gounod's "Faust."—*Ibid.*, O 3, 1872.

Oct. 4 A number of influential citizens hold a meeting at the Union League Club "to take action in reference to the representation of the United States at the Vienna Exposition." After much discussion a committee is appointed "to promote the objects of the Austrian Exhibition in the United States" and to "memorialize Congress on the subject of an appropriation."—*N. Y. Times*, O 5, 1872.

7 The large hall at Cooper Institute is crowded to its utmost capacity on the occasion of a grand mass-meeting under the auspices of the Woman's Rights Association. The nominations of Grant and Wilson are ratified. Rev. Miss Olympia Brown, Miss Susan B. Anthony, and others address the meeting.—*N. Y. Times*, O 8, 1872.

10 The Presbyterian Hospital (see F 28, 1868) is opened, on the north side of 70th St. between Madison and Park Aves.—*N. Y. Times*, O 11, 1872; *Dedicatory Exercises on the Opening of the Presby. Hospital* (1872). Richard M. Hunt was the architect. James Lenox was the first president.—*1st Ann. Rep.* (1869). See also L. M. R. K., III: 955. The hospital is shown and described in *Harper's Weekly*, XVI: 901.

19 The Republican county organization joins with the "Reformers" in nominating Wm. F. Havemeyer (mayor in 1845–46, 1848–49) for mayor.—*N. Y. Times*, O 20 and 23, 1872. Mr. Havemeyer was elected (see N 5).

23 The park department decides to fit up the lower floor of the arsenal in Central Park for the Am. Museum of Natural History (instead of the second and third floors which it has occupied since 1870, *q.v.*), and to reserve accommodations for its own use in the building.—*Min.*, etc., Dept. of Pub. Parks (1873), 538. In 1877, the museum removed to its present location.

Nov. — About this time, work on the building in Central Park for the Metropolitan Museum of Art was begun. On April 1, the trustees ratified the selection of the site in Central Park; ground for the building was not actually broken until 1874.—Howe, *Hist. of Met. Museum of Art*, 152–53; *3d Ann. Rep.*, Park Com'rs (1872–73), 61.

Nov. 1 "The new Episcopal Church of St. Bartholomew, erected at the corner of Madison-avenue and Forty-fourth-street, is now completed, and presents a magnificent specimen of the most chaste and ornate architecture."—*N. Y. Times*, N 1, 1872. *Cf.* L. M. R. K., III: 933. "It is a fine example of the Lombardo-Gothic style, with lofty decorated front and a campanile tower with open belfry. The interior is handsomely treated in polychrome. Polished Scotch granite columns, carrying a triforium gallery and a clere-story, support the lofty nave roof. . . ."—*King's Handbook* (1893), 358. Renwick & Sands were the architects—Records of the church.

2 The "memorial statue of Sir Walter Scott [see Ag 15, 1871], presented to this city by the Scottish residents, and erected at the Mall in Central Park," is unveiled before more than 5,000 spectators.—*N. Y. Times*, N 3, 1872. The bronze statue was by Sir John Steell.—*Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City.*

5 Ulysses S. Grant and Henry Wilson, the Republican candidates, are elected president and vice-president, defeating Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown, candidates of the Democrats and Liberal Republicans.—McKee, *National Conventions and Platforms*, 143–61.

" The charter election is held jointly with that of state and nation. Wm. F. Havemeyer, nominated by the "Reformers" and the Republicans (see O 19), is elected mayor in a three-cornered contest, his opponents being A. R. Lawrence, Tammany, and James O'Brien, Apollo Hall.—*N. Y. Times*, N 6 and 8, 1872. The *Times* comments editorially on the labours of the *Herald*, *World*, and *Tribune* "to convince the people that the nominee of Tammany was a safe man to trust in the Mayor's chair." Mr. Havemeyer's election assures "an era of local administration in which ability and economy will go hand in hand, and in which public improvements worthy of the growing wants of the City will be conducted on the principle that for every dollar expended we must have a dollar's worth of work."—*Ibid.*, N 6, 1873.

9 The "Boston Fire" begins. It destroyed property valued at $80,000,000. The decline in stocks at New York caused several Stock Exchange failures, as the larger "Chicago Fire" had done (see O 8, 1871).—Eames, *N. Y. Stock Exchange*, 58. See N 11.

11 A meeting is held at the Chamber of Commerce "to give expression to the sympathy of the mercantile community of New-York with the sufferers by the recent terrible fire in Boston [see N 9], and to take such action in the matter as may be deemed advisable." Resolutions are passed, and a committee is appointed to solicit subscriptions.—*N. Y. Times*, N 12, 1872.

24 The Hendrick Rutgers' house, in the block bounded by Rutgers Place, Clinton, Cherry, and Jefferson Sts., is thus described: When Wm. B. Crosby inherited the house from Henry Rutgers about 1830, "he not liking the ancient aspect of the old mansion, undertook to modernize it, which he did with a vengeance. It was the age of pseudo classicism, so he clapped two wings on each side of the building, tore down everything inside, raised up the facade in the centre, and adorned it with a Doric pediment and pillars, surmounting the whole with an observatory. The great beams of live oak which had been put in eighty years before were so seasoned that it was with great difficulty they could be sawed. The inside of the old new house was greatly improved. In spite of the Doric columns, Mr. Crosby was a man of fine taste, and he furnished the house in admirable style, importing from England rare woods and marbles and fine moldings. And here he lived with his family until his death in 1865. By this time the neighborhood was greatly altered, and was, in fact, an unpleasant one for people of his standing in society. Of all the land that had been with the house only the block had been retained, and in spite of every effort to make it look cheerful, the garden insisted on being as gloomy as a grave. His sons sold it to Mr. Briggs, barrel-maker and cooper, for the sum of $80,000. At first he leased it to a boarding-house keeper, who ran away. Then he lived in it himself, and filled the gardens with second-hand barrels and sugar-boxes which he buys from the refiners and converts into kindling-wood. Mounds of these seventy feet high were soon reared in every direction, and the whole place was obscured by them, narrow labyrinthine paths being left through which the workmen might pass. The front of the house, which under Mr. William B. Crosby's Grecian alteration had been turned to the north, facing on Monroe-street, was all that was spared. Mr. Briggs now left the place, and established his foreman in it, and then the front was hidden with another pile of sugar-boxes

1872 Nov. 24 and fish-barrels. Last year a Miss Langdon rented the middle part of the mansion for a children's refuge, and put up a blue sign with gold letters, 'Chapel of the Holy Rest.' She only stayed some months, and then the entire interior of the center was gutted; the marbles, the mahogany staircase, and the superb moldings were sold. The space thus gained was filled with beer-barrels. It was now a forlorn sight. A rough wooden staircase, more like a ladder than anything else, enabled the workmen to reach the top barrels, but below it was impossible to move, for there was no space. But the visitor, casting his eyes upward, can still see, sole vestige of ancient grandeur amid all the squalor, a superb molding on the ceiling next to the roof, which was difficult to remove and was therefore left. Finally Mr. Briggs sold house and lots for $120,000, and it is to be presumed that tenement-houses will soon go up, for on the south corner of the block there is now a huge mill, which would be objectionable to the inhabitants of houses of a better class."—*N. Y. Times*, N 24, 1872. See L. M. R. K., III: 952; and descrip. of Pl. 109-a, III: 612–13. The house was torn down in 1875 (*q.v.*).

Dec. 1 "The efforts made during several generations to secure a payment of the claims arising out of the French spoliations, for which the United States had accepted the responsibility in the Treaty of 1801 [see S 30, 1800] . . . have been revived, and yesterday assumed shape at a general meeting of the heirs at the counting-house of N. L. & G. Griswold, No. 71 South-Street. It is estimated that the value of property destroyed amounted to $12,000,000, the greater part of which belonged to citizens of New York. Nearly seventy of the descendants of these yesterday affixed their names to a memorial to Congress."—*N. Y. Times*, D 1, 1872; McMaster, II: 572.

4 The funeral of Horace Greeley, who died Nov. 29, is held at the Church of the Divine Paternity, the body having lain in state in the governor's room of the city hall on Dec. 3. The service is attended by Pres. Grant, Vice-Pres. Colfax, Vice-Pres. elect Wilson, Chief-Justice of the U. S., and by a large number of other distinguished members of both political parties.—*N. Y. Times*, N 30, D 3, 4, and 5, 1872.

10 At 11:15 p. m. a fire breaks out in an upper storey of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Twenty-two women were smothered and burned to death. The property loss was at least $100,000.—*N. Y. Times*, D 11 and 12, 1872. See L. M. R. K., III: 978.

17 A sub-committee of the "Committee of Seventy" (see S 4, 1871) submits certain "points as material in respect of an amended charter." The first point is that any change shall be based on the idea of "obtaining an honest, vigorous and economical administration," not on "the theory of party aggrandisement." Another point is "that the method of appointments and removals shall, in a prudent and appropriate manner, recognize the principle of Civil Service Reform as now being enforced by the President." Another, "that there shall be appropriate provisions . . . for preventing city officials screening their acts and becoming bold in ill-doing, under the protection of the party organization that promoted them." Another, "that the next and all future Common Councils to be elected shall consist of only one Board," elected on the basis of proportional representation, and that this board "shall have no charge of expending money." Another, that the mayor shall appoint members of administrative boards (health, police, and commerce excepted—to be named by the governor) without "party or political reasons," public notice being given of the appointees intended five days before the appointments become effective; that the mayor shall be responsible for "vigor, fidelity and economy" in administration, and empowered to remove for cause; that the governor also may remove the members of the boards or indeed the mayor himself. Another, that, at the next mayoralty election, the candidate receiving a plurality of the votes "shall be Mayor, and the other two shall be appointed by the existing Mayor as First and Second Assistant Mayors," with membership *ex officio* in the board of aldermen. Still others, that there shall be published a "City Record;" that the municipal elections "shall be in the Spring, and separate from other elections;" that there shall be "all proper provisions for discovering and punishing official fraud." —From pamphlet with the title "Strictly Private," preserved in N. Y. P. L. For the fate of the charter of the "Committee of Seventy," see Ap 30, 1872 (*q.v.*).

24 Barnum's Hippotheatron (or Museum), also Grace Chapel to the east of it, and other buildings in 14th St. between Third and Fourth Aves., are destroyed by fire. The menagerie was named the Hippotheatron by Jes. E. Cooke who built it after the war; it came later into the hands of L. B. Lent, who called it The New York Circus; he sold it to Barnum in the Summer of 1872.—*N. Y. Herald*, D 25, 1872. See also view and description in *Harper's Weekly*, XVII: 29, 30. Dec. 24

31 The report of the supt. of buildings for the year ending this day is the last annual report.—See *Rep. of the Supt. of Buildings for the year* 1872 (N. Y., 1873). The later reports are printed quarterly in the *City Record*. A note in the general catalogue of N. Y. P. L. says: "From 1873–1892 this dept. was maintained in the Fire Dept. as a Bur. of Inspection of Buildings, the repts. of which are included in those of the Fire Dept." See, however, the charter of April 30, 1873, as amended May 29, 1880 (*q.v.*); and Addenda.

1873

— In this year, the first practical typewriter was invented, by Christopher Latham Sholes, and the firm of E. Remington & Sons began to manufacture it at Ilion, N. Y.—*The Story of the Typewriter*, 1873–1923 (pub. by Herkimer Co. Hist. Soc., 1923); *N. Y. Times*, S 9, 12, and 13, 1923. For such an invention, produced in France as early as 1831, see *N. Y. Mirror*, D 10, 1831.

— In this year was published by the Am. Photo. Lith. Co. a coloured *Map of the city of New York north of 155th street showing the progress made in laying out streets, roads, public squares and places, by the commissioners of Central Park, under chap. 565 of laws* 1865 *and of New pier and Bulkhead lines under chap. 695 of laws of* 1867. *Compiled and drawn by Edward S. Ewen;* size 24 x 67 in.

— In this year was published by Croes & Van Winkle, New York, a folio atlas containing 12 maps, entitled *The west side of the city of New York between eighth avenue and Hudson river, from fifty-ninth street to one hundred and fifty-fifth street. Showing graphically the existing condition of all real estate as regards all public improvements, with appendix giving dates of the improvement.*

— In this year was published by J. B. Wallace & T. Shillington an index map of 70 sheets, oblong folio, entitled *The Empire city lot book: being a complete atlas of Manhattan island, north of 42d st.*

— "Few people are aware of the stupendous work going on at Hell Gate and of the important results that may be expected to ensue from it. The removal of the rocks there, so as to make a perfectly free and safe channel for the largest vessels, was a vast undertaking. In this age, however, hardly anything seems impossible to engineering skill. In view, therefore, of the importance of opening a free and safe channel for the commerce of New York by the way of Long Island Sound and the East River, the government resolved to remove the Hell Gate obstructions. The work was commenced a little more than two years ago and it is believed that in less than two years more the whole will be completed. It is under the charge of Major-General John Newton, of the United States Engineer Corps. A vast deal of rock has already been blasted out and cleared away. Of about one hundred and sixty-five thousand cubic yards of rock to be removed, at least forty two thousand have been taken out. For removing the rest the rock is being tunnelled and pierced in every direction. When this is accomplished a tremendous blast will be made with seven thousand pounds of nitro-glycerine equal in force to seventy thousand pounds of gunpowder. [For the great explosion, see S 24, 1876]."

The Lenox Library "is advanced to the second story. . . .

"Among the most noteworthy buildings in course of construction in the city, is Masonic Hall, at the corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street.

"The new U. S. Post Office and the new Roman Catholic Cathedral exceed in magnificence any other buildings in the metropolis.

"The New Court House has nothing to boast of but size."—*Wood's Illus. Hand-Book to N. Y.* (1873), 149–50, 160, 165–66.

— The city at this time owned 25 parks and public places, having a total area of 1,094.02 acres. Central Park covered 840 acres, exclusive of Manhattan Square; 143 acres of it were occupied by reservoirs and 9 acres by public highways for street traffic. At the close of 1873, Central Park had cost the city $13,902,515, of which $5,028,844 was for the land and $8,873,671 for its improvements. From 1856 to 1873, the value of real estate in the three wards adjoining the park increased $183,000,000.—*3d Ann. Rep.*, Park Com'rs (1872–1873), 15, 338, 344.

1873 — The following are the more important buildings mentioned by the superintendent of buildings as "erected" (plans filed or work begun) in this year: "French flats" on Broadway, between 51st and 52d Sts.; Barnum's Hippodrome on 27th St.; Delaware & Hudson Canal Co. building on the south-east corner of Church and Cortlandt Sts., Richard M. Hunt, architect; Western Union Telegraph building on the north-west corner of Broadway and Dey Sts., George B. Post, architect; Fifth Ave. Presbyterian Church, corner of Fifth Ave. and 55th St., Carl Pfiffer, architect; an iron structure called "The Coliseum" at Broadway and 35th St.; Rutgers Presbyterian Church on south-west corner of Madison Ave. and 29th St.; Park Theatre on 22d St. near Broadway (see Ap 14, 1874).—*Rep.*, Dept. of Bldgs., in *City Record*, I: 165, 491; II: 136–38.

— In the spring of this year, the Metropolitan Museum of Art moved from the Dodworth building (see D 1, 1871) to the Douglas mansion at 128 W. 14th St. On Feb. 14, 1879, the exhibition at the Douglas house was closed, and the work was begun of transferring the collection to the building in Central Park, which had just been completed, from plans by Mr. Hunt, at a cost of nearly $500,000.—Howe, *Hist. of the Met. Museum of Art.* The new building was opened on March 30, 1880 (*q.v.*).

— At this time, the Townsend mansion, at the north-west corner of Fifth Ave. and 34th St., was occupied by the democratic Blossom Club, formed in 1864, of which Wm. M. Tweed was the first vice-president.—Fairfield, *The Clubs of N. Y.* (1873), 241.

— A bronze statue by J. Q. A. Ward, a memorial to 58 members of the 7th Regiment who died in the Civil War, is erected by the regiment and presented to the city. It stands on the west walk in Central Park, opposite 67th St.—*Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City.*

— In this year, after the death of the artist John F. Kensett, his canvases remaining in his studio realized over $150,000 at public auction.—Isham, *Hist. of Am. Painting* (1905), 240.

Jan. 1 Daly's Fifth Avenue Theatre (see Ag 16, 1869) on West 24th St. is destroyed by fire.—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 2, 3, and 5, 1873; L. M. R. K., III: 983. Daly first moved to the Worrell Sisters' Theatre at Broadway and 8th St., but on Dec. 3 (*q.v.*) opened his new theatre on 28th St. The theatre on West 24th St. was rebuilt and opened on Dec. 10, 1877 (*q.v.*).—Brown, II: 414.

6 Mayor Havemeyer communicates a long message to the common council. He emphasizes the desirability of consolidating city and county governments. He deplores the impotence of the common council, declaring that the executive departments "have absorbed to themselves all the legislative power," have "raised, appropriated, and expended" money "without any reference to the Common Council," indeed, have become "absolute rulers," making our government "a public scandal." To see that the legislative power "is in reality, and not merely in name, vested in you," he declares, is "your first duty."

The mayor believes the charter provision for the removal of department heads by impeachment, the mayor bringing his charges before "a full bench of the Court of Common Pleas," to have been designed, "not for the purpose of securing the removal of improper officers, but to render such removal impracticable, if not impossible." He declares that he enters office to find that "every officer through whom the government must be conducted is virtually beyond my control," all, even the chamberlain, being "entitled to hold their respective offices beyond my term, under appointments made by my predecessor." He says "the spectacle of last winter of the heads of some of the departments, with a lobby of retainers, besieging the legislature during the whole session [when the charter of the "Committee of Seventy"—see Ap 30—was under discussion] to keep themselves in office, and to retain their immense emoluments and patronage, should no longer be tolerated."

The mayor sees no good reasons why the commissioner of public works and the president of the park department should be "members of the apportioning board" (see Ap 19, 1871); he declares it was "originally thus arranged to enable certain men who then held these offices [Tweed and Sweeny] the better to carry on the gigantic schemes of public plunder which they were working for their own personal benefit." The substitution of the presidents of the two legislative boards is his recommendation, and he would have the proceedings of this board "subject to the approval of the common council."

No mere revision of the charter, the mayor continues, is "adequate to protect us from the evils which this city has suffered, and still is suffering." Not only are the ordinances of the city "in inextricable confusion," but also special legislation for the city passed at Albany "has been so extensive that one cannot, without considerable labor, ascertain whether a particular ordinance remains in force." He recommends that both laws and ordinances be revised "by some one competent to perform the duty." Jan. 6

The mayor believes also that "our public works must be proceeded with, under a well-devised system of contracts;" we no longer want department heads to have "bands of political retainers," many of whom have obtained employment by methods "humiliating to honest labor." Furthermore, "honest contractors" should no longer be "harassed with a double set of inspectors to accommodate political favorites."

Mayor Havemeyer announces his intention of supporting that "incorruptible officer," Comptroller Green, in his "severe and most unpleasant duty of sifting and examining" claims against the city, so many of which are "tainted with excess and corruption." On the other hand, he flays Chamberlain Palmer, an officer appointed by Mayor Hall, who is firmly intrenched by charter provision in that office until Jan., 1876. The "utter neglect that has characterized the government for the past few years" is illustrated in the case of this officer who is at the same time the "President of the Broadway National Bank" and the city official who designates "the depositaries of the city and county funds." Not only is his own bank favoured by deposits of city funds, varying "from two to seven millions," but also he kept until recently a deposit of $2,100,000 in another bank, of which his nephew was president. When Comptroller Green brought his attention to the fact that the total deposits in that bank on a given day exceeded the amount above stated by only $369,030.26, the chamberlain thought it wise to reduce the city deposit to $250,000. It is our duty, the mayor concludes, "to make an earnest effort that the reforms the people so variously demand, and which we have been elected to secure, are, by our administration of the government, accomplished."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1873), CXXIX: 17–45.

Comptroller Green presents to the mayor a report of the progress on preparing for the press the "ancient records of the City" (see My 20, 1870). He says that Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan was employed to do the work and has rendered bills for his services to June 30, 1872, aggregating $10,000, and that he is "still engaged" in the undertaking. The comptroller is alarmed at the probable "very large claim upon the treasury of the city," and reports that the investigations of an expert into the matter show that "the style in which these fifteen volumes [already prepared for press] are got up is unnecessarily expensive," and if the work were "carried out in the full scope of the resolution, in the style and at the usual price of 'corporation' printing, it would have involved an outlay of more than half a million dollars, and produced 240,000 volumes, enough to fill a room 24 by 24 feet, and 13 feet high, from floor to ceiling." A more economical style might be adopted at half the cost, but the expense would be "at least $200,000."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1873), CXXIX: 123–29. So publication was postponed for nearly a quarter of a century (see O 2, 1895). 23

Miss Emily Faithful, "the great representative and advocate of the higher industrial and educational interests of woman," is tendered a reception at Steinway Hall.—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 26, 1873. On May 9, the managers of the White Star Line gave her a farewell reception on board the "Oceanic."—*Ibid.*, My 10, 1873. 25

Spain is proclaimed a republic. The new government lasted, however, only until Dec., 1874, when Alfonso XII was chosen king and a constitutional monarchy established.—Hazen, *Europe since* 1815 (1910), 571–73. Feb. 12

A so-called "Swan Banquet" is given to 72 guests in the large ball-room at Delmonico's, 14th St. and Fifth Ave., at a cost of $10,000. The diners sat around a great oval table that nearly filled the floor space, in the centre of which a lake had been constructed where there were four superb swans from Prospect Park. This was surrounded by banks of plants and flowers, and "a delicate golden wire network" which extended to the ceiling; while above were "little golden cages, with fine songsters." The choicest wines and viands were served. For description and menu, see McAllister's *Society As I Have Found It*, 233–36, 457. This banquet was given by Mr. Luckmeyer, a fashionable and wealthy citizen of New York of the period. His daughter married Count Bernstorff, later German ambassador to the United States. 17

1873 Feb. 22 Many of the Spanish residents of New York assemble at the Maison Dorée in 14th St. "to celebrate the establishment of a Republic in Spain."—*N. Y. Times*, F 23, 1873.

25 The common council passes the following resolution: "Whereas, Public exhibitions of electric light have been given, with seemingly successful results, in front of many private buildings in this city; and

"Whereas, The Board or Commission authorized to make and enter into contracts for lighting the streets, avenues, and places in the City of New York, consisting of the Mayor, Comptroller, and Commissioner of Public Works, have power to use, for public purposes, illuminating material other than gas; be it therefore

"Resolved, That the said Board or Commission be . . . requested to have experiments made to test the practicability of lighting Central Park and the other public parks or places, streets, and avenues of this city, with electric light, and with a view also of determining the relative cost of the two systems, viz., gas or electric light; such experiments and exhibitions to be without expense to the city."—*Ordinances*, etc., XLVII: 17–18. See Ag 25, 1884.

Mar. 3 The *New York Graphic*, the first illustrated daily journal of the world, appears. Its success was made possible by the improvements in the art of photolithographic printing.—North, 126.

" The Chapin Home for the aged and infirm, erected on land granted by the city, on 66th St., between Lexington and Third Aves., is dedicated.—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 4, 1873; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1870), 763; Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 769–70.

4 Ulysses S. Grant begins his second term as president.—Rhodes, *Hist. of U. S.*, VII: 21–22.

" *The Congressional Globe* becomes *The Congressional Record*. See 1834.

5 The coloured citizens of New York meet at Republican Hall "to take measures to secure the passage by the Legislature of the Civil Rights bill, introduced by Mr. Husted, of Westchester."—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 6, 1873. On May 15, they celebrated the passage of the bill.—*Ibid.*, My 16, 1873.

18 In a report to the senate, Comptroller Andrew H. Green reviews the status of the markets of the city. They are: Washington, West Washington, Fulton, Franklin, Catherine, Clinton, Gouverneur, Centre, Jefferson, Essex, Union, Tompkins, and Eighteenth Ward. He states that ten years ago the market property was valued at $3,500,000. "In the process of time there has grown up about some of the oldest of the public markets an enormous business. The habit of people to go there to buy has given value to what is known as the 'good will' of the stands. And property of private ownership surrounding the markets has increased in value, and has adapted itself in its uses to the business of the markets. The market and its neighbourhood has become a great bazaar more thronged and more densely occupied than any other space in the City. This is especially true of Washington Market, the great centre of business." When Comptroller Green took office, "the market buildings were all in a wretched condition; they were filthy, the sewers and vents were choked and caved in, and things in every respect in the last stages of decay. . . . There was no discipline, no order, no right; every man stood, as it were, constantly on guard to protect his property from official rapacity. . . . The exertions of Mr. Thomas F. Devoe, the Superintendent, a much experienced and esteemed market-man, have been untiring. . . ."—From clipping in Comptroller's Letter Book No. 153, p. 258.

20 The common council votes "to deposit with the New York Historical Society the autograph letter of General Washington [in reply to an address voted him by the corporation—see My 2, 1785], . . . taking from Geo. H. Moore, Esq., librarian of the said society, a receipt therefor."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1873), CXXIX: 584–85. This letter, after having been "abstracted" from the clerk's archives, had been recovered "by invoking the aid of the Courts." The clerk's office was deemed "a very unsafe repository for a paper of such peculiar value."—*Ibid.*, CXXIX: 582–83. See Pl. 50, Vol. V. *Cf.* My 13, 1789.

" A new public drive is to be laid out from 155th St. to Kingsbridge Road.—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 20, 1873.

21 After a brief existence, "the department of public instruction" (see Ap 18, 1871) is displaced by a board of education, the new board to consist of 21 "commissioners of common schools" appointed by the mayor, one third of that number to retire each year. The board is empowered to appoint five trustees for each of the 22 wards, one to retire each year; the board appoints "principals and vice-principals for the grammar, primary and evening schools" on the nomination of the trustees. "Inspectors of common schools," three in each of the seven school districts, are to be appointed by the mayor. Mar. 21

Provision is also made for a commission "to arrange, simplify and codify the laws relative to common schools."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1873), chap. 112.

The commission on constitutional amendments (see Je 15, 1872) renders its report to the legislature. "Unfortunately, in the haste which necessarily characterizes most of the work of our Legislature, some of the best of the proposed provisions were defeated. Thus the 'City Article' [imposing restraint upon the power to incur debt and loan credit] from which great good was anticipated, was lost at this stage: the excellent provisions requiring their separate readings, and the printing of all bills before the vote on their final passage, was defeated; . . . the limitation of the time for the introduction of private, special and local bills to sixty days from the commencement of the session . . . was stricken out. The proposed change in the composition of the Senate, providing for four Senators from each of eight large districts, was also defeated." In the succeeding legislature of 1874, a provision that "certain local judicial officers should be appointed instead of elected" was rejected.—*The Proposed Amendments of the Constitution of the State of N. Y. Their History, Nature and Advantages* (1874), 3. For the amendments that were ratified by the electorate, see N 3, 1874. 25

The Bethesda fountain, on the Esplanade north of the Terrace, in Central Park, is completed.—*3d Ann. Rep.*, Park Com'rs (1872–73), 61. 31

The N. Y. and Harlem R. R. leases the steam portion of its road to the N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. Co., for a term of 401 years.—From chronology supplied by the company. Apr. 1

The commissioner of public works reports to the board of aldermen a statement of streets or parts of streets and avenues opened or ceded to the city north of 59th St., with the dates of such openings or cession.—*Doc. No. 6, Bd. of Ald.*, Ap 3, 1873. 3

The extension of Church St. from Fulton St. to Morris St., at its intersection with Greenwich St., has been completed.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 4, 1873. See L. M. R. K., III: 1004, under "Lumber Street." 4

The legislature passes an act, supplementing those of June 1, 1868 (*q. v.*), and May 3, 1869 (*q. v.*), which provides for the appointment of commissioners to supervise the work of the Beach Pneumatic Transit Co., and the method of acquiring real estate, etc., and directs the corporation to complete a certain section within three years and the remainder within five years. It also invests the company with the powers and privileges of, and subject to the duties and liabilities imposed on, railroad corporations by the laws of the state.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1873), chap. 185. See My 20, 1874. 9

The "Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine" is incorporated. The incorporators, who are to be the first trustees, are Horatio Potter, Morgan Dix, Henry C. Potter, John Cotton Smith, Geo. H. Houghton, Philander K. Cady, Hamilton Fish, John J. Cisco, Stephen P. Nash, Wm. H. Guion, Wm. Butler Potter, and Wm. T. Blodget.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1873), chap. 222. 16

The park commissioners receive instructions for shaping and grading Five Points Park. The work was carried forward during this year.—*3d Ann. Rep.*, Park Com'rs (1872–73), 59. 19

The Atlantic Mutual Bank in Nassau St. fails. Its failure causes a panic in Wall St.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 29, 1873. 26

The Young Ladies' Christian Ass'n is incorporated. The incorporators named in the act are Caroline D. Roberts, Hannah S. Brick, Julia C. Jayne, Henrietta E. Talcott, Margaret L. V. Shephard, Sarah E. Wendell, Stella B. Lee, Kate Oakley, Olivia E. P. Stokes, Sarah B. Hills, Margaret D. Harper, Mary Beach, Louise F. Underhill, Mary L. McCready, Georgiana B. Ballard, Mary A. Aitkin, "and their associates."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1873), chap. 319. 29

The legislature votes a new charter to the city, "An Act to reorganize the local government of the city of New York." It provides for a common council of one chamber only after Jan. 1, 1875. (This is a reversion, after 42 years of experimentation—see Ag 31, 1868—to the form that had always been used prior to May 10, 1831, *q. v.*). This single board is to consist of three aldermen elected from each of the five senatorial districts and six others 30

1873 Apr. 30 elected at large, and all 21 are to be elected annually. An arrangement is made to secure a representation for the minority on this board by these provisions: "No voter shall vote for more than two of said aldermen" (in a given district), and "no voter shall vote for more than four of the said aldermen at large."

An official sheet, *The City Record*, has its origin in this charter.—See Je 24.

Mayor Havemeyer is continued in his office by a provision that "the first election for mayor under this act" shall be in Nov., 1874. Comptroller Green and a few other department heads are continued in office to the end of their terms, but most of the officials are to be nominated by Mayor Havemeyer and subject to confirmation by the board of aldermen. In general all these appointees have terms from four to six years, while the mayor continues to be a two year official. The mayor may be removed from office by the governor, who is also empowered to "suspend the mayor for a period not exceeding thirty days" pending an investigation. All heads of departments "may be removed by the mayor for cause, and after opportunity to be heard, subject, however, before such removal shall take effect, to the approval of the governor, expressed in writing."

The charter increases the importance of the chamberlain, who is now required to give a million dollar bond with sufficient sureties before he enters upon his office; his duties, too, are defined with a great degree of exactness, and his salary is fixed at $30,000, the highest salary paid to any officer.

The bureau of street cleaning is shifted from the health department to the police department, and the police officer in charge is to be called "inspector of street cleaning;" he shall "supervise and enforce the performance of the conditions of any existing contract for such cleaning or for the removal, under any contract now existing or hereafter made by the board of health, of night soil and contents of sinks and privies, and offal and dead animals." The board of health is reduced in number from nine to four, namely, two commissioners of health, the president of the police board, and the health officer of the port.

An additional department for which provision is made in the charter is the department of taxes and assessments, with a president and two commissioners at its head. "It shall require a majority of such commissioners to correct or reduce the assessed valuation of the personal property of any person."

There is a provision that in the department of buildings "the commissioner shall appoint as the chief executive officer of the department a person who shall have been for at least ten years an architect or builder, and who shall be approved by the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. He shall be known as the 'surveyor of buildings.'" The personnel of the board of street openings is changed by the charter to comprise the mayor, comptroller, commissioner of public works, president of the park board, and president of the board of aldermen.

The first commissioners of accounts are created by this charter, two persons appointed by the mayor and removable by him, plus the president of the department of taxes and assessments. It shall be their duty at least once in three months "to examine all vouchers and accounts in the offices of the comptroller and chamberlain, and to make and publish, in the city record, a detailed statement of the financial condition of the city." Also, they shall "from time to time make an examination of the expenses of the several departments and officers, and make such recommendations to the board of apportionment, and other officers, with reference thereto, and particularly with reference to salaries and duties, as they deem advisable" (see Je 14, 1884).

A "board of estimate and apportionment" succeeds the former "board of apportionment" (see Ap 19, 1871), and comprises the mayor, comptroller, president of the board of aldermen, and president of the department of taxes and assessments. "The first meeting of said board in every year shall be called by notice from the mayor, personally served upon the members of said board. Subsequent meetings shall be called as the said board shall direct." To this board heads of departments shall submit in writing departmental estimates for the ensuing year, and, on the basis of these, "provisional estimates" shall be made by Nov. 1, and submitted to the board of aldermen within 10 days thereafter. The aldermen have 15 days to suggest in writing "any objections to or rectifications of said provisional estimate." If the board of estimate and apportionment shall "overrule the objections or suggestions," the reasons therefor must be published in the *City Record*, where also the "final estimate" is to appear. The comptroller is to certify the "aggregate amount" to the supervisors, who are empowered to raise that amount by tax. The board of estimate and apportionment is also empowered to authorise issues of stocks or bonds, and to make transfers of appropriations "from one bureau or purpose to another in the same department." Apr. 30

Duplicate office holding is checked by a provision that any person who accepts an office under the government of the United States, or of the state, "shall be deemed thereby to have vacated every office held by him under the city government;" neither shall any person hold two city or county offices.

There is another provision that, after a street has been once paved at the expense of "the owners of the adjoining property by assessment," repaving shall not be done at their expense except on their own petition.

Salaries, which the "Tweed Charter" (see Ap 5, 1870) left to be fixed by the common council, are no longer left to such determination, but stated specifically.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1873), chap. 335. The *Times* presents editorially a table to show that the total of salaries paid to the mayor ($12,000), comptroller ($10,000), corporation counsel ($15,000), and the heads of departments, under the new charter, is almost 50% less than before, and declares that these salaries are "ample to secure proper incumbents for the several offices, and the interests of economy and improved administration are thus reconciled."—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 20, 1873.

The *Sun* discovers that there are "in all twenty-four prominent public officers who are to be appointed by the Mayor with the approval of the Board of Aldermen, and two Commissioners of Accounts whom he appoints absolutely. It is a serious responsibility, but it is certain that Mr. Havemeyer will discharge it without regard to party considerations, and with an honest purpose to select men who will do their whole duty."—*N. Y. Sun*, Ap 19, 1873.

The Democratic *Herald* says that the passage of this charter brings to an end a three months' "indecent scramble of the republican factions over the municipal spoils." The belief is expressed that it would have been better "to give the uncontrolled power of appointment and removal to the Mayor, and to hold that officer directly responsible for the honesty and efficiency of every subordinate department." The politicians having declined to do this, "the probability is that in practical operation the new government they have given us will be found to be just as irresponsible as that we have been living under for the past year."—*N. Y. Herald*, Ap 17, 1873.

Lexington Ave. is extended from 102d St. to the Harlem River.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1873), chap. 500. May 13

The New York Society for the Suppression of Vice is incorporated.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1873), chap. 527. 16

The legislature passes an act providing for the laying out of the Eastern Boulevard.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1873), chap. 528. "

By act of the legislature the towns of Kingsbridge, Morrisania, and West Farms, in Westchester County, are to be annexed to the city of New York, Jan. 1, 1874, if voted on favourably by the inhabitants of those towns at the next general election (see N 5).—*Laws of N. Y.* (1873), chap. 613. This act was amended on May 6, 1874, and May 25, 1876.—*Ibid.* (1874), chap. 329; (1876), chap. 411. 23

In 1874 was published by Croes & Van Winkle a "Map of the northern portion of the city of New York, comprising the 12th ward, and the new 23d and 24th wards, recently annexed under chapter 613, laws of 1873, state of New York;" size 32 x 61 in. *Cf.* the Beers maps of 1876 (*q. v.*), and of 1878 (*q. v.*). See also the Croes map of 1879. "

Desbrosses St. is ordered to be extended from Hudson to Varick St.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1873), chap. 645. 29

The corner-stone of the new Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church is laid at the north-west corner of Fifth Ave. and 55th St.—*N. Y. Times*, Je 10, 1873; L. M. R. K., III: 931. See My 21, 1874. June 9

The remains of the prison-ship martyrs are removed from the dilapidated vault erected in 1808 (*q. v.*, My 26) to a brick structure at Fort Greene, Washington Park.—*An Appeal to the Cong.* (1890). See Ja 5, 1888. 17

Fred. Law Olmsted, landscape architect of the dept. of public parks, reports various works under way for the completion and ornamentation of Central Park; the progress being made on Manhattan Square, the Museum of Natural History, and Museum of Art; the sea wall at the Battery; the fountain in City Hall Park; 21

1873 June 21 the improvements in Five Points and Jackson Parks; the fountains in Washington Square; the lodge, decorative flag-staffs, gas-fixtures, fountains, and Lincoln monument enclosure at Union Square; the iron and bronze gasolier and drinking fountains at Madison Square, and the Worth monument; the fountain at Reservoir Square; the filling in of public places on the Boulevard at 63d and 65th Sts.; structures at Mt. Morris Square; and plans for the improvement of Morningside Park, Riverside Park, and a proposed parade ground.—*Doc. No.* 44 of the *Min. and Docs. of the Bd. of Com'rs of the Cent. P'k*, for the year ending Ap 30, 1874; and *Docs.* 59 *and* 60, ditto, for the year ending April 30, 1875.

24 The first number of *The City Record* is issued, a daily journal, published by the city, containing, in condensed form, department directories, reports on official transactions, current proposals for bids on city work, and many other features of the city's government.

Sept. 18 The failure of Jay Cooke & Co. precipitates a great panic in Wall St. This spread to Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and other cities throughout the country. The excitement increased on Sept. 19 and Sept. 20, and more than 30 reputable firms in the city failed, including Fisk & Hatch and the Union Trust Co. On Sept. 21, Pres. Grant attended a meeting of bankers in New York, and they agreed upon a plan for the re-establishment of the national credit. After this, the panic gradually subsided.—*N. Y. Times*, S 19–30, 1875; Eames, *N. Y. Stock Exchange*, 60. See also illustration and account in *Harper's Weekly*, XVII: 891, 892.

25 Wilkie Collins, the novelist, arrives at New York from Liverpool.—*N. Y. Times*, S 26, 1873. On Nov. 11, he made his début as a "professional reader" at Association Hall. He read his story of "The Dream Woman—A Mystery."—*Ibid.*, N 12, 1873.

Oct. 1 A fourth storey is being added to the new post-office in City Hall Park (see N 17, 1871). When the building is finished, it will be "larger than any granite or marble building yet completed by the Government outside the District of Columbia, and is not only the largest post-office building in the world, but will have unequaled facilities and accommodations for the transaction of business."—*Ann. Rep.*, Supervising Archt., U. S. Treas. Dept. (1873), 4–5. See Ag 25, 1875.

3 "The Sixth General Conference of the Great Council of the Protestant denominations throughout Christendom, and known as the Evangelical Alliance," begins its sessions at Steinway Hall. The meetings lasted from Oct. 3 to Oct. 12.—*N. Y. Times*, O 4–13, 1873.

11 Messrs. Olmsted and Vaux present to the park board plans for laying out and improving Morningside Park, recommending among other things that a building for birds and tropical feline animals be established there. These plans were greatly modified.—*21st Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1916), 565–72. For a description and the early history of the park, see *ibid.* (1916), 539–55. See also *3d Ann. Rep.*, Park Com'rs (1872–73), 59. See Je 12, 1889.

15 The congress of the members of the "Association for the Advancement of Women" opens at the Union League Club.—*N. Y. Times*, O 16 and 17, 1873.

23 The corner-stone of the Rutgers Presbyterian Church is laid at the south-west corner of Madison Ave. and 29th St.—*N. Y. Times*, O 24, 1873. The church was dedicated on Jan. 3, 1875.—*Ibid.*, Ja 4, 1875. *Cf.* L. M. R. K., III: 931.

29 Normal (now Hunter) College, on the site bounded by Park and Lexington Aves., 68th and 69th Sts. (see Jl 20, 1870), is opened and dedicated.—*N. Y. Times*, O 30, 1873; *Dedication of the N. Y. Normal College, Oct.* 29, 1873. The college is shown and described in *Harper's Weekly*, XVIII: 617, and *Harper's Mag.*, April, 1878. See also L. M. R. K., III: 941.

Nov. 5 A decided majority is given "in favour of annexation of the lower towns [in Westchester Co.] of King's Bridge, Morrisania, and West Farms to the City of New York" (see My 23). A newspaper editorial reads: "We have increased the area contained within our municipal boundary by about one-half; in other words, the New York of 1874 will have an area of about 21,000 acres instead of 14,000 acres at present. We have added to our population some 30,000 to 40,000 people; we have increased the number of wards by two [23d and 24th] . . . we have acquired an eighth school district, a sixth Police Justice's district, and a tenth judicial district."—*N. Y. Times*, N 6, 1873. This was the first addition to the city's area since the Montgomerie Charter (see F 11, 1731).

9 The Cubans of New York meet at Masonic Hall in 13th St. "for the purpose of expressing indignation at the course taken by the Spanish authorities at Santiago-de-Cuba, in having so hastily put to death the captives of the Virginius, and to raise subscriptions for a new expedition."—*N. Y. Times*, N 10, 16, 18, D 13, 1873. Nov. 9

19 Wm. M. Tweed (see D 16, 1871) is found guilty of fraud and sentenced to 12 years imprisonment.—*N. Y. World*, N 19, 1873. He escaped from jail on Dec. 4, 1875 (*q.v.*). As to the other members of the "Tweed Ring," suits were discontinued against Sweeny on his "agreeing to pay the city the sum of $400,000." Connolly "fled abroad with $6,000,000, and died there. Various lesser officials also fled, while a few contractors and officials who remained were tried and sent to prison."—Myers, *Hist. of Tammany Hall* (1917), 247–48.

26 "Aida" is performed for the first time in America, at the Academy of Music.—N. Y. P. L. *Bulletin* (1925), 804.

Dec. 3 Daly's new Fifth Avenue Theatre on 28th St. is opened to the public.—*N. Y. Times*, D 4, 1873; L. M. R. K., III: 983–84. His other theatre was burned on Jan. 1 (*q.v.*).

1874

— In this year, Sir David Salomons, of London, completed the first vehicle to be driven by an electric battery.—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 479.

— From 1874 to 1878, Henry M. Stanley made his famous journey across Africa, during which he explored the equatorial lake region and the Congo River system.—Hazen, *Europe since* 1815 (1910), 553.

— In this year, Disraeli succeeded Gladstone as prime minister when the Conservatives came into power in Great Britain. His administration lasted until 1880.—Hazen, *Europe since* 1815 (1910), 486.

— In this year, the principles of osteopathy were first discovered and formulated by Dr. Andrew T. Still at Baldwin, Kans. The first osteopathic college was opened at Kirksville, Mo., in 1892.—*New International Encyclop.*, XVII: 618.

— During the five years from 1870 to 1874, inclusive, 1,247,263 alien immigrants landed at the port of New York.—*Arrivals of Alien Passengers and Immigrants* (Washington, 1891), 64, 108, 109.

— About this time, John Ernest Worrell Keely claimed to have discovered a new motive power, generated by musical vibrations. He built a motor and gave various exhibitions at which numerous remarkable and unexplained effects were produced. A stock company was organized to supply funds to promote the alleged discovery of "perpetual motion;" but with poor results. After Keely's death, it was found that his motor was operated by an invisible compressed-air apparatus and that the entire scheme was fraudulent.—*Encyclop. Amer.*, XVI: 333. See also "The Keely Motor," in *Proc.*, Engineers' Club of Phila., Jan., 1898, and "John Keely and his Motor," in *Locomotive Firemen's Mag.* (Peoria, Ill.), XXVI: 11–16.

— Among the buildings erected in this year were: *Tribune* building at north-east corner of Nassau and Spruce Sts., Richard M. Hunt, architect (see also L. M. R. K., III: 968, and descrip. of Pl. 163, III: 846); *Evening Post* building on south-east corner of Broadway and Fulton St., C. F. Mengelson, architect; "French flats" at Fourth Ave. and 57th St.; St. Vincent De Paul building in 39th St., between Seventh and Eighth Aves., Chas. Mettam, architect. —*Rep.*, Dept. of Bldg. in *City Record*, II: 764, 1199; III: 67.

— In the spring of this year, the New York Club moved into the large residence at No. 1 W. 25th St., facing the Worth monument. —See summary under 1846.

— In this year, W. W. Silver made a photographic view of New York City from the roof of the new post-office. It is reproduced and described as Pl. 155-a, Vol. III.

— In this year, *Colton's New Map of the City & County of New York With adjacent New Jersey and Long Island Shores* was published. It is reproduced as Pl. 155A, Vol. III.

— In this year, a map of the city north of 86th St., including the 23d and 24th wards, and a map showing the streets, avenues, etc. for the laying out of the island north of Dyckman St., were made. —See originals filed in the bureau of topography, borough president's office, as Maps No. 3082 and 3086.

— In this year was published *Asher & Adams' new map of the bays, harbors and rivers around New York: showing the channels, soundings, light-houses, buoys, etc., and the complete topography of the surrounding country: including Hempstead, Sandy-Hook,*

1874 — *South Amboy, Newark, Yonkers, N. Rochelle & Glencove. Based on the trigonometrical survey, executed in 1856, for the harbor commissioners of New York by A. D. Bache;* size 27 x 32 in.

Jan. 4 A large congregation assembles at Steinway Hall "on the occasion of the inaugural services of the Reformed Episcopal Church. There was much interest manifested as to whether the services would vary to any considerable extent from the usual Episcopal ritual, but beyond the adoption of the Prayer-book of 1785 there was no perceptible difference in the manner of devotions."—*N. Y. Times,* Ja 5, 1874.

20 "The weather-beaten structure at Pier No. 1, which has done duty as Barge Office since 1845, is being torn down and carted off to make room for the new and capacious docks of the North Side (Staten Island) Ferry. . . . The building No. 6 State street is at present occupied as a Barge Office, preparatory to the erection of a new one on the Battery."—*N. Y. Times,* Ja 20, 1874. See also L. M. R. K., III: 973; and views in *Man. Com. Coun.* (1853), 288; *ibid.* (1869), 748; *ibid.* (1870), 198.

Feb. 2 "The Training School for Nurses" is incorporated by filing a certificate of incorporation as provided under the law of April 12, 1848 (*q. v.*). On April 14, 1903, the name was changed by order of court to "The Bellevue Training School for Nurses." On Dec. 31, 1924, this name was changed by the board of trustees to "The Schools for Nursing of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals," embracing the school of nursing at Harlem Hospital and the contemplated schools at Fordham and Gouverneur Hospitals.—*Rep. of the Schools of Nursing of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals* (1925), 6, 10, 11. *Cf.* Je 12, 1875.

7 "The Bowery Theatre [see N 23, 1866] was sold yesterday at private sale by Leopold Bernheimer to Wm. Kraemer, the proprietor of the Atlantic Garden, for $160,000. The theatre has a front of 75 feet and 87 feet on Elizabeth street. The building is to be henceforward used for German drama."—*N. Y. Times,* F 7, 1874.

Mar. 24 A meeting is held at Cooper Institute "to give expression to opinion on the questions affecting the national finances. . . . The tone of the meeting was decidedly opposed to any further inflation of the currency, and in favour of the gradual, if not speedy, redemption of the legal-tender notes." The speakers include Wm. Cullen Bryant, Elliot C. Cowdin, A. A. Low, Wm. Wood, and others.—*N. Y. Times,* Mr 25, 1874.

25 The labour-unions hold a meeting at Cooper Institute to denounce "Supervising Architect Mullett [of the P. O.], and his recommendation to Congress calling for the repeal of the Eight-hour law."—*N. Y. Times,* Mr 26, 1874.

Apr. 3 The common council resolves that "the new avenue west of Mt. Morris Square, extending from 120th to 124th Street, shall be hereafter known and designated as Fifth Avenue, and numbered continuously as a portion of said Fifth Avenue."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor,* XLII: 87. See, however, My 7, 1878.

14 Stewart's Park Theatre, on the s. e. cor. of Broadway and 22d St. (see L. M. R. K., III: 982, under "Abbey's Park Theatre"), the construction of which was begun in 1873 by Dion Boucicault, is opened.—*N. Y. Times,* Ap 15, 1874; *King's Handbook,* 582. See My 15, 1882.

22 The commissioners of the sinking fund are directed to lease to the 7th Regiment the plot bounded by 66th and 67th Sts., Fourth and Lexington Aves., for the erection of an armory.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1874), chap. 234. The corner-stone of the armory was laid here on Oct. 13, 1877 (*q. v.*).

27 "Again 'the old order of things changeth, giving place unto the new,' and this time the old Beekman House [erected in 1763—L. M. R. K., III: 948] goes out of existence. The encroachments of modern progress have decreed its destruction, and people have failed to realize the propriety of a country seat at Fifty-first street, even when so far east as first avenue. . . . Of late it has stood alone on a rock some twenty feet from the sidewalk, the cutting through Mount Pleasant for the purpose of grading Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets producing this condition of isolation. . . . There is now no Beekman country seat; it is among the things of the past. The destroyer commenced the work of its demolition on Monday last [April 20], and the relics of its existence are shapeless and unrecognizable. . . . The Beekman House contained two famous apartments—one of them that in which Nathan Hale passed his last night, and the other that in which Major André slept before going to meet Arnold. But its vicissitudes are now over; its career is ended."—*N Y. Times,* Ap 27, 1874. James W. Beekman presented the drawing-room mantel and the Dutch tiles to the N. Y. Hist. Soc.—*Mag. Am. Hist.,* I: 659. See also Greatorex, *Old N. Y.,* 106–10, and L. M. R. K., III: 948.

Apr. 27 Barnum's "Great Roman Hippodrome," at 27th St. and Madison and Fourth Aves., is opened.—*N. Y. Times,* Ap 28, 1874.

" 30 The legislature passes an act "to consolidate the government of the city and county of New York."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1874), chap. 304.

May 5 At a meeting of the N. Y. Hist. Soc., James W. Beekman reads a paper "written by the late Mr. Brodhead, entitled an 'Unpublished Chapter of the History of New York.' . . . The paper . . . treated of that particular period in the history of New York beginning in the year 1698, when Lord Belamont, an Irish nobleman arrived in this City as Governor, representing the British Government. The historical incidents connected with his administration possess little interest for the general reader, though they are regarded by the society as of considerable importance. The most attractive features of the paper were its humorous descriptions of the hamlet then known as the City of New York, and the manner of living of its inhabitants."—*N. Y. Times,* My 6, 1874. See, however, De Peyster's *Life of Bellomont.*

9 The legislature authorises certain people "to lay down, construct and maintain tubes of iron, wood or other material underground and beneath the bed of navigable waters in and between the city of New York and the villages, towns and cities in the neighborhood thereof . . . and to convey letters, parcels, packages, mails, messages, merchandise and property in and through said tubes, for compensation, by means of the pneumatic method of propulsion."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1874), chap. 400.

11 The legislature passes a compulsory education law.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1874), chap. 421.

19 For the accommodation of the public, the Eighth Ave. R. R. Co. is directed to extend its tracks from its present terminus to Macomb's Road and thence to Macomb's Dam Bridge. This will provide a continuous road from Vesey St. and Broadway and from Canal St. and Broadway to the Harlem River.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1874), chap. 478.

20 The name of the Beach Pneumatic Transit Co. (see Je 1, 1868) is changed to the Broadway Underground Ry. Co., and the company is directed to construct within 3 years, as the first section of its road, that portion of its line from the Battery or Bowling Green to a connection with the N. Y. and Harlem R. R. at or above 42d St.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1874), chap. 503. This company in time was absorbed by the Arcade Railway Co. (see Je 11, 1881), but its extension was never carried out; and, while the subject of an underground road or subway was agitated from year to year, no other one was constructed until ground was broken for the present one in 1900 (*q. v.*, Ja 16 and Mr 24).—Wilson, *Mem. Hist. N. Y.*, III: 524.

" James Rogers and others are authorised to construct a street railway with a double track from Vesey St. through Church St. to Morris St., thence to Greenwich St., through Greenwich to Battery Place, and along Battery Place to State St.; also along State St. with a single track to Whitehall and thence to South Ferry, returning along Whitehall to Bowling Green and along Bowling Green to the double track at Battery Place.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1874), chap. 508.

21 In order to give representation in the board of aldermen to that portion of Westchester County (the new 23d and 24th Wards) recently annexed to the city (see N 5, 1873), the legislature amends the charter, increasing the number of aldermen from 21 to 22. The new member may reside either in the 8th senate district or in one of the new wards.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1874), chap. 515.

30 Henri Rochefort, "the exiled editor of 'La Lanterne,'" arrives at New York and takes up his residence at the Grand Central Hotel.—*N. Y Times,* My 31, 1874. On June 5, he made an address at the Academy of Music.—*Ibid.,* Je 6, 1874.

June 2 The corner-stone of the south wing of the American Museum of Natural History (see Ap 6, 1869) is laid by Pres. Grant.—*N. Y. Times,* Je 3, 1874. This was the first section of the present building on Central Park, W., 77th to 81st Sts.—*Growth of the Bldg. of the Am. Mu. of Nat. Hist.* (1912); L. M. R. K., III: 956. It was opened on Dec. 22, 1877 (*q. v.*). See also My 15, 1875.

5 An act is passed authorising New York and Brooklyn to assume control of the Brooklyn Bridge, paying back to the original subscribers the amount of their subscriptions, with interest. If the cities agree to undertake the work and the owners of two-thirds of the

1874 June 5 private stock consent to sell their shares, the bridge is to be put under the management of a board of trustees, ten from each city, including the mayor and comptroller. The funds are to be raised two-thirds by Brooklyn and one-third by New York.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1874), chap. 601; Green, *Complete Hist. of the N. Y. and Brooklyn Bridge*, 12. See My 14, 1875.

July — In this month, J. B. Holmes, city surveyor, made a *Map of the Common Lands from 42nd to 59th Streets, Third & Sixth Ave's showing the old streets and plots as surveyed and mapped in 1796 [q. v.,* Mr 1*] by Cassimer T. H. Goerck, City Surveyor and resurveyed by Isaac T. Ludlam in 1822 [q.v.], and the Distance between these old streets and our present streets.*—See map in register's office, N. Y. County.

8 The board of aldermen in special session passes resolutions requesting Gov. Dix "to suspend and remove" Mayor Havemeyer because of the latter's failure "to investigate the complaints" raised against two of the police commissioners, also because of his "defying the spirit, if not the letter, of the law, by their reappointment," after court action against them.—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1874), CXXXV: 4–8. The Tammany organization, the "Council of Political Reform," and some members of the "Committee of Seventy" interview the governor to the same end.—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 9, 1874. For the governor's action, see S 14.

24 The "Eighteenth Ward Market," which was built under the auspices of the "Tammany Ring" but never used, has been turned into a dog pound.—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 24, 1874.

Sept. 14 Gov. Dix declines to remove Mayor Havemeyer, an action he was urged to take, on July 8 (*q. v.*). He does not absolve the mayor from the charges against him, but declares "his errors, grave as they are, belong to the class which are left to popular reproof more properly than to executive correction." He commends the mayor for acting "earnestly on the side of economy, and in furtherance of the reform of those abuses under a former administration of the municipal affairs of the City, the exposure of which led to his election to office."—*N. Y. Times*, S 15, 1874.

" Mayor Havemeyer gives to the press a long letter to "Honest" John Kelly, Tweed's successor as "Boss" of Tammany Hall. He tells how, at the beginning of his term, he was misled by the "Boss" into appointing Richard Croker as a marshal. Later, certain election inspectors whom Kelly claimed a right to appoint were found to be "of notoriously bad character," so that the police board considered it a duty to remove them. The mayor then recites the tricky method by which the "Boss" secured the removal of the two police commissioners. In the rest of the letter the results of researches into Kelly's conduct of the office of sheriff are given to show that "you have defrauded the public treasury, defamed the character of the city, libelled our citizens of your own race, and sunk yourself to the lowest depths of disgrace. . . . I think that you were worse than Tweed, except that he was a larger operator. The public knew that Tweed was a bold reckless man, making no pretensions to purity. You, on the contrary, were always avowing your honesty, and wrapped yourself in the mantle of piety."—*N. Y. Sun*, S 18, 1874. For Kelly's reply, see O 1.

30 The legislature orders the Kingsbridge Road opened north and east from 155th St. to the Harlem River.—*Laws N. Y.* (1874), chap. 655. See also the map of the road, dated Nov. 4, 1874, filed in bureau of topography, borough president's office, as Map No. 3083.

Oct. 1 "A new local party, to be known as the 'People's Party,'" is founded at the Fifth Avenue Hotel "by some of the property-holders and tax-payers of this City who are not willing to swallow everything that Tammany Hall may feel disposed to thrust before them."—*N. Y. Times*, O 2, 1874.

" "Honest John Kelly" replies to Mayor Havemeyer's letter of Sept. 14, defending himself against the mayor's charges. He declares his intention to commence a libel suit to establish "beyond cavil or doubt that . . . it is you, and not I, who by publishing a series of infamous libels upon an innocent man, have 'closed your career finally in dishonor.'"—*N. Y. Sun*, O 1, 1874. See N 30.

Nov. 3 In a three-cornered municipal election that is overshadowed by the gubernatorial contest, Wm. H. Wickham, the Tammany candidate, is successful against S. H. Wales, Republican nominee, and Oswald Ottendorfer, candidate of the anti-Tammany Democrats. —*N. Y. Sun*, N 4, 1874.

" A number of amendments to the state constitution, proposed by the constitutional commission (see Mr 25, 1873) and passed by two successive legislatures, are approved by the electorate. Some of these are: A provision to prevent bribery at elections, and another to prevent official corruption; provisions increasing the salary of members of the legislature to $1,500, increasing the term of senators to four years, and making city officials ineligible for seats in the legislature; provisions to extend the governor's term from two to three years, and to fix his salary at $10,000 plus the use of "a suitable and furnished executive residence."—*Leg. Manual* (1875), 481–99; Lincoln, *Const. Hist. of N. Y.*, II: 473–573; *N. Y. Times*, N 10, 1874. Nov. 3

Mayor Havemeyer dies suddenly in his office in city hall. The libel suit brought by John Kelly against the mayor (see O 1) had just been started in "Supreme Court Chambers." Judge Westbrook adjourns the court after the plaintiff's counsel's statement that "the solemnity of the occasion is such as must disarm all hostility. . . . We have no desire to utter other than words of kindness, such as would be suitable on so important an occasion." —*N. Y. Sun*, D 1, 1874. 30

"The Two Orphans" is produced for the first time in New York, at the Union Square Theatre with Kate Claxton as Louise and Kitty Blanchard as Henriette.—Brown, III: 152–53. Dec. 21

"A circular addressed to the people of the United States has been issued commending to their notice the coming centennial celebration. The document enumerates the advantages to the country which will accrue from the Exposition, and urges the necessity for conducting the enterprise upon a scale befitting a great nation. The paper invokes the people of this City to awaken to the sense of the responsibility entailed upon it."—*N. Y. Times*, D 22, 1874. 22

King Kalakaua of the Sandwich Islands arrives at New York from Washington. He is formally received and conducted to the Windsor Hotel at 46th St.—*N. Y. Times*, D 24, 1874. During his stay here, which lasted until Dec. 31, the king took a sleighride in Central Park, attended services at St. Thomas's P. E. Church and at St. Stephen's R. C. Church, and was photographed at Gurney's gallery.—*Ibid.*, D 25–31, 1874. 23

Prominent New York bachelors, including Charles Post, Wm. Douglas, Isaac Bell, Wm. Jay, Wm. Duer, and Peter Marié, hold an elaborate masquerade ball at Delmonico's. This is sometimes called "the Bouncers' Ball" because many men and women "heretofore not considered among the socially elect" were invited.—Van Rensselaer, *The Social Ladder*, 51–58, 163–64. 26

1875

In this year, Geo. Westinghouse invented the first successful air-brake; it made high speed railroad travel possible.—*Scientific American*, Je 5, 1915. —

In this year, Mark Twain's *Adventures of Tom Sawyer* appeared. —*Encyclop. Brit.*, XXVII: 490. —

In this year was published *Hinrichs' guide map of the Central park*, size 10 x 26 in. —

In this year was published *Old N. Y. from the Battery to Bloomingdale*, by Eliza Greatorex. —

In this year, Alfred Speer presented a plan of an elevated endless railway operated by stationary engines like a moving platform.—Speer, *Solution of Rapid Transit for N. Y. C.*, 1875. —

In this year, the historic Rutgers-Crosby mansion, erected in 1754 (*q. v.*) by Hendrick Rutgers on the block bounded by Clinton, Jefferson, Cherry, and Monroe Sts., was demolished.—*Liber Deeds*, MCCCXIX: 80; Greatorex, *Old N. Y.*, I: 104; L. M. R. K., III: 952. See also N 24, 1872, and Pl. 109-a and b, Vol. III. —

About 1875–6, J. H. Beal made a photograph, from five negatives, giving a panoramic view of New York from Brooklyn. It is reproduced and described as Pl. 155-c, Vol. III. —

In this year, the Art Students' League was organized. It was incorporated in 1878. It holds classes in life, portrait, sketch, modelling, composition, and costume work.—*King's Handbook* (1893), 310. For this and other art schools at present (1926) in New York, see *Am. Art Annual*, Vol. XXII (1925), 271 *et seq.* —

Jan. 29 The New York headquarters of the Centennial Exhibition managers are opened on the second floor of the St. Nicholas Hotel.—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 30, 1875. See also *ibid.*, F 16 and Mr 19, 1875.

Feb. 18 A *Survey of Harlem River, from Randall's Island, by way of Spuyten Duyvil Creek, to Hudson River, New York*, in compliance with the provisions of an act of congress, of June 23, 1874 (*q. v.*), is completed under the direction of the secretary of war. In the report submitted to congress a history of the unsuccessful at-

1875 Feb. 18 temps to make the Harlem navigable (as it used to be) is given. It is pointed out that the river is now crossed by six bridges, the Harlem Bridge, the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Bridge, Central Bridge, High Bridge, Fordham Bridge and King's Bridge; any obstruction to navigation by the two last named does not need to be considered, if the proposed canal is cut "through a small portion of the northern end of New York Island," at a point south of those bridges, thus avoiding "the very shallow, obstructed, and crooked" Spuyten Duyvil Creek. It is assumed that High Bridge, although it "encroaches with its piers unnecessarily upon the water-way" and "has contracted the width of the river" by its approaches, cannot be interfered with because it "carries the whole supply of water for the city." It is estimated that the excavation of a channel 350 ft. wide and 15 ft. deep, including the construction of the canal, will cost $2,777,571.44; if the depth be decreased three ft., it will decrease the cost about $500,000.—*Exec. Docs.*, 43d cong., 2d sess., No. 75, Part 9. See Ja 1, 1883.

Apr. 19 The New York Woman Suffrage Society celebrates the centennial of the battle of Lexington by "an interesting entertainment made up of addresses and recitations by prominent adherents to the cause of woman suffrage, at the Union League Theatre."—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 20, 1875.

25 A large part of the Union League Club building in Madison Square is destroyed by fire.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 26, 1875.

28 The Racquet Court Club is organized. Its club rooms at 55 W. 26th St. were opened on May 27, 1876.—Club Book, Racquet & Tennis Club (1891); L. M. R. K., III: 938. See F 21, 1890.

May 9 The new Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church (see Je 9, 1873), of which Rev. Dr. Hall is pastor, is dedicated. The church is at the north-west corner of Fifth Ave. and 55th St.—*N. Y. Times*, My 10, 1875; L. M. R. K., III: 931. It is described in *King's Handbook* (1893), 366–67.

14 An act of the legislature dissolves the N. Y. Bridge Co. (see Ap 16, 1867) and provides that the bridge across East River, which this company has been erecting, shall become a public work of the cities of New York and Brooklyn.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1875), chap. 300. See Je 5, 1874, and My 24, 1883.

15 The legislature authorises the raising of a sum not exceeding $200,000, by the creation of public stock, for equipping "the building now erected upon that portion of the Central park . . . formerly known as Manhattan square . . ., in a suitable manner, for the purposes of a museum of natural history."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1875), chap. 351. See Je 2, 1874.

17 The N. Y. Academy of Medicine (see 1860) holds its first meeting in a building of its own, at 12 W. 31st St., formerly a brownstone residence.—*N. Y. Med. Jour.*, Jl 22, 1911. The corner-stone of its present building, at 17 W. 43d St., was laid on Oct. 2, 1889 (*q. v.*).

22 A great public demonstration is staged at Steinway Hall to awaken "popular sentiment in behalf of the national Centennial celebration." Music and speeches make up the entertainment.—*N. Y. Times*, My 23, 1875.

June 2 The new Masonic Temple (see Je 8, 1870) is dedicated with imposing ceremonies.—*N. Y. Times*, Je 3, 1875; L. M. R. K., III: 954.

5 All of the proposed street, Ave. B, between 68th and 79th Sts., and of the proposed Ave. A between 100th and 106th Sts., as laid out on the city's plan of 1807, are stricken from the official city plan by the legislature.—*Laws N. Y.* (1875), chap. 494.

8 The St. Nicholas Club is incorporated, eligibility to membership being confined to descendants of residents of the city or state of New York prior to 1785. One of the principal objects of the club is the collection and preservation of information concerning the early history of the city and state.—Club Book (1877). In 1893, its club-house was at 386 Fifth Ave.—*King's Handbook*, 546, 547; L. M. R. K., III: 938. See 1904.

12 The commissioners of charities and corrections announce their intention of opening, on Aug. 1, at "Charity Hospital" (on Blackwell's Island) a training school for nurses.—*City Record*, Je 14, 1875. The initial plans and operation of the school are described in the *16th Ann. Rep.* (for 1875), Com'rs of Pub. Charities and Corrections (pub., 1876), 25 *et seq.* *Cf.* F 2, 1874.

17 The centennial anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill is celebrated at the Academy of Music.—*N. Y. Times*, Je 18, 1875.

" The N. Y. Elevated R. R. Co., which acquired the franchises of the West Side and Yonkers Railway Co. and the elevated road in Greenwich St. in 1871 (*q. v.*, D 6), is ordered to complete the road within five years. Its route may not cover other streets than Greenwich St. to Ninth Ave., along Ninth Ave., or streets west of it, to the Harlem River.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1875), chap. 595. See S 3. June 17

" The Clearing House Association (see O 11, 1853) takes possession of the building on the corner of Pine and Nassau Sts. formerly occupied, respectively, by the Bank of the Commonwealth and the Tenth National Bank. The building has been entirely remodelled.—*N. Y. Clearing House: Laying of Corner-stone and Opening Ceremonies of the New Building in Cedar St.* (N. Y., 1896). See also Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 659–62. The corner-stone of its own building was laid on Oct. 2, 1894 (*q. v.*).

18 The "Rapid Transit Act of 1875" is enacted, "further to provide for the construction and operation of a steam railway or railways in the counties of the State." It provides for the appointment of a commission in any county in which application has been made by "fifty reputable householders and tax-payers," which commission is empowered to decide whether or no the locality needs rapid transit, to "determine the route or routes," and, if found expedient, to organize a company to build the lines. In New York City, Broadway and Fifth Ave., below 59th St., and Fourth Ave., above 42d St., are excepted from the operation of this act.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1875), chap. 606; Chamber of Commerce of the State of N. Y., *Rapid Transit in N. Y. C. and in Other Great Cities*, 51. See S 3.

July 7 The demolition of the old North Dutch Church in Fulton St. is completed. During the last stages of the work on this day, the tower, 60 ft. high and 24 ft. square, fell, through some miscalculation, upon an adjoining building.—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 8 and 9, 1875; *Harper's Weekly*, XIX: 457; L. M. R. K., III: 939. There is a view of the ruins at the time of demolition in N. Y. P. L.—a drawing made from Fulton St., dated June, 1875. See also Greatorex, *Old N. Y.*, 42–44, and descrip. of Pl. 141-b, III: 718.

27 The first of the free excursions on board the new "Floating Hospital" for the benefit of the destitute sick children of the city is held. The hospital barge is in the charge of St. John's Guild.—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 29, 1875.

Aug. 6 A meeting is held at Cooper Institute to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the birth of Daniel O'Connell, "the Liberator of Ireland." Eulogies of O'Connell are delivered by Gen. McMahon and Rev. Dr. McGlynn. Commemoratory services are held also in the Catholic protectory and in most of the Catholic churches.—*N. Y. Times*, Ag 7, 1875.

25 The city hall post-office (see Ag 9, 1869) is first occupied.—*Ann. Rep.*, Supervising Archt., U. S. Treas. Dept. (1902), 190; *15th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1910), 403. See also *Harper's Weekly*, XIX: 775, 777, and descrip. of Pl. 130-a, III: 695–96. See Ag 28.

" Coenties Reef has been removed from New York Harbour.—*N. Y. Times*, Ag 25, 1875.

28 The Middle Dutch Church is abandoned as a post-office. All business is transferred to the new building at Park Row, Broadway, and Mail St. (see Ag 25), though the latter edifice is not entirely finished.—*N. Y. Times*, Ag 28, 29 and 30, 1875. See also L. M. R. K., III: 935, 974, and descrip. of Pl. 28, I: 262. "For a few months after the post-office department was removed the interior of the old church was utilized as an auction mart, and a dozen large stores were temporarily fitted up and found eager occupants. Then came the announcement that in accordance with the act of congress the premises would be sold at public auction."—*Mag. Am. Hist.*, XXII: 196. See also *Eve. Post*, O 17, 1882, and descrip. of Pl. 130-a, III: 696. The old church was sold in 1882 (*q. v.*, O 18).

Sept. — Work on the city hall post-office (see Ag 25 and 28) is abandoned. It was resumed in Aug. 1876, at which time the stairs, elevators, and attic were being completed.—*Ann. Rep.*, Supervising Archt., U. S. Treas. Dept. (1876), 7. The building was finished in 1878 (*q. v.*, O 1).

3 The rapid transit commission reports that better means of rapid transit are needed by the city, that elevated steam railways are best suited to the needs of the situation, and that Second, Third, Sixth, and Ninth Aves. should be chosen to be the routes of these roads. The privilege of building them is given to the two companies already in existence and authorised to build elevated railroads in the city,—the Gilbert Elevated R. R. (see Je 17, 1872) and the N. Y. Elevated R. R. Co. (see O 27, 1871).

To the Gilbert Co. it gave what we now know (in part) as the Sixth Ave. and Second Ave. routes. It began at Kingsbridge on the

1875 Sept. 3 Harlem River, thence by River St., Eighth Ave., 110th St., Ninth Ave., 53d St., Sixth Ave., Amity St., South Fifth Ave., West Broadway, College Place, Murray St., Church St., and New Church St. to Morris St., and thence through private property and Bowling Green to Beaver St., thence by Beaver and Pearl Sts., the New Bowery, Division St., Allen St., First Ave., 23d St., Second Ave., and River St. to the first-named line at the corner of River St. and Eighth Ave.; also a connecting line along Chambers St. and Chatham St. and a branch on Sixth Ave. from 53d to 59th Sts. The commission also remedied the vital defect in the Gilbert Co.'s charter by which it was committed to an impracticable mode of construction.

To the N. Y. Elevated Co. it confirmed the Ninth Ave. route, which the company had acquired by purchase from the West Side and Yonkers Railway Co., and also conferred upon it the route from Battery Place to South Ferry, and from South Ferry by way of Pearl St., the Bowery, and Third Ave., to the Harlem River, with branches to all the railroad depots and ferries.

The work of constructing the roads was soon afterwards begun, but it was much hampered by the opposition of property owners and surface railroad companies.—*Rep. of the N. Y. C. Comrs. of Rapid Transit*, S 3, 1875; *Rep. of the Special Com. on R. R., Appointed . . . to Investigate Alleged Abuses in the Management of R. R.* (Albany, 1880); *Statutes and Docs. Affecting the Elevated Railways in the City of N. Y.* (1866–1882). See 1876, and Mr 13, 1876.

Oct. 18 The Eagle Theatre at Sixth Ave. and 33d St. is opened.—Brown, *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, III: 235 *et seq.* See F 20, 1878.

24 The evangelistic work of Moody and Sankey in the U. S. is begun, in Brooklyn at the skating rink on Clarmont Ave. The meetings closed on Nov. 19, after which the evangelists visited Philadelphia. The first meeting in New York was held on Feb. 7, 1876 (*q. v.*).—Chapman, *Life and Work of D. L. Moody*, 158–63.

Nov. — In this month, Chickering Hall, on the north-west corner of Fifth Ave. and 18th St., was opened.—Brown, II: 591–92; L. M. R. K., III: 983. G. B. Post and F. C. Murray were the architects. —*Rep.*, Dept. of Bldgs., in *City Record*, III: 679, 1105, 1629; IV: 107. It was altered for business purposes in 1893, and demolished in 1902.—L. M. R. K., III: 983.

10 The Manhattan Railway Co. is organized, with a capital stock of $2,000,000. With the consent of the rapid transit commission, it adopted substantially the routes occupied by the N. Y. Elevated and the Gilbert Elevated Cos., its object being to meet the public necessities in case either, or both, of these failed to complete its system.—"The Story of the Manhattan Railway," by Russell Sage, in *Railroad Men*, XVI, No. 4; *Statutes and Docs. Affecting the Elevated Railways in the City of N. Y.* (1866–1882). In 1879 (*q. v.*, S 30), the Manhattan Co. leased the lines of the other two elevated companies.

Nov. 10

Vice-Pres. Henry Wilson dies at Washington of apoplexy.—*N. Y. Times*, N 23 and 24, 1875. On Nov. 26, the funeral cortege left Washington for Baltimore, and, after making stops there and at Philadelphia, arrived at the Cortlandt St. ferry landing on the afternoon of Nov. 27. While church bells tolled, the hearse was escorted, by civil authorities and military organizations, to the Grand Central Depot, where the body was placed on a train bound for Boston. The line of march was crowded with people, and buildings were decorated with mourning and with flags at half mast. The vice-president was buried in Dell Park Cemetery (Natick, Mass.) on Dec. 1.—*Ibid.*, N 25–D 2, 1875. See also illus. and account in *Harper's Weekly*, XIX: 1020.

22

Wm. B. Astor dies at his residence, No. 372 Fifth Ave. He was buried on Nov. 27 in the family vault in Trinity Cemetery, after funeral services at Trinity Chapel, No. 15. W. 25th St.—*N. Y. Times*, N 25, 27, and 28, 1875.

24

Wm. M. Tweed escapes from Ludlow St. jail.—*N. Y. Tribune*, D 6, 1875. In 1876, he was arrested at Vigo, Spain, and returned to New York.—*Ibid.*, S 9, 1876; *Harper's Weekly*, XX: 821. He died in this jail on April 12, 1878 (*q. v.*).

Dec. 4

The board of aldermen adopts the following resolutions:

27

"Resolved, That in commemoration of the important event in the history of our country, and as an appropriate inauguration of the centennial year, the Commissioner of Public Works cause the national standard to be displayed from sunrise to sunset on every public building in this City on Jan. 1, 1876; that the owners and occupants of private buildings, the proprietors of hotels, places of amusement and other public places controlled by individuals, and also the masters of vessels in the harbor, be and they are hereby requested to display their flags on that day; and be it further

"Resolved, In order, if possible, that this commemoration may be general in every portion of this extended country from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande, it is hereby respectfully suggested and most earnestly recommended that the newspaper press of this City cause this recommendation to be published in or telegraphed to all parts of the country, in the hope that our patriotic people may enter into the spirit of the occasion, and thereby, while honoring our national emblem, inaugurate, in the most appropriate manner, the centennial year of the Declaration of American Independence."—*N. Y. Times*, D 28, 1875.

CHAPTER VIII

THE MODERN CITY AND ISLAND

1876–1909

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1876 — A BRIEF summary of the principal events in the history of the modern city and island from 1876 to the Hudson-Fulton celebration of 1909 is in Chap. VIII, Vol. III, pp. 783–831.

— In this year, N. A. Otto, a German, invented the four-cycle internal-combustion engine, the type later universally used in gasoline-driven automobiles.—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 479.

— In this year, the first bicycle proper was brought to this country and exhibited at the Centennial Exposition.—Sullivan, *Our Times*, (1926), I: 241. Shortly after this date, the author saw this or a similar machine in use on the ice on Central Park lake.

— "New York or Manhattan Island is divided into 141, 486 building lots, by survey, of which about one-half are appropriated. From Battery Point at the southern extremity, the City proper is regularly covered with streets and buildings for a distance of 5 miles, and also, but irregularly, 4 miles further to Harlem on the East side. On the West side again, it forms a concrete mass of stone and brick to about Sixtieth street, thence less compactly to above Bloomingdale, where it opens into the suburban districts of Manhattanville and Washington Heights. . . .

"The City contains 470 churches. . . .

"The New York Markets, 12 in number, are most of them well provisioned with abundance of meats, poultry, fish, and vegetables. . . .

"There are now in the City of New York (1876), 75 National and State Banks; 38 Savings Banks; 86 State Fire Insurance Companies, besides numerous Agencies; 10 Marine Insurance Companies, 20 State Life Insurance Companies, besides Agencies; 4 Safe Deposit Companies, a Stock Exchange Company, and a Bank Clearing House. . . ."—Disturnell, *N. Y. As It Was and As It Is* (1876), 53–54, 59, 61, 63–64.

— By this year, the development of Central Park, in its principal features, was completed.—*16th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1911), 478.

— Early in this year, the N. Y. Elevated R. R. Co. extended its West Side (Ninth Ave.) line to 59th St.—*Rep. of Special Com. on R. R., Appointed . . . to Investigate Alleged Abuses in the Management of R. R.* (Albany, 1880); *Statutes and Docs. Affecting the Elevated Railways in the City of N. Y.* (1866–1882). See Ap 5, 1877.

— In this year, Delmonico's was erected on the south side of 26th St. between Broadway and Fifth Ave., and the restaurant moved here from Fifth Ave. and 14th St. (see 1861). It later became the Café Martin, and in 1914 it was demolished.—*Vanity Fair*, Je, 1916; L. M. R. K., III: 978. The building is shown in *King's Handbook*, 238. For a description of the interior, see D 4, 1879.

— The Medical College of N. Y. University (see 1869) builds on 26th St., east of First Ave. This college existed as a proprietary school until 1897, when the university took over the property.—N. Y. U. *Bull.*, Je 30, 1911; *City Record*, III: 679, 1105, 1629; IV: 107.

— In this year, the Buckingham Hotel was opened at the s. e. cor. of Fifth Ave. and 50th St., opposite St. Patrick's Cathedral.—*King's Handbook* (1893), 226. It was demolished in 1925 to make way for the store of Saks & Co.

— In this year, M. Dripps published a map of the city on 19 folio sheets.—Descrip. of Pl. 138, III: 707.

— In this year was published, by H. H. Lloyd & Co., a map entitled: *The surroundings of New York city, embracing the territory occupied by the homes of New York business men, size,* 35 x 27 in.

— From 1876 to 1885 were published by J. B. Beers & Co., in five folio volumes, maps of the Twelfth, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth Wards, called *New York city from official records and surveys.*

Ja 6 A centennial note, issued on Jan. 6, 1776, to help pay for the Colles' water works, is redeemed by the city and is ordered to be preserved "in a costly antique frame."—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 7, 1876. Jan. 6

Trinity corporation has made plans to build, in the spring, "an East side chapel and school-house on the site of the old Quaker burying ground on Houston street, near the Bowery." The building was consecrated in 1877, as the Chapel of St. Augustine.—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 16, 1876; N 30, 1877. 16

Closing services are held in the old Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, s. e. cor. of 19th St. The structure has been presented to the Central Presbyterian Church and is to be removed to 57th St., near Broadway; the land on Fifth Ave. has been bought by Arnold, Constable & Co.—*N. Y. Times*, F 1, 1876. See also L. M. R. K., III: 931. See, further, My 27, 1876, and O 12, 1878. 31

Moody and Sanky hold their first meeting in New York, at Gilmore's Concert Garden (formerly Barnum's Hippodrome), and more than 10,000 people are present. The meetings lasted until April 19 and were enthusiastically attended.—Chapman *Life and Work of D. L. Moody*, 163–65. They continued their evangelistic work throughout the U. S. and in Great Britain until Mr. Moody's death in 1899.—*Ibid.* See also Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 265–67. Feb. 7

The legislature passes an act "to prevent injury to animals in the city of New York," making it a misdemeanor to throw in the streets nails, glass, or other substances which might "maim, lame, cut or otherwise injure any animal," or to put salt, saltpeter, etc., for melting snow or ice, anywhere except on curves, crossings, or switches of railroad tracks.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1876), chap. 16. 8

A fire which broke out at No. 444 Broadway consumes 30 buildings; loss $3,000,000.—*N. Y. Herald*, F 9, 1876; *N. Y. Times*, F 9, 10, 11, and 12, 1876. See also *Harper's Weekly*, XX: 165. "

The N. Y. Elevated R. R. Co. is granted a revocable right of way through Battery Park.—*Min. & Doc., Bd. Com. Dept. Pub. Parks* (1879–1880), 247. See Ap 5, 1877; Je 9, 1880; and Je 30, 1891. 10

The Society of the Sons of the Revolution has its inception at a meeting held at the N. Y. Hist. Soc. John Austin Stevens was the leader.—Drowne, *A Sketch of Fraunces Tavern* (1919), 19; "Hist. of the Soc. Sons of the Rev.," in Whittemore's *Heroes of the Am. Rev.* (1897). See D 4, 1883, and My 3, 1884. 22

The board of aldermen appoints a committee to report how the common council "shall proceed to evince its deep interest in the forthcoming celebration of the Centennial as well as how a friendly cartel can be established between New-York and Philadelphia" to aid the exhibition.—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 10, 1876. Mar. 9

Words are first transmitted by electric telephone, at Boston, between Alexander G. Bell and his assistant, Thos. A. Watson.—Casson, *Hist. of the Telephone*, 32–33; *N. Y. Times*, Mr 7, 1926. 10

A contract is made between the Gilbert Elevated R. R. Co. and the Loan and Improvement Co. by which the latter agrees to construct and equip the road covered by the charter of the former company in conformity with the requirements of the Rapid Transit Commission. Work was immediately begun on the road, but was interrupted by legal proceedings, which culminated in an injunction and a stoppage of all construction work until Sept., 1877 (*q. v.*).—*Rep. of the Special Com. on R. R., Appointed . . . to Investigate Alleged Abuses in the Management of R. R.* (Albany, 1880). 13

The city acquires by condemnation proceedings the land at the junction of St. Nicholas Ave. and 123d St. This became Hancock Square.—Prendergast, *op. cit.*, 51; L. M. R. K., III: 970. See 1898. 16

On this day and on May 27, 1891, the city acquired by condemnation proceedings the land bounded by East End Ave. to East River, 84th to 90th Sts. This became Carl Schurz Park.—Prendergast, *op. cit.*, 51; L. M. R. K., III; 969. Apr. 1

1876 Apr. 2 " 10 The New York Club building at Nos. 1 and 3 W. 25th St., at the junction of Fifth Ave. and Broadway (see 1874), is partially destroyed by fire.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 3, 1876.

Closing services are held in the Greene Street M. E. Church. The congregation has purchased the Dutch Reformed Church in Washington Square, which will hereafter be known as the Asbury M. E. Church.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 3, 1876. The latter church was dedicated on June 4.—*Ibid.*, Je 5, 1876.

Alexander T. Stewart dies at his residence, n. w. cor. of 34th St. and Fifth Ave. The flags on the city hall and other public buildings are placed at half mast in his honour.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 11–14, 1876. See N 7, 1878.

After the death of Mr. Stewart, his business, which was founded in 1823 (*q.v.*, S 2), came into the possession of a surviving partner, Wm. J. Libbey, and Judge Henry Hilton, who had been Mr. Stewart's attorney. They continued the organization as A. T. Stewart & Co. However, there was a quarrel between Judge Hilton and Mr. Libbey, and the firm was dissolved and reorganized in 1876 under the name of E. J. Denning & Co., Mr. Denning having been Mr. Stewart's chief manager. After Mr. Denning's death in 1892, the firm assumed the title Hilton, Hughes & Co., and as such failed in 1896. In that year (*q.v.*, S 29), John Wanamaker acquired it by purchase.—From a letter to the author from the office of John Wanamaker, dated Aug. 19, 1925.

22 The legislature grants permission to the U. S. to improve "the Harlem river, and Spuyten Duyvil creek, from the North river to the East river through the Harlem kills," and cedes its jurisdiction over the land required for the improvement.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1876), chap. 147.

May 10 The Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia is opened with impressive ceremony, Pres. Grant delivering the principal address. About 230,000 people are present, including representatives from almost every country in the world. In New York, the opening was celebrated by a display of flags and bunting on public buildings, stores, private residences, and the shipping in the harbour.—*N. Y. Times*, My 9–13, 1876. For the preparations in New York, see *ibid.*, F 26 and Ap 20, 1876. The exhibition was formally closed by Grant on Nov. 10.—*Ibid.*, N 9–11, 1876. The Centennial Exhibition, the first of a long line of international expositions held in this country, was an important mile-stone in our country's development. It marks the beginning of the end of provincialism and of the "Victorian age." Affording as it did an opportunity to vast numbers of people to see for the first time foreign manufactures and foreign arts, and to establish new contacts, it broadened knowledge and set new standards of taste, which were far reaching in their results.

The Centennial may fairly be taken as marking in New York City, as in many other parts of the country, an awakening to modern consciousness, which received a further and even greater impetus from the Chicago World's Fair in 1893.

27 The corner-stone of the Central Presbyterian Church is laid in 57th St. near Seventh Ave. with impressive ceremonies. This stone "was the corner-stone of the Nineteenth Street Presbyterian Church [see Ja 31], and is marked on different sides with the successive dates of its first laying (A.D. 1852) and relaying (A.D. 1876)."—*N. Y. Times*, My 28, 1876; L. M. R. K., III: 930, 931. See O 12, 1878.

June 2 The legislature authorises the city comptroller to pay "for improving the avenue known as Riverside avenue" and declares the "whole of the land embraced within the boundaries of Riverside avenue . . . to be one of the parks and public places in the city."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1876), chap. 447.

18 The city acquires by condemnation proceedings the land at the junction of St. Nicholas Ave. and 116th St. This was later developed as Kilpatrick Square.—Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate*, 51; L. M. R. K., III: 970.

25 The R. C. Church of the Sacred Heart, at 51st St. and Tenth Ave., is dedicated. The building was formerly used as a Baptist church.—*N. Y. Times*, Je 26, 1876.

July 3 The celebration of the 100th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence is begun in New York, on the evening of this day, with a military parade and fireworks. An immense crowd gathered in Union Square, which the 71st Regiment had difficulty in keeping back from the line of march.—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 4, 1876.

4 The celebration of the centennial anniversary of the Declaration of Independence is continued with impressive ceremonies at the Academy of Music, which includes music by the German Sängerverbund, an original ode by Wm. Cullen Bryant, and an address by Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs. The Cincinnati and other societies held individual celebrations, and in the evening there were fireworks in City Hall Park. The day was also observed with great enthusiasm at Philadelphia and other cities throughout the country.—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 5, 1876.

Dom Pedro, emperor of Brazil, and the empress, arrive in New York from Philadelphia and stay at the Buckingham Hotel. On July 12, they sailed for England.—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 6–13, 1876.

9 Castle Garden, used as an immigrant station, and containing baggage-rooms, sleeping-rooms, telegraph-offices, post-office, etc., is almost completely gutted by fire. The custom-house and the barge office, close to the water's edge, are also burned.—*N. Y. Herald*, Jl 10, 1876; *N. Y. Times*, Jl 10 and 11, 1876; L. M. R. K., III: 983. See S 15.

18 Don Carlos, crown prince of Spain, arrives in New York from Philadelphia.—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 20, 1876. See also *ibid.*, Ag 26, 1876.

Aug. 1 There were at this time in New York 298.87 miles of pavements of the following kinds: Concrete, concrete over cobble stone, wood, cobble stone, trap block, granite block, Tilford Macadam, gravel (on Ave. St. Nicholas), and Macadam sides with earth centre (Tenth Avenue). Trap block is the most extensively used (145½ miles), and cobblestones next (86$\frac{1}{10}$ miles).—*N. Y. Tribune*, Ag 29, 1876.

2 After repeated petitions from the Washington Nat'l Monument Society for aid in completing the monument (see 1855), congress decides to assume charge of the work, and appropriates $200,000 towards its completion. No money is to be expended, however, until the society has conveyed to the U. S. all the property, rights, and privileges belonging to the monument. Its further construction is placed under a joint commission consisting of the president, the supervising architect of the treasury department, the architect of the capitol, the chief-engineer of the U. S. army, and the first vice-president of the Washington Nat'l Monument Society.—*Hist. of Washington Nat'l Monument and Washington Nat'l Monument Soc.* (1902), 98–101.

The society conveyed its property to the U. S. on Jan. 19, 1877, and, after the foundations were strengthened, the erection of the shaft was continued by means of further appropriations by congress. The monument was finally completed on Dec. 6, 1884, on which day its capstone was set in place.—*Ibid.*, 102–8. It was formally dedicated on Feb. 21, 1885 (*q.v.*).

30 Peter Cooper's nomination for the presidency, on the Greenback ticket, is ratified at a large meeting at Cooper Institute.—*N. Y. Times*, Ag 31, 1876.

Sept. 6 The French residents of New York present to the city a statue of Lafayette, executed by Bartholdi. It is placed in Union Square between the statues of Washington and Lincoln, and unveiled Sept. 6.—*N. Y. Times*, S 6 and 7, 1876; *N. Y. Herald*, S 7, 1876; L. M. R. K., III: 964.

15 The work of repairing Castle Garden, after the recent fire (see Jl 9), is in progress.—*N. Y. Herald*, S 15, 1876.

15-16 The "carrier rope," to which is attached the first cable of the Brooklyn Bridge, is hauled into position.—*N. Y. Herald*, S 15–16, 1876; descrip. of Pl. 155-c, III: 778. See My 24, 1883, for account of the entire work of building the bridge.

16 The centennial anniversary of the battle of Harlem Heights is celebrated under the auspices of the N. Y. Hist. Society on the historic ground lying between 110th and 125th Sts., Ninth and Tenth Aves. Hon. John Jay (grandson of Chief-Justice Jay) delivers the oration.—*N. Y. Times*, S 17, 1876.

18 Prof. Huxley begins a series of three lectures at Chickering Hall on the "Theory of Evolution."—*N. Y. Times*, S 19, 1876. See also *ibid.*, S 21, 23, 24, 1876.

24 The great explosion takes place to remove the reefs at Hallett's Point (Astoria) which have obstructed the channel at Hell Gate.—*N. Y. Herald*, S 10, 15–25, 1876. Surveys were made in 1848 by Lieut. Commodores Davis and Porter, by which a complete knowledge of the hydrography of the pass was obtained, and in 1851 a system of surface blasting was commenced by M. Maillefert on the following named rocks, which included some in the lower East River. A table of operations and results of that work was prepared by Gen. John H. Newton, of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, who conducted the operations for clearing away the obstructions at Hell Gate, and was published in *ibid.*, S 16, 1876. It showed the early operations on Pot Rock, Frying Pan, Way's Reef, Shell-

1876 Sept. 24 drake, Baldheaded Billy, Hoyt's Rock, Diamond Reef, and Hallett's Point. The result of the surface blasting was insignificant, and in 1866 Gen. Newton took charge of the operations, and by the aid of drill scows and other apparatus he succeeded in partly removing Diamond Reef, near the entrance to the East River; Coenties Reef, the Frying Pan Rock, in Hell Gate; the Pot Rock, in the same channel, and Way's Reef, near Hallett's Point. The chief danger to the navigation of the eastern channel of Hell Gate was presented by the great projecting ledge of stratified rock known as Hallett's Point Reef, which projected into East River in a northeasterly direction.—*Ibid.*, S 16, 1876. A description of the tunnelling of this rock, and the method of making a simultaneous blast of nitroglycerine, was described in *ibid.*, S 16, 17, 18, 19, 20–24, 1876. Gen. Newton explained in the *Herald* of Sept. 22, that Sunday was chosen for the final explosion from "sheer necessity,"—so that lines of guard boats could be placed around the point at a distance of 600 feet when river traffic was suspended. Guard boats were to be stationed across the East River at the head of Blackwell's Island and at the south-east point of Ward's Island; also west of the Great and Little Mill reefs. A map of Hell Gate was published in *ibid.*, S 24; and the explosion itself described in *ibid.*, S 25, 1876. The waterway was thereupon named Newton's Channel.—*Ibid.*, S 27, 1876. Work on Flood Rock, which had been begun in 1875 and was interrupted, was then resumed.—*Ibid.*, S 28, and O 1, 1876. The improvement accomplished by this "first attempt to remove the obstructions to navigation in the Hell Gate channel by the destruction of Hallett's Point Reef" directed attention to the possibilities of developing New York's water fronts and wharves, the Harlem River, and its entrances.—*Ibid.*, O 1, 1876. See also descrip. of Pl. 82B, III: 554.

25 The uplifted hand of Bartholdi's statue of "Liberty" is on exhibition at Philadelphia.—*N. Y. Times*, S 25, 1876. It was afterwards set up in Madison Square on the site where later the Farragut statue was erected.—*22d Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1917), 221. See Mr 3, 1877.

27 The statue of W. H. Seward, by Randolph Rogers, is unveiled in Madison Square.—*N. Y. Herald*, S 28, 1876; and see *Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City*, 142.

Oct. 9 The first sustained conversation by telephone is held, between Alexander G. Bell at Boston and his assistant Thos. A. Watson at Cambridge, a distance of about two miles.—Casson, *Hist. of the Telephone*, 48–49; Field, *Hist. of Bell's Telephone*, 6–9.

Nov. 7 Smith Ely, Democrat, is elected mayor of New York City.—*N. Y. Times*, N 8 and 9, 1876.

" In the presidential election held on this day, Samuel J. Tilden, Democrat, on the face of the returns, defeated his Republican opponent, Rutherford B. Hayes. The returns of four States, South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, and Oregon, however, were disputed, and congress finally, on Jan. 29, 1877, passed the Electoral Count Act, referring all disputes to a commission of 15. This commission decided the four cases in favour of Hayes, and on March 2, he was declared elected by an electoral vote of 185 to 184 for Tilden. The country was in a turmoil from the time of the election until the decision was announced. Commenting on the result, Rhodes says: "The decision, though deemed a gross injustice by more than half of the country, was submitted to without a suggestion of forcible resistance worth considering. The Democratic party in Congress and out of it and especially its Southern wing and Randall, the Speaker of the House, won for themselves the respect and admiration of the country and of the world."—*Hist. of U. S.*, VII: 206–85.

15 Robert Heller, magician, humorist, and musician (see 1864), opens the former Globe Theatre at 728–30 Broadway, calling it "Heller's Wonder Theatre." His entertainment consists of sleight-of-hand tricks, musical numbers, and "second sight" feats. He has the co-operation of Miss Heller, "who sits blindfolded and names, with almost unfailing accuracy, a hundred articles of dress, &c., shown to Mr. Heller while he rambles among the spectators."—*N. Y. Times*, N 16, 1876. See also *ibid.*, D 26, 1876. Heller remained here until May 31, 1877.—Brown, II: 394. On April 30, 1877, he introduced " 'A Dark Séance in a New Light,' in which some startling manifestations, which would have been accepted as the undoubted work of spiritual agents by believers in spiritualism, were carried on in the lighted auditorium."—*N. Y. Times*, My 1, 1877. These "second sight" séances created much wonder and interest.—*Ibid.*, My 23, 1877.

25 The statue of Daniel Webster, by Thomas Ball is unveiled in Central Park, and given to the city by Gordon W. Burnham. It stands at the south-west corner of the lake opposite the 72d St. entrance.—*N. Y. Times*, N 26, 1876. See also *Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City.* Nov. 25

1877

In this year, Martha J. Lamb's *History of the City of New York* was published in two volumes. It had already appeared in parts, sold by subscription. It was the most readable and accurate history of New York which had been published. Mrs. Lamb's work as New York's historiographer continued in the pages of the *Magazine of American History*, of which she was owner and editor. Her editorial office at that time was her private library in the Coleman House, at the n. w. cor. of Broadway and 27th St., where she resided. In 1896 (*q. v.*), Mrs. Burton Harrison published a supplementary third volume of Mrs. Lamb's history. —

In this year, the *Magazine of American History* made its first appearance.—North, 299. Mrs. Martha J. Lamb was its founder. The N. Y. H. S. owns a portrait of Mrs. Lamb in her study. —

In this year, *Puck*, a weekly magazine of humour, was founded. —North, *Newspaper and Periodical Press*, 299. —

From 1877 to 1881, H. Croswell Tuttle published, in 3 vols. *Abstracts of farm titles in the city of New York, between 39th and 120th streets, East side, and between 39th and 73d streets west of the Common Lands, excepting Glass house farm*, with maps. (This title is a composite of those of the three volumes.) The work is based upon original records and maps in the New York County register's office, and in the land office, Albany. —

"The number of fires in 1877 was 1,457, as compared with 1,344 in 1876. . . . The loss by fires in 1877 was $2,497,682, as compared with $2,717,496 in 1876."—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 4, 1878. —

The portrait of Alexander Hamilton painted for the citizens of New York by Trumbull in 1792 at this time hung in the hall of the Chamber of Commerce.—*Mag. of Am. Hist.*, I: 127. The vicissitudes of this portrait, attending the Chamber's various removals, are described in *Portrait Gallery* of the Chamber of Commerce (1890), where it is listed as No. 25, and has a permanent place. —

In this year, the Great Metropolitan Railway Co. succeeded to the rights and powers of the New York City Central Underground Railway Co., pursuant to chap. 430 of the laws of 1874, and chap. 446, laws of 1876. This company continued the attempts to secure ways and means for establishing a subway system of railroads in New York.—*The Great Metropolitan Railway Co. of N. Y.*, pamphlet, with map, by O. Vandenburgh, 1877. See D 22. —

A "patent concrete pavement" had been tested without success on Fifth Ave., in front of the Worth monument, for a year or two up to 1877. In 1878, the commissioner of public works stated in his report that if the durability of asphalt pavements could be proved it might "yet be found serviceable in certain localities." He had tested asphalt block pavement in Hanover St., between Wall St. and Hanover Square. The "patent" pavements, which had proved failures, were, he said, "the fraudulent jobs of the infamous cabal which ruled this city within the past four years, loaded it with debt, and robbed its treasury."—*N. Y. Tribune*, Ag 10, 1877; *ibid.*, Ag 20, 1878; and *Message* of Mayor Ely, Ja 7, 1878. —

The Lenox Library (see 1871), on Fifth Ave. between 70th and 71st Sts., was completed in this year from designs by Richard M. Hunt.—*8th Ann. Rep.*, Trustees of Lenox Library (1877); Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 832–34. It was demolished in 1912, and the house of Henry C. Frick was built on the site.—L. M. R. K., III: 956. —

The General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen erects a four-storey building at 16 & 18 East 16th St., which becomes the home of the society instead of 472 Broadway. It was formally opened as the new Mechanics' Hall, on Jan. 2, 1878.—*Annals of the Soc.* (1882), 201. —

In this year, Alfred T. White of Brooklyn built the so-called "Home Buildings" for working people, upon plans similar to those of Sir Sidney Waterlow's Industrial Dwellings Co. of London. In 1878, Mr. White erected, directly opposite, an entire block of similar model tenements with a large park or courtyard in the centre.—De Forest & Veiller, *The Tenement House Problem*, 97. —

In this year, the double house at 7 East 15th St., sold in 1875 to James Stokes and Morris K. Jesup, was transferred to the Y. W. C. A., which occupied it until June, 1917.—Description of Pl. —

1877 — 135, III: 703; *Harper's Weekly*, XXII: 109–10; L. M. R. K., III: 956. In June, 1917, the association occupied its new building at the s. w. cor. of Lexington Ave. and 53d St.

Jan. — In this month, Thos. A. Edison received the first patent for a phonograph. The imprints were taken on tin-foil, which was a rather unsatisfactory medium. Edison later invented the wax cylinder or disk, which permitted permanent records.—*Encyclop. Brit.*, XXI: 467.

1 Queen Victoria is officially proclaimed "Empress of India."—Hazen, *Europe since* 1815 (1910), 588–89.

2 A meeting of distinguished men is held at the Century Club to take measures for raising money for the reception of the statue of "Liberty." Chairman Wm. M. Evarts is authorised to appoint a committee of 20 to solicit subscriptions. Auguste Bartholdi makes a short address.—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 3, 1877. The committee appointed included Edwin D. Morgan, John Jay, Wm. Cullen Bryant, Parke Godwin, Theodore Roosevelt, Frederick R. Coudert, and Anson Phelps Stokes. On Feb. 5, they issued an address to the people of the U. S.—*Ibid.*, F 6, 1877. The sum necessary to provide the pedestal for the statue was raised by public subscription through the efforts of this committee and of Joseph Pulitzer of the *World*.—*22d Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1917), 221.

4 Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt dies at his residence, No. 10 Washington Place. On Jan. 7, he was buried in the Moravian churchyard near New Dorp, Staten Id.—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 5 and 8, 1877

Feb. 18 "The Russian corvette Croysser, the first vessel of the Russian fleet [to arrive at New York], is anchored off the Battery."—*N. Y. Times*, F 18, 1877. See Mr 23.

Mar. 3 Pres. Grant having informed congress that "citizens of the French Republic propose to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of our independence by erecting at their own cost a colossal bronze statue of 'Liberty enlightening the world' upon a pedestal of suitable proportions to be built by private subscriptions upon one of the islands belonging to the United States in the harbor of New York," a joint resolution is passed by the senate and house of representatives authorising the president to accept the statue, to designate either Governor's or Bedloe's Island as the site, and upon the completion of the statue to cause it to be dedicated with suitable ceremonies. He is also to make regulations "for its future maintenance as a beacon, and for the permanent care and preservation thereof as a monument of art, and of the continued good will of the great nation, which aided us in our struggle for freedom."—*Laws of U. S.*, 44th cong., p. 410. An act was later passed leaving the choice of the island to Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, who confirmed Bartholdi's selection of Bedloe's.—*22d Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1917), 221. The statue was formally presented to the U. S. at Paris on July 4, 1884 (*q.v.*).

5 Rutherford B. Hayes is inaugurated as president of the U. S.—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 6, 1877.

16 The New York Hospital in West 15th St. is formally opened.—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 13 and 17, 1877; L. M. R. K., III: 955. See also illustration and description in *Harper's Weekly*, XXI: 267, 272.

23 A Russian squadron, composed of one frigate and two corvettes, arrives at New York and is received with naval honours by the U. S. war vessel "Powhatan" (Admiral Rowan). The ships anchor in the Hudson under the Weehawken Bluffs. Grand Dukes Alexis and Constantine are among the arrivals.—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 24, 1877. On March 25, Admirals Boutokow and Rowan exchanged courtesies, the Russian being tendered the use of the Brooklyn Navy Yard for repairs, etc.—*Ibid.*, Mr 25, 1877. See also *ibid.*, Mr 26 and Ap 8, 1877. On May 2, the members of the squadron, at the invitation of Mayor Ely, visited the institutions on Blackwell's Island.—*Ibid.*, My 3, 1877. The squadron sailed on May 17.—*Ibid.*, My 18, 1877.

27 Work is begun on the ground of Stewart's hotel for working women (later named the Park Avenue Hotel), on the west side of Fourth Ave. between 32d and 33d Sts.—*N. Y. Tribune*, Mr 27, 1877. See also *ibid.*, N 12, 1877, and *Harper's Weekly*, XXII: 296, 297.

Apr. 2 A concert of piano selections is transmitted from Philadelphia, by electric wires, to Steinway Hall, New York, where it is enjoyed by a huge audience. The transmitting piano and the receiving board are the inventions of Prof. Elisha Gray, who explains their operation. Prof. Alexander Bell, the inventor of the telephone, is in the audience.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 3, 1877.

Apr. 5 The N. Y. Elevated R. R. (see 1876) opens the extension of its Ninth Ave. line from Battery Place to South Ferry.—*Rep. of Milton Courtright, Chief Engineer of the N. Y. Elevated R. R.*, Je 1, 1877. See, further, Je 1.

13 The New York Petroleum Exchange is organized, at No. 80 Beaver St.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 14, 1877. It was formally opened on May 2, at Nos. 84 Beaver St. and 131 Pearl St.—*Ibid.*, My 3, 1877.

19 The board of aldermen adopts a resolution changing the name of Chatham St. to Park Row.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 20, 1877.

24 The news that Russia has declared war on Turkey causes "marked activity and excitement at the Produce Exchange." The grain trade is particularly brisk, and prices are advanced.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 25, 1877. The excitement continued on April 25.—*Ibid.*, Ap 26, 1877.

30 Samuel B. Ruggles, Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., John Jay Cisco, and their associates, are incorporated as "The Trustees of the Botanical Garden in the city of New York," and are authorised to establish, by public subscription, "a garden for the promotion of botanical science, and the improvement of horticulture." The garden is to be placed in any part of Manhattan Square, bounded by 79th and 81st Sts., Eighth and Ninth Aves., except such portions as are used by the Museum of Natural History.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1877), chap. 199.

May 2 The New York State Bar Association is incorporated.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1877), chap. 210.

11 Prof. Alexander G. Bell of Boston exhibits his telephone to 200 invited guests at the St. Denis Hotel.—*N. Y. Times*, My 12, 1877. On May 17, he began a series of lectures on the subject at Chickering Hall.—*Ibid.*, My 18–20, 1877.

14 Pres. Hayes visits New York for the first time since his election, and attends the 109th annual reunion and dinner of the Chamber of Commerce at Delmonico's.—*N. Y. Times*, My 15, 1877. On May 15, an elaborate reception was held in his honour at the home of ex-Gov. Edwin D. Morgan, at which the Russian Grand Dukes Alexis and Constantine were also present.—*Ibid.*, My 16, 1877. On May 16, he received the public at the city hall, shaking hands with a long line of people, lunched at the home of John Jacob Astor, and dined with ex.-Gov. Morgan.—*Ibid.*, My 17, 1877. He left the city on May 17.—*Ibid.*, My 18, 1877.

15 The bronze statue of Fitz Greene Halleck in Central Park is unveiled by Pres. Hayes.—*N. Y. Times*, My 16, 1877. James Wilson Alexander MacDonald was the sculptor.—*Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City.*

17 Gen. U. S. Grant, with his wife and youngest son, sails from Philadelphia on a tour around the world. He was enthusiastically welcomed and entertained in every capital and important town in Europe, and then visited Egypt, the Holy Land, India, Siam, China, and Japan. He landed at San Francisco in Sept., 1879, and started east across the continent, completing his circuit at Philadelphia.—Coolidge, *Ulysses S. Grant*, 534–39; Edmonds, *Ulysses S. Grant*, 317–21.

June 1 The N. Y. Elevated R.R. on Ninth Ave. is five miles in length. The double track from South Ferry to Central Park is not finished, 3 miles of single track, including the siding at 59th St., being necessary to complete it. The East Side extensions have not been built.—*Rep. of Milton Courtright, Chief Engineer of the N. Y. Elevated R. R.*, Je 1, 1877. See Ag, 1878.

" The Society of American Artists is organized by Helena De Kay, Saint Gaudens, Wyatt Eaton, and Shirlaw at Miss De Kay's studio, to help the newer and younger artists, whom they feel have little chance of becoming known through the Academy of Design. The new society flourished and in March, 1878, opened its first exhibition, in the Kurtz Gallery with a membership of 22.—Isham, 367 *et seq.* Among the members later were Abbey, Beckwith, Blashfield, Bridgman, Appleton Brown, Chase, Church, Duveneck, Cox, Gay, Gifford, La Farge, Millet, Pearce, Picknell, Vedder, Vinton, and Weir.—*King's Handbook* (1893), 309.

5 The legislature authorises the city of New York to acquire the permanent right to draw water from the available lakes and ponds in the Croton watershed.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1877), chap. 445. "Commissioners of Appraisal were appointed under this law on October 20, 1877, and the legal proceedings were commenced. Much opposition arose against these steps on the part of the owners, who demanded extravagant damages. This was especially the case at Lake Mahopac, where the claimants proceeded to fill up the outlets, which the Department of Public Works could only reopen by

1877 Je 5 means of a large force of men."—Wegmann, *Water Supply of the City of N. Y.*, 85.

8 The small pox pavilion of Bellevue Hospital is destroyed by fire.—*N. Y. Times*, Je 9, 1877.

15 The act of April 20, 1871 (*q.v.*), directing the laying out of a public place for a parade-ground is repealed.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1877), chap. 444.

" A public discussion is held in Chickering Hall regarding the obstructions placed in the way of rapid transit in New York. The N. Y. Elevated R. R. carried about 295,000 passengers in May 1877, and an extension of the system is urged. On June 21, a meeting was held there "to protest against the destruction of property by elevated railroads without compensation to owners."—*Rapid Transit Meeting, Chickering Hall, &c., June 17, 1877; Report of Meeting at Chickering Hall, June 21, 1877*; pamphlets in N. Y. P. L. The latter pamphlet contains a view of the Sixth Ave. "L" at 23d St., showing frightened horses and resultant damage to traffic caused by the steam locomotives overhead. See Sept.

26 The Italian national game of pallone is first publicly exhibited at New York.—*N. Y. Times*, My 28, Je 27 and 29, 1877.

" The board of aldermen agrees to allow the Third Avenue R. R. to use five noiseless steam-engines on the line as an experiment under the supervision of the board.—*N. Y. Times*, My 30, Je 9, 13, 19, 20, and 27, 1877.

Aug. 5 The *N. Y. Sun* publishes an account of five telephones in practical working order in this city. See also Brown's *Book of Old N. Y.* (1913), 240–44.

26 The "new Edison's Singing Telephone" is tested at the Western Union building with great success.—*N. Y. Times*, Ag 27, 1877.

Autumn The Manhattan Athletic Club is organized. It was incorporated on April 1, 1878. It had no club-house until Nov., 1886, when a private house at 524 Fifth Ave. was secured and fitted up. In 1889, the club erected its own building at the s. e. cor. of 45th St. and Madison Ave.—*Harper's Weekly*, XXXIII: 220, 223. See also *King's Handbook* (1893), 564–65.

Sept. — A decision of the court of appeals declares that the elevated railroad companies are legal organizations having proper authority to build the structures they have undertaken, and all injunctions are dissolved.—Chamber of Commerce of the State of N. Y., *Rapid Transit in N. Y. City and in Other Great Cities*, 49. The work on the Sixth Ave. line of the Gilbert Elevated Co., which had been stopped by injunction (see Mr 13, 1876), was immediately resumed, and part of the line was opened on June 5, 1878 (*q.v.*). See also Ap 29, 1878.

3 A fire starting in Hale & Co.'s piano factory in West 35th St. destroys 80 buildings, killing seven and injuring others.—*N. Y. Times*, S 4 *et seq.*, 1877.

Oct. 13 The corner-stone of the Seventh Regiment armory (see Ap 22, 1874) is laid, on the east side of Park Ave. between 66th and 67th Sts.—*N. Y. Herald*, O 14, 1877. See also L. M. R. K., III: 923, and illustration in *Harper's Weekly*, XXI: 801. See, further, Ap 26, 1880.

Nov. 12 Mary Anderson makes her first appearance in New York City, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre in "The Lady of Lyons."—*N. Y. Times*, N 13, 1877.

29 St. Patrick's Cathedral, at Fifth Ave. and 50th St., though not completed, is opened to visitors. In another year it will be ready for use.—*N. Y. Tribune*, N 30, 1877. See O 22, 1878.

Dec. 10 The theatre on West 24th St., which was burned on Jan. 1, 1873 (*q.v.*), having been rebuilt, is opened as the Fifth Avenue Hall. —Brown, II: 414; L. M. R. K., III: 983. On D 23, 1878, its name was changed to "Minnie Cumming's Drawing Room Theatre."—*Ibid.* See, further, Ap 23, 1879.

22 Announcement is made of the intention of an English syndicate to build at once the Vandenburgh (or Central) Underground Railway, according to the original charter, granted in 1866 (error for 1868, *q.v.* Ap 17) and amended in 1869 (*q.v.*, My 11), from the Battery under Broadway to City Hall Park; thence northward, partly under Centre, Baxter, and Mulberry Sts., to Lafayette Place; thence through Astor Place and Fourth Ave. to Union Square and onward to 42d St.; and ultimately to be extended to Central Park by way of Madison Ave., and to be completed to the Harlem River. At this time the Sixth Ave. horse railroad company was also enlisting capital in London to defeat the charter of the Gilbert Elevated Railway.—*N. Y. Herald*, D 22, 1877.

" The first building of the Museum of Natural History (see Je 2, 1874), a six-storey structure in Manhattan Square, is opened by Pres. Hayes.—*N. Y. Herald*, D 23, 1877. See also L. M. R. K., III: 956. In the evening, the president was the guest of honour of the New England Society at Delmonico's. Secretary of State Wm. M. Evarts, Pres. Eliot of Harvard, Pres. Porter of Yale, and others were present.—Maurice, *Fifth Avenue*, 111-12. Dec. 22

1878

In this year, Chas. F. Brush gave to the world the Brush electric arc light. It was first adopted by the municipality of Cleveland.—*Scientific American*, Je 5, 1915, p. 515. —

In this year, the manufacture of bicycles in America was begun, by A. A. Pope.—*Encyclop. Brit.*, VII: 684. —

In this year, the College of Pharmacy purchased Grace Chapel at 209–211 East 23d St. and fitted it up for the use of the college. Subsequently the adjoining building on the east was connected with it.—*Hist. of Columbia Univ.*, 420–21. In 1894, the college moved to its present building in West 68th St.—*Eve. Post*, D 28, 1894; *Hist. of Columbia Univ.*, 418–21. See also My 31, 1884. —

In this year was published by J. B. Beers & Co. a coloured *Map of different estates situated in the 22d ward between 42d and 59th streets, and the 6th avenue and Hudson river. [etc.] Taken from official documents. Compiled by dr. Heinrich Windwart. Correctly drawn and carefully revised by Arnold Dulon;* size, 32 x 44 in. —

The Walton house, at 326 Pearl St., is occupied as a tenement-house.—*Mag. of Am. Hist.* (1878), II: 40. It was built in 1752 and taken down in 1881 (*q.v.*, N 12).—L. M. R. K., III: 953. Jan. —

The committee appointed to investigate the facts and circumstances connected with the frauds of the "Tweed Ring" makes its report. It is printed as *Doc. No.* 8, *Bd. of Ald.*, 871 pp. See also *New York in Bondage*, by Hon. John D. Townsend (1901). 4

An exhibition of Edison's "speaking and musical telephones and speaking phonograph" is held at Cooper Union.—*N. Y. Tribune*, D 14, 1877, and Ja 18, 1878. For a brief account of Edison about this time, see Stephen Fiske's *Off-Hand Portraits of Prominent New Yorkers* (1884), 108 *et seq.* 17

The armory of the 8th Regiment, in 23d St., is destroyed by fire, the regiment losing valuable documents, dating back many years; nothing was saved except the colours.—*Grand Opening of the New Armory* (1890), 26. Feb. 17

The Eagle Theatre (see O 18, 1875) is reopened by William Henderson as the Standard Theatre.—Brown, *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, III: 235–50. See Ja 15, 1879, and D 14, 1883. 20

The 100th anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet is commemorated at Chickering Hall and at Emmet Hall in 33d St.—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 5, 1878. Mar. 4

The work of tearing down the old buildings on the north side of Frankfort St. to make room for the approach to the Brooklyn Bridge is begun. The buildings include the former residence of Mayor Harper and the "Old Anthony tan-yards," which are more than 100 years old.—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 6, 1878. See also *Daily Graphic*, Jl 28, 1880. 5

The "Metropolitan Stock Exchange" has been organized by a number of persons "interested in stock speculations in a small way."—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 7, 1878. 7

On this and succeeding days, the first part of the collection of Americana of Mr. Geo. Brinley, of Hartford, was sold by auction at the Clinton Hall sales-rooms by Geo. A. Leavitt & Co., auctioneers. The other parts of this great library were sold on March 22 *et seq.*, 1880; Apr. 4 *et seq.*, 1881; Nov. 15 *et seq.*, 1886; and Apr. 18 *et seq.*, 1893. There is a copy of the catalogue, in 5 vols., with an index vol. separate, in the N. Y. P. L. 10

Wm. Tweed dies in Ludlow St. jail.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 13, 1878. Ap 12

The first train is run on the Gilbert Elevated road on Sixth Ave.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 30, 1878. The line was opened to the public on June 5 (*q.v.*). 29

The Bell Telephone Company of New York is organized with a capital of $100,000. "The territory granted to this company was a circle of land sixty-six miles in diameter, with the City Hall as the centre. Also for good measure it received the whole of Monmouth County, New Jersey, and Long Island."—Leonard, *Hist. of the City of N. Y.*, 1609–1909, 463, 465. In 1880, this company became the Metropolitan Telephone Co., and in 1896 it was renamed the N. Y. Telephone Co.—*Ibid.*, 466. May 1

The common council resolves that the new avenue west of Mt. Morris Square between 120th and 124th Sts. be called Mount 7

1878 Morris Avenue.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XLVI: 155. *Cf.* Ap 3,
May 1874. On Feb. 6, 1893, the name of the avenue was changed to
7 Mount Morris Park, West.—*Ordinances*, etc., *App'd by Mayor*, LXI: 14.

June The legislature enacts that the "public park, or place, or
1 square in the city of New York, known as Washington square or Washington parade ground shall . . . be used in perpetuity as one of the public parks, or squares, or places of said city, and shall be kept by the department of public parks in proper order, ornamented and protected, for the public use as a public park, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever." The street running through the square is to be kept as a public street under the charge of the department of parks.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1878), chap. 380.

3 The legislature authorises the board of commissioners of the department of parks "to equip and furnish the building now erected upon that portion of the Central park . . . east of the old receiving reservoir and bounded on the west by the drive, on the east by the Fifth avenue, on the south by . . . Eightieth street and on the north by . . . Eighty-fifth street . . . in a suitable manner for the purposes of a museum and gallery of art by the metropolitan museum of art . . ., and with the consent and co-operation of the metropolitan museum of art to remove the collections of said museum to and establish the same in said building." The cost, not to exceed $60,000, is to be included in the city tax levies of 1879 and 1880.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1878), chap. 385.

4 The legislature passes a law "to create a police pension fund for disabled and retired policemen in the city of New York."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1878), chap. 389.

5 The Sixth Ave. line of the Gilbert Elevated Co. (see Ap 29) is opened from Rector to 58th Sts. The Rector St. station is reached by a passage leading from 73 Broadway.—*N. Y. Times*, Je 6 and 8, 1878; Chamber of Commerce of the State of N. Y., *Rapid Transit in N. Y. C. and in other Great Cities*, 49. See Je 6.

6 The name of the Gilbert Elevated R. R. Co. is changed to the Metropolitan Elevated R. R. Co.—Chamber of Commerce of the State of N. Y., *Rapid Transit in N. Y. C. and in Other Great Cities*, 49–51.

12 Wm. Cullen Bryant dies at his residence, No. 24 W. 16th St.—*N. Y. Times*, Je 13–15, 1878.

" The legislature authorises the city to raise, by the creation of public stock, a sum not exceeding $50,000, which is to be used "to restore Tompkins square as a public park or square."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1878), chap. 411.

Aug. The Third Ave. line of the N. Y. Elevated R. R. Co. is opened
26 from South Ferry to 42d St.—*Hist. of Real Estate in N. Y. City* (pub. by Real Estate Record & Builder's Guide, 1894), 44; Chamber of Commerce of the State of N. Y., *Rapid Transit in N. Y. City and in Other Great Cities*, 49. See, further, S 16.

Sept. The board of aldermen cedes to the federal government a
3 triangular piece of land at the battery for the purpose of a new barge office.—*N. Y. Times*, S 3, 1878. See O 1.

16 The Third Ave. elevated railroad is opened from 42d (see Ag 26) to 67th St.—*Hist. of Real Estate in N. Y. City* (pub. by Real Estate Record & Builder's Guide, 1894), 44. See D 9.

Oct. The post-office building in City Hall Park (see Ag 25 and 28,
1 1875) is finished.—*Ann. Rep.*, Supervising Archt., U. S. Treas. Dept. (1878), 8; descrip. of Pl. 163, III: 845. See Jl 7, 1879.

" Plans and estimates for the new barge office (see S 3) on the south-east corner of the Battery have been prepared and approved, and work under them will be begun as soon as the title to the additional land is secured. The sum of $210,000 has been appropriated for the building.—*Ann. Rep.*, Supt. Archt., U. S. Treas. Dept. (1878), 8; see also illustration opp. p. 9. The new office, a granite structure, was erected in 1880 and is shown on Pl. 172, Vol. III. —L. M. R. K., III: 973. In 1911 it was taken down, and the present building including weather bureau and signal service was erected on the site.—Rider, *N. Y. City and Vicinity* (1916), 120; King, *How to See N. Y.*

12 "The congregation of the Central Presbyterian Church . . . will take possession of their new edifice on Fifty-seventh-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue [see My 27, 1876], tomorrow. The building is the one formerly occupied by the Fifth-Avenue Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Nineteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, and which, when they vacated, was taken down and removed to its present location."—*N. Y. Times*, Ag 11 and O 12, 1878. See L. M. R. K., III: 930, 931.

A fair is opened in St. Patrick's Cathedral (see N 29, 1877) by Oct.
Mayor Ely. It closed on Nov. 30, and the receipts were $172,625. 22
The cathedral is completed except for the spires.—Farley, *Hist. of St. Patrick's Cathedral* 128–30. It was dedicated on May 25, 1879 (*q. v.*).

The first telephone directory is issued, a small card entitled 23
"List of Subscribers to the Central Office System of the Bell Telephone Company of New York." There are no telephone numbers in the directory; calls are made by name. See illustration in this volume. See also Mr, 1879, and *N. Y. Times*, Mr 7, 1926.

"Carmen" is performed for the first time in America, at the "
Academy of Music. Minnie Hauk sings the title role.—Brown, II: 87.

The first telephones are introduced in the Stock Exchange.— Nov.
Eames, *N. Y. Stock Exchange*, 61. —

Edward Cooper, anti-Tammany candidate, is elected mayor 5
by a majority of 20,000.—*N. Y. Times*, N 6, 1878.

"It is not generally known that the Fifty-third Street Baptist 6
Church is built exactly like, and of the same materials as, the Church of the Puritans, formerly standing on the west side of Union-square. . . . When the church was pulled down [see 1869], the material was bought by the Baptists, every stone having been marked, and used in their present structure in Fifty-third-street."—*N. Y. Times*, N 6, 1878.

Thieves take the remains of A. T. Stewart from the family 7
vault in St. Mark's churchyard.—*N. Y. Herald*, N 8 *et seq.*, 1878. Judge Henry Hilton, by direction of Mrs. Stewart, immediately offered a reward of $25,000 for the return of the body and information leading to the conviction of the perpetrators of the outrage. Several anonymous offers to restore the body were made, but Judge Hilton refused to negotiate unless the thieves also surrendered themselves. The detectives and police of New York worked on the case for two years without results. Finally, Mrs. Stewart agreed to pay $20,000 for the recovery of the remains, and a young relative undertook the hazardous commission, in accordance with the severe conditions laid down by the criminals. The remains were delivered to him in the dead of night on a lonely lane in Westchester County and the next night were reburied at Garden City.—Walling, *Recollections of a N. Y. Chief of Police* (1887), 224–35.

The Fulton Fish Market, occupying the East River front on 17
South St. from Fulton to Beekman St., is almost totally destroyed by fire.—*N. Y. Times*, N 18 and 19, 1878.

The 250th anniversary of the Reformed Protestant Dutch 21
Church is celebrated in New York.—*Celebration of the Quarter-Millennial Anniversary*, etc. (N. Y., 1878).

An international dairy fair opens in the American Institute Dec.
building, corner of Third Ave. and 63d St. The fair closed on 2
Dec. 7.—*N. Y. Times*, N 27, D 2–9, 1878.

The Third Ave. Elevated Railroad is opened from 67th to 89th 9
St.—*Hist. of Real Estate in N. Y. City* (pub. by *Real Estate Record & Builder's Guide*, 1894), 44. See D 30.

Gold reaches par in Wall St. for the first time since Jan. 13, 18
1862.—*Harper's Cyclop. of U. S. Hist.*, Vol. IX.

The Third Ave. Elevated Railroad (see Ag 26) is completed 30
from 89th to 129th St.—*Hist. of Real Estate in N. Y. City* (pub. by *Real Estate Record & Builder's Guide*, 1894), 44; "The Story of the Manhattan Railway," by Russell Sage, in *Railroad Men*, XVI, No. 4; *Statutes and Docs. Affecting the Elevated Railways in the City of N. Y.* (1866–1882). See 1880.

1879

In this year, Charles Stuart Parnell became the leader of the — Home Rule Party, which demanded that Ireland have a separate parliament to manage its own affairs. Parnell adopted a policy of obstruction, seeking to prevent or delay all legislation until the Irish grievances were redressed.—Hazen, *Europe since* 1815, 497–99.

During the five years from 1875 to 1879 inclusive, 457, 696 alien — immigrants landed at the port of New York.—*Arrivals of Alien Passengers and Immigrants* (Washington, 1891), 64, 108, 109.

Writing of the past and future development of New York City, — Egbert L. Viele says: "The growth and development of this city are without a parallel and without a precedent. Its future has been often prophesied, but not always understood. . . . One thing is, however, certain, that the anticipations of the most sanguine have always been more than realized while the prognostications of the doubtful have only been remembered for their fallacy.

1879 — "The progressive growth of the city has been often capricious, so far as locality is concerned, but the important factor of topography has always asserted itself, in spite of all efforts to ignore it in the interests of individual projects. Going back to the early settlement and Dutch supremacy we find both commerce and social life progressing along the east side of the city, on the line of what is now Pearl street. . . . The early occupation of that section was due to the fact that from the east side of the city, on account of the prevailing winds, sailing vessels may always be got under way more readily than from the west side, where it is often impossible for a vessel to leave her berth without the aid of a tug. When the English occupation took place the Dutch had already monopolized the east side of the city as far up as the 'Bouwerie' or Bowery. . . . The natural social and business antagonism between the Dutch and English necessitated the selection of a new locality on the part of the latter, and Broadway became the choice, where were erected the English churches—Trinity and St. Paul —and here the English merchants built their residences and stores. The Dutch churches were in Fulton and Nassau streets, and as the religious element, especially in small communities, is always an important factor in social life, we find two distinct centres of civic progress developing themselves and maintained with great energy and determination for many years. The topographical advantages were, however, in favor of the English, and the building up of New York, along the line of Broadway, the 'backbone' of the island, was the result. But time and prosperity causing a rapid increase of population the city assumed a cosmopolitan character, local religious or social influences ceased to have the same force that they formerly exerted, and new influences arose to determine the direction and character of the city's growth. Yet no one anticipated then or for years afterward what the city might become. . . . Yet the city has continued to grow, the centre of active trade shifting from place to place as the city extended itself. This has been especially the case with the dry goods trade, which at one time centred itself in Pearl street, in the old homes of the Dutch, shifting thence to lower Broadway, afterward occupying the streets running from that thoroughfare on the west side, most of which were widened from forty to sixty feet to make accommodations for this rapidly increasing trade, and were lined with fine marble buildings, soon, however, to be abandoned for Church street, middle Broadway and the streets connecting them, where it now rests for a season. Other lines of trade have apparently followed in the wake, and occupied the localities deserted by the jobbing trade, leaving no vacancies, but filling up, as it were, the interstices as fast as they were made, but from the very force of numbers and the great bulk of this business the dry goods traders have always led the way. On the other hand, in the development of the area appropriated for the purposes of residences the governing elements have been of an entirely different character. . . . Take, for instance, Second avenue. An extensive tract in this locality belonged to the heirs of the Stuyvesant estate, many of whom had sufficient means to erect expensive structures for their own residences and encouraged others to do the same in their vicinity. The consequence was that for a time many first class improvements were made in the neighborhood of Stuyvesant square and along that region of the avenue alluded to. . . . Again, St. Mark's Place was selected by an enterprising citizen as an exclusive faubourg, but it proved a mere halting place of fashion. Bond street was another effort, where enough gentlemen of taste and means established themselves to render the entire street an exclusive precinct for a decade or more, but its glory has long since faded.

"Some thirty years ago the movement in Fifth avenue was initiated, and it has held its own with a growth above and a decay below from that time to the present day. This fine avenue has now become thoroughly invaded, from Washington Square almost to the Central Park, with fancy shops, jewelers, hotels and boarding-houses, and its exclusiveness has vanished forever. 'Murray Hill,' the line of which it crosses, was for a considerable time regarded as the synonyme of fashion, but in time it will be more strictly synonymous with shabby gentility. Fifth avenue northward is limited to the east side, of the Park, and has a 'jumping off' place at 102d street, into the Harlem Flats, which checks its career of availability. Madison avenue has to some extent usurped the place of Fifth avenue, due in a large measure to the convenience afforded originally by the extension of the Fourth avenue surface road into that avenue. . . .

"Lenox Hill, on the line of Fifth and Madison avenues, from the very nature of its elevated position affords very attractive building sites, which the large and opulent class of our Hebrew fellow-citizens have not been slow to appreciate. . . . 1879 —

"In fact, as this favored territory is really limited by the sudden descent into Harlem Flats at 100th street, it is very doubtful whether it will be sufficient even to accommodate all of that faith who are likely to erect here their 'lares and penates.' The inquiry naturally presents itself, where, then, shall the growth of the city thus limited and circumscribed in the channels it has pursued for three decades be now directed? . . .

"The conclusion is inevitable . . . that the section of the city that has been held in reserve until the time when the progress of wealth and refinement shall have attained that period of development when our citizens can appreciate and are ready to take advantage of the situation, is the section that is to be the most favored and the most sought after. At an expense unparalleled except in the lavish periods of imperial opulence the great west end plateau, extending from the Central Park to the North River, has been laid out and ornamented with a series of magnificent avenues not excelled by any other city in the world. Moreover, this entire region combines in its general aspect all that is magnificent in the leading capitals of Europe. In our Central Park we have the fine Prater of Vienna, in our grand boulevard the rival of the finest avenues of the gay capital of France, in our Riverside Avenue the equivalent of the Chiaja of Naples and the Corso of Rome, while the beautiful 'Unter den Linden,' of Berlin, and the finest portions of the West End of London are reproduced again and again. . . .

"Originally the highest portions of the 'backbone' of the island were rough and unsightly rocky eminences alternated with intervening valleys. By a process of uniform grading these have been transformed into a generally level plateau from seventy-five to a hundred feet above the river. On the east the Central Park, with all its luxurious beauty, stretches out its long line of trees and shrubs. On the west the stately Hudson bathes the foot of the green slope in which it terminates, while, from the splendid avenue on the crest above, this beautiful sheet of water, with its teeming life of sail and steamer, is viewed for more than three miles of drive and promenade. On the south the busy city stretches out from below the Park, and on the north the Boulevard extends its length away into the picturesque and inviting region of Fort Washington, with the Morning Side Park on the east to break the view of Harlem Plains while Long Island Sound and its beautiful islands are seen in the distance.

". . . It is believed that the density of the future population of the east side will exceed anything now conceived of. With the improvement of the Harlem River, soon to be accomplished, a cordon of business and second-class dwellings will be drawn closely around that side which can by no possibility invade the west end plateau. The business capacity of the Harlem River is yet to be developed. . . . We are soon to realize the fact that this fine river is the proper terminus of the Erie Canal. When the contemplated improvements of this river are completed a commercial channel will be opened that will render unnecessary the transportation of the canal freight the entire length of the island and around the Battery, to interfere with the shipping and the ferries. It will, instead of making this long detour, be discharged into warehouses and elevators on the Harlem River and at Port Morris, whence the foreign shipping can receive it. The grain and lumber trade of the city will centre here, and a large amount of business, now crowded into the lower end of the island, will be transacted at this point. The facilities offered by the rapid transit railways have made all this not only possible, but certain.

"Overlooking the whole of this vast and accumulating traffic and commerce, but separated from it forever by topographical lines as clearly defined and obstructive as the bastions that surround the fashionable residences of the Viennese, the west end plateau will undoubtedly always be held intact for the development of a higher order of domestic architecture than it has been the good fortune of New York heretofore to possess. . . .

"The plans of improvement at the west end that have now been completed, afford the opportunity for that change in style of house construction that has so long been a desideratum with us. . . . The territory at the west side is so admirably divided

1879 up by the broad boulevard through the centre, the open space of
— Central Park on the east and the Riverside Park on the west—that the interminable vistas of brown stone that characterize the rest of the city are impossible, while unexampled facilities are supplied for the erection of elegant homes that will do credit to their owners and will be ornaments to the city. Instead of expending from $30,000 to $50,000 for a corner lot on Fifth avenue, from four to six lots can here be now purchased for that sum, and the indications are that men of foresight and good judgment are availing themselves of the chances that are thus offered. Steam transit has accomplished in a year what a decade would have failed to do without it. The admirable service on the elevated roads has shown with what comfort and facility a home in this vicinity can be reached, and as these roads will be running through the west end this spring a decided movement has already begun, and building operations on an extensive scale have been commenced. . . . Some fine private residences will also be erected this spring on the unrivalled Riverside avenue. This splendid avenue is to be fully completed and opened during the coming season. Visitors to the 'World's Exhibition' in the Central Park, in 1888, will probably find the entire region, westward to the river, built up in a manner consistent with the surrounding public improvements.

"If there appears to be the least exaggeration in this statement, let us reflect for a moment on the striking fact, that with the exceptions of the immediate vicinity of the General Post Office and that of Madison Square, Twenty-third street, there is no spot in the city where a larger number of people can be concentrated, in the shortest space of time, with the readiest means of locomotion than 'The Circle' at the Eighth avenue and Fifty-ninth street entrance of the Central Park, and yet, in ignorance of this fact, this point is probably regarded by nine-tenths of our citizens as comparatively isolated. The elevated railways, which in this immediate vicinity come together and meet eight lines of surface railways, have accomplished this result. While the triangle between St. Paul's and the Post Office, will be for many years to come what it now is, the most active focus of the business portion of the city, 'The Circle' has been made, by the facilities for locomotion afforded at that point, the chief centre of social life.

"The Metropolitan Elevated Railroad has, in point of fact, by its Fifty-third street reach, converted the upper portion of Ninth avenue, into the northerly extension of the Sixth, and the Park front of Eighth avenue has by the same process of transformation been brought into line with that part of the Fifth below the Park. This is one of the rapid transit revolutions, which it is impossible to ignore."—Viele, *The West End Plateau of the City of N. Y.* (1879).

— At this time, on Gracie's Point or Horens' Hook, on the East River, there stood an enormous tree, towering above the bluff. "This tree, a noble specimen of the Balsam Poplar, or Cotton tree species (Tacamahaca Populus Balsamifera), is nearly, or quite [in 1879] two centuries old, and probably the largest on New York Island. It measures fourteen feet in circumference, taken at a height of thirty-six inches from the ground. Its branches begin at not less than thirty feet from the ground and spread into an enormous dome. Yet so full the tree and so perfect its symmetry, that at a short distance its size and height do not strike the eye."—*Mag. of Am. Hist.*, III: 691–92 (Nov., 1879).

— In this year, the New York Free Circulating Library was established by private enterprise.—N. Y. P. L. *Bull.* (1917), 216. In 1901, it was merged with the New York Public Library.—*Ibid.* (1917), 236. See My 4, 1880.

— In this year, the Calumet Club was organized "for the men whom the limit of membership and the long waiting list keep out of the Union." It was incorporated in 1891 and had its headquarters at No. 267 Fifth Ave.—*King's Handbook* (1893), 546–47.

— In this year, *Bradstreet's* was founded.—*King's Handbook* (1893), 630.

— In this year, *The Dramatic Mirror* was established, under the editorship of Harrison Grey Fiske.—*King's Handbook* (1893), 626.

— In this year was published in Brooklyn an *Historical sketch of the Fulton Ferry, and its associated ferries, By a Director* (Hy E. Pierrepont).

— In this year, a competition, instituted by Henry C. Meyer, editor of the *Sanitary Engineer*, D. Willis James, F. B. Thurber, Henry E. Pellew, and Robert Gordon, was held for the best architectural designs for a tenement-house on a city lot 25 x 100. Two hundred and six plans were sent in from all parts of the United States, Canada, and Great Britain, and the first prize was awarded to James E. Ware for his "Dumb-bell Plan," so called because the outline of the building tapered in the middle like the handle of a dumb-bell. Though the award was severely criticized, this type of building multiplied all over the city. It produced the evil of the narrow air-shaft, and by 1900 had come to be considered one of the worst types of tenement designs ever devised.—De Forest & Veiller, *The Tenement House Problem*, 100–2. 1879 —

— In this year, Columbia College erected a new building at 49th St. and Madison Ave., naming it Hamilton Hall.—*Hist. of Columbia Univ.*, 144.

— During this year, the Ninth Ave. elevated line was entirely rebuilt, the Chatham Sq. branch was extended, a branch was constructed from Third Ave. to the 34th St. ferry, new stations were built, and nearly all the old stations were enlarged and improved.—*Rep. of the Special Com. on R. R., Appointed . . . to Investigate Alleged Abuses in the Management of R. R.* (Albany, 1880); *Statutes and Docs. Affecting the Elevated Railways in the City of N. Y.* (1866–1882).

— In this year, Wm. I. Taylor made a lithographic map of New York City showing in detail almost every building on Manhattan Island and containing, besides, a list of the leading hotels, schools, theatres, public buildings, piers, ferries, etc., and small inset views of some of the places of interest. It is reproduced and described as Pl. 154, Vol. III.

— In this year, Geo. W. Bromley & Co. published an atlas of the city of New York in one volume, showing all the principal buildings, including hotels, factories, schools, theatres, etc., by ground-plan outline and name; also block and lot measurements, car-lines (distinguishing steam railroads and street railways); original farm lines, old roads, water-courses, and estates; ward boundaries, and fire-hydrants. Like the Perris maps (see 1852), this atlas reveals the northern extent of the built-up portion of the island. Bromley's partner, E. Robinson, published a similar map for the year 1885 (*q. v.*).

— In this year, Jas. R. Croes published *Additions to and revisions of the west side atlas, to Oct. 1st, 1879*, in 3 sheets, folio. *Cf.* the Croes & Van Winkle map of 1874.

— In this year, *Progress and Poverty*, by Henry George, appeared.—*Encyclop. Brit.*, XI: 747. See also Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 175-76,

Jan. 1 The U. S. government resumes specie payments after 17 years of suspension.—Rhodes, *Hist. of U. S.*, VIII: 97 *et seq.*

4 Scarlet fever and diphtheria are raging in the city.—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 1, 3, and 5, 1879. See also *ibid.*, Ja 15 and 19, 1879.

15 The Gilbert & Sullivan operetta "H. M. S. Pinafore" is played for the first time in New York, at the Standard Theatre, Sixth Ave. and 33d St. (see F 20, 1878).—Brown, *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, III: 241. See Dec. 14, 1883.

17 A disastrous fire in the heart of the dry goods district destroys the building comprising Nos. 62 and 64 Worth St. and Nos. 70 and 72 Thomas St. and badly damages the adjoining property. Losses amount to nearly $3,500,000.—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 18 and 19, 1879.

30 Marshal MacMahon resigns the presidency of France, and Jules Grévy is elected in his place.—Hazen, *Europe since* 1815, 350–51.

Feb. 12 The new capitol at Albany is formally dedicated.—*N. Y. Times*, F 13, 1879.

23 This day having been set aside as "Tenement House Sunday," through the efforts of the State Charities Aid Association, the leading clergymen of the city preach upon the evils of the tenement-house system and the need for reform.—De Forest & Veiller, *The Tenement House Problem*, 98.

28 A great public meeting, called by the State Charities Aid Association is held at Cooper Union to devise measures to carry tenement-house reform into effect. A committee known as the "Mayor's Committee" is appointed by Mayor Cooper, consisting of D. Willis James, Frederick W. Stevens, W. W. Astor, Cornelius Vanderbilt, R. T. Auchmuty, James Gallatin, Henry E. Pellew, F. D. Tappen, and C. P. Daly. The committee reported on March 25 recommending the formation of a company to build model tenements similar to those of Alfred T. White (see 1877) and proposing radical changes in the existing tenement-house law. The Improved

1879 Feb. 28 Dwellings Association was organized as a result of these recommendations and erected a group of buildings on First Ave., between 71st and 72d Sts. The New York Sanitary Reform Society, with James Gallatin as president, was also incorporated to carry on permanently the work of tenement-house reform. The tenement-house law was amended on June 16 (*q.v.*).—De Forest & Veiller, *The Tenement House Problem*, 98–99.

Mar. — In this month, the first New York telephone exchange was opened, by the Bell Company at 82 Nassau St. "Subscribers were charged $60 a year, and later $120 a year, and given one month's free trial. The first telephone directory was a small card, showing 252 names; and the first switchboards held a dozen wires apiece."—Leonard, *Hist. of the City of N. Y.*, 1609–1909, 463–65. See O 23, 1878.

23 Delmonico's old building at the corner of Fifth Ave. and 14th St. (see Ap 9, 1862), formerly the Moses H. Grinnell mansion, has just been demolished.—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 23, 1879.

Apr. 16 The common council is authorised to direct the department of parks "to complete the restoration of Tompkins square as a public park or square" (see Je 3, 1868). A sum not exceeding $25,000 may be raised by the issuance of public stock, for this purpose.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1879), chap. 177. See, further, S 4.

23 The theatre on the south side of West 24th St., next to the Fifth Ave. Hotel, which has undergone several changes in name and management since 1865, comes under the management of Steele Mackaye and is opened as the Madison Square Theatre.—Brown, II: 415; L. M. R. K., III: 983. See, further, F 4, 1880.

May 22 "Gilmore's Garden [on the block bounded by Madison and Fourth Aves., 26th to 27th Sts.] will hereafter be known as the 'Madison-Square Garden.' . . . The place will be transformed into a garden, with winding gravel walks nearly a mile long, through flower beds, shrubbery, and palm trees. The gas jets are to give way to the London Electric Light Company's apparatus. They promise to light the garden with electricity successfully, and at a cost less by $100 than is now paid for gas."—*N. Y. Times*, My 22, 1789; L. M. R. K., III: 984.

25 St. Patrick's Cathedral is dedicated with impressive services by Cardinal McCloskey before an immense crowd of people.—*N. Y. Times*, My 26, 1879; Farley, *Hist. of St. Patrick's Cathedral*, 123, 130. The cathedral is fully described in the *Times*, My 18, 1879. See also L. M. R. K., III: 936.

31 The Madison Square Garden (see My 22) is opened for the first of a series of summer-night concerts.—*N. Y. Times*, Je 1, 1879. See also *ibid.*, D 13 and 25, 1879. See, further, Ap 21, 1880.

June 5 A ferry is established from the foot of 129th St., North River, to Fort Lee, N. J.—*Ord.*, etc. *App'd by Mayor*, XLVII: 120; L. M. R. K., III: 942.

16 As a result of the agitation following the efforts of the State Charities Aid Association (see F 28), the law of May 14, 1867 (*q.v.*), regulating tenement- and lodging-houses, is amended by the legislature. The new law—the second tenement-house law passed in New York—provides, among other things, that no new tenement shall occupy more than 65% of a lot, that, to prevent overcrowding, there shall be at least 600 cu. ft. of air space per person in every room, and that there shall be a resident janitor, at the discretion of the board of health, in a tenement-house occupied by more than ten families. The law also establishes 30 sanitary policemen under the supervision of the board of health and creates a tenement-house fund of $10,000 to be spent annually for sanitary inspection.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1879), chap. 504; De Forest & Veiller, *The Tenement House Problem*, 99–100. For tenement-house plans approved by the board of health under the law of 1879, see Gould, *The Housing of the Working People* (1895), plans No. 7–12. See, further, Je 2, 1884.

July 7 The board of aldermen resolves that the street between the southerly end of City Hall Park and the post-office, extending from Park Row to Broadway, be known and designated as Mail St.—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, CLII: 456; CLV: 156.

15 The Duke of Argyll and his daughters, Lady Elizabeth and Lady Mary Campbell, arrive at New York from Newport and stop at the Brevoort House. On July 16, they sailed for Europe.—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 16 and 17, 1879.

Sept. — The Republican Club of the City of New York is organized. It was incorporated on May 18, 1886. For several years it had rooms at various places, and, on March 10, 1886, opened its first club-house at 32 W. 28th St. The second club-house was opened on May 21, 1888, at 450 Fifth Ave.—*Club Book* (1889). The club is now at 54–56 W. 40th St.

Sept. — The completion of the improvements in Tompkins Square Park (see Ap 16) is celebrated with music and speeches.—*N. Y. Times*, S 5, 1879. See L. M. R. K., III: 971; also My 19, 1880.

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10 About this time, graves of British soldiers were dug up at the north-west corner of Lexington Ave. and 104th St. It is said that "All the space on the west side of Lexington avenue, between 104th and 105th Streets was a military graveyard during the British occupation." The house occupied by H. P. McGowan, which stands on the south side of 106th St., between Third and Lexington Aves., was a military hospital.—*Mag. of Am. Hist.*, IV: 458.

11 The New York (or Bowery) Theatre at 46–48 Bowery is reopened as the Thalia Theatre for German drama.—Brown, *Hist. of N. Y. Stage*, I: 164; L. M. R. K., III: 982; descrip. of Pl. 102-b, III: 604. See, further, Mr 30, 1892.

17 The building on the west side of Broadway, just below 30th St., hitherto successively known as Banvard's Museum, Wood's Museum and Metropolitan Theatre, and the Broadway Theatre, is opened under the management of Augustin Daly, and called Daly's Theatre.—Brown, II: 522–45; L. M. R. K., III: 983. For the next 20 years, Daly's was famous both nationally and internationally for the excellence of its stock company and its elaborate production of Shakespearean plays. In 1920, the historic house was torn down and an eight-storey business building erected on the site.—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 3 and 11, 1920; *N. Y. Sun*, Jl 28, 1920.

18 The Chamber of Commerce appoints a committee to solicit contributions for the sufferers in Memphis, Tenn., where a yellow fever epidemic is raging. More than $11,000 was forwarded from New York City.—*N. Y. Times*, S 19, 20, 23, 25, 27, O 7, 15, and 21, 1879.

30 The lines of the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Co. (formerly the Gilbert Co.) and of the N. Y. Elevated Co. are leased by the Manhattan Railway Co. (see N 10, 1875) for 999 years.—Chamber of Commerce of the State of N. Y., *Rapid Transit in N. Y. City and in Other Great Cities*, 49. See O 22, 1881.

Oct. 7 Austria and Germany enter into a defensive alliance.—Hazen, *Europe since* 1815, 319–21; Ward, *Germany*, III: 141–42. See My 20, 1882.

21 Thos. A. Edison perfects the first incandescent lamp.—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 22, 1925.

27 The "Open Board of Brokers," a new rival to the Stock Exchange, is formally organized.—*N. Y. Times*, O 28, 1879. It opened for business on Nov. 5, in the old post-office building.—*Ibid.*, N 6, 1879.

30 The Chapel of St. Chrysostom, built by Trinity corporation at the corner of Seventh Ave. and 39th St., is consecrated by Bishop Potter.—*N. Y. Times*, O 31, 1879; *Trinity Church Bicentennial Celebration, May 5th*, 1897, 37 and view.

Nov. 5 Arthur Sullivan and W. S. Gilbert, authors of "H. M. S. Pinafore," arrive at New York.—*N. Y. Times*, N 6, 1879. On Nov. 8, a reception in their honour was held at the Lotos Club.—*Ibid.*, N 9, 1879.

17 A great fair is opened by the Seventh Regiment in its new armory at Park Ave. and 66th St., to raise funds to complete and furnish the armory. Mayor Cooper presides, George Wm. Curtis delivers the principal address, and Pres. Hayes officially opens the fair. It continued until Dec. 6, and the net receipts were $140,549.92. During the fair, a daily journal called *The Knapsack* was published, containing the news of the fair and contributions from distinguished persons.—Clark, *Hist. of the Seventh Reg.*, II: 274–84. There is complete file of *The Knapsack* in the N. Y. P. L.

Dec. 1 George Augustus Sala, an English journalist, writing about the changes in New York since his last visit, in 1863–64, says: "I declare that when, with the inquisitiveness of a traveller just arrived in a strange land, I began to look to this side and to that from the windows of the carriage . . . in which we were being jolted over the much tram-rutted thoroughfares on our way from the *Scythia's* berth on the North River to the Brevoort House, the most forcible impression on my mind was to the effect that that most frugal and ingenious people, the Dutch, had been forced by the machinations of Prince Bismarck to evacuate Holland, and had suddenly colonised the purlieus of Paradise-street, Liverpool, which by some preternatural means or other had been transported across the Atlantic.

1879 Dec. 1 "The little red-brick houses, the high 'stoops' or flights of wooden steps in front, the green 'jalousie' shutters, the handicrafts and shop business carried on in cellars, the amount of mopping, and scrubbing, and scouring going on, the endless procession of open drays full of corpulent little kegs presumably full of schiedam, all at first bespoke the neighbourhood of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, or the Hague . . . and it was only when crossing one of the Avenues . . . that I began to realise the fact that I had reached the only country which as yet possesses that not very artistic-looking but still distinctly beneficial institution, an 'Elevated Railroad'—America. . . .

"I am free, indeed, to confess that, as an old wrestler with wild beasts at Ephesus, and an inveterate grumbler, grievance-monger, and partisan, I am, up to this time of writing sorrowfully disappointed with the coolness, almost amounting to indifference, with which Americans of culture seem to be treating things in general. People talk freely enough about 'H. M. S. Pinafore,' the musical genius of Mr. Arthur Sullivan, the wit and humour of Mr. W. S. Gilbert, and the talent and *bonhomie* of Mr. Frederick Clay, all of whom are at present among the choicest lions of New York fashionable society; and the 'Princess Toto' they talk about, the millions of dollars which Mr. James R. Keene is reported to be continually making in Wall-street speculations; Mr. Mapleson's opera coming is frequently discussed; people of culture and people who are 'intime' discourse concerning Mr. E. Burne-Jones's pictures or Mr. Whistler's etchings; but they have nothing to say on the Eastern Question; and even the Nicaraguan Canal, Chinese cheap labour, the Customs Tariff, the chances of General Grant as a candidate at the next Presidential Election, Mormon polygamy, and the expediency of the gradual withdrawal of greenbacks from circulation fail . . . to excite anything beyond the most languid amount of interest.

"As for the Rebellion, as for the greatest and most momentous Civil War that modern times have seen, it is never made a subject of conversation in polite society. . . .

"Thus, having traversed in imagination Holland, North Germany, and Ireland, I arrived at length at my destination, the Brevoort House, an hotel situated in a region to which I hesitate to assign a parallel in the way of locality. The truth would seem to be that within the last sixteen years the city of New York has become not only structurally but socially transformed, and that the Brevoort, although as comfortable and as aristocratically frequented as ever, is no longer situated in a fashionable quarter. The Brevoort—it *must* be told in Gath—is now 'down town.' . . .

"When I came here first, Twenty-fifth-street was accounted as being sufficiently far 'up town,' and Fortieth-street was Ultima Thule. Beyond that the course of town lots planned out and prospected, but structurally yet to come, was only marked by boulders of the living rock having weird *graffiti* eulogistic of the virtues of Drake's Plantation Bitters, the Night Blooming Cereus, the Balm of a Thousand Flowers, and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla. What has become of these strange stencillings on the living rock? Where I remember wildernesses I behold now terraces after terraces of lordly mansions of brown stone, some 'with marble façades,' others wholly of pure white marble, gleaming like the product of Carrara in the clear blue sky, and lacking only a few palm trees and orange groves to surpass in beauty the villas of the Promenade des Anglais at Nice. Unless my friends in New York are laughing at me, this state of things architectural goes on up to One Hundred and Ninetieth-street . . .; the growth of young Manhattan, as it is much more rapid, is also much more astonishing than our own metropolitan transformation. Growing London absorbs suburbs, villages, and towns. Growing New York has had nothing to absorb but the open. . . ."—Sala, *America Re-visited* (London, 1883), I: 44–45, 48–49, 50, 53–54. See, further, D 4.

2 Henry A. Holmes, LL. D., of the State Library, Albany, reads an historical essay before the Albany Institute, entitled *The Correct Arms of the State of New York as established by law since March 16, 1778* (Albany, 1880). The subject was investigated by a senate commission, which later published: *Report of the Commissioners of the Correct Arms of the State of New York, with Appendix: Letter of H. A. Holmes to the Commissioners, Transmitted to the Senate April 13, 1881* (Albany, 1882). Mr. Holmes read a second paper before the Albany Institute, May 24, 1881 (Albany, 1882). The inquiry led to the act of May 20, 1882 (*q. v.*). The device of the arms of the state, as adopted March 16, 1778 (*q. v.*), is correctly described in the *Laws of N. Y.* (1892), chap. 678, §40. Dec. 2

4 George A. Sala (see D1) writes: "On the whole there seems to be far less social friction in modern New York life than is the case on our side. People here do not trouble themselves much about things calculated to arouse embittered controversy; and in this respect the New Yorkers closely resemble the Viennese. *La Bagatelle* appears for the moment to be triumphant. There are a multitude of cheap and well-managed theatres open, playing mainly the most frivolous and nonsensical pieces it is possible to conceive; and they are all crowded nightly. How many tens of thousands of dollars a week Mr. Delmonico is clearing I do not know, . . . but his palatial establishment, as well as scores of the restaurants and cafés, continually overflow with guests. . . .

"When I was here last the fashionable or 'uptown' Delmonico occupied a large building at the corner of East Fourteenth-street, and Fifth-avenue. But East Fourteenth-street is now 'down town' and the existing Palazzo Delmonico fronts Broadway, Fifth-avenue, and Twenty-sixth-street. The furniture and hangings are splendid, but very quiet and refined. The establishment comprises an immense café, and a public restaurant of equal dimensions, while on the second floor . . . there are first a magnificent saloon which can be used as a ball room or as a dining hall, and next a series of handsome private rooms for select dinner parties; on the upper floors are a limited number of furnished apartments for gentlemen. . . .

"Next in renown to Delmonico's is that of the Hotel Brunswick [on the n. e. corner of Fifth Ave. and 26th St.] . . . The Brunswick presents an additional attraction of a large garden in the rear; and here, in summer, meals are served under a canvas awning. . . .

". . . I suppose that luxurious life in New York is at the present moment about the most expensive of any life in any city in the world. . . .Good wearing apparel here is surprisingly costly. . . . You cannot obtain a Havana cigar worth smoking for less than ninepence; and two shillings is thought to be quite a moderate price for a Regalia Britannica. There is no drinkable champagne under three dollars or twelve shillings a bottle. Claret is almost equally dear. In fact, so far as my experience goes, I have found that the purchasing power of the dollar in New York does not exceed that of an English florin. . . .

". . . the necessaries of life, properly so called, may be bought in the numerous and excellently provided markets of New York at prices which, estimating them by comparison with our own, we should be entitled to consider as ridiculously cheap. . . ."—Sala, *America Revisited* (London, 1883), I: 90–99.

Regarding New York's prisons, he says: ". . . as an antechamber to the Tombs, I took a cursory view of the Jefferson-market Gaol, which occupies a very tall tower of brick and stone in the Italian Gothic style of architecture. The cells are airy, and not by any means cheerless; . . . The Tombs—rarely has so appropriate a name been bestowed on a prison—is a really remarkable and grandiose specimen of Egyptian architecture; and but for the unfortunate position of the site it would be the most imposing public building in New York. . . .

"Internally, the Tombs is rather a series of prisons than a single structure. The cells rise in tiers one above the other, with a separate corridor for each tier. There is a grating before each cell, between the bars of which the visitor can converse with the prisoner within. . . .

". . . Finally the chief warder took us to his garden, where there was a vine trained against the wall, with a pigeon-cote amply stocked, and a pretty little pond bordered by turf and flowers. . . ."—*Ibid.*, I: 255–65.

1880

— The population of Manhattan Island is 1,164,673.—*13th U. S. Census Bulletin* (1910).

— About this time, the 15, 14, 13 puzzle was all the rage.—Champlin, *Young Folks' Cyclop. of Games and Sports*, 320–21.

— In this year, the telephone was being perfected. Henry Ward Beecher's voice was carried through a Blake transmitter in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, by wires ramifying in all directions as far as Yonkers and Elizabeth, and was distinctly heard in New York.—*N. Y. Tribune*, My 9, 1880. There were at this time 30,872 Bell telephone stations in the U. S. In 1890, this number

1880 had increased to 211,503; in 1900, to 676,733; in 1910, to 5,882,719; — in 1920, to 12,601,935; in 1925, to 16,720,224.—*Ann. Rep.*, Am. Tel. & Tel. Co. (1926).

— The elevated railroads on both the east and west sides of the city reach the Harlem River. Later the Third Ave. line was carried across the river to Bronx Park.—Chamber of Commerce of the State of N. Y., *Rapid Transit in N. Y. City and in Other Great Cities*, 49.

— In this year, Riverside Drive was completed and opened to the public.—*Message of Mayor Grace*, Mr 1, 1881, p. 32.

— In this year was published by J. B. Beers & Co. a *Map of Delancey farm, 'eastern part.' Lying in the present 11th and 13th wards. Compiled from official documents. Drawn by dr. Heinrich Windwart*, 1880; size, 43 x 37 in.

The same firm published, in this year, a *Map of the Corlears's Hook farm, situated in the present 7th ward. Drawn by dr. Heinrich Windward;* size, 23 x 35 in.

— Between 1880 and 1886 were published by E. Robinson and R. H. Pidgeon a coloured atlas of the city of New York in 6 vols., folio. It was based upon official records, private plans, and actual surveys. A second edition was published from 1883 to 1888. These were ward maps. A third series in 7 vols., folio, was published in 1889–1893.

— In this year was issued by Maurice M. Minton what appears to be the first volume of *The List. A Visiting and Shopping Directory*. It was compiled from his mother's visiting list. In 1886, it was combined with *Society*, and the joint publication was called *Society-List*.—See copies in N. Y. P. L. *The List* was a forerunner of the *Social Register* (see 1887).—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, D 12, 1925.

— In this year, Frederick MacMonnies, who was born in Brooklyn in 1863, was admitted to the studio of Augustus St. Gaudens (see 1861). For four years he studied at night in the life classes of the Acad. of Design, and Art Students' League, New York. For the development of his career, see Fielding, *Dict. of Am. Painters, Sculptors and Engravers* (1926), 224.

— In this year, Louis C. Tiffany, the painter, now art director of the Tiffany Studios, and president of the Tiffany Co., was elected an Academician.—Fielding, *Dict. of Am. Painters*, etc. (1926), 368.

Jan. Charles Stuart Parnell arrives at New York and is enthusi-
2 astically received. On Jan. 4, he addressed a large meeting at Madison Square Garden on the subject of Ireland's wrongs and their remedy. He sailed from New York in March.—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 3, 5, Mr 11 and 12, 1880.

7 The board of park commissioners agrees to allow the West Side and Yonkers R. R. Co. to build "a railroad and foot-bridge across the Harlem River from a point near the terminus of Eighth avenue to the east shore of the river, . . . which will connect that railroad with the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad and make a through rapid transit line to the City of Yonkers."—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 8, 1880.

Feb. The Madison Square Theatre on West 24th St. (see Ap 23,
4 1879) is re-opened after extensive alterations in its interior arrangements, including elaborate decorations by Louis Tiffany and the addition of a double stage, invented by the manager, Steele Mackaye, who had the financial backing of the Mallory brothers, proprietors of *The Churchman*.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, F 5, 1880; Brown, II: 415–16.

7 A committee of prominent New Yorkers, under the chairmanship of Hamilton Fish, has been chosen to take measures for the erection of "a suitable monument to mark the spot on Wall-street, now occupied by the United States Sub-Treasury Building, where George Washington first took the oath of office, and in the presence of both houses of Congress inaugurated the Government of the United States under the Federal Constitution."—*N. Y. Times*, F 6 and 7, 1880. This movement was inaugurated by the Chamber of Commerce.—*Mag. Am. Hist.*, VI: 67. See N, 1881, and N 26, 1883.

10 The name of Eleventh Ave., from 72d to 106th St., is changed to West End Ave.—*Ord.*, etc., *App'd by Mayor*, XLVIII: 20.

17 James Lenox dies at the age of 80.—Stevens, *Recollections of James Lenox*, 13.

24 Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, projector of the Panama Canal, arrives at New York to invite American capitalists to invest in the enterprise.—*N. Y. Times*, F 25, 1880. After a tour of Washington, San Francisco, Chicago, Boston, etc., he returned to New York on March 30 and sailed for Europe on April 1.—*Ibid.*, Mr 31–Ap 2, 1880. For the sale of Panama Canal Co. stock, see D 7.

Mar. The Second Ave. line of the elevated railroad is opened from
1 Chatham Sq. to 67th St.—*Hist. of Real Estate in N. Y. City* (pub. by *Real Estate Record & Builder's Guide*, 1894), 45; Chamber of Commerce of the State of N. Y., *Rapid Transit in N. Y. City and in other Great Cities*, 49. See Ag 16.

27 The U. S. steamer "Constellation" sails from New York with contributions for the relief of the famishing people of Ireland.—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 26 and 28, 1880. The famine was caused by a general failure of the crops.

30 The Metropolitan Museum building in Central Park is formally opened by Pres. Hayes.—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 31, 1880; *10th Ann. Rep.*, Trustees of the Met. Mu. (1880); Howe, *Hist. of Met. Mu. of Art*, 143, 189. See also L. M. R. K., III: 957; descrip. of Pl. 164-b, III: 847; and illustration and description in *Harper's Weekly*, XIV: 233, 234.

31 The Broadway Opera House, having been renovated, is re-opened as the Bijou Opera House.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 1, 1880.

Apr. Gladstone becomes prime minister for the second time. His
— administration lasted until 1885.—Hazen, *Europe since 1815*, 490.

21 Madison Square Garden (see My 22 and 31, 1879) is a scene of panic when 100 ft. of the second storey, fronting on Madison Ave. and including the tower at the north-western corner, fall to the street, carrying away the art gallery, the dancing-room, and part of the restaurant. The masonry falls upon about 20 persons, killing three and injuring fifteen. Many oil paintings and water colours are badly damaged.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 22, 1880. See also *ibid.*, My 10, 1880, and L. M. R. K., III: 984. There is a cut of the tragedy in *Harper's Weekly*, XXIV: 292. See Jl 7.

26 The 7th Regiment moves from the Tompkins Market Armory into its new armory on the east side of Park Ave. between 66th and 67th Sts. (see O 13, 1877).—*Daily Graphic*, Ap 28, 1880. The armory is shown in *Harper's Weekly*, XXIV: 289.

May The New York Free Circulating Library Association (see 1879)
4 has opened its first library at No. 36 Bond St.—*N. Y. Times*, My 4, 1880. See also *Harper's Weekly*, XXVI: 34.

7 The lands bounded by Bloomfield and Gansevoort Sts., Tenth and Thirteenth Aves., and the block bounded by Gansevoort, Little West 12th, Washington, and West Sts. and Tenth Ave., are declared to be "a public market place for farmers' wagons, whereon farmers and market gardeners bringing their farm and garden produce to the city of New York in wagons may dispose of the same." The city is directed to acquire the property, and the commissioner of public works is to prepare the same for occupancy.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1880), chap. 191. A map of the land dated 1880 is filed in the bureau of topography, borough president's office, as Map No. 3538. Evidently nothing further was done, for in 1884 (*q. v.*, Je 14), the land was again set apart for market purposes.

12 The department of public buildings informs the stand-holders in Fulton Market that the building is in such a dilapidated and unsafe condition that it must be pulled down.—*N. Y. Times*, My 13, 1880. On May 28, part of the roof of the market caved in.—*Ibid.*, My 30, 1880. See L. M. R. K., III: 959. A new market was built on the site (see N 16, 1882).

19 The park commissioners appropriate $25,000 for completing the restoration of Tompkins Square as a public park (see S 4, 1879). This was done pursuant to *Laws of N. Y.* (1878), chap. 411; (1879), chap. 177; (1880), chap. 66; and act of common council, April 17, 1880.—*Min. & Doc.*, Bd. Com. Dept. Pub. Parks (1880–81), 63.

26 The new Metropolitan Concert Hall on Broadway between 41st and 42d St. is opened to invited guests.—*N. Y. Times*, My 27, 1880. This was a forerunner of the Metropolitan Opera House.—*N. Y. Times Mag.*, Ja 7, 1923.

29 The charter of 1873 (*q. v.*, Ap 30) is amended in several particulars by the legislature. In order to "reduce the burden of taxes to be levied in said city," reductions are made in the salaries of nearly all the officials, with the provision that no one "now in office, during his present term" shall be affected. To cite a few examples, aldermen hereafter will receive $2,000, a reduction of 50%, the president of the board, $3,000 instead of $5,000, the mayor is reduced from $12,000 to $10,000, the corporation counsel, from $15,000 to $12,000, the chamberlain, from $30,000 to $25,000; heads of departments generally are to receive $5,000, and they are required "to reduce the aggregate expenses . . . for salaries and compensation of persons employed" (day labourers receiving less than $2 per day, school teachers, and a few others are particularly exempted from this reduction) during the next fiscal year, by at

1880 least 10%. In making this reduction the heads may "abolish and
May consolidate offices and bureaus, and discharge subordinates."
29 The department of buildings is abolished by this act, and in its stead a fourth bureau is created within the fire department, "the bureau of inspection of buildings." All the officers of this bureau, except clerks and messengers, must be either practical architects, house carpenters, or masons, "shall have served a regular apprenticeship as such, and . . . pass an examination before the board of examiners now by law established for the examination of officers of the department of buildings." An attorney to the fire department, who shall be "a person regularly admitted to the bar and practicing in the city of New York," is to be appointed by the fire commissioners at a salary of $4,000.

Another provision is that all officers "charged with the duty of expending or incurring obligations payable out of the moneys raised by tax" must regulate expenditures so that they "shall not in any one year exceed the amount appropriated by the board of estimate and apportionment," and "no charge, claim or liability shall exist or arise against said city for any sum in excess of the amount appropriated."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1880), chap. 522.

June 9 The elevated tracks, structures, etc., in Battery Park are ordered removed within six months.—*N. Y. Times*, Je 10, 1880. See Je 30, 1891.

16 The legislature passes a law for the improvement of Morningside Park (see O 11, 1873).—*Laws of N. Y.* (1880), chap. 565. See, further, Je 12, 1889.

23 "The last chapter of the Olympic Theatre, which has under different names been a place of public amusement for about a quarter of a century" is completed by the sale of "such play-house effects as remained in the establishment."—*N. Y. Times*, Je 25, 1880. See L. M. R. K., III: 984, under "Laura Keene's Varieties."

July 14 "At no time since the panic of 1873 have such large sums been expended in the erection of first-class business blocks and elegant and substantial private dwellings as at present. . . .

"At the head of the latter class, and, in fact, of anything of the kind heretofore attempted in New York, are the new and (actually) palatial residences of the Vanderbilts now approaching completion on upper Fifth-avenue. The most costly and conspicuous of these are the two companion houses at Fifty-first-street and Fifth-avenue, which are designed the one for William H. and the other for his sisters, Mrs. Shepherd and Mrs. Sloan. The cost is $750,000 apiece. . . . Both are of brown-stone, and both are as utterly unlike the popular conception of 'brown-stone fronts' as can well be imagined. In place of the innumerable narrow floors, piled one upon another, capped by French roofs and flaring cornices, are modest and quiet exteriors in the Renaissance style, three stories in height, with fluted pilasters at the sides, and fancy carving in stone—grape-vines, oak-leaves, &c,—over the windows. . . . J. B. Snook is the architect of both houses. [Messrs. Herter were the architects; J. B. Snook assisted with the building details.—*Mr. Vanderbilt's House and Collection*, by Edward Strahan (pseud.); L. M. R. K., III: 953.] The carpets and upholstery of both are being made to order in various cities of Europe.

"A third house, with front and side walks of heavy cut stone, is being finished on the north of the pair already described, for Mr. William K. Vanderbilt. [Designed by Richard M. Hunt, this was the finest town residence in America, until taken down in Feb.-Mar., 1926.]

"Cornelius, son and heir of William H., has a massive new house [see My 15, 1879] of red brick with stone trimmings in process of completion at Fifty-seventh street and Fifth-avenue [designed by George B. Post]. . . ."—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 14, 1880. Regarding the Vanderbilt mansions, see also *ibid.*, D 9, 1879, and Ag 25, 1881; *Am. Architect and Bldg. News*, My 21, 1881; *Harper's Weekly*, XXIV: 41, 43; and L. M. R. K., III: 953.

17 P. T. Barnum has formed a stock company to erect a museum building which shall combine a Coliseum, opera-house, lecture-hall, vast show-rooms, and an immense tropical garden. The capital stock is $3,000,000. The board of directors is composed of leading capitalists and business men, including W. H. Vanderbilt and Henry Cummins. The site is the Madison Square Garden, "famous for its dog shows, revival meetings, walking matches, and recently for falling down and endangering the lives of pleasure-seekers within its walls [see Ap 21].

"The size of the building will be 200 by 425 feet, covering the entire block. It is to be five stories in height, constructed of brick, stone, and iron in the most substantial manner. At the southwesterly corner there will be a brick and iron observatory, about 250 feet high, provided with an elevator, and furnished around its dome or apex with a coronet of electric lights, . . . July 17

"The lower story of the building will be known as the Coliseum. . . . To be used for sporting events, big balls, etc.

"The first or ground floor of the Museum will be devoted in part to an opera-house or theatre, to be known as Barnum's Opera-House. This room will have a seating capacity greater than that of any other theatre in the city. . . .

". . . $800,000 already paid to the Harlem Railroad for the ground. . . .

"The work of tearing down the old Garden . . . will begin some time during August, and the Museum will be completed before the summer of 1881."—*Harper's Weekly*, XXIV: 453, 455. The old Madison Square Garden was not demolished until 1889 (*q.v.*, Ag 7).

The Egyptian obelisk or Cleopatra's Needle, presented to the U. S. by Ismail Pasha, Khedive of Egypt, arrives in New York Harbour from Alexandria.—*N. Y. Herald*, Jl 21, 1880; *Harper's Weekly*, XXIV: 598, 604, which contains view. See O 9, 1880, and Ja 22, 1881, 20

"The Church-theatre, as the hybrid building on the east side of Broadway, opposite Waverly-place, is commonly named, is soon to be pulled down and a business block put in its place. Formerly the Church of the Messiah, when that society removed up town it was turned into a theatre, and has for 15 years or thereabout been noted as the grave of nearly every sort of entertainment undertaken there."—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 26, 1880. See L. M. R. K., III: 984. 26

The commissioners of parks decide that the Egyptian obelisk (see Jl 20) shall be erected "on the natural knoll in the Central Park, lying southwest of the Museum of Art building, and on the west side of the East Drive, and north of the Greywack Arch."—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 28, 1880. See also *ibid.*, Ag 28, 1880. See, further, O 9. 27

Over-head telegraph wires on Broadway and elsewhere disfigure the city.—*Daily Graphic*, Jl 29, 1880. See Ag 6, 1845. 29

The Second Ave. elevated railroad (see Mr 1) is opened from 67th to 129th St.—*Hist. of Real Estate in N. Y. City* (pub. by *Real Estate Record & Builder's Guide*, 1894), 45. Aug. 16

The Manhattan Market on Eleventh Ave. between 34th and 35th Sts., originally opened in 1872 (*q.v.*, N 11) and then idle until June 8 of this year, is completely destroyed by fire.—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 3, 9, Je 7, 9, S 9 and 10, 1880; *Daily Graphic*, S 10, 1880. Sept. 9

Sir John Steell's bronze statue of Robert Burns is unveiled in Central Park. It stands on the Mall opposite the figure of Sir Walter Scott.—*N. Y. Times*, O 3, 1880. See also *Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City*, 169. Oct. 2

The corner-stone of the foundation on which the Egyptian obelisk (see Jl 27) is to stand is laid in Central Park with Masonic ceremonies.—*N. Y. Times*, O 10, 1880. See Ja 22, 1881. 9

A great Republican torchlight parade is held on the occasion of Gen. Grant's visit to the city. About 60,000 prominent bankers and business men march, and the spectators number more than 300,000. The whole line of march from 13th St. to 59th St. is brilliantly illuminated.—*N. Y. Times*, O 10–13, 1880. On Oct. 23, an elaborate reception was held in Grant's honour at the Union League Club.—*Ibid.*, O 24, 1880. 11

Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt, described as "the greatest tragic actress of the age," is welcomed to America.—*Daily Graphic*, O 28, 1880; *N. Y. Times*, O 27 and 28, 1880. See also *Harper's Mag.* (Jan., 1881) 306. Bernhardt made her début on Nov. 8 (*q.v.*). 27

James A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur, Republicans, are elected president and vice-president, over their Democratic opponents, Winfield S. Hancock and Wm. H. English.—McKee, *National Conventions and Platforms*, 182–200. Nov. 2

Wm. R. Grace is elected mayor of New York. He was supported by Tammany Hall and Irving Hall. The chief issue hinged upon the fact that Grace was a Roman Catholic. It was feared that, if he were elected, public money would be given to sectarian schools.—*N. Y. Times*, N 4, 1880; *Ann. Cyclop.* (1880), 576. Grace was succeeded by Franklin Edson in 1882 (*q.v.*, N 7), but was re-elected in 1884 (*q.v.*, N 4). "

Sarah Bernhardt (see O 27) makes her American début, at Booth's Theatre. The play is "Adrienne Lecouvreur."—*N. Y. Times*, N 9, 1880. See also *Harper's New Monthly Mag.*, Jan., 1881. 8

1880 Nov. 8 "Gen. Grant has rented the residence of ex-United States Senator Jerome B. Chaffee, on Fifty-second-street, and will hereafter make his home there."—*N. Y. Times*, N 8, 1880.

17 Treaties between the U. S. and China respecting immigration, commercial intercourse, and judicial procedure, are concluded at Peking. Ratifications were exchanged on July 19, 1881, and the treaties were proclaimed on Oct. 5, 1881.—*U. S. Treaties, Conventions, and International Acts* (Washington, 1910), I: 237–41.

22 A granite statue of Alexander Hamilton, by Carl Conrads, presented to the city by his son John C. Hamilton, is unveiled in Central Park. It recalls the one executed by Ball Hughes which was destroyed with the merchants' exchange in 1835.—*N. Y. Times*, N 23, 1880; *Mag. of Am. Hist.* (1881), VI: 67; *Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City*, 183.

Dec. 7 Subscription-books to the stock of the Panama Canal Co. are opened.—*N. Y. Times*, D 4 and 8, 1880. See also *ibid.*, D 10, 1880.

8 Inwood, at the north end of Manhattan Island, is selected as the site of the World's Fair of 1883.—*N. Y. Times*, D 9 and 10, 1880. See also views in *Daily Graphic*, D 15, 1880. In 1881, Gen. Grant accepted the presidency of the commission, contingent upon their raising sufficient funds to insure success. He resigned on March 22.—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 14, Mr 18, 19, 22, and 24, 1881; *Mag. of Am. Hist.*, VI: 231. See also *N. Y. Times*, F 6, Mr 13, Ap 21, 1881. The fair did not take place.

20 Broadway, from 14th to 26th St., is lighted with the Brush electric arc light, the lights being placed a block apart. At Menlo Park an exhibition of the Edison electric light system was given for the benefit of members of the New York common council. The New York exhibition was intended to determine the question of expense. The power-house was at 133 W. 25th St. The *Tribune* stated: "In the development of the electric light, the United States Electric Lighting Company occupies an honoured place. Its lamps are of two kinds—one made on the incandescent principle, and the other on the principle of the voltaic arc. What this company has already accomplished may be seen at the Equitable Building and other large buildings in this city."—*N. Y. Tribune*, D 21, 1880; *N. Y. Times*, D 20, 1880. On Sept. 4, 1882 (*q.v.*), the current was turned on at the first Edison electric light station in New York at 257 Pearl St.

28 A mass meeting is held at Cooper Union, and steps are taken which lead to the organisation of the County Democracy. The object of this was to take the leadership of the Democratic party out of the hands of Tammany Hall and Irving Hall and to give it to the mass of the party's voters.—*Ann. Cyclop.* (1881), 652; *N. Y. Times*, D 29, 1880.

1881

— In this year, Alexander III ascended the throne of Russia and began a rigorous policy of reaction. His persecution of the Jews was so severe that tens of thousands left the country, beginning the great Jewish emigration to the United States.—Hazen, *Europe since* 1815, 670–72.

— In this year, France entered upon her protectorate of Tunis.—Hazen, *Europe since* 1815, 554.

— In this year, through the efforts of Gladstone, the "Land Act of 1881" was passed, providing that henceforth the rent of an Irish farm was to be determined by a court established for the purpose and that the government was to loan money on easy terms to the Irish peasants to enable them to buy out their landlords.—Hazen, *Europe since* 1815, 491–92.

— In this year, the Canadian Pacific Railway was begun. It was completed in 1885.—Hazen, *Europe since* 1815, 530.

— The Anneke Jans case is finally disposed of "by the denial of the application of Rynear Van Geisen for letters of administration on the estate of Anneke Jans Bogardus, who died in Albany about two centuries ago, and the affirmation of the decree of the surrogate by the Court of Appeals. . . . This famous estate once included several hundred lots in New York City [belonging to Trinity Church], since built upon, and of enormous aggregate value."—*Mag. Am. Hist.* (1881), VII: 234. See also *N. Y. Times*, Je 4, 1881.

— In this year, *Harlem (City of New York): Its Origin and Early Annals*, by James Riker, was published.

— *Judge* was founded in this year.—*King's Handbook* (1893), 626.

— In this year, the name of *Scribner's Monthly* (see 1870) was changed to the *Century*.—Tassin, *The Mag. in Am.*, 287–302.

1881 — In this year, *The Critic*, edited by Jeanette L. and Joseph B. Gilder, was founded.—*King's Handbook* (1893), 626.

— In this year, Robert Macoy of No. 4 Barclay St. issued an illustrated guide-book to the city, entitled *Old Landmarks; or, How to see New York and Its Environs.*

— In this year were published by Spielmann & Brush, Hoboken, *Certified copies of original maps of property in New York city, filed in the register's office and elsewhere, together with register's index to maps and important notes regarding the same*, comprising in all 93 folio maps, coloured. Among them, for example, is Goerck's map of the Common Lands, 1796. See A. Pl. 9-b, Vol. III, with its description, III: 869.

— In this year was published by the Manhattan Railway an *Official map and guide to all the elevated railways in New York city;* size, 24 x 29 in.

— In this year was published, by David L. Bradley, *Bradley's map of the water front. Revised annually;* size, 22 x 26 in. It appeared also in 1882.

— New York at this time was often referred to as "the worst paved City in the world." It was urged that asphalt, a "noiseless pavement," like that of Paris, London, and Berlin, be used on Fifth Ave. The commissioner of public works reported that a successful test had been made of it from July, 1878, to 1881, on the block between 26th and 27th Sts., on Fifth Ave., in front of the Hotel Brunswick.—*N. Y. Tribune*, My 9, 1881.

— In this year, John Jacob Astor, a grandson of the founder of the family in America, erected a new building adjoining the Astor Library, corresponding in size and style with the earlier ones (see Ja 9, 1854, and S 1, 1859). He also made extensive improvements in the interior. The books at this time numbered nearly 200,000 volumes.—Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 703–4.

— The ruins of Fort Washington, erected in 1776, are "still visible on the line of 182d street, within the grounds of James Gorden Bennett, at a height of two hundred and thirty feet above the river."—*Mag. Am. Hist.* (1881), VI: 94.

— During 1881–82, the Jerome residence at 26th St. (see Mr 31, 1868) was occupied by the Turf Club.—L. M. R. K., III: 950.

— In this year, the Maison Dorée (formerly the Union Place Hotel—see 1871) became known as the Morton House.—Descrip. of Pl. 135, III: 703.

— In this year, the Architectural League of New York was organized. In 1893, it included in its membership St. Gaudens, Ward, McKim, Tiffany, Ware, Upjohn, Renwick, Rich, Port, Bruce Price, Le Brun, Hunt, Gibson, Robertson, and other well-known architects and artists.—*King's Handbook* (1893), 310.

Jan. 2 The Mount St. Vincent buildings in Central Park at East 103d St., used for the past 16 years partly as a restaurant and partly as a museum, are totally destroyed by fire.—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 3, 1881. The present tavern was built on the site in 1883.—*16th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1911), 434. See F 18, 1891.

6 Dr. G. M. Beard begins a series of mesmeric séances before the scientific men of the city.—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 7 and 11, 1881.

11 "The sale by auction [as ordered—see N 18, 1870] of the Tontine Building, at [the n. w. cor. of] Wall and Water streets, in the Exchange Salesroom, at noon yesterday [Ja 11], closed out the famous Tontine Association, formed in 1792 [error for 1791, Mr 30, *q.v.*] by a number of merchants and others. The original shareholders numbered 203, and the shares were valued at $200 each. The profits of each share were to go to the owner during the life-time of a person whom he selected, and at the latter's death such share was to become invalid. Finally, when only seven of those selected should remain alive, the entire fund, whatever it might be, was to be divided among the existing shareholders. The property cost originally $42,787. The building was known as the Tontine Coffee-house, and was a great resort for merchants." The property was "knocked down" to Peter J. O'Donohue, tea merchant, for $138,550. It comprised Nos. 84, 86, and 88 Wall St., which have a total frontage of 72 ft. 4 in. on that street, 60 ft. 9 in. on Water St., 51 ft. 6 in. on the west side, and 80 ft. 7 in. in the rear.—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 12, 1881; L. M. R. K., III: 981. The twelve-storey "Tontine Building," which was erected in 1901, now stands on the site.

Feb. 22 The obelisk or Cleopatra's needle, presented to the U. S. by Ismail Pasha (see Jl 20, 1880) and erected on its pedestal in Central Park on Jan. 22, is formally given to New York by the federal gov-

1881 Feb. 22 ernment, the speech of presentation being made by Wm. M. Evarts, secretary of state. The obelisk stands 90 feet high on a knoll on the west of the Museum of Art. It dates from the 16th century B. C., having been quarried at Syene, Egypt, and erected at Heliopolis by Thothmes III. In the year 12 B. C. it was removed to Alexandria by the Romans. The cost of transporting it to New York and erecting the pedestal and base was defrayed by Wm. H. Vanderbilt.—*N. Y. Herald*, Ja 23, 1881; *N. Y. World*, F 23, 1881; Wilson, *Mem. Hist. N. Y.*, IV: 227–28; *Harper's Weekly*, XXV: 101, 110. For a voluminous explanation of the inscriptions and of the ancient history of the obelisk, see Moldenke's *N. Y. Obelisk* (1891). The date of presentation to the city is erroneously given as Feb. 2, 1881 in L. M. R. K., III: 964.

Mar. 1 Thos. A. Edison has moved from Menlo Park to New York City, and the headquarters of the Edison Electric Light Co. have been established at No. 65 Fifth Ave. Edison now considers his electric light invention complete and will devote his time to introducing it into various cities. Detroit has already given the company permission to lay wires in the streets and was the first city to grant this to an electric light company.—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 1, 1881. See Mr 22.

4 James A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur are inaugurated as president and vice-president respectively.—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 5, 1881.

5 The Union League Club takes possession of its present club-house at the north-east corner of Fifth Ave. and 39th St. It is considered "the most elegant and luxurious yet built in America."—*N. Y. Times*, F 16, Mr 4–6, 1881. The first regular meeting in the new club-house took place on March 10.—*Ibid.*, Mr 11, 1881. See also view in *Harper's Weekly*, XXIII: 746, and *ibid.*, XXV: 118. Dickel's Riding Academy was formerly on the site.—L. M. R. K., III: 962.

22 The board of aldermen authorises the Edison Electric Light Co. (see Mr 1) to lay tubes, wires, conductors, and insulators, and to erect lamp-posts in all the streets of the city under the supervision of the department of public works. The city is to receive one cent per lineal foot for each street occupied.—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 22 and 23, 1881. On April 19, this resolution was repassed over the mayor's veto.—*Eve. Post*, Ap 19, 1881.

Apr. 11 Isaac Newton, chief engineer of the department of public works, submits to Commissioner Thompson a report on the city's water supply. He states that the Croton aqueduct has been delivering for the past seven years "a maximum safe discharge" of 95 million gallons per day. "From the time the maximum discharge was first reached to the present the population of the city has increased over twenty-five per cent., so that in each successive year the inadequacy of the water supply has become more and more serious. . . . The time is not far distant when the supply will not in many localities rise above the basement, while in some situations the water will be almost wholly cut off. . . . The works now in progress on the Bronx and Byram rivers . . . will probably require three years to complete . . . [and] this new supply is so small that the rapid increase of population and manufacturies will soon catch up with it."

A table is given of the quantity of water that "has run to waste over the Croton Dam from the year 1868 to 1880," and the construction of a "new aqueduct from the Croton Valley" is urged as "the only practical means of securing an ample supply of water." Mr. Newton concludes: "No other city of equal importance in Christendom is so dependent upon a single engineering structure. A liberal supply of pure water is as important as sunlight, and I believe it is the sense of the community that such a supply should be led into the City as soon as it is possible to do so."—*New York Water Supply. Report to Hubert O. Thompson, Commissioner of Public Works, by Isaac Newton, Chief Engineer* (1881), in N Y. P. L. "The necessity of constructing a new aqueduct from the Croton River to the city of New York, was realized by the Department of Public Works as early as 1875, when preliminary surveys were made for that purpose. Owing to the condition of the city's finances, it was deemed unadvisable to construct the works at that time, and no further steps were taken in this matter until the severe droughts of 1880 and 1881 drew new attention to the inadequacy of the water-supply of the city."—Wegmann, *op. cit.*, 108. See F 23, 1882.

12 The board of aldermen grants permission to the Brush Electric Company to lay wires, conduits, etc., in the streets of New York for illuminating purposes.—*Eve. Post*, Ap 12, 1881. This was vetoed by the mayor on April 19.—*Ibid.*, Ap 19, 1881. See Ap 21.

Apr. 12

The Metropolitan Opera House Co. takes title to the land bounded by Broadway and Seventh Ave., 39th to 40th Sts. The price paid is $596,700.—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 9, 10, and 15, 1881; *Eve. Post*, Ap 12, 1881. See O 22, 1883.

" 17 "The remarkable increase in building operations which is now manifesting itself in this City . . . is strikingly exhibited on the West Side, especially in the upper and more northerly portions." The proposed buildings include the "Windemere apartment-house" on the south-west corner of 57th St. and Ninth Ave., the Inca Hotel at 62d St. and Broadway, and a "mammoth hotel" which is to extend on Eighth Ave. from 72d St. to 73d St.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 17, 1881.

" 21 "In the office of the Brush Electric Light Company, at Seventeenth street and Broadway, may now be seen a large drawing showing the proposed tower which will support the Brush lights to be used in Union Square in case the Brush Company's bid for lighting Broadway from the Battery to Forty-second street is accepted. The tower will be similar in construction to one recently erected in Akron, Ohio, and is to be made of heavy sheet boiler iron, made in lengths of four feet, and riveted together. The diameter at the base will be only four feet and at the top one foot. Four cables will run from the top of the tower to the four corners of the square in order to keep the structure steady. The total height of the tower, including foundation, will be two hundred and eighty feet, or about one hundred feet higher than the top of the cupola on the Domestic Sewing Machine Building at Broadway and Fourteenth street.

"The lighting apparatus will consist of an iron triangle, upon each point of which will be two electric lamps of six thousand candle power each. . . . The iron triangle supporting the lamps will slide up and down the towers upon oiled ways, and will be lowered every morning. Its weight of about a ton will be nearly balanced by lead bars which will run inside the column, and one man can easily manage the whole affair. Changing the carbons will not be more than half an hour's work.

"In view of the results of the tower lights at Akron, Mr. Hayes, the secretary of the New York company, feels justified in promising that the light given by such a tower as the one designed for Union Square will make it possible to read a newspaper at a distance of half a mile from the light. If the first tower is found to work satisfactorily, another will be placed in Madison Square.

"Mr. Hayes is confident that a franchise will be accorded to the Brush Company within the next two weeks, when the city will be able to accept the bids put in by the Electric Light Company in opposition to the gas companies. Since the Brush lights were first used in this city, in Christmas week, they have failed but twice—one for four hours toward the end of January, and at another time for one hour. . . ."—*Eve. Post*, Ap 21, 1881. See Jl 1.

May 1 The New York & Putnam Bridge, extending across the Harlem River, from 157th St., Manhattan, to Sedgwick Ave., The Bronx, is opened to traffic.—*Rep.*, Com'r of Bridges (1912).

" 17 The "Revised Version" of the New Testament, which was begun in 1870, is finally published.—Bevan, *Our Eng. Bible. The Hist. of its Development*, 47. See My 15, 1885.

" 19 The owners of property on 42d St. between First and Second Aves. are authorised to establish two small parks on said street between said avenues and to enclose them with an iron railing. The parks are to be maintained without expense to the city.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1881), chap. 316. See also map, dated 1879, filed in the bureau of topography, borough president's office, as Map No. 3431.

" 25 A bronze statue of Admiral Farragut, designed by St. Gaudens and presented to the city by the Farragut Monument Association, is unveiled. It stands in Madison Square at the junction of Fifth Ave. and 26th St.—*N. Y. Times*, My 25 and 26, 1881; *Min. & Doc.*, Park Com. (1880–81), 263; (1881–82), 24, 53. See also L. M. R. K., III: 964, and *Harper's Weekly*, Je 11, 1881. The pedestal was designed by Stanford White.

" 26 By act of legislature, a street cleaning department is created and placed under the charge of a single commissioner, to be appointed by the mayor with the approval of the board of health, and subject to removal in the same way. He shall hold office for six years at a salary of $6,000 per year. Exclusive charge of "the cleaning of streets and the removal of ashes and garbage" is in his hands, except that any special contracts must have the approval of the board of

1881 May 26 estimate and apportionment. Employees "may be provided with some distinctive dress or portion thereof, or some badge designated by said commissioner, to be so worn that they shall be easily recognized as employees of the department."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1881), chap. 367.

June 4 The use of the reservoir on Fifth Ave. between 40th and 42d Sts. is discontinued, and the commissioner is directed to remove the structure and the pipes connecting with it. The land occupied by the reservoir and the land to the west known as Reservoir Square are to be converted into a public park.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1881), chap. 456. This act was repealed on May 16, 1883.—*Ibid.* (1883), chap. 415. See O 18, 1881.

11 "It seems the famous Arcade scheme [see Ap 26, 1870] is to be revived. Melville C. Smith, its originator, some time since secured the charter of the Beach Pneumatic Tube through Broadway, and has had that document amended by the Legislature."—*N. Y. Record and Guide*, Je 11, 1881. See Mr 7, 1886.

July 1 The American Association of the Red Cross, organized on June 9 with Clara Barton as president, is incorporated.—Barton, *The Red Cross*, 46–47; *Harper's Cyclop. of U. S. Hist.*, Vol. IX.

" "The curiosity of persons passing through the Bowery has been aroused during the last day or two by gibbet-like poles which are being set up under the elevated railroad structure. These poles have been erected by the Brush Electric Light Company [see Ap 21] for the support of the wires intended for the general distribution of their lighting power. . . . The poles are placed close under the structure so as to offer the least obstruction to the streets, and they are to be painted a uniform color. The line begins at the Brush Company's station, No. 90 Walker-street, extends up the Bowery and Third-avenue to Fourteenth-street, thence to Broadway and Fifth-avenue where two branches are formed, one running up Fifth-avenue to Thirty-fourth-street, and the other up Broadway to Forty-second-street. The power for the Bowery line will be partly supplied from a station at No. 640 Broadway. Another line, supplied partly from the Walker-street station and partly by a station at No. 48 Washington-street, will be run down Broadway to the Battery and connect with Pier 1 North River, where Brush lights are already furnished to the Iron Steam-boat Company. These lines are intended not to light the streets, but to furnish lights for private purposes, both along the avenues and side streets. The derrick for raising the 150-foot pole by which the Brush Company is to light Union-square is now in position, and the pole will probably be raised to-day. . . . The company has been invited by the Park Department to furnish proposals for lighting Central Park, and if an agreement is entered into a station for supplying the power will be established in the neighborhood of Sixty-third-street and Third-avenue."—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 1, 1881.

2 Pres. Garfield is shot in the Baltimore & Potomac R. R. station at Washington by C. J. Guiteau; on Sept. 19, he died at Elberon, N. J.—*N. Y. Herald*, Jl 3, and S 20, 1881. See also "A Boy's Recollections of Garfield's Assassination," in *N. Y. Times Mag.*, Jl 3, 1921.

4 The board of aldermen passes the following resolutions:

"Whereas, The attempt to assassinate James A. Garfield, President of the United States, has filled the minds of the people of this City with horror and detestation—horror at the unnatural crime that would strike down the chosen ruler of the fifty millions of her people, and detestation of the vile instrument who attempted the sacrilegious murder, and

"Whereas, It is the duty of the Common Council to give expression to the feelings of indignant sorrow that penetrates its members and all classes of our citizens in view of the unnatural crime, to manifest gratitude that the attempt to take the life of the President has thus far failed, and to cherish the hope that his life may be saved, be it therefore

"Resolved, That this Common Council deeply deplore and indignantly denounce the villainous attempt to take the life of the President of the United States; we gratefully and thankfully acknowledge the mercy of Him who rules the destinies of nations that he interposed between the pistol of the assassin and the life of our venerated chief magistrate, and we fervently implore and beseech Him who carries the destinies of nations in the hollow of His hand to spare the life of President Garfield and restore him to administer the affairs of the high office to which he was chosen by the people of this Republic." Similar resolutions were adopted by the Tammany Society.—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 5, 1881.

July 12 The aldermen pass resolutions, notwithstanding the veto of Mayor Grace, protesting against the "proposed spoliation of the City Hall Park—'The Common'—revered for its memories by every New Yorker," in the interest of the trustees of the Brooklyn Bridge. "Our taxpayers" already are forced "to pay millions of dollars towards defraying the cost of their bridge structure—for the sole benefit of the City of Brooklyn."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1881), CLXIII: 135–38.

Aug. 29 Harrigan and Hart open their new Theatre Comique at 728–730 Broadway.—Wilson, *Mem. Hist. N. Y.*, IV: 490; L. M. R. K., III: 984. It was destroyed by fire on Dec. 23, 1884 (*q.v.*).

" Cyrus W. Field purchases the Washington Hotel, formerly the Kennedy mansion, on the north-west corner of Broadway and Battery Place, and the land to the west of it as far as Greenwich St. On this he plans erecting an office building.—*N. Y. World*, Ag 30, 1881. For the history of No. 1 Broadway, see *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ag 31, 1881. See also *N. Y. Times*, N 17, 1881; L. M. R. K., III: 950; and descrip. of Pl. 98, III: 590. See, further, Mr, 1882.

Sept. 15 Wallack's old theatre at Broadway and 13th St. (see S 25, 1861) is opened under the management of Adolph Neuendorff as the Germania Theatre.—*N. Y. Times*, S 16, 1881; L. M. R. K., III: 986. In 1883 (*q.v.*, Mr 26), its name was again changed.

19 The news of the death of Pres. Garfield is received in New York at 11:02 p. m., and the bells of Trinity and other churches convey the sad intelligence to the people.—*N. Y. Times*, S 20, 1881. On Sept. 20 and the following days, the city was draped with black. Memorial services were held here on Sept. 26, the day of burial.—*Ibid.*, S 21–23, 27, 1881.

20 The common council passes resolutions of regret at Garfield's death.—*N. Y. Times*, S 21, 1881. Similar resolutions were passed by the Chamber of Commerce, the Union League Club, and other societies.—*Ibid.*, S 22 and 24, 1881.

22 Vice-Pres. Arthur is formally inaugurated president. A private ceremony had been held on Sept. 19.—*N. Y. Times*, S 20, 21, and 23, 1881.

29 Pres. Arthur arrives in New York. During his stay he received numerous visitors, but there were no public demonstrations. He returned to Washington on Oct. 4.—*N. Y. Times*, S 30–O 5, 1881. He again visited the city in November.—*Ibid.*, N 4–13, 1881.

Oct. 10 A disastrous fire destroys the entire block from 33d to 32d Sts., Fourth to Lexington Aves., and injures several other buildings in the neighbourhood, including the Park Avenue Hotel. Losses amounting to several millions are sustained, and 333 horses are killed.—*N. Y. Times*, O 11–13, 1881. See also *Harper's Weekly*, XXV: 717. The block burned over was occupied by the car-barns and stables of the street railway. These were rebuilt.

13 Seven descendants of Baron Steuben arrive in New York on their way to the centennial celebration of the battle of Yorktown. They are welcomed by salutes from Governor's Island and the Brooklyn Navy Yard and received by a committee of distinguished citizens. In the evening they were addressed by Mayor Grace and presented with a copy of the complimentary resolutions adopted by the board of aldermen. German regiments and the German societies held a torchlight parade which was reviewed by the guests from the plaza at Union Square. The celebration closed with the singing, by about 6,000 people, of "Die Wacht Am Rhein," "La Marseillaise," "Hail Columbia," and "Yankee Doodle."—*N. Y. Times*, O 14, 1881.

18 The common council passes a series of resolutions approving the action of Orlando B. Potter, Nathan C. Ely, and William H. Webb in opposing the attempt to remove the distributing reservoir at Fifth Ave. and 42nd St. They state that "An attempt is now being made to convert the same into a public park and thereby deprive the Corporation of private property held by it since 1686, without compensation and without the consent of the Corporation." They also declare that the block bounded by 40th and 42d Sts., Fifth and Sixth Aves., has been appraised at $3,000,000. They resolve "That the attempt by the Legislature of this State to take away from the City of New York, without compensation, the block of land situated between 40th and 42nd Streets, Fifth and Sixth Avenues, granted to it in 1686, in fee, being part of the grants from the Crown of England, and which grants have been confirmed to it by the Constitution of 1777, 1821, and 1846, which lands are worth many millions of dollars and are pledged to the payment of the debt of the City, now amounting to $100,000,000, be resisted until a final decision in the courts can be obtained deciding

1881 O 18 the rights of the Corporation."—*Ordinances*, etc., *App'd by Mayor*, XLIX: 298–301. See My 2, 1893.

22 After much litigation and controversy, the Manhattan Co. (see S 30, 1879) virtually absorbs the New York and the Metropolitan Elevated R. R. Cos., thereby consolidating the elevated railroads of the city.—*Ann. Cyclop.* (1881), 659.

25 The fountain in Union Square, a heroic bronze group designed by Karl Adolf Donndorf, is presented to the city by D. Willis James and unveiled.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, O 26, 1881; *The James Fountain: Proc. at the Presentation;* L. M. R. K., III: 964. See also *Cat. of the Works of Art Belonging to the City*, 139, and illustration opp. p. 156.

Nov. — "John Q. A. Ward has finished the sketch for his model of the Washington statue to be erected under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce in Wall Street [see F 7, 1880]. . . . The face will be modeled after Houdon's famous work. . . . The solid block of granite, part of the old City Hall building, upon which Washington stood is now preserved in the hallway of Bellevue Hospital, and will be transferred to the wall of the Sub-Treasury, in which it will be set."—*Mag. of Am. Hist.*, VII: 390. The statue was unveiled on Nov. 26, 1883 (*q. v.*), at the celebration of the centennial of the British evacuation.

3 Adelina Patti revisits New York, after an absence of 22 years in Europe, and is enthusiastically received.—*N. Y. Times*, N 4, 1881. See N 9.

5 The French and German delegates to the Yorktown centennial celebration are entertained by the Chamber of Commerce with a dinner at Delmonico's.—*N. Y. Times*, N 6, 1881. An elaborate ball was given in their honour on Nov. 7 at the Metropolitan Hotel. —*Ibid.*, N 8, 1881.

9 Adelina Patti begins a series of concerts at Steinway Hall.—*N. Y. Times*, N 10, 1881.

12 The Walton House at 326 Pearl St., which was built in 1752, is being demolished.—*Harper's Weekly*, XXV: 756. See also L. M. R. K., III: 953.

Dec. 22 Booth's Theatre (see F 3, 1869) is sold to J. A. Page and Smith Ely, Jr., and is to be converted into a dry-goods store.—*N. Y. Times*, D 23, 1881. See also L. M. R. K., III: 982.

31 By the end of the year, the second enlargement of the Stock Exchange building was completed. Adjoining property south of the exchange, about 24 feet on Broad St., and 68 on New St., was bought at a cost of about $375,000. Payment for the enlargement was met by the sale of 40 additional memberships, the average price received being about $13,000. The new board room was 138 feet long, on New St., by 63 feet wide.—Eames, *N. Y. Stock Exchange*, 62.

1882

— In this year, England assumed her "occupation" of Egypt.—Hazen, *Europe since* 1815, 554, 558–61.

— In this year, the *Morning Journal* was founded. Albert Pulitzer was the editor.—*King's Handbook* (1893), 622.

— In this year was published the first edition of *Last Days of Knickerbocker Life in N. Y.*, by Abram C. Dayton.

— In this year, the General Theological Seminary (see Jl 28, 1825) began the erection of additional buildings, in accordance with a plan which contemplated using its entire block front on Ninth Ave. by 600 feet in depth.—Perry, *Hist. of Am. Epis. Ch.*, II: 506–34. See also L. M. R. K., III: 940. The corner-stone of the first new building, Sherred Hall, was laid on May 10, 1883 (*q. v.*), but the entire group was not completed until 1903.

— The Liberty St. ferry to Communipaw was established in this year.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, L: 52; L. M. R. K., III: 943.

Jan. 4 Wallack's new theatre, at the north-east corner of Broadway and 30th St., opens with "The School for Scandal."—*Eve. Post*, Ja 5, 1882. See also *N. Y. Times*, F 8, D 4 and 30, 1881, and *Harper's Weekly*, XXVI: 1, 11.

9 Oscar Wilde delivers his first lecture in America, at Chickering Hall. The subject is "The English Renaissance." One of the newspapers, describing the occasion, said: "As the youthful Irish poet and clever æsthetic *poseur* . . . appeared last evening, with his massive form clad in full dress coat, white vest, black knee breeches and black silk stockings, . . . the love of notoriety, which is said to be one of his striking characteristics, must have been much gratified. The audience . . . was of great size and fine quality. He was listened to with the most quiet and thorough attention, the silence at times being almost painful, . . . by an assemblage which completely filled the hall, the walls of the main floor and balcony being lined by those who were unable to obtain seats. . . . Everybody known in New York society seemed to be there, the solid as well as the lighter element being represented." After the lecture, a reception in Wilde's honour was held at the home of Mrs. John Mack, No. 365 Fifth Ave. His dress was thus described in detail: "Mr. Wilde wore an evening dresscoat, which if worn by a commonplace young man would have been pronounced supremely old fashioned. A double breasted white duck vest, with six pearl buttons, was cut low enough to display a broad expanse of white shirt front of piqué, the grain of the fabric running horizontally. Its immaculate purity was made more apparent by a large solitaire, composed of pearls and diamonds. From his watch pocket a silken fob depended. To this several gold chains were attached. These and the pin were his only articles of jewelry. Under a deep, rather too wide, turned down collar was folded a two-inch cambric cravat. His trousers, if such a word is to be found in his vocabulary, proved that his taste in dressing was beyond the reach and comprehension of the ordinary society votary. They were of shining black doeskin, cut to display an ample allowance of thighs, and reaching to the knees. The latter part of his anatomy and his lower extremities were encased in black silk stockings. Patent leather pumps tied with large black silk bows completed his outfit. His ears struggled to make their way out of the flowing locks which covered them."—*N. Y. Herald*, Ja 10, 1882.

Jan. 9

The old *World* building, on Park Row, Beekman and Nassau Sts., is destroyed by fire.—*Daily Graphic*, F 1 and 2, 1882. See also illustration and description in *Harper's Weekly*, XXVI: 84, 87. See Jl 20, 1883.

31

Commissioner Thompson submits to Mayor Grace a report on the "Proposed New Aqueduct and Storage Reservoir for Additional Supply from Croton River" (see Ap 11, 1881). He says that proposals have been considered by the department "of obtaining pure fresh water from the upper Hudson river, from Lake George, Erie, Ontario, or Champlain, from the Passaic or Hackensack rivers in New Jersey, from the Housatonic river in Massachusetts, or Connecticut, or from the streams in Rockland and Orange counties," and they have all been rejected in favour of an enlarged Croton system. The project of "using the salt water which surrounds the city, as an auxiliary to the city's water supply" is open to so many objections that "engineers do not consider it worthy of serious consideration." The capacity of the Croton water-shed to furnish a minimum supply of 250,000,000 gallons is proven by "accurate observations and measurements of the rain-fall and the quantity of water running over the Croton dam for the past sixteen years," and "the whole question is narrowed down to the selection of the plans and means to secure sufficient storage and to conduct the water to the city."

Feb. 23

The construction of a new dam "on the Croton river at Quaker Bridge, about 4½ miles below the present dam, and five miles above the mouth of the river, forming a reservoir of 3,635 acres in area," is recommended; also a conduit from this dam to the Harlem River, which shall be "a masonry aqueduct, circular in shape, twelve feet in diameter, and capable of delivering about 250,000,000 gallons of water per day" The cost is estimated at $14,000,000. —*New York Water Supply. Department of Public Works. Report of Hubert O. Thompson, Commissioner of Public Works, to the Honorable Wm. R. Grace, on Proposed New Aqueduct and Storage Reservoir for Additional Supply from Croton River* (1882), in N. Y. P. L. See Ja 9, 1883.

Mar. — The Kennedy house at No. 1 Broadway "is even now being demolished by its new purchaser, Mr. Cyrus W. Field" (see Ag 29, 1881).—*Frank Leslie's Sunday Mag.*, XI: 254. The Washington building was erected on the site.—L. M. R. K., III: 950; descrips. of Pl. 98, III: 590, and Pl. 159-a, III: 841.

15 The park commissioners permit the Suburban Rapid Transit Co. to erect a railroad and foot bridge across the Harlem River at Second Ave.—*Min. & Doc.*, Bd. Com. Pub. P'ks (1881–82), 567–71

22 Polygamy is prohibited in Utah.—Macdonald, *Select Statutes*, etc., 319–22. Another anti-polygamy act was passed in 1887.—*Ibid.*, 380–89.

May 6 Congress prohibits the immigration of Chinese labourers for ten years.—Macdonald, *Select Statutes*, etc., 323–28.

1882 May 10 The Charity Organization Society of the city of New York is incorporated. The incorporators include S. O. Vanderpoel, J. Roosevelt Roosevelt, Alfred Roosevelt, Robert B. Minturn, and Anson Phelps Stokes.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1882), chap. 139. At first the society rented quarters at 67 Madison Ave. In 1883, it moved to 79 Fourth Ave., and in 1885 to 21 University Place.—*25th Ann. Rep.* (1907). In 1893 (*q.v.*) it erected its own building.

15 Minnie Maddern makes her first appearance in New York, at Stuart's Park Theatre in "Fogg's Ferry."—*Eve. Post*, My 16, 1882. For the history of this theatre, see 1873; Ap 14, 1874; O 30, 1882.

16 The Iron and Metal Exchange opens at No. 69 Wall St.—*Eve. Post*, My 4 and 17, 1882.

20 Italy joins the Austro-German alliance (see O 7, 1879), and it becomes known as the Triple Alliance.—Ward, *Germany*, III: 142; Hazen, *Europe since 1815*, 321.

" The legislature passes "An Act to reestablish the original arms of the State of New York and to provide for the use thereof on the public seals."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1882), chap. 190. The present seal of the state is the result of this legislation, which was begun by preliminary inquiry on Dec. 2, 1879 (*q.v.*) This seal is reproduced by Wilde in *The Civic Ancestry of N. Y.*, Pl. 29.

June 1 The Jumel mansion is sold at auction to Nelson Chase for $45,000. The adjoining estate is sold in lots.—*Eve. Post*, Je 1, 1882. See also *ibid.*, N 15, 1882, and *Harper's Weekly*, XXVI: 357, 358. A sales map of the Jumel estate, dated Nov., 1882, is filed in bureau of topography, borough president's office, as Map No. 3636.

6 The corner-stone of a new Produce Exchange building is laid, at the corner of Broadway and Beaver St.—*N. Y. Times*, Je 7, 1882. The building was dedicated on May 6, 1884 (*q.v.*).

29 The legislature directs the cities of New York and Brooklyn to pay to the trustees of the Brooklyn Bridge the sum of $1,250,000, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to complete the bridge, in the proportion of one-third from New York and two-thirds from Brooklyn.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1882), chap. 368.

30 Guiteau, the murderer of Garfield, is executed.—*Eve. Post*, Je 30, 1882.

July 1 The "New York Consolidation Act of Eighteen Hundred and Eighty-two" is passed by the legislature. This act fills a complete volume of 518 pages of the statutes, and virtually rewrites the charter of 1873, together with all its amendments and all "the special and local laws affecting public interests in the city of New York."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1882), chap. 410.

4 The wooden steeple of Grace Church, erected about 35 years ago, has been pulled down and is to be replaced by one of stone. —*N. Y. Times*, Jl 4, 1882. By June 24, 1884, the new marble spire had reached the height of 175 ft.—*Eve. Post*, Je 25, 1884.

21 Congress authorises the secretary of the treasury "to sell at public auction in the city of New York to the highest bidder, after thirty days' notice in four of the principal newspapers published in the city of New York, the land and premises formerly occupied as the site of the post-office in the city of New York, lying upon Nassau street, between Cedar and Liberty streets, and known as the Old Post-Office site." The sale price is not to be less than $600,000.—*Laws of U. S.*, 47th cong., 1st sess., chap. 313. This was the old Middle Dutch Church; it was sold on Oct. 18 (*q.v.*).

Sept. 4 Edison's giant dynamos at No. 257 Pearl St. are started for the first time, and the territory between Nassau and Pearl Sts. and Spruce and Wall Sts. is lighted by electricity, including the *Times* building.—*N. Y. Times*, S 5, 1882. This marks the beginning of commercial electric lighting in New York.—*N. Y. Herald*, S 5, 1922. See also Brown's *Book of Old N. Y.* (1913), 247–48, 251.

18 Mme. Modjeska arrives at New York.—*N. Y. Times*, S 19, 1882. See D 11.

Oct. — In this month, the Knickerbocker Club (see 1871) moved to 319 Fifth Ave., on the north-east corner of 32d St.—Club Book (1918); L. M. R. K., III: 938. It remained here until 1915, when it removed to its present site, at 807 Fifth Ave.—*Ibid.*

10 A group of young men meet at the house of Theodore Roosevelt and form the City Reform Club, whose object is to purify municipal politics. Samuel J. Colgate was the first president, Poultney Bigelow, secretary, and W. Earl Dodge, treasurer.—*N. Y. Times*, O 13, 1882. The club-house was at 677 Fifth Ave.—*King's Handbook* (1893), 563. *Cf.* L. M. R. K., III: 938.

16 Offenbach's "Tales of Hoffman" is produced for the first time in America, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.—Brown, III: 36; N. Y. P. L. *Bulletin* (1925), 811.

Oct. 16 The old Middle Dutch Church on Nassau St. (formerly used as a post-office) is sold by the United States at auction to the Mutual Life Ins. Co. for $650,000. The deed is dated Oct. 30.—*40th Ann. Rep.*, Mutual Life Ins. Co. (1883); *Mag. Am. Hist.*, XXII: 196; L. M. R. K., III: 935; descrip. of Pl. 130-a, III: 695. The church was immediately demolished (see N 19–26).

18 The new Casino at Broadway and 39th St., though unfinished, is opened with Strauss's operetta "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief."—*Eve. Post*, O 23, 1882; L. M. R. K., III: 983. See also view and description in *Harper's Weekly*, XXV: 846, and *Daily Graphic*, O 21, 1882. For a history of the Casino, see *N. Y. Times Mag.*, Ja 7, 1882.

21 Mme. Christine Nilsson revisits America after an absence of ten years and stops at the Windsor Hotel.—*Eve. Post*, O 24 and 25, 1882.

24 Abbey's Park Theatre, on the east side of Broadway between 21st and 22d Sts., burns to the ground.—*N. Y. Herald*, O 30, 1882. See also illustration and description in *Harper's Weekly*, XXVI: 708, 709. This was to have been its opening day, and Mrs. Langtry who was to appear there viewed the fire through opera glasses from the balcony of the Albemarle Hotel.—*Daily Graphic*, O 31, 1882. See L. M. R. K., III: 982.

30 The Alhambra Theatre at Nos. 124–28 West 27th St. is almost destroyed by fire.—*Eve. Post*, N 2, 1882.

Nov. 1 Lily Langtry makes her first appearance in America, at Wallack's Theatre.—*Eve. Post*, N 7, 1882.

6 Franklin Edson, supported by Tammany Hall, Irving Hall, and the County Democracy, is elected mayor. At this election a definite attempt was made to elect non-partisan municipal officers. A citizens' committee put a ticket in the field, but the Republicans refused to give it their united support, and the Democrats, who were thoroughly united, succeeded in electing their candidates.—*N. Y. Times*, N 8 and 9, 1882; *Ann. Cyclop.* (1882), 610; (1883), 581. Regarding Edson, see Stephen Fiske's *Off-Hand Portraits of Prominent New Yorkers* (1884), 115 *et seq.*

7 By a large majority, the voters of the state ratify an amendment to the constitution providing that "no tolls shall hereafter be imposed on persons or property transported on the canals" of the state.—*Leg. Manual* (1883), 101–2.

" The old Middle Dutch Church on Nassau St., built in 1727–31, is being demolished.—*N. Y. Times*, N 19–26, 1882. The Mutual Life Ins. Co. building was erected on the site.—L. M. R. K., III: 935, 967–68. See also descrips. of Pl. 28, I: 262, and Pl. 130-a, III: 696.

19-26 The Academy of Music is crowded on the occasion of a public meeting called by the committee for raising funds for the pedestal of the statue of "Liberty." Committees are to be appointed for soliciting subscriptions.—*Eve. Post*, N 27 and 29, 1882. By Dec. 12, the sum of $36,500 had been subscribed.—*Ibid.*, D 13, 1882. See Ja 17, 1883.

28 On this and the succeeding days, Bangs & Co. sold at auction the library of E. B. O'Callaghan, M.D., LL.D. This library was especially rich in early New York history and rare Americana. See catalogue of the sale, in N. Y. P. L.

Dec. 4 Mme. Modjeska appears at Booth's Theatre in "As You Like It."—*Eve. Post*, D 12, 1882.

11

1883

— In this year, Gottlieb Daimler, of Mannheim, Germany, perfected the "hot-tube" system of ignition for internal-combustion engines, which soon ousted the previously used flame ignition.—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 479.

— In this year, the Huguenot Society of America was founded at New York, with broad and scholarly historical aims.—Van Rensselaer, *Hist. of the City of N. Y.*, II: 148.

— *Life* was founded in this year.—*King's Handbook* (1893), 626.

— In this year, the Jerome residence, at the s. e. cor. of Madison Ave. and 26th St. (see 1881), was occupied by the Madison Club.—L. M. R. K., III: 950. See N 22.

— In this year, the Rutgers Female College (see Ap 11, 1867) removed from 487–491 Fifth Ave. (see 1860) to 54–58 W. 55th St. —N. Y. City directories; L. M. R. K., III: 941.

Jan. — In this month, the Rev. Wm. S. Rainsford became rector of St. George's Church. He remained until 1906, when he was forced

1883 Jan. — to resign because of ill-health, and during his rectorship he developed there the first great "institutional" church in New York. —Anstice, *Hist. of St. George's Church* (1911), 287–369.

1 The American Art Association is formed by Jas. F. Sutton, R. Austin Robertson, and Thomas E. Kirby, for "the encouragement and promotion of American art." It possessed the lease of the American Art Gallery, consisting of a room, 46 by 36 ft., with offices adjoining, in the building of Wm. Kurtz, a photographer, at 6 and 8 E. 23d St. This building was connected with one having an L on 22d St., occupied by the Palette Club, whose members held exhibitions in the Kurtz gallery. Several rooms in the Pike building (later the Bartholdi Hotel), at the E. 23d St. corner of Broadway, were included in the lease. For the early history of the association, see the *Address of Mr. Thomas E. Kirby . . . at the opening of the new Am. Art Galleries . . . Nov.* 10, 1922. The business of this association consists primarily of the exhibition and sale of works of art and literature.

" Mayor Edson communicates his first message to the board of aldermen. He believes that those "into whose hands the people have committed the city's finances, government and improvements" should have a "thorough grasp of the stern facts" of the city's "comparatively recent history." New York's manufacturing interests, in 1825, "had not yet assumed noticeable proportions," but today she has become the "largest manufacturing city in the United States," and her advance in commerce and trade has been "no less marked and important." The city has today "a resident population of fully 1,300,000," while in 1842 the number was only 336,000. Improvements have "lamentably failed to keep pace with this remarkable growth." It is obvious "that our wharves and piers are inadequate to the accommodation of the commerce which seeks them; that the supply of water is wholly insufficient for domestic and manufacturing purposes; that the force and facilities for extinguishing fires are too limited in many portions of the city; that the police accommodations in several districts are by no means what they should be; that hospital accommodations, especially for the reception of those affected with contagious diseases, are almost entirely wanting; and that the work of beautifying the city has been neglected and cannot be viewed with just pride by its citizens." The mayor states with emphasis that the government has "no more important and pressing matter for consideration" than "an increased supply of pure water;" he refers to the plan submitted by the commissioner of public works to Mayor Grace, on Feb. 23, 1882 (*q.v.*), as "possibly the best that can be devised," but believes it wise, "before finally adopting any plan, to have the opinion of business men, as well as engineers, concerning its practicability, the probable cost, and the time required for construction. The execution of whatever plan may be adopted should be surrounded with proper safeguards against extravagance or unnecessary expenditure; to this end I believe you will join me in the recommendation that to a controlling extent the work be supervised by men of known integrity who possess some practical knowledge of such matters" (see Ja 9 and Je 1).—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1883), CLXIX: 19–30.

The mayor makes "useful suggestions as to practicable improvements," says the editor of the *World*, "such as the building of subways for all the pipes and wires necessary for municipal or private uses, the building of new police station-houses, the enlargement of the accommodations of the Health Department, a more equitable distribution of school-room space, the propriety of relieving the Park Department of all duties not relating to the parks proper, and the hearty coöperation of the municipality in the improvement of Harlem River." The message is termed "a business-like paper, such as might be addressed by an incoming president of a private corporation who had been examining its business thoroughly to its directors and its stockholders."—*N. Y. World*, Ja 2, 1883. The *Times* thinks Mayor Edson's message "is neither very instructive nor particularly suggestive."—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 2, 1883.

" Concerning the "Harlem River Improvement" (see F 18, 1875), Mayor Edson, in his message to the board of aldermen, says: "The State Legislature has at various times ceded by enactments the right of way, has authorized the courts to condemn the land, and has provided for the expenses of commissioners to effect the condemnation. Furthermore, Congress has appropriated toward this improvement the sum of $400,000."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1883), CLXIX: 45–46.

Jan. 3 The new barge office at the Battery (see O 1, 1878) is first opened for use.—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 3, 1883. *Cf. Ann. Rep.*, Sup. Archt., U. S. Treas. Dept. (1902), 190. The total cost of work on the building and dock to June 30, 1892, was $573,441.—*Ibid.* (1892), 210.

7 The French societies of New York hold funeral services at Tammany Hall in honour of Leon Gambetta.—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 4 and 8, 1883.

9 On the basis of a report of the commissioner of public works submitted to the mayor on Feb. 23, 1882 (*q.v.*), the state senate passes a resolution requesting the present mayor to appoint five citizens who, in conjunction with himself, shall examine this report and make recommendations to the senate concerning plans "for an additional water supply."—*Senate Jour.* (1883), 106th sess., 25. See Mr 7.

17 The sum of $73,638.97 has been subscribed for the pedestal of the Statue of Liberty (see N 28, 1882).—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 17, 1883. On Feb. 3, a dramatic entertainment was held at the Academy of Music for the benefit of the fund. It was "one of the most brilliant social gatherings that has ever been held in a public place in this city."—*Ibid.*, Ja 14, 18, 28, F 4, 1883. See also *ibid.*, Mr 2, 1883. See Jl 4 and Ag 5, 1884.

20 Mayor Edson returns to the aldermen with his veto a resolution permitting the erection of a watering-trough on the corner of Tenth Ave. and 24th St. He gives two reasons for his action: First, because "there is a watering-trough only one block distant;" second, because of the "pressing need for economy in the use of water" (see F 23, 1882).—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1883), CLXIX: 165. Mayor Edson's term of office was characterized by a great many vetoes thwarting the often ill-considered liberality of the aldermen in granting privileges. These privileges included obstructions on the sidewalk in the form of storm-doors, bay-windows, meat-racks, stands for the sale of oysters and other commodities, posts, poles, signs, bill-boards, curtains, awnings, coal-boxes, and thermometers. —*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1883), consult indices of Vols. CLXIX, CLXX, CLXXI, CLXXII, under "Mayor."

30 The state assembly adopts the following resolution: "That the mayor of the city of New York be and he is hereby invited to inform the House what legislation, if any, he may consider necessary in order to economize, simplify and improve the local government of New York City."—*Assemb. Jour.* (1883), 106th sess., I: 152. See F 8.

" The remains of Archbishop Hughes are transferred from the vault in old St. Patrick's Cathedral (on Prince St.) to the archiepiscopal crypt of the new cathedral on Fifth Ave.—Farley, *Hist. of St. Patrick's Cathedral*, 133.

Feb. 1 It being difficult to get English yachts to compete for the "America's" cup, because the American rules of measurement are so different from the English, the New York Yacht Club, on motion of Anson Phelps Stokes, appoints a committee of five "to report on the feasibility of changing the present system of measurement, and to consult with other clubs on the matter. . . ." The committee's report, basing measurement on water-line and sail area, was adopted on May 28. "This made international yacht-racing possible here and revived interest in it."—*Stokes Records*, I: Part 2, pp. 228–29.

8 In response to the invitation of the state assembly (see Ja 30), Mayor Edson expresses the opinion that "economy and simplicity in the local government . . . can be secured only through the responsibility, to the people, of the Chief Executive for the proper conduct of the business of the necessary departments of the municipal government; and I know of no way to secure such responsibility other than to entrust the Mayor with the power to appoint and to remove the heads of such departments without the intervention of any other authority." He recommends, further, that "the head of each department should consist of one person, who should be held responsible by the Mayor for the faithful and efficient conduct of the affairs of his department."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1883), CLXXIII: 73–74. For the legislation that resulted, see Mr 17, 1884.

9 The legislature enacts that, after July 1, 1883, the marine court of the city of New York shall be called the "city court of New York."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1883), chap. 26.

Mar. 7 In accordance with the resolutions of the senate of Jan. 9 (*q.v.*), Mayor Edson informs that body that he did appoint a committee to consider with himself "an additional water supply," and he

1883 Mar. 7 submits the report of that committee. It is the unanimous opinion that the Croton water-shed is "the best source from which to obtain an increased supply of water," and that a new aqueduct, "not less than fifteen feet in clear inside diameter," should be built immediately. In regard to additional storage facilities within the water-shed, the committee is "divided in opinion" as to building the "Quaker Bridge Dam" (see F 23, 1882), or "separate dams for storing water in the Croton basin at and above Croton Dam." It recommends that this question be referred to "an unprejudiced commission . . . which shall have charge of the construction of the work."—*Report of Committee on Water Supply* (1883), in N. Y. P. L. For the legislation that resulted from this action, see Je 1.

13 The board of aldermen, by a vote of 21 to 3, authorises the N. Y. Electric Lines Co. to tear up the streets of the city and to lay telegraph wires underground, on condition that the company pay the city 2% of its gross receipts.—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, CLXIX: 679–83. This was vetoed by Mayor Edson, on March 27, but was repassed over the veto on April 10.—*Ibid.*, CLXIX: 776–79; CLXX: 141–44. A year later, the legislature required immediate action to remove the overhead wires.—See Je 14, 1884.

16 The state gives its consent to the purchase by the U. S. for customs purposes, of the land bounded by Washington, West, Laight, and Hubert Sts., now leased by the federal government for appraisers' stores.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1883), chap. 108. Here the present federal building was erected.

21 The common council passes a resolution that the body of John Howard Payne, author of "Home Sweet Home," now on its way to New York "from a far-off grave in Northern Africa," be placed, in the governor's room of the city hall, before being taken to Washington for final burial.—*Ordinances*, etc., *App'd by Mayor*, LI: 90. The body arrived from Tunis on March 22, and was ceremoniously conducted to the city hall, where it lay in state until the afternoon of March 23. About 5,000 viewed it. The flags on public buildings and the principal hotels and business houses were also lowered to half mast in Payne's honour.—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 23 and 24, 1883.

26 Lester Wallack resumes possession of his old playhouse at Broadway and 13th St. (see S 15, 1881) and reopens it as the Star Theatre.—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 27, 1883; Brown, *Hist. of N. Y. Stage*, II: 303; L. M. R. K., III: 986. It retained this new name until its demolition in 1901 (*q. v.*).

Apr. 2 The new Fulton Market (see My 12, 1880), erected on the block bounded by South, Front, Fulton, and Beekman Sts., the site of the old, is opened.—*Eve. Post*, N 16, 1882; Ap 2, 1883; descrip. of Pl. 104-b, III: 606. It was abandoned by the city in 1914.—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, II: 93, 142–46; *N. Y. Times*, Ag 12, 1917.

4 Peter Cooper dies, and the flags on the public buildings are placed at half mast.—*Eve. Post*, Ap 4, 1883. He was buried on April 7.—*Ibid.*, Ap 7, 1883.

" The legislature directs the dock department of the city to construct a pier "upon the lands under water situate and belonging to said city, between the new pier, number one, North river, and Castle Garden." The police department is to have the exclusive use of the pier and is authorised to erect thereon such buildings as may be necessary for the transaction of business.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1883), chap. 189.

21 A law is passed reorganizing the board of emigration, which is placed in the hands of a single commissioner to be appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1883), chap. 286; *Ann. Cyclop.* (1883), 570.

May 10 The corner-stone of Sherred Hall, the first of the new buildings erected by the General Theological Seminary (see 1882), is laid by the Bishop of Albany. It was dedicated on Jan. 25, 1884. From that time until 1903, nearly a score of buildings were erected. Lorillard Hall, the last, was occupied in Sept., 1903. The buildings occupy what is called Chelsea Square, the block bounded by Ninth and Tenth Aves., 20th and 21st Sts.—Perry, *Hist. of Am. Epis. Ch.*, II: 506–34; *Cat.*, Gen. Theol. Sem. (1912–13), 61; Schaff-Herzog, *Encyc. of Religious Knowledge*, XI: 384.

16 The corner-stone of the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum is laid at Amsterdam Ave. and 137th St.—*Eve. Post*, My 16 and 17, 1883; L. M. R. K., III: 954. The building was dedicated the following year.—Daly, *Settlement of the Jews in N. Am.; Jewish Encyclop.*, IX: 280.

May 24 The Brooklyn Bridge is formally opened to the public, and the occasion is celebrated in New York and Brooklyn with parades, speeches, etc. Pres. Arthur, Gov. Cleveland, and other distinguished visitors are present.—*Eve. Post*, My 24, 1883; *Harper's Weekly*, XVII: 326. For view of the bridge at this time, see Brown's *Book of Old N. Y.* (1913), 377. Plans and estimates for the bridge were first drawn by Wm. C. Kingsley in 1865 (*q. v.*), and it was through his efforts that the first $5,000,000 for the work was raised. The N. Y. Bridge Co. was incorporated on April 16, 1867 (*q. v.*), and the company was organized in the following May. John A. Roebling was first appointed engineer (see My 23, 1867), but on his death his son, Col. Washington A. Roebling, succeeded him. Work was commenced on the Brooklyn tower, Jan. 3, 1870. The Brooklyn caisson was finished March 11, 1871, and the New York caisson in May, 1872. On June 5, 1874 (*q. v.*), a law was passed authorising the cities of New York and Brooklyn to assume control of the work, and on May 14, 1875 (*q. v.*), the N. Y. Bridge Co. was dissolved. The Brooklyn tower was completed in May, 1875, and the New York tower in July, 1876. The first wire rope was stretched across the river, Aug. 14, 1876, and the first crossing on the wire, on a "traveller," took place Aug. 25, 1876. A foot bridge was finished and crossed Feb. 9, 1877, and the last wire was hung on Oct. 5, 1878.

The bridge extends from a point in Brooklyn near the junction of Sands and Washington Sts., about 38½ feet above high-water mark, to Chatham St., New York, near city hall, about 61½ feet above high-water mark. The length of the New York approach is 1,562½ feet. This approach extends from Chatham, over North William, William, Rose, Vandewater, Cliff, Pearl, and Cherry Sts. The New York tower is 350 feet from base to summit, and 271 feet 6 inches above high-water mark. The depth of New York foundations below high-water mark is 78½ feet. The width of opening through tower is 33 feet 9 inches. The length of the main span, tower to tower, 1,595 feet 6 inches; height of main span above high-water mark, 135 feet 6 inches; number of cables, 4; diameter of cables, 15 feet 9 inches; length of each cable, 3,578 feet 6 inches; number of wires in each cable, 5,434; number of wires in the four cables, 21,736.—Green, *Complete Hist. of the N. Y. and Brooklyn Bridge*. See also L. M. R. K., III: 925, and Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 858–61.

30 A panic on the Brooklyn Bridge, precipitated by the fall of a woman, results in the death of 12 persons and the injury of many others.—*Eve. Post*, My 31 and Je 1, 1883.

June — The Chamber of Commerce leases a large hall in the new Mutual Life Insurance building on Nassau St., and shortly afterward moved here from Cedar and William Sts. (see 1858).—*26th Ann. Rep.*, Ch. of Com. (1883–84), XVI. In 1901 (*q. v.*, N 8), it laid the corner-stone of its own building.

1 An act is passed by the legislature in which commissioners are named "to provide new reservoirs, dams and a new aqueduct with the appurtenances thereto, for the purpose of supplying the city of New York with an increased supply of pure and wholesome water" (see Ja 9). These men are to be known as "the aqueduct commissioners." They are required, prior to the final adoption of plans, "to afford to all persons interested a full opportunity to be heard respecting such plan or plans" and to "give public notice of such hearing."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1883), chap. 490; *cf. Ann. Cyclop.* (1887), 555–58. "In accordance with this requirement the Aqueduct Commissioners held many public meetings (especially during 1883 and 1884, when the plans for the new aqueduct were being matured) at which prominent engineers and other citizens appeared and expressed their views with reference to the adoption of the proposed plans. . . . The construction of the new aqueduct was commenced in January, 1885. . . . By July 15, 1890 (*q. v.*), the work was sufficiently advanced to let the water flow through the new aqueduct from Croton Lake to the Central Park reservoir."—Wegmann, *op. cit.*, 114–15.

2 The first provision for a state civil service commission is made by act of legislature. Three persons, to be appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate, and "not more than two of whom shall be adherents of the same party," shall constitute the commission.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1883), chap. 354. This act was inspired by the "Pendleton Act," which had been passed by the U. S. congress on Jan. 16. Its provisions were not made obligatory on the cities of the state until the following year (see My 29, 1884). Cleveland was governor at this time.

1883 July 20 "The site of the Potter Building, bounded by Park-row, Beekman, and Nassau streets, which was destroyed by fire on the 31st of January, 1882 [*q. v.*], when several lives were lost, is to be covered by an eleven-story structure to be erected by Mr. Orlando B. Potter, at a cost of about $700,000. . . . N. G. Starkweather is the architect."—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 20, 1883.

25 The old Washington Market, begun in 1812, is being demolished. It is to be replaced by a new iron building.—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 25, 1883. The corner-stone, dated Oct. 8, 1812, was unearthed on Aug. 7.—*Ibid.*, Ag 8, 1883. See Je 12, 1884.

Aug. 18 The first trial trip of a passenger car over the cable road of the Brooklyn Bridge is made with great success.—*N. Y. Times*, Ag 19, 1883. Cars began running regularly over the bridge on Sept. 24.—*Ibid.*, S 25 and 26, 1883. See also *ibid.*, D 28, 1883.

Oct. 17 The centennial of the disbanding of Washington's army is celebrated with elaborate ceremonies at Newburgh, N. Y.—*N. Y. Times*, O 16, 18, 19, and 20, 1883.

20 Henry Irving and Ellen Terry arrive at New York.—*N. Y. Times*, O 21, 1883. On Oct. 27, Irving was the guest of honour at a dinner given by the Lotos Club.—*Ibid.*, O 28, 1883.

22 The Metropolitan Opera House (see Ap 12, 1881) is opened, on the block bounded by Broadway, 39th St., 40th St., and Seventh Ave. The opera is "Faust," Italo Companini and Christine Nilsson being the principal singers.—*N. Y. Times*, O 23, 1883; Brown, *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, III: 442; *King's Handbook* (1893), 588. See also L. M. R. K., III: 985. It was destroyed by fire on Aug. 27, 1892 (*q. v.*).

" Matthew Arnold arrives at New York on a visit to America.—*N. Y. Times*, O 23, 1883. A reception in his honour was given by Andrew Carnegie on Oct. 27 at the Windsor Hotel.—*Ibid.*, O 28, 1883. Arnold delivered his first lecture in America at Chickering Hall on Oct. 30.—*Ibid.*, O 31, 1883.

26 The N. Y. Telephone and Telegraph Co. is incorporated.—*N. Y. Times*, O 27, 1883.

29 Henry Irving makes his first dramatic appearance in America, at the Star Theatre (see Mr 26). He plays Mathias in "The Bells."—*N. Y. Times*, O 30, 1883.

30 Ellen Terry makes her début in America, at the Star Theatre in the character of Queen Henrietta Maria in "Charles I." Henry Irving plays the title role.—*N. Y. Times*, O 31, 1883.

Nov. 13 The 400th anniversary of the birth of Martin Luther is commemorated by the U. S. Evangelical Alliance at the Academy of Music.—*N. Y. Times*, N 14, 1883.

18 Standard railroad time in the United States goes into effect.—*Harper's Encyclop. of U. S. Hist.*, Vol. IX.

" The new Madison Avenue M. E. Church at 60th St., the corner-stone of which was laid on July 31, 1882, is formally dedicated.—*N. Y. Times*, Ag 1, 1882; N 12 and 19, 1883. See also L. M. R. K., III: 930.

" The coloured R. C. Church of St. Benedict the Moor, at Bleecker and Downing Sts., is dedicated. This is the first church for negro Catholics in the northern part of the United States.—*N. Y. Times*, N 19, 1883. It is now in West 53d St.

22 The University Club has leased for 10 years the Leonard W. Jerome mansion at 26th St. and Madison Ave., formerly used by the Union League Club (see Mr 31, 1868).—*N. Y. Times*, N 22, 1883; L. M. R. K., III: 939, 950. The University Club occupied the Jerome residence until 1899 (*q. v.*).

26 As Nov. 25 fell on a Sunday, the centennial anniversary of the evacuation of New York by the British was elaborately celebrated on Monday, with a civic and military parade, a river procession of almost 300 boats, and a Chamber of Commerce banquet at Delmonico's. Pres. Arthur, his cabinet, and other distinguished visitors were present.—*N. Y. Times*, N 25–27, 1883. See also *Harper's Weekly*, XXVII: 784-85, and *Centennial Celebration Com.; Report of the Joint com. on the centennial celebration of the Evacuation of N. Y. by the British* (N. Y., 1883). See F 7, 1884.

" Ward's bronze statue of George Washington, erected at the instance of the Chamber of Commerce in front of the sub-treasury on the spot where Washington first took the oath as president of the United States (see F 7, 1880, and N, 1881), is unveiled by Gov. Cleveland and accepted by Pres. Arthur in the name of the U. S. Government. George Wm. Curtis delivers an eloquent address. The statue, which cost $35,000, was paid for by the merchants of New York.—*N. Y. Herald*, N 27, 1883; Curtis, *Address at Unveiling of Statue of Washington* (1883). See also *Harper's Weekly*, XXVII: 777, 783; L. M. R. K., III: 965; and description of Pl. 166, III: 848.

Nov. 26 Mlle. Giglio Nordica (Lillian Norton) makes her début, at the Academy of Music in "Faust."—*N. Y. Times*, N 27, 1883.

" Mayor Edson, pursuant to the provisions of the Rapid Transit Act (see Je 18, 1875), appoints five "Rapid Transit Commissioners." The immediate occasion of the mayor's action is the receipt by him of a declaration, signed by "more than fifty reputable householders and taxpayers," that there is need "for a steam railway or railways for the transportation of passengers, mails or freight," a need which he desires these commissioners to investigate.—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1884), CLXXIV: 853–54; Carman, *Street Surface Railway Franchises of N. Y. C.*, 179–80. See Je 30, 1884.

30 The centennial anniversary of Washington's farewell to his officers at Fraunces Tavern is celebrated by the Chamber of Commerce and the N. Y. Historical Society with a turtle feast in the long-room of the historic building. John Austen Stevens proposes that those present shall form a society to be called the "Sons of the Revolution."—*N. Y. Times*, D 3 and 5, 1883. See also Browne, *A Sketch of Fraunces Tavern* (1919), 19.

Dec. 4 The Standard Theatre in West 33d St. (see F 20, 1878) is almost totally destroyed by fire.—*N. Y. Times*, D 15 and 16, 1883. See also Brown, *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, III: 235–50. It was rebuilt and opened on Dec. 23, 1884.—*N. Y. Times*, D 24, 1884.

14 The "Rapid Transit Commissioners" (see N 30) resolve that "there is a necessity in the City and County of New York for a steam railway or railways for transportation of passengers, mails or freight," and that "such necessity exists, notwithstanding the facilities offered by the steam, surface and elevated railways now in operation."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1884), CLXXIV: 854–55. See Ap 28, 1884.

1884

— During 1884–85, a general conference was held at Berlin, attended by the United States and all the countries of Europe, except Switzerland, to settle claims to the Congo region. The conference recognized the independence of the Congo Free State, and declared that trade in it was to be open to all nations on equal terms. The new state, however, became practically Belgian and in 1908 was made a Belgian colony subject to the Belgian parliament.—Hazen, *Europe since* 1815, 555–57.

— In this year, Gladstone carried through the "Reform Bill of 1884," extending the borough franchise to the counties so that the mass of workingmen would have the right to vote whether they lived in town or country. This bill and those enacted for Scotland and Ireland "increased the total number of the electorate from over three to over five millions" and transformed England "from an oligarchy into a democracy."—Hazen, *Europe since* 1815, 492–93.

— During the five years from 1880 to 1884 inclusive, 1,928,167 alien immigrants arrived at the port of New York.—*Arrivals of Alien Passengers and Immigrants* (Washington, 1891), 64, 108, 109.

— In this year, the first long-distance telephone line in the world was constructed, between New York and Boston. In 1885, a line was put into operation between New York and Philadelphia, and in 1892 one between New York and Chicago.—*Encyclop. Amer.*, XXVI: 374–75.

— In this year, Benson J. Lossing's *History of New York City* was published. It embraces a very brief history of the city from its foundation to 1830, and a full account of its development from 1830 to 1884. It is essentially a social history, describing aspects of home life, business activities, and social organizations during a period of two generations.

— In this year was published a statement, signed by Peter Somers and Wm. Lalor, entitled *Reasons why an exterior street should be constructed along the East River, from 64th to 91st St., in the city of New York.* See Je 25, 1887.

— About this time, John S. Sargent, the portrait painter, who in this year made his home in London, began to paint portraits in New York, which are now among his best known works.—Fielding, *Dict. of Am. Painters*, etc. (1926), 316.

Jan. 1 The Charity Organization Society opens its first "Wood Yard," at 402 East 24th St. This was established "not with any idea of providing work at fair prices for the unemployed, but purely as a means by which to test the good faith of those seeking relief under



MAYOR MCCLELLAN, THE RAPID TRANSIT COMMISSIONERS, AND OTHER GUESTS OF THE CHIEF CONTRACTOR, JOHN B. MCDONALD, STARTING ON FIRST INSPECTION TOUR OF THE SUBWAY, JULY 19, 1904. SEE P. 2056.

1884 Jan. 1 the plea of inability to procure work." Tickets were printed which were purchased by charitable persons who gave them to beggars they encountered on the street or at home. Each ticket admitted a man to the "Wood Yard" and entitled him to a "day's work," the cutting of about one-eighth of a cord of wood. Lighter work was provided for men who were not strong. On completion of his task, each "man with a home" received fifty cents in cash, and each homeless man received two meals and a night's lodging. On Feb. 9, 1886, the "Wood Yard" was transferred to the newly-formed New York Labor Bureau Association, but on Oct. 9, 1888, the society resumed its management. After the founding of the municipal lodging-houses in 1886 (*q. v.*, Je 2), many men were sent to the "Wood Yard" by the city to pay for the food and shelter they had received.—Brandt, *Charity Organization Soc. of City of N. Y.*, 1882–1907, 22–23, 107–9, 151, 152, 154.

10 Mayor Edson sends his second annual message to the board of aldermen. He tells of the progress made during the year toward an increased supply of water (see Ja 9, Mr 7, Je 1, 1883), emphasizes "the imperative necessity for economy in the use of water," and declares it to be the duty of all officials and good citizens "to suppress waste, and to oppose any increase in the distribution of water except in cases of extreme necessity." The mayor pronounces the present building laws "crude and inoperative," and recommends that "representative architects, builders, and property owners, in conjunction with the head of the Bureau of Inspection of Buildings [see My 29, 1880], should consult together and agree upon such recommendations to the Legislature as will be likely to secure the adoption of measures which will protect public interests without retarding legitimate individual enterprise."

Another recommendation is that a "thorough investigation" be undertaken "of the present system and of the methods pursued in making valuations of realty [see Mr 14] by the Department of Taxes and Assessments." In an "examination and valuation of eighty-seven pieces of real estate by men possessing expert knowledge," it has been discovered that "the fair aggregate actual value" is $43,030,000, while the valuation of the same property as taken from the books of the department is only $27,496,360. Furthermore, while many of these pieces of property "are valued by the Department at very nearly their full value, many others are valued at less than fifty per cent of their real value." Such a situation, he declares, affects "the whole financial structure of the city, inviting widespread dishonesty in efforts to escape the payment of a just proportion of the necessary expenses of government."

The "necessity for a Municipal Building" is emphasized. "The City Hall . . . has long since ceased to be much more than an Executive Building, with rooms for the Mayor, the Board of Aldermen, and a Governor's Room occupied only on State occasions. Its style of architecture is such that, without marring its present symmetry, it cannot be enlarged to the required extent. Our city is now put to great annual expense in hiring rooms in various buildings for very many of its public offices, and much time is lost in passing from one to another." The mayor believes "a disinterested commission" should consider the possible purchase of the Stewart building at the corner of Chambers St. and Broadway.

By authority conferred upon mayors by the Civil Service Act of June 2, 1883 (*q.v.*), Mr. Edson says that, with the "assistance of the Civil Service Commissioners of the State," he has prepared "rules and regulations for the admission of persons into the civil service of this city," and appointed "Boards of Examiners" who will "immediately enter upon the performance of their duties."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1884), CLXXIII: 29–75.

15 The state assembly appoints a special committee, with Theodore Roosevelt as chairman, "to investigate the local government of the city and county of New York."—*Assemb. Jour.* (1884), I: 80–83. This committee rendered a report on March 15 (*q.v.*).

23 The Union League Club holds a reception in honour of Pres. Arthur. Nearly 2,000 guests are present, including Mayor Edson. Wm. M. Evarts, Gen. and Mrs. George B. McClellan, Whitelaw Reid, Henry Ward Beecher, Parke Godwin, Elihu Root, and Cyrus W. Field—Maurice, *Fifth Avenue*, 113-14.

" The Grolier Club is founded at the residence of Robert Hoe by a group of nine publishers, printers, and book-lovers, for promotion of the arts pertaining to book production. The first rooms occupied by the club were at 64 Madison Ave. The club continued to occupy these quarters until the removal to its new club-house, No. 29 East 32d St., in Nov., 1889. The club was incorporated on Aug. 2, 1888.—*Transactions of the Grolier Club*, Part II, and records of the club. Jan. 23

The new Calvary Baptist Church in West 57th St., the corner-stone of which was laid on May 29, 1882, is dedicated.—*Eve. Post*, My 30, 1882; F 4, 1884. Feb. 3

As this is the 100th anniversary of the inauguration of James Duane, the first mayor of the city after the Revolution, the board of aldermen passes the following resolutions: 7

"Resolved, That we urgently call upon all the citizens of New York of to-day to follow the example of this eminent man by taking a hearty interest in the welfare of representative popular city government, and by insisting upon its maintenance as an integral part of our political system and as necessary to the due protection of the many and various interests of this vast city; that we regret the growing indifference of our citizens to affairs of State, and especially the neglect of many of our best citizens to attend the polls on election day; and that we deplore the boast of many that they 'take no interest and know nothing of politics,' as predicating a state of affairs which must eventually destroy all hope of self-government by the people;

"Resolved, That in honor of this centennial of the reconstruction of the municipality under a free government, the flags be displayed on the City Hall, and that hereafter upon the recurrence of this, the birthday of our city, the said flags be so displayed."—*Ordinances*, etc., *App'd by Mayor*, LII: 16–18.

" Resolutions are passed by the board of aldermen objecting to the employment of "an unnaturalized person of English birth, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain," to prepare the volumes of the "proceedings attendant upon the celebration of the 'Centennial Evacuation Day' [see N 26, 1883], . . . to be placed among the archives of the New York Historical Society." This is called "an insult to the graduates and scholars of the public schools of this city, and its system of education, as well as to the memory of those patriots who a century ago laid down their lives for the perpetuity of American institutions." The resolutions were subsequently reconsidered.—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1884), CLXXIII: 277–79. One member of the board declared the resolutions "claptrap, and demagogism of the very worst quality." The *Tribune* editor believes such resolutions a powerful argument "to limit the activity" of the board. "If their powers for mischief go no further, we shall not suffer much."—*N. Y. Tribune*, F 8, 1884.

25 The department of parks is directed to improve "the park in Mission Place, in the sixth ward of the City of New York, which park is commonly called Paradise park," by planting trees, placing benches, repairing the fountain, and removing "the iron structure now erected and standing thereon." The sum of $1,000 is to be appropriated for these improvements.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1884), chap. 18. See also L. M. R. K., III: 971.

" The corner-stone of the New York Cotton Exchange building is laid at the intersection of Beaver and William Sts. The building extends through to Hanover Sq. It was occupied by the exchange April 30, 1885.—*N. Y. Times*, F 26, 1884; My 1, 1885; Information furnished by Mr. Thomas Hale, Jr., supt., N. Y. Cotton Exchange; L. M. R. K., III: 925; *King's Handbook* (1893), 799.

Mar. 3 On this and the following days, Geo. A. Leavitt & Co. sold at auction the library of the late Henry C. Murphy, of Brooklyn, consisting of Americana and books relating to America.—See cat. of the sale, in N. Y. P. L. At this sale, the Long Island Hist. Soc. secured the Labadist views and the *Journal* by Jasper Danckaerts and Peter Sluyter which accompanied them for $5.50 (No. 3054). The views are reproduced as Pls. 17, 18, and 19, Vol. I.

14 The special committee of the state assembly appointed, on Jan. 15 (*q.v.*), to investigate the local government of the city and county of New York, renders its report. They find the whole government in a condition "absolutely appalling." In the county clerk's office, the present fee system is found to net the incumbent during his term of office "the enormous sum of a quarter of a million dollars; a large part of this is not retained by him for his own use, but is turned over to the various political organizations which supported him for the position."

The register's office, unlike the county clerk's, "is not supported in any way by the city," all the expenses being borne by the register personally, who likewise receives all the fees; "a net income of at least $75,000 or $80,000 a year" is lost to the city by this practice.

1884 Mar. 14 The surrogate's office is surrounded by so many irregularities and illegal practices that it seems to be run "simply for purpose of blackmail on those unable to defend themselves." One great source of wrong and injustice is the granting of desk-room in the office to certain persons "not officially connected with the office," who are permitted "to perform certain services for the public at large and to exact from the public therefor amounts greatly in excess of what the services are really worth."

Worse still are conditions in the sheriff's office. "In addition to the fees which are specifically fixed, the sheriff is authorized to receive a reasonable compensation for performing certain other services required of him by law and for which he looks to the county for his pay." The "reasonable compensation" fixed by the board of aldermen for him to receive for informing the secretary of state of each conviction in the city criminal courts is 50 cents; this work brought to the sheriff's pocket last year $26,299. The committee contends an ordinary clerk at a salary of $1,200 to $1,500 could easily perform this routine duty. Further, the sheriff received last year $23,109 from the county for conveying prisoners from the city prison to the courts, a distance of "about six city blocks," at $1.75 a head, and "your committee is of the opinion that $5,000 per annum would be a very liberal allowance" for that work. Then again, for feeding prisoners during the year, he received $29,139, "more than half of which was, undoubtedly, clear profit." The committee also observes that, "by the grace of the board of aldermen," the sheriff "is given about six hundred dollars whenever a person is hung."

Notwithstanding these liberal allowances, it is evident "that the sheriff has in his possession moneys to which he has no possible title, and which were taken from the treasury of the city of New York by means of fraudulent vouchers sworn to by his subordinates; he has benefited to the extent of thousands of dollars by their misdeeds; and the conclusion seems inevitable that these misdeeds were committed by his instigation, or with his connivance. Many of his subordinates and deputies . . . are plainly shown to have been guilty of the most outrageous blackmail and extortion upon the unfortunate beings with whom they were by the nature of their duties, brought in contact."

Most amusing is the situation which the committee discovered in the department of parks. "The commission is four-headed, and the president, who is elected by the board, is the only one who has a salary; as a consequence, the board remained unorganized for two years, each member persistent—refusing to vote for any one except himself for president; and it was only organized at last by the adoption of the curious expedient of a rotary presidency, each member, the Republicans as well as Democrats, being elected in turn for a few months, to what one of them called, in the evidence taken before the committee, 'the office of emolument and trust.' A more undignified squabble for the spoils of office has rarely been seen."

In the department of taxes and assessments the "grossest inequalities" were found to prevail in the manner of assessing real estate. The assessor in charge of assessing "all the immensely valuable property in the first ward," when questioned as to the method by which he arrived at the value of any given lot of land, "was finally forced to admit that it was by means of 'that intuitive consciousness that God gives us all.'"

Embodied in the committee's report are bills for enactment by the legislature to remedy the various situations.—*Assembly Docs.* (1884), VIII: no. 125. For the resulting legislation, see *Laws of N. Y.* (1884), chaps. 295, 297, 299, 530, 531.

17 The power of the board of aldermen to confirm appointments made by the mayor is abolished (after the current year) by legislative enactment. This law did not change the power of removal from office.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1884), chap. 43; *Ann. Cyclop.* (1884), 580. At the time when this measure was introduced the *Tribune* editor declared: "Elect Mayors that will represent the genuine worth and dignity of this great metropolis and hold them responsible for their appointments. . . . The government of [by] groggeries has gone too far. The majority of our aldermen have risen to their positions from behind the bars of corner dramshops, and few of them know as much of the city charter as they do of the composition of cocktails."—*N. Y. Tribune*, F 8, 1884.

"The expediency of such a measure," says the *Sun*, "had long been discussed by the press, and public opinion was finally influenced in its favor by the repeated excuses offered for bad appointments by the present Mayor to the effect that it was useless for him to make good appointments, because the Aldermen would not confirm them."—*N. Y. Sun*, My 20, 1884. Mar. 17

The new Park Avenue M. E. Church at 86th St., the corner-stone of which was laid on Nov. 13, 1882, is dedicated.—*Eve. Post*, N 14, 1882; Mr 24, 1884. 23

The Eden Musée, on the north side of 23d St. between Fifth and Sixth Aves., is opened with an exhibition of wax-works.—*Eve. Post*, Mr 29, 1884. It was demolished in 1916.—L. M. R. K., III: 983. 28

The legislature provides that the comptroller shall become an elective official, with a three-year term.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1884), chap. 73. 29

By act of the legislature, provision is made for the election annually of "an additional alderman . . . who shall be known as the president of the board of Aldermen." He is made removable by the governor His duties are the same as those "by law now conferred upon that officer." The board of aldermen is empowered to choose a vice-president from their own number.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1884), chap. 74. "

The board of street openings is authorised to lay out Jeannette Park, "on land in the first ward . . . known as Coenties slip."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1884), chap. 76; L. M. R. K., III: 970. Apr. 2

The new Jefferson Market, on the site of the old, is formally opened.—*Eve. Post*, Ap 12, 1884. See also L. M. R. K., III: 959. 12

The New York State legislature passes an act incorporating "The New York Free Circulating Library" (see 1879), the purpose of which is to furnish free reading to the people of the city of New York by the establishment and maintenance of a system of free circulating libraries, with or without rooms.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1884), chap. 167. 14

The corner-stone of the present St. James's P. E. Church is laid at the north-east corner of Madison Ave. and 71st St.—*Eve. Post*, Ap 15, 1884. The church was opened on Jan. 21, 1885.—*Ibid.*, Ja 21, 1885; L. M. R. K., III: 933. "

The "Rapid Transit Commissioners," appointed by Mayor Edson, Nov. 30, 1883 (*q.v.*), report to him that they have "determined and located" 29 routes, three of which are "longitudinal or main routes" and the rest such as "may be generally described as cross-town routes;" that the "cable traction system," which has been "in successful operation in San Francisco for about eight years, and Chicago for about two years," seems to them the most practical plan for operation; that they adopted "Articles of Association for the New York Cable Railway Company" and opened a "book of subscription to the capital stock" of the same, the entire allotment of 20,000 shares being subscribed by 41 individuals; that these shareholders have elected a board of directors, so that now "nothing remains to be done, except to obtain the consent of the local authorities and of the property owners to permit the corporation to proceed with its work." The commissioners express the opinion that the company should pay to the city annually 2½% of its gross earnings "as a compensation for the franchises that may be conferred upon it." This report was submitted to the aldermen on June 30, and referred by them to the committee on railroads.—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1884), CLXXIV: 856–66; Carman, *op. cit.*, 180. See D 8. 28

The Society of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York is incorporated.—"History of the Society Sons of the Rev.," in Whittemore's *Heroes of the Am. Rev.* (1897). See 1876. May 3

The Marine Bank fails, wrecked by Grant & Ward. Two days later, the latter firm suspended, and a panic in the stock market followed, known as the "Grant & Ward panic." The height of the panic was reached on May 14; by July 1 it was over. It resulted in 15 failures, including the Metropolitan Bank and the Atlantic Bank.—Clews, *Twenty-Eight Years in Wall St.*, 520–21; Eames, *N. Y. Stock Exchange*, 63. See also *Eve. Post*, My 14–17, 1884, and *Harper's Weekly*, XXVIII: 333. 6

Ulysses S. Grant was a special partner in the firm of Grant & Ward; his name and property were used in the business, but he took no active part in the management. The failure ruined him and his family, and an unsuccessful effort was made to hold him personally liable. To satisfy his creditors he surrendered all his property, including the unique collection of souvenirs, swords, and other mementoes gathered during his world tour, and this collection eventually became the property of the nation. Soon after the failure, Grant commenced to write his memoirs, hoping that the

1884 May 6 sale would furnish a competence for his wife. Though suffering intensely from cancer of the throat, he continued this work for about a year and finished his book shortly before his death on July 23, 1885 (*q. v.*).—*Encyclop. Am.*, XIII: 138.

" An important measure, giving to "local authorities" in cities, towns, and villages, the power "to provide for the construction, extension, maintenance and operation of street surface railroads," passes the legislature. This "General Surface R. R. Act" expressly excludes surface railways from the authority of the "Rapid Transit Act of 1875" (*q. v.*, Je 18). Hereafter, under regulations, associations of persons formed "for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating a street surface railroad" shall become corporations automatically by filing "articles of association" with the secretary of state. It is provided that local authorities "may, at their option, provide for the sale of, and sell at public auction the franchise" for such a surface road; also that, in cities of 250,000 or over, the corporation shall pay to the city annually for the privilege 3% (after five years, 5%) of its gross receipts; also that the corporation shall "keep in permanent repair" that portion of the street between the tracks and for a space of two feet outside the tracks. A five cent fare "for one continuous ride" is specified with certain qualifications.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1884), chap. 252.

" The old Produce Exchange, on the block bounded by Whitehall, Moore, Pearl, and Water Sts., is abandoned, and the new building on Broadway (see Je 6, 1882) is formally dedicated.—*Eve. Post*, My 6, 1884. See also *Harper's Weekly*, XXVIII: 285; *Harper's New Monthly Mag.* (1886), 189–218; descrip. of Pl. 156-a, III: 839; and L. M. R. K., III: 925.

8 The legislature authorises the N. Y. and Harlem R. R. Co. to enlarge its passenger depot (the Grand Central Station) by extending it to a line 80 feet east of Fourth Ave., from 42d to 45th St.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1884), chap. 261.

" The legislature empowers New York City, through the commissioners of public charities and correction, to purchase Riker's Island, the total expenditure in the transaction not to exceed $180,000. The island is to become a part of the 23d Ward.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1884), chap. 262.

12 The name of Reservoir Square is changed to Bryant Park.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1884), chap. 282. See also L. M. R. K., III: 968.

17 The corner-stone of the New York Cancer Hospital is laid at Eighth Ave. and 106th St.—*Eve. Post*, My 19, 1884. See 1887.

23 The commissioners of public charities and correction are authorised to acquire title to the whole of Ward's Island at a reasonable price.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1884), chap. 342.

29 The state civil service act of June 2, 1883 (*q. v.*), is so amended as to make its application obligatory on New York City and the other cities of the state. Within two months from this date, the several mayors are required to classify "all subordinate clerks and officers in the public service;" after another month has elapsed, "no officer or clerk shall be appointed, and no person shall be admitted to or be promoted in either of the said classes . . . until he has passed an examination, or is shown to be exempted from such examination" under the commission's regulations.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1884), chap. 410; *cf. Ann. Cyclop.* (1884), 589.

31 The College of Pharmacy (see 1878) is incorporated.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1884), chap. 424.

June 2 The department of parks is authorised to enlarge the Metropolitan Museum of Art at an expense not exceeding $350,000.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1884), chap. 447.

" A more effective measure aiming at improvement in city tenement-houses is passed by the legislature. For earlier ones see My 14, 1867; Je 16, 1879. It provides for a non-salaried commission of 11 members "to investigate and inquire into the character and condition of tenement-houses, lodging-houses and cellars in the city of New York." For the expenses of the commission $5,000 is appropriated. The members of the commission are Alexander Shaler, Joseph W. Drexel, S. O. Vanderpoel, Felix Adler, Oswald Ottendorfer, Moreau Morris, Anthony Reichardt, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Abbot Hodgman, Chas. F. Wingate, and Wm. P. Esterbrook.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1884), chap. 448; De Forest & Veiller, *The Tenement House Problem*, I: 102–3; II: 333–34. See F 15, 1885.

12 The commissioners of accounts, created by the Charter of 1873 (*q. v.*, Ap 30), are now made officers with power by a legislative act authorising them "to compel the attendance of witnesses, to administer oaths and to examine such persons as they may deem necessary." The salary of the office is fixed at $5,000.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1884), chap. 516. June 12

" The first half of the new Washington Market on Vesey St. (see Jl 25, 1883) is informally opened. The remainder will be completed in about six months.—*Eve. Post*, Je 12, 1884.

14 A commission is appointed by the mayor, in accordance with an act of the legislature, to select land for public parks in the 23d and 24th Wards of the city, which lie north of the Harlem River. The commission chose the sites of Van Cortlandt, Bronx, and Pelham Bay Parks, together with land for three smaller parks—Crotona, Claremont, and St. Mary's—and prepared a bill enabling the city to acquire them. This was presented to the legislature and became law on July 14, 1884.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1883), chap. 522; *Ann. Cyclop.* (1884), 581. For a detailed account of the steps leading to the choice of these parks and a description of them, see Mullaly, *N. Y. Parks Beyond the Harlem* (1887).

" The legislature again sets apart the land bounded by Bloomfield, Gansevoort, and West Sts. and Thirteenth Ave. for market purposes; and the block bounded by Little 12th, Gansevoort, Washington, and West Sts. and Tenth Ave. is again declared a public market-place for the exclusive use of farmers and market gardeners (so first declared on My 7, 1880, *q. v.*).—*Laws of N. Y.* (1884), chap. 525. The former ground became the site of the new West Washington Market (see Ja 26, 1889). The latter site was first called the Farmers' Market but is now known as Gansevoort Market.—L. M. R. K., III: 959. A map of the ground, dated Oct. 1886, is filed in the bureau of topography, borough president's office, as Map No. 4023.

" The board of street openings is authorised, whenever it shall be deemed necessary for the public good, to acquire title to the lands bounded by Cherry and Jackson Sts. and the East River, and to convert them into a public park.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1884), chap. 529. The property was acquired in 1893 (*q. v.*, Jl 17) and became Corlear's Hook Park.—L. M. R. K., III: 969. See also O 20, 1889, and My 8, 1894.

" The legislature passes a law requiring that "all telegraph, telephonic and electric light wires and cables" shall be "removed from the surface of all streets or avenues" before Nov. 1, 1885.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1884), chap. 534.

17 The statue of Simon Bolivar is unveiled in Central Park.—*Eve. Post*, Je 18, 1884.

July 4 The ceremony of the formal presentation by the French government to the U. S. of Bartholdi's "Liberty Enlightening the World" (see Mr 3, 1877) takes place at Paris.—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 5, 1884. See Ag 5. In April, 1885, the statue was taken apart and shipped in 210 cases to New York where it arrived on June 19, 1885 (*q. v.*).—*22d Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1917), 221.

" The bronze copy of Houdon's statue of Washington, which was placed in the city hall in 1859 (*q. v.*), is unveiled in Riverside Park and presented to the city by the pupils of the public schools.—*Eve. Post*, Jl 5, 1884. It is now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.—*Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City*, 180–81.

25 The new building of the Bank of the Manhattan Company, at Nos. 40–42 Wall St., begun in 1883, is opened for business.—Hardenbrook, *Financial N. Y.*; L. M. R. K., III: 924. See also *Harper's Weekly*, XXIX: 76, 78.

Aug. 5 The corner-stone of the pedestal for the statue of "Liberty" is laid on Bedloe's Island with impressive ceremonies. M. Lefaivre, the French consul, and Wm. Allen Butler make the principal addresses.—*Eve. Post*, Ag 5, 1884. See also *Harper's Weekly*, XXVIII: 453, 517, 522, 529; XXIX: 356, 359.

6 The aldermen, by a vote of 21 to 1, give consent to the Broadway Surface Railroad Co. to "construct, maintain, operate and use a railroad with double tracks" on lower Broadway "for a single fare of five cents."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1884), CLXXV: 236–40. Mayor Edson vetoed the resolution on Aug. 18 (*q. v.*).

10 New York City and the surrounding country is slightly shaken by an earthquake, which causes much excitement, but no damage in the city.—*Eve. Post*, Ag 11, 1884. Another earthquake occurred on March 8, 1893 (*q. v.*).

18 Mayor Edson vetoes the resolution of the aldermen granting a franchise to the Broadway Surface Railroad Co. (see Ag 6). He declares the interests of the city are not served when a franchise is granted with so few limitations or restrictions; he is "convinced that this franchise can be sold for at least one million of dollars, upon such terms and conditions as will protect the great thorough-

1884 Aug. 18 fare from desecration, insure a proper construction and the use of rails which will produce the least possible obstruction in the streets, and at the same time guarantee efficient service."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1884), CLXXV: 431–37. The aldermen repassed the measure over the veto, on Aug. 30 (*q.v.*).

25 The common council gives direction to the commission having authority to make contracts for street lighting, to cause all those portions of Fifth and Eighth Aves., 59th and 110th Sts., to be lighted with electricity.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, LII: 278.

27 The new barge office at the Battery is formally opened.—*Eve. Post*, Ag 27, 1884. See also L. M. R. K., III: 973.

30 Notwithstanding the objections of Mayor Edson (see Ag 18), the aldermen pass again the resolution granting a franchise to the Broadway Surface Railroad Co.—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1884), CLXXV: 503–4. "The corruption of this board of aldermen was such it came to be known as 'the Boodle Board.' The sequel is well known. Aldermen Duffy, Fullgraff and Waite turned state's evidence. Alderman Henry W. Jaehne was convicted on his own confession and sentenced . . . to penal servitude at hard labor for the term of nine years and ten months, for having received a bribe of $20,000 for his vote. Alderman 'Honest' John O'Neill was sentenced . . . to imprisonment at hard labor in the state prison for four years and a half and to pay a fine of two thousand dollars. Alderman Arthur J. McQuade was sentenced . . . to seven years in the state prison for bribery and to return five thousand dollars of bribe money to the city. He was released . . . and . . . after a new trial . . . acquitted. Jacob Sharp was sentenced . . . to four years in the state prison, and to pay a fine of five thousand dollars. He obtained a stay and a new trial, but died . . . before the retrial was held. Aldermen Keenan, DeLacy, Dempsey, Rothman, Sayles, and Maloney fled to Canada and other parts. Aldermen Farley, Finch, Kirk, Miller, Pearson, Reilly, Shiels, Wendel, Cleary, and Richmond were indicted, but . . . these indictments were dismissed."—Myers, *Public Franchises in N. Y. C.*, 143. See also "Final Report of Committee on Railroads Relative to Broadway Surface Railroad Company," *Senate Doc.* (1886), No. 79.

Sept. 4 Indignation at the recent action of the aldermen (see Ag 30) is the cause of a mass meeting in Chickering Hall, at which resolutions are adopted providing for a committee of fifty, "charged with the duties of protecting the franchises of the city; securing their value to the City Treasury when sold; of bringing to justice the unfaithful officers who have attempted or shall attempt to give these franchises away; of breaking up the existing scheme to capture the franchise for a Broadway railroad, and generally of assisting the Mayor in all practicable ways to protect and defend city property."—*N. Y. Times*, S 5, 1884. See O 6.

Oct. 6 Because of popular dissatisfaction (see S 4) with the terms of the franchise granted to the Broadway Surface Railroad Co. (see Ag 30), the company presents a second petition to the common council accompanied by a letter from the president. He asks that the whole subject "may be considered anew, and that any citizen or property-owner having objections to offer may have a full opportunity of being heard." Promises are given not to employ cable as a motive power, to use "the most approved plan for the construction," to pay to the city annually 3% of the gross receipts as required by law and to make "such compensation for use of the street as shall be just to the public and fair to the company;" also to provide, by agreement with the Broadway and Seventh Ave. company, a five cent fare from the Battery to Central Park.—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1884), CLXXVI: 6–12.

At a meeting, also on this day, of the committee of fifty (see S 4), it is resolved that "the franchise of a railroad in Broadway should only be granted to the highest responsible bidder at public auction."—*N. Y. Times*, O 7, 1884.

7 The new military parade-ground in Van Cortlandt Park is formally opened.—*N. Y. Times*, O 7, 1884.

13 Mayor Edson communicates a special message to the aldermen, expressing reasons additional to those offered on August 18 (*q.v.*) why they should not take favourable action on the new petition of the Broadway Surface Railroad Co. He shows how any agreement between this company and the Broadway and Seventh Ave. company (see O 6), to allow each the use of the other's tracks is "an ingeniously contrived prelude" to a scheme by which the city will be "juggled out of revenues which the Legislature intended should be secured to it as compensation for the grant of a valuable franchise." He estimates that the net income of the company the first year will be "little short of $400,000," and raises the question: "Why should they, of all the million and a half inhabitants of this city, have such an enormous fortune conferred upon them at the expence of their fellow citizens?"—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1884), CLXXVI: 242–55. Oct. 13

The city acquires title to the land on the west side of Columbus Ave. between 61st and 62d Sts. On this the armory of the 12th Regiment was afterwards built.—Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate* (1914), citing *Liber of Conveyances*. 14

The subject of introducing electricity as a motive power on elevated railways is under discussion.—*N. Y. Mail & Express*, N 21, 22, 24, D 1, 2, 5, 9, 10, 13, 16 *et seq.*, 1884. Nov. —

Grover Cleveland and Thos. A. Hendricks, Democrats, are elected president and vice-president. The Republican candidates were James G. Blaine and John A. Logan.—McKee, *National Conventions and Platforms*, 201–31. 4

Wm. R. Grace (see N 2, 1880), who had been nominated for mayor by the citizens' committee, and was supported by the County Democracy and Irving Hall, is again elected mayor.—*N. Y. Times*, N 5 and 6, 1884; *Ann. Cyclop.* (1884), 589. Grace was succeeded by Abram S. Hewitt (see N 2, 1886). "

At the state elections, a large majority of the voters approves an amendment to the state constitution forbidding a city of 100,000 inhabitants or over to incur indebtedness in excess of 10% of the assessed value of the city's real estate.—*Leg. Manual* (1885), 126. "

The city acquires title to the land comprising the block bounded by Broadway, Columbus Ave., 67th and 68th Sts. On this the armory of the 22d Regiment of Engineers was afterwards built.—Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate* (1914), citing *Libers of Conveyances*. 11

With two dissenting votes, the aldermen, "in lieu of, or in substitution for, the resolution" passed on Aug. 30 (*q.v.*), grant a franchise to the Broadway Surface Railroad Co. for the use of Broadway to Union Square, declaring that "an urgent necessity exists for a railroad in Broadway between the Battery and Union Square." In addition to the legal requirement of an annual payment to the city of 3% of gross receipts at first, and, after five years, of 5%, the additional annual payment of $40,000 is exacted.—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1884), CLXXVI: 706–17. This measure was vetoed by Mayor Edson, on Nov. 24 (*q.v.*). 13

A season of German opera is begun at the Metropolitan Opera House, under the management of Edmund C. Stanton and with Leopold Damrosch as musical director. "Tannhäuser" is the first presentation.—Brown, III: 443; *King's Handbook* (1893), 588. This experiment was so successful "that a similar policy was pursued for the six years following. During that period, all Wagner's operas (excepting *Parsifal*) were produced in magnificent style, some of them for the first time in America. In the spring of 1891, the stockholders decided to set aside German opera for the time being, and contracted with Henry E. Abbey for a season of Italian and French opera, to be given during the winter of 1891 and 1892."—*Ibid.* 17

Mayor Edson returns to the aldermen with his veto a second resolution (for the first, see Ag 6) granting a franchise in lower Broadway to the Broadway Surface Railroad Co. (see N 13). He observes that the "value of the franchise is now admitted" by the board, but he is convinced that it is not conferred upon the local authorities by the new law (see My 6) "to arrive at the value of this franchise in any other way than by public auction," especially when "several companies are asking consent to construct a railroad through this great thoroughfare, each claiming to afford better facilities for public travel than the other."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1884), CLXXVI: 777–84. See D 5. 24

The aldermen give permission to the Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Co. to extend its tracks from Park Row through Mail St. "to any tracks that may be constructed in Broadway."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1884), CLXXVI: 816–23. "This seemingly was a minute and unimportant extension, but it effectually furthered the elaboration of a gridiron system of railroads which Sharp [president of this company and leading petitioner for the Broadway Surface Railroad Co.] and his associates had in view."—Myers, *Public Franchises in N. Y. C.*, 145. This measure was vetoed by Mayor Edson, on Dec. 4 (*q.v.*). "

The city acquires title to the land comprising the block bounded by Madison and Park Aves., 94th and 95th Sts. On this the 25

1884 N 25 armories of Squadron A and the 8th Regiment were afterwards built.—Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate* (1914), citing *Liber* 1842.

26 The aldermen grant a franchise to the Chambers Street and Grand Street Ferry Railroad Co. This railroad, it is declared, will "supply to the public the only means of crossing the city from river to river, by a direct route . . . south of Canal and Walker streets."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1884), CLXXVI: 873–77. Mayor Edson vetoed this measure on Dec. 8.—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1884), CLXXVI: 1016–19. See D 30.

Dec. 4 Mayor Edson vetoes the resolution of the aldermen permitting the Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Co. to extend its tracks (see N 24). His chief objection is that "no compensation is required to be paid to the city for the privilege."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1884), CLXXVI: 981–83. Myers, *Public Franchises in N. Y. C.*, 145, errs in ascribing this veto message to Sept. 5. The resolution was passed again on Dec. 20 (*q.v.*).

5 The aldermen repass over the mayor's veto (see N 24) their resolutions favouring the Broadway Surface Railroad Co.—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1884), CLXXVI: 938–42. "Thus, after trying first in 1852 (*q.v.*, Jl 16) and every little while thereafter, Jacob Sharp finally succeeded in getting control of Broadway."—Myers, *Public Franchises in N. Y. C.*, 143.

8 The committee on railroads of the board of aldermen reports favourably on the grant of a franchise to the New York Cable Railway Co. (see Ap 28). The committee believes the cable system "gives speed without danger," and "gives a constant service irrespective of snow and ice;" furthermore, under the scheme as proposed by the transit commissioners, it gives "immense facilities for rich and poor" by providing "transit up-town, down-town, cross-town for a single fare of five cents, on a line of seventy miles of road."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1884), CLXXVI: 1030–34. The report was laid over for further consideration. Before the next meeting of the common council took place, an owner of abutting property along one of the proposed routes secured a temporary injunction restraining the board from making the grant. This injunction was dissolved, and immediately another owner obtained a similar writ, which continued in force until December 31, 1884. "It was vacated at too late an hour to give the then outgoing Mayor opportunity to consider whether he ought to approve the consent of said Board to the construction of said railway or railways in case said Board should adopt a resolution to that effect."—*Ibid.* (1886) CLXXVI: 151. See F 2, 1885.

9 The new buildings of the Union Theological Seminary (see Mr 1837), on Fourth Ave. from 69th to 70th Sts., are dedicated.—*N. Y. Times*, D 10, 1884; L. M. R. K., III: 941.

20 The board of aldermen repass the resolutions favouring the Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Co., despite Mayor Edson's veto (see D 4).—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1884), CLXXVI: 1082.

23 Harrigan & Hart's Theatre Comique (see Ag 29, 1881), on the east side of Broadway between 4th St. and Astor Place, is destroyed by fire.—*N. Y. Times*, D 24, 1884; L. M. R. K., III: 984. See Mr 2, 1885.

30 By a vote of 22 to 2, the aldermen repass, over the mayor's veto (see N 26), their resolutions favouring the Chambers Street and Grand Street Ferry Railroad Co.—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1884), CLXXVI: 1205–7.

1885

— The Pasteur treatment for hydrophobia, by inoculation with rabic virus, was first applied to human beings in this year, after prolonged investigation and experiments on animals.—*Encyclop. Brit.*, XIV: 169–70.

— In this year, the Dunlap Society, named in honour of Wm. Dunlap, was organized to issue reprints of rare books and pamphlets relating to the American theatre and to collect and preserve portraits of distinguished American actors, dramatists, and other theatrical celebrities.—*The Dunlap Society* (1885), pamphlet in N. Y. P. L.

— The Holland Society of New York is founded, chiefly for historical but also for social purposes.—Van Rensselaer, *Hist. of the City of N. Y.*, II: 148.

— In this year, the *Cosmopolitan* was founded, with James Brisben Walker as editor.—*King's Handbook* (1893), 636.

— In this year, Gottlieb Daimler produced the first motorcycle and Carl Benz, another German, built the first successful gasoline-driven motor-car.—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 479.

1885 — In this year, *Little Lord Fauntleroy*, by Mrs. Francis Hodgson Burnett, was first published, as a serial in the magazine *Saint Nicholas*.—*Encyclop. Am.*, XVII: 521. See also Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 278.

— In this year, *The Rise of Silas Lapham*, by Wm. Dean Howells, appeared.—*Encyclop. Am.*, XIV: 459.

— In this year, the Tenement House Building Co. of N. Y. was founded to erect model tenement-houses. It built at 338 to 344 Cherry St. and opened its houses on Dec. 1, 1887.—Gould, *The Housing of the Working People*, 196–200, including view and plan.

— A bronze bust of Washington Irving by Friedrich Beer is given to the city and placed in Bryant Park.—*Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City*, 161; L. M. R. K., III: 964. It follows the Plumbe daguerreotype portrait of Irving.—See the Seligman collection in the N. Y. P. L.

— In this year, the first cable cars were installed, on the 125th St. and the Amsterdam Ave. lines of the Third Ave. R. R. Co.—*N. Y. Electrical Handbook* (pub. by Am. Inst. of Electrical Engineers, 1904), 127; *N. Y. Daily Tribune*, Ag 10, 1885. *Cf. Rapid Transit in N. Y. City* (pub. by Ch. of Com., 1905), 7, and *Engineering Mag.*, IV: 351.

— In this year, *Robinson's Atlas of the City of New York* was published. Elisha Robinson was Bromley's partner in publishing the similar atlas of 1879 (*q.v.*). This atlas shows, by various colours, lines, and names, the different structures of brick, stone, wood, and iron; the open streets and proposed streets; old farm lines and names, old water-courses; the block, lot, and house numbers, block dimensions, elevations above high tide at street intersections; horse and cable car-lines, steam railroad lines, and fire hydrants. As in the Bromley atlas, principal buildings of all kinds are named, as well as owners of the more extensive properties. The atlas contains 43 maps, the work of Robinson and Pidgeon (see 1880).

— In this year, Frederick S. Church, who received his art education partly in the Natl. Acad. of Design and the Art Students' League in New York, was elected to the National Academy.—Fielding, *Dict. of Am. Painters*, etc. (1926), 65.

Jan. 3 Commissioners appointed by the supreme court, on the application of the Broadway Surface Railroad Co., to determine whether such railroad "ought to be constructed," hold their first public hearings These hearings continued through Feb. 24.—*Broadway Railroad: Proceedings before Commissioners*, 2 vols.

5 Mayor Grace, in his message to the aldermen, takes a position regarding the matter of franchises that is very like that of the retiring mayor. No franchise, he says, "should be awarded except upon such conditions as will secure to the city the largest possible revenue. The proper means to attain this end I conceive to be the undeviating adherence to the plan of putting all such franchises up at public bidding."

The mayor declares his purpose of employing the commissioners of accounts (see Je 12, 1884) to "undertake a thorough and exhaustive examination into all the city and county offices." He would like to see municipal elections held "in the spring of the year," so that purely local interests may not be "sacrificed for the sake of party supremacy." He urges a bureau of elections "independent of the Police Department," denouncing the present system as "a standing menace to the safety and purity of the ballot-box." He advocates "single heads" instead of "a multiplicity of Commissioners" for departments, "save only the Tax and Health Departments."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1885), CLXXVII: 22–67.

19 Mayor Grace sends a second message to the aldermen urging them to revoke franchises granted during the preceding year to six companies which, he believes, have "not yet acquired contract or property rights by constructing and operating the railways."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1885), CLXXVII: 110–12.

26 Khartoum, capital of the Soudan, is stormed by the Soudan chief known as the Mahdi, during a religious war against Egypt, and the English garrison, consisting of Gen. Gordon and 11,000 men, is massacred. The English expedition, sent out in Sept., 1884, for Gordon's relief, did not arrive until Jan. 28, 1885. Prime minister Gladstone was held responsible for the tragedy, and his ministry was overthrown. Lord Salisbury became prime minister and held the office until Feb. 1, 1886 (*q.v.*).—Hazen, *Europe since* 1815, 497, 561–62.

Feb. 2 The New York Cable Railway Co. (see D 8, 1884) petitions again for a franchise. "Referred to the Committee on Railroads."

1885 —*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1885), CLXXVII: 166–67. The company
Feb. renewed its petition on Feb. 22 (*ibid.*, 417–31), reciting the history
2 of the case during the preceding year. This was also referred to the committee on railroads. The company and many property owners "frequently urged and argued for the granting of said petition before said Committee, and presented petitions in favor thereof." One of these bore the signatures of more than 70,000 "resident voters and workingmen," which signatures were "duly verified under oath." The committee, however, "omitted to report" and, on Dec. 8, was discharged by the board "from the further consideration of the petition."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1885), CLXXX: 1178; *ibid.* (1886), CLXXXI: 152–55. See Ja 19, 1886.

9 The aldermen follow the recommendation of Mayor Grace (see Ja 19) and revoke the franchises granted to the Broadway Surface Railroad Co. and five other companies during the preceding year.—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1885), CLXXVII: 271–72. For the decision of the state court of appeals regarding such action, see N 27, 1888. "In the spring of 1885 the company [above-mentioned] caused its track to be constructed over the route authorized, and from that time to the 4th of May, 1886 [*q.v.*], when it was dissolved by an act of the legislature, in connection with other railroad companies, ran its cars over such road and the connecting lines."—*N. Y. Reports, Court of Appeals*, CXI: 32; *Ann. Cyclop.* (1885), 642.

15 The tenement-house commission appointed on June 2, 1884 (*q.v.*), makes its report to the legislature. It recommends, among other things, that the requirements for new tenement-houses be extended to old buildings, altered to be used as tenements; that water be supplied on each floor of every tenement-house; that every tenement-house occupied by eight or more families have a resident janitor; that rooms and halls in all new tenement-houses have direct light and communication with the open air; that the board of health be required to make a semi-annual inspection of all tenement-houses in the city, and an annual report to the mayor; that the number of sanitary policemen be increased from 30 to 40 and their duties limited entirely to the inspection of tenement- and lodging-houses; that the name and address of the owner of every tenement-house be filed in the department of health; that a permanent tenement-house commission, composed of the mayor and the heads of the departments of health, public works, buildings, and street cleaning be appointed to meet annually to consider the desirability of change in the tenement-house laws; that certain streets be opened so as to do away with Mulberry Bend, a notorious "slum" district; and that free public baths be established throughout the tenement-house districts. The commission published a report containing these recommendations and also the result of a sanitary inspection of nearly 1,000 tenement-houses. Their suggestions did not result in legislation until 1887 (*q.v.*, Mr 25).—*Report of the Tenement House Committee of* 1894, 19–21; De Forest & Veiller, *The Tenement House Problem*, I: 103–4.

21 The Washington monument, in Washington, D. C., begun by the Washington Natl. Monument Soc. in 1848 (*q.v.*, Jl 4) and completed under a joint commission appointed by congress (see Ag 2, 1876), is dedicated.—Harvey, *Monograph of Washington Nat'l Monument* (1885); Harvey, *Hist. of Washington Nat'l Monument and Washington Nat'l Monument Soc.* (1902), 108 *et seq.*

Mar. Grover Cleveland is inaugurated as president.—*Eve. Post*, Mr
4 4, 1885.

12 The cause of the Broadway Surface Railroad Co. (see D 5, 1884) is advanced by the decision of the commissioners appointed by the supreme court (see Ja 15) that "there is a public necessity for the construction and operation of a surface railroad on Broadway between the Battery and Union-square," and that "a horse railroad is more appropriate [than a cable road] for such a thoroughfare and will better subserve the public convenience and accommodation."—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 13, 1885. The *Times* agrees editorially with the commissioners and believes "the financial conditions on which the consent of the Common Council was granted [see N 13, 1884] . . . are as favorable as could be expected."—*Ibid.* "It is unpleasant to know and painful to relate that the commissioners . . . are not entirely free from suspicion—one at least is believed to have held confidential relations with Sharp's son-in-law, who was his clerk or book-keeper."—*Senate Docs.* (1886), IV: No. 52, p. 5.

25 The present B'Nai Jeshurun synagogue, on Madison Ave. just south of 65th St., is dedicated.—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 26, 1885. See also L. M. R. K., III: 929.

On this and the two succeeding days, a part of the paintings Mar.
owned by Geo. I. Seney were sold at the Am. Art Galleries for 31
$405,821, the largest sum thus far realized in this country for a collection of paintings. The highest price ever obtained for a single picture, up to that time, was $18,200, paid at this sale for "Evening in the Hamlet of Finistere," by Jules Breton.—*A Plan and Interesting Information concerning the Am. Art Ass'n.* See, however, Mr 3, 1886. For the second Seney sale, see N 17, 1891.

Steele Mackaye's Lyceum Theatre on Fourth Ave. above 23d Apr.
St. adjoining the Academy of Design is opened with a performance 6
of "Dakalor."—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 7, 1885; Brown, III: 419–20; L. M. R. K., III: 984.

A civil service dinner is held in honour of George H. Pendleton, 25
father of the Pendleton Bill, or U. S. Civil Service Law.—*Stokes Records*, I: Part 2, p. 232.

A bronze tablet in memory of Edgar Allan Poe, by Richard May
Henry Park, presented by the actors of New York to the Metro- 4
politan Museum of Art, is unveiled, and the alcove in which it is placed is consecrated as "the poets' corner of America." Algernon A. Sullivan, Edwin Booth, and the Rev. Wm. R. Alger make addresses.—*N. Y. Times*, My 5, 1885.

Edward Harrigan and Tony Hart make their last appearance 9
together in New York at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.—*N. Y. Times*, My 10, 1885. See also *ibid.*, Mr 3, Ap 30, My 5 and 7, 1885.

Copies of the "Revised Version" of the Old Testament are 15
presented to Queen Victoria and the London press. It was first issued to the public in England on May 19, and in America on May 21.—*N. Y. Tribune*, My 16 *et seq.*; *N. Y. Herald*, My 16 *et seq.*, 1885. See also Bevan, *Our Eng. Bible. The Hist. of its Development*, 47.

The legislature passes an act "for the better security of me- 27
chanics, laborers, and others who perform labor or furnish material for buildings and other improvements in the several cities and counties of this state." The security is in the form of a lien that may be placed on the structure or "upon the lot, premises, parcel or form of land upon which the same may stand."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1885), chap. 342.

The French societies of New York hold memorial services in 31
Tammany Hall in honour of Victor Hugo, who died on May 22.—*N. Y. Times*, My 23 and Je 1, 1885.

The Coffee Exchange is incorporated.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1885), June
chap. 393. 2

The statue of "The Pilgrim," by J. Q. A. Ward, is presented 6
to the city by the New England Society of New York, and unveiled in Central Park. It stands near the Fifth Ave. and 72d St. entrance.—*N. Y. Times*, N 22, 1884, and Je 7, 1885; *Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City.*

The first law "to regulate the height of buildings" is passed by 9
the legislature. It provides that hereafter "all houses used or intended to be used as dwellings for more than one family . . . shall not exceed seventy feet upon all streets and avenues not exceeding sixty feet in width, and eighty feet upon all streets and avenues exceeding sixty feet in width."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1885), chap. 454.

The legislature authorises the immediate construction of a free 11
bridge over Harlem River about 1,500 feet north of High Bridge. The land on both sides of the river for the approaches to a bridge has already been acquired by the city.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1885), chap. 487. See also L. M. R. K., III: 927. The bridge (Washington) was not begun until July, 1886 (*q.v.*).

"The bare and dilapidated suite of three rooms which oc- "
cupies the front second story of the City Hall has been renovated by a firm of decorators in a bright key of color. New carpets have been laid, and the old furniture, which was used by Washington in the old City Hall, on Wall-street, has been furbished up and supplied with neat coverings. The table desk at which Washington sat and the more elaborate desk at which he transacted business when New-York hoped to remain the capital of the country are here in such bravery for their curious and somewhat simple architecture as varnish and oil can give. The ceilings of the three apartments have been frescoed and gilded with more taste than usually befalls our public offices. . . . Coats of arms in each of the rooms are painted near the ceiling, while the compartments on the ceilings themselves have appropriate decorative designs of a mixed peaceful and warlike character. . . . The most interesting decorations, however, are the priceless tier of oil paintings,

1885 Je 11 large and small, which show the portraits of distinguished men of the colony, the Revolution, and successive State Governments.

"The same firm has treated the walls and ceilings of the beautiful old hall where the Aldermen meet. The ceiling is in better taste than that of the Governor's suite, and some trouble has been spent on the carving of the presiding officer's desk, chair, and dado, on the seats of the Aldermen and elsewhere. . . ."—*N. Y. Times*, Je 11, 1885.

19 Bartholdi's statue of "Liberty" (see Jl 4, 1884) arrives at New York on the French ship "Isère," which is escorted to Bedloe's Island amid gaily decked vessels and the noise of cannon and whistles.—*N. Y. Times*, Je 20, 1885; *Harper's Weekly*, XXIX: 423. See O 28, 1886.

July 23 Gen. Grant dies at Mount St. Gregor, N. Y. His body lay in state in the New York city hall on Aug. 5, 6, and 7; the funeral procession on Aug. 8, six miles long, starting at 9 a. m., arrived at the temporary tomb in Riverside Park at 5 p. m.—*N. Y. Herald*, Jl 24 and Ag 9, 1885. See also *Harper's Weekly*, XXIX: 486, 516–17, 519. A view of the funeral procession is reproduced as Pl. 155B, Vol. III. The house at the extreme right of the view is that of Wm. Astor, not Wm. B. Astor as stated in the description, III: 837. See My 13, 1886.

30 "Maud S" makes a record at Cleveland, Ohio, by running a mile in 2.08¾. This record stood until Oct. 20, 1891, when it was lowered by one-half a second by "Sunol," at Stockton, Calif.—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 519.

Oct. 8 French's Hotel on Chatham St. is sold for $460,000.—*Eve. Post*, O 8, 1885. It was demolished in 1889; the Pulitzer building now covers the site.—L. M. R. K., III: 978.

10 About nine acres of rock (Flood Rock) in Hell Gate Channel, are exploded by dynamite.—*N. Y. Herald*, O 11, 1885. See My 15, 1887.

22 The new Bloomingdale Reformed Church on the n. e. cor. of the Boulevard and 68th St. is dedicated.—*Eve. Post*, O 23, 1885.

Dec. 1 The corner-stone of the first Y. W. C. A. building is laid at No. 7 East 15th St.—*N. Y. Times*, D 2, 1885. It was opened on Jan. 18, 1887 (*q.v.*).

4 At various times between this date and June 15, 1909, the city acquired by condemnation proceedings the land bounded by 130th to 141st St., St. Nicholas Ave., and St. Nicholas Terrace. Here St. Nicholas Park was developed.—Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate*, 51; L. M. R. K., III: 971.

8 Wm. H. Vanderbilt dies.—*Eve. Post*, D 9, 1885. On Dec. 11, he was buried in the Moravian Cemetery at New Dorp, Staten Island.—*Ibid.*, D 10, 11, 1885; *Harper's Weekly*, XXIX: 844–45.

10 In an address before the Society of Arts, Frank J. Sprague discusses the advantages of electrical power over steam as applied to the elevated roads in New York and also recommends its use in Boston.—Sprague, *Application of Electricity to Propulsion on Elevated R. R.* (1891). See Je 19, 1888.

31 The New York and New Haven R. R. abandons its freight depot on the block bounded by Center, Franklin, White, and Elm Sts. It had been in use since 1851.—*Docs. in the Possession of the N. Y. C. & H. R. Railroads;* L. M. R. K., III: 975.

1886

— In this year, the Princeton Alumni Association of New York (see 1866) was reorganized as the Princeton Club The club-house was at 72 East 34th St. On Dec. 6, 1899, the club was incorporated.—*Year Book* (1888); *ibid.* (1904). See 1907.

— In this year, the *N. Y. Sun* described Edison's phonograph, which had recorded the voices of the late Henry Ward Beecher and other distinguished men. For the text of this account (without date), see Brown's *Book of Old N. Y.* (1913), 255.

— In this year, the publication of *Book Prices Current* began.

— In this year, the *Forum* was founded. It was edited by Walter H. Page.—*King's Handbook* (1893), 636.

— The new building of the College of Physicians and Surgeons (see 1855), on the north side of 59th St. near Tenth Ave., is begun; it was dedicated Sept. 29, 1887.—*Hist. Columbia Univ.*, 321–22. See, further, Mr 24, 1891.

Jan. 2 St. Luke's Church on Hudson St. is badly damaged by fire.—*N. Y. Herald*, Ja 3, 1886.

4 "Die Meistersinger" is produced for the first time in America, at the Metropolitan Opera House.—Brown, III: 443.

" Mayor Grace communicates his annual message to the board of aldermen. Of particular interest are his figures relating to the civil service; he shows a table wherein it appears that "the number of persons examined for admission to the Civil Service in this city is equal to more than one-third of those examined for admission to the whole Federal Civil Service; while it is nearly four times as large as the number examined for admission to the State service." Of the whole number examined, "seven eighths succeeded in obtaining the minimum of 70 per cent. which is fixed, and were rated as eligible. The examinations . . . are of a thoroughly practical character, and are solely directed to the determination of the qualifications required for the position to which application is made." The mayor is convinced "not only of the merits of the Civil Service system in its general scope, but of its perfect feasibility and justice." In another table Mr. Grace shows that the rental of offices for the city officials during the past year cost $99,750, an argument for the erection of a municipal building.

The mayor reiterates his recommendation of the previous year that the departments and commissions, with the exception of the tax and health departments, be under the control of a single commissioner, who can be held to a strict accountability for his official acts. "Even the Health Department might be included to advantage if power were vested in the Mayor to veto health ordinances, leaving their initiation to the single Commissioner at its head."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1886), CLXXXI: 30–61.

Jan. 4

16 A banquet in honour of Lieut. Greely, of Arctic fame, is held at the Lotos Club. The guests include Gen. Horace Porter, Commander Schley, Chief-Justice Daly, and others.—Maurice, *Fifth Avenue*, 114–15.

19 The New York Cable Railway Co. (see F 2, 1885) petitions for a franchise once more, reciting the story of its previous efforts. "Referred to the Committee on Railroads."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1886), CLXXXI: 143–55; *City Record*, XIV, pt. 1, 155–56. See Mr 2.

26 The "Council of Municipal Reform" publishes figures to show that, on the basis of moneys expended in 1884, New York City's expenses are "four times greater than the average of all other cities in the world," namely, $36.57 per capita, against an average of $11.92.—*N. Y. Tribune*, Ja 26, 1886.

Feb. 1 Gladstone enters upon his third ministry.—Hazen, *Europe since 1815*, 499. See Ap 8.

Mar. 1 "Lakmé" is sung for the first time in New York, at the Academy of Music.—Krehbiel, *Chapters of Opera*, 144; N. Y. P. L. *Bulletin* (1925), 883.

2 The board of aldermen grants franchises to the "Madison Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street Railway Company" and to the "St. Nicholas Avenue and Crosstown Railroad Company."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1886), CLXXXI: 463–66, 467–73. Mayor Grace vetoed both grants, the former on March 9 (*q.v.*), the latter on March 16 (*q.v.*).

" The board of aldermen follows the recommendation of its committee on railroads and grants a franchise to the New York Cable Railway Co. (see Ja 19). In its report the committee virtually apologizes to the petitioning company for requiring it to pay to the city annually 2½% of its net earnings, declaring that they acquiesce "in deference to the suggestion of Mayor Edson's Rapid Transit Commissioners" (see Ap 28, 1884). It has been a "serious question, with your Committee," they say, "whether the company could afford or ought to be required to pay any percentage of its net revenue into the city treasury," in view of the "numerous routes and large mileage . . . over which a five-cent fare confers upon each passenger the privilege of a free transfer ticket."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1886), CLXXXI: 473–93. This action was vetoed by Mayor Grace on March 19 (*q.v.*).

3 From March 3 to 15, the sale of the paintings, porcelains, silver, literary property, and etchings of Mary J. Morgan, deceased, was held at the Am. Art Galleries. They yielded $1,205,153 With the exception of the Duke of Hamilton collection, this was "the largest total ever obtained [up to that time] at public sale of one collection in the world." Jules Breton's "Communicants" brought $45,000; Vibert's "Missionary Story," $25,000; and "The Sentinel" (8 by 11 in.), by Barque, $12,500.—*Address of Mr. Thos. E. Kirby . . . Nov.* 10, 1922, 19; *A Plan and Interesting Information concerning the Am. Art Ass'n.* The famous "peach blow" vase was sold on March 8 for $18,000.—*N. Y. Tribune*, Mr 9, 1886.

7 "The Arcade underground railroad scheme [see Ap 26, 1870, and Je 11, 1881], promises quick transit from the Battery to

1886 Mar. 7 Harlem river at a speed of forty miles an hour by a safe, well-ventilated and well-lighted road on a solid foundation. The Arcade plan has outlived all its rivals in the last twenty years and has a right to plume itself on its present vitality, as an instance of the survival of the fittest. Twice an Arcade bill has passed the Legislature, and on each occasion has been set aside, first by Governor Cleveland and subsequently by Governor Hill, and it is to be hoped that the present amended bill will meet the approval of both Legislature and Executive, and that, in the interest of the traveling public, the Arcade road will realize the truth of the old proverb—'third time and win.' If the company having the project in charge redeems its promises—and there seems to be no good reason why it should not—it will place New York far in advance of any city in the world in the matter of quick and convenient passenger transit."—*N. Y. Sunday Mercury*, Mr 7, 1886. See also *N. Y. Arcade Ry. Co. A Pamphlet for the use of Owners of Property on Broadway, giving a Summary of the Purpose, Plan and Advantages of its Proposed Railway*, etc. (1886), illus. pamphlet in N. Y. P. L. See Ap 13.

9 Mayor Grace vetoes the resolution of the board of aldermen granting a franchise to the "Madison Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street Railway Company" (see Mr 2). He is compelled to take this action, he says, even though he fully recognizes the necessity for the road, because "only the minimum fixed by the statute is secured to the City for such franchise." He emphasizes again that all such franchises should be subject to "sale by auction."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1886), CLXXXI: 564–65.

10 Permission is granted by the legislature to the federal government to acquire the block bounded by Whitehall, Pearl, Moore, and Water Sts., together with the building thereon known as the Old Produce Exchange.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1886), chap. 46; see also *N. Y. Times*, Mr 31, 1885. The building was reconstructed and became the U. S. Army building.—L. M. R. K., III: 925. See O 25.

16 Mayor Grace returns to the aldermen with his veto the resolution granting a franchise to the "St. Nicholas Avenue and Cross-town Railroad Company" (see Mr 2). "An adequate return for the privilege ceded is not secured," he declares.—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1886), CLXXXI: 665.

" Mayor Grace returns with his veto the resolution of the aldermen (see Mr 2) granting a franchise to the New York Cable Railway Co. He does not see "how surface cable roads under the peculiar conditions of our city life can ever properly solve the problem of rapid transit." He believes there are "serious legal objections" to the grant, one being that "the act of 1875 [see N 30, 1883] contemplated only elevated or under-ground railroads." He does not consider that 2½% of the net profits is a "proper consideration" for the "sweeping privileges;" indeed, "under the methods of corporate organization, which are to-day only too prevalent, and by which bonds are sold below par and stock is given away as a bonus," he regards the proof of "actual earnings" to be "very difficult of ascertainment" and, therefore, any return to the city board on such earnings as "almost illusory."

An important feature, however, of this veto message is a recommendation "for the sale of franchises generally" on a plan "similar to that under which ferry franchises are now granted." Under this plan the commissioners of the sinking fund would "lease all franchises at public auction for a term of not less than ten or more than twenty years," and would "appoint an auditor who, with the officers of the road shall certify under oath the actual money value of the road and equipment at the time of construction, i. e., its real cost." The recipient of the franchise would get "all profits on the operation of the road up to ten per cent. on the actual investment for construction and equipment, all sums earned in excess of such ten per cent. to be paid quarterly into the city treasury." In case of a new lessee, "let the City pay the old lessee the estimated cost of replacing the plant, charging a like sum to the new lessee who shall be represented in the appraisement."

The mayor claims the result of such a system would be:

"First—the City and not monopolists would reap the benefit accruing from the increase of traffic incident to the growth of the City; i. e., the city itself would, as it should, be the beneficiary of the 'unearned increment.'

"Second—There would be sufficient inducement to lead to the proper investment of capital and labor of superintendence.

"Third—The franchises of our City could ultimately be made to pay a much larger part of our taxes than they do now, instead of building up great and practically irresponsible monopolies at the public cost."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1886), CLXXXI: 675–86; Carman, *op. cit.*, 182–83. See Je 16. Mar. 16

The legislature provides by the "Cantor Act" that hereafter local authorities *must* (by the law of May 6, 1884, *q. v.*, they "may, at their option") require a franchise for a surface railway to be "sold at public auction" to the highest bidder.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1886), chap. 65. This act was amended, on June 15, to require the purchasing company to complete the road and put it in operation within three years from the date of sale.—*Ibid.*, chap. 642. 22

The board of aldermen appoints a special committee "to present to Mrs. U. S. Grant the album containing a copy of the preamble and resolutions adopted by the Common Council on the occasion of the death of her lamented husband."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1886), CLXXXI: 719–20. 23

Gladstone introduces in parliament the Irish Government (or Home Rule) Bill, providing for an Irish parliament to sit in Dublin and legislate on Irish affairs. The Irish were to be excluded from the British parliament but to contribute $\frac{1}{14}$ toward the imperial expenses. The bill precipitated one of the fiercest struggles in English parliamentary history and, after much discussion, was defeated on June 8. Gladstone therefore dissolved parliament and appealed to the people, but he was again defeated, and Lord Salisbury became prime minister. The Salisbury ministry lasted until 1892.—Hazen, *Europe since* 1815, 500–5. Apr. 8

Mayor Grace approves a resolution of the board of aldermen changing the name of Chatham Street to Park Row.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 7 and 10, 1886; L. M. R. K., III: 996. 9

Dennis O'Brien, attorney-general, delivering an opinion on "The Legal Status of the Arcade Railway," cites the law of 1873 (*q. v.*, Ap 9) regarding the time allowed for the construction of the railway (formerly the Beach Pneumatic) and declares that by the failure of the Arcade Co. to begin construction and to expend 10% of the required capital within five years (which was one of the rules governing any railroad corporation) they had forfeited their right to corporation.—*The Legal Status of the Arcade Ry.*, pamphlet in N. Y. P. L. 13

Richard Mansfield makes his first appearance as a star, at the Madison Square Theatre, in "Prince Karl" (see F 4, 1880).—Brown, II: 423. May 3

The charter of the Broadway Surface Railroad Co. (see Ag 6, 18 and 30, O 6 and 13, N 13 and 24, D 5, 1884) is annulled by the legislature.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1886), chap. 268. The court of appeals, however, in a decision of Nov. 27, 1888 (*q. v.*), held that the franchise could not be taken away. 4

The department of parks is authorised to set apart so much of Riverside Park and Drive as may be suitable for the interment of the remains of U. S. Grant and his widow and for the erection of a monument to his memory. The construction of the temporary vault in the park (see Jl 23, 1885), is validated.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1886), chap. 338. The corner-stone of Grant's tomb was laid on April 27, 1892 (*q. v.*). 13

The New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital is chartered.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1886), chap. 438. 25

By act of legislature the commissioners of charities and correction are authorised "to hire one or more buildings . . . with sufficient ground attached to each to be known as municipal lodging-houses." When these houses are ready for the reception of applicants, no police official shall thereafter "shelter as a lodger in any police station, situated within the limits of one mile from such lodging-house, any person other than women, children and aged or infirm men." Any applicants for shelter whom the commissioners may think proper to receive shall be "bathed on admission" and given "plain and wholesome food and a night's lodging free of charge." No person shall be received "more than three times in any one month in the same lodging house," and all lodgers shall be required "to perform a reasonable amount of labor in return."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1886), chap. 535. June 2

" "The Fifth Avenue Transportation Company (Limited)" is authorised by the legislature to run "a line of stages . . . from Eighty-ninth street . . . down Fifth avenue, across Washington park, and along South Fifth avenue to the Bleecker Street Elevated station," provided the consent of a majority of the property owners on said avenue and streets is obtained. The usual license fee for such a franchise shall be paid to the city, and the fare limit is to be five cents.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1886), chap. 536.

1886 June 16 — The New York Cable Railway Co. once again (see Mr 16) petitions the board of aldermen for a franchise, without success.—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1886), CLXXXII: 650–51. "Possibly the inner transactions of the board of aldermen relative to the Broadway surface railroad [see Ag 30, 1884], the details of which were becoming public, were responsible, in part at least, for the non-passage of this grant."—Carman, *op. cit.*, 183.

July 14 — The contract is awarded for the construction of the new Harlem bridge (see Je 11, 1885).—*N. Y. Tribune*, Jl 15, 1886. It was completed in 1888 (*q. v.*, Jl 3), and was later given the name of Washington Bridge. See L. M. R. K., III: 927; Hutton, *The Washington Bridge* (1889).

Aug. — In this month, the history of the Christian Science movement in New York City began, when Mrs. Laura Lathrop chartered her "Christian Science Institute," at 137 W. 34th St. Students and patients were received for instruction in the rudiments of Christian Science and for healing.—Information supplied by Mr. Chas. E. Heitman, Christian Science Committee on Publication for the State of New York. See, further, N 27, 1887.

Sept. 1 — The Calumet Club opens its new club-house at the n. e. cor. of Fifth Ave. and 29th St.—*N. Y. Times*, S 3, 1886. See also *ibid.*, S 26, 1886; *King's Handbook* (1893), 547.

" — Dwellings to the number of 886 are being erected on the west side of the city between 59th and 155th Sts., and 34 have just been completed. Of the unfinished buildings, 788 are between 59th and 110th Sts., and 98 are above 110th St.—*N. Y. Times*, S 11, 1886. For the great part played by rapid transit in opening up the west side, see S 11.

3 — The first conduits for putting the telegraph wires underground are laid, before a large crowd of people.—*N. Y. Times*, S 4, 1886.

11 — "The west side of the city presents just now a scene of building activity such as was never before witnessed in that section, and which gives promise of the speedy disappearance of all the shanties in the neighborhood and the rapid population of this long neglected part of New-York. . . . The huge masses of rock which formerly met the eye, usually crowned by a rickety shanty and a browsing goat, are being blasted out of existence. Streets are being graded, and thousands of carpenters and masons are engaged in rearing substantial dwellings where a year ago nothing was to be seen but market gardens or barren rocky fields. . . .

"The west side of New-York with all its natural advantages, was left to an unproductive and unprofitable existence until now because of the lack of facilities for reaching it. Until the building of the Sixth-avenue elevated road there was practically no way for a man of moderate means to reach his home, supposing he possessed one in that section of the city. The Eighth-avenue surface line ran a few cars up to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, and there was a line of stages from Thirty-second-street and Sixth-avenue, but these methods of transportation were slow and unsatisfactory. . . . With the building of the elevated railroad the future of the west side was assured. Then for the first time it became almost as accessible to the people who do business down town as Thirty-fourth-street had been before. . . .

"The elevated road was the first agency to open up this great part of the city to population, and gave the first impetus to building. Following it came the Tenth-avenue cable road and the new Boulevard road, both of which, by adding to the facilities for reaching the west side, gave an increased energy to the building operations. Within the last year, too, another attraction has been added to the west side as a quarter for residences, in the tomb of Gen. Grant at Riverside. . . ."—*N. Y. Times*, S 11, 1886.

17 — Dockstader's Minstrel Hall, on the west side of Broadway near 29th St., is opened "amid great rejoicings."—*N. Y. Times*, S 18, 1886. See also *ibid.*, O 13, N 30, and D 22, 1886.

" — Asher B. Durand, the painter and engraver, dies.—Dunlap (Goodspeed ed.), II: 65.

Oct. 20 — The first block of electric cable is laid underground on Sixth Ave. between 37th and 38th Sts.—*N. Y. Times*, O 21, 1886.

23 — Prince Louis Napoleon, grand-nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte, is visiting New York incognito.—*N. Y. Times*, O 24, 1886. See also *ibid.*, N 5, 1886.

25 — M. Auguste Bartholdi, Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, and other prominent Frenchmen arrive at New York for the unveiling of the statue of "Liberty."—*N. Y. Times*, O 26, 1886. A reception and concert in honour of the French guests was held at the Academy of Music on Oct. 26.—*Ibid.*, O 27, 1886. See O 27.

Oct. 25 — The corner-stone of a new federal armory, to be erected on the site of the old Produce Exchange (see Mr 10), is laid.—*N. Y. Times*, O 26, 1886. This was the U. S. Army building; it was completed in 1889.—L. M. R. K., III: 925; *King's Handbook*, 541–42.

27 — M. Auguste Bartholdi is formally received at the city hall by Mayor Grace and presented with the freedom of the city. After this the French delegates visited the Produce Exchange and in the evening dined at the Union League Club.—*N. Y. Times*, O 28, 1886. See O 28.

28 — Bartholdi's statue of "Liberty" is unveiled on Bedloe's Island amid great enthusiasm, and it is formally accepted from the people of France by Pres. Cleveland. Addresses are also made by Count de Lesseps, Sen. Wm. M. Evarts, and Chauncey M. Depew. The occasion is marked by magnificent land and water parades, imposing ceremonies, and the presence of a great multitude.—*N. Y. Times*, O 29, 1886; *Inauguration of the Statue of Liberty* (1887); *Harper's Weekly*, XXX: 714, 717. Anson Phelps Stokes, who sat on the platform close to the speakers, wrote about the occasion: "Mr. Evarts had got only part way along in his speech when the applause was mistaken by an eminent Frenchman present as the signal for him to pull the rope which unveiled the statue, upon which all the steamers and steam-tugs which were in attendance about the island started their steam-whistles, and the crowds on board them cheered, making a terrific din, which they kept up for a long while. Mr. Evarts went right on with his speech, and President Cleveland, who presided, appeared as if giving strict attention to him, although it was impossible to hear what the orator was saying."—*Stokes Records*, I: Part 2, p. 235. For a brief history and description of the statue, see *22d Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1917), 220–26. See also Bartholdi's article in *N. Am. Rev.* (1885).

Nov. 2 — Abram S. Hewitt, supported by Tammany Hall and by the County Democracy, is elected mayor. In this election, for the first time, working men organised in unions presented a candidate for mayor. Their nominee, Henry George, was also supported by Irving Hall. Theodore Roosevelt was the Republican candidate.—*N. Y. Times*, N 3 and 4, 1886; *Ann. Cyclop.* (1886), 648. Hewitt succeeded Wm. R. Grace (see N 4, 1884).

15 — The new buildings projected this year largely exceed in number and cost those of any previous year. Up to Nov. 1, they number 3,704 at an estimated cost of $53,119,068. The need of better homes for people of moderate means is felt. An "underground road" is mentioned as a possible solution of the crowding of the Elevated Railroad. The Brooklyn Bridge is over-crowded, and a new bridge at Blackwell's Island is projected.—*N. Y. Tribune*, N 15, 1886.

17 — Munkacsy's painting "Christ Before Pilate" is placed on exhibition in the Twenty-Third Street Tabernacle, at 141 W. 23d St.—*N. Y. Tribune*, N 18, 1886; *King's Handbook* (1893), 599.

27 — The Lotos Club gives a dinner in honour of Henry M. Stanley, who has just returned to New York after many years' absence completing Livingstone's work in Central Africa. Stanley is introduced by the club president, Whitelaw Reid, and relates some of his experiences. Lieut. Greely and Chauncey M. Depew also make addresses.—*N. Y. Times*, N 28, 1886; Maurice, *Fifth Avenue*, 115. On Nov. 29, Stanley also delivered a lecture at Chickering Hall.—*N. Y. Times*, N 30, 1886.

Dec. 1 — "Tristan und Isolde" is performed for the first time in America, at the Metropolitan Opera House.—Krehbiel, *Chapters of Opera*, 167; N. Y. P. L. *Bulletin* (1925), 901.

1887

— "There are, on the average, sixteen souls to every dwelling-house in New York City. It is said that there are only about forty thousand old-fashioned 'householders,' that is, heads of families, who occupy a whole house by themselves in New York City. Most of the people live in 'apartments.'"—Loomis, *Modern Cities* (1887), 63; *Tenth Census of the U. S.*, I: 670.

— In this year, the first issue of the *Social Register* appeared.

— *Scribner's Magazine* was founded in this year.—*King's Handbook* (1893), 636.

— In this year, *The Evening World* was founded by Joseph Pulitzer and *The Evening Sun* by Chas. A. Dana.—*King's Handbook* (1893), 622.

— In this year, the N. Y. Cancer Hospital at Central Park West and 106th St. (see My 17, 1884) was completed, mainly through the generosity of Mrs. John Jacob Astor, and D. O. Mills erected a

1887 — home for trained nurses at Bellevue, supplementing the previous gift of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Osborn.—*Message of Mayor Hewitt*, Ja 31, 1888, p. 38. See also *King's Handbook* (1893), 485, 490.

— The Stock Exchange building is enlarged for the third time. "The Broad Street end of the building, about 65 feet square, was added to the Board Room, thus utilizing for the Board Room all the ground space of the present site" (1894).—Eames, *N. Y. Stock Exchange*, 65.

— In this year was published Olmsted and Vaux's *General plan for the improvement of Morningside Park*,—a large folded map.

— In this year, the N. Y. Neighborhood Guild was founded by Dr. Stanton Coit in a five-storey tenement at No. 146 Forsyth St. Its object was to help the poor people in the vicinity by the establishment of various clubs, a kindergarten, dancing and other classes, lectures, debating societies, theatrical entertainments, gymnastic exercises, etc. In the autumn of 1889, the Guild moved across to No. 147 Forsyth St.—Univ. Settlement Soc. *Bulletin* (Jan., 1892), 6–13. See 1891.

Jan. 3 — In a message to the aldermen that is remarkable for its brevity, Mayor Hewitt calls attention to "the erroneous impression which prevails in some quarters that the Mayor controls a large amount of official patronage." Actually such power resides "exclusively with the Commissions;" when the mayor has appointed a commissioner his (the mayor's) powers cease. He believes appointments made by his predecessor under the new law (see Mr 17, 1884) have improved "the character of the Commissions," and he hopes to maintain such a "standard of excellence."

The mayor recounts several needed improvements and declares that the city "has reached a point in its development, which demands such large and generous treatment in all directions, as will facilitate business, provide the best appliances of modern civilization, spread the opportunities for knowledge and refinement and give the freest possible play to the humanizing influences of the fine arts, morality, and religion." However, the power to accomplish these results, he asserts, "does not reside either in the Common Council or in the Mayor, singly or jointly, and yet it is made his duty to communicate the facts having a bearing thereon, so far as he shall be able to obtain them, in the expectation . . . that the legislative power of the State, which makes and unmakes Mayors, Commissions and Common Councils at its constitutional pleasure, may by wise law render it possible for New York to become worthy of its eminence as the chief city of the United States in wealth, enterprise, culture, and (with good government) in the general comfort and prosperity of its citizens." You may "count upon my hearty co-operation," he says, "in any measures looking to this end which under your restricted powers you may be able to devise."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1887), CLXXXV: 27–33.

10 — Denman Thompson appears in "The Old Homestead" for the first time in New York, at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. He later appeared in it at Niblo's Garden, the Academy of Music, the Harlem Opera House, the Grand Opera House, and other theatres. The play had an exceptionally long run.—Brown, I: 224, 328; II: 106, 107, 113, 114, 229, 337, 495, 497, 651; III: 551, 555, 557.

18 — The new Y. W. C. A. building, at No. 7 East 15th St. (see D 1, 1885), is opened.—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 19, 1887. See also illustration and description in *Harper's Weekly*, XXXI: 43, 45.

Feb. 4 — The Interstate Commerce Act becomes law.—Macdonald, *Select Statutes*, etc., 352–71.

27 — Closing services are held in the Lafayette Place Reformed Dutch Church (known since 1854 as the Middle Dutch Church) prior to its demolition. A large clothing establishment is to be built on the site.—*N. Y. Times*, F 28, 1887; L. M. R. K., III: 935. The congregation worshipped at 14 Lafayette Place until the new building at Second Ave. and 7th St. was erected in 1891 (*q.v.*, My 17).—Corwin's *Manual*, 996, 997–99.

Mar. 15 — Mayor Hewitt returns to the board of aldermen with his veto a resolution granting permission to a "Cleaning Bureau" to employ a man "to carry a portable sign on his breast and back through the streets of this city, where the sidewalks are not less than ten feet wide." If a permanent "advertising sign" on the sidewalks constitutes an obstruction contrary to the law, a "peripatetic sign," he declares, "multiples the objections to the stationary one many fold. The public will never know where to find the wearer. He will naturally seek the most crowded thoroughfares, and will unquestionably be most frequent during the busiest hours of the day."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1887), CLXXXV: 629–30.

Mar. 23 — From March 23 to 31, the art works and books belonging to the estate of the late A. T. Stewart were sold at the Am. Art Galleries for $575,079.42. Rosa Bonheur's famous painting, "The Horse Fair," was bought by Mr. Samuel P. Avery, a dealer, for $53,000. Mr. Avery sent it the next day to the Metropolitan Museum of Art "with the compliments of Cornelius Vanderbilt."—*Address of Mr. Thos. E. Kirby . . . Nov.* 10, 1922, 20.

25 — Acting on some of the recommendations made in 1885 (*q.v.*, F 15), by the tenement-house commission, the legislature amends the tenement-house law by increasing the number of sanitary police from 30 to 45, by providing for a permanent tenement-house commission composed of the mayor and the heads of the departments of health, public works, and street cleaning, who are to meet once a year to discuss tenement-house needs, by requiring the owners of all tenement-houses to file their names and addresses with the board of health, by requiring the board of health to make a semi-annual inspection of all tenements, and by making more stringent regulations regarding the erection of tenement-houses.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1887), chap. 84; De Forest & Veiller, *The Tenement House Problem*, I: 104. See, further, My 26.

26 — The Tilden Trust, established by the will of Samuel J. Tilden, is incorporated for establishing and maintaining a free public library and reading-room.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1887), chap. 85. The resources of this corporation were materially reduced by the failure of Mr. Tilden's testamentary design, the trusts which he attempted to create by his will being declared invalid by their indefiniteness. Had the Tilden Trust received his entire estate, the trustees would probably have felt compelled to establish an independent library and reading-room as directed by his will. As it was, the $2,000,000 saved for the trust was inadequate for a new public library, but did contribute very materially towards establishing the present New York Public Library (Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations).—N. Y. P. L. *Bulletin* (1912), 79, 94.

Apr. 10 — For the last five years, Fifth Ave. residences have been remodelled one by one for business purposes.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 10, 1887.

13 — Columbia College celebrates its 100th anniversary with a parade and with exercises at the Metropolitan Opera House. Frederic R. Coudert delivers the principal address.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 14, 1887.

16 — The freight yards of the N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. Co., extending along the Hudson for a dozen blocks north of 59th St., are destroyed by flames from burning oil. The loss is about $120,000.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 17, 1887.

19 — The Harvard Club of the City of New York (see 1865) is incorporated.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 20, 1887. See also *ibid.*, Ap 30, 1887. See, further, Je 9.

27 — The legislature appoints a commission "to inquire into the feasibility and necessity of constructing a means of transit, either by bridge or tunnel, across the East River at a point at or near Broadway, between Kent and Bedford avenues, or thereabouts, in the city of Brooklyn, to a point at or near Grand street, between the river and East Broadway, or thereabouts, in the city of New York."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1887), chap. 231.

" — The corner-stone of the Harlem Y. M. C. A. building is laid on 125th St. near Fifth Ave.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 28, 1887. See also *Harper's Weekly*, XXXI: 559, 565. It was dedicated on Sept. 24, 1888 (*q.v.*).

May 10 — "Erminie" is produced for the first time in America, at the Casino Theatre with Pauline Hall in the title role and Francis Wilson as Cadeaux.—Brown, III: 489, 490. See also Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 234.

12 — An estimate of the probable cost of erecting a new "figure" (of Justice) on the top of the cupola of the city hall is presented to the board of estimate and apportionment. This report states that one of sheet bronze with iron frame, weighing about 2,500 lbs., will cost about $6,000. A cast bronze figure, weighing at least 6,000 lbs., will cost about $9,500. "The present structure will carry the lighter figure with safety. Some necessary repairs of tower will be indispensable from the change, and the whole cost, if the light figure be adopted, may be estimated at about $6,500."—*Min., Bd. of Est. and App.* (1887), 144. The report was ordered placed on file. See Jl 15 and N 3.

13 — The legislature passes the "Small Parks" act, authorising the board of street opening and improvement "to select, locate and lay out such and so many public parks . . . south of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, as the said board may from time to time determine."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1887), chap. 320. Under this law the

1887 May 13 city acquired the following parks up to 1902: De Witt Clinton Park, Mulberry Bend Park, Hudson Park, the park at North and Baxter Sts. adjoining Mulberry Bend Park, Washington-Lafayette Park, and the East River Park extension.—*Ann. Rep.*, Dept. of Parks (1902), 11. See also Je 4, 1897.

15 "The river and harbor improvement work in the vicinity of the city is at present going on somewhat slowly, owing to the fact that the last session of Congress did not result in adding to the appropriation for that purpose. The work, which is very diverse, is being carried on upon the unexpended funds remaining of the previous appropriation. It covers a wide area, however, and is of very general interest.

"In the East River, ever since Flood Rock went first up into the air and then down into the water, in October 1885 [see O 10, 1885], the task has been simply one of dredging. . . . Only one dredger is now at work, the second contract being in progress. The first was for the removal of 30,000 cubic yards and was completed in last July. The second covered 50,000 yards, of which 30,000 have now been taken away. The dredger has double crews and is at work night and day.

"The results thus far consist in a 350-foot channel across the reef, with a depth across the entire width of 18 feet. No wrecks have been known in Hell Gate since the explosion, where before they were of daily and, in fact, tidal occurrence. The estimated traffic passing through there is now $4,000,000 per day. . . .

"The work is by no means completed, however. To create a depth of 30 feet across the whole reef will require the removal of 350,000 cubic yards. Flood Rock proper is still out of water, though the rock is broken up to a depth of 30 feet. Its removal is simply a question of dredging. The Nigger Head Reef has a depth of 18 feet at low tide. The Hen and Chickens also has a depth of 18 feet and these two were the main obstructions. The Gridiron is almost bare at low tide, but the plans contemplate a uniform depth of 26 feet at low tide over the entire area.

"Over Frying Pan Rock, a reef about 200 by 100 feet in size, 1,000 feet north of Flood Rock, there is now a depth of about 18 feet, which is to be increased to the regulation limit. . . . Negro Point is at the south end of Ward's Island. This reef is 300 feet long and is about two acres in area. It will require to be mined and be subjected to the gentle suasion of 50,000 pounds of powder to destroy its present cohesiveness. . . .

"The Harlem River project by which the North and East Rivers will be united through a channel 15 feet deep, is in a promising condition. . . .

"The improvements in the Raritan Bay Channel, through to South Amboy, are well advanced, but require further work. . . .

"The most important work now in progress is the deepening of the main bay channel. Proposals have been asked for the dredging of 1,000,000 cubic yards in the vicinity of Flynn's Knoll and the award will be made next Wednesday. The knoll is a shoal two miles long, west and north of the South Spit. Its present minimum depth at low tide is 23 feet 3 inches. It is proposed to make a channel 30 feet deep and 1,000 feet wide. A contract has already been let for deepening and widening Gedney's Channel to the degrees named, and this work is now in progress. Gedney's and what is known as the main channel are the means of approach for all the large sea-going vessels. Work is also in progress for the deepening of Buttermilk Channel from 22 feet in places to 26 feet uniformly. Gowanus Creek is to be dredged to a depth of 18 feet up to the Hamilton-avenue bridge and Newtown Creek to a depth of 18 feet as far as the drawbridge.

"Surveys are also in progress to ascertain the condition of the bar. . . ."—*N. Y. Times*, My 15, 1887. See also *ibid.*, Jl 9, 1890.

18 The commissioners of the sinking fund are authorised to acquire a site in the city and to erect thereon a building for the criminal courts.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1887), chap. 371. The corner-stone of the building was laid on Oct. 25, 1890 (*q. v.*).

24 The "Madison Square Garden Company" is incorporated by the legislature with a capital stock of $1,500,000. The company is authorised "to acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise" the real estate bounded by 27th St., 26th St., Fourth and Madison Aves. and to "undertake, manage, and carry on . . . restaurants, theaters, exhibitions, industrial, mechanical, agricultural, horticultural, sanitary and all other shows, fairs, meetings, concerts, and all other lawful amusements and entertainments."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1887), chap. 434. See Je 9, 1888. The old structure on the site named above (see Jl 17, 1880) was demolished in 1889 (*q. v.*, Ag 7). May 24

As suggested by the tenement-house commission in 1885 (*q. v.*, F 15), the legislature extends the requirement that no new tenement- or lodging-house "shall occupy more than sixty-five per centum" of an ordinary city lot, corner lots excepted (see Je 16, 1879), to old buildings that are being "enlarged or altered" or "converted to the purposes of a tenement or lodging-house."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1887), chap. 288. 26

A fire starting in the Belt Line R. R. car-stables at 53d St. and Tenth Ave. destroys the stables, kills 1,400 horses, and burns six tenement-houses in West 54th St. and injures several others. The total loss is about $700,000.—*N. Y. Times*, My 28–Je 1, 1887. 27

Wm. O'Brien, Irish patriot and editor of *United Ireland*, is given a public reception at the Academy of Music, and resolutions are adopted expressing "the sympathy of the law-abiding people of New York with the evicted tenants, their condemnation of Lord Lansdowne and other evicting landlords, and the Governmental policy which supported them."—*N. Y. Times*, Je 3, 1887. See also *ibid.*, Je 5, 1887. On June 6, O'Brien was received at the Press Club.—*Ibid.*, Je 7, 1887. On June 7, a farewell dinner was held at the Hoffman House in his honour.—*Ibid.*, Je 8, 1887. June 2

The Harvard Club (see 1865, and Ap 19, 1887) takes possession of its first club-house, at No. 11 West 22d St.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 23 and Je 10, 1887. See, further, 1894. 9

A jubilee choral service to celebrate the 50th anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession to the throne is held in Trinity Church.—*N. Y. Times*, Je 20, 1887. See Je 21. 19

Queen Victoria's jubilee is celebrated by the British residents of New York at the Metropolitan Opera House. Speeches are made by Mayor Hewitt and Erastus Wiman. The Irish residents hold an anti-jubilee at Cooper Union "in honor of the victims of Queen Victoria's 50 years of misrule," the hall being draped in mourning.—*N. Y. Times*, Je 21 and 22, 1887. 21

An exterior street is ordered to be laid out along the westerly shore of the East River from 64th to 86th St.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1887), chap. 697. On May 10, 1888, the northerly limit of the street was changed to 81st St.—*Ibid.* (1888), chap. 272. 25

The N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. is authorised to build a parapet wall 611 feet west of Eleventh Ave. from 60th St. to 72d St.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1887), chap. 714. "

A Board of Electrical Control is established by act of the legislature, whose powers and duties embrace the subjects of construction, maintenance, and control of electrical conductors, and their conduits or subways. Except by permission of this board, no poles or wires can hereafter be erected or retained above ground.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1887), chap. 716. "

The wooden statue of Justice which has stood on the dome of the city hall since 1859 (see My 7, 1860) is taken down because it is much rotted away and is liable to fall down and injure some one.—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 16, 1887. A new statue was erected on Nov. 3 (*q. v.*). July 15

"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" is first acted, at the Madison Square Theatre, with Richard Mansfield in the dual title-role.—Brown, *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, II: 426. Sept. 12

An electric car is tried with success on the Fourth Ave. line from 32d St. to 117th St., and creates as much surprise as "that caused by the first steamboat on the Hudson." "The patent under which it is constructed is that of the Sprague Company. Under the seats in the car are storage batteries from which the electricity is conducted to an armature underneath. This armature's revolutions turn an axle which, by means of cog wheels, turns the axles of the car wheels. A big hard-wood box on either dashboard has a sliding bar by which the amount of electricity is graduated and the car stopped by cutting off the current."—*N. Y. Times*, S 24, 1887. See also *ibid.*, D 15, 1887. See, further, S 17, 1888. 23

The Railroad Men's Building or Railway Y. M. C. A., at n. e. cor. of Madison Ave. and 45th St., erected by Cornelius Vanderbilt for the use of the employees of the railroads entitled to use the Grand Central Station, is opened and formally inaugurated. Addresses are made by Mr. Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, and others.—*N. Y. Times*, O 4, 1887. See also *ibid.*, O 9, 1887. Oct. 3

Charles Dickens, Jr., makes his first appearance before the 25

1887 Oct. 25 American public, at Chickering Hall. He begins a series of public readings from his father's works, starting with "Doctor Marigold" and a part of "Pickwick." He is introduced by Chauncey M. Depew.—*N. Y. Times*, O 26, 1887. See also *ibid.*, N 12, 1887.

31 The Rutgers Presbyterian Church at 29th St. and Madison Ave. has been sold to the Scottish Masons and is to be known as "Scottish Rite Hall."—*N. Y. Times*, O 31, 1887; L. M. R. K., III: 931. See Ja 19, 1890.

Nov. 3 A new statue of Justice, made of copper and weighing 170 pounds, is erected on the dome of the city hall.—*N. Y. Times*, N 4, 1887. See Jl 15.

5 The trustees of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine agree to purchase, for $850,000, the Leake and Watts Orphan Asylum property at 110th St. and Tenth Ave. (see N 1, 1843) as the cathedral site.—*N. Y. Times*, N 6, 1887; *21st Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1816), 537–48; L. M. R. K., III: 932, 954. The asylum purchased a plot of 30 acres on the dividing line between New York and Yonkers and abandoned its old building on Oct. 27, 1891 (*q. v.*).—*Hist., Charter, Act of Incorporation*, etc., Leake & Watts Orphan House (N. Y., 1893?).

14 The city acquires from Daniel D. Lord and others the land at the intersection of Broadway and Amsterdam Ave. between 70th and 73d Sts. Here Sherman Square was laid out.—Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate*, 51; L. M. R. K., III: 971. It received its present name in 1891 (*q.v.*, Mr 3).

27 The Christian Science Society, which has been holding informal meetings, holds its first regular Sunday service, in "Columbia Institute," No. 720 Sixth Ave.—Information supplied by Mr. Chas. E. Heitman, Christian Science Com. on Publication of the State of N. Y. *Cf.* Aug., 1886; and see, further, F 3, 1888.

29 Josef Hofmann, at the age of 10, makes his American début, at the Metropolitan Opera House. He is rated "a marvel" and a "second Liszt."—*N. Y. Times*, N 30 and D 2, 1887.

Dec. 1 Sixth Ave., north of 110th St. is to be hereafter known and designated Lenox Ave.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, LV: 342.

29 The Sloane Maternity Hospital, the gift of Mrs. Wm. Sloane, and the Vanderbilt Clinic, the gift of the four sons of Wm. H. Vanderbilt to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, are dedicated.—*Hist. of Columbia Univ.*, 313–24; *An Official Guide to Col. Univ.*

1888

— In this year, the bronze statue of Giuseppe Garibaldi, by G. Turini, was erected in Washington Square.—*Cat. of the Works of Art Belonging to the City*, 135.

— In this year, Elisha Robinson published "Certified copies of important maps appertaining to the 23d and 24th wards, city of New York, filed in the register's office at White Plains, . . ."

— In this year, the New York Club occupied the Caswell residence, at the south-west cor. of Fifth Ave. and 35th St. See 1846.

— In this year, Edward Bellamy's *Looking Backward* appeared.—*Encyclop. Brit.*, III: 694. See also Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 176.

— During 1888–89, the Tower Building, at 50 Broadway, was erected. Bradford Lee Gilbert was the architect.—Tablet placed on building in 1899 by the Soc. of Architectural Iron Manufacturers of N. Y.; L. M. R. K., III: 968; descrip. of Pl. 159-a, III: 841. This is generally accepted as the earliest example in N. Y. City of modern skeleton construction, in which the entire weight of the walls and floors is borne and transmitted to the foundations by a framework of metallic columns and beams.—See, however, O 1, 1855; and *19th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1914), 140–42, describing three earlier examples of very similar construction, the earliest one being in New York and the other two (one built in 1885) being in Chicago. The Tower Building was demolished in 1914.—*Ibid.*

— Between 1888 and 1889, the Church of the Ascension, on the north-west cor. of Fifth Ave. and 10th St. (see N 5, 1841), "was beautified by a new chancel, furnished by Stanford White, and adorned with angel figures by St. Gaudens, mosaics by Maitland Armstrong, a richly carved memorial pulpit and walls of Siena marble." Above these was placed a large picture of the Ascension painted by John La Farge and donated by the Misses Rhinelander.—*Kings Handbook* (1893), 356.

Jan. 5 The Society of Old Brooklynites addresses a petition to congress reviewing the burial of the remains of the prison-ship martyrs by the Tammany Society in 1808 (*q. v.*, My 26), and the transfer of the remains from the temporary wooden vault on Jackson St. to the permanent tomb at Fort Greene (see Je 17, 1873), and requesting that at least $100,000 be appropriated for the erection of a monument to their memory. The petition was approved by the state legislature, the New York common council, and the Kings County board of supervisors. The society published its petition in this year, together with the names of 8,000 persons who perished on board the "Jersey." The whole number of prison-ship victims was stated to be more than 12,000.—*A Christmas Reminder*, etc. (pub. by Soc. of Old Brooklynites, 1888). Bills for appropriating money for the monument were introduced in congress in 1889 and 1890 but failed to pass.—*An Appeal to the Congress of the U. S. from the Soc. of Old Brooklynites*, etc. (1890). Regarding the question of the number of Americans who perished on board the British prison-ships, see Ap 25, 1783. The "Martyrs' Monument" was not erected until 1908 (*q.v.*, N 14).

Jan. 5

9 The Reform Club, organized "to promote honest, efficient, and economical government," is incorporated by Anson Phelps Stokes, Everett P. Wheeler, Geo. Haven Putnam, John De Witt Warner, Wm. M. Ivins, Robert B. Roosevelt, and E. L. Godkin.—*Westminster Rev.*, CXXXVI: 609; *King's Handbook*, 564. See also *N. Y. Times*, Ja 6, 7, and 14, 1888. The first public meeting was held on Jan. 21 (*q.v.*). Mr. Stokes was elected the first president of the club.—*Stokes Records*, I: Part 2, p. 242.

10 Mayor Hewitt devotes the major part of his annual message to the board of aldermen to an explanation of the increased amounts for the different departments that appear in the "final estimate for 1888." He shows that many of the expenditures for new improvements are "mandatory upon the City," less than half the total amount being "subject to revision by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment." He believes the legislature "should have the power to reduce but never to increase the expenditures provided for in the City budget. In no other way can a proper responsibility be imposed upon the public officers for the control and expenditure of the public moneys."

Most notable in the message, however, is the mayor's expression of belief that the city "would largely gain by the abolition of all taxes upon personal property," even though "the amount thus collected at this time is about one-sixth of the whole amount of taxation." This tax, he argues, "is notoriously impossible of collection. . . . Those who ought to pay the most part of it pay the least, while the humble citizen, who is unable to 'fix up' his statements, is subjected to the full amount of lawful taxation." The mayor calls it "scandalous" when the "estates of widows and orphans and wards in chancery pay the full amount of taxation required by law, although in most cases it can be least afforded, while 'bloated' capitalists either entirely escape taxation or compromise for a very inadequate sum." If the taxes on personal property were repealed, he believes it would not be difficult "to devise a system of taxation upon corporations enjoying public franchises which would not be onerous to them, and which would more than make up the amount thus canceled."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1888), CLXXXIX: 28–67.

21 The newly organized Reform Club (see Ja 9) holds its first public meeting in the form of a "tariff-reform" dinner at the Metropolitan Opera House assembly-rooms. Pres. Anson Phelps Stokes, Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge of Kentucky, Representative Melbourne H. Ford of Michigan, Col. Henry Watterson of the Louisville *Courier*, M. D. Harter of Mansfield, Ohio, Frederick R. Coudert of New York, ex-Mayor Grace, Jackson S. Shultz, and Everett P. Wheeler make addresses.—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 22, 1888; *Stokes Records*, I: Part 2, 242. The immediate purpose of the club was the reform of the tariff "by reduction or abrogation of so-called protective taxes, especially of those either so discouraging to imports as to yield to the Government but a small revenue when compared with the enormous subsidies thereby compelled to be paid by the people at large to the favoured few, or so enhancing the cost of materials to manufacturers as to bar them from the markets of the world."—*Westminster Rev.*, CXXXVI: 609.

30 Four large buildings on the west side of Broadway between Prince and Spring Sts. are destroyed by fire with a loss of $1,770,000.—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 31 and F 1, 1888.

Feb. 3 The Christian Science Society (see N 27, 1887) is incorporated as a church, called "Church of Christ, Scientist." It continued with this designation until April 7, 1896, when its name was changed to "First Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City."—Information supplied by Mr. Chas. E. Heitman, Christian Science Com. on

1888 Feb. 3 Publication of the State of N. Y. For its own church building, see N 30, 1899. Before its church was built, the Second Church was organized (see O, 1891), and was the first to build.—See Ap 2, 1899.

28 The Union Square Theatre, opened in 1871 (*q.v.*, S 11) on the South side of 14th St., between Broadway and Fourth Ave., and the Morton House adjoining it at the corner of Broadway, are almost wholly destroyed by fire.—*N. Y. World*, F 29, 1888. See also illustration and description in *Harper's Weekly*, XXXII: 167, 173. The theatre was rebuilt and opened on March 27, 1889 (*q.v.*).

Mar. 3 The new Broadway Theatre, begun in 1887 at the south-west corner of Broadway and 41st St., is opened with the first American performance of Sardou's "La Tosca." Fanny Davenport plays the title role.—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 4, 1888; Brown, *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, III: 396; L. M. R. K., III: 982.

9 Emperor Wm. I of Germany dies at Berlin; he is succeeded by his son Frederick III.—*Ann. Reg.* (1888), 12; Hazen, *Europe since* 1815, 322. See Je 15.

11 Between March 11 and 14, a great blizzard did much damage along the Atlantic coast, and business was temporarily blocked. An average depth of 22 inches of snow fell in New York.—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 13, 1888; *Am. Meteorological Jour.*, May, 1888.

Apr. 12 James Russell Lowell, George Wm. Curtis, Anson Phelps Stokes, and others, speak at a "house-warming" of the Reform Club at 12 E. 33d St. On April 13, Lowell delivered an address on "The Place of the Independent in Politics," under the auspices of the club at Steinway Hall.—*Stokes Records*, I: Part 2, 244–45.

26 The legislature authorises the board of education to provide special classes "for the purpose of giving instruction in the English language to foreigners, whose ages or avocations are such as to prevent their attending the grammar, primary or evening schools."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1888), chap. 183.

29 According to a prominent city official, "The architectural features of New York City are passing through a transitional period." He says in regard to the evolution in building and the changes which are now going on: "Of all the business buildings and a considerable portion of all other buildings that were erected over 20 years ago there will not, in my opinion, be one in a hundred remaining 10 years hence. Several reasons combine to confirm me in this conviction, the principal of which is the manifest demand for every possible square foot of enclosed space that can be had anywhere on Manhattan Island. This was not always so. Only within the last few years has the opinion gained general acceptance that the population of New York City . . . would assuredly in time fill every available foot of space on the island and continue to overflow as it has for years upon the contiguous shores.

"Now no one doubts that the island will within a few years be completely covered with buildings and that every building will be in constant demand. . . . The elevated railroads and the almost universal employment of elevators have so far reduced the time required in transit from the residence to the place of employment and return as to widely extend the possible limits of expansion of both the business and the residence districts. Further improvement in rapid transit, either by arcade, underground, or through-the-blocks railroads that will enable people to reach the centre of the business district from points beyond the Harlem River in the time now required to travel half that distance, will more than double the area of possible expansion of the business district and will extend the limits of possible expansion of the entire city almost beyond comprehension.

"But these time-economizing agencies—the elevator and rapid transit—are comparatively new institutions. Most of the structures of which the city is composed were put up before their advent and altogether without reference to them. . . . The various branches of business were concentrated in districts peculiar to themselves and in some measure they have retained their localities. The iron trade still haunts the east side below Spruce to Fulton street; the leather trade clings to 'the Swamp'; the tobacco trade divides the district between the Fulton, Wall, William and South streets with the cotton and cordage trades; jewelry is still the feature of Maiden-lane; groceries and provisions continue as of old to impart special features to the west side from Greenwich to West street and from Canal to the Battery; and the dry goods trade that some 40 years ago was centred about upper Pearl-street, has spread over the region between Duane and Houston and Elm and Greenwich streets. The office building district, beginning at the Battery and extending northward, has crowded all these districts in its continued expansion, until now it reaches along some of the avenues as far north as Canal-street. In a sense and to a certain degree these districts have become so firmly established that there is little prospect of any territorial expansion. Apr. 29

"But the amount of business to be transacted will steadily increase, and with it the need of more room in which to transact that business. The advent of the elevator made it possible to increase the area of available inclosed space without territorial expansion. This was to be gained by building the structures higher by several stories than they had ever been known before. . . .

"But with the increased size of the buildings came a greater demand than the country had ever previously known for architectural skill and science in their construction. New problems in economic and artistic architecture were involved that had not previously existed, and for which there were no precedents in the architectural archives of the world. In fact, it may be consistently stated that American architecture as an independent school began its existence with the invention and adaptation of the elevator. Previous to that the problems in civil architecture were in but few essentials different from those which all other civilized nations had faced for many centuries. . . . In a very few exceptional cases, such as the Capitol at Washington and the New-York City Hall, was precedent departed from in a manner, and an effort made to design something expressive of the new order of things in the new country. Outside of public buildings and churches there was but little demand for architectural science or little employment for the architect. And as a natural sequence the architectural force in America was recruited principally from foreigners of foreign education and who were full of foreign precedents for everything. . . .

"But with the advent of larger buildings the native school of architects began to make an impression upon the country—slowly and faintly at first, but in recent years emphatic and distinct. . . . In the beginning the materials at their disposal to work upon were necessarily meagre, for the country was comparatively new and far from rich. . . . And in the constant effort to secure artistic expression in their work the rising school of American architects had recourse to changes in the materials employed in the structures, some of which figured but for a short period in the building annals of the city—sufficiently long, however, to indicate an epoch in the general architectural growth of the city. First of all, of course, there was wood, but that speedily demonstrated its want of fitness as a material for the upbuilding of a great city. Then came the era of red bricks, as plainly and solidly thrown together as was possible and with hardly an effort at consistency of expression or artistic design. Then granite held a brief but more creditable sway. Several buildings in the lower part of the city of the simplest possible architectural appearance first appeared, followed toward the close of the era by the large and more pretentious building at the northwest corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, and lastly by the best expression in granite so far of all in the Astor House, a nearly perfect example of the Doric order of architecture.

"This was followed by a period during which iron in fanciful elevations, with some show of imitation of the Corinthian order of architecture, but in *tout ensemble* peculiarly amateurish American, divided with brick set off with stone the preference with builders. Then came the brownstone era, and with it more earnest and effective attempts at unity and consistency of architectural expression. Capable of easy molding with the chisel, and expressing intrinsically a higher merit than any of the materials thus far employed, it held popular favor for a longer period than any of its predecessors. . . .

"But the use of brownstone in business structures was early discontinued for the reason that it was quickly demonstrated that the stone would not withstand fire, but cracked and scaled and crumbled away before it as no other material employed in exterior walls was ever known to do. Within recent years its use has therefore been confined to the construction of dwellings and to occasional employment for window and door trimmings. . . . Until recently the real estate proprietors have not felt justified by the outlook in investing much in the higher forms of artistic structures. There was not that reliable promise of satisfactory returns upon the money invested in making their buildings artistically beautiful and harmonious in design that is now perfectly apparent. . . .

"But the change has come at last, and in response to the in-

1888 Apr. 29 creased demand for more room that has come with the rapid increase in population and to the popular conviction that New York City is destined to become the most beautiful city in the Western Continent, if not in the whole world, the owners of property have begun the redemption of the city from its reproach of ugly monotony, and the older buildings are gradually giving way to the construction of more imposing edifices, many of them expressive of a higher order of architectural beauty than the world has ever before seen and which, although not departing in a pronounced manner from the ancient and established precedents, yet combines them with new departures in such effective and novel designs as to indicate a peculiarly American origin and to establish the American order of architecture."—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 29, 1888.

May 7 The legislature authorises the board of estimate and apportionment to appropriate a sum of money for the suitable celebration of the centennial year of the inauguration of Gen. Washington as the first president of the United States.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1888), chap. 230. See Ap 24, 1889.

13 The old *Times* building, erected in 1857 (*q.v.*, My 12) on the site of the old Brick Church, is being demolished.—*N. Y. Times*, My 13, 1888; descrip. of Pl. 152-b, III: 772. See Je 7.

18 By act of the legislature commissioners are designated to provide for the erection of a municipal building (such a building had been urged by several mayors—see Ja 10, 1884; Ja 4, 1886) "in the neighborhood of the county court house building . . . but not in the city hall park." The commissioners shall select the exact site and "advertise for the submission to them of plans and specifications for said building."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1888), chap. 323. See Mr 27, 1889.

June 4 The legislature passes a law providing that all criminals sentenced to death shall be executed by electricity.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1888), chap. 489.

5 The Normal College, heretofore in the charge of the board of education, is incorporated as a separate and distinct organization. —*Laws of N. Y.* (1888), chap. 580.

7 The corner-stone of the new *Times* building (see My 13) is laid on the old site at Nassau St. and Printing House Square.—*N. Y. Times*, Je 8, 1888. See also *Harper's Weekly*, XXXII: 817, 818.

9 The legislature authorises the "Madison Square Garden Company" (see My 24, 1887), with the approval of the mayor, "to construct and maintain an ornamental arcade over the sidewalks . . . immediately adjoining the property of said company." The mayor is to prescribe regulations "for the lighting and policing by said Madison Square Garden Company of said arcade when constructed."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1888), chap. 534. The new "Garden" was opened on June 16, 1890 (*q.v.*).

" Provision for adult education, *i. e.*, "for the benefit of working men and working-women," by the city board of education is authorised by the legislature. One school in each ward, "where practicable, shall be designated" for this purpose, and "at least three lectures shall be delivered in each school in each week" between Oct. 1 and March 31, except during the Christmas holiday season.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1888), chap. 545.

15 Frederick III of Germany dies at Potsdam after a reign of 99 days (see Mr 9), and his son ascends the throne as Wm. II. —*Ann. Reg.* (1888), 29; Hazen, *Europe since* 1815, 322.

19 Frank J. Sprague, speaking before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers at Columbia College, recommends electric power as the "Solution of Municipal Rapid Transit."—Sprague, *Solution of Municipal Rapid Transit* (1891). See N 26.

July 3 The Manhattan Bridge (later named Washington Bridge), from 181st St. on Manhattan Island to the bluff on the opposite shore (formerly the estate of Wm. B. Ogden), is completed.—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 3, 1888; L. M. R. K., III: 927. See also Hutton, *The Washington Bridge* (1889). See Je 11, 1885, and Jl 1886.

5 The Jackson Square branch of the N. Y. Free Circulating Library, in 13th St. near Eighth Ave., is opened. It is the gift of George W. Vanderbilt. This is the fourth branch library, the others being the Bond St. branch, the Ottendorfer on Second Ave., and the Bruce in W. 42d St.—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 6, 1888.

Aug. 13 The Convent of the Sacred Heart, at Manhattanville, between 126th and 135th Sts., Tenth and St. Nicholas Aves., burns. It was an imposing structure of brown stone, about 300 feet long and four storeys high. The central portion comprised the old Lorillard mansion, which, with the additions, had been occupied by the nuns for nearly 50 years. The convent was formerly on Houston, and later in Bleecker, St.—*N. Y. World*, Ag 14 and 15, 1888.

Aug. 13

The first electric car open to passengers in New York begins to run on the Fourth Ave. line between 86th St. and the Post Office. It was made by the Julien Electric Traction Co. A second electric car will be added in a week.—*N. Y. Times*, S 16 and 18, 1888. See S 23, 1887.

Sept. 17

The Plaza Hotel on the west side of Fifth Ave. between 58th and 59th Sts. is purchased by the N. Y. Life Insurance Co. for $925,000.—*N. Y. Times*, S 19, 1888. See also *ibid.*, N 24, 1888. For the opening of the second Plaza Hotel on this site, see S 29, 1890.

18

The Y. M. C. A. building at 5 West 125th St. (see Ap 27, 1887) is dedicated.—*N. Y. Times*, S 25, 1888.

24

Hodji Hossein Ghooly Khan, first minister from Persia to the U. S., arrives at New York.—*N. Y. Times*, O 1 and 2, 1888.

30

"The spires of St. Patrick's Cathedral, at Fifth-avenue and Fiftieth-street, are now complete. . . . While these spires give the cathedral a finished appearance it still lacks much of realizing the original plan. There is yet to be built a chapel extending from the main building back between the Bishop's house and the priests house to Madison-avenue. This will make the entire structure 400 feet long. . . . A new sacristy will also be built by the northeast corner of the cathedral. When this shall have been completed the one now in use will be demolished. This will finish the exterior of the cathedral and will fill up the entire block bounded by Madison and Fifth avenue and Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets. But there is much interior decoration that will probably not be finished for years. There are several hundred niches to be filled with figures and there are 10 Chapels in which altars will be placed. . . ."—*N. Y. Times*, O 7, 1888; Farley, *Hist. of St. Patrick's Cathedral*, 140.

Oct. 7

Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Morton, Republicans, are elected president and vice-president, defeating the Democratic nominees, Grover Cleveland and Allen G. Thurman, though Cleveland had a larger popular vote than Harrison.—McKee, *National Conventions and Platforms*, 232–59.

Nov. 6

Hugh J. Grant, the Tammany candidate, is elected mayor.—*N. Y. Times*, N 7, 1888. He succeeded Mayor Hewitt whom the County Democracy renominated and supported. The Republicans, however, nominated a separate candidate (Erhardt) who "took votes enough from Hewitt to elect Grant."—Wheeler, *Sixty years of American life*, 337. Grant was re-elected in 1890 (*q.v.*, N 4).

"

The Daft electric motor is tried with success on the Ninth Ave. Elevated R. R. from 14th to 42d St. It draws three cars containing invited guests and takes up the electricity from a cable laid outside the track from 50th to 14th St.—*N. Y. Times*, N 27, 1888. In 1889 (*q.v.*), electric power was installed on the line.

26

The "Memorial House," adjoining St. George's Church on East 16th St. and given to the parish by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, is formally opened.—*N. Y. Times*, N 27, 1888.

"

The state court of appeals renders an important decision regarding railroad franchises, a decision that was brought about by the action of the common council, on Feb. 9, 1885 (*q.v.*), in revoking franchises, and that of the legislature, on May 4, 1886 (*q.v.*), in annulling the charter of the Broadway Surface Railroad Co. The court holds that the latter corporation "took, through its grant from the city, an indefeasible title in the land, necessary to enable it to construct and maintain a street railway in Broadway and to run cars thereon," and that any questions which have arisen "with reference to the propriety of the means by which the corporators of the company obtained the consent of the municipal authorities [see Ag 30, 1884] are not involved in the case."—*N. Y. Reports, Court of Appeals*, CXI: 1–66.

27

The Amberg German Theatre, erected at Irving Place and 15th St. on the site of Irving Hall removed earlier in the year, is opened with a performance of "Ein Erfolg" and "Fortuno's Liebeslied."—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 14, D 1 and 2, 1888; L. M. R. K., III: 984. This was later known as the Irving Place Theatre.—*King's Handbook* (1893), 602–3.

Dec. 1

The bodies are being removed from the churchyard of St. Luke's P. E. Church in Hudson St., and the old church is to be demolished, the property having been sold to Trinity corporation, which intends to erect a large church on the block bounded by Clarkson, Hudson, Varick, and Leroy Sts. The St. Luke's con-

18

1888 Dec. 18 gregation will build on the site of the famous Alexander Hamilton house at 141st St. and Convent Ave., retaining the old mansion as one of its buildings.—*N. Y. Times*, D 18, 1888. See also *ibid.*, Je 21, 1890. However, old St. Luke's in Hudson St. was not demolished and is still (1926) in use as a chapel of Trinity. For view of it, see *Trinity Church Bicentennial Celebration* (1897).

" The south wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, having been added in this year, is formally opened.—*N. Y. Times*, D 18 and 19, 1888; Howe, *Hist. of Met. Museum of Art*. See also *Harper's Weekly*, XXXII: 1006.

31 The residence of Valentine G. Hall at No. 16 Gramercy Park having been purchased by Edwin Booth, and remodelled and furnished by him as a club for actors and friends of the drama, the house is formally turned over by Booth to the Players' Club. —*N. Y. Times*, Ap 29, 1888; *Harper's Weekly*, XXXIII: 23; L. M. R. K., III: 938. See also *King's Handbook* (1893), 553–54; Peterson, *Landmarks of N. Y.*, 67.

1889

— In this year, an elevated railroad case came before the supreme court "in which the fundamental question involved was whether the Dutch Roman law prevailed on Manhattan Island before 1664, under which law the railroad claimed that the State absolutely owned the streets and that adjacent owners had no rights or easements therein. This question depended upon the determination of the historical question who, under the law of nations, discovered and settled New York." To aid the court in the solution of this problem, Wm. Henry Arnoux presented an argument to prove "that under the law of nations as it has always been declared in both Europe and America the English were the lawful owners by right of discovery under governmental authority, perfected by taking possession long before the Dutch ever landed here, and continued by assertion of such ownership down to the time of the conquest. On the other hand, the Dutch were interlopers, intruders, squatters. They had no title in fee to the land before 1673."—Arnoux, *The Dutch in Am.* (1890), 3, 41-42.

Judge Arnoux did not mention the title of the case in which this argument was used, possibly because the case was still pending in the courts. It was the case of Hine *vs.* N. Y. Elevated R. R., the firm of Arnoux, Rich & Woodford appearing for the respondent when argued before the supreme court at the November term, 1889. See *Supreme Court Reports*, Vol. 61 (Hun, Vol. 54), 425; and *Court of Appeals Reports*, Vol. 132 (Sickles, Vol. 87), 571.

— In this year, the *Narrative and Critical History of America*, edited by Justin Winsor, was published.

— During the five years from 1885 to 1889, inclusive, 2,046,602 alien immigrants arrived at the port of New York.—*Arrivals of Alien Passengers and Immigrants* (Wash., 1891), 64, 108, 109.

— In this year, the Am. Art Ass'n brought to this country, exhibited and sold at the Am. Art Galleries the great collection of paintings, rugs, and relics, belonging to the Russian patriot, painter, and writer, Verestchagin.—*Address of Mr. Thos. E. Kirby* (1922).

— In this year, 60 sets of competitive designs for the Cathedral of St. John the Divine were received by the trustees in response to circulars sent out by the committee on architecture. The committee selected 13 of the designs and referred them to a group of experts composed of Chas. Babcock and Wm. R. Ware, architects, and John Bogart, engineer. After eliminating all others, four sets were recommended to the trustees for further action, namely those of Heins & La Farge, Halsey Wood, Wm. A. Potter, and Huss & Buck. These were exhibited at the National Academy of Design from March 24 to May 17, 1891. Finally, in July, 1891, the design of Messrs. Heins & La Farge was approved and accepted.—*Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine* (1916), 20.

The competition having been won by Heins & La Farge, the choir, two apsidal chapels, and the main structural elements of the crossing were carried out under their direction. The contract between the trustees and Heins & La Farge provided that, in the event of the death of either member of the firm, the trustees might terminate the contract. Mr. Heins died. The trustees thereupon terminated their contract with the original firm, and, on April 20, 1911, appointed Mr. Ralph A. Cram in his personal capacity as consulting architect. By authority of the trustees, he caused new preliminary sketches to be prepared showing how the work could be continued after a stylistic fashion differing from that determined by the original architects. These sketches were approved in principle by the trustees, and Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson, who in 1889 the meantime had acted as architects for synod house, bishop's — house, deanery, and chapel of St. Martin of Tours, were appointed on April 5, 1915, architects for the nave. Since then, Cram & Ferguson have been authorised to prepare complete preliminary sketches for the completion of the entire building; and have also been made architects for the west front, the north transept, the baptistry, and the chapter-house, and have been authorised to prepare plans of the remaining element,—*i. e.*, the lantern and spire.—Information supplied by Canon R. E. Jones, and by Cram & Ferguson. Heins & La Farge's original plan was perhaps the most successful piece of ecclesiastical planning ever produced in America. The spire over the "crossing" was also a bold and effective innovation.

Electric traction was first introduced in New York on the — Ninth Ave. Elevated R. R. at the beginning of this year. Two years before, there were only 20 electric cars in operation in America. Thos. A. Edison operated an electric motor at Menlo Park in 1881. In 1883, Leo Daft, the electrician of the Daft Electric Light Co., made the first public exhibition with the electric motor-ampere on the Saratoga and Mt. McGregor Railway. It was Mr. Daft who introduced the electric motor in New York City. He had tried it on the Ninth Ave. line on Nov. 26, 1888 (*q. v.*)—*N. Y. Tribune*, F 24, 1889.

"Hamilton Grange" is moved from the west to the east side — of Convent Ave.—*Mag. of Am. Hist.* (1889), XXI: 6. It later became the rectory of the new St. Luke's Church, which stands beside it on the north-east corner of 141st St.—*Ibid.* (1892), XXVII: 336. See also descrip. of Pl. 153-c, III: 774. In 1924, the Grange was presented, by an anonymous donor, to the Am. Scenic and Hist. Pres. Soc. as a memorial.—*N. Y. Times*, N 18, 1924.

In this year, Troop A, an outcome of the First Hussars, was or- — ganized by Capt. (afterwards Gen.) Roe. It was a fashionable cavalry company like the Ancient and Honorables of Boston, or the Philadelphia City Troop.—*King's Handbook* (1893),538.

During the decade from 1889 to 1899, the Museum of Natural — History in Manhattan Square was greatly developed—the central section of the south building in 1889–1893; the east wing of the south building in 1893–1895; the west wing of the south building in 1895–1897; the south-east and south-west corner wings in 1897–1899. Acts of the legislature, authorising the enlargement and making appropriations for the purpose, were passed in 1871, 1875, 1887, 1889, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, and 1900. Ordinances of the board of aldermen for the same purpose were passed in 1902, 1903, 1905, 1909, and 1911.—*Growth of the Building of the Am. Mu. of Nat. Hist.* (1912).

In this year, additions covering the entire block bounded by — 70th and 71st Sts., Madison and Park Aves., were made to the Presbyterian Hospital.—*21st Ann. Rep.* (1889). The hospital was partially burned on Dec. 19.—*N. Y. Times*, D 20, 1889.

In this year, the College Settlement was established at No. 95 — Rivington St. by women college graduates. "The residents, with outside helpers, conduct clubs for women, boys and girls; classes in cooking, millinery, dressmaking, embroidery, kitchen-garden, wood-carving, drawing, singing, literature and municipal government; a library and reading-room; a penny-provident fund; and a kindergarten."—*King's Handbook* (1893), 421–22.

In this year, the "Penny-Provident Fund of the Charity Or- — ganization Society" was established "to inculcate habits of providence and thrift among the poor, by supplying them with facilities for small savings, such as savings-banks do not afford."—*Ibid.*, 454.

In this year, Kenyon Cox, painter and illustrator, was a prize- — winner in the exhibition of the Natl. Acad. of Design. For his later successes, see Fielding's *Dict. of Am. Painters*, etc. (1926), 80; also Helen W. Henderson, *A Loiterer in N. Y.* (1917), 450.

In this year, Nellie Bly made a record by travelling around the — world in 72 days, 6 hours, 11 minutes.—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 559. See, however, Jl 21, 1901.

Mayor Grant sends his first message to the common council. Jan. He criticizes the acquisition of Van Cortlandt and Pelham Bay 7 Parks because they are too inaccessible "to the mass of our citizens," and "for years these lands will be utterly useless to the city, for park purposes, while it is indisputable that their maintenance and preservation will be a constant source of expense, estimated, I believe, at about $50,000 per annum." He suggests that the northerly portion of Van Cortlandt Park be sold to private purchasers, and that its boundaries be so changed "that the property

1889 Jan. 7 to be immediately benefited by the construction of the park will be wholly within the limits of the City of New York." Pelham Bay Park, he thinks, should be "utilized as a site for almshouses and charity improvement in place of those now maintained on Blackwell's Island;" and "Blackwell's Island could be readily converted into a park, which, at trifling expense, would be made easily accessible to all our citizens, while its extensive water-front could be made available for bathing purposes. Property along the East river would be greatly benefited by such a change and the health of the city materially improved."

The "necessity for an improved system of docks" is another subject discussed by the mayor. "At the present time there is little or no classification of shipping at our docks. Ferry-boats, seagoing vessels and the smaller craft which ply between this city and adjacent towns are crowded indiscriminately together. Passenger-boats and freight vessels sail from the same piers. Lines of trucks laden with merchandise render the streets in the neighborhood of the freight depots impassable to foot passengers. . . . In order to preserve the commercial primacy of our city, it therefore becomes our paramount duty so to improve and regulate our magnificent water-front that our supremacy as the chief port of the Western Hemisphere will be forever secured.

"It is now generally conceded that in order to make provision for our commerce it is essential that the city acquire title to all the water-front. The rights of private owners should therefore be acquired with as little delay as practicable. . . . On the East river, from Grand street to Eighth street, and from Seventeenth street to Thirty-fourth street, a plan of improvement has quite recently been adopted, which we may hope soon to see pushed to a successful completion."

Regarding the pavements, the mayor says: "The granite-block pavement appears to be the one best adapted to our climate and soil, though recent experiments on Madison avenue seem to show that in certain localities an asphalt pavement might meet the public requirements. The cost of both pavements being about equal, the selection might be determined by the character of the thoroughfare to be paved and the amount of traffic which it would be compelled to bear."

The "filthy condition" of the streets "is the cause of universal and well founded complaint," and Mayor Grant expresses his intention to do everything in his power "to see this state of affairs remedied."

As the system under which taxes are now collected is a source of confusion and annoyance, the mayor suggests the passage of a law providing that all taxes be collected by a single officer "so that the taxpayer may be readily afforded complete information as to the extent of his obligations."

Mayor Grant also reminds the board of the necessity for the construction of a municipal building as soon as possible, for the city is now paying about $100,000 per annum for the rental of offices for public departments. Although laws for this purpose were passed by the legislature in 1887 and 1888, nothing has been done by the city. The municipal building, the mayor says, "might well be erected upon the City Hall Park, although it is undoubtedly true that many good citizens are opposed to having this park encumbered by any additional buildings."

Electric wires and telegraph poles continue to disfigure the streets and obstruct the thoroughfares, notwithstanding the general demand for the burial of the wires.—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, CXCIII: 11–19.

26 The new West Washington Market, on the block bounded by Thirteenth Ave., West, Bloomfield, and Gansevoort Sts. (see Je 14, 1884), is formally opened, and the event is celebrated by a parade, a banquet, and addresses by Mayor Grant and others. The site was formerly that of Fort Gansevoort.—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 13, 15, 18, 20, 26, and 27, 1889. See also *Harper's Weekly*, XXXII: 1007–9, and L. M. R. K., III: 960. On Aug. 25, 1890, the market was partially destroyed by fire.—*N. Y. Times*, Ag 26, 1890.

29 The United Service Club is organized, with a temporary clubhouse at 16 W. 31st St. It is composed of commissioned officers and ex-officers of the army, navy, and National Guard, and graduates of the U. S. Military and Naval Academies.—*N. Y. Eve. Telegram*, My 10, 1913; *King's Handbook* (1893), 560. See 1897.

Mar. 4 The first performance in America of the cycle of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" took place at the Metropolitan Opera House on March 4, 5, 8, and 11, 1889.—Brown, III: 446; N. Y. P. L. *Bulletin* (1925), 895. Mar. 4

Benjamin Harrison is inaugurated president.—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 5, 1889. "

Proctor's 23d Street Theatre, built on the site of the old tabernacle, at 141 W. 23d St., near Sixth Ave., is opened by Neil Burgess in "The Country Fair."—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 6, 1889; *King's Handbook* (1893), 599. 5

A second act is passed by the legislature (for the first, see My 18, 1888) providing for the construction of a municipal building. The same commissioners as before are designated, but they are now instructed to choose a site within the park on the easterly side.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1889), chap. 81. See *Instruction for Architects in preparing Plans for a Public Building to be erected in City Hall Park* (1889), which shows that the commissioners had in mind a building "six stories in height including the basement." 27

The idea of putting the new building within the Park aroused much adverse comment. "Enormous sums of money are being expended," says the *Tribune* editor, "in the acquisition of open spaces in different parts of the city, and it is much to be regretted that a necessity should arise for diminishing a single one of those already possessed and enjoyed by the people." Also fear is felt that the city hall will not be left "to its quiet and graceful supremacy."—*N. Y. Tribune*, Ap 25, 1889. See S 18.

The new Union Square Theatre opens with an English version of Scribe's "Bataille des Dames."—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 27 and 28, 1889; L. M. R. K., III: 986. The old theatre was burned on Feb. 28, 1888 (*q. v.*). "

The office of city chamberlain, "the most lucrative office in Mayor Grant's gift," is turned over to Richard Croker, "the recognized leader of Tammany Hall."—*N. Y. Tribune*, Ap 10, 1889. Apr. 9

"Ward McAllister's venture into the ranks of the great public to take a hand in the management of the centennial ball is likely to be attended with disastrous results to him as a social leader. When Mr. McAllister awoke to the fact that he was not the entire committee—merely a member of it—it astonished him. To have his dictates questioned in social affairs was a new, novel, and rather unpleasant experience. . . . [*Cf.* 1872.] "

"The trouble is that the deposition from leadership in centennial affairs isn't all that is liable to be the outcome of the sudden and startling discovery that the social world can wag without the assistance of Mr. McAllister. This latter fact has struck the society leaders, or those who would be such, with peculiar force. . . . It has led to more animated discussion in the Union and Knickerbocker Clubs than has any subject. . . . The matter was started at the Union Club, when a member, who is also a Patriarch, is said after an hour's deep thought, to have created almost a panic by the inquiry:

" 'I say there, would it be possible to give a Patriarch's ball and have it managed by a committee instead of by Ward McAllister, doncher know?'

"Society is deeply agitated by the matter. The Knickerbocker Club has already decided against Mr. McAllister. The Union Club is very evenly divided just now, with a tendency committee-ward, though the official action of the Governing Committee had not been bulletined up to midnight last night. The general belief, however, is that the next assembly of the Patriarch's will be under the management of a committee instead of under a dictatorship. Social lights fear that the result may be disastrous, but the male element in the much-talked-of four hundred seem determined because Mr. McAllister has actually brought them into scorn and ridicule by his failure to retain his dictatorship and thus their prestige."—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 9, 1889. The centennial committee appointed Edmund C. Stanton director of the ball, and McAllister, though nominally manager, was left without any important powers. He therefore resigned from the committee and did not attend the ball, which he criticized as "the most grossly mismanaged affair I ever heard of."—*Ibid.*, Ap 10, 15, 19, and My 3, 1889. It was held on Saturday, April 29 (*q. v.*).

A fire at the foot of West 59th St. destroys $5,000,000 worth of property.—*N. Y. Herald*, Ap 20, 1889. See also *Harper's Weekly*, XXXIII: 345. 19–20

Mayor Grant issues a proclamation calling on the citizens of New York to join in the celebration on April 30 of the centennial of Washington's inauguration, by attending divine service on that 22



A. DESIGN FOR N. Y. MUNICIPAL BUILDING, SUBMITTED BY HOWELLS AND STOKES IN COMPETITION, 1908. SEE JULY 20, 1907 (P. 2067).

B. DESIGN FOR *Chicago Tribune* BUILDING, SUBMITTED BY I. N. PHELPS STOKES IN COMPETITION, 1922. SEE JULY 20, 1907 (P. 2067).

1889 Ap 22 day and by decorating their windows and doors with the national colours.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 23, 1889.

24 The board of estimate and apportionment is authorised to appropriate $15,000 for decorating the city hall and other public buildings, displaying fireworks, erecting stands for reviewing the parade, etc. during the centennial celebration of Washington's first inauguration.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1889), chaps. 147, 185. See My 7, 1888.

28 Services in honour of the centennial of Washington's inauguration are held in Trinity Church, St. Paul's Chapel, the Church of the Holy Trinity, the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, St. Paul's M. E. Church, Chickering Hall, and the B'Nai Jeshurun Synagogue.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 29, 1889.

" A triumphal arch, designed by Stanford White, and built of wood covered with "staff," is erected on Washington Square at the foot of Fifth Ave. by private subscription. The arch is surmounted by a wooden statue of Washington 10 feet in height. "This statue is said to have been erected on the Battery in 1792, and to have been the first erected in the city. It bears evidence of great age."—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 28, 1889; *Harper's Weekly*, XXXIII: 343, 344. The corner-stone of a permanent arch of granite, designed by the same architect, was laid on this site on May 30, 1890 (*q. v.*).

Regarding the alleged placing of a wooden statue of Washington "on the Battery in 1792," no record has been found to substantiate the statement. Richard Watson Gilder describes the temporary arch in Chap. 21 of Bowen's *Hist. of the Centennial Celebration of the Inauguration of Geo. Washington* (1892), 410, with a photographic view showing the statue in position. He refers to it simply as "a colossal wooden statue of Washington, of ancient workmanship." The N. Y. Hist. Soc. owns a small photograph of the statue, taken probably about 1898, showing it standing in the back part of a store. On the back of this picture is pasted a printed account of the statue containing the following statements, unsigned and unauthenticated, but probably intended to aid the sale of the statue: "It was erected at Bowling Green and placed in the small park in 1792, near Battery Park, to replace the Statue of King George. . . . The statue was the first erected in New York and bears convictions of its great age. . . . It stood for 51 years, from 1792 to 1843, in the small park at Bowling Green . . .; and was sold at auction on Liberty Steet to a collector of relics named Jaques, and after his death it was sold at auction to Mr. D. Schiff, and afterwards to Mr. F. Theobald who sold it to the present owner, Mr. Joseph Liebman, in 1892. . . . It is the only and oldest wooden statue of Washington in the United States, 106 years old [1792–1898?], 9 ft. 5 inches from the base and weighs over 800 pounds." The design of the statue is described as "in Continental uniform," etc. Joseph Liebman was a tobacconist with a shop at 266 W. 125th St. —See *City Directory*. A fuller account of the statue, by H. Dick, was published in the "Magazine" section of *The World*, Feb. 20, 1921. This reports that Liebman "opened negotiations with the Historical Society for its purchase," but that his price —$5,000— was too high to interest this society. The writer adds that, in 1913, the statue stood in front of a barber-shop at St. Nicholas Ave. and 182d St. The barber, like Liebman, tried to sell it to various patriotic societies. "But his ideas were even loftier than Liebman's. He wanted $10,000." Later, writes Dick, "Gen. Coleman Du Pont is said to have found it in a junk shop and bought it for $800 to give to the Historical Society of his native State, Delaware." It was placed in the basement of the city hall at Wilmington. Casual writers (see, *e. g.*, the *N. Y. Times*, Ag 23, 1925) have used the statements from the Liebman photograph as authentic history; but, from the thorough researches undertaken for the present work, having particular regard for the known and discoverable monuments and statues of Washington in New York (see Index), it can be said with reasonable certainty that this wooden effigy never stood on either the Battery or Bowling Green.

The old common council always strictly safeguarded public property against private encroachment or incumbrances. There is no petition or permit in the minutes or filed papers of the city clerk, at any time, referring to this statue on either of these or any other public lands. Had it been placed there even briefly, without official authority, for some temporary celebration or otherwise, it would have been noticed and made known by some newspaper paragrapher, some correspondent, diarist, traveller-author, or guide-book writer; but no such mention of it has been found to substantiate the claim of the imaginative tobacconist. Its only claim to distinction is that it was placed atop the temporary memorial arch at Washington Square in 1889. Its origin and early history are unknown. Apr. 28

The celebration proper of the centennial of Washington's inauguration is begun with an enthusiastic welcome of Pres. Harrison, Vice-Pres. Morton, and other national officials, a brilliant marine parade, a public reception at the city hall, and a ball at the Metropolitan Opera House. The city is crowded with visitors and is everywhere decorated with flags and bunting.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 28–30, 1889; *The Cincinnati in the Centennial Celebration* (1889), 84. See also Bowen, *Hist. of the Centennial Celebration* (1892); and *Harper's Weekly*, XXXIII: 357, 362, 365. One of the most interesting features of the day's events was the trip of the president and vice-president from Elizabethtown Port. They came in an open barge, as Washington had done, rowed by 13 sailors, and landed at the foot of Wall St. *Cf.* Ap 23, 1789. 29

On this day, the anniversary was commemorated with religious services in St. Paul's Chapel, where Washington used to attend; special exercises on the steps of the sub-treasury building at Wall and Nassau Sts. (the site of old Federal Hall), at which Chauncey M. Depew delivered the principal address; a military parade of nearly 50,000 troops; and a banquet at the Metropolitan Opera House. Centennial services were also held in the Collegiate Reformed Church, the South Church, St. Patrick's Cathedral, Calvary Baptist Church, the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, and the Church of the Ascension.—*N. Y. Times*, My 1, 1889; *The Cincinnati in the Centennial Celebration* (1889), 84–85. See also Bowen, *Hist. of the Centennial Celebration* (1892), and *Harper's Weekly*, XXXIII: 375. 30

The third and last day of the centennial celebration is marked by a parade of trade and labour organizations, college students, benevolent societies, volunteer firemen, and Swiss, Italian, German, and Irish divisions.—*N. Y. Times*, My 2 and 3, 1889; *The Cincinnati in the Centennial Celebration* (1889), 85. See also Bowen *Hist. of the Centennial Celebration* (1892). May 1

A great flood at Johnstown, Penn., occurs, entailing the loss of more than 2,000 lives and millions of dollars worth of property.—*N. Y. Times*, Je 1 *et seq.*, 1889. 31

The department of public parks is authorised to complete the inclosure and ornamentation of Morningside Park (see O 11, 1873).—*Laws of N. Y.* (1889), chap. 444. June 12

The legislature directs that 116th St. be extended from Tenth Ave. to the Broadway Boulevard.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1889), chap. 450. "

Commissioners are designated by the legislature, to be known as "municipal bathing-house commissioners," who are authorised to erect within the second assembly district "a public bathing-house containing baths of hot and cold water and adapted to the different seasons of the year." The expense is not to exceed $75,000, and when completed it is to be under the control of the department of public works.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1889), chap. 452. This appears to have been the first public bathing-house other than the so-called "floating baths" moored on the river front. "

The Society of American Artists (see Je 1, 1877), the Architectural League of New York (see 1881), and the Art Students' League (see 1875) form the American Fine Arts Society. This is incorporated, on this day, under the Business Corporation Law by filing a certificate with the secretary of state, for the purpose of erecting a building as a home for these societies and headquarters of the graphic arts in New York.—*King's Handbook* (1893), 310; and sec. of state's records. 19

The Am. Art Ass'n buys, for 580,650 francs ($115,000), Millet's painting, "The Angelus," after the French senate's refusal to appropriate the money to buy it at a public sale in Paris. The painting measured 18 by 30 inches.—Kirby's *Address*. See O 13. July 16

Upon invitation of Mayor Grant, a number of prominent New Yorkers meet in the governor's room of the city hall to initiate measures for holding a world's fair in New York in 1892, in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America. They authorise the mayor to appoint four committees for formulating detailed plans.—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 18 and 26, 1889. See also *ibid.*, S 21, O 2, and D 27, 1889. 25

The work of tearing down the old Madison Square Garden (see Ap 21 and Jl 17, 1880) is begun.—*N. Y. Times*, Ag 8, 1889; L. M. R. K., III: 984–85. See Je 16, 1890. Aug. 7

1889 Ag 17 — Mlle. Carmencita, the Spanish dancer, makes her American début, at Niblo's Garden.—Brown, I: 226.

Sept. 18 — A hearing is held in Mayor Grant's office on the subject of the selection of a site for a new municipal building. Protests against the location of such a building within the Park (see Mr 27) were numerous, including one in the form of a "preamble and resolutions adopted by the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects."—*N. Y. Tribune*, S 19, 1889. For a new act of the legislature concerning the proposed building, see My 6, 1890.

30 — The Harlem Opera House on West 125th St. is opened.—*N. Y. Times*, O 1, 1889.

Oct. 2 — The corner-stone of the present Academy of Medicine (see My 17, 1875) is laid in West 43d St.—*N. Y. Med. Jour.*, Jl 22, 1911. It was opened on Nov. 20, 1890.—*Ibid.*; *N. Y. Times*, N 21, 1890.

7 — Barnard College opens at 343 Madison Ave.—*N. Y. Times*, O 8, 1889. At this time it had a provisional charter, but in Jan. 1900, it was incorporated as a part of Columbia University. It moved to its present site in the autumn of 1897.—*Hist. of Columbia Univ.*, 397–408. See also L. M. R. K., III: 939.

10 — The corner-stone of the *World*, or Pulitzer, building, is laid at Park Row and Frankfort St. on the site of French's Hotel, which was bought by Joseph Pulitzer in 1888 (*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, Mr 11, 1888). The Pulitzer building was completed and opened Dec. 10, 1890 (*q. v.*).—*N. Y. World*, O 11, 1889. See also L. M. R. K., III: 968; *Harper's Weekly*, XXXIV: 44, 47; and descrip. of Pl. 163, III: 846.

13 — Millet's "Angelus," for which the Am. Art Ass'n paid $115,000 (see Jl 16), arrives at New York. In November, it was exhibited at the American Art Galleries, 6 E. 23d St.—*N. Y. Times*, O 15 and N 16, 1889. It was resold later for $150,000; and now hangs in the Louvre.—*Address of Mr. Thomas E. Kirby . . . Nov.* 10, 1922.

20 — Plans are laid and work is about to begin on the Mulberry Street and Corlears Hook (see Je 14, 1884) Parks, and the widening or extending of several streets, notably College Place. Work is in progress on the High Bridge and East River (now Carl Schurz) Parks, the latter being enlarged by adding territory from 86th to 89th St. The car-line through Central Park at 86th St. is soon to be built.—*N. Y. Tribune*, O 20, 1889.

Nov. 13 — The mayor approves a resolution of the board of aldermen giving consent to the Broadway and Seventh Ave. R. R. Co., the South Ferry R. R. Co., and the successors to the franchises formerly held by the Broadway Surface R. R. Co., and to their successors and assigns respectively, to use cable power in the operation of the street surface railroads, owned or operated by them respectively, from Central Park to South Ferry by way of Seventh Ave., Broadway, Whitehall, State St., and Battery Place. This franchise permits the companies to make any changes in the construction of these roads or roadbeds, necessary for the use of cable power, upon certain specified terms and conditions.—*Ordinances, Resolutions, etc., Approved by the Mayor*, LVII: 158–59. See also *The Cable Traction System of the Rapid Transit Cable Co.* (1889). The Broadway cable line was completed in 1893 (*q. v.*, My 17).

22 — The N. Y. Kindergarten Ass'n is organized, in the belief that the public school system of N. Y. City does not extend far enough, and that the children in their earliest years should have the benefit of kindergarten training. On March 10, 1890, the association opened its first kindergarten in the store floor of No. 351 E. 53d St., leased for the purpose. Its second school was opened on Oct. 27, 1890, at the n. w. cor. of First Ave. and 63d St. This association, for the benefit of the less fortunate children of New York, in its first year had the following officers: Richard Watson Gilder, president; Mrs. Grover Cleveland, 1st vice-president; Hamilton W. Mabie, 2d vice-president; Mrs. Sidney Webster, 3d vice-president; a board of managers, a secretary, and a treasurer. It was incorporated Feb. 12, 1892.—1st and 2d *Ann. Reps.*, N. Y. Kindergarten Ass'n, pub. 1901 and 1902. Its work is described in "The Free Kindergarten" (reprint from *Harper's Mag.*, 1905), issued by the N. Y. Kindergarten Ass'n (524 W. 42d St.), at which time there were 36 kindergartens under its direction.

Dec. 15 — Among the buildings now being erected in the city are Carnegie Hall on the corner of 57th St. and Seventh Ave., the new Century Club in 43d St. just west of Fifth Ave., the Lenox Lyceum on Madison Ave. near 59th St., and the Manhattan Athletic Club at the corner of Madison Ave. and 45th St.—*N. Y. Times*, D 15, 1889. See also *Harper's Weekly*, XXXIII: 876, 879, 892, 895.

Dec. 16 — The delegates to the pan-American congress recently held in Washington arrive on a visit to New York, and are welcomed by a reception committee. Mayor Grant later received them at the city hall.—*N. Y. Times*, D 17, 1889. See also *ibid.*, D 18, 19, 20, and 21, 1889. They left for Washington on Dec. 21.—*Ibid.*, D 22 and 26, 1889.

1890

— The population of Manhattan Island is 1,441,216.—*13th U. S. Census Bull.* (1910).

— For a description of the "slums" of New York at this time, see Jacob Riis' *How the Other Half Lives*, 162–75. See also Riis, *The Battle with the Slums* (1902).

— In this year, the New York Pasteur Institute, the first of its kind in America, was opened at No. 1 W. 97th St. "for the anti-hydrophobic treatment of rabies according to the method of M. Pasteur" (see 1885). Dr. Paul Gibier, a pupil of Pasteur, was the founder of the institute.—*King's Handbook* (1893), 486.

— During 1890–93, the first section of the present building of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. (see Mr 24, 1868) was built on the north-east corner of Madison Ave. and 23d St. on a plot 125 x 145 feet. The architect was Napoleon Le Brun.—*The Met. Life Ins. Co.: Its History*, etc. (1908); L. M. R. K., III: 967. See also view and description in *Harper's Weekly*, XXXVIII: 453. The entire building was completed in 1909 (*q. v.*). It is shown on Pl. 168, Vol. III.

— In this year, Albert Herter, who was born in New York in 1871, began to win distinction as a painter, particularly in mural decoration.—Fielding, *Dict. of Am. Painters*, etc. (1926), 167; also Helen W. Henderson, *A Loiterer in N. Y.* (1917), 271.

— In this year, Wm. M. Chase, the painter, was elected a member of the National Academy. For sketch of his career, see Fielding's *Dict. of Am. Painters*, etc. (1926), 63.

— "Prior to 1890, the automobile was merely waiting for the proper type of engine to make it a popular success. In 1887, R. E. Olds built a buggy driven by a steam engine, in which the steam was produced by using gasoline as a fuel. In 1889, Serpollet and De Dion in France revived the flash boiler principle and gave the steam carriage a fresh impetus. They made it a success, but it came at a time when the gasoline engine was about to enter the field. In Germany, two engineers, Daimler in Cannstadt and Benz in Mannheim, attempted to solve the problem by substituting for the steam engine an explosion motor. After trying other methods Daimler took out a patent in 1885 for a vehicle driven by a petrol motor, and this was the beginning of the modern automobile. Daimler sold his patent in France to Panhard and Levassor in 1889, and they began the construction of motor cars as they are to-day, the first car being completed in 1891."—"The Evolution of the Automobile," by John J. Macfarlane, in *Commercial America* (F, 1917), XIII: 11. See, further, 1892.

Jan. 6 — Mayor Grant, in his annual message, informs the common council that the city debt has been increased during the past year by $7,349,936.94, due largely to the purchase of new parks. He calls attention to the fact that at present "the water supply can scarcely be deemed adequate to the necessities of its people," as the daily supply is still 112,000,000 gallons, as it was five years ago, although during that time the city has greatly increased in population, buildings, manufactures, and commerce. However, the approaching completion of the new Croton aqueduct with its capacity of 300,000,000 gallons per day makes it certain "that before the close of the year we will be in the enjoyment of such a generous supply of water as will meet every requirement of the population."

The matter of street pavements, long a source of criticism and reproach, has been solved to some extent. "In obedience to a general demand by property-owners, residents and the newspaper press, it has been decided to adopt smooth asphalt pavements for those streets which are not extensively used for business purposes. In laying these pavements the Department of Public Works has adopted a form of contract by which the companies who undertake the work are compelled to guarantee that the pavement will be kept in a condition of thorough repair for the space of fifteen years, free of all expense to the City, and for these pavements with this guarantee of permanent maintenance the total cost will be less than the amount paid for the pavement now upon Fifth avenue, which, after a few years of use, is already in need of repair."

1890 Jan. 6 Since Jan., 1889, the bureau of incumbrances has removed 2,495 telegraph poles and about 14,500,000 ft. of electric wires; and it is "confidently believed that every pole will be removed from the streets and that every electrical wire will be operated under ground in properly constructed subways" by the end of next summer.

Several "laudable reforms," says the mayor, have been accomplished in the department of public works. "By dispensing with the services of unnecessary employees and by the reduction of excessive salaries a saving in the expenses of this department has been effected, amounting to $50,000 a year. The law which provides that all contracts shall be let to the lowest bidder after an honest competition has been obeyed in its spirit as well as in its letter. By the terms of the statute such letting is compulsory only where the amount to be expended exceeds the sum of $1,000. In former years a few contractors obtained by private arrangement, without competition, contracts which often were for one dollar less than that sum. This system of awarding $999 contracts by private agreement has been abolished, and no work or materials involving the expenditure of more than one hundred dollars are now ordered, except upon competitive bids."

During the past year, "the city has obtained possession of the plot of ground immediately north of the City Prison. The old structure of the Harlem Railroad Company has been removed and the ground has been made ready for the construction of a criminal court. . . . The erection of this building will be pushed to a speedy completion so that the expense of transporting prisoners between the Tombs and the Courts may be saved to the city."

The construction of a municipal building for the accommodation of the various city departments is still a great need.

The mayor complains that the state legislature has for many years treated the city unjustly. "The State Board of Equalization has uniformly fixed the valuation of real estate within this county at a much higher percentage of its real value than is established for any of the other counties of the State. The taxpayers of this city are, therefore, compelled to pay an unjust proportion of the cost of the government of the State." Also, in every city and village outside of New York, armories are constructed at the expense of the state, while this municipality is forced to issue its own bonds for the purpose. In consequence, New York City is not only compelled to pay for its own armories, but also to bear about 45% of the cost of all the armories erected in other parts of the state.—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, CXCVII: 6–19.

19 The completed Rutgers Riverside Presbyterian Church at the s. w. cor. of 73d St. and Western Boulevard, the corner-stone of which was laid on May 25, 1889, is opened for worship.—*N. Y. Times*, My 26, 1889; Ja 20, 1890. See also L. M. R. K., III: 931–32. For view, see *King's Handbook* (1893), 372. This edifice was removed in July, 1925, to make way for an office building; and a new church was built on the north side of 73d St. adjoining the Ansonia Hotel. This was dedicated on March 21, 1926.—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 22, 1926.

30 The 8th Regiment armory, erected on the west side of Park Ave., between 94th and 95th Sts., is opened. The 8th Regiment, which had its beginning in 1786, did duty at Fort Gansevoort, foot of West 13th St., in the War of 1812, and served in the Civil War and the Spanish War. For a time it occupied the upper part of Centre Market, Grand and Centre Sts.—*Souvenir of the Grand Opening of the new Armory of the Eighth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. Jan.* 30, 1890 (New York, 1890?); Miller, *New York As It Is* (1876), 40.

Feb. 3 From Feb. 3 to 8, the library of Americana of the late Samuel Latham Mitchill Barlow was sold at the Am. Art Galleries. It included much manuscript material relating to early New York.—See sales cat. (with price-list), in N. Y. P. L.

4 The 100th anniversary of the organization of the U. S. supreme court is celebrated with exercises at the Metropolitan Opera House. In the evening there was a banquet at the Lenox Lyceum.—*N. Y. Times*, F 4 and 5, 1890.

17 A great mass-meeting is held in Cooper Union in favour of a world's fair in New York in 1892 (see Jl 25, 1889).—*N. Y. Times*, F 18, 1890. Congress, however, decided that a Columbian fair should be held at Chicago (see Ap 25).

21 The Racquet Court Club (see Ap 28, 1875) having been merged in this year in the Racquet and Tennis Club, the latter is incorporated. The rooms at 55 W. 26th St. continued to be used until April 30, 1891, when the club-house at 27 W. 43d St. was opened.—Club Book (1891); L. M. R. K., III: 938. On April 15, 1918, a new club-house, at 370 Park Ave., was opened.—Club Book (1918).

Feb. 21

22 John Jacob Astor (grandson of the first J. J. Astor) dies at his residence at Fifth Ave. and 33d St.—*N. Y. Times*, F 23, 1890.

25 From Feb. 25 to 28, Bangs & Co. sold at auction the library of Jas. Carson Brevoort, of Brooklyn. It consisted principally of scarce works relating to the discovery, exploration, and history of North America.—See the sales catalogue in N. Y. P. L.

Mar. 1 The Manhattan Club (see N 13, 1865) signs a 21-year lease of the A. T. Stewart mansion at the north-west corner of Fifth Ave. and 34th St.—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 14, 1889, and Mr 2, 1890. See also Watterson, *Hist. of the Manhattan Club*, 62–63, 75–77, 83; *N. Y. Eve. Telegram*, Je 7, 1913; *Mem. Hist. N. Y.*, IV: 252–53; L. M. R. K., III: 938, 952. However, the club remained here only until 1899 (*q. v.*, My 2).

4 Andrew H. Green presents a memorial to the legislature having as its object to emphasize the importance of official inquiry into the expediency of enlarging the area of the city of New York. After calling attention to his earlier communication (see D 30, 1868), he says: "The encounter is one between the retreating forces of the tribal system and the coming forces of the cooperative system, between barbaric tradition and educated aspiration, to which there can be but one result, when the frontier lines of the Manhattan, the Montauks and the Raritans shall be obliterated, and New York, Brooklyn, Long Island City and Staten Island shall be one politically as they are already in every other relation. . . . There are some spheres of administration whose proper regulation is most vitally important to the common welfare and which must be apportioned out among different territorial authorities. The navigable water system of the port belongs in common to all the cities and towns and counties of the port. Its development and protection is the concern of all, but under existing arrangements is the duty of none. . . . The rogueries of garbage and mudscow boatmen in making the channels dumping place for all sorts of waste are past finding out. From Sandy Hook to Yonkers all the shore and all the water space is open to lawless enterprise. Every little district has its marauders, who by encroachment, appropriation, and misuse deplete the general system to transfuse its vitalities into some niggard scheme of individual profit."—*Assembly Docs.* (1890), II, Doc. 71.

Apr. 1 The handling of immigrants arriving at the port of New York is transferred from the state commissioners of immigration to the U. S. superintendent of immigration at the barge office.—*Ann. Cyclop.* (1890), 620.

17 The Union League Club holds a reception in honour of Gen. Wm. T. Sherman on his 70th birthday. About 700 guests are present including representatives of the army, the navy, the bench, the clergy, as well as business, professional, and political life.—Maurice, *Fifth Avenue*, 116–17.

18 Immigrants land for the last time at Castle Garden. The barge office is to be used as a landing-place until Ellis Island is ready (see Ja 1, 1892).—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 16, 17, and 19, 1890. See also L. M. R. K., III: 983. See Ja 10, 1891.

22 The name of Ninth Ave. from 59th St. to 127th St. is changed to Columbus Ave.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, LVIII: 59.

" The name of Tenth Ave. from 59th St. to Fort George Ave. is changed to Amsterdam Ave.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, LVIII: 59.

25 Congress passes an act providing that the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus shall be celebrated in 1892 by an international exhibition at Chicago.—*Laws of U. S.*, 51st cong., 1st sess., chap. 156. See O 21, 1892.

26 The legislature provides for a bi-partisan commission of 38 members, to be appointed by the governor with the concurrence of the senate, to revise the judiciary article of the state constitution.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1890), chap. 189. This commission rendered a report on March 4, 1891 (*q. v.*).

27 Protestant Episcopal services are held for the last time in Zion P. E. Church at the s. e. cor. of Madison Ave. and 38th St., and the consolidation of Zion Church with St. Timothy's is consummated.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 25 and 28, 1890; L. M. R. K., III: 934. The united congregations erected a new church (see Ap 29, 1891), and the old Zion Church edifice was sold to the South Reformed Dutch congregation (see N 30).

30 The legislature incorporates the New York and New Jersey

1890 Apr. 30 Bridge Co. for the purpose of constructing and maintaining a permanent bridge across the North River between N. Y. City and New Jersey. The bridge is to be commenced on or before Jan. 1, 1892, and to be completed on or before Jan. 1, 1897. Its terminus in New York City is to be somewhere between 10th and 181st Sts.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1890), chap. 233. On March 3, 1896, the time for completing the bridge was extended to Jan. 1, 1907.—*Ibid.* (1896), chap. 67.

" Ground is broken for the permanent Washington Memorial Arch.—*N. Y. Herald*, My 1, 1890. See My 30.

May — The Astor Place Opera House, which has been used by the Mercantile Library Association since April 19, 1854 (*q.v.*), is demolished and a new library building begun on the same site (see Jl 16). This was completed Nov. 9, 1891 (*q.v.*).—*71st Ann. Rep.*, Merc. Library Ass'n (1892); L. M. R. K., III: 956; *Harper's Weekly*, XXXIV: 347, 348. See also *Sun*, N 2, 1920, and *N. Y. Times*, N 7, 1920.

6 A third act is passed by the legislature (for earlier ones, see My 18, 1888, and Mr 27, 1889) looking to the construction of a municipal building. The commissioners of the sinking fund, together with the surrogate, the clerk, and the register, are to be a board of commissioners, which board shall choose a site, "but not in the city hall park" (see S 18, 1889), advertise for plans, and award contracts. The contracts are to be carried out "under the direction and supervision of the commissioner of public works."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1890), chap. 299.

8 An act is passed to create a commission to inquire into the expediency of consolidating the various municipalities in the state of New York occupying the several islands in the harbour of New York.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1890), chap. 311; Foord, *Life and Public Services of A. H. Green*, 186. The commissioners of inquiry appointed under this act were John Bogart of New York City, state engineer; John H. Brinckerhoff, of Queens County; George R. Cathcart, Frederic W. Devoe, Andrew H. Green, John L. Hamilton, and Calvert Vaux, of New York City; George Wm. Curtis, of Richmond County; Edward F. Linton, J. S. T. Stranahan, and Wm. D. Veeder, of Brooklyn; and Charles P. McClelland, of Westchester. The commission organised with Andrew H. Green as president.—*Ibid.*, 186–87. See Ja 25, 1893.

13 The dept. of pub. works issues proposals to contractors "for furnishing materials and performing work in the repairing the north front of the City Hall with artificial stone, and painting the same." The contract was let on June 4, and called for completion of the work in 60 days. The specifications called for the repair of cornice, balustrade, urns, carved caps, windows, doors, etc., and painting the entire north front. The total cost is about $5,000.—From the original contract in auditor's office, dept. of pub. works. See S 20, 1830 and Ap 1, 1833.

" The corner-stone of Carnegie Hall is laid by Mrs. Carnegie.—*N. Y. Herald*, My 14, 1890. On May 5, 1891 (*q.v.*), the hall was opened. See also L. M. R. K., III: 983.

18 Announcement is made that "Helen Keller, aged ten, a deaf, dumb, and blind girl from Tuscumbia, Ala., whose remarkable mental development in the face of the tremendous handicap imposed on her by nature, has been the theme of much delighted comment, has within the last six weeks been taught to speak intelligibly." Her education is described.—*N. Y. Times*, My 25, 1890.

19 Richard Mansfield appears at the Madison Square Theatre in the title-role of "Beau Brummell." The impersonation proved a distinct achievement in New York's dramatic annals.—Brown, II: 432.

27 Wm. Waldorf Astor intends to erect a monster hotel at 33d St. and Fifth Ave., on the site of the old Astor residence. It will be under the management of George C. Boldt.—*N. Y. Times*, My 28 and 29, 1890. The hotel became the Waldorf.—*Harper's Weekly*, XXXV: 192. For an account of 12 new hotels which are about to be built in the city and of the chief ones now existing, see *N. Y. Times*, O 19, 1890.

30 The corner-stone of the permanent "Washington Memorial Arch" (see Ap 30) is laid at the lower end of Fifth Ave.—*N. Y. Herald*, My 31, 1890; L. M. R. K., III: 965. The arch was dedicated on May 4, 1895 (*q.v.*).

June 16 The new Madison Square Garden designed by McKim, Mead & White, one of the largest halls of public entertainment in the world, is opened with a concert by Strauss's orchestra at which at least 10,000 people are present. The building extends from 26th to 27th St. and from Madison to Fourth Ave.—*N. Y. Times*, Je 8 and 17, 1890; *Harper's Weekly*, XXXIV: 281, 282. The original building on this property, erected in 1863 as a passenger station for the N. Y., N. H., & H. R. R., was leased to P. T. Barnum and others in 1873 as an amusement place, and was successively used as a museum, religious meeting place, circus, and concert hall. In 1879 (*q.v.*, My 22 and 29), it was named the Madison Square Garden, and in 1889 (*q.v.*, Ag 7) it was demolished prior to the erection of the new Garden.—Brown, *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, III: 88–89; L. M. R. K., III: 984–85. See also descrip. of Pl. 168, III: 851. June 16

The People's Municipal League is organised.—*N. Y. Times*, Je 25, 1890. 24

The corner-stone of the Judson Memorial Baptist Church is laid at Washington Square and Thompson St., in honour of Adoniram Judson, the first American missionary to foreign lands.—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 1, 1890; L. M. R. K., III: 928. See also *Harper's Weekly*, XXXIV: 905, 906. The church was completed in 1892.—*King's Handbook* (1893), 379. 30

Alterations were made at this time in Fraunces Tavern. The "whole first story was ripped out, some of the original first-floor timbers which had survived the fire of 1852 being sold for souvenirs. Hitherto the first floor had been a few steps above the street level. It was now brought down to the level of the sidewalk, and in place of the original first story walls on Broad and Pearl streets, iron columns and plate glass windows were inserted."—*12th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1907), 72; descrip. of Pl. 167-b, III: 850; L. M. R. K., III: 978. See Je 5, 1904, and Ag, 1906. July —

The Sherman Anti-Trust Act becomes a law.—Macdonald, *Select Statutes*, etc., 395–97. 2

The city acquires by condemnation proceedings the land on the east side of Fourth Ave. between 33d and 34th Sts. Here the armory of the 71st Regiment was afterwards built.—Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate* (1914), 139. 3

The new aqueduct from Croton Lake, "begun in 1883" (error for 1885), is opened, though not quite completed, and the water is let into the big double reservoir in Central Park, starting from the gate-house at 135th St. This reservoir holds 1,000,000,000 gallons. The aqueduct has a capacity of 318,000,000 gallons a day to Jerome Park, where a receiving reservoir is built for supplying the annexed district. Below Jerome Park, the capacity is 250,000,000 gallons a day to 135th St., the southerly terminus. From this point eight 48-inch pipes carry the water. Four of the pipes go to Central Park; the other four branch off to direct connections with the city's distributing mains, one at 125th St., a second at Manhattan Ave., a third at 110th St., and the fourth at 100th St.—*N. Y. World*, Jl 15 and 16, 1890. For a detailed description of the work of construction, see Wegmann, *op. cit.*, 115–87; *Century Mag.*, XXXIX: 205. The new aqueduct was finally completed on June 24, 1891 (*q.v.*). 15

The corner-stone of a new Clinton Hall (the third) is laid for the Mercantile Library Association on the old site at Astor Pl. and 8th St. (see My).—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 17, 1890. The association moved into the new building on Nov. 9, 1891.—*Ibid.*, N 10, 1891; *71st Ann. Rep.*, Merc. Library Ass'n (1892). 16

The Western Union Telegraph building, at the n. w. cor. of Broadway and Dey St., is almost destroyed by fire, and telegraphic communication with the city is cut off.—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 19, 1890. See also *ibid.*, Jl 20–26, 1890. 18

The 155th St. viaduct is commenced. It was completed Oct. 2, 1893, having been erected under plans approved by the board of estimate and apportionment, pursuant to chap. 576 of Laws of 1887.—*N. Y. Times*, Ag 15, 30, and 31, 1890; also tablet at east end of viaduct. See also maps filed in bureau of topography, borough president's office, as maps No. 3535 and 4176. Aug. 14

The Democratic Club of the City of New York is incorporated. Its club-house was at 617 Fifth Ave.—Club Book (1891). This was demolished in 1925 to make way for part of the Saks & Co. building. 18

The new Garden Theatre at Madison Ave. and 27th St., one of the departments of the Madison Square Garden enterprise, is opened with a performance of "Dr. Bill." Wilton Lackaye plays the title role.—*N. Y. Times*, S 14 and 28, 1890. Sept. 27

A tablet is placed by the Holland Society on the wall of No. 4 Bowling Green to mark the site of Fort Amsterdam and of the 29

1890 Sept. 29 government house. Other tablets are to be placed at No. 45 Broadway, "the place where the first habitations of white men on Manhattan Island were situated;" at the north-east corner of Pearl St. and Coenties Alley, the site of "the first Dutch house of entertainment in New York, afterward the old Stadt Huys, or City Hall;" at Third Ave. and 13th St., where Stuyvesant's pear tree formerly stood; at the north-east corner of Broad St. and Exchange Place, to mark the site of the first New York exchange, established in March, 1670; at the north-east corner of Nassau and Cedar Sts., the site of the old Middle Dutch Church, later used as the post-office; at the south-east corner of Broad and Pearl Sts., where the old Fraunces Tavern, erected by Etienne De Lancey, stood; and at about No. 115 Broadway, the site of the historic De Lancey house, afterward the City Hotel.—*N. Y. Times*, S 30, 1890. See also L. M. R. K.

" The new Plaza Hotel at 59th St. and Fifth Ave. is opened.—*N. Y. Times*, S 30, 1890; *King's Handbook*, 222. See S 18, 1888.

" The corner-stone of St. Michael's P. E. Church, at the n. w. cor. of Amsterdam Ave. and 99th St., is laid by Bishop Potter.—*N. Y. Times*, S 30, 1890; L. M. R. K., III: 934.

Oct. 3 Louis Philippe Albert, Comte de Paris, and his eldest son, Louis Philippe Robert, Duc d'Orléans, arrive at New York and are welcomed by a committee of veteran Union generals in commemoration of the count's services to the Union during the Civil War. The party is escorted to the Windsor Hotel.—*N. Y. Times*, O 4, 1890. See also *ibid.*, O 5 and 6, 1890. After visiting Trenton, Philadelphia, Gettysburg, and other points in the South, they returned to New York, and on Oct. 20 the survivors of the army of the Potomac held a banquet in the count's honour at the Plaza Hotel. They sailed for home on Nov. 1.—*Ibid.*, O 7, 17, 19, and 31, 1890. See also *N. Y. Times Mag.*, Ag 24, 1919.

5 The most costly buildings in the city, excluding federal and municipal buildings, are the Navarro flats erected by the Central Park Apartment Co., the Equitable Building, St. Patrick's Cathedral, the Mills Building, the Dakota Apartment House, and the Plaza Hotel, the costs of which ranged from $4,200,000 to $2,000,000.—*N. Y. Times*, O 5, 1890.

11 The Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is organized at Washington, D. C.—*Constitution and By-laws* (1893).

25 The corner-stone is laid for the new criminal court building (see My 18, 1887), bounded by Franklin, Centre, Elm (later, Lafayette), and White Sts.—*N. Y. Times*, O 26, 1890; *Message* of Mayor Grant, Ja 5, 1891, p. 18. It was erected under the direction of the commissioners of the sinking fund and the department of public works (see tablets in entrance corridor), and was completed in 1893, at a cost of $1,500,000 (without its furnishings).—*Message* of Mayor Gilroy, Ja 9, 1894. The N. Y. State arsenal formerly occupied this site.—L. M. R. K., III: 974.

28 The name of Ave. B, from 79th St. to 89th St. is changed to East End Ave.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, LVIII: 177.

Nov. — "The embarrassment of the Barings in London had a very disturbing effect upon the stock market in New York. . . . The decline in prices caused eighteen Stock Exchange failures."—Eames, *N. Y. Stock Exchange*, 66; *N. Y. Times*, N 16 *et seq*, 1890.

4 Hugh J. Grant (see N 6, 1888) is re-elected mayor.—*N. Y. Times*, N 5 and 6, 1890; *Ann. Cyclop.* (1890), 622.

30 The South Reformed Dutch Church takes possession of the edifice at 38th St. and Madison Ave., formerly Zion P. E. Church. It moved here from Fifth Ave. and 21st St.—*N. Y. Times*, D 1, 1890; L. M. R. K., III: 934, 936; records of the church (by courtesy of Rev. Thos. R. Bridges). Christian Science services were conducted here prior to the demolition of the building in 1917.

Dec. 7 A tablet is unveiled in St. Paul's Chapel in memory of the centennial celebration of the inauguration of Pres. Washington.—*N. Y. Herald*, D 8, 1890.

10 The new Pulitzer Building (see O 10, 1899) is formally opened.—*N. Y. Times*, D 11, 1890; descrip. of Pl. 163, III: 846. It is the tallest office building in the city.—*N. Y. World*, D 10, 1890.

17 Old Christ Church, erected (as a Baptist Church) in 1858 at the south-east corner of Fifth Ave. and 35th St., is destroyed by fire.—*N. Y. Times*, D 18 and 19, 1890; L. M. R. K., III: 932.

1891

— In this year was published an atlas of 13 maps, by J. R. Bien and C. C. Vermeule, New York, entitled *Atlas of the Metropolitan district and adjacent country comprising the counties of New York Kings, Richmond, Westchester and part of Queens in the state of New York, the county of Hudson and parts of the counties of Bergen, Passaic, Essex and Union in the state of New Jersey; showing in a series of maps the relative geographical position, the topography, hydrography and economic features of this area.* 1891 —

— In this year, there were 37,358 tenement-houses in New York, with a total population of 1,225,421.—Gould, *Housing of the Working People* (1895), 72.

— In this year, cable traction was established on the surface roads in Broadway and Third Ave., and a new pavement was laid, at the same time in Broadway from Bowling Green to 32d St.—*Message* of Mayor Grant, Ja 4, 1892, pp. 12–13. See also *Street Railway Jour.*, XVII: 681. In 1901 (*q.v.*), the cable system was changed to electric.

— In this year, the Century Association erected its present building on the north side of 43d St. near Fifth Ave. (No. 7 W. 43d St.). McKim, Mead & White were the architects.—*Liber Deeds*, MMXI: 458. See also summary under D, 1846. The statement in L. M. R. K., III: 937, that the building occupies the site of the Latting observatory, is clearly erroneous, as the observatory stood on the north side of 42d St. opposite the Crystal Palace (see Mr 25 and Je 30, 1853).

— In this year, largely through the efforts of Mr. A. C. Bernheim, the University Settlement Society was organized "to bring men and women of education into closer relations with the laboring classes of this city for their mutual benefit." The N. Y. Neighborhood Guild (see 1887) was merged in the society, and the Guild House at No. 147 Forsyth St. became the first "settlement." In 1893, the society moved to 26 Delancey St.—Univ. Settlement Soc. *Bulletin* (Jan., 1892), 3–6, 15–18; *Ann. Rep.*, Univ. Settlement Soc. (1894), 11. King, writing of the society in 1893, said: "It aims to establish 'Settlements' in the tenement-house districts, where college men interested in the work may live, and mingle with their poor neighbors, on terms of perfect equality, somewhat after the plan of the famous Toynbee Hall, in London. It maintains the Neighborhood Guild, at 26 Delancey Street, which includes kindergartens, gymnasium, boys' and girls' clubs, a reading-room and circulating library, penny-provident bank, concerts, and lectures, besides dancing, cooking, sewing, singing and other classes. It has organized the Tenth-Ward Social Reform Club, to establish public baths, laundries, kitchens, lavatories, parks, co-operative stores, sick benefit societies, etc."—*King's Handbook* (1893), 421. See 1898.

— During this year, the improvement of Riverside Park from 72d St. to 79th St. was completed.—*Ann. Cyclop.* (1891), 586.

Jan. 1 The board of taxes and assessments publishes *The land map of the city of New York*, bearing this date. It is an oblong folio atlas of 43 sheets.

2 A fire in the Fifth Avenue Theatre in W. 28th St. entirely destroys the playhouse and badly damages Herrmann's Theatre and the shops and offices in Broadway between 28th and 29th St. The upper storeys of the Sturtevant House on the east side of Broadway are also injured.—*Eve. Post*, Ja 3, 1891; L. M. R. K., III: 984. See My 28, 1892.

5 Mayor Grant communicates his third annual message to the common council. He says that during the past year the city debt has decreased nearly $600,000, and that though the most important subject under consideration during his first term was rapid transit, it is no nearer solution than it was two years ago. The proper cleaning of streets is also a subject of great importance with which little progress has been made, as well as the construction of a municipal building, a site for which has not yet been selected. Since May 1, 1889, about 320,000 sq. yds. of asphalt pavement have been laid, and New York now has more of this pavement than either London or Paris. In addition, the mayor says:

"The efficient administration and consequent excellent condition of the Fire Department have reduced the average loss per fire from $1,709.29 in 1888 and $1,451.03 in 1889 to $1,172.64 in 1890. . . .

"The system adopted by the Dock department of increasing the wharfage facilities of New York is to be commended. Twenty-two new piers are now being extended and the wharfage facilities of New York will shortly be so increased that all the large Atlantic steamers can have ample accommodation. . . .

"The work of removing the poles and overhead wires has been continued during the past year. . . . There have been removed

1891 during the year, 1,361 poles and 18,949,645 feet of overhead wire. . . .

Jan. 5 "The hospitals, asylums and other charitable institutions of the city are in a crowded condition. Instead of trying to extend them where they are now located and where the area for extension is limited, it would be as well gradually to remove them beyond the city limits. In this event several of the islands on which these institutions are situated could be turned into public parks. In case arrangements can be made to induce the Federal authorities to abandon Governor's Island as a military post, such action should be taken by the City and State authorities as will insure the use of that accessible place for a public park. . . .

"It would be a neglect of my duty were I to fail to again protest against the treatment of New York by the Federal authorities and the State Legislature. New York is the greatest city on this continent. It will in time be the greatest in the world. As the first city in the United States it was entitled to the World's Fair. As a matter of right it is entitled to a truthful enumeration of its population and to proportionate representation in Congress and the Electoral College. That representation has thus far been denied. . . . The reports of the various departments and the enumeration made by the Police force show that New York has 200,000 more people than the Federal authorities have given us credit for. I have no power to do more than has been done to redress this grievous wrong. A population less than the omitted people is now represented by six Senators of the United States and three members of the Federal House of Representatives."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, CCI: 6–15.

10 Castle Garden (see Ap 18, 1890) is formally turned over to the park department.—*Eve. Post*, Ja 10, 1891.

31 A second "Rapid Transit Act" (for the first, see Je 18, 1875) is passed by the legislature providing for a board of five "rapid transit railroad commissioners," to be appointed by the mayor, all of whom shall be residents of the city. It is particularly stated that surface roads are not under the commissioners' jurisdiction, and they are expressly forbidden to construct an elevated road on Broadway south of 33d St., Madison Ave., Second Ave. below 23d St., Nassau St., "Printing House square, so called, south of Frankfort St.," Park Row, south of Tryon Row, Broad St., or Wall St.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1891), chap. 4. See also *The Rapid Transit Act*, pub. by Bd. of Rapid Transit R. R. Comrs., 1906, and *N. Y. Times*, Jl 11 and 26, 1891. The commissioners named under this act presented a report on Oct. 20 (*q.v.*).

Feb. 11 The second part of the sale of paintings belonging to Geo. I. Seney (see Mr 31, 1885), took place in the assembly-room of Madison Sq. Garden on Feb. 11, 12, and 13. The sale yielded $665,550.—*A Plan and Interesting Information concerning the Am. Art Ass'n.* On Feb. 7 to 9, 1894, a sale of the paintings, etchings and engravings, for the estate of Geo. I. Seney, deceased, realized $213,703.—*Ibid.*

18 The park board changes the name of the Mt. St. Vincent Restaurant in Central Park (see Ja 2, 1881) to "McGown's Pass Tavern."—*Eve. Post*, F 18, 1891.

19 The remains of Gen. Wm. Tecumseh Sherman, who died Feb. 14, are escorted to the Desbrosses Ferry from 71st St., to be conveyed, via Penn. R. R., to St. Louis. The same bier is used which carried the bodies of Grant, Hancock, and Sheridan. A funeral procession of regulars, Grand Army men, militia, and veteran organizations accompanies it.—*N. Y. Herald*, F 20, 1891. See also *Harper's Weekly*, XXXV: 154.

20 The Metropolitan Club is organized.—Club Book (1894); *King's Handbook* (1893), 545. See also *N. Y. Times*, F 28, Mr 8, 10, 11, and 15, 1891, and L. M. R. K., III: 938. See My 19.

23 A New York chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution is organized at Sherry's.—*N. Y. Times*, F 24, 1891. See also *ibid.*, Mr 24, 1891.

24 The New York Historical Society decides to purchase, for $286,500, the property on Central Park West between 76th St. and 77th St. as the site for a new building.—*Eve. Post*, F 25, 1891. The building was begun here in 1903 (*q.v.*, N 17).

Mar. 3 By unanimous vote the board of aldermen resolves that the junction of Amsterdam Ave., the Boulevard, and 70th St. (see N 14, 1887) shall hereafter be known as Sherman Square in honour of the late Wm. Tecumseh Sherman.—*Eve. Post*, Mr 3, 1891.

" The International Copyright Act is approved by Pres. Harrison.—*Harper's Encyclop. of U. S. Hist.*, Vol. IX.

"The Judiciary Commission of 1890" (*q.v.*, Ap 26) renders its report to the state senate (*Senate Docs.*, 1891, VI, no. 51). "This report . . . manifestly came too late to enable the legislature to give the subjects embraced in it the consideration which their importance demanded, and the senate took no action except to refer the report to the judiciary committee," but "many of its most important suggestions were adopted, three years later, by the Convention of 1894" (*q.v.*, My 8), and were incorporated in the new constitution.—Lincoln, *Const. Hist. of N. Y.*, II: 719–21. Mar. 4

From March 5 to 14, the Brayton Ives' collection of rare Oriental porcelains and jades, Japanese lacquers, books, and manuscripts was sold at the Am. Art Galleries for $275,310.75.—*A Plan and Interesting Information concerning the Am. Art Ass'n.* The Japanese swords, catalogued to be sold with this collection, were purchased as a lot prior to this sale, and presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.—*Address of Mr. Thos. E. Kirby . . . Nov.* 10, 1922. 5

The federal government buys, for $505,022, the site bounded by Washington, Christopher, Barrow, and Greenwich Sts., to be used for the erection of the "Appraiser's Warehouse." Preliminary plans for the building were prepared during 1891–92, and it was in the course of erection by Sept. 30, 1892.—*Ann. Rep.*, Supervising Archt., U. S. Treas. Dept. (1892), 105–7, 211. The warehouse was entirely enclosed and under cover by 1894, but in 1895 plans for its enlargement to ten storeys were adopted. It was not occupied until April, 1898 (*q.v.*).—*Ibid.* (1893), 49; *ibid.* (1894), 43; *ibid.* (1895), 44 (with view); *ibid.* (1897), 42. 9

The legislature authorises the union of the College of Physicians and Surgeons with Columbia College.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1891), chap. 101. In November, the former college transferred its property to the trustees of the latter and became an integral part of Columbia.—*Hist. of Columbia Univ.*, 1754–1904, 323–24. The union of the colleges was ratified by the legislature on March 6, 1894.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1894), chap. 97. 24

The statutory revision commission is directed by the legislature to republish verbatim, preserving the original spelling and punctuation, the statutes of the colony of New York, from the foundation thereof to the adoption of the first constitution.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1891), chap. 125. They were printed in 1894 under the editorship of Robert C. Cumming, with the title *Colonial Laws of New York*. Apr. 2

A bill providing for the creation of "Greater New York" is introduced in the senate and in the assembly. This bill made no progress and was virtually pigeon-holed at the end of the session.—Foord, *The Life and Pub. Services of A. H. Green*, 187. 7

In the presence of more than 10,000 G. A. R. veterans and private citizens, ground is broken for the permanent Grant monument on Riverside Drive by Gen. C. H. Freeman on the 69th anniversary of Grant's birth. Gen. Horace Porter delivers the principal address.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 28, 1891. See also *ibid.*, Jl 18, 1891; *Harper's Weekly*, XXXIV: 741, 743; and L. M. R. K., III: 965. The tomb is shown on Pls. 172 and 173, Vol. III. 27

The establishment of the Cathedral Parkway by widening 110th St. between Seventh Ave. and Riverside Park is authorised, to connect Central, Morningside, and Riverside Parks.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1891), chap. 275. The land was acquired in 1892 (*q.v.*, D 30). 28

The legislature provides for the establishment of a botanical garden in Bronx Park, and incorporates the "New York Botanical Garden" for carrying on the same. The incorporators include Seth Low, Chas. P. Daly, Chas. A. Dana, Parke Godwin, Hugh J. Grant, Edward Cooper, Cornelius Vanderbilt, J. Pierpont Morgan, Andrew Carnegie, Thos. F. Gilroy, D. O. Mills, Wm. E. Dodge, and Percy R. Pyne.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1891), chap. 285; *ibid.* (1896), chap. 717. "

The corner-stone of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy (see Ap 27, 1890) is laid in 57th St. between Eighth and Ninth Aves.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 30, 1891; L. M. R. K., III: 934. It was opened on April 17, 1892 (*q.v.*). 29

Carnegie Hall (see My 13, 1890) is formally opened.—*N. Y. Times*, My 3 and 6, 1891; L. M. R. K., III: 983. See also *Harper's Weekly*, III: 347. May 5

The corner-stone of a new Middle Reformed Dutch (Collegiate) Church (see F 27, 1887) is laid on Second Ave. near 7th St.—*N. Y. Times*, My 16, 18, 1891; L. M. R. K., III: 935. See Je 26, 1892. 17

Ground is broken at Fifth Ave. and 60th St. for the club-house 19

1891 of the newly organized Metropolitan Club (see F 20).—*N. Y. Times*,
May My 20, 1891. See also *ibid.*, My 29 and 31, 1891, and L. M. R. K.,
19 III: 938. The club-house was opened on Feb. 27, 1894 (*q. v.*).

29 On this date, and on Aug. 6, 1891, and March 30, 1892, the city acquired title to the land at 129 W. 14th St. (north side, west of Sixth Ave.). Here the armory of the Ninth Coast Artillery was afterwards built.—Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate* (1914), citing *Libers of Conveyances*. It was formerly the site of the Palace Garden.—See L. M. R. K., III: 924, 985. See also 1858.

June 24 The new Croton aqueduct, authorised in 1883 (*q. v.*, Je 1), is completed and is formally turned over to the department of public works.—*Aqueduct Commission. Report of the President.* 1887–1895, in N. Y. P. L.

27 The old 71st Regiment armory, at 44th St. and Broadway, is partially destroyed by fire.—*N. Y. Times*, Je 28, 1891.

30 The board of aldermen, by a vote of 16 to 8, decides against the Manhattan Elevated Railroad's occupancy of part of Battery Park (see Je 9, 1880).—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 1 and 2, 1891. A large mass meeting was held in Battery Park on July 10, at which resolutions were adopted approving the aldermen's action and asking the park commissioners to revoke the permit granted in 1876 (*q. v.*, F 10) to the railroad.—*Ibid.*, Jl 10, 11 and 12, 1891. See also *ibid.*, Ag 2 and 4, 1891. No action, however, was taken by the park commissioners, and the elevated tracks were not removed.

July 8 Chas. B. J. Snyder is elected superintendent of school buildings by the board of education. He served as such until his retirement on Jan. 1, 1923, and during those 30 years he did more than any other man to develop a type of school planning and architecture which is a credit to the city and has been copied all over the United States. Conspicuous examples of his work are: George Washington High School, Washington Irving High School, Manhattan Trade School, and New Utrecht High School.—Letter to the author from Eugene A. Nifenecker, director of reference, research and statistics, Board of Education, My 27, 1926.

31 Thomas A. Edison applies for a patent for a "Kinetographic Camera," the first camera invented for taking motion pictures. The patent was issued on Aug. 31, 1897.—Dyer & Martin, *Edison His Life and Inventions*, 903, 964.

Mr. Edison, writing to the editor of the *Times* in June, 1921, said: "The writer of Screen News in your issue of June 5 does me an injustice in citing a lot of claims tending to deprive me of the honor of being the inventor of the modern motion picture. The injustice arises through a misunderstanding.

"The basic invention was the Kinetograph, which was an instrument for recording ('taking') motion pictures, as now used. It was not the apparatus for the reproduction of the pictures, enlarged, on a screen. It is on the projecting machine only that the claims of others can be based, as this is the same as the recording instrument with several attachments to adapt it for screen purposes.

"At first I put out several hundred reproducing machines which reproduced the pictures with but little enlargement, and I was starting to make the addition to the recording instrument to adapt it to greater enlargement for projection on the screen as we now see it, when Mr. Armat presented to my agents a better device for projection than I had at the time. Soon afterward Lumiere, of France, used my recording instrument, adding another and different kind of device to adapt it for screen enlargement. These reversed recording machines were introduced commercially as Projecting Machines, but the additions and changes were merely detail improvements on my prior and basic invention, namely, the Kinetograph, or Recording Machine, under which I claim to be the inventor of the modern motion picture."—*N. Y. Times*, Je 9, 1921. See Ap 14, 1896.

Aug. 9 The Merchants' Hotel, erected in 1820 at Nos. 39 and 41 Cortlandt St., is being demolished to make room for a ten-storey office building.—*N. Y. Times*, Ag 9, 1891.

22 Sixty persons perish in the burning of a building on Park Place. —*N. Y. Herald*, Ag 23, 1891. See also illustration and account in *Harper's Weekly*, XXXV: 676.

31 The New England Hotel on the corner of the Bowery and Bayard St., erected as the North American Hotel about 1826, has just been demolished.—*N. Y. Times*, Ag 31, 1891.

Sept. 18 Temple Beth-El, at the corner of 76th St. and Fifth Ave., is dedicated.—*N. Y. Times*, S 19, 1891; L. M. R. K., III: 929. See also *King's Handbook* (1893), 403.

O— In this month, the "Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York," was organized.—Information supplied by Mr. Chas. E. Heitman, Christian Science Com. on Publication of the State of N. Y. *Cf.* F 3, 1888; and see, further, November. For the Second Church's building, see Ap 2, 1899.

Oct. — "Cavalleria Rusticana" is heard for the first time in New York at two rival performances, a matinée at the Casino Theatre and an evening performance at the Lenox Lyceum.—Brown, III: 494–95; N. Y. P. L. *Bulletin* (1925), 809.

1 St. Agnes's Chapel, erected by Trinity on W. 92d St. near the Boulevard, is opened.—*N. Y. Times*, O 19, 1891. See also *King's Handbook* (1893), 347–48 and L. M. R. K., III: 933.

18 The board of rapid transit railroad commissioners, provided for in the legislative act of Jan. 31 (*q. v.*), renders a report to the common council, including special reports by Wm. Barclay Parsons, and other engineers employed by the board. In this report are to be found interesting discussions that are embryonic of the present (1926) subway arrangements; *e. g.*, the loops at City Hall Park and Battery Park, the four parallel tracks on a level, as now seen in the Seventh Ave. subway line, and the "double deck tunnel with two tracks upon each deck," to be observed in the present Lexington Ave. line.—*Report of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners* (1891). The plans of the board, virtually as presented, were adopted by the common council on Oct. 28 (*q. v.*).

20 The first Empire State Express runs from New York to Buffalo, *via* the N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R., in 8 hours, 41 minutes, and 45 seconds.—*N. Y. Times*, S 15, 16, and O 27, 1891.

26 The Leake and Watts Orphan Asylum, whose property had been sold to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine (see N 5, 1887), moves from Morningside Heights to Yonkers.—*Hist., Charter, Act of Incorporation*, etc., Leake & Watts Orphan House (N. Y., 1893?). See also L. M. R. K., III: 954. The corner-stone of the cathedral was laid on Dec. 27, 1892 (*q. v.*), but the old asylum building is still standing (1926).

27 At a special meeting of the board of aldermen the report of the board of rapid transit railroad commissioners is presented for consideration. A resolution is adopted accepting the plans virtually as presented.—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1891), CCIV: 171–74; *Report of Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners* (1901), 111–16.

28 Nov. — ". . . New York's development is in a perennial state of transition, and already a great change has come over much of her finest streets. The trades that cater to the needs or tastes of the wealthy have forced their way into the very closest proximity to their patrons. Business has obtained more than a foothold upon Fifth Avenue. It has taken possession of entire blocks. Upon mansion after mansion has been displayed the sign 'To Let for Business Purposes,' and the desecration continues. Dealers in bric-a-brac, pictures, silverware, and the like, are flocking to the street. Publishing houses, both great and small, are among its tenants. Piano salesrooms are hardly to be found elsewhere. Show cases are to be seen upon its sidewalks, which here and there are piled with the wares of the furniture seller, and even with the still more commonplace goods of the retail grocer.

"But while such is the condition of a part of Fifth Avenue, still more considerable portions of it have retained their former character, and contain the most costly and splendid residences in the country, some of which are of quite recent erection. It is still the headquarters of the wealth and fashion of New York, and consequently of America. It is still the avenue on which dwell the leaders of the social and financial world, and to which, above all others, come those who have gained great fortunes elsewhere. Upon the list of its residents are the names of Vanderbilt, Astor, Belmont, Rhinelander, Cooper, Goelet, Mills, Whitney, Marshall, Roberts, Morgan, Rockefeller, Flagler, Huntington, Gould, Sage and others hardly less notable as the representatives of famous Knickerbocker families or the accumulators of newer millions. . . .

"Cut off from the residential district to the northward by the river of traffic which flows along Fourteenth Street, the lower end of Fifth Avenue forms a picturesque oasis, where the aristocratic air of old Knickerbocker stateliness lingers amid a commonplace environment. The six blocks between Washington Square and Thirteenth Street are a unique corner of New York. Their architecture is that of a generation that has now passed away. It represents the days before that brown stone front era which gave us the monotonous rows of somber respectability that line street after street of a wide district further up town. It may be seen in its best and most characteristic phase at the corners of Washington

1891 Nov. — Square. Here ex-Mayor Cooper's residence, on the east side of the avenue, and the Rhinelander house opposite, are excellent specimens of a style of which few examples survive. Roomy and well-proportioned structures of red brick, they have a simple dignity that is far more impressive and pleasing than the showiness of many more ambitious and elaborate products of the modern builder. The trees that line the street, and the greenery of Washington Square, help to make this one of the most picturesque points of Fifth Avenue, and its attractiveness will be greatly enhanced by the approaching completion of the Washington Memorial Arch [see My 30, 1890]. After more than a year's work, this really magnificent work needs only its final courses of masonry to stand forth a monument not unworthy of comparison with the Arc de Triomphe in Paris [!], the Arco della Pace at Milan, . . .

". . . On the northeast corner of Eighteenth, directly opposite Chickering Hall, is the old Belmont house—a square, solid, and stately mansion of red brick, with a long, low extension in the rear occupied by a notable gallery of pictures. On the other side of Eighteenth Street is the residence of Mrs. Marshall [O.] Roberts, a brown stone structure decorated in a rather rococo style. Two doors below is a house—recently destroyed by fire—which was occupied by a younger branch of the Belmont family."

On the other side of the avenue from the Union Club (which is at the north-west corner of 21st St.) is "the less pretentious edifice of the Lotos, once a semi-Bohemian coterie of artists and litterateurs, but now, like other once distinctive organizations, assimilated to the monotonous level of unexceptionable respectability. . . .

". . . Crossing the tracks of three street car lines and the temporary chaos of Broadway cable construction we reach the southeast corner of the park [Madison Square] and are confronted by the bronze effigy of William H. Seward, an inartistic and awkwardly posed statue of the great New Yorker. The Farragut memorial, at the upper end of the square, is of a very different character. Its proportions are not large, but it ranks as the most artistic monument in New York, and one of the best works of the designer, Augustus St. Gaudens.

"Across the avenue, at the southwest corner of Twenty Sixth Street, is the famous Delmonico restaurant. On the next few blocks retail stores predominate, and large hotels are multiplying. Besides the Brunswick, which extends from Madison Square to Twenty Seventh Street, and the tall Victoria opposite, the white ten story Holland House has just been built on the south-west corner of Thirtieth, and the new Waldorf is rising on the Astor property at Thirty Third. On the upper corner of this block—between Thirty Third and Thirty Fourth streets on the west side—is the square, red brick house of Mr. William B. Astor, a decidedly unpretentious residence for a man whose name is synonymous with millions. On the other side of Thirty Fourth Street stands the splendid Italian marble palace built by the late A. T. Stewart, and occupied by the Manhattan Club since the death of his widow. . . .

". . . Opposite [the burned Christ Church, which is on the s. e. cor. of 35th St.] is the handsome new house of the New York Club, built of red brick with brownstone trimmings—a favorite style of architecture in this particular district."

At the s. e. cor. of 40th St., "is the oldest of the Vanderbilt houses, a massive brown-stone structure that strongly recalls the Union Club building. It is now the home of Mr. Frederick W. Vanderbilt. . . .

"The tall, white stone Hotel Bristol marks the [north-west] corner of Forty Second Street."

At the n. w. corner of 45th St., "is the Universalist Church of the Divine Paternity, with its two unmatched Towers," and opposite is "the curiously ornamented Episcopal Church of the Heavenly Rest."

At the n. e. cor. of 47th St. is Jay Gould's town house, and at the s. e. cor. of 48th St. is the residence of Robert Goelet. "A very pretty residence at the southwest corner of Forty Ninth is Mr. Ogden Goelet's. Mr. D. O. Mills lives in a double brown stone house between Fiftieth and Fifty First, opposite the Roman Catholic Cathedral."

Of the two Vanderbilt houses filling the block from 51st to 52d St., the lower is tenanted by Mrs. Wm. H. Vanderbilt, and the upper (a double house) by her daughters, Mrs. Shepard and Mrs. Sloane.

Nov. — At the n. w. cor. of 52d St. is the richly decorated white stone house of Wm. K. Vanderbilt. Between St. Thomas's Church and 54th St. are the residences of the other two sisters,—Mrs. Webb and Mrs. Twombly. Cornelius Vanderbilt's house is at the n. w. cor. of 57th St., and across the street, on the s. w. cor., is Wm. C. Whitney's "red brick and brown stone house." At the s. e. cor. of 57th St., C. P. Huntington's "castellated mansion of white stone has just been built upon a part of the block which Mr. Robert Bonner so long held unimproved. Three blocks below, the houses of two Standard Oil magnates, Mr. William Rockefeller and Mr. H. M. Flagler, confront each other at the corners of Fifty Fourth Street."

"On the block above the Cathedral is the Roman Catholic boys' orphan asylum." St. Luke's Hospital is on the n. w. cor. of 54th St., "standing back amid trees."

The houses on the eastern side of Central Park overlook its delightful landscape. "A double row of trees shades its western sidewalk, over which occasionally a bushy-tailed squirrel may be seen to scamper. The park view is at its best for some distance above Seventy Second Street, where the ground descends to a small lily-pond near the eastern boundary, and then to the Conservatory Water, rising beyond into wooded slopes, over which peer the lofty tops of the Dakota and San Remo apartment houses, west of the park.

"Vacant lots are still numerous on this upper part of Fifth Avenue, but they are rapidly becoming less so. There are many fine buildings, mostly residential. . . . They exemplify the free use made by the architects of today of a wide range of materials and technical styles. Structures worthy of especial note are those of the Progress Club, the most prominent Hebrew social organization, at Sixty Third Street; the Lenox Library, which stretches from Seventieth to Seventy First; and the newly finished synagogue at Seventy Sixth, a magnificent Romanesque temple whose dome, with its gilded veins, is a towering and conspicuous landmark.

"Beyond Eightieth Street . . . , Fifth Avenue takes on for a space the undeveloped character of a semisuburban thoroughfare. At One Hundred and Twentieth Street, its continuity is interrupted by the steep slope of Mount Morris Park. Beyond this it passes through the more thickly built up district of Harlem to end prosaically in the mud of the Harlem River."—From "Picturesque Points on Fifth Ave.," by Richard H. Titherington, in *Munsey's Mag.*, VI: 123 *et seq.* See also *King's Handbook* (1893), 148–53, and *Century Mag.*, Nov., 1893.

— In this month, the third Church of Christ, Scientist, was organized, called at first the "Metropolitan Third Church of Christ, Scientist." For the earlier ones, from the beginning of this religious movement in New York, see Ag, 1886; N 27, 1887; F 3, 1888; O, 1891. The corner-stone of the permanent edifice of the Third Church was laid Dec. 25, 1922, at the corner of Park Ave. and 63d St.—Information supplied by Mr. Chas. E. Heitman, Christian Science Com. on Publication of the State of N. Y. See, further, Ap 2, 1899.

2 The tower of Madison Square Garden (see Je 16, 1890) is opened to the public, St. Gaudens's statue of Diana on its summit having been unveiled on Nov. 1. In the evening the tower was illuminated with red fire, coloured lights, and rockets.—*Eve. Post*, O 13 and N 2, 1891. See also *Harper's Weekly*, XXXV: 819. While this is being written (June, 1925), the Madison Square Garden is being demolished to make room for a new office building for the N. Y. Life Ins. Co. Alas!

17 Ignace Paderewski makes his début in America, at Carnegie Hall.—*Eve. Post*, N 18, 1891.

30 During the progress of the excavations through the Harlem River Marsh, for the Harlem River Ship Canal, at the Broadway crossing, the remains of a mastodon tusk were found imbedded in peat at a depth of 16 feet below mean low-water. It was secured by the engineers in charge of the work, and presented by Lieut. Col. G. L. Gillispie, U. S. A., to the Am. Museum of Natural History. This is the only occasion known of the finding of such remains on Manhattan Island. This tusk may possibly have been that of a mammoth, as the tusks of the two animals are much alike; but the probabilities are greatly in favour of its being that of a mastodon. There have been many finds of the mastodon—skeletons, jaws, teeth, or bones—in New York State, especially in area around Newburgh; whereas there are only two examples on record in the state (one at Elmira and the other at Attica) of

1891 N 30 — the finding of teeth of a mammoth.—Information obtained from W. D. Matthew, Ph.D., curator, Am. Museum of Nat. Hist.

Dec. 5 — The Holland House, at Fifth Ave. and 30th St., is opened to invited guests. It is to open for business on Dec. 7.—*N. Y. Times*, D 6, 1891.

14 — Edouard and Jean de Reszke make their New York débuts, at the Metropolitan Opera House, in "Romeo and Juliet."—Brown, III: 449.

1892

— In this year, Gladstone became prime minister for the fourth time; his administration lasted until 1894.—Hazen, *Europe since* 1815, 507.

— "Selden was the first man in the United States to invent a gasoline automobile. He applied for a patent in 1879, but kept it pending for sixteen years, so that when the patent was issued in 1895 the public for the first time became aware of his work. Duryea completed his first gasoline car in 1892, and, despite the prior invention of Selden, may be considered the real father of the American automobile. In the Chicago *Times-Herald* race in 1895 Duryea won easily, as he did also in New York in the following year. In the race in England, from London to Brighton, in 1896, the Duryea machine won over all competitors, covering the distance in an hour less than any other. Haynes ran his first car in 1894 and Winton in 1895; Olds finished his first internal combustion car in 1896; and Ford his first four-wheeled vehicle in 1892, although he did not enter actively in the business until 1899. The improvements in automobiles since that day have been so numerous that the mere mention of them would require more space than can be allowed to this article."—From "The Evolution of the Automobile," in *Commercial America* (F, 1917), XIII: 13. See also "The Rise of the Automobile," in *Scientific American*, Je 5, 1915, and "Surviving Pioneers of Automobile Building," by John C. Wetmore, in *Eve. Mail, Supp.*, Ja 3, 1914. See also 1890.

In this year, Henry Ford produced "a vehicle scarcely larger than a tricycle with a very crude steering apparatus, and driven by a small one-cylinder engine with a pulley clutch." In 1898 he organized the Detroit Automobile Co., which financed his experiments. His aim was to produce a low-priced car within the reach of people of moderate means. The company was reorganized into the Henry Ford Co.; and, in June, 1903, the Ford Motor Co. was capitalized at $100,000. This was the beginning of what became the largest automobile manufacturing business in the world. In 1909, 10,600 cars were sold, and the company bought 276 acres on the outskirts of Detroit, and built the present enormous establishment. For fuller particulars, see *The Natl. Cyc. of Am. Biography*, XV: 58–60. See 1898.

— In this year, the first electric automobile appeared on the streets of Chicago and caused great excitement. It was designed and built by William Morrison of Des Moines, Iowa, during the summer of 1891.—Doolittle, *Romance of the Automobile Industry*.

— In this year, an automobile was first equipped with pneumatic tires by Panhard & Levassor, French manufacturers.—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 479–80.

— In this year, *The Discovery of North America*, by Henry Harrisse, was published.

— In this year, *The Memorial History of the City of New York*, by James Grant Wilson, was published.

— In this year, *The Children of the Poor*, by Jacob A. Riis, was published.

— In this year, the Apthorpe mansion, erected in 1764 south of 91st St., 210 ft. west of Columbus Ave., was demolished, and seven dwelling-houses were erected on the site.—*Record & Guide*, XLIX: 752, 834; *ibid.*, L: 320; L. M. R. K., III: 948.

— In this year, the 71st Regiment (see 1865) erected its armory at the south-east corner of 34th St. and Park Ave.—Tablet in the present armory; L. M. R. K., III: 923; *Harper's Weekly*, XXXVIII: 333. It was destroyed by fire on Feb. 22, 1902 (*q.v.*).

— In this year, the American Fine Arts Society erected its building on the north side of West 57th St. between Broadway and Seventh Ave. The main building with four galleries was completed this year, one of these, the Vanderbilt Gallery, being the gift of George W. Vanderbilt, Dec. 20, 1892. The society was incorporated June 20, 1889 (*q.v.*), by a combination of the Society of American Artists, the Architectural League of New York, and the Art Students League of New York, for the purpose of erecting a fine arts building; and the land, 75 by 143 ft., was acquired on May 3, 1890. —*Cat., Loan Exhibition of the Soc.*, F, 1893. See also view in *Harper's Weekly*, XXXVI: 1169; *King's Handbook* (1893), 310. 1892 —

— Richard Harding Davis, describing Broadway in this year, writes: "Broadway means so many different things to so many different people. . . . There is the business portion of Broadway, and the shopping district, and still farther up town the Broadway where New Yorkers and their country cousins once used to walk to look at the passers-by, and where now only those walk who wish to be looked at. And yet Broadway has, from the Battery to 159th Street, where the cobble-stones break up into a dusty country road, its own dear individuality. . . .

"Broadway proper begins at Bowling Green. This is the open breathing-place where the street rests before it narrows down and meets the fierce turmoil of the business portion just above. It is a very cosmopolitan Broadway at this point, and every house facing it seems to welcome and bid for the arriving immigrants. The offices of the foreign consuls are here, and the immigrants' boarding-houses, with their signs in almost every strange language, and shops where shillings and francs and guelders can be changed into dollars. . . .

"It is only a few steps farther up town from this, and you are in the rush of the business district. . . . This part of Broadway is a valley of great buildings, and from a boat on the North River one can trace the march of the street by these mountains of brick and iron and plate-glass. They rise up above the rest of the city like shot-towers, and you see nothing up town to equal them, save the white points of the Cathedral, and the slim, graceful spire of Grace Church half-way between.

"The rush is greatest about the base of one of the tallest of these—the Equitable Building. . . .

"Just below this, only a block to the south, is one of those strange contrasts which seem as if they could not have been accidental. This is where old Trinity Church, with its graveyard, blocks the way of Wall Street. There is no stronger contrast than this in the whole city of New York. . . .

"Broadway widens in front of the Astor House, and gives the cars from all over the city a little room in which to turn before they start off uptown again. . . .

"The City Hall Park makes a pleasant break in Broadway. It opens it up on one side and lets in a breath of fresh air where it breaks one of the long, high barriers of business houses. . . .

"But it is at night that the Park is at its best. When the windows of the Post-Office are blazing with light, and the mail wagons rattle up over the empty streets with a great to do and unload their freight of trouble and good news where it may be scattered broadcast over the world. On warm nights the marble steps of the City Hall are black with people from the slums, and every bench holds four drowsy figures. . . .

"Newspaper Row bounds the eastern side of the square with the workshops of the great dailies. . . .

"From the City Hall on up Broadway to Tenth Street the complexion of the street is utterly changed, and there is nothing but wholesale business houses, almost all with strange foreign names. This is where Broadway nods a little. There is none of the rush of lower Broadway, and none of its earnestness. . . .

"The shopping district begins about Tenth Street, and is bounded on the north by the latitude of Twenty-third, where the promenade begins, and continues on up . . . to Forty-second Street.

"Union Square makes a second break in Broadway, and is a very different lounging-place indeed from City Hall Park. . . . Horace Greeley and Benjamin Franklin are the appropriate guardians of that busy lower park, while the graceful Lafayette and the stately equestrian figure of Washington are the presiding figures of this gayer and more metropolitan pleasure-ground. Union Square is bounded on the south by that famous strip of pavement known to New Yorkers who read the papers as the Rialto. This is the promenade of actors. . . . The Broadway side of Union Square is its richest and most picturesque. The great jewelry and silver-shops begin here, and private carriages line the curb in quadruple lines, and the pavement is impressively studded with white-breeched grooms. Long-haired violinists and bespectacled young women in loose gowns, with rolls of music in their hands, become conspicuous just above this—the music-shops are responsible for them. And from this on up Broadway from Union Square the richer and more fashionable element . . . predominates . . .

"At Twenty-third Street the more business-like Broadway takes

1892 — on the leisurely air of the avenue, which it crosses, and in which it is merged for a block or two. The rush is greatest here, and hansoms and democratic street-cars and lumbering busses . . . are forced into each other's company as closely as are the carts and drays farther down town. . . . This is the most interesting spot in the city to the stranger within our gates, and it is, after all, the Broadway that we all know and like the best. It is so cosmopolitan, so alive, and so rich in color and movement, and so generous in its array of celebrities. . . ."—*The Great Streets of the World*, 3–35.

Jan. 1 The immigration bureau on Ellis Island is formally opened.—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 2, 1892. See Ap 18, 1890.

Jan. 4 In his annual message to the common council, Mayor Grant says in part: "Notwithstanding the fact that bonds to the extent of $7,582,346.85 have been issued for permanent improvements during the year, the net debt of the City shows a decrease at the close of the year 1891 of $514,379.30. . . .

"I deem it my duty to again bring to your attention the question of the government of this city by the Legislature. Few of the annual charges of the City Government are subject to the discretion of the local authorities. These charges are to a great extent fixed by mandatory laws; and all bonds issued by the City for permanent improvements are issued in obedience to similar laws. The City, therefore, in respect to its main expenditures, is governed from Albany by a Legislature composed to a great extent of members who have but little knowledge of its wants or requirements, and a large majority of such legislators are frequently politically hostile to its Government. More than this, the Legislature has the power to order the payment of claims by the City which may have been rejected by the courts or which have been allowed to lapse under the provisions of the Statute of Limitations. . . . The Legislature has also the power of granting valuable franchises to private corporations, such as the laying of pipes, change of motor power of surface railways, and the maintenance of telegraph lines.

"In most instances the private corporations obtaining such franchises pay no revenue to the City, while their property rights receive the protection of all departments of the City Government. The City authorities are constantly hampered in their efforts to promote the interests of the municipality by the interference of the owners of such franchises. . . .

"While I believe that the interest of every city in the State would be advanced by imposing upon each the full responsibility of its own maintenance, the evils which I have brought to your attention could be largely remedied without removing the supervision by the Legislature over the expenditures of the municipalities of the State. A constitutional amendment should be passed, which would provide that hereafter no law should be enacted by the Legislature requiring the execution of any public work or local improvement at the expense of any city, or compelling the payment by it of any claims; but authority to execute such public work and make such local improvements, or pay such claims, should, by act of the Legislature, in each instance, be vested in the municipal authorities, who should be given full discretion to determine whether such improvements should be made or claims paid. . . .

"A further constitutional amendment should provide that franchises should only be granted by the Legislature in any city in this State for the use of its streets, or the sub-surface under the streets, or any of its property rights, on payment of a reasonable revenue to such city, which should be fixed and determined by the proper municipal authorities. . . .

"The injustice inflicted upon this city by the State Board of Equalization continues. While the State Assessors, in accordance with their custom, briefly confer with the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments in regard to the assessed valuations of this city, they pay but little attention to the suggestions made to them. On the occasion of the last conference of the State Assessors information was submitted to them by the Commissioners concerning the valuation of real estate in the rural counties, and it was shown that in all such counties the assessed valuation was very much further below the market value of real estate than in the City of New York. This data, however, received no consideration, for the State Board of Equalization repeated the annual injustice done the taxpayers of this city by increasing the valuation of its real estate $116,524,167. The discrimination against this city is such that it is called upon to pay nearly one-half the entire State tax. . . .

Jan. 4 "The subject of rapid transit for the Annexed District is important in aiding its development. For its surface roads I favored the trolley system as being peculiarly adapted to its needs. The people of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards are at a disadvantage in their facilities for rapid transit which their geographical position does not justify. The elevated railroads of New York now extend on the west side of the city to One Hundred and fifty-fifth street. A great part of the population of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards is south of the line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street. While the people of the west side are now enabled to proceed from their residences to their places of business in one railway by the payment of one fare, the people of the annexed district are compelled to patronize two different lines and pay two fares. When the proposed line of railway laid out by the Rapid Transit Commissioners is built these difficulties will be remedied.

"Communication between Manhattan Island and the Annexed District will be greatly improved by the work being done on the new McComb's Dam Bridge and the viaduct connecting it with the heights on St. Nicholas avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street. A kindred subject on which legislation is necessary is the raising of the Harlem river bridges which do not conform to the requirements of the Federal law governing the Harlem Ship Canal, that the spans of bridges shall not be less than 24 feet above high-water mark. . . .

"The establishment of cable traction on the surface roads in Broadway and Third avenue is a matter of interest and importance to the people of this city. The work in Broadway was accompanied with the laying of a new pavement from Bowling Green to thirty-second street, and the magnificent thoroughfare is now fittingly paved. . . . The Broadway Railway, as a condition for being permitted to change its motor power, agreed to pay to the City a revenue of five per cent. on its gross receipts if such sum should amount to more than $150,000 per annum, less than which it was not to be in any event. It is a matter of deep regret that similar terms could not have been made with the Third Avenue Railway Company compelling it to pay a reasonable revenue as a condition for the change of its motor power. . . .

"The question of selecting a site for the new municipal building is still in abeyance. . . .

"Lands acquired for park purposes in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, and those lately acquired as an addition to the East River Park should be improved. . . . In the meantime these lands should be utilized for the public benefit, and I recommend that Pelham Bay Park be thrown open for use as an excursion ground. . . . The Park Department could, at a small outlay, provide temporary structures as shelter from the sun and rain, as well as bathing-houses on the inviting sandy beach of the park. . . .

"The decrease in fatal accidents resulting from overhead wires, despite the great increase of electrical business, is an evidence of the wisdom of the efforts made by this administration to place the wires underground. . . . The year's work under the Board of Electrical Control comprises the removal of 5,224 poles and 7,152½ miles of wire and the construction of 114 miles of subways. . . .

"The Department of Docks during the past year has made commendable improvements. Nine new piers have been built on the North river and five on the East river. Ten of the piers on the North river were extended to the new pier-head line. Six hundred feet of masonry sea-wall were built on the North river and 1,400 feet on the East river, and 1,200 feet of crib-bulkhead were constructed in the upper part of the island. A total of new wharfage front was thus provided of more than two and a half miles, equaling over ten per cent. of the entire dock frontage of the City of Liverpool. . . ."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, CCV: 7–19.

Feb. 1 Mrs. Wm. Astor gives her famous ball at her residence at Fifth Ave. and 34th St.—*N. Y. Times*, F 2, 1892. The term "Four Hundred" as applied to society originated at this time. Mrs. Astor's ball was managed by Ward McAllister, the social dictator of New York, and because of lack of space McAllister limited the number of guests to 400, remarking that after all there were only 400 people who were really in society. As given to the press, his list of those who were indisputably entitled to this distinction included the following names of only 263 individuals, whom, according to the *Times* report, he called the *beau monde*. The *Times Index*, however, designates them the " 'Four Hundred' of New-York City Society."

1892 Feb. 1

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Appleton
Mr. Fred. H. Allen
Mr. and Mrs. Astor
Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Astor
Mr. and Mrs. George H. Bend
Miss Amy Bend
Miss Beatrice Bend
Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce
Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck
Mr. and Mrs. F. Bronson
Mr. Hebor Bishop
Miss Bishop
Mr. William Harold Brown
Mr. and Mrs. Edmund N. Baylies
Mr. Temple Bowdoin
Mr. and Mrs. J. Townsend Burden
Miss Burden
Mrs. Barbey
Miss Barbey
Mr. Harold Brown
Mr. Edward Bulkley
Mr. and Mrs. James L. Barclay
Mr. Columbus C. Baldwin
Miss Baldwin
Mr. C. C. Baldwin, Jr.
Gen. and Mrs. Henry L. Burnett
Mr. Thomas Cushing
Miss Edith Cushing
Mr. F. Bayard Cutting
Miss Coster
Mr. Harry Coster
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll
Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Cary
Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Chandler
Mrs. Brockholst Cutting
Mr. and Mrs. Harry Cannon
Mr. Robert L. Cutting, Jr.
Col. J. Schuyler Crosby
Miss Crosby
Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting
Mr. and Mrs. S. V. R. Cruger
Mr. Rawlings Cottenet
Mr. F. Brockholst Cutting
Mr. W. Cutting, Jr.
Sir Roderick Cameron
Mr. Duncan Cameron
The Misses Cameron
Mr. and Mrs. James Cross
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cooper
The Misses Chanler
Mr. William R. Coster
Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Elliott
Mr. and Mrs. George B. DeForest
Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew
Mr. and Mrs. Frederic de Peyster
Dr. and Mrs. Francis Delafield
Miss Delafield
Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dana
Mr. H. De Courcy Forbes
Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish
Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Francklyn
Mr. J. C. Furman
Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Jr.
Mr. Theodore Frelinghuysen
Mr. Augustus C. Gurnee
Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Goelet
Mr. Frank G. Griswold
Miss Greene
Mr. McAllister Greene
Miss Grant
Mr. Robert F. Hawkes
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Howard
Mr. and Mrs. Carly Havemeyer
Mr. Meredith Howland
Mr. and Mrs. Valentine G. Hall
Miss Hall
Mr. John Alexander Hadden, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. Columbus Iselin
Mr. Isaac Iselin
Mrs. William Jaffray
Miss Jaffray
Mrs. F. R. Jones
Miss Beatrix Jones
Mr. Shipley Jones
Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Kane
Mr. Nicholson Kane
Miss Knowlton
Miss Sybel Kane
Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Kernochan
Col. and Mrs. Kip
Miss Kipp
Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Kernochan
Miss Lusk
Mr. Arthur Leary
Mrs. Maturin Livingston
Mr. and Mrs. James Lanier
Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Livingston
Mr. Edward Livingston
Miss Clarissa Livingston
Mr. Edward De Peyster Livingston
Mr. and Mrs. Clement C. Moore
Mr. Ward McAllister
Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Marshall
Mr. Clement March
Mr. and Mrs. O. Mills
Mr. and Mrs. B. Martin
Mr. E. T. Martin
Mr. Peter Marié
Mr. and Mrs. H. W. McVickar
Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Morris
Miss Morris
Mr. and Mrs. B. Mortimer
Miss Morgan
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Newbold
Mrs. Frederick Nelson
Mr. S. H. Olin
Mr. and Mrs. C. Oelrichs
Mr. James Otis
Miss Otis
Mr. Edward Post
Mr. Richard Peters
Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Porter
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pendleton
Mr. Julian Potter
Mr. I. V. Packer
Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Potter
Gen. and Mrs. Pierson
Miss Pierson
Mr. and Mrs. George B. Post
Mrs. William H. Perry
Miss Perry
Mr. Gould H. Redmond
Mrs. Rogers
Miss Rogers
Mr. J. Ritchie
Mr. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander
Miss Cora Randolph
Mrs. Burke Roche
Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Ripley
Mr. D. T. L. Robinson
Mr. R. K. Richards
Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. H. Robins
Miss Sands
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. D. Sloane
Mr. and Mrs. Philip Schuyler
Mr. and Mrs. Byam K. Stevens
Mr. Lispenard Stewart
Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Sherman
Miss Adele Sloane
Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes
Miss Stokes
Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. Suydam
Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Sturgis
Miss Elizabeth Stevens
Mr. G. Mead Tooker
Miss Tooker
Mr. E. N. Tailer
Miss Tailer
Mr. and Mrs. H. McKay Twombly
Marquise de Talleyrand
Miss Mable Van Rensselaer
Miss Alice Van Rensselaer
Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt
Mr. George W. Vanderbilt
Mrs. A. Van Rensselaer
Mr. James Varnum
Mr. Worthington Whitehouse
Mr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb
Mr. Barton Willing
Miss Willing
Gov. and Mrs. Wetmore
Miss Wetmore
Mr. Egerton Winthrop
Mr. Thomas C. Winthrop
Mr. F. B. Winthrop
Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop
Miss Winthrop
Mr. and Mrs. Ben. Wells
Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Whitney
Miss Georgiana L. Wilmerding
Mrs. C. A. Whittier
Mr. and Mrs. Wysong
Mr. M. A. Wilkes
Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells
Gen. and Mrs. Alexander S. Webb
Miss Carrie Webb
Mr. Alexander S. Webb

—*Ibid.*, F 16, 1892; Van Rensselaer, *The Social Ladder*, 206–7; Brown, *Valentine's Manual* (1916–17), 63–65.

No one at that period appears to have succeeded in compiling a correct and satisfactory list of exactly 400 names of persons in the most exclusive circle of "New York Society." Pamphlets, now scarce, were produced by publishers attempting it. One of these, now in the N. Y. Hist. Soc., published by the "Melville Publishing Co." is entitled *The* "400." (*Officially Supervised.*) (*Copyrighted.*). It bears no date either of publication or copyright, and no author's name. It contains 554 names, with the explanation that "it is quite impossible to compress the world of fashion so as to bring it within Mr. McAllister's very narrow limits." This continues: "Our catalogue has been prepared with much care, the names having been well sifted and weighed, and only those admitted who are now prominently to the front. . . ." This is followed by a "Notice" in italics: "If by typographical or clerical error, omissions of names have occurred, please address the publishers for rectification in future editions."

In 1895, Mrs. Burton Harrison wrote: ". . . I am an unbeliever in the body corporate which, for want of a better term, has come to be popularly known as the Four Hundred of New York. The lists of visits and invitations made out yearly by people of good position, to include their acquaintances to whom such courtesies are due, number, say, a thousand names. Of these names, who among us is equipped or prepared to say six hundred are outside the pale? . . ."—From "The Myth of the Four Hundred," in *The Cosmopolitan*, Jl, 1895, p. 331.

7 The Hotel Royal, at the s. e. cor. of 40th St. and Sixth Ave., is destroyed by fire; 19 lives are lost.—*N. Y. Sun*, F 8 *et seq.*, 1892.

14 Rev. Chas. H. Parkhurst, president of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, begins a campaign against Tammany by scathingly denouncing its city officials for corruption and accusing them of protecting and promoting vice and crime in the city. As he was unable to substantiate his charges, he was rebuked by the grand jury on Feb. 29. However, he later secured definite evidence by personally visiting many of the worst dens of debauchery in town, and this direct evidence led to a presentment by the grand jury against the police department.—Parkhurst, *Our Fight With Tammany* (1895), 1–87. The continued revelations of Parkhurst and the society were responsible, in a large measure, for the appointment of the Lexow Committee (see Ja 30, 1894) and for the defeat of Tammany in the election of Nov. 6, 1894 (*q. v.*). See also My 26, 1892, and S 8, 1894.

18 The trustees of Columbia College have decided to purchase the ground occupied by the Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane (see My 30, 1821), bounded by 116th and 120th Sts., Morningside Park and Amsterdam Ave.—*N. Y. Times*, F 18, 1892; *Hist. of Columbia*

1892 *Univ.*, 160–61; L. M. R. K., III: 940; descrip. of Pl. 170, Vol. III.

Feb. 18 The college did not take possession of the ground until Oct. 1, 1894 (*q. v.*).

20 The land bounded by Centre and Duane Sts., Park Row, and Tryon Row, is selected as the site of the projected municipal building.—*N. Y. Times*, F 21, 1892. For discussion of the site, see *ibid.*, Jl 21, 22, O 8, 1887, and S 19, 1891.

29 The Catholic Club's new home at 120 West 59th St. is formally opened.—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 8, F 26, and Mr 1, 1892. See also L. M. R. K., III: 937.

Mar. 15 A bill providing a plan for the creation of Greater New York is tabled by the assembly.—Foord, *Life of A. H. Green*, 187.

17 "An act to authorize the construction of a public drive in the Central Park in the City of New York" passes the legislature, and is approved by Gov. Flower.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1892), chap. 142. Public sentiment was immediately aroused against it and it was repealed on April 14. It was to be a driveway, race-track, or speedway, 70 ft. wide, through the park along the western boundary.—See the *Times*, *Tribune*, etc., Ap 15, 1892. Regarding this and other attempts to invade, mutilate, or pervert the park, see *16th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1911), 484–88; and *N. Y. Times*, D 31, 1925.

30 Hebrew performances begin at the Thalia Theatre (see S 11, 1879), under the management of Messrs. Levy and Heine.—Brown, *Hist. of N. Y. Stage*, I: 172. The performances continued until 1915, when the building was altered and used for Italian vaudeville.—L. M. R. K., III: 982.

Apr. 4 The City Club is incorporated "to secure an honest and efficient administration of city affairs, to sever municipal from national politics, and to secure the election of fit persons to city offices." The incorporators include August Belmont, Frederic Bronson, R. Fulton Cutting, W. Bayard Cutting, Richard Watson Gilder, J. Frederic Kernochan, James B. Ludlow, and Wm. Jay Schieffelin.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 5, 1892. See Ap 13.

5 The last block of marble in the "Washington Memorial Arch" is placed in position by Wm. Rhinelander Stewart, who initiated the work, and the arch is completed except for a few inscriptions, and except four trophy panels and four spandrels to be carved in relief. The trophy panels of the south façade were carved during the summer and autumn of 1892, and the panels of the north façade were finished in Feb., 1893.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 6, 1892; *Hist. of the Washington Arch* (1896), 24 *et seq.* See also *Harper's Weekly*, XXXV: 912, 929. The arch was considered finished in Feb., 1895 (*N. Y. Times*, F 12, 1895), and it was dedicated on May 4, 1895 (*q. v.*). There yet remained to be made, however, the two bas reliefs on the north side of the two pedestals. The figure of Washington on the eastern pedestal, by Hermon A. MacNeil, was placed in position in 1916; and that of Washington on the western pedestal, by Alexander S. Calder, was erected in 1918.—Art Commission's records; Henderson, *A Loiterer in New York* (1917), 207, with views opp. pp. 202 and 210.

" The commissioner of public works is authorised to construct a bridge over the Harlem ship-canal.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1892), chap. 232. See also *N. Y. Times*, Ja 27 and F 1, 1893. The bridge was opened on Jan. 1, 1895 (*q. v.*).

9 A "Department of Buildings," with a "superintendent of buildings" at its head, is created by the legislature. By the same act a new bureau is created within the fire department, called "the bureau of fire alarm telegraph and electrical appliances."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1892), chap. 275.

13 The newly organized City Club (see Ap 4) holds its first meeting, at Sherry's.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 14, 1892. It formed local good government clubs in various sections of the city. It took up the programme of the City Reform Club, but went even further than its predecessor.—*Ibid.*, My 29 and 30, 1892. See Je 17.

17 The P. E. Church of Zion and St. Timothy, on West 57th St. (see Ap 29, 1891), is opened.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 11 and 18, 1892; L. M. R. K., III: 934.

19 The legislature directs the construction of the Fourth Ave. viaduct, from 111th St. to the Harlem River, by the N.Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1892), chap. 339.

20 The members of the Stock Exchange agree to the establishment of a stock exchange clearing-house.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 21, 1892. See also Eames, *N. Y. Stock Exchange*, 67, 93. The clearing-house was opened on May 17 (*q. v.*).

25 Wm. Astor dies at Paris.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 27, 1892.

Apr. 27 The corner-stone of Grant's Tomb (see Jl 23, 1885, and My 13, 1886), designed by John H. Duncan, is laid by Pres. Harrison.—*N. Y. Herald*, Ap 28, 1892; L. M. R. K., III: 965. The monument was dedicated on April 27, 1897 (*q. v.*).

May 2 By act of the legislature, aldermen henceforth shall "hold office for the period of two years" instead of for a single year.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1892), chap. 408.

" In authorising a "further appropriation for the maintenance of the Metropolitan Museum of Art," the legislature inserts the proviso that the collections be made accessible to the public on Sundays.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1892), chap. 419; *cf. N. Y. Tribune*, My 1, 1892.

17 The stock exchange clearing house (see Ap 20) is opened, on the 100th anniversary of the founding of the exchange.—*N. Y. Times*, My 17 and 18, 1892. See also Eames, *N. Y. Stock Exchange*, 67, 93, and *Harper's Weekly*, XXXVII: 357.

18 The legislature passes an act called "The State Law" (constituting chap. II of the General Laws), in relation to the sovereignty, boundaries, survey, great seal, and arms of the state. The device of the arms of the state, as adopted March 16, 1778, is correctly described; also the great seal of the state and its use are prescribed.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1892), chap. 678, §§ 40, 43, 44.

Section 40 of this law, describing the arms, was amended April 8, 1896, by an alteration in the description of the figure of Justice, and by the addition of a brief regulation prescribing the design of the state flag, which is "declared to be buff, charged with the arms of the state in the colors as described in the blason of this section."—*Ibid.* (1896), chap. 229.

The state flag had previously been one of white bunting of various sizes with the arms in the centre.—See *General Regulations for the Military Forces of the State of N. Y.* (1858), § 717; *Regulations for the Military and Naval Forces of the State of N. Y.* (1894), § 837. The colour of this flag was changed to blue, with the arms in prescribed colours in the centre, on Feb. 17, 1909 (*q. v.*).

26 A mass-meeting is held at Cooper Union under the auspices of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and resolutions are adopted calling upon the district attorney and the police department to enforce the laws for the prevention of vice, and blaming the city officials for the "present condition of protected crime."—Parkhurst, *Our Fight With Tammany* (1895), 113–27. See F 14.

28 The new Fifth Avenue Theatre at Broadway and 28th St. is opened with a new operetta called "The Robber of the Rhine."—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 8, My 22 and 29, 1892; L. M. R. K., III: 984. See Ja 2, 1891.

June 5 The Rhinelander sugar-house, erected in 1763 (*q. v.*) on the south-west corner of Rose and Duane Sts., has just been demolished.—*N. Y. Times*, Je 5, 1892; *Harper's Weekly*, XXXVI: 500; Wilson, *Mem. Hist. N. Y.*, II: 301. There is a view of this old landmark in Brown's *Book of Old N. Y.* (1913), 309. The Rhinelander building was erected on the site in 1893.—Tablet on building; L. M. R. K., III: 963; Kelley, 65, 182. A portion of the wall of the sugar-house was re-erected, with an inscription, beside the old Van Cortlandt house, Van Cortlandt Park.

6 The Hotel Savoy at the south-east corner of Fifth Ave. and 59th St. is opened.—*N. Y. Times*, Je 7, 1892. See also *ibid.*, My 20, 1890; *Harper's Weekly*, XXXV: 180, and *King's Handbook* (1893), 220. It was torn down in March, 1926.

" The Collegiate Reformed Dutch School, the oldest school on Manhattan Island, opens its new building at 241 and 243 West 77th St.—*N. Y. Times*, Je 7, 1892.

17 The City Club has leased the old Coles residence at 677 Fifth Ave.—*N. Y. Times*, Je 17, 1892. See also L. M. R. K., III: 937.

26 The new Middle Dutch Church, at Second Ave. and 7th St. (see My 17, 1891), is dedicated.—*N. Y. Times*, Je 25 and 27, 1892; Corwin's *Manual*, 999.

July 7 The site for a new custom-house is selected by the secretary of the treasury, bounded by Bowling Green, Whitehall, State, and Bridge Sts. (see F 4, 1893). Damages are fixed, payable to the owners of the land in the aggregate sum of $2,101,000.—*Ann. Rep.*, Supervising Archt., U. S. Treas. Dept. (1892), 108, 211; *ibid.*, (1894), 44–45. See also *N. Y. Jour. of Commerce*, Jl 8, 1892. Regarding the development of this property, see 1899, 1902, 1906.

18 Workmen making excavations in the rear of the city hall dig up an oblong bronze plate about two feet long bearing the inscription "R. Varick Esq., Mayor. 1796." There is nothing to explain how this plate came to be there.—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 19, 1892.

1892 Aug. 26 The aqueduct commissioners award the contract for the construction of the "New Croton Dam" (see O 29).—*Aqueduct Commission. Report of the President* (1887–1895), 9. Work on the dam "was begun in the fall of 1892; the first stone in the foundation was laid May 26, 1896; the dam was nearly finished and the gates were closed January 28, 1905, beginning the storage of water; the work was completed January 1, 1906; and by November 5, 1907, the reservoir was full to high water mark."—*22d Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1917), 538.

27 The Metropolitan Opera House (see O 22, 1883) is almost wholly destroyed by fire.—*N. Y. World*, Ag 28, 1892. See also L. M. R. K., III: 985.

Sept. 1 As cholera has been brought to quarantine from a foreign port, Mayor Grant calls upon all citizens to aid in preventing its introduction into the city. The board of health is doing its utmost to guard against this and to care for any cases that may appear.—*N. Y. Times*, S 2, 1892. Several cases did appear in the city, but, due to the precautions of the board of health, the disease failed to secure a firm foothold.—*Ibid.*, S 3, 5, 6, 15, 16–19, and O 2, 1892.

4 The Columbus statue which is to be erected at The Circle reaches New York from Italy. Signor Gaetano Russo, the sculptor, also comes to the city.—*N. Y. Times*, S 5 and 6, 1892. Regarding the statue, see also *ibid.*, Je 13, Ag 30, 1891. See S 16.

16 The corner-stone of the Columbus monument at The Circle is laid, ground having been broken on July 4.—*N. Y. Herald*, Jl 5 and 17, 1892. See also L. M. R. K., III: 964, and view and description in *Harper's Weekly*, XXVI: 801. See S 4 and O 9.

27 St. Agnes' Chapel, a chapel of Trinity Parish, on W. 91st and 92d Sts., west of Columbus Ave., which was commenced in 1888, is completed and consecrated.—*Trinity Church Bicentennial Celebration, May 5th*, 1897, 38, and view; L. M. R. K., III: 933.

Oct. 3 John Drew makes his début as a "star" in New York, at Palmer's Theatre. The play is "The Masked Ball."—*N. Y. Times*, O 4, 1892.

9 Between Oct. 9 and 15, the Columbus celebration, commemorating the discovery of America, was held.—*Official Program* (in N. Y. P. L.). See also *Harper's Weekly*, XXXVI: 909, 1015. On Oct. 12, the Columbus monument, at Eighth Ave. and 59th St., erected by the Italians resident in America, was unveiled and dedicated.—*N. Y. Times*, O 13, 1892.

21 The World's Fair formally opens at Chicago. About 100,000 people are present.—*N. Y. Times*, O 22, 1892.

29 The Sodom reservoir, a new storage basin for the Croton water supply, is completed.—*Transactions*, Amer. Soc. of C. E. (1893), XXVIII: 195. "The original plans of the Department of Public Works for an increased supply of water from the Croton watershed involved the construction of a large storage reservoir, which was to be formed by building a high masonry dam across the Croton River near the Quaker Bridge [see F 23, 1882]. The storage thus obtained was to be increased subsequently, if required, by the construction of smaller reservoirs on the branches and affluents of the Croton. Owing to the opposition to the building of the Quaker Bridge Dam which was made by some citizens at the public hearings, the construction of the proposed reservoir was not begun simultaneously with the building of the new aqueduct [see Jl 15, 1890], as originally intended. The result was that some delay occurred before any additional storage was obtained.

"While the question of constructing the Quaker Bridge dam remained undecided, the pressing necessity of obtaining additional storage caused the Aqueduct Commissioners and the Department of Public Works to commence the construction of the four smaller reservoirs known as the East Branch [consisting of two basins, the Sodom reservoir, and the Bog Brook reservoir], Titicus, Carmel, and Amawalk reservoirs." The location finally chosen for the "New Croton Dam" (see Ag 26) was about 3¼ mi. above the mouth of the Croton River and 3.1 mi. below the old Croton Dam.—Wegmann, *op. cit.*, 191, 205. The Sodom reservoir was the first of these to be completed; during its construction the current of the Croton River was diverted by an artificial channel constructed from a point "about 80 ft. back of the dam site" and "entering the river again 500 ft. below the dam."—*Transactions*, Amer. Soc. of C. E. (1893), XXVIII: 188.

Nov. 8 Grover Cleveland and Adlai E. Stevenson, Democrats, are elected president and vice-president. The Republican candidates were Benjamin Harrison and Whitelaw Reid.—McKee, *National Conventions and Platforms*, 260–89.

Nov. 8 Thomas F. Gilroy, the candidate of Tammany Hall, is elected mayor.—*N. Y. Times*, N 9 and 10, 1892; *Ann. Cyclop.* (1891), 525.

14 The Manhattan Opera House, on 34th St. between Broadway and Seventh Ave., is opened.—*N. Y. Times*, N 15, 1892; Brown, *Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, III: 572–73.

D 2 Jay Gould dies.—*N. Y. Times*, D 3, 1892.

3 Trinity vestry decides that St. John's Chapel in Varick St. shall be torn down and a new church built on another site.—*N. Y. Times*, D 4, 1892. Although nothing was done at this time, the subject was revived in 1908 (*q.v.*, N 22).

18 St. Luke's Church near "Hamilton Grange," at 141st St. and Convent Ave., is opened for worship.—*N. Y. Times*, D 19, 1892. The old church in Hudson St. became a chapel of Trinity Church.—*Ibid.*, N 28, 1892. For view of the latter, see *Trinity Church Bicentennial Celebration*, May 5, 1897, 38 *et seq.*

27 The corner-stone of the P. E. Cathedral of St. John the Divine (see 1888) is laid. The building is to be situated on Morningside Heights between Morningside Park and Amsterdam Ave. on 110th St., the name of which is changed to Cathedral Parkway. The architects are Heins and La Farge.—*N. Y. Times*, D 28, 1892; *Mag. Am. Hist.*, XXIX: 172. See also *Harper's Weekly*, XXXV: 247, 253–56; XXXVI: 41; XXXVII: 7; and L. M. R. K., III: 932. The cathedral is still (1926) unfinished, and one building of the Leake & Watts Orphan Asylum (see 1888 and O 27, 1891) remains standing just south of it, used as a choir school.

30 The city acquires by condemnation proceedings the land comprised in Cathedral Parkway, 110th St., 7th Ave. to Riverside Drive (see Ap 28, 1891).—Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate*, 51; L. M. R. K., III: 969.

1893

— Early in this year, Gladstone introduced his second Irish Home Rule Bill. After 82 days of discussion, marked by scenes of great disorder, the bill was passed by the house of commons, but a week later it was defeated in the house of lords.—Hazen, *Europe since 1815*, 507–9.

— This year was an eventful one in the stock market. Business of all kinds was paralysed by numerous disasters.—Eames, *N. Y. Stock Exchange*, 67.

— In this year, *King's Handbook of New York City* was issued. It was the most comprehensive guide-book to the city published up to this time, containing, besides a history of New York, a detailed account of its topography, administration, buildings, institutions, societies, etc. and over 1,000 illustrations.

— In this year, *McClure's Magazine*, published by S. S. McClure, was founded.—*King's Handbook* (1893), 636.

— In this year, seven kindergarten classes were established by the board of education, a special appropriation of $5,000 having been made for that purpose.—Palmer, *The N. Y. Pub. School*, 193.

— "Cable-Cars, so successfully used in many American cities, are about to be introduced in New York on several of the main lines of tramway, and notably on Broadway and Third Avenue. . . . The trolley system of electric railways will probably get an entrance into New York in time, although it has been unable to overcome a certain singular prejudice felt here against it, in spite of the success of the trolleys in so many other cities."—*King's Handbook* (1893), 137–38.

— In this year, the Charity Organization Society (see My 10, 1882) moved into its own building ("United Charities Building") on the north-east corner of Fourth Ave. and 22d St., which was given by John S. Kennedy as a centre for various benevolent societies. R. W. Robertson and Rowe & Baker were its architects.—See memorial tablet in 22d St. vestibule. The N. Y. Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor (see 1843), the City Mission and Tract Society (see F 19, 1866), and the Children's Aid Society (see F, 1853) have offices there.—*25th Ann. Rep.*, C. O. S. (1907); *7th Ann. Rep.*, City Mission & Tract Soc. (1894); *41st Ann. Rep.*, Children's Aid Soc. (1893). See also view and description in *Harper's Weekly*, XXXV: 736; XXXVII: 262, 264; L. M. R. K., III: 956. The rooms of the School of Philanthropy are also there, conducted by the Charity Organization Soc., and affiliated with Columbia University. Since it was founded, in 1882, the Charities Organization Society has been instrumental in establishing the Children's Court, the Domestic Relations Court, the N. Y. City Tenement House Dept., the Provident Loan Soc. the Municipal

1893 Lodging House, and the nucleus of the Russell Sage Library.—*Rider's N. Y. City Guide* (1923), 290,

— The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, organized in 1874, and incorporated in 1875, took possession in this year of its building at the s. e. cor. of 23d St. and Fourth Ave.—*19th Ann. Rep.*, Soc. for Prev. of Cruelty to Children (1894).

— The Collis P. Huntington house at the south-east corner of Fifth Ave. and 57th St. was erected in this year from designs by Geo. B. Post.—*King's Handbook* (1893), 152, 222; L. M. R. K., III: 950.

— In this year, the 58th St. wing of the Cornelius Vanderbilt residence on Fifth Ave. (see My 21, 1881) was built from designs by Geo. B. Post; the remodelled building occupied the entire block from 57th to 58th St.—*King's Handbook* (1893), 222; *N. Y. Times*, Ja 11, 1920; L. M. R. K., III: 952. It was sold and finally closed in Feb.-Mar., 1926.

— In this year, the present First Baptist Church, at 79th St. and the Boulevard, the corner-stone of which was laid in 1891 (*N. Y. Times*, S 26, 1891), was completed.—L. M. R. K., III: 928.

— In this year, John W. Alexander began to win an international reputation as a portrait painter. As a mural painter, his distinction began at about the same period.—For the development of his career, see Fielding's *Dict. of Am. Painters*, etc. (1926), 5.

Jan. 5 Mayor Thos. F. Gilroy sends his first annual message to the common council and calls attention to the fact that the city debt has increased $1,116,399.55 during the past year. In addition, he says in part: "Although the Croton Aqueduct has been completed and we have now the means of conveying to the city over four hundred million gallons of water per day, we have not as yet sufficient storage accommodation to afford our citizens the full benefit of this stupendous work. A storage reservoir on Muscoot river, with a capacity of 7,000,000,000 gallons, is already in process of construction, and at the present rate of progress will be completed in 1895. The Byram river supply will be turned into the Kensico reservoir in the course of a few years. A contract for the construction of the Cornell Dam has been awarded, according to which the structure must be completed in July, 1899, and other reservoirs constructed by the Aqueduct Commission are now nearing completion.

"When these reservoirs shall have been constructed the city will enjoy a daily supply greater in proportion to the population than that enjoyed by any other city in the world, and there will be secure for future use a sufficient quantity of water to supply a population of over four millions. . . .

"The steady growth of our commerce strains every day to an increasing degree the capacity of our thoroughfares. The widening of College place has been undertaken in order to relieve the immense traffic on lower Broadway. It is not probable that this improvement will meet all the requirements of trade in this respect. Yet it must be apparent to every one who has witnessed the congestion of vehicles, which is a daily occurrence on Broadway, between Fulton street and Maiden Lane, that some provision must be made for the steadily increasing traffic of the city. It is suggested that a tunnel be constructed from the North to the East river under John and Dey streets, thus providing an easy and level means of transit for wagons from one river front to the other. If this undertaking is found to be practicable, its value to the commerce of the city could be measured by millions. . . .

"It has long been a reproach to this city that the sick and unfortunate who are the legitimate objects of charity are sent to Blackwell's Island, which is generally associated in the public mind with a penal institution. The growth of the city demands larger accommodation for its charitable institutions. It is, therefore, suggested that Riker's Island be made available for the penal institutions now located on Blackwell's Island. . . .

"In the general condition of the city there is much to encourage our civic pride. Its financial prosperity is proved by the exceedingly low rate at which it can borrow money, and by the eagerness of capitalists to find investments within its limits. During the past year 3,008 new buildings have been erected, valued at $59,010,319, while alterations have been made in old structures valued at $7,432,857, making a total investment of $66,443,176 in improvements in real estate."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, CCIX: 10–19.

16 Edward F. De Lancey calls upon Mayor Gilroy and reads to him a letter "explaining the position taken by the New-York Historical Society in relation to the old City Hall Building." The letter states in part: "The Historical Society has never proposed, asked for, or wished the removal of the City Hall from the park. On the contrary, I have no doubt but that the voice of the membership would be to keep it where it is. The beauty of its architecture, its age, its historic interest, and the attachment of all old New-Yorkers, native and adopted, to it and to the park alike demand its preservation. And in this feeling I am glad to see that you participate, and to know that only the necessity of having a large municipal building has led to your desire for its removal, so that a new one can be erected on its site. This fact your suggestion that the building should be re-erected up town for a museum or some similar object conclusively proves. Jan. 16

"The necessity for a new City Hall is patent to every New-Yorker, and is urgent. But cannot that necessity be overcome? Cannot a new City Hall be erected in the park without removing the present classic structure? . . .

"The reason, and the only reason, urged for building on the site of the present City Hall is to save the three or four millions that a site outside of the park and down town would cost. It is a good reason, as all will admit, and a most forcible one.

"Your commission, Mr. Mayor can give full effect to it, and at the same time erect a building in the park which would not interfere with the present City Hall. Let the entire space in the park be cleared of every building in it except the City Hall itself. Then plan a building to extend from Centre Street to Broadway on Chambers Street, standing back fifteen feet from each of the three streets and of a proportionate depth. Before tearing down the present ugly and unwholesome Tweed Court House, build, first, the two ends of your new building, so that the courts and other offices can occupy them, and then take down the Court House and build the centre portion of your new building on its site.

"The space so occupied by the two ends of the new building would be 30 per cent. greater than that occupied by the present Court House. . . .

"By this plan no more money for rents would be required than is now paid, for the new Centre Street court building is just finished, and will more than accommodate the tenants of the two brownstone buildings now on Chambers Street, east of the present Court House.

"But if this, or some similar plan, does not meet with the favor of your commission, and you do decide to take down the old City Hall, then comes action on your suggestion for its removal to another location up town.

"You suggested giving it to the Historical Society, and the idea is well worthy of that society's consideration. The first question would be, Can the City Hall be taken down and re-erected on the society's land in Central Park west and Manhattan Square so as to make it a fire-proof building. The society has raised $285,000 and paid for that land, under the obligation to its contributors that the building there to be erected should be fire-proof. If this can be done at a reasonable cost, which only architectural experts can decide, then a removal would be possible.

"The next question is how the cost is to be provided for.

"The society is now engaged in raising funds for a new building, with fair prospects of success. It is entirely out of debt, possesses some $80,000 or $85,000 of invested funds, the income of which is required for its present use and maintenance under the trusts on which they were given, and cannot be used for building purposes. Its present fire-proof building at Second Avenue and Eleventh Street is worth about $100,000, but cannot be sold till a new building is completed on its new site. Its library and collections, worth in the neighborhood of $1,000,000, could not be risked in any temporary location.

"Hence the society cannot of itself undertake the removal and re-erection of the City Hall. You, Mr. Mayor, roughly estimated the cost of removal and re-erection at $150,000. From what I can learn, to make it fire-proof and adapted to the purposes of the society, would cost nearer $250,000. The interior of the building would have to be altered almost entirely to fit it for the objects of the society, but the exterior would be precisely as it now stands in the park.

"The above estimated amount would erect the edifice, but the cost of its furnishing and its library and picture gallery fixtures and other arrangements to accommodate its collections would have to

1893 Jan. 16 be met by the society itself, which it probably could do by an appeal to its friends and members."—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 17, 1893. See also Ja 24.

24 Mayor Gilroy, as chairman of the new municipal building commission, receives the following letter from the Tilden Trust, signed by John Bigelow, president: "It is now rumored that legislation is in contemplation for the removal of the reservoir from Bryant Park, and also for the removal of the old City Hall, to make place for more spacious and adequate accommodations for the municipal offices. Much as we regret the necessity of disturbing a structure consecrated to us like our City Hall by so many precious historical and forensic associations, should such a necessity be found to exist, we respectfully submit that that admirable structure be transferred to the site now occupied by the reservoir in Bryant Park and appropriated to the uses of the Tilden Trust."—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 25, 1893. See also *ibid.*, Ja 29, F 19, and 26, 1893.

25 A bill referring to the voters of the several districts involved the question of consolidating the suburbs of New York with the city (see My 8, 1890) is introduced in the legislature. It failed to become law.—Foord, *Life and Pub. Services of A. H. Green*, 187–88. It passed in 1894 (*q.v.*, F 28).

27 The legislature makes provision for the election of 175 delegates to a constitutional convention at the next general election (see N 7).—*Laws of N. Y.* (1893), chap. 8.

Feb. 4 The state gives its consent to the purchase, by the U. S., of the land bounded by Bowling Green, Whitehall, Bridge, and State Sts., as a site for a new custom-house (see Jl 7, 1892).—*Laws of N. Y.* (1893), chap. 22. See Mr 2, 1899.

21 The famous old New York Hotel, erected in 1846 at Broadway and Waverly Place, is finally closed. The property has been sold for about $1,500,000, and the hotel will be replaced by a business block.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, F 5 and 22, 1893. See also L. M. R. K., III: 980.

22 The Inman Line steamers "New York" and "Paris" are transferred from British to American registry, and the stars and stripes are raised on the former by Pres. Harrison. This inaugurates the American Line of trans-Atlantic steamships.—*King's Handbook* (1893), 76–79; Mrs. Burton Harrison, *Hist. of City of N. Y.*, 826.

Mar. 4 Grover Cleveland is inaugurated as president.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, Mr 5, 1893; *World Almanac* (1894).

8 Early this morning, New York is very slightly shaken by an earthquake.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, Mr 9, 1893

" The legislature directs the department of parks to lay out, within one month, the Harlem River Driveway (or Speedway). It is to extend from 155th St. and St. Nicholas Place north-easterly to the west shore of the Harlem River and north along the river to Dyckman St. and is to be not more than 150 ft. wide.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1893), chap. 102. See N 2, 1896, and Jl 3, 1898.

9 The department of parks is authorised to remove from City Hall Park "the building now occupied by the register of the city and county of New York, the building now occupied by the court of general sessions of the said city and county and by the district attorney of said city and county, and the building now occupied in part as an engine-house and in part by the district court of the city of New York for the first judicial district, whenever suitable accommodations elsewhere shall have been provided according to law for the officers and courts so occupying the same."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1893), chap. 103.

14 The Hotel Waldorf, at the n. w. cor. of Fifth Ave. and 33d St., is formally opened. The hotel was built as an investment by William Waldorf Astor and cost more than $3,000,000. It was designed by H. J. Hardenbergh.—*N. Y. Times*, F 13, 26, Mr 12 and 15, 1893; L. M. R. K., III: 981. See also Maurice, *Fifth Avenue*, 205.

19 The gold medal of the Royal Institute of British Architects has for the first time been conferred upon an American, Richard M. Hunt. "It is a distinction of great national as well as personal value, since it is a notification to Europe that American architecture has ceased to be a negligible quantity, and that its practitioners have done something of which the profession in Europe is bound to take notice."—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 19, 1893.

21 By act of the legislature an additional bureau, the "bureau of street openings," is created within the law department. It is to have charge of "such legal proceedings to open or close streets, roads and avenues, and to acquire title to real estate therefor, and of all such other proceedings involving awards for damages or assessments for benefit to lands, tenements and hereditaments, as may be assigned to it by the counsel of the corporation."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1893), chap. 158.

Mar. 21 The so-called "Water-shed Act" is passed by the legislature, giving large powers to the commissioner of public works in providing "for the sanitary protection of the sources of the water supply of the city of New York." He may "enter in and upon at any time within three years after the passage of this act any or all lands near, on, adjacent or contiguous to any of the said sources of water supply," and "abate and remove the cause" of any "pollution or defilement."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1893), chap. 189. "In pursuance of the authority thus conferred, your engineers have abated about one-thousand serious causes of pollution, beside numerous minor nuisances, and the Aqueduct Commission has taken the necessary steps to acquire a sufficient protective zone of land around each of the reservoirs constructed or projected" (see O 29, 1892).—*Aqueduct Commission. Report of the President* (1887–1895), 11–12.

23 The dock board adopts plans to build new piers and bulkheads along the North River front between 11th and 23d Sts., at a cost of nearly $11,000,000.—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 24, 1893. This was the so-called "Chelsea improvement," plans for which were passed upon by the art commission.—See 1897, and Ja 4, 1909.

" The legislature authorises the board of estimate and apportionment to issue bonds, from time to time, up to $150,000, to enable the department of parks "to fully complete, furnish, equip and stock the building known as Castle Garden in the Battery park . . . for the purposes of an aquarium, and to complete the improvement of the grounds adjoining thereto, and repairs to the sea-wall for the use of the public." The aquarium is to be open every day in the week.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1893), chap. 254.

Apr. 3 The 100th anniversary of the founding of Christ P. E. Church is celebrated in the present edifice on the north-west corner of Broadway and 71st St.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, Ap 4, 1893; L. M. R. K., III: 932.

" The board of estimate and apportionment is authorised to appropriate a sum not exceeding $50,000, to be employed by the city "in participating in such naval and other reviews and parades as may take place in said city or the waters about the same, during the year eighteen hundred and ninety-three, in honor of the quadricentennial anniversary of the landing of Christopher Columbus, and also in the reception and entertainment of distinguished visitors to the city during said year."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1893), chap. 280.

4 The 200th anniversary of the introduction of printing into New York by William Bradford is celebrated by the New York Historical Society at the Cotton Exchange, on the site of which Bradford started the first New York newspaper, in 1725. Charlton T. Lewis delivers the anniversary address, and a memorial tablet is erected.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, F 8 and Ap 9, 1893. The Grolier Club celebrated the anniversary on April 11, and the printing and allied trades held a banquet at Delmonico's on April 12.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 9 *et seq.*, 1893, and L. M. R. K., III: 963. See also *N. Y. Herald-Tribune*, D 13, 1925.

From April 14 to 21, in commemoration of the bicentennial, the Grolier Club held an exhibition of books printed by Bradford and other printers of the Middle Colonies.—See catalogue in N. Y. P. L.

8 The rapid transit commission agrees to allow the Manhattan Railway Co. to make uptown and downtown extensions of its elevated road.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, Ap 12, 1893.

12 The Duke of Veragua, a lineal descendant of Columbus, arrives with his family at New York to attend the Columbian Exposition, and is welcomed as the nation's guest by representatives of the federal and municipal governments. After being escorted to his apartments at the Waldorf, he was presented with the freedom of the city and serenaded by the Spanish colony.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, Ap 16, 1893. On April 18, the duke was formally received at the city hall by Mayor Gilroy and the board of aldermen. On April 19 a reception in his honour was held at the Waldorf by the Chamber of Commerce, the New York Historical Society, and the American Geographical Society.—*Ibid.*, Ap 19 and 20, 1893. After several private receptions, the party left for Washington on April 22.—*Ibid.*, Ap 23, 1893.

15 Delmonico's restaurant in Broad St., having been sold recently, is finally closed.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, Ap 16, 1893. See also *N. Y. Times*, Mr 9, 28, Ap 15 and 16, 1893. This was at 22 Broad St.—*King's Handbook* (1893), 240. For Delmonico's several other sites, see L. M. R. K., III: 977–78.

1893 Apr. 25 A fleet of 32 men-of-war, representing the United States, Great Britain, Spain, Russia, France, Holland, Italy, Germany, Argentina, and Brazil, and three Spanish caravels representing Columbus's ships, the "Niña," the "Pinta," and the "Santa Maria," arrive at New York for the Columbian naval review and anchor in the bay.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, Ap 26, 1893. On April 26, amid salutes from the harbour forts, they moved up into the North River. The officers were the guests of the Union League Club.—*Ibid.*, Ap 27, 1893. See, further, Ap 27.

26 Pres. Cleveland arrives from Washington for the naval review.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, Ap 27, 1893.

27 Amid the roar of many guns and the waving of flags and bunting, Pres. Cleveland reviews the foreign fleet at anchor in the Hudson River (see Ap 25). In the evening, a Grant birthday dinner was held at the Waldorf, and a brilliant Columbian celebration naval ball at Madison Square Garden.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, Ap 28, 1893.

28 A parade of 4,000 armed sailors and marines from the foreign warships is held in New York. In the evening a banquet was given at the Hotel Waldorf by the Chamber of Commerce to the city's guests.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, Ap 29, 1893.

May 2 The legislature authorises the city to erect a memorial arch in honour of the soldiers and sailors of New York who gave their lives during the Civil War.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1893), chap. 522. See D 15, 1900.

" "Whenever the board of estimate and apportionment . . . shall determine and declare that the public interests will be promoted" by the removal of the reservoir from Bryant Park, it is provided by act of legislature that the new area shall be "under the control and management of the department of public parks," and that the park "shall not be used for military parades, drills, inspections or reviews of any kind."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1893), chap. 539. The use of the reservoir space for a public library was not yet contemplated. See, however, My 19, 1896.

6 The corner-stone of the new St. Luke's Hospital, at Morningside Ave. and 113th St., is laid.—*N. Y. Herald*, My 7, 1893. See also *Harper's Weekly*, XXXVII: 17, 20. The hospital was opened for patients Jan. 24, 1896 (*q.v.*). Ernest Flagg was the architect.—Tablet at entrance to the hospital. See L. M. R. K., III: 955.

8 On this and succeeding days, Bangs & Co. sold at auction the first part of the library of Americana of the late Geo. H. Moore, for many years librarian of the N. Y. Hist. Soc. The second part was sold on Feb. 5, 1894, and the following days. See cat. in the N. Y. P. L.

17 "The cable road in Broadway is at last completed."—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, My 17, 1893. Regarding the design and construction of this line, which was commenced in 1890, see *Harper's Weekly*, XXXV: 723. For its franchise, see N 13, 1889.

18 The Infanta Eulalie, her husband, Don Antonio Maria d' Orleans, and their suite arrive outside the bar on board the "Reina Maria Christina" on a visit to the United States.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, My 19 and 20, 1893. After a visit to Washington, the infanta was officially received at New York on May 25 (*q.v.*).

25 The Infanta Eulalie, sister-in-law of Queen Maria Christina of Spain, returns to New York from Washington (see My 18) and is escorted from the West 34th St. pier to the Hotel Savoy. At the hotel she was formally welcomed to the city by Mayor Gilroy and presented with the freedom. In the evening she was serenaded by the Saragossa Band and attended the performance at the Garden Theatre.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, My 26, 1893. On May 26, a brilliant ball was held in her honour at Madison Square Garden, and on May 28 she attended mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral and a reception at the Catholic Club. On May 30, she laid a wreath on Grant's tomb, held a formal reception at the Savoy, and visited the Fifth Avenue Theatre. On June 4, she attended mass at St. Francis Xavier College, and on June 5 she left for Chicago.—*Ibid.*, My 27–Je 6, 1893.

31 Speaking editorially, the *Times* says: "The killing of a little child by a reckless rider of a bicycle in the Boulevard has served, for the moment, to make these rubber-shod missiles of the highways more careful of their movements. But there is no hope that any real or lasting relief from the danger and annoyance to which wayfarers in the Boulevard are daily subjected will come through any change of heart in the bicycle riders. The pedestrian must be better protected by laws enforced by the police.

"With the cheapening in the cost of bicycle riding in the public streets has come the abuse of that privilege by thousands of ignorant and loaferish individuals. Many of the bicyclists who swarm along the smooth asphalt of the Boulevard, particularly at night and on Sunday, are irresponsible and reckless young men to whom a stable keeper would not entrust a saddle horse, and who are not fit to ride anything but a rail. May 31

"In the interest of public safety and common decency every rider of a bicycle ought to be brought more fully within the police authority than he is at present. Each owner of a bicycle ought to be required to take out a license for his machine, and display it whenever called upon to do so. Every man who keeps bicycles for rent should be required to obtain a licence and a number for each machine, which its rider should be compelled to display, like a public hackman, upon his vehicle. The fee for a license need not be large, but the system would be salutary and effectual both morally and practically. The police would thus have a chance to regulate the riding as they now can control the driving of horses; and the existing ordinances as to speed, proper place in the roadway instead of on the sidewalks or the central 'grass-plots'—so called—in the Boulevard, and the keeping of bicycles in roadworthy condition, with effectual signals by day and lamps at night, could be enforced more readily.

"It is true that a policeman on foot cannot catch a bicyclist in a stern chase. There seems to be a distinct need for a few mounted policemen to break the back of this dangerous nuisance in the Boulevard and the Riverside Drive. In view of the belligerent attitude of many of these impudent law breakers it might be well to arm these mounted policemen with lassos, at first, or with hounds if necessary."—*N. Y. Times*, My 31, 1893.

" St. Luke's Hospital, on Fifth Ave. between 54th and 55th Sts., is sold for $2,400,000. The old buildings are to be retained until the new hospital on Morningside Heights (see My 6), is completed.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, Je 1, 1893. See also *N. Y. Times*, Je 1, 2, and 4, 1893. See, further, Mr 24, 1895.

June 1 The New Netherlands Hotel, at Fifth Ave. and 59th St., is opened for business. This is "the second of the magnificent creations of this sort which William Waldorf Astor has completed within a year." It is 17 storeys high and "is one of the tallest buildings in New-York." It cost about $3,000,000.—*N. Y. Times*, My 18, Je 1 and 2, 1893.

7 The Washington Square M. E. Church in 4th St. near Macdougal St. votes to unite with the Asbury M. E. Church at the s. e. cor. of Washington Place and University Place. The united churches will use the former's name and edifice.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, Je 8, 1893. The Asbury M. E. Church was originally the church building of the Washington Sq. Ref'd Dutch Church.—L. M. R. K., III: 936. See My 15, 1895.

10 The corner-stone of a new Fourth Presbyterian Church is laid at West End Ave. and 91st St.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, Je 11 and 12, 1893; L. M. R. K., III: 931. See also *Harper's Weekly*, XXXVIII: 473.

15 "I Pagliacci" is sung for the first time in America, at the Grand Opera House.—Brown, II: 643; N. Y. P. L. *Bulletin* (1925), 892.

17 The "Viking Ship," an attempted counterpart of the vessel in which Lief Ericson is said to have visited America, arrives at New York from Norway on its way to the World's Fair at Chicago. It is enthusiastically welcomed.—*N. Y. Times*, Je 18 and 19, 1893. On June 19, Capt. Magnus Andersen and his officers and crew were received by Mayor Gilroy at the city hall.—*Ibid.*, Je 20, 1893.

July 7 A bronze tablet commemorative of the reading of the Declaration of Independence to the American army in the presence of Gen. Washington is erected by the Sons of the Revolution on the front wall of the city hall under the middle window of the mayor's office. It is to be unveiled on July 9.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, Jl 8, 1893.

10 Grand Duke Alexander, Vice-admiral Kaznakoff, and the other officers of the Russian war fleet stationed in the Hudson River are entertained by Gen. Daniel Butterfield.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, Jl 11, 1893. On July 13, they were formally received at the city hall by Mayor Gilroy.—*Ibid.*, Jl 14, 1893. The fleet sailed on Aug. 9.—*Ibid.*, Ag 10, 1893.

17 The city acquires by condemnation proceedings the land bounded by Jackson, Corlears, and Cherry Sts. and the East River (see Je 14, 1884). Here Corlear's Hook Park was laid out.—Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate*, 49; L. M. R. K., III: 969. See My 8, 1894. The acquisition was authorised in 1884 (*q.v.*, Je 14).

1893 Aug. 19 The *Herald* moves from Broadway and Ann St. to its new building, designed by McKim, Mead & White, bounded by Broadway, Sixth Ave., 35th and 36th Sts.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, Ag 19 and 21, 1893.

30 The Old Guard armory in the building at the north-west corner of Fifth Ave. and 14th St. is destroyed by fire.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, Ag 31, 1893.

Sept. 24 Farewell services are held in the Scotch Presbyterian Church in West 14th St. prior to the congregation's removal to the new church in 95th St. near Central Park West.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, S 25, 1893; L. M. R. K., III: 932. See My 30, 1894.

Oct. 30 The World's Fair or Columbian Exposition, which opened at Chicago on Oct. 21, 1892 (*q.v.*), finally closes.—*N. Y. Times*, O 31, 1893.

Nov. 1 The city acquires by condemnation proceedings the land bounded by Seventh Ave. and Macomb's Lane, south of 155th St. Here Harlem Lane Park was laid out.—Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate;* L. M. R. K., III: 970.

7 Delegates are elected to a constitutional convention to assemble in Albany, on May 8, 1894 (*q.v.*).—*Jour. of the Convention*, 10–14.

8 Abbey's Theatre at the n. w. cor. of Broadway and 38th St. is opened with Henry Irving and Ellen Terry in Tennyson's tragedy "Becket."—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, N 9, 1893. In 1896, the name of the theatre was changed to the Knickerbocker.—*N. Y. Herald*, Jl 15, 1896. For view, when under construction, see *King's Handbook* (1893), 601.

25 The bronze statue of Nathan Hale by Fred. Wm. MacMonnies, given to the city by the Sons of the Revolution, is unveiled at the south-west corner of City Hall Park.—*N. Y. World*, N 26, 1893.

Dec. 1 The route for the West Side elevated road is formally adopted by the rapid transit commission. It commences in Battery Place at or near West St. and runs along West St. to W. 11th St., thence along W. 11th St. to Seventh Ave., thence along Seventh Ave. to 45th St., along Broadway and the Boulevard to 170th St., along Kingsbridge Road to Tenth Ave. and 216th St., across the Harlem Ship Canal and Spuyten Duyvil Creek east of the line of Broadway, thence to Broadway and Riverdale Ave., and along Broadway to the city limits. The plan also includes a branch commencing in Centre St. near Tryon Row, running along Centre to Canal St., along Canal to Wooster St., along Wooster St. and University Place to 14th St., along 14th St. to Seventh Ave., there connecting with the main line.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, D 2, 1893.

5 "The number of houses in Fifth-ave. that are being altered for business purposes is rapidly increasing. Below Forty-second-st. there is hardly a house for sale or to lease that does not have a clause in the notice that the property will be altered for business purposes. . . ."—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, D 5, 1893.

31 Among the buildings completed or about to be occupied at the end of this year were the Metropolitan Life Insurance building at the corner of 23d St. and Madison Ave. (the original wing on 23d St.—see 1890—the north wing and towers not being built until 1909, *q.v.*); the Hotel Waldorf at the corner of 33d St. and Fifth Ave.; the *Herald* building at the corner of Broadway and 35th St.; and the New Netherlands Hotel at the n. e. cor. of 59th St. and Fifth Ave.—*Ann. Cyclop.* (1893), 525.

1894

— In this year, Gladstone resigned as prime minister, "thus bringing to a close one of the most remarkable political careers known in English history." Lord Roseberry succeeded him, but remained in office only 16 months (see Je, 1895).—Hazen, *Europe since* 1815, 510.

— In this year, the U. S. was in the midst of an industrial crisis, and unemployment was so great throughout the country, due to bankruptcies, closing of factories, etc., that Jacob Coxey, a business man of Ohio, inaugurated a march of idle men on Washington, "to demand relief at the hands of the government. His 'army,' as it was called, ended in a fiasco, but it directed the attention of the country to a grave condition of affairs."

This was a year, also, of numerous strikes, including the great Pullman strike in Chicago.—Bard, *Contemporary Am. Hist.*, 107–8.

— In this year, the Society of Iconophiles was founded.—See the society's seal and certificate of membership. It "set for itself the pleasant task of picturing New York as it is in the closing years of the century, while incidentally it hoped to revive an interest in and to encourage the practice of the long neglected art of pure line engraving." For a descriptive and historical account of the first 12 plates issued by this society, see William Loring Andrews's *The Journey of the Iconophiles around New York in search of the historical and picturesque* (1897), 21–38, in which the date of founding is erroneously given as 1895. The founders of the society were Wm. Loring Andrews, Beverly Chew, Richard H. Lawrence, Marshall C. Lefferts, Edward H. Bierstadt, and Edwin B. Holden. To these were added later Samuel P. Avery, Charles B. Foote, Wm. F. Havemeyer, and J. Harsen Purdy. This completed the active membership, which has been maintained at ten. In addition, there have been since 1905 fifty associate members who have the privilege of subscribing to one copy of each publication made by the society. It publishes yearly one or more views engraved by such artists as Edwin Davis French, C. F. W. Mielatz, Francis S. King, Sidney L. Smith, Joseph Pennell, Walter M. Aikman. Up to 1908, it had published nine series comprising 80 engravings. These included contemporary views of New York, facsimiles of early views, early American printers and engravers, men and events connected with New York, early New York authors, etc.—*Cat. of Engravings issued by Soc. of Iconophiles*, 1894–1908, compiled by Richard H. Lawrence, with introd. by Wm. L. Andrews (1908). See also *N. Y. Times*, Jl 13, 1919.

Since 1908, seven more series have appeared, making sixteen numbered consecutively. The books issued by the society are: *Washington's Reception by the Ladies of Trenton together with the Chorus sung as he passed under the triumphal Arch raised on the Bridge over the Assumpink* (N. Y., 1903).

An Index to the Illustrations in the Manuals of the Corporation of the City of New York 1841–1870 (N. Y., 1906).

Catalogue of the Engravings issued by the Society of Iconophiles . . . MDCCCXCIV-MCMVIII (N. Y., 1908).

The Hudson-Fulton Celebration MCMIX By Gustav Kobbé (N. Y., 1910).—From *A List of Engravings issued by the Society of Iconophiles*, 1895–1925.

1894 — In this year was published an *Abstract of title of Kip's bay farm in the city of New York, with all known maps relating thereto, together with the water grants on the eastern post road, etc., etc., etc. also, the early history of the Kip family and the genealogy as refers to the title*, by John J. Post. It contains 33 maps.

— In this year, the Harvard Club (see Je 9, 1887) erected its present building at Nos. 27–29 W. 44th St. from designs by McKim, Mead & White. In 1904–5, the building was enlarged and extended through to 45th St. It was enlarged again in 1915.—Records of the club (courtesy of Langdon P. Marvin, secretary); Club Books (1895 and 1903); L. M. R. K., III: 938. See also *Harper's Weekly*, XXXVII: 1144.

— Teachers College, which was incorporated in 1889 as the New York College for the Training of Teachers, later simplified to Teachers College, removes from 9 University Place (the old building of the Union Theological Seminary) to 120th St., between Broadway and Amsterdam Ave.—*Hist. Columbia Univ.*, 412–13. See also *Harper's Weekly*, XXXVII: 355, 356.

— In this year, the Congregation Shearith Israel sold its synagogue in West 19th St. (see S 12, 1860).—*Pubs.*, Am. Jewish Hist. Soc., VI: 140; L. M. R. K., III: 929. The corner-stone of its new church at 70th St. and Central Pk. W. was laid on May 20, 1896 (*q.v.*).

— In this year, Jas. Carroll Beckwith became a member of the National Academy.—Fielding, *Dict. of Am. Painters*, etc. (1926), 24.

Jan. 9 In his annual message to the common council, Mayor Gilroy says that the city debt has increased $2,132,840.19, owing to the many permanent improvements. The city was forced to issue nearly $20,000,000 in revenue bonds to pay for contingent expenses until the receipts from taxation became available, and as the interest on these bonds amounted to almost $300,000, the mayor suggests that taxes be collected in the earlier instead of the later months of the year. The general affairs of the city are in a very satisfactory condition, he says, but in one direction "we fail to note substantial improvement. This is the important matter of rapid transit. . . . It may be that an underground road capable of the highest speed, to be built by private capital or public funds, will furnish the ultimate solution. Thus far no capitalists have shown a sufficient interest in such a plan, nor has public sentiment declared in favor of such an investment by the City. In the mean-

1894 Jan. 9 time, and even though work in that line was begun, more immediate relief is necessary. The Rapid Transit Commissioners were not met in a proper spirit by the Manhattan Elevated Railroad managers in the effort to improve the facilities of that system. A new line of elevated railroads has, therefore, been planned, and the franchise will be shortly offered for sale. Immediate relief, however, can only be afforded through the Manhattan system by the construction of third tracks and additional terminal facilities.

"In regard to the water supply, the department of public works has done much to improve the sanitation of the Croton River and Bronx River water-sheds, and the aqueduct commissioners have completed the East Branch Masonry Dam and the two Bog Brook Dams, having a total storage capacity of 9,000,000,000 gallons.

"The extensive introduction of asphalt pavements in residential districts has been attended with good results. Probably no pavement yet designed so fully meets the requirements of cleanliness, smoothness and noiselessness and the great demand for its extension by our citizens warrants the belief that it meets with popular favor. . . .

"The Department of Docks has carried forward the improvement of the water-front, with the accompanying important advantages of increased commercial facilities and augmented public revenues. Six new piers have been constructed, four piers extended to the bulkhead-line of 1890, and fourteen hundred feet of bulkhead or river wall completed. This makes an aggregate of new wharfage of two and one-half miles linear measurement. . . . The Department has also built four thousand lineal feet of crib-bulkhead at Riker's Island, which will provide a dumping place for 3,000,000 cubic yards of ashes and street refuse. By this means about sixty-four acres will be added to the area of the island. . . .

"The question of the best method of final disposition of ashes and street refuse is a serious one. Towing the material to sea and dumping it there, or using it for filling in purposes at such points as are available, has been continued, because it is at present the cheapest and the only practicable method. There is a very general interest in the subject of cremation of refuse, and many systems have been devised, some of which have been put into more or less successful operation in other cities. The questions as to whether cremation is practicable and desirable for this city, as to whether the expence would be greater or less than the present method, and as to what system, if any, is to be adopted, are being inquired into and will be carefully considered. . . .

"There is due to the City from the United States Government, including interest, $2,292,659.73, on what is known as the 'War Claim.' This claim has been admitted to be just by the War and Treasury Departments, and similar obligations to cities and states all over the country have been discharged by the general government. Yet New York has never been able to collect its money. An ordinance of the Corporation of the City of New York, approved by the Mayor April 23, 1861 [*q.v.*], created by an issue of bonds a fund of $1,000,000, which was placed under the control of the Union Defense Committee to be used 'in aid of the defense of the National Union.' Of this amount $769,423.31 was spent in organizing and fitting out regiments of volunteers, and $230,350 to aid the families of soldiers enlisted. The first item, at least, of these expenditures has always been recognized as a just and legal claim of the City for reimbursement. The attempt to collect it was begun by the Union Defense Committee in November, 1861, but only $104,429.79 has ever been paid. It is my purpose to make another effort to secure from the National Government the discharge of this just obligation to our city. . . .

"The exhibition of school work at the World's Columbian Exposition afforded an opportunity to compare results achieved in our schools with the work in other cities. New York's exhibit won great commendation from practical educators, as well as official awards of medals and diplomas. . . .

"The new Criminal Court Building, designed for the accommodation of all of the branches of the criminal courts, the Health Department, the Department of Street Cleaning, the Excise Board and the Board of Coroners, is completed, except in some minor details of interior arrangements, decoration and furnishing. This building covers the entire block bounded by Centre, Elm, Franklin and White streets, and its cost complete, without furniture, was $1,500,000. No public building of its character and dimensions has ever been erected in this country at a less cost. . . .

"Under the direction of the Board of Electrical Control 100½ miles of subways for telegraph and telephone wires have been constructed in the city, and 49¾ miles of subways for electric light and power conductors. The total mileage of subways is 874 for telephone and telegraph and 820 for light and power wires. There are in use 6,790 arc lamps, 268,000 incandescent lamps and nearly 10,000 telephones. The Board has also caused the removal of 1,407 poles and 960 miles of overhead wires without cost to the City, and 104 poles and 387 miles of wire at public expense. The absence of fatal accidents and damage to property, as well as the improved appearance of the public thoroughfares, attest the benefit of the work of this Board. . . . Jan. 9

"A condition of unexampled depression in trade exists throughout the country, and the effects are shown in this city by the unprecedentedly large number of people unable to secure employment. Distressing destitution and hardship are imminent in thousands of homes among those worthy and willing to work. No such revival of business activity as would afford employment to all those seeking it can naturally be expected this winter. Any public work, therefore, that can be prosecuted to the public advantage, and which would furnish employment while it is not to be found in other directions, should be promptly commenced. . . ."

In conclusion, the mayor says: "It is the manifest destiny of the vast population and immense business interests of which our port is the centre that they shall be consolidated under one municipal government and form the Metropolis of the World. The Greater New York already exists in popular fancy, and the title is used to describe the Metropolitan District. When it shall exist in fact is a question to be determined by the people. I am in favor of the proposition to submit to the people, for their decision, the question as to whether the time has arrived for such consolidation."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, CCXIII: 16–29.

A senate committee of seven members is appointed, commonly known as the "Lexow Committee," to investigate the police department of New York City.—*Senate Jour.* (1894), 187. This action was the result of the activities of certain reform movements in the city, and, more especially, of the investigations of the Rev. Dr. Chas. H. Parkhurst, president of the Society for the Prevention of Crime (see F 14, 1892).—*Ann. Cyclop.* (1894), 537; Parkhurst, *Our Fight With Tammany* (1895), 232 *et seq.* As a result of the committee's investigation, 67 men connected with the police department were accused of crime on evidence sufficient, in most cases, to warrant indictments (*Ann. Cyclop.*, 1894, 537–38), but, on Jan. 1, 1896, not one man who was accused before that committee had begun to serve a term of imprisonment (*ibid.*, 1895, 549). Jan. 31

The Tilden Trust having proposed to the commissioners appointed to select a site for the municipal building that if it is found necessary to remove the city hall, it be re-erected in Bryant Park and appropriated to their use, Andrew H. Green protests to the commissioners against such removal and expresses the hope "that no portion of Reservoir Square, or any other Park, Square or open ground on this Island provided for the use of the people, may hereafter be appropriated to buildings." Regarding the city hall, he says: Feb. —

"The City Hall presents an example of fine architectural taste. In design and construction it is as faultless as any structure in the City, whilst its historical and biographical relations involve events of paramount interest and personages of dignity and estimation. . . . It should continue to stand as for nearly a century it has stood, ample, commodious and convenient.

"Its presence tends to keep alive associations that are near to very many of our citizens, a visible landmark, an object lesson to the people, that should not be destroyed.

"Its erection was coeval with the conception of a group of enterprises that distinctly marks an era in the material progress of the City, the State and the Nation; among which the Erie Canal, the laying out of the City by Rutherford, De Witt and Morris, and Jefferson's magnificent scheme of a National Coast Survey are prominent examples. . . .

"It, and the ground upon which it stands, are memorable in the City's annals. Here upon the 'Fields' or 'Commons' as then known, Alexander Hamilton made his maiden speech on the occasion of closing the Port of Boston in retaliation for the destruction of the tea, and here the Sons of Liberty held their meetings to resist the assaults of the British government on the customs and rights of the people. . . .

"Here the Declaration of Independence was read to the American army in the presence of Washington.

1894 Feb. — "Here many events of paramount interest to the Nation, State and City have been celebrated by imposing civic and military ceremonies. Here a grand reception was given to Lafayette, and the freedom of the city, in a golden box, to that Corypheus of Democracy, Andrew Jackson, and here four generations of New Yorkers have been accustomed to witness imposing displays. The building is indissolubly connected with its site and surroundings. Remove it and interest in it vanishes.

"Though with northward growth of the metropolis the City Hall is now near its southerly limit, with the sure coming of the Greater City, its present site is most central and advantageous. A million people to the right, just across the Hudson, another million to its left, just over the East River, all within a radius of five miles, already find it accessible and convenient. . . .

"If the City Hall will not serve all the purposes now required in a municipal building, it does and will admirably accommodate very many purposes, as well as apartments for important city offices, reviews, reception of distinguished visitors, the display of statues and portraits of illustrious American heroes and statesmen, and the celebration of important events. . . .

"Considered solely as a measure of prudent economy, it should be let alone. Its dimensions would occupy more than the whole avenue front of a city block. Let it continue to be used for what it can be made useful, and if the Tilden Trust is to have it at all, let the Tilden Trust have it where it stands, and avoid the wasteful process of its removal. . . .

"Reservoir and other existing Squares are crowded in the warmer season with children and those seeking the freshness of the breezes. Not an inch of their space should be taken for buildings. If the Reservoir is to be removed, the ground upon which it stands should be left open, thus increasing its already too limited space. . . .

"I trust that discretion may be wisely exercised. Let the City Hall stand; occupy no part of the Park with buildings. He who, for a brief space having an authoritative voice in determining these questions, should violate the cherished sentiments of those who look to the best interests of the City and consent to the consequent waste, will have to live longer than is given to most mortals, if he shall cease to hear their execrations."—Green, *The Preservation of the Historic City Hall of New York* (1894). Regarding the proposals to transfer the city hall to the reservoir site, see also *Century Association's Memorial Statue of Wm. Cullen Bryant, Report of memorial committee.*

27 The new club-house of the Metropolitan Club, designed by McKim, Mead & White, at No. 1 East 60th St. (see My 19, 1891), is formally opened.—*N. Y. Times*, F 27 and 28, 1894. It is illustrated and described in *ibid.*, F 25, 1894. See also *Harper's Weekly*, XXXVIII: 226, and L. M. R. K., III: 938.

28 The legislature authorises the city to acquire the land bounded by 145th and 155th Sts., Bradhurst and Edgecomb Aves., and to establish a public park there.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1894), chap. 56. This became Colonial Park.—*Ann. Rep.*, Dept. of Parks (1902), 64. See My 5, 1899.

" The legislature passes a law providing for the submission to the people of New York, Long Island City, Brooklyn, Staten Island, Westchester, Flushing, Newtown, Jamaica, and portions of Eastchester and Pelham, of the question of consolidating the various territories under one municipal government (see Ja 25, 1893).—*Laws of N. Y.* (1894), chap. 64. By a later act the city of Mt. Vernon was permitted a referendum.—*Ibid.*, chap. 456. See N 6.

Mar. 2 By act of the legislature a person is made guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment in a state prison not less than two nor more than four years, if he "knowingly votes or offers to vote at any election when not qualified;" if he is instrumental in getting some one to vote who is not qualified; if he "votes or offers to vote" at an election "more than once" or "in an election district or place where he does not reside."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1894), chap. 77.

21 The legislature authorises the commissioner of public works to erect a stone, iron, or steel bridge across the Harlem River from 125th St. and First Ave., Manhattan, to 134th St. and Willis Ave., Bronx.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1894), chap. 147; *ibid.* (1897), chap. 664; *ibid.* (1901), chap. 607. This became the Willis Ave. Bridge and was opened on Aug. 22, 1901 (*q. v.*).

30 The legislature authorises the board of estimate and apportionment to appropriate $50,000 for the erection of monuments in the city parks or squares in honour of "distinguished American citizens."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1894), chap. 190.

Apr. 4 The Hungarian societies of New York hold a memorial parade in honour of Louis Kossuth, who died recently. In the evening there was a large meeting at Cooper Institute at which tributes were paid to Kossuth by Chauncey M. Depew, Frederick R. Coudert, and others.—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 26, 28, 29, Ap 1 and 5, 1894.

18 Founders' Day of New York University is observed at University Heights above East 179th St. in The Bronx, the class of '94 carrying a stone from the old university building on Washington Square and laying it as the corner-stone of the new gymnasium.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 19, 1894. The Washington Square building was soon afterward demolished (see My 21). The college work was transferred to University Heights in the fall of 1894, but the buildings there were not dedicated until Oct. 19, 1895 (*q. v.*).—*N. Y. Times*, O 1, 1894; *N. Y. U. Bull.*, Je 30, 1911.

May 1 The triangle of land bounded by 32d and 34th Sts., Broadway and Sixth Ave. has been officially named Greeley Square.—*N. Y. Times*, My 1, 1894. See also L. M. R. K., III: 970.

4 A law is passed by the legislature authorising the governor to appoint a commission having broad powers to examine the tenements of New York with regard to their construction, healthfulness, safety, rentals, and the effect of tenement-house life on the health, education, savings, and morals of persons living in these habitations.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1894), chap. 479. The commission appointed consisted of Richard Watson Gilder, chairman, W. D'N. Washington, Cyrus Edson, Roger Foster, Solomon Moses, George B. Post, and John R. Schuchman. Edward Marshall, the Sunday editor of the *Press*, through whose efforts the law was passed, was appointed secretary and executive officer.—De Forest & Veiller, *The Tenement House Problem*, I: 105.

8 The constitutional convention, delegates to which were elected on Nov. 7, 1893, begins its sessions at Albany and chooses Joseph H. Choate for president. The convention concluded its work on Sept. 29 (*q. v.*).—*Jour. of the Convention*, 1, 15, 848.

" The legislature authorises the expenditure of $200,000 for the regulation of the Corlear's Hook property, which, by supreme court proceedings completed in 1893, as provided for by the law of June 14, 1884 (*q. v.*), has been made a public park.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1894), chap. 511.

" The board of estimate and apportionment is authorised to appropriate $50,000 for the erection, in Battery Park, of a monument to commemorate the evacuation of New York by the British in 1783.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1894), chap. 523. So far as known, this monument was never erected. The board of estimate and apportionment apparently did not choose to make the appropriation.—Letter to the author (dated Ap 8, 1926) from Henry Rutgers Marshall, secretary of the art commission.

9 The legislature provides for the laying out and establishment of Fort Washington Park.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1894), chap. 581. See also L. M. R. K., III: 969. The land was acquired in 1896 (*q. v.*, Ag 7).

12 New York State passes a compulsory education law.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1894), chap. 671.

" The bronze statue of Columbus, by Suñol, is unveiled on the Mall in Central Park by Vice-Pres. Adlai E. Stevenson.—*N. Y. Times*, My 10 and 13, 1894. See also *ibid.*, Je 13, 1892.

21 The work of tearing down the old N. Y. U. building in Washington Square is begun.—*N. Y. Times*, My 22, 1894. See also *Harper's Weekly*, XXXVIII: 172, 174; descrip. of Pl. 139, III: 708; and L. M. R. K., III: 941. A modern 11-storey building was erected on the site, and the first eight floors of the new structure were rented to a book-publishing company and the ninth, tenth, and eleventh floors reserved for the use of the N. Y. U. Law School and the School of Pedagogy.—*N. Y. U. Bull.*, Je 30, 1911.

22 The legislature directs the city to acquire the land bounded by 111th and 114th Sts., First Ave. and the Harlem River, and to establish a public park there.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1894), chap. 746. This became Thomas Jefferson Park (see D 10, 1897, and 1902). See also L. M. R. K., III: 971.

On the same day the legislature directed that the land included by Tenth Ave., Fort George Road, Eleventh Ave., Dykeman St., and the Harlem River, be made a public park.—*Ibid.* (1894), chap. 749. This became part of Fort George Park as developed in 1901–6.—L. M. R. K., III: 969.

" The Chamber of Commerce rapid transit bill becomes a law. This measure was in the nature of an amendment to the Rapid Transit Act of 1891 (*q. v.*, Ja 31), and authorised the municipal construction and ownership of a rapid transit system, if the people should

1894 May 22 so choose. When the question was submitted to them, the vote in favour of a road to be constructed under municipal direction was 132,647 as against 42,916. The law also called for the creation of a new board of rapid transit commissioners. These were Alexander E. Orr, president, Seth Low, John Claflin, John N. Inman, John H. Starin, and William Steinway. This commission selected Wm. Barclay Parsons as consulting engineer and entrusted him with the preparation of plans for an underground road. He visited Europe to study the problem, and finally submitted plans for a road, the cost of which would be $60,000,000.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1894), chap. 752; *Ann. Cyclop.* (1894), 540. A rare volume of the *Minutes* of the meetings of this rapid transit board, for the years 1894–96, is preserved in N. Y. P. L. See My 9, 1895.

30 The corner-stone of the new Scotch Presbyterian Church is laid at 96th St. and Central Park West. The new building will be the fourth occupied by the congregation since its organization in 1756. —*N. Y. Times*, My 31, 1894. See also L. M. R. K., III: 932.

June 7 Congress authorises the New York and New Jersey Bridge Co. "to construct and maintain a bridge across the Hudson River between New York City and the State of New Jersey." The location is to be subject to the approval of the secretary of war and is to be somewhere between 59th and 69th Sts., New York City.—*Laws of U. S.*, 53d cong., 2d sess., chap. 101.

28 Congress passes a law making the first Monday in September, "Labor Day," a legal holiday.—*Laws of U. S.*, 53d cong., 2d sess. chap. 118.

July 4 The Hawaiian Republic is proclaimed, with Sanford B. Dole as president.—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 19, 22, and 29, 1894. Pres. Cleveland recognized it on Aug. 8.—*Ibid.*, Ag 9 and 10, 1894.

19 The city acquires by condemnation proceedings the land bounded by Park, Bayard, Baxter, and Mulberry Sts. Here Mulberry Bend (now Columbus) Park was developed.—Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate;* L. M. R. K., III: 971.

Aug. — In August and September of this year, the Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane removed from the site bounded by Amsterdam Ave. and the Boulevard, 117th and 119th Sts., to its present location at White Plains, where building operations had been begun in 1892. —*124th Ann. Rep.*, Soc. of N. Y. Hospital (1895), 19–20; *Times*, O 18, 1894. The property on Morningside Heights had been sold to Columbia College (see F 18, 1892), and the college took possession of the ground on Oct. 1, 1894 (*q. v.*).

Sept. 4 The Bank for Savings (see Jl 3, 1819) moves from Bleecker St. to the s. w. cor. of Fourth Ave. and 22d St.—Unpublished records of the bank.

6 A mass meeting is held at Madison Square Concert Hall "for the purpose of formally launching a citizens' movement in the interest of honest government and to effect the overthrow of Tammany Hall." A committee of seventy is agreed upon, "with full power to confer with other anti-Tammany organizations and to take such action as may be necessary to further the objects of the meeting."—*N. Y. Tribune*, S 7, 1894; Parkhurst, *Our Fight With Tammany* (1895), 253 *et seq.* The committee of seventy included Abram S. Hewitt, George L. Rives, Wm. B. Hornblower, J. Pierpont Morgan, Wm. E. Dodge, Anson Phelps Stokes, Wm. Travers Jerome, and Joseph Larocque.—*Stokes Records*, III: 50. The candidates placed in nomination by the committee of seventy were elected on Nov. 6 (*q. v.*).

29 The constitutional convention, which began its sessions on May 8 (*q. v.*), completes its work of revision. An "Address to the people" was adopted, and provision was made for the submission of the revised constitution to the people at the next general election.—*Jour. of the Convention*, 831–46.

Oct. — In this month, the famous "Dreyfus case" began in France. It lasted until 1906 (*q. v.*, Jl 12).—Hazen, *Europe since* 1815, 358–64. See also Ja 13, 1898.

1 The trustees of Columbia College take possession of their new site bounded by 116th, 120th Sts., Amsterdam Ave. and the Boulevard, formerly the property of the Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane (see F 18, 1892, and Ag, 1894).—*Eve. Post*, O 1 and 30, 1894. Most of the asylum buildings were soon after demolished, and the corner-stone of the first Columbia building, the library, designed by McKim, Mead & White, the gift of Pres. Seth Low, was laid on Dec. 7, 1895 (*q. v.*). The property was dedicated as the university site on May 2, 1896 (*q. v.*).

2 The Clearing House Association (see Je 17, 1875) lays the corner-stone of its present building at 77–83 Cedar St. Robert W. Gibson is the architect.—*Eve. Post*, O 2, 1894; *The N. Y. Clearing House: Laying of the Corner-stone and Opening Ceremonies of the New Bldg. in Cedar St.* (N. Y., 1896). See also L. M. R. K., III: 925, and *Harper's Weekly*, XXXVIII: 508. Oct. 2

Alexander III, czar of Russia, dies and is succeeded by Nicholas II.—*Ann. Reg.* (1894), 67. Nov. 1

"It was announced to-day that John Jacob Astor is going to build a large hotel on the south-west corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street adjoining the Waldorf, which, it is said, will be larger than any other hotel in the world. It will be 350 feet long, 100 feet wide, and will be several stories higher than the Waldorf. Henry B. Ely, the manager of Mr. Astor's property, said to-day that an effort would be made to excel all other hotels in every way. It will be run in connection with the Waldorf by Mr. Boldt without the attempt at any rivalry. 2

"The plans have not yet been perfected, but the architect will be Henry J. Hardenbergh, who built the Waldorf; only the ground plan has been considered thus far. The style of architecture and the height of the building are matters yet to be decided upon.

"The new hotel will cover the other half of the block now occupied by the Waldorf on Fifth Avenue, and will extend west through Thirty-fourth Street for an additional distance of 100 feet. This site is now covered by the Astor homestead, the stables in the rear, and seven brown-stone-front houses on Thirty-fourth Street from Nos. 2 to 14."—*Eve. Post*, N 2, 1894. See also *N. Y. Herald*, Je 2, 1895. The new hotel became the Astoria.—L. M. R. K., III: 981. See N 1, 1897.

The north wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art is opened. —*N. Y. Times*, N 6, 1894; *Ann. Cyclop.* (1894), 536; Howe, *Hist. Met. Museum of Art.* See also *Harper's Weekly*, XXXVIII: 1067. 5

At the election on this day a definite attempt is made to oust Tammany Hall from control of the city government. The committee of seventy (see S 6), representing all classes of society, nominated Wm. L. Strong for mayor, and John W. Goff for recorder. The Republicans, the State Democracy, the Independent County Organisation, the Anti-Tammany Democracy, the German-American Reform Union, and the confederated good government clubs, all anti-Tammany organisations, supported the committee of seventy's ticket, which was generally successful. Strong was elected by a plurality of over 45,000, and Goff, by an even larger vote.—*N. Y. Times*, N 7 and 8, 1894; *Ann. Cyclop.* (1894), 542. For a history of the movement against Tammany which culminated in the success of this election, see Parkhurst, *Our Fight With Tammany* (1895). 6

On the question of consolidation the election results are: "New York, for consolidation, 96,938; against, 59,959; Kings, for, 64,744; against, 64,467; Queens, for, 7,712; against, 4,741; Richmond, for, 5,531; against, 1,505; Mount Vernon, for, 873; against, 1,603; Eastchester, for, 374; against, 260; Westchester, for, 620; against, 621; Pelham, for, 261; against, 153."—Ash, *Greater N. Y. Charter with Appendixes* (1901), second ed., cxxi–cxxii. See also *N. Y. Tribune*, N 9, 10, and 30, 1894. "

"The Constitution of 1894" (see S 29) is adopted by a vote of 410,697 against 327,402.—*Leg. Manual* (1895), 977–78. In their "Address to the people" the delegates declared: "We have retained the general framework and substance of the existing Constitution and have sought only to make such modifications as experience has shown to be desirable, without venturing upon undue experiments. "

"Out of more than four hundred amendments proposed and considered, we have adopted thirty-three, besides striking out obsolete matter."

One amendment separates municipal from state and national elections; another prohibits "the issue of passes by railroad, telegraph and telephone companies to public officers;" another prohibits "riders on appropriation bills;" another extends the prohibition against lotteries so as to include "all pool-selling, bookmaking and other forms of gambling;" another requires that a man must be a citizen for 90 days (instead of 10) in order to qualify as a voter; another makes it possible to use a "mechanical device for recording and counting votes;" another fixes the number of senators and assemblymen at 50 and 150 respectively, reapportions the districts, and provides that "no one county shall have more than one-third of all the Senators, and that New York and Kings county together shall not have more than one-half of all the Senators;" another prohibits the "contract system of convict labor." (Ordinary provisions of statute law were thus introduced.)

1894 Nov. 6 — In order to simplify and strengthen the judiciary system, along with other changes, they declare they have "done away with justices of sessions, abolished the Courts of Sessions, and conferred their jurisdiction upon the County Courts, abolished Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Circuit Courts and conferred their jurisdiction upon the Supreme Court, enlarged and defined the jurisdiction of County Courts, prohibited county judges and surrogates in counties over 120,000 inhabitants from practicing law, forbidden the Legislature to further enlarge the jurisdiction of local and inferior courts of its own creation."—*Jour. of the Convention*, 839.

Dec. 10 — The avenue on the easterly side of Morningside Park, from 114th St. to 123d St., is designated as Morningside Park, East, from and after Dec. 1, 1894.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, LXII: 204.

27 — The Hotel Majestic at the s. w. cor. of 72d St. and Central Park West is formally opened to the public.—*Eve. Post*, D 28, 1894.

" — The Metropolitan Hotel property at Broadway, Prince, and Crosby Sts., which includes Niblo's Garden, has been sold. The hotel during its early history was the scene of many notable banquets and receptions.—*N. Y. Times*, D 8, 1894. The building was demolished in 1895.—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 6 and F 1, 1895; L. M. R. K., III: 979, 985. See Mr 23, 1895.

1895

— In the spring of this year, Theodore Roosevelt was appointed police commissioner by Mayor Strong. He retained the office for two years, and during that time did much to eliminate politics and favouritism from the department.—*Theodore Roosevelt. An Autobiography*, 185–222.

— In this year was published *Our Fight with Tammany*, by Rev. Chas. H. Parkhurst, D.D.

— In 1895, there were 2,406 new buildings erected; in 1896, 3,308,—an increase of 902.—*Message* of Mayor Strong, Ja 12, 1897.

— The Jacob H. Schiff fountain in Seward Park, designed by Arnold W. Brunner, was presented to the city in this year.—*Cat. of the Works of Art Belonging to the City*, 129.

— In this year, Chas. Dana Gibson's drawings in black-and-white began to be popular and during the later Nineties they "achieved an almost universal vogue." Commenting on them, the *World* said: "Gibson has drawn the true American girl. He is the American Du Maurier. . . . Before Gibson synthetized his ideal woman, the American girl was vague, nondescript, inchoate; there was no type of her to which one could point and say 'That is the typical American girl.' As soon as the world saw Gibson's ideal it bowed down in adoration, saying: 'Lo, at last the typical American girl.' Not only did the susceptible American men acknowledge her their queen, but the girls themselves held her as their own portrait, and strove to live up to the likeness. Thus did nature follow in the footsteps of art, and thus did the Gibson girl become legion, and the world take her to its heart as the type of American womanhood. . . . Gibson also created a type of man, the square-shouldered, firm-jawed, clean-shaven, well-groomed, wholesome youth—for which he and his friend Richard Harding Davis were the models; and the American young man, less self-consciously than the American girl, set himself to imitate the type. It was Gibson's pen which sent mustaches out of fashion and made the tailors pad the shoulders of well-cut coats."—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 193–95.

Jan. 1 — The Ship Canal Bridge (see Ap 5, 1892), extending across the Harlem River from Broadway, Manhattan, to Broadway, Bronx, is opened for traffic.—*Rep.*, Com'r of Bridges (1912), 282. This report contains a view of this bridge (Pl. 13) as well as views of all the other important city bridges. See also *Ann. Cyclop.* (1894), 535. See Je 17.

5 — The 34th St. crosstown horse-cars begin to run.—*N. Y. Herald*, Ja 6, 1895.

6 — The old *Herald* building, erected in 1866 (*q. v.*) at Broadway and Ann St., was sold during the past week to H. O. Havemeyer for $950,000.—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 6, 1895. The St. Paul building was erected on the site in 1896 (*q. v.*).

8 — Mayor Strong, in his first message to the common council, informs them that the city debt has increased $3,316,413.30 during the past year. Commenting on the revolt against Tammany at the last election (see N 6, 1894), he says:

"Although it was clearly not the intention of the original framers of our Constitution and laws that public affairs should be conducted through the medium of political parties, it is a matter of history, both in State and Nation, that practically such has been the result. It is neither strange nor unnatural to find that as our citizens in widely separated localities have sentiments in common upon subjects of finance, foreign policy, internal improvements or the tariff, that they should seek to act in unison at the polls and in so doing form themselves into political parties. In the matter of municipal administration, affecting chiefly, if not almost exclusively, the welfare of the citizens of a particular locality, the same conditions do not exist. In municipal affairs, results may be accomplished through different channels, providing every citizen conscientiously keeps alive his interest in such affairs and is prepared to exercise a proper influence, based on knowledge, when he goes to the polls. Integrity in public office can be assured by a continued demand for such conduct by our citizens and by a continued interest in public affairs. In a word, municipal administration can and should be made a matter of practical business, differing chiefly in the magnitude of interests involved. However these propositions may be argued out theoretically, the people at the last election demanded a change from politics to business.

"Your Honorable Board will, I have no doubt, within the limits of your power, seek to obey the mandate of the citizens so clearly expressed at the recent election. For myself, while appreciating the demand for change, both in the character of men chosen to perform public service and in the nature and amount of public expenditures, I shall endeavor to meet both these requirements by naming for office men whose capabilities are their indorsements, and at the same time to make such proper reductions in expenditures as will give the taxpayer the greatest results for the least taxation, being mindful meanwhile that we live in a city so magnificent in location, wealth and standing that it is the part of wisdom as well as civic pride to jealously guard those interests."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, CCXVII: 13–18.

Jan. 8

15 — Col. George E. Waring assumes office as street cleaning commissioner of New York City, having been appointed by Mayor Strong.—*The Sun*, Ja 16, 1895. He completely reorganized the department and introduced the white duck uniforms, from which the cleaners derived the name of "White Wings." Mrs. Burton Harrison said: "A marked feature of the new *régime* has been the reform in the character of the working force. To bring this about, the men employed were made to feel that their retention depended entirely upon themselves,—that, if they worked and behaved well, they would be kept; if the reverse, no power or 'influence' of politicians or of any one else would enable them to hold their places. This understood, the character of the force was changed as if by magic: such removals and new appointments as were made were in individual cases, and only after careful examination; and the muster of twenty-five hundred men working efficiently to-day, is practically that of two years ago, with only such differences as proper discipline must effect. The matter of costuming the workers in white duck suits and caps, although the subject of satirical comment by the casual critic, is useful for many purposes,—keeps the men more easily under observation, and is even gratifying to many of them, because it identifies them with one of the most popular reforms in recent years; though others are still to be found who resent any uniform as a badge of servitude no American should tolerate."—Harrison, *Externals of Modern N. Y.* (1896), 796–98. See also Waring, "The Cleaning of a Great City," in *McClure's Mag.*, IX: 911–24.

17 — The tenement-house commission appointed in 1894 (*q. v.*, My 4) presents to the legislature a report showing the results of its investigations. The report discusses the questions of immigration, density of population, overcrowding, different types of tenement-house plans, fireproof construction, death rates, rear tenements, the need of public parks in tenement neighbourhoods, recreation piers, public baths, etc. Among the recommendations made to the legislature by the commission were the following: that the law be perfected so as to give the board of health unquestioned power to condemn and destroy tenement-houses unfit for human habitation; that the percentage of lot allowed to be covered by new tenement-houses be limited to 70% and that no more air shafts shall be roofed over; that certain dangerous trades be prohibited in tenement-houses so as to prevent fire; that the ceilings of all habitable basements be at least two feet above the ground; that all dark hall-ways be lighted by artificial light; that at least 400 cu. ft. of air be provided for every adult and 200 cu. ft. for every child under

1895 Jan. 17 12; that the use of tenement-houses for lodging-houses or stables or for storage of rags be prohibited; that the number of sanitary inspectors be increased by 15 and the number of sanitary police by five; that at least two small parks be laid out within three years in certain districts of the lower East Side; that no school buildings be erected without a proper outdoor playground; that free public baths be established all year round; that the system of lighting the streets by electricity be extended to the tenement-house districts as soon as possible; that the streets in tenement districts be paved with asphalt; that the permanent tenement-house board established under the act of 1887 (*q. v.*, Mr 25) be abolished. This report, accompanied by supplementary articles and discussions, was published in this year in more than 600 pages. It contained, besides, illustrations of various types of tenement-houses, photographs of certain bad tenement-house conditions, and interesting maps and charts.—*Report of the Tenement House Committee of* 1894 (1895); De Forest & Veiller, *The Tenement House Problem*, I: 105–7. Some of these recommendations were enacted into law on May 9 (*q. v.*).

22 As the "present appearance and condition of the City Hall is an offense to the sight of the community and a menace to the health of those whose business necessitates their presence in the building," the board of aldermen directs the commissioner of public works to take such action "as will result in the cleaning and renovation of the City Hall of the City of New York, and its preservation and continuance in that condition."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, CCXVII: 56–57.

Feb. 7 The shot-tower at No. 82 Beekman St. (see D 18, 1856) is badly damaged by fire.—*N. Y. Herald*, F 8, 1895. See My 25, 1907.

8 The first operatic performance in New York of "Samson et Delila" takes place, at the Metropolitan Opera House. It had earlier been heard in concert form.—Brown, III: 461; N. Y. P. L. *Bulletin* (1925), 897.

Mar. 10 One of the oldest houses still standing in this city was a three-storey brick structure at No. 122 William St. It was built several decades before the Revolution and was now used as a restaurant. The battle of Golden Hill was fought directly behind this house. A newly organized patriotic society, called the Military and Naval Order of the United States, contemplates buying the old building and erecting a club-house in the rear, on the spot where the first battle of the Revolution took place.—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 10, 1895. See also descrip. of Pl. 43, I: 345–46.

" Describing the advantages of the West Side, the *Times* says: "There is no city in the world, with so large and densely crowded a population, which has as great natural advantages, as perfect artificial appliances for drainage and water supply, as wide streets, pure air, picturesque surroundings and general meritorious architecture of public and private buildings as in that part of New York City from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Tenth Street, between Central Park and the Hudson River.

". . . There was an attempt at first to graft upon the West End the same hideous architecture and the same monotonous and gloomy, in the mass, brownstone as the material in which it was to be expressed that prevailed in the older parts of the city. But it was unsuccessful, because it was so manifestly unsuitable for buildings situated in the midst of parks, and in what was practically a park itself. . . . Where the first buildings were put up there may be found the same rows of brownstone houses that are so distinguishing a feature of Fifth, Madison, and Lexington Avenues. . . . Fortunately, holders of property fronting the Park demanded such high prices for lots that few of the old style fronts are to be found on this fine avenue. . . .

"Other materials lighter in colour effect and admitting of more variety in architecture were used, with the result that the West End presents a much more lightsome appearance than the other parts of the city which are inhabited by the same class of people. . . . Brick of all shades, from red to cream, in old and new shapes, the prolific terra cotta and stone of various texture and tracticability were used. The effect was in keeping with the surroundings. . . .

"It is a curious fact that, while the projectors of all the improvements in the West End thought that Central Park West and Grand Boulevard would be the avenues upon which the finest private residences would be erected, this has not proved to be the case. As the territory was settled, the aspect of the north and south streets took on characteristics very different from what was anticipated. The erection of the Dakota on Central Park West so early in the history of the development of the West End seems to have resulted in the devotion of a large part of the frontage to buildings of a public or semi-public character. . . . Great hotels, imposing apartment houses, churches, schools, hospitals, museums, and buildings of like importance already have location here, and others are contracted for or projected. . . . Mar. 10

"The social life of this part of the West End is fashioned by the character of the buildings in which its devotees are housed. So many big family hotels and apartment houses make a neighborhood that is distinctive. None but the wealthy can afford to dwell in the expensive structures erected on the highest-priced land in the residential portion of the city. . . .

"The Boulevard has not yet become the place of residence of the very wealthy. Some time it may. But from the buildings there now it seems likely that it will be second to Central Park West, as the avenue upon which structures of a public character will be erected. . . .

"The building of the elevated railroad on Columbus Avenue determined the character of that street. Its length is taken up by apartment houses, the ground floors of which are occupied by shops. West End Avenue, it was originally supposed, would become the business street of the West End. But it is now the avenue upon which there are more private houses than any north and south street. . . .

"Riverside Drive is, of course, the most beautiful avenue of the West End. . . . There are not yet a great many residences on the drive. But its future is assured. There are few lots now not held by permanent investors and it will not be many years before there will be a line of palatial houses erected on the west side of the drive. . . .

"There is no boulevard in all the world that compares with Riverside Drive in natural beauty. The nearest approaches to it are the Chiara at Naples, and the boulevard in the new part of Glasgow. But both are insignificant in comparison. . . . The Chiara is nearly on a level with the sea, while the height from which one looks down upon the Hudson from Riverside Drive is one of its greatest charms. The view north from Claremont is as fine as can be found in any city in the world. . . .

"Although so much has already been done to make Riverside Drive and Park beautiful, there are still many projected improvements to be made before it will have reached that finished state which is desired by those who are most interested in securing for the people a charming pleasure ground. . . . It is necessary to complete the retaining wall from Ninety-sixth to One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, so that the improvements that have been made will not be washed down into the river by the rains. . . . It is also proposed to build a viaduct across the depression at Ninety-sixth Street, which will cost $150,000. . . ."—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 10, 1895.

23 Niblo's Garden, famous as a place of amusement for more than 60 years, finally closes its doors. It is to be demolished immediately and a large office building erected on the site.—*N. Y. Herald*, Mr 24, 1895. See also *Harper's Weekly*, XXXVI: 614, and L. M. R. K., III: 985. See D 27, 1894.

24 The property of St. Luke's Hospital (see My 31, 1893), consisting of 32 lots on Fifth Ave. between 54th and 55th Sts., is being sold.—*N. Y. Herald*, Mr 24, 1895. The new University Club building was erected on the corner (see 1899).

26 The legislature incorporates "the trustees of scenic and historic places and objects," whose object is "to acquire by purchase, gift, grant, devise or bequest, historic objects or memorable or picturesque places in the state." The 54 incorporators include Andrew H. Green, Chas. A. Dana, Chauncey M. Depew, Horace Porter, Wm. Allen Butler, Mornay Williams, George G. Haven, Elbridge T. Gerry, Wm. H. Evarts, Frederick W. Devoe, S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Frederick J. De Peyster, Morgan Dix, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Henry E. Gregory, and other prominent men. The coporation is required to make an annual report to the legislature.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1895), chap. 166.

The society was suggested by Andrew H. Green, who memorialized the legislature in Jan., 1895. Mornay Williams drafted the bill, and Henry E. Gregory personally enlisted the interest of men who consented to become incorporators. In 1898, the name was changed to the "Society for the Preservation of Scenic and Historic Places and Objects," and in 1901 the field of its operations was extended to any state in the Union, and it became the "Amer-

1895 Mr 26 ican Scenic and Historic Preservation Society."—*12th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1907), 14–24.

27 An act is passed authorising the trustees of the College of the City of New York to procure new grounds and erect buildings thereon for the use of the college.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1895), chap. 168. See D 23.

Apr. 2 An act to permit the consolidation of library companies in the city of New York is passed.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1895), chap. 209. See My 23.

7 "Morningside Heights and Washington Heights together form the most attractive part of the city to anybody who is seeking a home that is somewhat suburban in its character. The possibilities of the region are greater, perhaps, than of any other part of the city, but its development depends almost entirely upon the solution of the rapid transit question. . . . [Its rocky ridge above 110th St. is considered.]

"The whole territory is rich in Revolutionary reminiscences, and it was the site of many of the most aristocratic Colonial mansions. . . . The country is marvelously beautiful. On one side is the Hudson River, and on the other the Harlem River. To the north is Spuyten Duyvil Creek, where the new canal is being constructed which will unite the Hudson and the Harlem. The views from the ridge of land between these two streams is far reaching. The Palisades of the Hudson stretch away on the other side of the river far to the north. Across the Harlem may be seen the new parks in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, and to the south is the wonderful panorama presented by the closely built city.

"The depression at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, called Manhattan Valley, divides Morningside Heights from Washington Heights, but the characteristics of both are similar, and the development of one will follow the development of the other. . . .

"On Morningside Heights are now being built a number of the most educational, religious, and charitable institutions of the metropolis. They will form a group of buildings that will attract visitors to New-York City from all over the country. These are Columbia College, Teachers' College, the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, St. Luke's Hospital, and several others. . . .

"Riverside Drive forms the most beautiful approach to this wonderful elevation, which has been called the Acropolis of America. . . .

"Washington Heights rises from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street in a series of natural terraces, and is covered with a luxurious growth of forest trees. The southern portion of Washington Heights has been subdivided into lots, but the northern portion still remains in large tracts, and much of it can never be divided into city lots because of the characteristics of the topography. . . . Through the heart of Washington Heights is a broad boulevard which shows to advantage every desirable residence. It has only lately been opened and is one of the most pleasant drives around New-York City. . . ."—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 7, 1895.

18 The legislature authorises the appropriation of $1,000,000 to the use of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, to build an "East Wing" (on Fifth Ave.).—*Laws of N. Y.* (1895), chap. 347. The architect of the new extension was Richard M. Hunt, says Miss Howe in *Hist. of the Met. Museum of Art* (1913), 276. Richard M. Hunt made sketch plans for the Fifth Ave. building, but he died before the working drawings were made. These were prepared by his son, Richard H. Hunt.

26 The legislature incorporates the New York Zoological Society and authorises the commissioners of the sinking fund to set aside for its use any of the lands belonging to the city north of 155th St. The incorporators include Chas. A. Dana, Andrew H. Green, George G. Haven, Cornelius Van Colt, Wm. F. Havemeyer, Albert H. Gallatin, and Frederick S. Church.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1895), chap. 435.

May 1 The new Macomb's Dam Bridge is formally opened to traffic.—*N. Y. Times*, My 2, 1895; *Rep.*, Com'r of Bridges (1912), 10–13. It required three years to build the bridge, and its cost was $2,000,000. —*Ann. Cyclop.* (1895), 548.

" The city acquires by condemnation proceedings the land bounded by West End Ave., Broadway, and W. 106th St. Here Schuyler Square was developed.—Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate*, 51; L. M. R. K., III: 971.

4 The Washington Memorial Arch (see My 30, 1890) is dedicated. It was constructed from designs by Stanford White.—*N. Y. Herald*, My 5, 1895. It is a granite structure 77 ft. high and 62 ft. wide, having an arch 47 ft. high with a span of 30 ft., and was erected by the people of New York City.—*Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City*, 136. See also L. M. R. K., III: 965.

9 As a result of the efforts of the tenement-house commission of 1894 (*q. v.*, My 4), the legislature passes a new tenement-house law. The recommendations of the commission for the establishment of two small parks for the lower East Side, the clause requiring a suitable playground in all new public schools, and the recommendations for a system of recreation piers along the river were incorporated in the law.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1895), chap. 567. By 1903, the two parks had been created, as well as five of the recreation piers.—De Forest & Veiller, *The Tenement House Problem*, I: 107. See Ap 4, 1900.

" The rapid transit commission decides upon the routes and the general plan of construction of the proposed subway. The road is to run from Battery Place under Broadway and Union Square to 59th St.; thence along the Boulevard by tunnel or viaduct to 169th St.; thence under Eleventh Ave. to 185th St. The plan also provides for a loop under Battery Park, State, and Whitehall Sts.; a loop under Broadway, Mail St., City Hall Park, Park Row, and Chambers St.; a connection from the latter loop at Park Row to the Broadway line at or near Fulton St.; a branch line which is to diverge from the Broadway line near 14th St. and run along Fourth or Park Ave. by tunnel or viaduct to the Harlem River, which it is to cross by a bridge, and then turn to the left to Walton Ave. and 138th St., and run along Walton Ave. to 146th St.

The commission also adopts an address to the common council submitting the routes for consideration and setting the cost at $50,000,000.—*Min. of Rapid Transit Bd.*, I: 237–75; *Ann. Cyclop.* (1895), 551. The common council approved the routes, but "the property owners refused their consent, making an application to the Supreme Court necessary. The Court refused its approval upon the ground that the city, owing to a provision of the constitution of the State limiting the city's power to incur debt, would be unable to raise the necessary money." It also contended that it would be too expensive to go under Broadway.—*Interborough Rapid Transit* (*The Subway*) *in N. Y.* (pub. by I. R. T. Co., 1904), 18, 24. See Ja, 1897.

10 The "General Removal Act," abolishing the office of police justice (thereby expelling from office the Tammany police justices, who were held largely responsible for the corruption that had prevailed), and creating a bench of nine city magistrates becomes law. —*Laws of N. Y.* (1895), chap. 601.

11 The legislature designates Lincoln's birthday as a "public holiday."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1895), chap. 603.

15 The Asbury M. E. Church (see Je 7, 1893), at the south-east corner of Washington Square and Washington Place (formerly the Washington Square Reformed Dutch Church), is sold to the firm of Boehm & Coon, who intend to demolish the church immediately and to erect a seven-storey warehouse on the site. The purchase price is reported as high as $300,000.—*N. Y. Tribune*, My 17, 1895. See also L. M. R. K., III: 936, and descrip. of Pl. 139, III: 708.

20 The income tax law passed by congress in 1894 is declared unconstitutional by the supreme court. The *World* characterized the decision as "the triumph of selfishness over patriotism . . . another victory of greed over need. . . . The people at large will bow to this decision as they habitually do to all the decrees of their highest courts. But they will not accept law as justice." The *Tribune* said: "Thanks to the court, our government is not to be dragged into communistic warfare against rights of property."—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 174–75.

23 After much negotiation, the trustees of the Astor Library, the Lenox Library, and the Tilden Trust, sign an agreement to consolidate their several library corporations under the name "The New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations."—Lydenberg, *Hist. of N. Y. Pub. Library*, 301–48.

27 The legislature directs the construction of a permanent suspension bridge over the East River from the foot of Broadway or thereabouts in Brooklyn to the foot of Grand St. or thereabouts in New York.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1895), 789; *ibid.* (1896), chap. 612; *ibid.* (1897), 421. See also *Harper's Weekly*, XXXIX: 52; XL: 968, 982. This was the Williamsburg Bridge. It was opened on Dec. 19, 1903 (*q. v.*).

29 The election law is amended in an important particular. The

1895 May 29 partisan ballot with its "paster" possibilities is displaced by act of the legislature, and there is now to be provided "one form of ballot for all the candidates for public office and every ballot shall contain the names of all the candidates . . . together with the title of the office, arranged in tickets or lists under the respective party or political or other designation certified." Precedence in the lists is to be given "to the party which polled the highest number of votes for the head of the ticket in the next preceding general election." —*Laws of N. Y.* (1895), chap. 810.

31 The bureau in the law department, the chief officer of which is the public administrator, is removed from that department by act of legislature and is continued as an independent bureau. The power to appoint and remove the public administrator is vested in the county surrogate.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1895), chap. 827.

June — In this month, Lord Roseberry resigned, and Lord Salisbury became prime minister for the third time. His administration lasted until 1902.—Hazen, *Europe since* 1815, 511.

5 The department of public charities and correction is abolished, and in its place two separate departments are created, the department of public charities and the department of correction.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1895), chap. 912. The department of charities took over the records of Bellevue Hospital.—*An Account of Bellevue Hospital* (1893).

6 The legislature passes a law "to annex to the city and county of New York territory lying within the incorporated villages of Wakefield, Eastchester and Williamsbridge, the town of Westchester and portions of the towns of Eastchester and Pelham."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1895), chap. 934. See also *Ann. Cyclop.* (1895), 551. In 1897, Robinson & Co., of New York, published certified copies of maps of the annexed districts, filed in the register's office at White Plains, Westchester Co.

11 The commissioners of the department of public parks are authorised to erect a drawbridge over the Harlem River from 145th St. Manhattan to 149th St., Bronx.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1895), chap. 986. The bridge was opened on Aug. 24, 1905 (*q. v.*).

14 The N. Y. and Brooklyn Tunnel Co. is empowered to construct a single or double tunnel under the East River from some point in Manhattan between 16th and Whitehall Sts. to some point in Brooklyn between 8th St. and Atlantic Ave.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1895), chap. 1014.

15 The "Temperance Education Bill," so called, becomes a law of the state. It provides that "the nature of alcoholic drinks and other narcotics and their effects on the human system shall be taught in connection with the various divisions of physiology and hygiene as thoroughly as are other branches for not less than four lessons a week for ten or more weeks in each year in all grades below the second year of the high school."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1895), chap. 1041.

17 The Harlem Ship Canal is opened by a procession of vessels.—*N. Y. Herald*, Je 18, 1895. Gen. John Newton planned the canal, for which congress ordered the government survey in 1874. In constructing it, 550,000 tons of rock were removed, 162,000 cubic yards of earth excavated, 1,000,000 cubic yards of earth dredged, and 5,000 cubic yards of retaining walls built. The plan called for a channel 400 ft. wide and 15 ft. deep at low tide. It was estimated that $1,750,000 would be required to complete the work.—See also view and account in *Harper's Weekly*, XXXIX: 603, 605. A map of the canal, without date, is filed as map No. 43 in real estate bureau, comptroller's office. The canal is shown on Pls. 157-b and 180, Vol. III.

Aug. 5 The board of aldermen adopts an "aldermanic flag." It is to be white with the city seal on it in blue surrounded by 30 red stars, one for each aldermanic district.—*N. Y. Herald*, Ag 15, 1895.

12 The city acquires by condemnation proceedings the 17 acres of land at Hudson and Clarkson Sts., comprising Trinity Parish Cemetery.—L. M. R. K., III: 970. Hudson Park was opened here in 1898 (*q. v.*). See also Ap 17, 1896.

23 A contract is let by the aqueduct commissioners for the construction of the Jerome Park reservoir, a new receiving reservoir for the Croton water supply, to be fed by both the old and new aqueducts.—Wegmann, *op. cit.*, 209.

Oct. 2 The board of aldermen empowers a committee of five citizens appointed by Mayor Strong "to make translations of and print such of the records contained in the City Library, located in room number twelve in the City Hall, as they may desire."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1895), CCXX: 170. On Dec. 31, the board of estimate and apportionment appropriated $7,000 for this purpose, and, under the editorship of Berthold Fernow, the seven volumes were published in 1897 (*q. v.*), entitled *Records of New Amsterdam*, to which many references are made in the Chronology during the years 1653–1674.—*Rec. N. Am.*, I, Introd. v–vii. For earlier efforts to translate and publish these records, see Ag 2, 1837; Ja 2, 1848; Ja 23, 1873.

Oct. 2 The new buildings of New York University on University Heights (see Ap 18, 1894) are officially dedicated. McKim, Mead & White were the architects.—*N. Y. Herald*, O 20, 1895. See also *Harper's Weekly*, XXXIX: 365, 378. For a brief later history of the university, see *N. Y. U. Bull.*, Je 30, 1911.

19 A fire at Broadway and Bleecker St. destroys $1,000,000 worth of property, including the Manhattan Savings Institution and the Empire State Bank buildings. The old Bank for Savings building at 67 Bleecker St. is injured.—*N. Y. Herald*, N 6, 1895.

Nov. 5 Hammerstein's Olympia Music Hall, occupying the block front on the east side of Broadway between 44th and 45th Sts., is opened.—*N. Y. Herald*, N 24 and 26, 1895; Harrison, *Hist. of the City of N. Y.*, 854. See D 8. In 1899, the name was changed to the New York Theatre.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 25, 1899.

25 The corner-stone of the Columbia University library, the first Columbia building erected on Morningside Heights, is laid by Pres. Low. The library was designed by McKim, Mead & White, who had been appointed the architects of the university.—*N. Y. Herald*, D 8, 1895; *Hist. of Columbia Univ.*, 162. See also views in *Harper's Weekly*, XXXVIII: 1032, 1040; and L. M. R. K., III: 940. The library stands on the site of the main building of the Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane.—*A Psychiatric Milestone; Bloomingdale Asylum Centenary*, 1821–1921, 12. See O 1, 1894, and My 2, 1896.

Dec. 7 Yvette Guilbert arrives at New York for her first American engagement.—*N. Y. Herald*, D 9, 1895. She appeared first on Dec. 16, at Hammerstein's Olympia Music Hall.—*Ibid.*, D 17, 1895.

8 A police "Bicycle Squad" is organized, "for the better protection of pedestrians against careless bicycle riders."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, CCXXV: 280.

12 The Anti-Saloon League, as a nation-wide institution, is organized at Washington, D. C.—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 16.

18 The 100th anniversary of the Jay treaty, the "Centennial of Commercial Liberty," is commemorated by distinguished New Yorkers at Delmonico's.—*N. Y. Herald*, D 20, 1895.

19 The city begins to acquire title to the land on Amsterdam Ave., between 138th and 141st Sts., where the new College of the City of N. Y. is to be built. Down to 1907, there were 12 grants and 6 condemnation proceedings for this purpose. The total cost of the land was about $1,240,000.—Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate* (1914), 148–49, citing *Libers of Conveyances*.

23 The "Court of Oyer and Terminer and of Goal Delivery" finally goes out of existence. It is to be succeeded by "Part I, Trial Term, of the Supreme Court, for the Trial of Indictments."—*N. Y. Herald*, D 31, 1895.

31

1896

— In this year, Guglielmo Marconi went to England and took out his first patent for wireless telegraphy.—Gibson & Cole, *Wireless of To-day*, 72–73, 275.

— In this year, rural free delivery was inaugurated.—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 401.

— "In American political history, 1896 was a dividing point. It marked the climax and the ending of radicalism arising out of issues associated with currency. For a few years after 1896 there was no political discontent to speak of. It largely evaporated under the warming influence of generous emotions aroused by watching Cuba's struggle for freedom, the still warmer feelings that attended our taking part in that struggle, and the exaltation that accompanied our brief adventure in territorial annexation. It was assuaged by larger supplies of gold from the mines of the world, rising wages and prices, and the accelerated activity of business that came with the war."—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 291.

— In this year, John S. Kennedy presented to the N. Y. Pub. Library the Thos. Addis Emmet collection of manuscripts, consisting of about 10,800 items, including one or more autographs of almost every man of distinction in American affairs during the Revolution, as well as a large number of earlier colonial documents, and letters of more recent date. With the exception of 2,500 unbound pieces, they are bound in 94 volumes. In 1900, the library published a calendar of the collection.

1896 — In this year, through the efforts of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the City and Suburban Homes Co. was organized, "with a capital of $1,000,000 for the purpose of building model tenement houses in New York as a business investment." A competition for the best tenement-house plan was held, and an excellent type of building, on a lot 100 x 100, designed by Ernest Flagg, was finally chosen. Under the leadership of Dr. E. R. L. Gould, the tenements were erected at Nos. 217–23 W. 68th St. and Nos. 214–220 W. 69th St. In 1902, a second group of buildings similar to the first were erected on First Ave. at 64th and 65th Sts. —De Forest & Veiller, *The Tenement House Problem*, I: 107–9.

— During this year, 223 telegraph-poles were removed from the city's streets with 1,635 miles of wire. The total number of removals since the creation of the board of electrical control in 1887 is 20,377 poles and 29,802 miles of wire. This was accomplished without expense to the city.—*Message* of Mayor Strong, Ja 12, 1897, p. 48.

— In this year, the St. Paul building was erected, from designs by Geo. B. Post, on the south-east corner of Broadway and Ann St., the site long occupied by Barnum's Museum and later by the *Herald* building.—*Liber Deeds*, DCDXL: 608, Sec. 1; XXIX: 90, Sec. 1; L. M. R. K., III: 982. See also descrips. of Pl. 158-a, III: 841, and Pl. 163, III: 846.

— In this year, roof playgrounds for school children were introduced. The first was at Grammar School 75, in Norfolk St.—Palmer, *The N. Y. Pub. School*, 191–92.

— In this year, a bronze statue of Abraham De Peyster, by George E. Bissell, was presented to the city by John Watts de Peyster and erected in Bowling Green.—*Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City*, 106.

— The Peter Goelet mansion, on the north-east corner of Broadway and 19th St., stood, surrounded by trees and flowers, until this year.—Descrip. of Pl. 136, III: 705.

— In this year was published a *History of the City of New York: Externals of Modern New York, by Mrs. Burton Harrison. Illustrated. Being Chapter XXI, Volume II, of Mrs. Martha J. Lamb's History of the City of New York* (see 1877).

Jan. 1 — The "Court of Common Pleas," in existence for nearly two centuries and a half, is to go out of existence on this day.—*N. Y. Herald*, D 31, 1895. This court was organized in 1653 as the "Court of Burgomasters and Schepens," later became known as the "Mayor's Court," and finally was called the "Court of Common Pleas." By the state constitution adopted in 1894, it was merged in the "Supreme Court," and when it ceased to exist, it was "the oldest judicial tribunal in the State of New York, the oldest with an unbroken record in the United States."—Van Rensselaer, *Hist. City of N. Y.*, I: 330–31.

7 — Mayor Strong sends his second annual message to the common council, saying in part: The city debt has increased $5,806,688.64.

"Persistent criticism of the police, charging corruption and failure to impartially enforce the laws, has been carried on in this city for a number of years, and culminated in the official investigation and the disclosures of the Lexow Committee.

"The evidence thereby adduced disclosed the giving and taking of bribes for preferment in the force itself, the enforcement or non-enforcement of the laws according to the social or political standing of those affected thereby, the oppression of the poor for inability to pay for privileges, and the withholding from others, who could mete out an equivalent in money or influence, rights without such consideration. By whatever course of events such abuses arose, the fact remains that on the 1st of January, 1895, the police were discredited in the eyes of our citizens and sister cities, a belief in their integrity wanting, and public confidence lacking in either their ability or willingness to impartially enforce the law.

"The effort of the Police Commissioners during the past year has been to restore discipline in the force itself, and to assure to every member thereof that preferment could be predicated alone upon proper conduct and then to enforce the laws as they are found upon the statute books. I believe that within the limits of another year the discipline of the force will have been raised to a grade higher than it has been for a quarter of a century, and that law-abiding citizens will respect the enforcement of the law as fully as breakers of the law will fear it. . . .

"Personally I do not believe that the enforcement of our Excise laws will ever fail to breed more or less discontent until the question of the Sunday opening of the saloons is established by a vote of the people themselves. . . . And in the consideration of this subject I am frank to say that it is a question upon which people honestly and intelligently differ. Within the last half century the character of our population has rapidly and radically changed. There is a varied large element among us to whom the use of certain beverages means, not dissipation, but proper indulgence. And there are those again with whom such use would not amount to an abuse, and who certainly have a right to have their desires passed upon at a general election where a concensus of the opinion of our entire community may be taken. . . .

Jan. 7 — "To the introduction of diphtheria anti-toxine, its production by the Board of Health, and its use in this city during the past year, may be attributed the decrease in the mortality from that disease. . . .

"One of the most fruitful results of purely political methods and subserviency of public interest to other considerations was found in the care of the public streets. . . . Within the current year there has been a radical change, not only in the methods of administration, but in the actual results obtained. From the streets have been removed the trucks, to the number of about 60,000, and sufficient room has been discovered for their housing despite the charge maintained during a number of years that this result was impossible of accomplishment. The streets have been made and are kept clean, the public health has been improved, and the decrease in the mortality rate has been greater during the year 1895 than it was in the last ten years by about two per cent. per thousand. . . .

"There are now in the subways 108¼ miles of cables, aggregating 964 miles of conductors; 26¼ miles of underground subsidiary ducts have been constructed. . . . It is important that the work of putting electrical conductors underground should be continued, together with the finishing of the larger part of the uncompleted portion of the city south of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh street. . . ."

Titicus Dam, near Purdy's Station, and the two Carmel Dams have been finished, and the work remaining to be done by the aqueduct commissioners "consists mainly of the new Croton Dam and Reservoir and the Jerome Park Reservoir."

"The school system of New York is at once its pride and safety. More than upon statute, ordinance or police regulation must we rely upon the intelligence of our citizens to promote the public welfare. At this chief point of entry for immigration, with almost every nationality represented among our citizens, with more papers published in foreign language than in any city in the United States, the first and most jealous care should be given to our school system.

"There are under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education three hundred and thirty one schools and departments—two hundred and fifty-four Grammar and Primary, twenty-seven Evening, four Evening High, one Nautical and forty-five Corporate. . . .

"During the present year women have been appointed as Inspectors of Public Schools, and in each of the school districts two of the three Inspectors are now women. There has also been a woman chosen as a Trustee. The results of these innovations have been most flattering, and it is proper to remark that the fidelity and care with which the women so chosen have followed out their official duties are worthy of the highest emulation. . . ."

The city now has a park area of 5,185¼ acres.

"The need of enlargement of the areas of cities for the accommodation of increased population and for improvement in their administration, in connection with the lesser communities that constitute suburban areas, is apparent in the old world as well as in the new. The subject of uniting various municipalities about this Port has already received the approval of a very large majority of the electors of the areas concerned.

"At its last session the Legislature carried out a part of the scheme of the Commission which has long been at work on this subject by the union with this city of one town and portions of two other towns of Westchester County; and it is not improbable that the question of annexation of other areas will come up for action in the present Legislature."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, CCXXI: 3–24.

"The Greater New-York bill, to be introduced in the Senate by Mr. Lexow immediately on the resumption of the session, is that recommended by the Consolidation Commission a year ago with some slight modifications. As the town of Flatlands has now

1896 Jan. 7 become a part of Brooklyn, and Kings County has been merged in that city, and as the part of Westchester County to be included in the consolidation has already been annexed to the City and County of New York, there is no longer any occasion for mentioning them in the title of the bill. . . .

"One of the principal changes in the bill is that . . . which . . . declares the consolidation to take effect Jan. 1, 1898. This will obviate all question of disturbing existing terms of office. . . .

"The only other change of importance in the bill as offered by the commission in their report last year consists in striking out the words which would add the Mayors of New York and Brooklyn to the commission. This leaves to the commission as it now stands the task of preparing the measures by which consolidation is to be effected. The propriety of this can hardly be questioned, for this commission has been studying the subject for five years, and its knowledge and experience are valuable if not indispensable. Besides, it is an independent body, which will not be suspected of partisan designs, . . ."—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 7, 1896. See also *ibid.*, Ja 23, F 5, and Mr 29, 1896. See Ap 14.

15 The present building of the N. Y. Clearing House Assn. (see O 2, 1894), at 77–83 Cedar St., is formally dedicated.—*N. Y. Clearing House: Laying of Corner-stone and Opening Ceremonies of new Bldg. in Cedar St.* (1896).

24 The patients are removed from the old St. Luke's Hospital at 54th St. and Fifth Ave. to the new building on Morningside Heights (see My 6, 1893).—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, Ja 25, 1896. See also *N. Y. Times*, D 16, 1895.

Feb. 3 The trustees of Columbia pass the following resolution: "Resolved, That in all official publications hereafter issued by or under authority of the trustees, all the departments of instruction and research maintained and managed by this corporation may, for convenience, be designated collectively as 'Columbia University,' and the School of Arts, as the same is now known and described, may hereafter be designated as 'Columbia College' or 'The College'."—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, F 4, 1896; *Hist. of Columbia Univ.*, 159–60. The new site was dedicated on May 2 (*q. v.*).

13 The New York Red Cross is incorporated.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, F 14, 1896.

17 From Feb. 17 to 19, David H. King, Jr.'s paintings, furniture, and textiles were sold at the Am. Art Galleries for $294,907. A second sale took place on March 31, 1905, which yielded $218,914. —*A Plan*, etc., *op. cit.*

Mar. — In this month, the Grolier Club held an exhibition "illustrative of a Centenary of artistic Lithography."—See catalogue in N. Y. P. L.

23 The Raines Excise Law is passed by the legislature. It abolishes all boards of excise in the state, and substitutes therefor a state commissioner of excise, who, with the aid of a deputy state commissioner, secretary, clerks, special agents, and attorneys, is to have charge of all matters relating to licenses, collection of liquor taxes, etc. The law also directs the appointment of a special deputy commission in each county which contains a city of the first class (New York, Kings, and Erie Counties), imposes four grades of taxes on liquor business, provides for local option, designates where and to whom liquor may not be sold, and imposes penalties for violations of the law.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1896), chap. 112. The law was amended on April 20, 1897.—*Ibid.* (1897), chap. 312. See also *Raines Excise Law and the Greater N. Y. Bill* (pub. by Bklyn. Daily Eagle, 1896).

25 The trustees of the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations, present an address to Mayor Strong reviewing the need of a great public library system in New York City, and suggesting the following plan: "If the City of New York will furnish a proper site, and provide the means to erect thereon a suitable building for the purposes of the New York Public Library, excluding for the present the requirements of branch libraries or delivery stations other than those now controlled by the Free Circulating Library, then the New York Public Library can, through the sale of its present sites, obtain such an addition to its funds as will justify it in providing for the circulation of books from its main building. If further funds can be supplied from private benefaction or otherwise, sufficient to establish and maintain an adequate number of branches for circulation, it is certain that the City of New York can and will have a free Public Library on the broadest and most comprehensive plan. . . .

"Should the suggestions of the Trustees be favorably received, no site within the control of the City could accomplish the ends in view as well as that of the Reservoir upon Fifth Avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-second Streets. Mar. 25

"The site is an ideal one for such a building. It is to-day the most central and easily accessible spot on the Island and will be rendered even more so by new means of communication. Within a single block are two lines of surface cars and two elevated railroads, running north and south. The Forty-second Street surface road intersects all the chief thoroughfares that connect the upper with the lower part of the City. Less than three hundred yards away is the common terminus of the three principal railroads running into the city. And not only does this site command these incomparable advantages at the present time, but it is impossible to foresee a time when it cannot retain a like superiority. At no point further north can any similar convergence of public modes of travel ever be anticipated.

"On this site it will be possible to erect a library building, dignified, ample in size, visible from all sides, with uninterrupted light, free from all danger of fire, in no respect encroaching upon the existing Bryant Park, and which will be an ornament to the City. The Park area would indeed be increased by substituting a library building for the Reservoir. The Reservoir measures 455 feet by 420. A library building 350 feet by 300 would offer all the accommodations which the most sanguine would probably think it wise at present to provide; and even this would leave a margin of more than 100 feet on the avenue and more than 50 feet on each side street, to be laid out with grass and shrubbery. The City would then have no quarter more inviting. The library would in effect bring the Park to Fifth Avenue; while reciprocally the Park would add enormously to the attractiveness, security and usefulness of the library."—Lydenberg, *Hist. of N. Y. Pub. Library*, 352–62. See My 19 and D 26.

"Mayor Strong has vetoed the Greater New-York bill. . . . Apr. 14

"Mayor Strong's veto was contained in a document of about 1,000 words, in which New-York City's Chief Executive labored hard to make it emphatic that he favors consolidation, but not according to the terms of the bill in question. He favors the appointment of a commission to prepare a charter for the greater city, which shall be adopted by the legislature before the various municipalities are declared to be one city."—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 14, 1896. The bill was passed over the mayor's veto by the legislature on May 11 (*q. v.*).

"Thomas A. Edison and Albert Bial have perfected arrangements by which Edison's latest invention, the vitascope, will be exhibited for the first time anywhere at Koster & Bial's Music Hall. Edison has been at work on the vitascope for several years. "

"The vitascope projects upon a large area of canvas groups that appear to stand forth from the canvas, and move with great facility and agility, as though actuated by separate impulses. In this way the bare canvas before the audience becomes instantly a stage upon which living beings move about.

"Mr. Bial said yesterday: 'I propose to reproduce in this way at Koster & Bial's scenes from various successful plays and operas of the season, and well-known statesmen and celebrities will be represented, as, for instance, making a speech or performing some important act or series of acts with which their names are identified. No other manager in this city will have the right to exhibit the vitascope.'"—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 14, 1896. See Ap 23.

Koster & Bial's, where this first public moving-picture show was held in New York, was a concert-hall, vaudeville theatre, and beer-garden, at 115 W. 23d St., on the north side of the street, west of Sixth Ave.—*King's Handbook* (1893), 605.

The city acquires by condemnation proceedings the land at the north-east corner of Madison Ave. and 25th St. On this, the court-house of the appellate division of the N. Y. supreme court was afterwards built (see D 20, 1899).—Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate* (1914), 131. 16

The action of the board of street opening and improvement in laying out St. John's (or Hudson) Park, on the east side of Hudson St. between Clarkson and Leroy Sts. (see Ag 12, 1895), is ratified by the legislature, and the land is declared a public park.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1896), chap. 295. It was opened in 1898 (*q. v.*).—L. M. R. K., III: 970. 17

Edison's vitascope (see Ap 14) is exhibited for the first time, at Koster & Bial's. Commenting on it, a newspaper says: "The ingenious inventor's latest toy is a projection of his kinetoscope 23

1896 Apr. 23 figures, in stereoptican fashion, upon a white screen in a darkened hall. In the centre of the balcony of the big music hall is a curious object, which looks from below like the double turret of a big monitor. In the front of each half of it are two oblong holes. The turret is neatly covered with the blue velvet brocade which is the favorite decorative material in this house. The white screen used on the stage is framed like a picture. The moving figures are about half life size.

"When the hall was darkened last night [April 23] a buzzing and roaring were heard in the turret, and an unusually bright light fell upon the screen. Then came into view two precious blonde young persons of the variety stage, in pink and blue dresses, doing the umbrella dance with commendable celerity. Their motions were all clearly defined. When they vanished, a view of an angry surf breaking on a sandy beach near a stone pier amazed the spectators. The waves tumbled in furiously and the foam of the breakers flew high in the air. A burlesque boxing match between a tall, thin comedian and a short, fat one, a comic allegory called 'The Monroe Doctrine;' an instant of motion in Hoyt's farce, 'A Milk White Flag,' repeated over and over again, and a skirt dance by a tall blonde completed the views, which were all wonderfully real and singularly exhilarating. For the spectator's imagination filled the atmosphere with electricity, as sparks crackled around the swiftly moving, lifelike figures.

"So enthusiastic was the appreciation of the crowd long before this extraordinary exhibition was finished that vociferous cheering was heard. There were loud calls for Mr. Edison, but he made no response."—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 24, 1896. See also *ibid.*, Ap 26, 1896.

27 The legislature passes "An Act in relation to the common schools and public education in the city of New York." This provides that all public schools in the city shall be under the control of a board of education, consisting of 21 school commissioners appointed by the mayor, and that this board shall have power to appoint a city superintendent of schools, a superintendent of school buildings, assistant superintendents of schools, principals, teachers, clerks, and other officers. The board is also authorised to divide the city into at least 15 inspection districts, in each of which the mayor is to appoint five inspectors. It is to have power to establish and erect new schools, to discontinue or alter and repair old schools, to consolidate schools, to acquire sites for new buildings, etc. One or more high schools may also be maintained. All school trustees are abolished, and a board of superintendents is created, composed of the city superintendent and the assistant superintendents, whose duty it shall be to recommend changes in the course of study, to nominate principals and teachers, to examine candidates for the offices of principals and teachers, and to report on school matters in general.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1896), chap. 387.

May 2 Columbia formally dedicates its new site on Morningside Heights (see O 1, 1894, and D 7, 1895), and the event marks "the transition of Columbia from a college into a well equipped university." The corner-stones of Schermerhorn Hall and of the Physics Building are laid on the same day.—*N. Y. Herald*, My 2 and 3, 1896; *Hist. of Columbia Univ.*, 162–66; L. M. R. K., III: 940; descrip. of Pl. 170, III: 852. See also views in *Harper's Weekly*, XL: 113 and 1269. The work of the institution was transferred to the new site on Oct. 4, 1897 (*q. v.*).

11 An act consolidating the local governments of territory within the city and county of New York, the counties of Kings and Richmond, Long Island City, and the towns of Newtown, Flushing, and Jamaica, together with a part of the town of Hempstead, usually known as the "Greater New York Bill," is passed by the legislature over the vetoes of the mayors of New York and Brooklyn. This bill provides that the governor shall appoint a commission to report a charter for the enlarged city by Feb. 1, 1897.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1896), chap. 488; Ash, *N. Y. City Charter* (1897), cviii–cix. See also *N. Y. Sun*, My 11, 1920. See Je 9.

" The bicentenary of the charter of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the city of New York is celebrated.—See the *Bicentenary* report, printed by the consistory; also *N. Y. Times*, My 12 and 22, 1896.

13 The N. Y. and Harlem R. R. Co., or its lessee, the N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. Co., is authorised to erect a station building on Park Ave. from 125th to 126th St.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1896), chap. 594.

19 An act is passed providing that whenever the land on Fifth Ave. between 40th and 42d Sts.. at present occupied by the reservoir, shall be made a public park and the reservoir removed, the department of parks may, if it sees fit, "enter into a contract with the New York public library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden foundations, . . . for the use and occupation of said land . . . by the said corporation and its successors for establishing and maintaining thereon a free public library and reading-room."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1896), chap. 714. See D 26, 1896, and My 19, 1897. May 19

20 The Congregation Shearith Israel (see 1894) lays the corner-stone of a new synagogue at the south-west corner of 70th St. and Central Park West.—*N. Y. Times*, My 21, 1896; *Pubs.*, Am. Jewish Hist. Soc., VI: 140; L. M. R. K., III: 929. It was dedicated on May 19, 1897.—*N. Y. Times*, My 20, 1897.

22 The legislature authorises the board of park commissioners to transfer the custody of the Van Cortlandt mansion in Van Cortlandt Park to the Society of Colonial Dames of the State of New York.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1896), chap. 837.

June 9 Gov. Morton, who was authorised by the act of May 11 (*q. v.*) to appoint a commission to report a charter for Greater New York by Feb. 1, 1897, names the following members: Seth Low, Benjamin F. Tracy, John F. Dillon, and Ashbel P. Fitch, for New York; Stewart L. Woodford, Silas B. Dutcher, and Wm. C. De Witt, for Brooklyn; George M. Pinney, Jr., for Richmond Co.; and Garret J. Garretson, for Queens Co. Fitch resigned, and Thos. F. Gilroy, former mayor, was appointed in his place. By the terms of the act the following gentlemen were also on the commission: Andrew H. Green, president of the former commission; Campbell W. Adams, state engineer; Theodore E. Hancock, attorney-general; Wm. L. Strong, mayor of New York; Frederick W. Wurster, mayor of Brooklyn; and Patrick Jerome Gleason, mayor of Long Island City.—*N. Y. Tribune*, Je 10, 1896; Ash, *N. Y. City Charter* (1897), cxi.

The commission organized on June 25 in Mayor Strong's office, appointed Benjamin F. Tracy as president and George M. Pinney, Jr., as secretary, and named Wm. C. De Witt, John F. Dillon, Thos. F. Gilroy, Seth Low, Andrew H. Green, Benjamin F. Tracy, and George M. Pinney, Jr., as a committee to draft the proposed charter.—*N. Y. Times*, Je 26, 1896; Ash, *op. cit.*, cxi.

Writing in 1897, James W. Pryor thus commented on the drafting of the charter: "Probably never before was an attempt made to formulate within so short a time a piece of legislation so difficult and complicated as this charter. From the time of the passing of the law creating the commission the opinion has been freely expressed by men conversant with legislation relating to municipal government that within the time allowed, no body of men could do the work with thoroughness at all commensurate with the importance of the subject. The commission had about eight months, but its continuous work did not extend over much more than half of that time. The commission was appointed on the ninth of June, 1896, under a law requiring it to make a final report by the first of February, 1897. In the early summer it met a few times, and adopted certain general propositions, but no comprehensive plan or framework was formulated. During the summer one member of the commission [Wm. C. De Witt] prepared with great industry the draft of a charter. This was reported to the commission's committee on draft on the twenty-first of September. After that date the committee met from time to time, and at length, on the ninth of December, reported to the commission a complete draft essentially different from the draft made during the summer.

"The first eight chapters of this draft were made public by the commission on the twenty-fourth of December, with the announcement that public hearings would begin on the second of January, and would continue for two weeks. During these two weeks additional chapters were given out from time to time, as they were completed; but two or three important chapters were not made public until after the hearings, and the supplemental bills were given out only when the final form of the charter was sent to the legislature and published. Toward the end of its term the commission perceived that it could not complete the draft without much assistance. Accordingly, several lawyers were employed to draw some of the chapters, and some of these lawyers were at work while the public hearings were in progress. After the hearings, the commission found that it would be unable to report the final draft by the first of February, and an extension of time until the twentieth of February was secured from the legislature.

"Undoubtedly the commission consulted a number of people, but it may be said that the work was practically carried on in

1896 June 9 secret, the public having no information as to its progress, or as to the process by which the commission was arriving at its conclusions upon the many points of public interest involved. Inspection of the dates given above will show that it was impossible for those who were interested to prepare themselves to discuss the draft intelligently at the hearings. It could only be properly considered as a whole and after careful examination. But insufficient time was given for the examination even of the chapters published on the twenty-fourth of December, and the charter as a whole was not before the public until after the termination of the hearings. It was not the policy of the commission to distribute copies of the draft freely, and only a comparatively small number of copies were printed. The final draft did not become accessible to the public generally until the latter part of February, when it was published by one of the Brooklyn daily papers. . . ."—*Annals of Am. Acad. of Political and Social Science*, X: 20–32. See also *N. Y. Times*, Jl 2, 16, 21, 25, 27, Ag 1, 6, 16, 18, 27, 28, S 1, 22, D 9, 10, 11, 18, 22, 24, 1896; and Ash, *op. cit.*, cxi-cxlviii.

July 1 The N. Y. & Harlem R. R. leases its "City Line," from city hall to 42d St. and via Madison Ave. to the Mott Haven station at 138th St., to the Metropolitan Street Railway Co.—From chronology supplied by the company.

10 Following his famous "cross of gold" speech in favour of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, on July 9, William Jennings Bryan, the "Boy Orator of the Platte," is nominated for president by the Democratic convention at Chicago on the fifth ballot.—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 10 and 11, 1896. See Ag 11 and 12.

Aug. 7 The city acquires by condemnation proceedings the land comprising Fort Washington Park (see My 9, 1894) at Riverside Drive, 171st to 184th St. Additional land was acquired in 1908 and 1911. —Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate*, 51; L. M. R. K., III: 969.

11 Wm. Jennings Bryan, Democratic candidate for the presidency, arrives at New York this evening from Jersey City. There are no demonstrations.—*N. Y. Times*, Ag 12, 1896.

12 Wm. Jennings Bryan is formally notified of his nomination for the presidency, at a meeting at Madison Square Garden, at which about 10,000 people are present. Commenting on the occasion, a newspaper says: "Instead of a demonstration of enthusiasm which had been counted on by his managers to fire the East for him, the meeting was a frost. The orator who nominated himself for the Presidency by his speech before the Chicago Convention could not hold the crowd and before he had been talking five minutes people began to leave the Garden. When he ended his speech more than one-half of those who had heard his opening sentence had fled, and the boy orator was left reading his speech to empty galleries."—*N. Y. Times*, Ag 13, 1896.

28 Li Hung Chang, Chinese viceroy, "the greatest foreigner and the most powerful ruler that has ever visited the United States," arrives at New York on board the "St. Louis." He was welcomed down the bay by representatives of the national government, and escorted from the American Line pier to the Waldorf by a detachment of U. S. cavalry.—*N. Y. Times*, Ag 29, 1896. On Aug. 29, he was received by Pres. Cleveland at the house of ex-Secretary Whitney, 2 W. 57th St.; Mayor Strong and others called upon him at the Waldorf; and the former members of the American diplomatic and consular service in China held a banquet in his honour.—*Ibid.*, Ag 30, 1896. On Aug. 30, the viceroy visited Gen. Grant's tomb and called upon Mrs. Grant, who had come from Lake George to greet him.—*Ibid.*, Ag 31, 1896. He lunched at the Merchants' Club on Sept. 1, and reviewed a parade of the police, fire, and street cleaning departments.—*Ibid.*, S 2, 1896. On Sept. 3, he left for Philadelphia.—*Ibid.*, S 3 and 4, 1896. See also Maurice, *Fifth Avenue*, 117–20.

Sept. 29 John Wanamaker, of Phila., announces his purchase of the Hilton Hughes & Co. establishment, occupying the block bounded by Broadway and Fourth Ave., 9th and 10th Sts. He reopened the store on Nov. 16, under the name of "John Wanamaker, formerly A. T. Stewart & Co."—See Ap 10, 1876.

Oct. 10 The Fourth Universalist Society has purchased the land at the south-west corner of 76th St. and Central Park West and intends to erect a new "Church of the Divine Paternity" there.—*N. Y. Times*, O 10, 1896. The corner-stone of the new church was laid on Nov. 14, 1897, and the building was dedicated on Oct. 2, 1898.—*Ibid.*, N 13, 1897, and O 3, 1898; L. M. R. K., III: 937.

14 The Hotel Manhattan at the north-west corner of Madison Ave. and 42d St. is opened.—*N. Y. Times*, O 15, 1896.

Oct. 20 Princeton College becomes Princeton University.—*Memorial Book of the Sesqui-centennial Celebration* (1898); Collins, *Princeton* (1914), 253, 260–64.

31 A business men's parade is held in New York in behalf of sound money. It was part of the political campaign preceding the election of McKinley to the presidency.—*N. Y. Times*, N 1 and 2, 1896; *Ann. Cyclop.* (1896), 532.

Nov. 2 Work on the Harlem Speedway (see Mr 8, 1893), which had been discontinued in June, 1895, is resumed. It is expected that the first section will be completed in a year.—*N. Y. Times*, N 3, 1896. See Jl 3, 1898.

6 Wm. McKinley and Garret A. Hobart, Republicans, are elected president and vice-president, defeating the Democratic candidates, Wm. J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall.—McKee, *National Conventions and Platforms*, 290–329.

22 "One of the latest clubs to be formed in New-York is the City History Club, whose object is the formation of popular classes for the study of the history of the City of New-York. The club thus hopes to awaken an interest in the traditions of the city and in the possibilities of its future, believing that such educational work is for the improvement, uplifting, and civic betterment of the community."—*N. Y. Times*, N 22, 1896. See also *ibid.*, D 19, 1896. The City History Club was founded by Mrs. Robert Abbe. To meet the needs of its students it issued a number of historical monographs called the *Half Moon Series*, the first volume of which was published in 1897.

28 The corner-stone of the present club-house of the N. Y. Athletic Club (see Ag 27, 1868) is laid at the south-east corner of 59th St. and Sixth Ave.—*N. Y. A. C. Jour.* (Dec. 1896), 3–7. See also L. M. R. K., III: 938.

Dec. 1 The new Y. M. C. A. building in West 57th St. is to be formally opened on this day.—*N. Y. Times*, N 23, 1896.

10 The aquarium is first opened to the public, in the old Castle Garden (formerly Fort Clinton) in Battery Park. About 30,000 people visit it during the day.—*N. Y. Times*, D 6, 8, 10, and 11, 1896; *Ann. Cyclop.* (1897), 563; L. M. R. K., III: 957. See also *Harper's Weekly*, XL: 1143.

26 The common council orders that the land occupied by the distributing reservoir on Fifth Ave., between 40th and 42d Sts., together with the adjacent land lying west thereof, known as Bryant Park, shall constitute a public park named Bryant Park; it is also provided that any resolution for the removal of the reservoir shall contain the condition that the work shall be done after water mains have been laid and made ready for use as far south as 38th St., as provided by *Laws of N. Y.* (1896), chap. 669.—*Ord.*, etc., *App'd by Mayor*, LXIV: 359. See also *N. Y. Times*, Je 29, 30, Jl 1, 1896. See, further, My 19, 1897.

1897

— In this year, the seven volumes entitled *Records of New Amsterdam* were published by the city. They were an English translation, edited by Berthold Fernow, of the earliest Dutch records that have been preserved relating to New York. The publication was authorised in 1895 (*q.v.*, O 2).

— In this year, *New Amsterdam New Orange New York*, by Wm. Loring Andrews, was published. It is a chronologically arranged account of engraved views of the city from 1651 to 1800.

— As late as this year, there was still an ordinance in force relating to the disposal of swine found at large in New York.—*City Ordinances* (1897), 121–22.

— In this year, the name of the United Service Club (see Ja 29, 1889) was changed to the Army and Navy Club. In Jan., 1906, it began to erect a club-house at 107–109 W. 43d St., which was opened March 4, 1908.—*N. Y. Eve. Telegram*, My 10, 1913.

— In this year, a truant school "for the detention of children habitually absenting themselves from school" was established in East 21st St.—Palmer, *The N. Y. Pub. School*, 194.

— During this year, five new piers from 700 to 750 feet long with slips 250 feet wide, lying between the foot of Charles St. and of Gansevoort St., were under construction. Plans were adopted for seven new piers between Bloomfield St. and West 23d St., as well as for two other piers flanking the ferry slips opposite West 13th St., and one pier on the northerly side of Bloomfield St.—*Ann. Cyclop.* (1897), 564. *Cf.* Mr 23, 1893.

— Between 1897 and 1909, Catherine Market, which was rebuilt with iron front in 1854 (see *Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XXI: 588;

1897 *ibid.*, XXII: 234, 307; De Voe, *Market Book*, 369), was demolished.
— —L. M. R. K., III: 958, and authorities there cited.

Jan. — Having failed to have their routes approved by the supreme court in 1895 (*q. v.*, My 9), the rapid transit commissioners adopt new routes for the proposed subway, extending from city hall to Kingsbridge and the station of the N. Y. & Putnam R. R. on the upper west side, and to Bronx Park on the upper east side. They comprise what are now known as the Broadway and Seventh Ave. lines. "The local authorities gave their consent to the new route, the property owners, as on two previous occasions, refused their consent; the Supreme Court gave its approval in lieu thereof; and the Board was prepared to undertake the preliminaries for letting a contract."—*Interborough Rapid Transit (The Subway) in N. Y.* (pub. by I. R. T. Co., 1904), 18, 23–24. See Mr 29, 1899.

19 Mayor Strong sends a message to the board of aldermen on the subjects of the board of education, the department of health, and the *City Record*. Regarding the first, he says: "The past year has been fruitful of more discussion regarding the school system in this city than any previous year in our history. Not only has there been a radical change in the school law, but the question of adequate accommodations for school children and the ability of the city to meet the requirements of an increasing population have been productive of much discussion in the public prints and by the citizens generally. It is a fact that for a number of years there has not been a sufficient and proper school accommodation in this city. It is a fact that there is not now such an accommodation as the standing of New York City and the character of its population demands." There are now nine schools in course of construction or recently completed, contracts have been let for three more schools and two additional are under consideration, plans for seven are nearing completion in the draughting department, ten sites for new buildings and seventeen for additions have been acquired during 1896, 28 sites are being acquired by condemnation proceedings, and 13 have been approved by the board of education and will be acquired in the near future. There are now 295,883 pupils enrolled in the public schools, nearly 70,000 in the Catholic schools, and over 30,000 in private schools.

The work of the health department during the past year has been "unusually important," and the death rate has been brought down to 21.54 per 1,000, the lowest in the history of the city. There are 42,542 tenement-houses, and the semi-annual inspections have affected a "marked improvement in their sanitary condition." Also, "Measures have been inaugurated during the past year for the systematic examination of all milch cows within the city limits, with special reference to animals suffering from tuberculosis.

"I understand it to be a fact that tuberculosis in cattle is the same disease so fatal in mankind, and that the milk from such diseased animals is frequently the cause of this disease in those who consume it. The importance of an early diagnosis of this disease in milch cows and the prompt destruction of diseased animals is obvious. Of the 2,700 milch cows within the city limits, 1,139 have been carefully examined the past few months and the 'tuberculin test' applied. Of this number 186 were found to be diseased and were slaughtered, and the autopsy in each case confirmed the diagnosis. A detailed experimental investigation has been made during the past year in the bacteriological laboratory of the Board of Health into all the methods employed in various parts of the world for the production and preservation of vaccine virus, with satisfactory results. The vaccine virus now produced by the Board of Health is believed to be unexcelled by any in the world in potency, in lasting qualities and in freedom from bacteria."

The methods of conducting the *City Record* have been so improved that all debts relating to it have been liquidated.—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, CCXXV: 109–20.

20 The Bellevue Hospital Medical College, erected in 1865 in East 26th St., is almost wholly destroyed by fire.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, Ja 21, 1897. This led to the consolidation on May 19, 1898, of the Bellevue college with the Medical College of N. Y. U. under the name of the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College. This college now has four buildings opposite Bellevue Hospital: the "College Building," erected by the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1897 and transferred to the university at the time of the consolidation; the Carnegie laboratory, the gift of Mr. Carnegie in 1885; the new laboratory building, built by the university in 1903; and the Carnegie laboratory extension, another gift of Mr. Carnegie, dedicated in the autumn of 1910.— Jan. 20
N. Y. U. Bull., Je 30, 1911.

"Plans are now being considered looking toward an enlargement and general rearrangement of the interior of the Grand Central Station. The increase in the business of the roads using the station, it was said yesterday, makes the changes imperative. 22

"Now each road has a separate waiting room and ticket office. The offices of the various officials are cramped, and some of them have been forced to move to neighboring buildings.

"The changes under consideration are said to be the addition of two stories and the combining of the ticket offices and waiting rooms."—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 22, 1897. See Ag 25.

Mayor Strong writes to the board of aldermen regarding the 26
departments of charity and correction and the bureau of licenses, saying in part: "In a city the size of New York the charitable institutions should form a model for the entire country. It is not too much to say that a city can well be judged for its advancement materially and socially according to the degree of care given to its poor and unfortunate. It is not necessary that the city's charitable institutions should furnish luxurious accommodations or entail a profligate expenditure of money. It is desirable that hospitals should be able to take care of the city's indigent sick and furnish medical treatment and accommodations consistent with the most advanced science and the greatest progress in municipal affairs. Much has been done during the past two years to place the institutions referred to on a plane consistent with the standing of this city before the world."

The institutions under the department of corrections include the city prison, the district prisons, the workhouse, and the penitentiary, and they have at present 3,984 inmates. "Appreciating the benefits of fresh air and the advantages afforded by out-door work, experiment has been made in placing under cultivation many acres of heretofore uncultivated land on Blackwell's Island, affording at the same time employment for the prisoners and increasing the supply of fresh vegetables for their dietary. . . . Vegetables to the value of over $3,000 were raised and employment furnished to a number of the prisoners."

In 1896, there were 29,008 licenses issued, and the fees received therefrom amounted to $154,943.25, a large increase over 1895.—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, CCXXV: 171–79.

The *Times* prints a "Round Table" page in which prominent Feb. 6
citizens give expression to their views concerning the proposed bicameral "Municipal Assembly" which the charter commission proposes to write into the Greater New York Charter (see My 4). The expressions are generally adverse.—*N. Y. Times*, F 6, 1897. During this entire month the editorial columns of the *Times* are replete with comment on the charter, generally adverse.

A "much-heralded fancy dress ball given by Mr. and Mrs. 10
Bradley Martin" takes place at the Waldorf. About 700 guests are present, including most of the people prominent in New York society, and all are attired in beautiful and elaborate costumes of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. The grand ball-room of the hotel is "a scene of splendor."—*N. Y. Times*, F 11, 1897. On Feb. 14, a newspaper said: "It will be many a day before the echoes of the great Martin costume ball die away. . . .

"The guests are not yet weary of rehearsing to each other and their friends the incidents of the night and the beauties of the scene. The effect, in particular, of the room during the time of the dancing of the quadrilles was marvelously beautiful. These quadrilles were in every way unique and were the great feature of the ball. . . . It was in every way the greatest night in the history of New York society."—*Ibid.*, F 14, 1897. See also *ibid.*, F 21, 26, and 27, 1897, and Van Rensselaer, *The Social Ladder*, 207–9.

The Greater New York charter is unanimously approved by 17
the charter commission at the mayor's office.—*N. Y. Times*, F 13 and 18, 1897. On Feb. 18, the report to the legislature, giving reasons for the charter prepared, was signed by the commissioners. —*Ibid.*, F 23, 1897. The report is printed in Ash, *N. Y. City Charter* (1897), cxxvii–cxlviii.

The Citizens Union is formed, and issues its first address to the 22
public with a "Declaration of Principles and Objects." Among these are: The business affairs of municipal corporations should be "managed upon their own merits uncontrolled by national or state politics;" the character and record of every candidate for municipal office should be such as to justify public confidence that

1897 Feb. 22 he will not use his office "for the benefit of any political organization;" civil service requirements should be impartially enforced so as to "afford a fair chance to every citizen without regard to race, religious belief or political affiliations;" public franchises should be granted "for limited periods in order that increases in value shall accrue to the people;" there should be "better rapid transit facilities without unreasonable delay;" adequate school accommodations should be provided and the "efficiency of the public schools be steadily increased by the adoption of the best educational methods;" laws providing for the better sanitation of tenement-houses should be "carried into effect at the earliest practicable date;" the government of the city should be "by its citizens for their own benefit, not by partisans for the benefit of parties." The members include Benjamin Altman, Joseph H. Choate, W. Bayard Cutting, R. Fulton Cutting, John Claflin, Horace E. Deming, E. R. L. Gould, Richard W. Gilder, Abram S. Hewitt, J. Pierpont Morgan, John B. Pine, G. Haven Putnam, Elihu Root, Jacob H. Schiff, Carl Schurz, J. H. Van Amringe, etc. —*Report of Committee on Plan and Scope to Citizens Union Executive Committee* (1901), 1–5; *N. Y. Tribune*, F 24, O 26, 1897; *N. Y. Times*, F 24, 1897.

Mar. 2 The last of the Patriarchs' balls (see 1872) is held. Anson Phelps Stokes, commenting on them, says: "I had been one of the Patriarchs under Mr. Ward McAllister's management, and had continued under Mr. Buchanan Winthrop's leadership. At these balls for many years the principal presentations of young ladies were made. There were numerous criticisms made in the press regarding Mr. McAllister, and he sometimes expressed himself incautiously, but he really served a useful purpose. He issued all the invitations to these balls, other Patriarchs sending him names and giving him absolute veto power. In many cases, when invitations were not received, he took all the blame. It is difficult to know how such a series of balls could have been carried on successfully in New York at that time on any other basis. There were not many private ball-rooms then in New York."—*Stokes Records*, III: 66–67.

4 Wm. McKinley is inaugurated president.—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 5, 1897.

11 Under the title, "The Educational System of Greater New York," Nicholas Murray Butler gives great praise to the educational chapter in the proposed charter for Greater New York (see My 4). "It is a genuine contribution," he says, "to the science of municipal administration, and a noteworthy advance beyond conditions that now prevail so generally in the school systems of great cities."—*Independent*, Mr 11, 1897, 305.

17 The board of estimate and apportionment is directed to select a site near the county court-house, but not in City Hall Park, upon which to erect a building for the accommodation of the register, the clerk of the city and county, the surrogate courts, and the law, finance, and tax departments.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1897), Vol. II, chaps. 59 and 793.

Apr. 6 Theodore Roosevelt, who for the past two years has been police commissioner of New York City (see 1895), is nominated by Pres. McKinley as assistant secretary of the navy.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 4, 6, and 7, 1897. A farewell reception was held in Roosevelt's honour by Good Government Club A on April 15.—*Ibid.*, Ap 16, 1897. He resigned the office of police commissioner on April 17, to take effect April 19, when he became assistant secretary of the navy.—*Ibid.*, Ap 18, 1897.

17 Gen. Grant's body is removed from the temporary mausoleum on Riverside Heights, where it was deposited in 1885 (*q. v.*, Jl 23), to the new marble tomb.—*Sun*, Ap 18, 1897. The new tomb was dedicated on April 27 (*q. v.*).

23 The legislature directs that the height of dwelling and apartment-houses, measured from the sidewalk through the centre of the façade, shall not exceed 150 ft. on streets and avenues more than 79 ft. in width, and 100 ft. on streets and avenues less than 79 ft. in width.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1897), chap. 321.

27 Grant's Tomb (see Ap 27, 1892), at Riverside Drive and 122d St., is dedicated by Pres. McKinley. The occasion is marked by a land parade of 60,000 marchers and a review of the fleet in the Hudson River by McKinley. Mrs. U. S. Grant and her family, ex-Pres. Cleveland, and other distinguished people are present.—*Sun*, Ap 20–28, 1897. The tomb occupies the site of the former country-house "Strawberry Hill."—*N. Y. Herald*, Ap 28, 1897. See also *Harper's Weekly*, XL: 429, 431, 436, 437, 442, 457, 460–61, 468–69, and 475; *Cat. of the Works of Art Belonging to the City;* and L. M. R. K., III: 965.

Apr. 27 – May 4

The charter of "Greater New York" (see My 11, and Je 9, 1896) becomes law. It is entitled, "An act to unite into one municipality under the corporate name of the City of New York, the various communities lying in and about New York harbour, including the city and county of New York, the city of Brooklyn and the county of Kings, the county of Richmond, and part of the county of Queens, and to provide for the government thereof." The traditional corporate name was "The mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of the City of New York." All the duties and powers of the several municipal and public corporations, thus "united and consolidated," are "hereby devolved upon the municipal assembly of the said city of New York," and "all valid and lawful charges and liabilities" now existing against any of these municipal or public corporations "shall be deemed and taken to be like charges against or liabilities of the said 'The City of New York.'"

The new city is divided into the five boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond.

Legislative power is vested in "The Municipal Assembly of the City of New York," comprising a council and a board of aldermen. The former is to have 28 members, elected from "council districts" for a term of four years, plus a president to be "chosen on a general ticket." The latter is to receive $5,000 salary, the other members, $1,500. Every ex-mayor of "The City of New York," so long as he remains a resident, shall be entitled to a seat in the council without a vote.

Aldermen are to be elected biennially from assembly districts, except that the area formerly comprising Long Island City and the town of Newtown shall be entitled to one member, as shall also the area formerly comprising the towns of Jamaica and Flushing and that part of Hempstead taken into the city, and the area comprising "those parts of the first and second assembly districts of Westchester county included in the borough of The Bronx." The salary of an alderman is fixed at $1,000. Heads of administrative departments are entitled to a seat in the board without a vote. The clerk elected by the council is also the "city clerk," and it is in his power to appoint the clerk of the aldermanic board. The latter body chooses a president from its own membership. In imitation of the federal congress, the two bodies shall each "determine the rules of its own proceedings; shall each be the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members, subject, however, to review by certiorari of any court of competent jurisdiction; shall each keep a journal of its proceedings; shall each sit with open doors; shall each have authority to compel the attendance of absent members and to punish its members for disorderly behavior; and to expel any member with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected to such body."

All ordinances or resolutions are subject to the mayor's veto, but may be passed over the veto by a two-thirds vote in each branch, provided that "in case the ordinance or resolution involves the expenditure of money, the creation of a debt, the laying of an assessment, or the grant of a franchise," it shall require a five-sixths vote. Among other powers specifically authorised are the acquisition of additional water-works, restricting the height of buildings to be hereafter erected, granting franchises (limited to 25 years) for street railways, and the maintenance and regulation of ferries.

The chief executive is the mayor, to be elected for a four-year term at the general election in November, 1897; it is to be noted that this is the "off-year," not the year for federal and state elections. He shall not be eligible "for the next term after the termination of his office."

Administrative departments under the mayor include law, police, water supply, highways, street cleaning, sewers, public buildings, lighting and supplies, bridges, parks, buildings, public charities, correction, fire, docks and ferries, taxes and assessments, education, and health. At the head of each is a commissioner or a board; a "board of public improvements" controls the six departments successively named above beginning with water supply. Under plural control (*i. e.*, under control of a board or commission) are also the police, parks, buildings, public charities, docks and ferries, taxes and assessments, education, and health. For most of these commissioners or boards the term is six years or "until their successors have been appointed and have qualified."

For six months after the commencement of his term the mayor may remove any appointive official "except members of the board

1897 May 4

of education and school boards, and except also judicial officers for whose removal other provision is made by the constitution." Albert Shaw, editor of the *Review of Reviews*, satirized this power thus: "The mayor will have spent six months in winding up the machine and he will have forty-two months in which to watch it gradually run down."—See "The Municipal Problem and Greater New York," in *Atlantic Monthly* (1897), LXXIX: 746. Appointments are all made by the mayor without confirmation and include the chamberlain, three or more civil service commissioners to serve without compensation, a "municipal statistical commission" consisting of "not less than three nor more than six members," also serving without compensation under a salaried "chief of the bureau of municipal statistics," two commissioners of accounts, city magistrates, and special sessions justices.

The department of finance is headed by the comptroller, elected at the same time and for the same term as the mayor. The salary of the former is fixed at $10,000, of the latter, at $15,000. Both are removable by the governor on charges, and may be suspended for a period of 30 days, pending the investigation of the charges.

By this charter the board of estimate and apportionment consists of the mayor, comptroller, corporation counsel, president of the council, and the president of the department of taxes and assessments. The board's chief business is the preparation of an annual budget to be submitted to the municipal assembly in joint session; that body is empowered only to decrease amounts that have been fixed, such decreases to be subject to the mayor's veto.

The sinking fund commission is henceforth to consist of the mayor, comptroller, chamberlain, president of the council, and chairman of the finance committee of the board of aldermen, and is empowered to administer the several sinking funds of the component parts of the now Greater New York.

Provision is made for the government of the several boroughs. A borough president is to be elected at the same time and for the same term as the mayor and comptroller; he is removable by the mayor on charges, subject to the approval of the governor. Local boards of improvement are provided for, consisting in each case of the borough president and of those members of the municipal assembly who are residents of the given district.

In the judicial establishment, a notable change is the abolition of all "justices' courts" and "district courts," and the substitution therefor of "The Municipal Court of the City of New York," a local civil court to be presided over by municipal court justices. Twenty-three districts are designated, each of which shall elect a justice for a term of ten years who shall preside over the sessions of the court in his district. All these justices shall constitute "the board of justices of the municipal court" with power to organize and hold meetings, all of which "shall be public." For criminal cases the system of magistrates and special sessions courts, as now prevailing in the city and county of New York, is extended to all parts of the greater city, the office of police justice being abolished wherever existent.

Although the ward ceases to function, former ward designations are maintained, and ward divisions are defined in the boroughs of Queens and Richmond, the municipal assembly being empowered to change boundaries and create other wards "as the public good and convenience may require."

County government as now existent suffers little change by the charter, except that the office of county treasurer is abolished in Richmond, the powers of that officer to devolve upon the city comptroller.

The law was passed over the veto of Mayor Strong of New York. It was approved by the mayors of Brooklyn and Long Island City. —*Laws of N. Y.* (1897), chap. 378. Mark Ash, of the New York Bar, published in 1918 a fourth edition of his issue of the charter, having the title: *The Greater New York Charter as enacted in* 1897 *and revised in* 1901, *as further amended by subsequent acts, down to and including the year* 1917, *with notes and references to judicial decisions relating thereto, together with appendixes.* . . . An "Introductory" note contains a history of the legislation leading to the enactment of the charter and its amendments.

The original arrangement or classification of the charter provisions was in some cases illogical, and, as first issued, there was no analytical index. For example, the art commission is placed as "Title 2" under "Department of Parks."

The art commission was given jurisdiction over: (a), all works of art to be acquired by the city of N. Y. by purchase, gift or otherwise; (b), the removal, relocation or alteration in any way of works of art already possessed by the city; all designs of municipal buildings, bridges, approaches, gates, fences, lamps or other structures erected or to be erected upon land belonging to the city; the lines, grades, plotting of public ways and grounds; arches, bridges, structures and approaches, which are the property of any corporation or private individual and which shall extend over or upon any street, park or public place belonging to the city,—provided these designs, etc., are referred to this commission by the mayor or board of aldermen. In 1900, this commission was given power over the selection of art productions costing not over $50,000 in any one year, when such appropriation has been made by the board of estimate and apportionment.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1900), chap. 327. In 1901, the legislature increased the commission's jurisdiction to cover the structures mentioned above, to be erected or contracted for at an expense of $1,000,000 or more without previous reference of plans by the mayor or aldermen to the commission.—*Ibid.* (1901), chap. 466. In 1907, the charter was amended so that all public or private structures extending over or upon land belonging to the city should come under the jurisdiction of this commission. The only exception is that, when a structure is to be erected costing $250,000 or less, the commission shall not act if requested not to do so by the mayor or board of aldermen.—*Ibid.* (1907), chap. 675. See also F 14, 1898.

May 4

Chapter 21 of the charter contains important provisions relating to "The Acquisition of Lands and Interests Therein for Public Purposes;" Chapter 22 consists of general statutes regarding streets, amusements, birds, commercial paper during epidemic, pharmacists, board of *City Record*, coroners, etc.; and Chapter 23, with which the charter closes, contains the provisions relating to the counties embraced in Greater New York, provisions relating to the repeal or survival of old provisions relating to the city.

Commenting on the charter, James W. Pryor says: "The most important local statute passed within recent years is the charter of Greater New York, which will take effect on the first of January, 1898 [*q. v.*]. It creates a municipality so large as to present a new factor in the political institutions of the country. For the first time, we have to deal with the government of a great metropolitan city with a population of over three millions. This fact gives to the charter an importance far beyond that of the ordinary municipal charter. It is an experiment which is of interest beyond the limits of New York State. Its success or failure will strongly influence the development of institutions in other parts of the country. . . . Viewed in this light, the work of the commission and the passage of the charter by the state legislature constitute a significant episode in the history of legislation. . . ."—*Annals of Am. Acad. of Political and Social Science*, X: 20.

The *Review of Reviews* declares that the provision for an assembly of two chambers "flies in the face of all sound experience everywhere" (*Rev. of Reviews*, Feb., 1897, 143); that it is "the most hampered, restricted, and altogether helpless, useless and meaningless piece of sham machinery ever speciously proposed in any governmental instrument in a country of democratic institutions;" that its only power in connection with the budget is one of "obstruction;" that, in laying taxes and assessments and raising money, its functions are "so perfunctory that they could be performed by a dummy." He calls the charter remarkable in "verbal dimensions" and "complicated in its provisions," based on the "theory of checks and balances," new checks having been invented and old ones rearranged "until the result suggests to my mind nothing so much as the combination of bolts, levers, time-locks, and other mechanical devices which go to make up the burglar-proof system one finds on the great door of a modern bank vault."—*Independent* (1897), XLIX: 303–4. For the opinion of President Butler of Columbia Univ., see Mr 11.

James Bryce, the English critic of America's municipal institutions, praises the change in the time of elections, declaring "No greater forward step can be taken" than that of "eliminating national party politics from municipal elections."—*Contemp. Review*, Nov. 1897. See also *Harper's Weekly*, XLI: 75, 385–91; and descrip. of Pl. 157-b, III: 840. See illustration.

May 5

The bi-centennial jubilee of Trinity Church is celebrated. A souvenir book, copyrighted by the rector, Rev. Morgan Dix, S.T.D., contained the form of thanksgiving followed by the congregation, together with the rector's pastoral letter, a history of the parish, and also portraits of its rectors since the year 1697.—

1897 *Trinity Church Bicentennial Celebration*, pub. by authority of the
My 5 church; *N. Y. Times*, My 6 *et seq.*, 1897.

19 As the land on Fifth Ave. between 40th and 42d Sts. has been made a portion of Bryant Park (see D 26, 1896), the department of public parks is directed to remove the reservoir and to erect a fireproof building to be used as a public library and reading-room by the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations. There is to be a free circulating branch in the library, and the same is to be open during the day time on Sunday and during the evening of every other day until at least 10 o'clock.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1897), chap. 556. See also *N. Y. Times*, N 30 and D 20, 1897. The plans for the library were selected in the fall of 1897 (*q.v.*, N 10), but the building was not begun until 1899 (*q.v.*).

21 The trustees of the New York Public Library adopt the terms of a competition for a design for the new library building to be erected on the reservoir site (see My 19). "Two competitions were called for, first, an open competition in which sketches only would be required, followed by a restricted competition for which finished drawings would be made. The first was open to all architects having offices within the limits of Greater New York. Drawings for it must be submitted on or before July 15. From these drawings the judges, Professor Ware, Colonel Green, and Dr. Billings, would select the best twelve, and the authors of these would be paid $400 each. The Committee would then choose from these twelve competitors not more than six, who with six other architects were to be invited to take part in a second competition. To those then submitting plans would be paid $800 each, and from the plans the jury of selection was to choose not more than three to be submitted to the trustees. From these three the trustees were to send one to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for its approval.

". . . To make certain that the requirements were consistent and reasonable, a sketch plan was included, giving the dimensions of the plot and indicating for each floor in diagrammatic form a suggested arrangement of rooms. The Committee was careful to say they had no prejudice in favor of these particular plans and that competitors were requested to make such alterations and changes as they chose. . . .

"Competitors were to submit floor plans for each floor on the scale of 50 feet to 1 inch, an elevation of the 5th Avenue, 42nd Street, and Bryant Park fronts, two sections showing the principal rooms and the staircases. The elevations and sections were to be on a scale of 25 feet to 1 inch. All drawings were to be of uniform size, 14 inches by 21, with a single line for a border.

"Drawings for the preliminary competition were to be sent to the Secretary on or before July 15, 1897. The Committee would announce their choice, name the other competitors, and issue final instructions for the second competition early in August, and designs for the second competition must be submitted on or before November 1."—Lydenberg, *Hist. of N. Y. Pub. Library*, 442–45. See, further, Jl 26.

24 The demolition of the old Tombs, at Franklin and Center Sts., is begun. The prison will be rebuilt on the same site.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, My 25, 1897. See also L. M. R. K., III: 973. See S 29, 1902.

26 The Yale Club of New York City, an outgrowth of the Yale Alumni Association organized in 1868, is incorporated.—*Annual* of club (1898), 9–11. It occupied its first building, at 17 E. 26th St., in this year.—L. M. R. K., III: 939.

29 The bronze statue of Peter Cooper, by Augustus St. Gaudens, who had been a pupil of Cooper Union, is unveiled in Cooper Square. The pedestal was designed by Stanford White.—*Sun*, My 30, 1897. See also *N. Y. Times*, N 3, 1895, and N 22, 1896; and *Cat. of the Works of Art Belonging to the City*, 130.

June 4 Mayor Strong appoints a committee to act with him in an advisory capacity for the selection of sites for small parks (see My 13, 1887) in the crowded quarters of the city.—*Sun*, Je 5, 1897. This "Small Parks Commission," submitted a report in October, stating that the lack of play spaces for children compelled them to play in the streets, which were already occupied by car-tracks and overcrowded with traffic, and that hostility between the children and the police had led to the growth of a criminal class.—*Ann. Rep.*, Dept. of Parks (1902); *Rep.*, Com. on Small Parks (1897).

14 The department of public works issues a permit to the Tubular Dispatch Co. to lay two pneumatic tubes for the transmission of mail from the general post-office to the Produce Exchange branch post-office (under the provisions of chap. 400 of the *Laws of* 1874, and chap. 977 of the *Laws of* 1895).—See *The Recent Administration of the Dept. of Pub. Works* (pub. by The City Club, Sept., 1897).

Je 14 Mulberry Bend Park, the first park obtained as a result of the
15 passage of the Small Parks Act in 1887 (*q.v.*, My 13), is formally opened. The city paid $1,500,000 for the land included within this park, and thus reclaimed for healthful purposes one of the worst tenement districts in the city.—*Ann. Cyclop.* (1897), 563. It was later called Columbus Park.—L. M. R. K., III: 971.

" The immigration buildings on Ellis Island are destroyed by fire.—*Sun*, Je 15 and 16, 1897. See D 3, 1900.

17 The Merchants' Association of New York is formally organized at the Merchants' Club, and incorporated.—*The Merchants' Assn. of N. Y. Certificate of Incorporation and By-laws* (1899); *N. Y. Times*, Je 6, 18, and 20, 1897.

22 The city acquires by condemnation proceedings the land bounded by Suffolk, Division, Jefferson, Canal, Essex, and Hester Sts. and East Broadway. Here William H. Seward Park was developed.—Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate;* L. M. R. K., III: 971. It was completed in 1902 (*q.v.*) and opened on Oct. 17, 1903 (*q.v.*).

" The city acquires by condemnation proceedings the land bounded by Willett, Pitt, Sheriff, and Stanton Sts. Here Hamilton Fish Park was developed.—Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate;* L. M. R. K., III: 970. It was opened in 1901 (*q.v.*).

26 A recreation pier, the first in New York City, is opened at the foot of 3d St. Its success surpassed even the hopes of the dock commissioners.—*Ann. Cyclop.* (1897), 564. See also view and description in *Harper's Weekly*, XLI: 701, 706. On Sept. 25, the pier at East 24th St. was formally presented to the city.—*Ann. Cyclop.*

July 13 Guglielmo Marconi receives his first U. S. patent for his wireless telegraphy invention. Other American patents were issued in later years.—Sewall, *Wireless Telegraphy*, 101–13, 200–17.

24 The Dingley Tariff Act is passed by congress and signed by Pres. McKinley.—*Am. Dict. of Dates*, II: 55.

26 The judges in the first competition for a design for the New York Public Library (see My 21) report to the executive committee that 88 designs were submitted and that the best 12 were those by J. H. Freedlander, Haydel & Shepard, H. Hornbostel, G. E. Wood and G. C. Palmer, Howard & Cauldwell; Lord, Hewlett & Hull, Clarence S. Luce, Parish & Schroeder, Roos & Weber, W. Wheeler Smith (associated with Walker & Morris), C. W. & A. A. Stoughton, James E. Ware & Son, and Whitney Warren. On July 27, the executive committee decided to invite McKim, Mead & White, George B. Post, Cyrus L. W. Eidlitz, Carrère & Hastings, Peabody & Stearns, and Chas. C. Haight to enter the second competition, and on July 28, the following were selected from the first twelve in the preliminary competition: J. H. Freedlander, Haydel & Shepard, H. Hornbostel, G. E. Wood and G. C. Palmer, Howard & Cauldwell, W. Wheeler Smith (associated with Walker & Morris), and Whitney Warren.

"The Committee then sent to the twelve architects thus chosen the terms for the second competition dated August 2, calling for the delivery of plans on or before November 1. In general, these terms followed those of the first competition, although the size and arrangement of the rooms, and other details, were changed. The predominant feature of the main reading room over the book stacks at the west end of the building was adhered to. A large public entrance on 42nd Street was added and the Central Circulation room placed in the north court directly opposite this entrance. . . .

"The competitors were themselves to choose three practicing architects, who with three members of the Board of Trustees and the Director were to constitute the jury of award. This jury was to submit to the trustees the three designs they deemed best, from which one was to be selected by the trustees for recommendation to the Board of Estimate. . . .

"The designs were to have no device or motto, but were to be accompanied by a sealed letter containing the name and address of the architect submitting it, and to be addressed in typewriting to the Secretary. Drawings and envelopes were to be numbered as received and were to be referred to by number. The envelopes were not to be opened until the jury had made its award.

"The three architects chosen for the jury were Walter Cook, Cass Gilbert, Edgar V. Seeler. The trustees were John L. Cadwalader, Alexander Maitland, George L. Rives. These with Dr. Billings constituted the jury of award."—Lydenberg, *Hist. of N. Y. Pub. Library*, 446–50. See, further, N 10.

Aug. 25 The work of enlarging the Grand Central Station (see Ja 22), is under way. "Three more stories are to be added, giving the struc-

1897 Aug. 25 ture a uniform height of six stories. All of the towers, except the central clock tower, on Forty-second street, will be built up in proportion. The clock tower is to be obliterated. The entire building will be faced with stucco work, giving it the appearance of Indiana limestone."—*N. Y. Times*, Ag 25, 1897. See also *Railroad Men*, XII: 410, and L. M. R. K., III: 975.

Sept. 13 Three public high schools are opened: one for boys, now the De Witt Clinton High School; one for girls, now the Wadley High School; and one for girls and boys together, now the Morris High School.—*N. Y. Times*, S 9 and 14, 1897; Palmer, *N. Y. Pub. Schools*, 189.

19 The city acquires by condemnation proceedings the title to the land bounded by Chambers, Centre, Elm, and Reade Sts. Here the present hall of records was afterwards built.—Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate* (1914), 131.

27 Maude Adams makes her début as a "star" in "The Little Minister."—*N. Y. Times*, S 26 and 28, 1897.

Oct. 4 Columbia's six new buildings on Morningside Heights, the library (see D 7, 1895), Schermerhorn, University, Fayerweather, and Havemeyer Halls, and the Engineering building, being completed, the work of the schools of the university, excepting the medical school, is transferred from 49th St. to the present site.—*Hist. of Columbia Univ.*, 166; L. M. R. K., III: 940. The old property was afterwards sold (see N 12, 1898). The present university is shown on Pl. 170, Vol. III.

Nov. 1 The Astoria Hotel (see N 2, 1894), erected by John Jacob Astor on the south-west corner of Fifth Ave. and 34th St., having been completed, it and the adjoining Waldorf, on Fifth Ave. and 33d St., are opened as the Waldorf-Astoria. This is the largest hotel in the world.—*Com. Adv.*, O 16, 1897; *N. Y. Times*, N 2, 1897; L. M. R. K., III: 981.

2 Robert A. Van Wyck, supported by Tammany Hall, is elected mayor. Benjamin F. Tracy was the candidate of the Republicans, and Henry George, of the Jeffersonian Democrats. The Citizens Union, which had for its object a non-partisan administration of business-like efficiency, nominated Seth Low, a former mayor of Brooklyn, and at this time president of Columbia University.—*N. Y. Times*, N 3 and 4, 1897; Myers, *Hist. of Tammany Hall*, 319, 337; *Ann. Cyclop.* (1897), 567–68.

10 The trustees of the New York Public Library select the design submitted by Carrère & Hastings for the new library building to be erected by the city on the reservoir site at 42d St. and Fifth Ave. The jury of award had reported on Nov. 8 that this design was decidedly superior to the others submitted. The design of Howard & Cauldwell was placed second and that of McKim, Mead & White third.—Lydenberg, *Hist. N. Y. Pub. Library*, 450; *Com. Adv.*, N 12 and 16, 1897. The design of Carrère & Hastings was approved by the board of estimate on Dec. 1.—*Ibid.*, D 1 and 4, 1897; Lydenberg, *op. cit.*, 450; *Harper's Weekly*, XLI: 1223, 1224–25. The original wash-drawing of the Fifth Ave. elevation submitted by the winners of the competition is reproduced as A. Pl. 30-a, Vol. III. The corner-stone of the library was laid on Nov. 10, 1902 (*q. v.*).

15 The new Delmonico's at the n. e. cor. of Fifth Ave. and 44th St. is opened informally to about 1,000 guests. The building was designed by James Brown Lord. Its opening "marks another epoch in the social history of New York."—*N. Y. Times*, N 14 and 16, 1897. *Cf.* L. M. R. K., III: 978.

28 "In making way for the extensive alterations in the City Hall several tons of old records have been collected from long neglected store rooms, closets, and out-of-the-way places, and the question of what shall be done with so much official rubbish has become a serious one for Martin Keyes, the custodian of the building. . . .

"Architect John H. Duncan in planning the remodeling of the City Hall, provided for a large amount of fireproof storage room in the basement. The unused vaults, cells, and coal holes have been overhauled, in some cases rebuilt, and in every instance made lighter and more serviceable. A convenient arrangement has been made for the accommodation of the records and the library of the Municipal Government. There will be a librarian's room on the first floor of the City Hall, and underneath are commodious vaults capable of storing many thousands of volumes in book racks systematically placed. Most of the vaults are of new construction, with solid masonry walls three feet thick."—*N. Y. Times*, N 28, 1897.

D 8 A lease and agreement for the use and occupation of the library building is executed between the city and the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations. "This granted to the Library the building to be erected on the reservoir site as long as the corporation provided a public library and reading room therein. The City was to maintain the building and keep it in repair. The Library was to occupy it as soon as possible after completion and was to keep it accessible at all reasonable hours for general use, free of charge to the public; one or more reading rooms were to be open on week days, holidays included, from 9.00 a. m. to 9.00 p. m., and on Sundays from 1.00 to 9.00 p. m.; a circulation branch was to be maintained therein by the trustees to be opened for the public during the day time on Sunday and during the evening of other days for such time as may be prescribed by the trustees, the branch to be closed at night not earlier than 10 o'clock. Dec. 8

"The Library retained title to and control of its collections in the building. It agreed to submit to the Mayor a detailed printed report of its operations and transactions and of its receipts and expenditures. The City was to have access to the building, but the Library was to appoint, direct, control and remove all persons employed in the building. The City was to provide funds for maintenance and repair of the building, to furnish a supply of water and adequate police patrol and protection. The Department of Parks was to care for the approaches."—Lydenberg, *Hist. of N. Y. Pub. Library*, 450–51.

From this date until Dec. 25, an exhibition of plans and views of New York City from 1651 to 1860 was held at the Grolier Club, No. 29 E. 32d St. This, so far as known, was the first comprehensive public exhibition of New York City prints, although some interesting material, especially books, was shown in the old Lenox Library during the celebration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America.—*Cat. of Plans and Views of N. Y. City*, 1651–1860. 10

At various times between this date and Feb. 16, 1900, the city acquired by condemnation proceedings the land bounded by 111th and 114th Sts., First Ave. and the Harlem River (see My 22, 1894). —Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate*, 51. Here Thomas Jefferson Park was developed.—L. M. R. K., III: 971. The park was first opened on July 11, 1902 (*q. v.*). "

The common council resolves that the old hall of records or register's office (originally the "New Goal"), situated in City Hall Park, which is soon to be vacated by the city, shall be "dedicated, granted, and set aside" for the free exhibition of the collections of the National Historical Museum.—*Ordinances*, etc., *App'd by the Mayor*, LXV: 690. Soon after this, the construction of the underground rapid transit tunnel or subway was begun, and the subway commission, desiring to locate a station opposite the Brooklyn Bridge terminus, applied for the removal of the old hall of records. Though there was strenuous opposition on the part of the National Historical Museum, American Scenic & Historic Preservation Society, and others, the resolution granting the building to the museum was finally rescinded on March 11, 1902 (*q. v.*), and on Oct. 10, 1902 (*q. v.*), it was ordered demolished. 30

1898

— In this year, "the discovery of gold in the Klondike stirred men's imagination to an extravagance second only to the discovery in California fifty years before."—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 273.

— In this year, just as the French attempt to build a Panama Canal was coming to acknowledged failure, the U. S. began taking steps to have a canal of its own construction and ownership.—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 455.

— In this year, at the suggestion of Lawrence Veiller and with the support of Josephine Shaw Lowell, the Charity Organization Society appointed a standing committee of its members, known as the "Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society." The committee consisted of Frederick W. Holls, chairman, Felix Adler, Constant A. Andrews, Robert W. de Forest, Edward T. Devine, John Vinton Dahlgren, Ernest Flagg, Richard Watson Gilder, E. R. L. Gould, George B. Post, Jacob A. Riis, and I. N. Phelps Stokes; and Lawrence Veiller who was secretary and executive officer. Its object was to improve tenement-house conditions by securing remedial legislation in regard to new buildings, by preventing bad legislation, by having existing tenement laws enforced, by stimulating the building of model tenements, and by having old tenements altered to suit the needs of new

1898 tenants. In the first six months, the committee devoted itself to the
— work of framing 15 new tenement-house ordinances, which they submitted to the municipal building code commission with a statement of the reasons for them and the advantages to be gained by their enactment. These ordinances were published in a small pamphlet in June, 1899, and received widespread favourable comment, but none of them was adopted by the authorities.—De Forest & Veiller, *The Tenement House Problem*, I: 109–11. See 1900.

— In this year, the New York Training School for Teachers was established. It was opened in September in P. S. 159.—Palmer, *The N. Y. Pub. School*, 287.

— The National Arts Club is organized and incorporated. Its first club-house, at 39 W. 34th St., was opened in Oct., 1899. Later, 41 W. 34th St. was added. The club removed to its present quarters, formerly the residence of Samuel J. Tilden, at 14–15 Gramercy Park, in Aug., 1906. A studio building was constructed in 1906.—See records of the club. The object of the club was: "To give a helping hand to artists of all kinds by affording them conveniences and club comforts, a place for exhibitions, and rallying to their support the encouragement of amateurs."—*Bulletin* of Nat. Arts Club, Dec., 1907.

— In this year, the University Settlement Society (see 1891) erected its own building on the south-east corner of Rivington and Eldridge Sts. Howells & Stokes were the architects.—*Ann. Rep.*, Univ. Settlement Soc. (1897), 2, 50, 53–57; *ibid.* (1898), 53–54, 56–59, 63–66.

— In this year, Hudson Park (see Ag 12, 1895), on the site of the old St. John's Cemetery of Trinity corporation, was opened. It is on the east side of Hudson St. between Leroy and Clarkson Sts.—*Ann. Rep.*, Dept. of Parks (1898), 19. See also L. M. R. K., III: 970, and 1902.

— In this year, work was begun on Hancock Square at St. Nicholas Ave. and 123d St. (see Mr 16, 1876). The improvements were finished in 1899.—*Ann. Rep.*, Dept. of Pks. (1899). See also L. M. R. K., III: 970.

— In this year, a memorial to the architect Richard Morris Hunt, consisting of a granite screen, as architectural setting, by Bruce Price, and a bronze bust and figures by Daniel C. French, was erected by the art societies of New York on Fifth Ave. opposite the Lenox Library.—*Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City*, 176.

— The National Academy of Design removes from 23d St. and Fourth Ave. (see Ap 27, 1865) to its present location at 109th St. and Amsterdam Ave.—Records of the society. The 23d St. building was demolished in 1899 (*q.v.*).

— In this year, Rand, McNally & Co. published *Greater New York illustrated. Over one hundred and fifty photographic views of the foremost city of the western hemisphere.*

— In this year, August Will made a wash drawing of the sky-line of New York from Jersey City and published it with a drawing made by him showing the sky-line in 1873. The two views are reproduced as Pl. 157-a, Vol. III.

— "The automobile industry, which had its beginnings in the last decade of the nineteenth century [see 1890, 1892], developed at such a rapid rate as to far outstrip that of carriages and wagons, the parent industry. Before 1898 only 1,631 motor cars were manufactured in France, 894 in Germany, 682 in England, and probably 1,200 in the United States. In 1913, only fifteen years later, the number of automobiles in use was estimated at 1,161,911, of which 628,185 were in the United States, 125,728 in the United Kingdom, 89,185 in France, and 70,006 in Germany. Statistics for later years are not available except in the case of the United States, in which it is estimated that there were 3,500,000 in use in 1916, or more than three times as many as in all the world only three years before. . . . "(The subject is continued at length in regard to the output in the U. S., and its value.)—"The Evolution of the Automobile," by John J. Macfarlane, in *Commercial America* (F, 1917), XIII: 13. See Mr 24.

Jan. 1 "The City of New York," incorporated under that designation by the charter of May 4, 1897 (*q.v.*), begins its corporate existence. The first officers, elected according to the provisions of the charter on Nov. 2, 1897 (*q.v.*), are formally installed, with Robert A. Van Wyck as mayor.—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 1 and 2, 1898.

3 Mayor Van Wyck sends his first annual message to the common council, saying in part: "The radical changes which the provisions of the new charter make in the several departments and in their modes of procedure present a problem which must be met on the part of the city officials with intelligence, caution and industry, and on the part of the public with patience and hearty co-operation. . . .

Jan. 3

"The new Charter makes no change in our mode of government more radical than in the provision under which the legislative power of the city is hereafter vested jointly in the Municipal Council and Board of Aldermen.

"An equally marked feature of the change is the important addition to the powers of the local legislature, amounting to a considerable measure of home rule. . . .

"In determining upon the necessity, character and expense of such public work as may be submitted for your action, you must be governed by a settled purpose based upon the promise given, that the public improvements would be fairly distributed as between the five boroughs, and that the most pressing needs of each of the localities would receive equal consideration and be supplied, as nearly as possible, with equal promptness. In all your proceedings you should take the broad and liberal view, which, appreciating that the residents of the several boroughs now make up but a single constituency, deals with the City's affairs without any regard to any former lines of civil divisions and accepts the benefits conferred upon any particular section and any particular work as an advantage secured to all. . . .

"There has been no popular demand, in the line of public improvements, so vigorous, so persistent and so well justified as that which calls for a safe, speedy and comfortable mode of travel from the homes to the places of business or employment of such of our citizens as reside in the northern portion of the Borough of Manhattan or in the Borough of the Bronx. . . .

"It is not alone unfortunate but also disheartening, that the petitions, protests and demands of the people for better transit facilities have been answered with nothing better than a multiplicity of plans. Certain is it that our citizens will no longer tolerate, much less excuse, delay upon delay at the cost of not alone the comfort and convenience of the people, but also the increased valuations which, in a considerable degree, would add to the public revenues if the rapidly growing districts most directly interested were furnished with greater and improved facilities of travel. . . .

"To my mind there can now be urged no sufficient reason for the continued employment of the locomotives now in use on the elevated roads, and the people should no longer be subjected to the resulting nuisances of noise, smoke, and flying cinders.

"You should demand and insist upon the substitution, in the place of the present motive power, of electricity. . . . And, again, the number of through express trains should be considerably increased, their running time improved and their use continued throughout the day and night. . . .

"The corporations should be compelled to continue the present [elevated] routes to the more sparsely settled and more distant localities, even if for a time some loss is entailed upon them by so doing. . . .

"The surface railroads likewise should be required to adopt the best-approved motive power. . . .

"We should be constant in our endeavor to make the metropolis as attractive and healthful as its financial condition will permit. We must make our city in every way worthy of its proud position in the first place among the municipalities in the western world. With a promptness and expenditure limited alone by prudence we should secure for our citizens good roads, improved pavements, bicycle paths, small parks and every improvement which helps in out-door recreations, and so assist in bettering the physical condition."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1898), I: 17–42.

5 "The Fine Arts Federation, in accordance with a clause in the charter, submitted eighteen names yesterday, from which Mayor Van Wyck will select six, to appoint as members of the Art Commission. The list was to be made up of three painters, three sculptors, three architects, and nine men not a member of any of the professions in the fine arts. One Commissioner is to be taken from each profession and three from the list of laymen, and these six, together with the President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the President of the New York Public Library, the President of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and the Mayor, will make up the commission. . . . The list submitted to the Mayor yesterday is as follows:

"Painters—John La Farge, Frederick Crowninshield, and George W. Maynard.

1898 Jan. 5 "Sculptors—J. Q. A. Ward, Daniel C. French, and Herbert Adams.

"Architects—George B. Post, Walter Cook, and Charles F. McKim.

"Lay Members—George L. Rives, John De Witt Warner, Charles W. Truslow, W. T. Evans, S. P. Avery, Montgomery Schuyler, Henry E. Howland, Charles F. Barney, and Alexander Maitland."—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 6, 1898. See F 14.

13 Emile Zola publishes his famous letter, "J'accuse," denouncing the judges in the Dreyfus case (see O, 1894) for convicting on secret evidence and for acquitting Major Esterhazy, the real traitor. Zola was arrested and sentenced to fine and imprisonment, but he fled to England.—Hazen, *Europe since* 1815, 358–64.

" Teachers College is formally incorporated as a department of Columbia University.—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 15, 1898.

31 There is a destructive blizzard in New York and New England (a decade after the "Great Blizzard" of Mr 11–13, 1888, *q.v.*).—*N. Y. Herald*, F 1, 1898. See also *Harper's Weekly*, XLIII: 182, 196.

Feb. 2 Grace Institute, a trade school for the benefit of women and girls, the gift of ex-Mayor Wm. R. Grace, is to be opened on this day at Nos. 149–155 W. 60th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Aves., in the old Moore mansion, a landmark of the Revolution, which has been remodelled and enlarged.—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 30, 1898.

3 On Feb. 3 and 4, paintings belonging to the estate of W. H. Stewart, deceased, were sold at the Am. Art Galleries for $409,790. —*A Plan and Interesting Information concerning the Am. Art Ass'n.*

8 A translation of a letter written by Enrique Dupuy de Lome, Spanish minister at Washington, speaking disparagingly of President McKinley, is published by the Cuban Junta in New York.—*N. Y. Times*, F 9, 1898. De Lome was recalled, and Spain disavowed the reflection on McKinley.—*Ibid.*, F 11, 13, and 18, 1898.

14 Mayor Van Wyck appoints as members of the newly created municipal art commission (see Ja 5), Chas. T. Barney, Henry E. Howland, and Samuel P. Avery (laymen), John La Farge (painter), Daniel C. French (sculptor), and Chas. F. McKim (architect). The mayor, the presidents of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, of the N. Y. Public Library, and of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences are, *ex officio*, members of the commission.

"The commission supersedes all like bodies and the Commissioners serve without compensation. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment must provide suitable offices for them. Under the terms of the charter (Sections 633 to 639) the members appointed must be three laymen, one architect, one artist, and one sculptor. . . .

"The charter gives the commission extensive powers. Without its approval no work of art can become the property of the city by gift or purchase, and none can be placed upon city property. The expression 'work of art' is construed by the charter to include 'oil paintings, mural decorations, stained glass, statues, bas reliefs, or other sculptures, monuments, and arches.'

"At the discretion of the Mayor or the Municipal Assembly the commission may exercise like powers over designs for municipal buildings, bridges, gates, lamps, &c. to be erected on city property."—*N. Y. Times*, F 15, 1898. For a résumé of the commission's powers, see the analysis of the charter under May 4, 1897.

Commenting on the commission on Feb. 17, the *Times* said: "The Mayor has chosen a very good Art Commission, according to the requirements of the charter. Indeed, he could scarcely have chosen a bad one from the list furnished to him by the Fine Arts Federation. . . .

"It is a pity that the powers of the commission do not extend further. Of course it is a great gain to have imbedded in the charter an acknowledgement of the aesthetic interests of the city, and of the necessity of providing some means for their protection. But the powers of the commission are limited to passing upon the merits of any work of art which it is proposed that the city shall acquire 'by purchase, gift, or otherwise'. . . . Obviously public buildings and erections which are primarily works of utility should be submitted to the commission as a matter of course, and the charter should be so amended as to require such a submission. Structures of this kind do more to adorn or disfigure a city than the works of art specifically so called. . . .

"Even such an extension of its powers would not, however, secure the fulfillment of the purpose which an art commission should serve. If its labors are confined to mere obstruction, to preventing the erection of works of art which may at least be assumed to have had their origin in patriotism or civic pride or a spirit of pious commemoration, it will fail to enlist any enthusiasm in its behalf. . . . The commission, as named by the Mayor, is abundantly competent to prepare a programme which shall include in a comprehensive scheme of public improvement such details as the designation of suitable sites for public monuments, of which heretofore every one has been treated as a new question and an isolated question, and almost every one has given rise to a squabble. Such a scheme cannot be carried into effect without the co-operation of the City Government, and that co-operation should be the first object of the commission. Without it the usefulness of the commission will be slight and purely negative. With it the commission may render a positive and most important service to the city."—*Ibid.*, F 17, 1898. Regarding the commission, see also *Statutes relating to Organization and Powers of the Art Commission* (N. Y., 1902). Feb. 14

In the evening of this day, the U. S. battleship "Maine" is blown up in Havana harbour. Two officers and 251 sailors are killed.—*N. Y. Times*, F 16 *et seq.*, 1898. 15

The board of aldermen adopts the following resolutions: 23

"Whereas, The entire American Nation has heard with profound grief of the deplorable destruction of the United States battleship 'Maine' in the harbor of Havana; and

"Whereas, The demolition of the magnificent war vessel has carried sadness to hundreds of homes throughout the length and breadth of the land, more particularly to those within the area of the Greater City of New York; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the members of the Board of Aldermen, sincerely deplore the sudden and terrible deaths which met the officers and members of the crew of the said 'Maine', and we extend to their surviving relatives our sincere sympathy in their bereavement."—*Proc. of Mun. Assemb.* (1898), I: 90–91; *N. Y. Times*, F 24, 1898.

From Feb. 24 to 26, the collection of the late Chas. A. Dana, consisting of paintings and Chinese and Persian porcelains, was sold at the Am. Art Galleries for $194,496.—*A Plan*, etc., *op. cit.* 24

The new art commission (see F 14) holds its first meeting, in the mayor's office, and organizes by electing Chas. T. Barney president, Henry G. Marquand vice-president, and A. Augustin Healy secretary.—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 1, 1898. 28

Congress appropriates $50,000,000 for national defence.—*Laws of U. S.*, 55th cong., 2d sess., chap. 56. See Mr 29. Mar. 9

The board of aldermen passes the following resolutions: 15

"Whereas, The alterations made in the City Hall, conformably to legislative requirement, are now completed; and

"Whereas, These rooms are intended for specific purposes not yet so officially designated; therefore

"Resolved, That the Committee on Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies of the Board be and it is hereby instructed to confer with the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies, and with the City Clerk, with a view of designating the various rooms in the said City Hall for such purposes as are advisable and necessary.

"Resolved, That each room be properly numbered or renumbered, and that such furniture, fittings, etc., as may be necessary be recommended.

"Resolved, further, That, in reporting to this Board, the said Committee on Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies present its recommendations in detail, together with appropriate provision, by resolution, for the preparation of a complete directory, for which purpose suitable space and marble slabs have been already provided."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1898), I: 779–80.

The legislature incorporates "The Hebrew Charities Building," the incorporators being Henry Rice, Isaiah Josephi, Jacob H. Schiff, Isaac Wallach, Abraham Wolff, Isaac N. Seligman, and Morris Loeb. The objects of the corporation are "to erect, establish and maintain a building in the city and county of New York in which Hebrew benevolent institutions can have their headquarters, and to which all applicants for aid may apply; and to establish in said building a public library with a special department in Judaica; such building to contain the general offices of The United Hebrew Charities in the City of New York and of other charitable and benevolent institutions; and to provide for the maintenance of such library and any such societies and for chari- 21

1898 Mr21 table and benevolent work in connection therewith."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1898), chap. 96.

24 The first sale of an American-made gasoline automobile occurred on this day, when Alexander Winton sold a one-cylinder Winton car to Robert Allison, of Port Carbon, Pa. The author owned and drove in New York one of the first fifty of these cars delivered.

From 1898, the time of the sale of the Winton car, dates substantially the development of the automobile industry in the U. S. "Beginning with this date, the first real enthusiasm was put into the sale of cars."—Barber, *Story of the Automobile*, 75–76; Doolittle, *Romance of the Automobile Industry*, 23–24.

25 The legislature designates May 4, 1898, "a public holiday in and for the counties of New York, Kings, Queens, Richmond and Westchester." It is to be known as "Charter Day."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1898), chap. 118.

" A collection of pre-revolutionary and revolutionary broadsides relating to the city and state of New York, gathered by Gerard Bancker, the provincial treasurer of New York, is sold for the estate of the late Jas. A. Bancker, of New York, by Stan. V. Henkels, auctioneer, Philadelphia. A copy of the sales catalogue (No. 809), and its supplement containing facsimiles, is in the author's collection. Books, manuscripts, and other parts of the collection were sold on Dec. 13, 1898, and May 4, 1899 (*q.v.*).

29 The U. S. sends a note to Spain demanding that the war on Cuba shall cease and threatening intervention if her proposals are rejected. Spain replied in unsatisfactory terms, and war became inevitable.—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 28–Ap 2, 1898.

Apr. — The "Appraisers' Warehouse" at Washington, Christopher, Barrow, and Greenwich Sts. (see Mr 9, 1891), is finished and occupied.—*Ann. Rep.*, Supervising Archt., U. S. Treas. Dept. (1898), 33. On March 4, 1909, its name was changed to "Appraisers' Stores."—*Ibid.* (1909), 371. Here are the offices of the board of U. S. general appraisers, America's customs administrative court, first appointed by Pres. Benj. Harrison. Regarding their duties, see "Judicial Review in Customs Taxation," by Judge Geo. E. Brown, in *The Forum*, Jl, 1918; *King's Handbook* (1893), 786–87. At one time, a storey of this building was reserved for seized, unclaimed, abandoned, and smuggled goods, but these are now (1926) kept at the "Army Base" in Brooklyn. Only merchandise samples are kept in the "Appraisers' Stores."—Letter to the author from the appraiser's office.

11 Pres. McKinley sends a message to congress reviewing the Cuban situation, declaring that in the interests of humanity "the war in Cuba must stop," and asking power to intervene.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 12, 1898.

20 The U. S. recognizes the independence of Cuba.—Macdonald, *Select Statutes of U. S. Hist.*, 1861–1898, 422–24.

" In accordance with resolutions adopted by congress, Pres. McKinley sends an ultimatum to Spain demanding the immediate evacuation of Cuba.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 21, 1898.

22 Pres. McKinley proclaims a blockade of Havana and other Cuban ports.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 23, 1898.

" The legislature orders that the national flag be displayed on all public school houses in the state and directs the state superintendent of schools to make provision for a salute to the flag at the opening of each school day and for the observance in the schools of Washington's Birthday, Lincoln's Birthday, Memorial Day, Flag Day, and such other legal holidays as may be designated by law.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1898), chap. 481.

23 Pres. McKinley calls for 125,000 volunteers.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 24, 1898. Enrollment in New York was very vigorous.—*Ibid.*, Ap 26, 28, 29, 30, My 1, 1898.

25 Congress passes a law declaring that war with Spain has existed since April 21.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 26, 1898.

May 1 The American squadron under Commodore George Dewey destroys the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay.—*N. Y. Times*, My 2 *et seq.*, 1898. Admiral Bradley A. Fiske said that Dewey's victory at Manila "placed the United States in the family of great nations, and it put Spain into outer darkness."—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 323 (footnote). See also *ibid.*, I: 316–21.

3 The American National Red Cross Society is organized, at the Manhattan Hotel.—*N. Y. Times*, My 4, 1898. See also *ibid.*, My 11 and 16, 1898.

4 The anniversary of the Greater New York charter and Dewey's victory at Manila are jointly celebrated in New York.—*N. Y. Times*, My 5, 1898.

Theodore Roosevelt is sworn in, at Washington, "as Lieutenant Colonel of United States Volunteers to serve with the regiment of mounted riflemen, to be made up mainly of plainsmen and rough riders. [Dr. Leonard Wood was Colonel of this regiment]. . . . May 6

"Col. Roosevelt's office was crowded to overflowing about noon to-day with an asemblage of cowboys, plainsmen, college students, and ex-policemen of the New York force, who are among those to join the command of which Mr. Roosevelt will be Lieutenant Colonel. Most of the men were mustered in yesterday. . . .

"All these will leave here tomorrow afternoon for San Antonio, Texas, where the regiment is to rendezvous."—*N. Y. Times*, My 7, 1898. See also *ibid.*, Ap 26, 1898.

The official title of the regiment was the First U. S. Volunteer Cavalry, "but," as Roosevelt explains, "for some reason or other the public promptly christened us the 'Rough Riders.' At first we fought against the use of the term, but to no purpose; and when finally the Generals of Division and Brigade began to write in formal communications about our regiment as the 'Rough Riders,' we adopted the term ourselves."—Roosevelt, *The Rough Riders* (1899). For interesting notes regarding the organization and enlistment of the regiment, see *ibid.* See also My 12.

A San Antonio news item reads: "Three hundred and forty cowboys from New Mexico and thirty-nine society leaders from New York are the latest acquisitions to the Roosevelt riders. Among the men from the East are Craig Wadsworth, one of the best polo players in America; Basil Ricketts, a son of the late Gen. Ricketts, who has served a two years' apprenticeship on a Colorado cattle ranch; Hamilton Fish, Jr., another polo player; Horace Devereaux of Colorado Springs and the Princeton football team; William Tiffany of New York, a social favorite and a leader of cotillions, who can boast of a long experience on western ranch and range; Kenneth Robinson of the Knickerbocker Club; Reginald Ronalds, half back on the Yale football team, and Hollister, the Harvard sprinter. 12

"There will be about fifty of these college and club men in all, but their wealth and influence will secure them no special consideration in the regiment. One of them may get a Lieutenant's commission, and two or three are likely to be made non-commissioned officers, but the rest will serve as troopers on a perfect equality with the rest of the men."—*N. Y. Times*, My 12, 1898.

Puccini's "La Bohème" is produced for the first time in New York, at Wallack's Theatre, by a company of Italian singers.—Krehbiel, *Chapters of Opera*, 285. 16

Congress passes an act authorising the U. S. army officers in Cuba, during the war with Spain, to issue "subsistence, medical, and quartermaster's supplies to . . . inhabitants of the Island of Cuba who are destitute and in imminent danger of perishing unless they receive the same." The act also provides that the president and the commanding officers may furnish "to the Cuban people such arms, ammunition, equipments, and military stores and supplies as they may require in order to increase their effective fighting force in the existing war against Spain."—*Laws of U. S.*, 55th cong., 2d sess., chap. 345. 18

Refugees from Puerto Rico arrive at New York.—*N. Y. Times*, My 21, 1898. 20

Pres. McKinley issues a second call for 75,000 volunteers.—*Laws of U. S.* (1897–99), 1772–73. 25

Puccini's "Manon Lescaut" is sung for the first time in New York, at Wallack's Theatre.—Brown, III: 359; N. Y. P. L. *Bulletin* (1925), 886. 27

Naval Constructor Richmond Hobson, with the aid of seven seamen, sinks the American collier "Merrimac" across the entrance to Santiago Harbour, in an attempt to shut in the powerful Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera.—*N. Y. Times*, Je 5 *et seq.*, 1898. See Jl 3. June 3

The troops of the U. S. defeat the Spaniards at Las Guasimas. Sergeant Hamilton Fish, Jr., New York, of the "Rough Riders," is killed, at the very outset of the troop's active service.—Roosevelt, *The Rough Riders* (1899), 94–95. 24

In this month, ten vacation schools and 24 vacation playgrounds were opened, the first in the city.—Palmer, *The N. Y. Pub. School*, 288. July —

San Juan Hill and El Caney are captured by the Americans. Roosevelt's Rough Riders and the 71st Regiment of New York distinguish themselves in the assault.—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 2 *et seq.*, 1898. See also Roosevelt's *The Rough Riders* (1899). 1

1898 July 3 The Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera attempts to escape from Santiago Harbour and is totally destroyed by Admiral Sampson's American squadron.—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 4 *et seq.*, 1898.

" Harlem Speedway (see Mr 8, 1893, and N 2, 1896) is formally opened, though not completed. It extends from 155th St. and St. Nicholas Place to the easterly extremity of Dyckman St. along the west bank of the Harlem River. Its total cost was about $3,050,000. —*Ann. Rep.*, Dept. of Pks. (1898); *ibid.* (1900). See also *N. Y. Times*, F 15 and Je 26, 1898.

7 Pres. McKinley signs the congressional resolution annexing Hawaii to the United States.—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 8, 1898.

14 Gen. Toral agrees to surrender Santiago to the American forces under Gen. Shafter.—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 15, 1898. The formal surrender took place on July 17.—*Ibid.*, Jl 17, 18 *et seq.*, 1898.

20 Horse-cars cease running on Sixth and Eighth Aves. below 59th St. and the work of constructing the electric lines is begun.—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 18 and 21, 1898. See N 16.

Aug. 1 The new iron bridge across the Harlem River at Third Ave. is completed at a cost of more than $3,000,000, and is opened to the public.—*N. Y. Times*, Ag 2, 1898; *Ann. Cyclop.* (1898), 506. See also *N. Y. Times*, F 11, 1893, and *Harper's Weekly*, XXXVIII: 115.

12 A peace protocol is signed at Washington by representatives of Spain and the United States, and Pres. McKinley immediately proclaims a suspension of hostilities.—*N. Y. Times*, Ag 13, 1898.

13 Ignorant of the armistice, Americans under Dewey capture Manila.—*N. Y. Times*, Ag 16 *et seq.*, 1898.

20 Admiral Sampson's victorious squadron arrives at New York and is given an ovation.—*N. Y. Times*, Ag 21, 1898.

Sept. 8 Weber & Fields' Broadway Music Hall at 1215 Broadway is opened.—*N. Y. Times*, S 9, 1898.

Oct. 2 Automobiles "have almost ceased to be regarded as curiosities, and the embarrassment of the passengers caused by many staring eyes, is gradually wearing off."—*N. Y. Times*, O 2, 1898. See D 28.

3 "Cyrano de Bergerac" is produced for the first time in America, at the Garden Theatre. Richard Mansfield plays the title role.—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 224; Brown, III: 528.

14 The Clarendon Hotel, at the south-east corner of 17th St. and Fourth Ave., has been closed.—*N. Y. Times*, O 14, 1898.

Nov. 8 Theodore Roosevelt is elected governor of New York State.—*N. Y. Times*, N 9, 1898.

12 Columbia University's land and buildings on East 49th St. (once the site of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum) have been sold, and dwelling-houses are to be erected on the site.—*N. Y. Times*, N 12, 16, D 19, 1898.

16 The Third Ave. R. R. Co. begins to tear up Broadway from 45th to 59th St. preparatory to laying the conduits for the electrical system.—*N. Y. Times*, N 17, 1898.

21 Pinero's "Trelawny of the Wells" is produced for the first time in America, at the Lyceum Theatre.—Brown, III: 438. See also Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 230.

25 Construction work on the section of Riverside Park between 120th and 129th Sts. being approved, this part is practically completed, except planting. A small part near 96th St. is left unfinished on account of a change in the original plan due to building the viaduct over that street.—*Ann. Rep.*, Dept. of Parks (1898), 18. Regarding the park, see also *Munsey's Mag.*, Oct., 1898.

Dec. 4 A fire, starting at the corner of Broadway and Warren St., destroys about a million's worth of property.—*N. Y. Times*, D 5, 1898.

10 The treaty of peace between Spain and the U. S. is signed at Paris. Spain relinquishes all claim to Cuba and cedes to the U. S. Porto Rico, Guam, and the Philippine Islands, and the U. S. agrees to pay $20,000,000 for the ceded territory.—Macdonald, *Select Statutes of U. S. Hist.*, 1861–1898, 429–36; *N. Y. Times*, D 11, 1898.

28 "Horseless trucks will soon be seen in the streets of this city, and before long there may be no opportunities for usefulness left for the hard-working truck horse. The autotruck is to be the latest innovation in street traffic. The New York Autotruck Company has been incorporated with a capital of $1,000,000 to operate the vehicles."—*N. Y. Times*, D 28, 1898.

1899

— In this year, *The Rough Riders*, by Theodore Roosevelt, appeared.—*Encyclop. Brit.*, XXIII: 711. Commenting on it, Mr. Dooley (Finley Peter Dunne) said, with characteristic humour: "If I was him I'd call th' book 'Alone in Cubia.' " He suggested as other titles: "Th' Biography iv a Hero be Wan who Knows;" "Th' Darin' Exploits iv a Brave Man be an Actual Eye-Witness, th' Account iv th' Destruction iv Spanish Power in th' Ant Hills, as it fell fr'm th' lips iv Teddy Rosenfelt an' was took down be his own hands."—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 206. 1899 —

In this year, the corruption in New York City became almost as bad as in 1894 (*q. v.*, Ja 31), when the Lexow investigation was held, and the legislature again determined to investigate, and for this purpose sent to the city a committee, which was generally known as the "Mazet Committee." Gustavus Myers thus describes its work and the results: "This body's prestige suffered from the charge that its investigation was unduly partizan. Moreover, it was generally felt by the public that its work was inefficiently carried on. Nevertheless, it produced a considerable array of facts showing the existence of gross maladministration. —

"It was disclosed that every member of the Tammany Society or of the organization's executive committee, held office, or was a favored contractor. Over $700,000 of city orders went to favored contractors without bidding. Various city departments were 'characterized by unparalleled ignorance and unfairness.' The payrolls in some of the most important departments had increased $1,500,000 between July 1, 1898, and September 1, 1899, and the employees had increased over 1,000, excluding policemen, firemen and teachers. The testimony proved the increasing inefficiency and demoralization of the Police and Fire Departments. It further proved the existence of a ramified system of corruption similar to that revealed by the Lexow Committee.

"The disclosures attracting the greatest public attention were those relating to the Ice Trust, the Ramapo project, and Mr. Croker's relations to the city government. On April 14 the Committee exposed a conspiracy between the Ice Trust and the Dock and other departments of the city government, to create and maintain a monopoly of New York's ice supply. Six days after the exposure, Mayor Van Wyck, as he subsequently admitted in his testimony before Judge Gaynor, acquired 5,000 shares, worth $500,000, of the Ice Truck stock, alleging that he paid $57,000 in cash for them; but although urged to substantiate his statement, did not produce proof that he actually paid anything. It was shown conclusively before the committee that the arrangement between the Ice Trust and the city officials was such as to compel the people to pay 60 cents a hundred pounds, and that the trust had stopped the sale of five-cent pieces of ice, practically cutting off the supply of the poor. Many other Tammany officials were equally involved. Proceedings were begun some time after, looking to an official investigation of the Ice Trust's affairs, and charges against Mayor Van Wyck were filed with Gov. Roosevelt. The latter were finally dismissed by the Governor in November, 1900.

"In August, the committee uncovered the Ramapo scheme. The Ramapo Water Company, with assets 'of at least the value of $5,000,' sought to foist upon the city a contract calling for payment from the city treasury of an enormous amount in annual installments of about $5,110,000, in return for at least 200,000,000 gallons of water a day, at $70 per million gallons. This was proved to be an attempt toward a most gigantic swindle. Had not Controller Coler exposed and frustrated the scheme, the Tammany members of the Board of Public Improvement would have rushed the contract to passage.

"Mr. Croker's testimony threw a flood of light upon his political views and standards as well as his powers and emoluments as 'boss.' He acknowledged that he had a powerful influence over the Tammany legislators at Albany, whose actions he advised, and that he exercised the same influence upon local officials. He readily conceded that he was the most powerful man he knew of. . . .

"Mr. Croker also admitted that judicial candidates were assessed in their districts. In fact, some of the Judges themselves named the respective sums to the committee. Judge Pryor testified that he had been asked for $10,000 for his nomination for a vacant half-term in the Supreme Court. Other judicial candidates, it was understood, paid from $10,000 to $25,000 for nominations. Mr. Croker maintained that the organization was entitled to all the judicial, executive, administrative—in brief, all offices—because 'that is what the people voted our ticket for.' Mr. Croker refused to answer many questions tending to show that he profited by a silent partnership in many companies which benefited directly or indirectly by his power. . . . He declined to answer the

1899 question whether $140,000 of the stock of the Auto-Truck Company
— had been given to him without the payment of a dollar; it was his 'private affair.'

"'We are giving the people pure organization government,' he said. He referred to the thoroughness of discipline in the Wigwam, and stated that the only way to succeed was to keep the whip in hand over his henchmen. It took 'a lot of time,' and he 'had to work very hard at it.' Tammany was built up, he said, not only upon the political principles it held, but upon the way its members sustained one another in business. 'We want the whole business if we can get it;' 'to the party belong the spoils;' 'we win, and we expect everyone to stand by us;' 'I am working for my pocket all the time,' were some of Mr. Croker's answers, most of them told in anything but grammatical English.

"The general opinion obtained that the committee's work would have been far more effective and free from charges of partizan bias, if Thomas C. Platt, the Republican 'boss,' had been summoned concerning his alleged political connection with the great corporations and financial interests, as Mr. Croker had been.

"Apparently the disclosures made no deep impression on the city administration, for matters went along pretty much as before."—Myers, *Hist. of Tammany Hall* (1917), 285–88, citing the stenographic minutes of the investigation.

— The Dongan Charter (1686), the Montgomerie Charter (1731), and other original New York City documents, are repaired, under the supervision of the N. Y. Pub. Library, at the request of Comptroller Bird S. Coler, and are deposited in the library for safe-keeping.—See Library correspondence with Mr. Coler.

— In this year, the removal of the Croton distributing reservoir on Fifth Ave. between 40th and 42d Sts. was begun by the contractor, Eugene Lentilhon, and preliminary work was started on the foundations of the N. Y. Public Library (see My 19, 1897). The removal of the reservoir was finished in 1901.—Lydenberg, *Hist. of N. Y. Pub. Library*, 452 *et seq.*; *Scientific Am.*, LXXXI: 152; bronze tablet in 42d St. entrance of library; L. M. R. K., III: 945. See also tablets that were formerly over the entrance to the old reservoir, and are now in the library (one on the wall of the south corridor on the first floor, and one in the pavement of the inner court). The corner-stone of the library was laid on Nov. 10, 1902 (*q. v.*).

— In 1899, the old stone block-house at the northern end of Central Park, a relic of the War of 1812, was filled with rubbish and closed to the public.—*4th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1899), 10.

— In this year, the University Club moved from the Jerome residence at 26th St. and Madison Ave. (see N 22, 1883) to its present site at the north-west corner of 54th St. and Fifth Ave. The new building was designed by McKim, Mead & White and is considered the finest club-house in the world.—Alexander, *Hist. of Univ. Club*, 125 *et seq.*; L. M. R. K., III: 939.

— The old National Academy of Design, at the north-west corner of Fourth Ave. and 23d St. (see 1898), was demolished in this year. —L. M. R. K., III: 957. Stone from the building was used in the R. C. Church of Our Lady of Lourdes at 142d St. and Convent Ave. (see My 18, 1902). The 23d St. site is now covered by part of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Building.

— In this year, the *Mail and Express* published *A Pictorial Description of Broadway*, from the Battery to 58th St. This panorama is of special interest as showing the great changes which had taken place in the upper end of Broadway in the preceding 25 years.—See descrip. of Pl. 147, III: 719–20 (note).

Jan. 9 Mme. Schumann-Heink makes her New York début, at the Metropolitan Opera House, in "Lohengrin."—Brown, III: 472.

10 Mayor Van Wyck, in his second annual message to the common council, says: During 1898, "A sharp halt had to be called in the extravagant use of Municipal credit which during the year 1897 had characterized the financial administration of practically all of the public corporations consolidated into the present city. The financial condition of the new City of New York in its first year of Consolidation demanded that a temporary period of recuperation be afforded before new public improvements could be begun. This policy has been carried out to the letter. Since January 1, 1898, not one dollar has been added to the net funded debt of the city on account of public improvements undertaken subsequent to that date, though in some cases it was found necessary to authorize the issue of bonds in the year 1898, to provide funds for the liquidation of liabilities incurred prior to that year, but for which no bonds had been previously authorized. . . .

"The financial scheme of the Charter, so far as it related to making provision for the operating expenses of the city during the year 1898 was peculiar. Each municipal corporation about to become a part of Greater New York was directed to prepare a budget of its expenses for the year 1898 just as though it was to continue its separate and independent existence, unaffected by the decreed consolidation. The sum total of these budgets then became available for apportionment by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the new City of New York to appropriations to be made by that Board for the use of the departments and offices created by the Charter. If the aggregate of these budgets were found to be insufficient to provide for the proper conduct of the city government during the year 1898, the Charter authorized the issue of special revenue bonds redeemable from the tax levy of 1899 to provide for whatever deficiency might thus arise. Jan. 10

"The total of the appropriations made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for expenditure in 1898 was $77,559,332.37. The aggregate sum of the budgets prepared by the ninety-five municipal corporations which were consolidated fell short of this amount by $7,175,850.88, due principally to the fact (which had apparently been overlooked by the Charter Commissioners) that in many instances the fiscal year of these corporations did not correspond with the calendar year 1898, and that funds had, therefore, been provided by them only for portions of that year. This financial scheme, while it has proved workable, is open to one serious objection. By throwing the deficiencies of the consolidated budgets for 1898 into the tax levy of 1899, the Budget of the current year has been abnormally increased by this sum of $7,175,850.88....

"The financial situation of the city during the year 1898 has been such as to restrict public improvements within very narrow limits. The same restrictions will not, however, exist to so great an extent during the current year, and the many improvements which the public have a right to expect will receive careful consideration."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1899), I: 82–96.

On Feb. 14–17, the Am. paintings, Oriental porcelains, and Greek art works belonging to Thos. B. Clarke were sold at the Am. Art Galleries for $308,104.63.—*A Plan*, etc., *op. cit.* Feb. 14

Congress authorises the acquisition for the new custom-house of the Bowling Green site, selected by the secretary of the treasury (see Jl 7, 1892) under the act of Sept. 14, 1888. The limit of cost of the building is fixed at $3,000,000.—*Ann. Rep.*, Supervising Archt., U. S. Treas. Dept., 50–52. The cost of the site was $2,244,977.—*Ibid.* (1906), 82. Title having been vested in the government in this year, the work of demolishing the row of dwellings (mostly converted into steamship offices) on the south side of Bowling Green commenced about Feb. 1, 1900. Cass Gilbert was appointed architect, as the result of a competition in which the leading architects of the country took part (see My 2), and the actual construction work began about Oct. 1, 1900.—From a letter (Dec. 8, 1911) to the author from Cass Gilbert; and *Ann. Rep.*, Sup. Arch't (1900), 53, 106. See also *Harper's Weekly*, XLIV: 487. Regarding the further development of the property, see O 7, 1902, and 1906. See also L. M. R. K., III: 974, and descrip. of Pl. 156-a, III: 839. Mar. 2

Congress authorises a Pan-American Exposition to be held in 1901.—*Laws of U. S.*, 55th cong., 3d sess., chap. 420. 3

It is enacted by the legislature that the board of supervisors in the county of Queens shall cease to function after this year, and that the powers now vested in that board shall be hereafter "vested in the municipal assembly of the city of New York."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1899), chap. 74. 14

The Windsor Hotel, on the east side of Fifth Ave. between 46th and 47th Sts., is destroyed by fire, with the loss of about 20 lives.—*N. Y. World*, Mr 18, 1899. See also view in *Harper's Weekly*, XLIII: 295. 17

A house on the south-east corner of Oliver and Oak Sts., which during the Revolution was used by British soldiers and as a storehouse for American ammunition, and later was the residence of Gov. George Clinton, has just been demolished.—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 17, 1899. "

The "work of remodeling the ground plan of the Grand Central Station" is to be commenced immediately. "The alterations to be made will be extensive and costly. The transformation will be carried on with little obstruction to the ordinary business of the station; consequently nearly a year's time will be consumed in the work. The most important change will be the removal of the partition walls between the outgoing and incoming train sheds, mak- 25

1899 ing one enormous station—the largest, it is believed, in existence.
Mar. A union waiting room of immense size will extend across the
25 Forty-second street end of the building. . . . There will be separate ticket booths for the New York Central, the New Haven and Hartford, and the Harlem Railroads.

"This waiting room will open upon a concourse about fifty feet broad, extending through the station from Vanderbilt to Depew Avenues. In order to make room for this concourse about two car lengths of the tracks in the station will be removed. Passengers, after leaving the waiting room, will cross this concourse to reach departing trains, and passengers from incoming trains will be able to make their way to the streets without passing through the waiting rooms. Covered carriageways will be built on Forty-second Street and on Vanderbilt Avenue, similar to the arrangement on the Thirty-fourth Street side of the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria.

"The baggage room will occupy practically the same space that is taken up now by the New York Central waiting room. It will be on a level with the street and not in the basement, as was originally planned. The two tracks nearest to the baggage room will be used exclusively for baggage cars, which will be backed into the station and filled just prior to the departure of each train. There will be a large restaurant under the waiting room. The latter room, it is asserted, will contain 1,000 more square feet than that of the big south terminal station in Boston."—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 25, 1899. See also *ibid.*, Ap 17, Je 11, and Jl 12, 1899. See O 23.

28 The common council passes a resolution requesting Mayor Van Wyck to appoint a committee to extend a welcome to the commander, officers, and crew of the U. S. steamer "Raleigh," the first cruiser of Dewey's victorious squadron to return to New York.—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1899), I: 816. See Ap 15.

29 The rapid transit commission asks the legislature to pass an act empowering it to contract for the construction and operation of an underground road by means of private capital. The bill passed the legislature, but, after a public hearing on May 3, it was vetoed by the mayor. This veto ended the plan to appeal to private capital in aid of rapid transit. Soon afterward, Mayor Van Wyck, in his public utterances, committed his administration to the building of an underground rapid transit road.—*Ann. Cyclop.* (1899), 560–61. See N 12.

Apr. The corner-stone of the "Second Church of Christ, Scientist,
2 Borough of Manhattan, City of New York," is laid on this Easter Sunday, at the south-west corner of Central Park West and 68th St. This church was organized in October, 1891 (*q. v.*), and the building was the first one of this religious denomination erected on Manhattan Island.—Information supplied by Mr. Chas. E. Heitman, Christian Science Com. on Publication of the State of N. Y. See, further, N 30, 1899.

11 The Spanish-American War formally terminates when ratifications of the Treaty of Paris (see D 10, 1898) are exchanged at Washington. Pres. McKinley immediately proclaims the event.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 11, 12, 1899.

15 The U. S. cruiser "Raleigh," the vessel of Dewey's fleet to fire the first gun at Manila, arrives at New York. On April 17, she came up to the city and was welcomed by Mayor Van Wyck, who extended to Capt. Coghlan and his men the freedom of the city. This reception was followed by a naval procession in which the "Raleigh" proceeded as far as Grant's tomb, and, after saluting it with 21 guns, returned to her station off the Battery.—*Ann. Cyclop.* (1899), 564.

18 Delmonico's restaurant at 26th St. and Fifth Ave., open since 1876 (*q. v.*), is to be finally closed on this day.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 14, 1899; L. M. R. K., III: 978. See Ap 26, 1900.

28 Pres. McKinley arrives on a brief visit to New York.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 29, 1899. He left on May 1.—*Ibid.*, My 2, 1899.

May A tablet, erected in one of the stone arches of the Brooklyn
1 Bridge by the D. A. R. to mark the site of the first presidential mansion of George Washington, at No. 1 Cherry St., is unveiled.—*N. Y. Times*, My 2, 1899.

2 The following twenty leading architects are invited to submit plans for the new custom-house to be erected on Bowling Green: James B. Baker, Francis H. Kimball, Cady, Berg & See, Clinton & Russell, Robert W. Gibson, Israels & Harder, Babb, Cook & Willard, Carrère & Hastings, H. J. Hardenbergh, McKim, Mead & White, George B. Post, Bruce Price, Cass Gilbert, Trowbridge & Livingston, George Martin Huss, and Howard, Cauldwell & Morgan, of New York; Peabody & Stearns and Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, of Boston; D. H. Burnham & Co., and Henry Ives Cobb, May
of Chicago. The programme of the competition was sent to the ar- 2
chitects in June, and the competitors had until Sept. 15 to submit their designs. Cass Gilbert was the winner of the competition.—*N. Y. Times*, My 3, 12, Je 23, S 24, 26, 29, O 24, 25, N 2, 3, and 4, 1899.

The Manhattan Club moves from the Stewart mansion (see " Mr 1, 1890) to its present headquarters, the Jerome house at 26th St. and Madison Ave. (see 1899).—*N. Y. Eve. Telegram*, Je 7, 1913; Watterson, *Hist. of the Manhattan Club*, 83–85; L. M. R. K., III: 950.

Additional documents (see Mr 25, 1898) relating to Colonial 4
New York, preserved by Gerard and Evert Bancker, early surveyors of N. Y. City and State, are sold by Henkels, Phila., auctioneer, for the estate of the late Jas. A. Bancker. These include early manuscript surveys, printed broadsides, early newspapers, books, early American portraits, prints, etc. The catalogue of these items (a copy of which is in the author's collection) comprises Part V of Henkels' Cat. No. 821. The Bancker manuscripts now in the N. Y. Pub. Library were acquired at this sale. For a list of the most interesting of these, see descrip. of Pl. 46A-b, I: 358–60. The catalogue, however, pp. 201–3, lists many others, not acquired by this library. Among them are:

"Plan of Dominick Lynch's Rope Walk, June 3, 1788. Bordered by Mary, Hester and Bayard Streets. Drawn by E. Bancker. Folio."

"Plan of the Ground as laid out to be Railed Round the King's Statue, drawn by Gerard Bancker. [No date.] Folio."

"Survey and Sketch of Bedloe's Island, at the request of a Committee of the Corporation, Jan. 1772. By Gerard Bancker. Folio."

"Plan of St. George's Ferry, made the 19 Aug., 1774, by Gerard Bancker."

"Plan of the Ground in the South Ward of the City of New York, which has lately been taken in as part of the Battery. Surveyed Sept. 8, 1775, by Gerard Bancker. Folio."

The city acquires by condemnation proceedings the land 5
bounded by Edgecombe and Bradhurst Aves., 145th and 150th Sts. This was developed as Colonial Park.—Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate*. See F 28, 1894.

A mass meeting is held in Cooper Union to demand that the 17
proposed subway be owned by the city.—*N. Y. Times*, My 18, 1899.

The legislature authorises the mayor of any city of the first 23
class in the state having a population of over 1,000,000 "to issue a license to any adult blind person, for the vending of goods or newspapers, or the playing of musical instruments, on such public thoroughfares and in such places as said license may designate." Such license is to be issued free and "only to a person who is a citizen of the United States, and has resided for three years consecutively in the city in which he makes application."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1899), chap. 631.

The Automobile Club of America is organized at the Waldorf- June
Astoria.—*N. Y. Times*, Je 8, 1899. See also *ibid.*, Je 21, 1899. It 7
was incorporated during this year. It made its headquarters at the Waldorf-Astoria until Nov., 1901, when it removed to 753 Fifth Ave. In 1907, the club removed to its new building in West 54th St.—Records of the club. It now occupies a club-house at 12 E. 53d St., opened in April, 1925.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 26 and 29, 1925.

The bronze statue of Chester Alan Arthur, by George E. Bis- 13
sell, is unveiled in the north-east corner of Madison Square. Elihu Root delivers the principal address.—*N. Y. Times*, Je 14, 1899; *Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City*, 139–40.

Automobiles are prohibited from Central Park, because they 29
"might frighten horses and otherwise be a disfigurement or annoyance."—*N. Y. Times*, Je 30, 1899. See also *ibid.*, N 21, 1899.

The old custom-house on Wall St. (formerly the merchants' July
exchange—see 1862) is sold by the U. S. to the National City 3
Bank for $3,265,000.—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 4 and 9, 1899; *Ann. Rep.*, Supervising Arch't (1902), 190; see also *ibid.* (1892), 108; (1898), 35; (1899), 51; and L. M. R. K., III: 925. However, the custom-house remained here until 1907 (*q. v.*, O 1), when it moved to its new quarters at the foot of Broadway, and the bank did not occupy the old building until 1908 (*q. v.*, D 19).

The treaties negotiated at the First Hague International Peace 29
Conference are signed.—*U. S. Treaties, Conventions, and International Acts* (Washington, 1910), II: 2016–57.

1899 S 12 Cornelius Vanderbilt dies at his residence, No. 1 West 57th St.—*N. Y. Times*, S 13, 1899.

14 The General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen acquires the five-storey building at 16–24 W. 44th St. to which it removed and where it is now (1926).—*114th Ann. Rep.*, Gen. Soc. of Mechanics & Tradesmen, 9–10; *120th Ann. Rep.*, 11.

28 to 30 A reception to Admiral Dewey is held, at an expense to the city of $150,000. It consisted of a naval review and welcome off Tompkinsville on the 28th; a naval parade with escort up North River on the 29th; a reception on land by the mayor, and a land parade of U. S. navy, army, and state militia, on the 30th.—*Official Souvenir Program*, etc. (in N. Y. P. L.). See also views and descrip. in *Harper's Weekly*, XLIII: 787, 805, 1005, 1025, 1027.

The temporary triumphal arch, spanning Fifth Ave. below 24th St. was completed on the 29th.—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 30, S 30, 1899. See also *ibid.*, O 3, 5, 6, 10, and 11, 1899. It was erected by the Natl. Sculpture Soc., at the suggestion of Chas. R. Lamb, architect, its 2d vice president. Thirty members of the society executed the details of the sculpture, etc., all but one being New Yorkers.—*Am. Arch.*, LXVII: 11, 19. See illustration.

Oct. — In this month, the Boer War broke out between Great Britain and the Transvaal or South African Republic. Peace was finally concluded on June 1, 1902 (*q.v.*).—Hazen, *Europe since* 1815, 541–44. See also My 12 and D 8, 1900.

23 Electric cars begin running on the Third Ave. surface line between 65th St. and Harlem Bridge.—*N. Y. Times*, O 23 and 24, 1899; *Ann. Cyclop.* (1899), 564.

" Extensive alterations of the Grand Central Station (see Mr. 25) are commenced.—*N. Y. Times*, O 24, 1899. See O 18, 1900.

Nov. 4 The first annual automobile parade takes place from the Waldorf-Astoria through Madison Ave., Fifth Ave., St. Nicholas Ave., Morningside Parkway, and Riverside Drive to Claremont, and back. Besides automobiles, the parade included several other types of vehicles.—*Eve. Post*, N 4, 1899.

6 "Sherlock Holmes," dramatized and played by Wm. Gillette, is produced for the first time.—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 221.

15 The rapid transit commissioners adopt the form of a contract for building the rapid transit tunnel or subway and invite contractors to submit bids, on Jan. 15, 1900, for the construction and operation of the road. "The letter of invitation to contractors required that every proposal should be accompanied by a certified check upon a National or State Bank, payable to the order of the Comptroller, for $150,000, and that within ten days after acceptance, or within such further period as might be prescribed by the Board, the contract should be duly executed and delivered. The amount to be paid by the city for the construction was $35,000,000 and an additional sum not to exceed $2,750,000 for terminals, station sites, and other purposes. The construction was to be completed in four years and a half, and a term of the lease from the city to the contractor was fixed at fifty years, with a renewal, at the option of the contractor, for twenty-five years at a rental to be agreed upon by the city, not less than the average rental for the then preceding ten years. The rental for the fifty-year term was fixed at an amount equal to the annual interest upon the bonds issued by the city for construction and 1 per cent. additional, such 1 per cent. during the first ten years to be contingent in part upon the earnings of the road."—*Interborough Rapid Transit (The Subway) in N. Y.* (pub. by I. R. T. Co., 1904), 18–19. *Cf. Ann. Cyclop.* (1899), 561. See also Bd. of Rapid Transit R. R. Com'rs, *Contract for Construction and Operation of Rapid Transit R. R. with supplemental agreements to Nov.* 24, 1903, 183–222. See, further, Ja 16, 1900.

22 The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. of America is founded, "for the purpose of exploiting Marconi patents in the United States of America and possessions."—Gibson & Cole, *Wireless of To-day*, 280.

30 The corner-stone of the "First Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City," is laid at the north-west corner of Central Park West and 96th St. This was about eight months after the laying of the corner-stone of the "Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York" (see Ap 2, 1899).—Information supplied by Mr. Chas. E. Heitman, Christian Science Com. on Publication of the State of N. Y.

Dec. 2 The Samoan partition treaty is signed at Washington. By this Germany and Great Britain renounce, in favour of the U. S., all claims to the island of Tutuila and all other islands of the Samoan group east of 171° W. L., and the U. S. relinquishes in favour of Germany all claims to Upolu, Savaii, and other islands in Samoa west of 171° W. L.—U. S. *Treaties, Conventions*, etc. (1910), II: 1595–97.

Dec. 6 Several prominent men, including Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Albert R. Shattuck, and Harry Payne Whitney, have secured licenses from the police board to drive steam automobiles.—*Eve. Post*, D 6, 1899.

14 The centennial anniversary of the death of George Washington is commemorated in St. Paul's Chapel, the public schools, the Jumel mansion, and at Delmonico's, by various patriotic societies. Flags are displayed at half mast on the city hall and other public buildings, and minute guns are fired from Castle Williams on Governor's Island.—*Eve. Post*, D 4, 13, 14, 1899.

20 The new court-house of the appellate division of the supreme court, at 25th St. and Madison Ave. (see Ap 16, 1896), is formally opened. James Brown Lord was the architect.—*Eve. Post*, D 21, 1899; L. M. R. K., III: 973. See also *Harper's Weekly*, XLII: 329. The exterior of the building was adorned with sculpture.—*Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City.*

27 Antonio Scotti makes his New York début, at the Metropolitan Opera House, in "Don Giovanni."—Krehbiel, *Chapters of Opera*, 297; Brown, III: 476.

28 The city acquires by condemnation proceedings the land on the south side of W. 66th St., between Central P'k West and Columbus Avenue. Here the armory of the First Battalion of Field Artillery was afterwards built.—Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate* (1914), 139.

31 A discussion, at the end of this year, as to whether Jan. 1, 1900, or Jan. 1, 1901, should be considered the beginning of the twentieth century, was decided rightly in favour of 1901.—Sullivan, *Our Times*, I: 12. See, further, D 26, 1900.

1900

— In this year, the Commonwealth of Australia was created by the federation of the six Australian colonies, New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania. It was inaugurated on Jan. 1, 1901.—Hazen, *Europe since* 1815, 532–34.

— In this year, the "Boxer Rebellion" against foreigners and foreign ideas broke out in China, and many missionaries, their families, and Chinese converts, were massacred.—Hazen, *Europe since* 1815, 698–99.

— In this year, antitoxin for diphtheria and the X-ray were just coming into use.—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 61.

— In this year the U. S. sent Wm. H. Taft and four others as a commission to set up civil government in the Philippines, began the work of fixing the permanent relations between Cuba and the U. S., and devised a form of civil government for Porto Rico.—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 52.

— The population of Manhattan Island is 1,850,093.—*13th U. S. Census Bulletin* (1910).

— Early in this year, the first housing exhibition held in New York City took place, under the auspices of the tenement-house committee of the Charity Organization Society (see 1898). It was held in the old Sherry building on Fifth Ave. and lasted for two weeks, during which time it was visited by many thousands of people. The object was to arouse the community to a knowledge of existing tenement conditions. The exhibit consisted of models, drawings, and photographs, showing the evils of present conditions, model tenements in America and Europe, suburban tenements and working people's cottages, model lodging-houses and working men's hotels, parks, playgrounds, libraries, baths, cooking schools, etc., as well as maps and charts showing density of population, death rates, poverty and disease statistics, etc. One model, made of cardboard, showed all the tenement-houses on the block bounded by Chrystie, Forsyth, Canal, and Bayard Sts.

In connection with the exhibition, the committee held an architectural competition for the best designs of model tenements on lots of 25, 50, 75, and 100 ft., the programme for which was prepared by the present author. Over 140 designs were submitted, and the first prize ($500 and the carrying out of the design) was awarded to R. Thomas Short, of the firm of Hard and Short.

The exhibition resulted in the appointment by Gov. Roosevelt of the "state tenement house commission" of 1900 (see Ap 4) and the passage of the tenement-house law of 1901 (*q. v.*, Ap 12).—De Forest & Veiller, *The Tenement House Problem*, I: 111–16.

1900 See also articles by Lawrence Veiller, in *Charities Rev.*, X: 19–27,
— and by Lillian W. Betts in *Outlook*, LXIV: 589–92.

— In this year, Lawrence Veiller prepared for the tenement-house commission, of which he was secretary, a pamphlet entitled *Tenement house reform in New York, 1834–1900.* It contains a list of books on the tenement-house problem, 1842–1899.

— For a summary survey of events during this period in New York, see "N. Y. City in the 19th Century," in *Am. Hist. Mag.*, Vol. I (1906), 500–17; and *Our Times* (1926), by Mark Sullivan.

— For a prophetic description of what New York's physical features would be at this time, see *Eve. Post*, Mr 20, 1867.

— In this year, Jacob A. Riis published *A ten years' war. An account of the battle with the slums in New York.* It dealt with tenement-house reform, gangsters, neighbourhood parks, and other social problems.

— In this year was published *Early N. Y. Houses with Historical, Genealogical Notes*, by Wm. S. Pelletreau, in 10 parts.

— In this year was published a *History of the N. Y. property tax. An introduction to the history of the state and local finance in N. Y.*, by John C. Schwab, in *Pubs.* of the Am. Economic Assn. (Baltimore printed), Vol. V, No. 5. It relates to early provincial and municipal finances during the Dutch period; voluntary and enforced contributions, the origin of the general property tax during the earliest English period, 1664–1683; the colonial tax laws, 1683–1777; and the state tax laws, tax system, statistics, and tax reforms, 1777–1890.

— In this year, an *Historical Index to The Manuals of the Corporation of the City of New York* was published by Francis P. Harper. The author of the "Introduction" (signed "O. H.") was Otto Hufeland.

— In this year, Edward Noyes Westcott's *David Harum* and Booth Tarkington's *Monsieur Beaucaire* were published. This was also "the year of the dramatized novel."—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 530, 531.

— "The tallest building in New York in 1900 was of twenty-nine stories, at 13–21 Park Row. The height from the ground to top of the tower was 382 feet."—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 529.

— In this year, the Jumel mansion was acquired and occupied by Gen. Ferdinand Pinney Earle as a private residence.—*Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City*, 194. See Ja 11, 1900, Mr 6, 1901.

— The remodelled building, at 120 William St., once the old "rigging-loft," where the Methodist Episcopal congregation first worshipped, is demolished.—See L. M. R. K., III: 930. See also descrip. of Pl. 43, I: 345.

— The Princeton Club, which was organized in 1886 from the Princeton Alumni Assn. of N. Y. (which was founded in 1866), and incorporated in 1899, moves to the old residence at the southwest corner of Park Ave. and 34th St. (72 E. 34th St.). It remained here until 1907 (*q. v.*).—Club Books.

— In this year, the present Eglise du St. Esprit, at 45 E. 27th St., was dedicated, and the congregation moved to the new site from 30–32 W. 22d St. (see Je 26, 1862).—L. M. R. K., III: 933.

— In this year, Louis A. Risse, chief engineer of the board of public improvements, completed a general map of the city after ten years' work. It was exhibited at the Paris Exhibition of 1900 and was awarded a *grand prix*. Its preparation and purpose were explained in an accompanying pamphlet. The border is embellished with drawings of some of the important public buildings in Greater New York. A photo-lithograph made by Robert A. Welcke is reproduced as Pl. 157-b, Vol. III.

— For views of New York at this time, see *The New Metropolis, 1600–1900*, ed. by E. Idell Zeisloft (1899). These views include many of the important streets and public buildings, and many others showing the life of the city. The streets of Manhattan are described in detail (pp. 576–639). The volume contains a map of the Borough of Manhattan, in fifteen sections, a map of Greater New York, and one of the Upper and Lower Bays.

— At this period, F. Hopkinson Smith was winning distinction as painter, author, and lecturer, identified with the art and literary life of New York.—Fielding, *Dict. of Am. Painters*, etc. (1926), 337.

Jan. 2 Secretary of State Hay announces to the cabinet that he has completed negotiations for the "open door" in China.—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 508.

" The first electric omnibus makes its appearance on Fifth Ave. It runs from 89th to Bleecker St.—*Eve. Post*, Ja 2, 1900. See Jl 30, 1907.

Jan. 9 Mayor Van Wyck, in his annual message to the board of aldermen, gives a detailed account of the city's financial condition, the proceedings in reference to the new bridges to be constructed over the East River between Manhattan and Brooklyn and Manhattan and Queens, the bonds to be issued for various public improvements, etc. Regarding rapid transit, he says: "The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners have during the year past prepared plans for the construction of an underground railroad, commencing at the City Hall Park and extending into the Borough of The Bronx, and, in conformity with the statute, have published notice calling for bids for the building and operation of the road. It is earnestly to be hoped that the result will justify the expectations of those having this work in charge, and that the day is now near at hand when this much-desired public improvement will be available to the City."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1900), I: 12–26.

11 The Society for the Preservation of Scenic and Historic Places and Objects adopts a resolution recommending the purchase by the city of the Morris (or Jumel) mansion, on 160th St., formerly Washington's headquarters.—*5th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1900), 22. See Je 2, 1900, and Mr 6, 1901.

16 The contract for the construction of the New York City Rapid Transit Tunnel, or "Subway" (see N 15, 1899), is awarded to John B. McDonald, one of the two bidders.—*N. Y. World*, Ja 16 and 17, 1900. "To secure the performance of the contract by Mr. McDonald the city required him to deposit $1,000,000 in cash as security for construction, to furnish a bond with surety for $5,000,000 as security for construction and equipment, and to furnish another bond of $1,000,000 as continuing security for the performance of the contract. The city in addition to this security had, under the provisions of the Rapid Transit Act, a first lien on the equipment, and it should be mentioned that at the expiration of the lease and renewals (if any) the equipment is to be turned over to the city, pending an agreement or arbitration upon the question of the price to be paid by the city. The contract (which covered about 200 printed pages) was minute in detail as to the work to be done, and sweeping powers of supervision were given the city through the Chief Engineer of the Board, who by the contract was made arbiter of all questions that might arise as to the interpretation of the plans and specifications. The city had been fortunate in securing for the preparation of plans the services of Mr. William Barclay Parsons, one of the foremost engineers of the country. For years as Chief Engineer of the Board he had studied and developed the various plans and it was he who was to superintend on behalf of the city the completion of the work. . . . When the bid was accepted by the city no arrangements had been made for the capital necessary to carry out the contract. After its acceptance, Mr. McDonald not only found little encouragement in his efforts to secure the capital, but discovered that the surety companies were unwilling to furnish the security required of him, except on terms impossible for him to fulfill. . . .

"At this critical point, Mr. McDonald sought the assistance of Mr. August Belmont. It was left to Mr. Belmont to make the final analysis, and avert the failure which impended. . . . Mr. Belmont looking through and beyond the intricacies of the Rapid Transit Act, and the complications of the contract, saw that he who undertook to surmount the difficulties presented by the attitude of the surety companies must solve the whole problem. It was not the ordinary question of financing a railroad contract. He saw that the responsibility for the entire rapid transit undertaking must be centered, and that a compact and effective organization must be planned, which could deal with every phase of the situation.

"Mr. Belmont without delay took the matter up directly with the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners, and presented a plan for the incorporation of a company to procure the security required for the performance of the contract, to furnish the capital necessary to carry on the work, and to assume supervision over the whole undertaking. Application was to be made to the Supreme Court to modify the requirements with respect to the sureties by striking out a provision requiring the justification of the sureties in double the amount of liabilities assumed by each and reducing the minimum amount to be taken by each surety from $500,000 to $25,000. The new corporation was to execute as surety a bond for $4,000,000, the additional amount of $1,000,000

1900 Jan. 16 to be furnished by other sureties. A beneficial interest in the bonds required from the sub-contractors was to be deposited with the city as further security for the performance of the contract. The plan was approved by the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, and pursuant to the plan, the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company was organized. The Supreme Court granted the application to modify the requirements as to the justification of sureties and the contract was executed February 21, 1900. . . .

"The incorporators of the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company were Charles T. Barney, August Belmont, John B. McDonald, Walter G. Oakman, and William A. Read."—*Interborough Rapid Transit (The Subway) in N. Y.* (pub. by I. R. T. Co., 1904), 18–20, 21. See also Bd. of Rapid Transit R. R. Com'rs, *Contract for Construction and Operation of Rapid Transit R. R. with supplemental agreements to Nov. 24, 1903*, 2–182, 225–52.

Wm. J. Gaynor criticized the contract, stating that the sum which the city was to pay the contractor for constructing the subway ($35,000,000) was far too high, and that the profit which the city was to receive for the 50-year lease was "paltry as a return for such a valuable property, the greatest revenue producing municipal railroad in the world." In addition, he said: "The statute under which our rapid transit commissioners act could scarcely be better drafted to work to the disadvantage of the community. The fundamental wrong of it is that, while the city constructs at its own expense, the public work when completed is not at the city's immediate disposal to lease to the highest bidder for a moderate term of years. The statute permits a contract to do the work and take a lease for 50 years, with a renewal of 25 years, to be put up for bids at the outset. That it is impossible for such a method to result otherwise than disadvantageously to the community is manifest. Not to mention other reasons, many would bid for the contract to construct who know nothing of operating railroads and do not want to go into that business, and many would bid for a lease of a completed subway railroad who are not contractors and have no facilities for constructing it. For one who would bid in advance for the combined contract to construct and operate for a term of years, many would bid for the contract to construct only, and many others for the lease only."—*Municipal Affairs* (1901), 433 *et seq.* See Mr 24, 1900, and My 6, 1902.

20 *The Rider and Driver* for Jan. 20 and Feb. 10, 1900, and Jan. 5, 1901, contained three articles with the respective titles: "Reform in Our Street Traffic Most Urgently Needed," "Suggestions for the Management of Carriages at Entertainments," and "Rules of the Road Revised." These, together, were published in a pamphlet, having an introduction by Wm. Phelps Eno, dated Feb. 1, 1902, under the general title: *Suggested Rules and Reforms for the Management of Street Traffic, Designed to Minimize Accidents and Prevent Confusion, Delay and Blockades.* A copy of this pamphlet is filed in N. Y. P. L. The suggestions contained in these articles form part of the traffic regulations later adopted and still in force.

Feb. 21 Miss Olga Nethersole and her managers are arrested in New York for producing "Sapho." Commenting on it, the *Evening Post* said: "It is not necessary to soil the columns of this paper with a particular account of the sickly sentimentality of Mr. Daudet's book or the reeking compost of filth and folly that the crude and frivolous Mr. Clyde Fitch has dug out of it, with which to mire the stage. It is enough to say that this heavy and foul rigmarole of lust, sap-headed sentiment, and putrid nonsense tells a vulgar, commonplace, and tiresome story about a harlot and a fool, showing how, in a carnal way, they fascinated each other, how the fool clove to his folly, and how the harlot, having bamboozled the fool, went away with a criminal rogue just out of prison. Into details of the relations between these cattle those commentators may enter who have a taste for muck and who can deliver expert opinions upon it." The *Press*, however, said: "There is nothing shocking in it, and the rush to see it may stop when this fact is discovered, but it deserves some support for its own sake."—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 518.

Mar. 5 N. Y. University receives a gift of $100,000 to erect a "Hall of Fame for Great Americans." In October, "twenty-nine names were chosen, of which those receiving most votes of the judges were: George Washington, 97; Abraham Lincoln, 96; Daniel Webster, 96; Benjamin Franklin, 94; Ulysses S. Grant, 92; John Marshall, 91; Thomas Jefferson, 90."—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 518–19.

9 The *N. Y. Times* publishes a detailed statement that the sum of $3,095,000 is paid annually by the gambling-house keepers of the city to the "gambling-house commission," which is said to be composed of two state senators, a representative of the pool-room proprietors, and the head of one of the city departments. According to the account, this commission receives and passes upon applications, establishes the tariff to be paid by the applicants, and supervises the collections.—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 9, 1900; Myers, *Hist. of Tammany Hall* (1917), 288–89. "Later, in the same month, the Grand Jury handed down a presentment arraigning the city officials for the sway enjoyed by the criminal and vicious classes.

"Neither the Grand Jury's presentment nor the *Times's* detailed statements had the slightest effect on the conduct of the city administration."—*Ibid.*, 289.

Mar. 9

After a long controversy, congress passes the Gold Standard Act declaring the gold dollar to be the standard unit of value. This "marked the death of 'free silver' in the United States."—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 519. 14

From March 19 to 26, the books, prints, and other art collections of the late Augustin Daly were sold at the Am. Art Galleries for $196,465.90.—*A Plan*, etc., *op. cit.* 19

At the request of the mayor, aldermen, and councilmen, the board of estimate and apportionment appropriates $5,000 "for celebrating by appropriate public ceremonies the beginning of the work on the Rapid Transit Railroad."—*Min., Bd. of Estimate and Apportionment* (1900), I: 249–50, 251. 21

Ground is broken in front of the city hall for the new tunnel or "Subway" and a commemorative bronze tablet is placed over the spot.—See invitation of Mayor Van Wyck to the ceremony (in N. Y. P. L.); *N. Y. Times*, Mr 24 and 25, 1900; *Rapid Transit* (pub. by Ch. of Commerce), 120–21. In one year the first section of the Subway was completed, to Broadway and 135th St.—"The Tunnel Through N. Y.," by John B. McDonald, in *Munsey's Mag.*, My, 1901. It was opened to the public in 1904 (*q. v.*, O 27). See also N 12, 1902. 24

The Carnegie Steel Co. is incorporated at Trenton, N. J., with the "enormous capitalization" of $160,000,000.—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 519. "

Wireless messages are sent by Marconi from England across the Channel to France.—Towers, *Masters of Space*, 214. 27

Admiral Dewey, in an interview to a *World* reporter, announces his candidacy for the presidency. This caused a sensation when it was published in the *World* the next morning.—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 309–11. Apr. 3

As a result of the tenement-house exhibition (see 1900), the legislature authorises the governor to appoint a tenement-house commission "to make a careful examination into the tenement houses in cities of the first class; their condition as to the construction, healthfulness, safety, rentals, and the effect of tenement house life on the health, education, savings and morals of those who live in tenement houses, and all other phases of the so-called tenement house question in these cities that can affect the public welfare." The commissioners are to serve without salary and are required to make a detailed report to the legislature. The sum of $10,000 is appropriated for expenses.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1900), chap. 279. 4

On April 16, Gov. Roosevelt appointed the commission. It organized on April 20, and Robert W. de Forest was elected chairman. On April 26, Lawrence Veiller was appointed secretary, and later Edward W. Whitney was chosen counsel and Winthrop E. Dwight associate counsel.

In the course of its investigations, the commission prepared a history of tenement-house reform in New York from 1834 to 1900, a history of tenement legislation from 1852 to 1900, a summary of laws in the leading American cities, a report on housing conditions in 27 of the largest cities, and a report on conditions in Europe. It consulted important city officials and obtained an expression of their views, inspected tenements in the course of construction in New York, investigated typical blocks of bad tenement-houses in Manhattan, The Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, Richmond, and Buffalo, made a special examination of rear tenements, and investigated the records of the fire department to determine the causes of fires in tenement-houses. Early in June, 1,600 circulars containing a list of 47 questions and asking for recommendations were sent out, and the commission thus received suggestions of great value. In October, a hearing was held in Buffalo, and in November and December seven hearings were held in New York, at which many persons testified.

The commission made its report to the legislature on Feb. 18, 1901, submitting the draft of a new tenement-house law for cities

1900 Apr. 4 of the first class and recommending the creation of a separate tenement-house department for the city of New York. The law was passed on April 12, 1901 (*q. v.*), and the tenement-house department was created under the amended New York charter (see Ap 22, 1901). —*1st Ann. Rep.*, Tenement House Dept. (1902–3); De Forest & Veiller, *The Tenement House Problem*, I: xiii, 3–68; II: 93–100. The author served as chairman of the committee on new buildings, and as a member of the committee which prepared the new law. Under this law, to Jan. 1, 1925, 35,669 tenement-houses were built in New York City and about 2,106,972 persons housed. During the same period, 6,088 "new law" tenements were erected in Manhattan, housing about 728,884 people.—Letter to the author from Walter C. Martin, tenement-house commissioner, Ap 8, 1926.

13 The house of representatives, by a vote of 240 to 15, adopts a resolution favouring a constitutional amendment for the election of U. S. senators by direct vote of the people, instead of through the legislatures. The senate did not concur until June 12, 1911. Thereupon the amendment was submitted to the states, was ratified by the necessary number, and election of senators by state legislatures ceased on May 31, 1913.—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 521.

14 The first real automobile road-race in America takes place, between Springfield and Babylon, L. I., over a course of 50 miles. There were nine participants, and the race was won by A. L. Riker in a Riker electric in 2 hours, 3½ minutes.—Doolittle, *Romance of the Automobile Industry*, 323.

15 Workmen at the Cornell Dam at Croton, N. Y., strike for an advance from $1.25 to $1.50 a day.—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 522.

16 Gov. Roosevelt approves an act of the legislature "to authorize the appointment of a commission to inquire into the local government of the city of New York." The act provides for the appointment by the governor of a commission of 15 to suggest such legislation as it may deem advisable.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1900), chap. 465. For the legislation that resulted, see Ap 22, 1901.

19 A bronze statue of Washington and Lafayette, of heroic size, executed by Bartholdi in 1890, is presented to the city by Charles Broadway Rouss, and erected in Washington-Lafayette Park, at 114th St. and Manhattan Ave.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 20, 1900; *Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to City*, 192.

23 The legislature authorises the board of estimate and apportionment to appropriate $50,000 "to aid in the erection of a monument in the borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, in memory of the martyrs who perished in the prison ships in New York harbor during the war of the revolution, owing to their patriotic fidelity to the cause of freedom, such money to be expended by the Prisonship Martyrs Monument Association of the United States, a corporation created under the laws of the state of New York, under the direction of the governor of this state and the secretary of war of the United States."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1900), chap. 617. See N 14, 1908.

24 The legislature passes "An Act to authorize the city of New York to pay to soldiers, sailors and marines of the United States army and navy during the late war with Spain, who were in the employ of the city or any of its departments at the time of their enlistment, the salary or per diem compensation to which they would have been entitled if they had remained in the employ of the city." —*Laws of N. Y.* (1900), chap. 644.

25 The city begins to acquire by condemnation proceedings the title to land for the Queensboro Bridge, afterwards built from Second Ave. and 60th St., Manhattan, to Crescent and Jane Sts., Queens.—Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate* (1914), 129. See N 15, 1900, and F 23, 1901.

26 The Fifth Avenue Hotel and the Madison Square Theatre are sold at auction to Wm. P. Eno for $4,225,000; as soon as their present lease expires they are to be razed and an office building erected upon the whole site. The price paid is the largest ever given for a piece of New York City real estate. Delmonico's property at Fifth Ave. and 26th St. (see Ap 18, 1899) was disposed of at the same sale for $950,000.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 27, 1900. See My 4, 1901.

30 The legislature incorporates the American Institute of Music in the city of New York.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1900), chap. 691.

May 12 As Messrs. Fischer, Wolmarans, and Wessels, a delegation of official representatives from the South African Republic and the Orange Free State, are about to arrive in the United States "for the purpose of enlisting the sympathy of the American people in the heroic struggle of the Boers against the forces of Great Britain" (see O, 1899), the common council passes resolutions extending a welcome to the delegates and tendering to them "the assurance of the earnest sympathy of the people of The City of New York in their noble struggle against the aggression of the powerful Government of Great Britain." It also recommends the appointment of a committee of 100 citizens to welcome the delegates, resolves to confer upon them the freedom of the city, and authorises the appointment of a committee of 30, fifteen from each board, to act in cooperation with the committee of 100.—From original among "Approved Papers, Municipal Assembly, 1900," in city clerk's record-room.

May 12

21 The eight-hour day receives further official impetus by the passage of a bill by the house of representatives making this the legal number of hours on government contracts.—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 523.

27 The "Insular Decisions" are handed down by the supreme court, making the adjustments whereby the U. S. is enabled to possess and administer dependencies.—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 65, 544–53.

June 2 The Washington Heights Chapter, D. A. R., erects upon the Jumel or Roger Morris mansion a tablet to commemorate the facts that Washington occupied the house as his headquarters from Sept. 16 to Oct. 21, 1776, and visited it with his cabinet in July, 1790.—*9th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1904), 39–40. See Mr 6, 1901.

26 The U. S. army commission, appointed to investigate yellow fever, and composed of Drs. Walter Reed, James Carroll, Jesse W. Lazear, and Aristides Agramonte, arrives at Havana. The experiments of Reed and his colleagues proved the truth of the theory propounded by Dr. Carlos Finlay of Havana, that the disease is spread solely by the female Stegomyia mosquito. On Feb. 4, 1901, their epochal report was read before the Pan-American Medical Congress at Havana. Thereupon, Dr. Wm. C. Gorgas, chief sanitary officer in Havana, initiated a campaign to destroy this species of mosquito, and within a few months he had completely exterminated yellow fever there. In 1904, Gorgas was put in charge of the sanitation of the Panama Canal Zone, and after much controversy with officials who disagreed with him concerning the cause of the disease, he was permitted to use the methods he had developed at Havana, as a result of which 1905 saw the last case of yellow fever in Panama.

"Estimates vary as to the relative importance of the contributions of Gorgas, Reed, and Finlay. . . . It will serve if we consider the three coequal. Finlay developed the theory; Reed confirmed it; and Gorgas built his work upon it."—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 432–64, 524.

July 5 Wm. J. Bryan is unanimously nominated for the presidency by the Democratic National Convention in Kansas City. Adlai E. Stevenson was nominated for the vice-presidency.—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 524.

15 Wm. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., drives his French automobile from Newport to Boston and back, 160 miles, in 3 hours, 57 minutes.—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 525.

16 In the international athletic games at Paris, America wins 16 out of 21 contests.—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 525.

29 King Humbert I of Italy is assassinated by Gaetano Bresci, an anarchist; his son ascends the throne as Victor Emmanuel III.—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 30 and 31, 1900; Hazen, *Europe since 1815*, 384. See Ag 12.

31 The ancient weathervane on the steeple of St. Paul's is taken down. The steeple is to be painted and a new vane put up.—*Eve. Post*, Jl 31, 1900.

Aug. 12 A great meeting in memory of the late King Humbert I is held at Carnegie Hall under the auspices of the Italian United Societies. —*N. Y. Times*, Ag 13, 1900.

14 About 200 Italian anarchists meet in Clarendon Hall to denounce the late King Humbert of Italy and laud his assassin, Gaetano Bresci.—*N. Y. Times*, Ag 15, 1900.

" The Hamburg-American liner "Deutschland" completes a run from New York to Plymouth in 5 days, 11 hours, 45 minutes.—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 526.

23 Over 5,000 Italians parade in honour of the late King Humbert, and a solemn high mass for the repose of his soul is celebrated in old St. Patrick's Cathedral in Mott St.—*N. Y. Times*, Ag 24, 1900.

Sept. 8 Galveston, Texas, is almost completely destroyed by a cyclonic hurricane. "This catastrophe led to the devising of the 'Commission Form of City Government,' which subsequently was adopted

1900 by many cities, some adding to it the 'City Manager' plan."—
S 8 Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 526.

" At a session of the British Assn. for the Advancement of Science, at Bradford, Eng., Sir Wm. H. Preece announces that he has found it possible to convey audible speech six to eight miles without wires. This was "a first hint of the radio."—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1916), I: 528.

18 The first "direct primary" is held, in Minneapolis. It was described as "the greatest political proposition ever introduced into American politics."—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 24, 65, 528.

27 The Republic Theatre, erected by Oscar Hammerstein on the north side of 42d St., just west of Seventh Ave., is opened with James A. Herne's "Sag Harbor."—Brown, III: 621–22.

28 An Anti-Imperialist meeting is held at Cooper Union. Anson Phelps Stokes presides, and Carl Schurz makes an address.—*Stokes Records*, III: 81; *N. Y. Times*, S 29, 1900.

29 "Richard Croker's circular asking for contributions [to aid in the election of Democrats in November] was sent out yesterday to all city officials who owe their places to Tammany Hall. . . .

"While there is no request for specific sums in the circular, the officials of the departments consult generally with their superiors or some person in political power as to the amount which should be sent to Mr. Croker in compliance with the request. The sum agreed upon is usually 5 per cent. of the yearly salary of each official. Some prominent office-holders who have other sources of revenue outside of city positions, as contracts, important commissionerships, or lucrative receiverships, are expected to contribute more in proportion than the clerks and subordinate officials. . . .

"The city officials will receive their salary checks for the month of September to-day, and in less than two days their subscriptions are expected to be in the treasury of Tammany Hall. In large departments the commissioners and deputies have quietly sent word around to all the subordinates that, while there is no compulsion, the organization expects every man to make a contribution of about 5 per cent. of his salary this year.

"The usual system adopted is for some official in each department to agree to hold himself responsible for the collection and delivery of the money to the Tammany treasury. As each official pays his assessment his name is checked off the roll. Those who do not pay are notified that cash is expected, and if this does not prove effectual the Wiskinkie is sent around with the 'blacklist' to make collections. Any man who refuses is booked for severe discipline or the loss of his job. Few Tammany men ever refuse. . . .

"The amount of money which will be paid to Mr. Croker as Chairman of the Finance Committee is variously estimated by the politicians.

"An expert figured for the New York *Times* reporter last evening that about $10,000,000 of the yearly pay rolls of the city departments were subjected to a 5 per cent. assessment. This would bring in to the Tammany treasury $500,000 from city officials alone. Large contractors are also expected to contribute liberally, and every politician who derives a revenue indirectly from the city must contribute. From these sources it was estimated that at least $500,000 more would be contributed, so that Tammany Hall would have not less than $1,000,000 to spend in the campaign. All candidates for public offices are also expected to contribute liberally."—*Some Things Richard Croker Has Said and Done* (pub. by City Club of N. Y., July, 1901), 14–16, citing *N. Y. Times*, S 29, 1900.

Oct. A fragment of the monument, containing the inscription, erected
15 at Weehawken to the memory of Alexander Hamilton by the St. Andrew's Society in 1806 (*q. v.*, D 2), is presented to the N. Y. Historical Society by Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer. The monument was removed about 1820 because it was considered an incentive to duelling, and this slab was discovered in 1833 in a junk-shop by Hugh Maxwell, president of the St. Andrew's Society, who purchased it and presented it to his friend James Gore King.—N. Y. H. S. *Donation Book*, O 15, 1900; *N. Y. Daily Tribune*, F 3, 1901; descrip. of A. Pl. 20-a, Vol. III. *Cf. N. Y. Times*, Ja 27 and 30, 1901.

16 Wm. Jennings Bryan, Democratic candidate for president, arrives in New York City on a tour of the state.—*Eve. Post*, O 15 and 16, 1900. He returned on Oct. 27, and there were several demonstrations in his honour, including a great meeting at Madison Square Garden, at which Anson Phelps Stokes presided, and Bryan, D. B. Hill, Bourke Cockran, and Sen. Wellington made addresses.—*N. Y. Times*, O 28–30, 1900; *Stokes Records*, III: 82–84.

The new union waiting-room in the Grand Central Station (see Mr 25 and O 23, 1899) is opened to the public. This replaces the separate waiting-rooms formerly used by the N. Y. Central, the N. Y. & Harlem, and the N. Y., New Haven & Hartford Railroads.—*N. Y. Times*, O 18, 1900. Oct. 18

An explosion in Tarrant & Co's wholesale druggist building at Nos. 280 and 282 Greenwich St. destroys it and nine adjacent buildings and injures many people.—*Eve. Post*, O 29 *et seq.*, 1900. 29

The first automobile show in America is opened at Madison Square Garden. It is conducted by the Automobile Club of America, and there are 66 exhibitors. The machines were shown in motion, on a wooden track. The show closed on Nov. 10.—Doolittle, *Romance of the Automobile Industry*, 164–65, 238. Nov. 3

The Republicans hold a great "Sound Money Parade" in New York City.—*N. Y. Times*, N 4, 1900. "

Wm. McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt, Republicans, are elected president and vice-president, defeating Wm. J. Bryan and Adlai E. Stevenson, candidates of the Democrats, Silver Republicans, and the People's Party.—McKee, *National Conventions and Platforms*, 330–81. 6

"Floradora" is produced for the first time in America, at the Casino Theatre. After a year's run there, it was transferred to the New York Theatre, where it continued for several months. Over 500 performances were given.—*N. Y. Times*, N 13, 1900; Brown, III: 506, 612. 12

The commissioner of highways is directed to remove the Dewey arch at Fifth Ave. and 24th St. (see S 28, 1899).—From original resolution among "Approved Papers, Municipal Assembly, 1900," in city clerk's record-room. 13

The common council passes "An Ordinance to provide for the construction of a new bridge over the East river between the boroughs of Manhattan and Queens." The bridge is to extend from about the foot of 60th St. across Blackwell's Island to Charles St., Queens.—From original among "Approved Papers, Municipal Assembly, 1900," in city clerk's record-room. See F 23, 1901. 15

Bishop Potter, at the direction of the "Convention of the Episcopal Church of the Diocese of New York," appeals in a long letter to Mayor Van Wyck to correct the abuses in the police department. He declares that there is "a virtual safeguarding of vice" in the city because of the "base complicity of the police" with the "lowest forms of vice and crime."—*N. Y. Tribune*, N 17, 1900. "

Commenting on Bishop Potter's letter, Gustavus Myers says: "It was the psychologic moment for such an action, and it produced immediate results. Mr. Croker paused in his preparations for his usual trip to England long enough to give orders to put down the immorality complained of, and he appointed a committee of five to carry his mandate into effect, or at least to make some satisfactory show of doing so. He went further than this, for his orders included a general ukase to the law-breakers of the city to 'go slow,' or, in other words, to observe, until further advices from headquarters, a certain degree of moderation in their infractions of law and their outrages upon decency."—Myers, *Hist. of Tammany Hall* (1917), 289. See also *N. Y. Times*, N 16–18, 1900.

The first official trial trip of an electric train in New York takes place, on the Second Ave. elevated line of the Manhattan Railway Co., when a party of invited guests is taken up the road from 67th St. for about a mile and a half.—*Street Railway Jour.*, Vol. XVI, No. 48, p. 1194. See D 30, 1901. 22

At ten sales held at various times between this date and April 20, 1907, the books, portraits, and manuscripts, relating to American and English literature in the collection of Thos. J. McKee were sold at The Anderson Galleries.—Sales list, Anderson Galleries. "

A building 12 or 15 storeys high is to be erected on the famous "flatiron" at Broadway, 23d St., and Fifth Ave.—*Eve. Post*, N 26, 1900. See also *N. Y. Times*, Mr 3, 1901. The building was erected in 1902 (*q. v.*), and was 20 storeys high. 26

The new immigration buildings on Ellis Island, built to replace the ones destroyed by fire in 1897 (*q. v.*, Je 15), will be ready for occupancy by Dec. 15. They were designed by Boring & Tilton of New York.—*N. Y. Times*, D 3, 1900. Dec. 3

Lieut. Winston Spencer Churchill, M. P., arrives at New York to deliver a series of lectures throughout the United States and Canada on the Boer War (see O, 1899).—*Eve. Post*, D 8, 1900. His first lecture was delivered at the Waldorf-Astoria on Dec. 12, where he was introduced by Mark Twain.—*N. Y. Times*, D 13, 1900. 8

With Gov. Roosevelt officiating, the corner-stone of the soldiers' 15

1900 Dec. 15 and sailors' monument, at Riverside Drive and 89th St., is laid, ground having been broken on September 20. The monument was designed by Charles W. and Arthur A. Stoughton and Peter E. Duboy.—*N. Y. Times*, S 20 and D 16, 1900; L. M. R. K., III: 964. It was unveiled on May 30, 1902 (*q.v.*).

22 Louise Homer makes her New York début, at the Metropolitan Opera House, in "Aida."—Krehbiel, *Chapters of Opera*, 299.

26 The common council resolves to appoint a joint committee of 12 "to make all necessary arrangements for the proper celebration of the commencement of the twentieth century." The resolution is passed with the following preamble, "Whereas, On December 31, at midnight, a century of superb accomplishments, in science and the arts of civilization, will come to an end, thus marking the completion of a cycle of time in which the human race has lifted itself to heights of strength and glory, undreamed of in preceding ages; and

"Whereas, At the moment when the Nineteenth Century will have terminated, a new century will be born whose possibilities will be greater than its magnificent inheritance; and

"Whereas, The nations of the earth will then survey with retrospective pride the miracles of science which have beautified the cities of the world, which have drawn the nations of the earth into a closer union, which have leashed the elemental forces of nature, which have weighed the sun and analyzed the constituents of the most distant star, and which have decreased the sum of human suffering; and

"Whereas, The nations of the earth, not forgetful of the fact that the century which will then have passed has seen the advent of the steamship, the railroad, the telegraph, the telephone, the Roentgen Ray and wireless telegraphy, nevertheless turn their faces toward the dawn of the Twentieth Century with undiminished faith in the continued progress of mankind and with an unfaltering belief that the wonders of the future will transcend in value all the treasures of past knowledge and attainment; and

"Whereas, The people of The City of New York are confident that the Twentieth Century will bring to our beloved country preeminence in the generous arts of peace and triumph in any struggle which may be thrust upon us in defence of our national rights and honor; and

"Whereas, The inventiveness of the human mind, displayed in the construction of death-dealing agencies, will, in the not distant future, make war impossible and hasten the coming of the day when international disputes will be adjusted by arbitration."—From original resolutions among "Approved Papers, Municipal Assembly, 1900," in city clerk's record-room. On Dec. 31, the board of estimate was requested to appropriate $2,500 for the celebration.—*Ibid.* See also D 31, 1899; and D 31, 1900.

29 Fritzi Scheff appears for the first time in New York, at the Metropolitan Opera House in "Fidelio."—Krehbiel, *Chapters of Opera*, 299.

31 The close of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth is celebrated in City Hall Park, with fireworks, music by Sousa's band, songs by the United German Singing Societies and the People's Choral Union, and an address by Randolph Guggenheimer. The city hall is decorated with flags and electric lights, and has this inscription over the main entrance: "1900—welcome—1901. 20th Century."—*Ann. Cyclop.* (1900), 428.

1901

— Between 1901 and 1905, the six volumes of the *Ecclesiastical Records of the State of New York* were published, under the supervision of Hugh Hastings, state historian. The active work of translation, arrangement, etc., was conducted by the Rev. Edward T. Corwin, who also prepared an index, which appeared in 1916.

— In this year there was published privately *General Ordinances of the City of New York under The Greater New York Charter.* The volume was compiled and annotated by George Whitfield Brown, Jr., of the New York Bar.

— In this year, *A Landmark Hist. of N. Y.*, by A. Ulmann, was published.

— About this time, "the movement began that was to transform Fifth Avenue from a residential thoroughfare into a shopping street beside which the vaunted glories of London's Bond Street and Paris's Rue de la Paix seem dim."—Maurice, *Fifth Ave.*, 259.

— The cable traction system was changed in 1901 to an electrically equipped system on the Broadway, Columbus Ave. and Lexington Ave. lines of the Metropolitan Street Railway Co. The last cable was taken out May 25.—*Street Railway Jour.*, XVI: 830; XVII: 681.

— Hamilton Fish Park, bounded by Stanton and Houston, Pitt and Sheriff Sts. (see Je 22, 1897), is opened to the public.—*Rep.*, Dept. of Parks (1902), 35–36; L. M. R. K., III: 970.

— In this year, the Star Theatre (see Mr 26, 1883) was demolished and a business building erected on the site.—Brown, II: 343; L. M. R. K., III: 986.

Jan. 1 This day marks the beginning of the twentieth century.—See D 31, 1899; and D 31, 1900.

10 The great Texas oil boom is started by the discovery of a well at Beaumont, which spouted 200 feet into the air. It took nine days to bring it under control. Ex-Mayor Samuel M. Jones, of Toledo, who saw the well at this time, said: "It is the greatest oil-well ever discovered in the United States. Its advent means that liquid fuel is to be the fuel of the twentieth century. Smoke, cinders, ashes, and soot will disappear along with war and other evidences of barbarism. During the next few years you will see locomotives passing through Corsicana using oil for fuel, and ocean steamers will be using it, too."—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 556.

15 In his annual message, Mayor Van Wyck informs the common council that the budget of 1900 was $3,769,705.41 more than that of 1899, and that the budget of 1901 is $4,303,767.57 over 1900. Increases are due largely to mandatory legislation in regard to teachers' salaries and other school matters.

In addition, he says: "In February, 1900, the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners awarded a contract for the building of a system of underground rapid transit, extending from the City Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan through that borough and into the Borough of The Bronx. . . . During the year 1900 therefore a system of Rapid Transit which has been long promised to the people of the city and so long looked forward to, has taken definite shape and its completion has been assured by the execution of a contract for the doing of the necessary work and by the assumption on the part of the City of an aggregate indebtedness of $36,500,000, the amount necessary to carry out and complete the proposed system according to the plans and specifications adopted by the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners.

"It is further gratifying to call attention to the fact that work under the proposed contract has been commenced promptly in various parts of the city, and is steadily progressing.

"It still remains for the City to provide such an addition to the system already adopted as will insure an adequate and complete system of underground rapid transit between the boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx and the Borough of Brooklyn. While the demand for rapid transit may proceed from boroughs or localities in the city, the benefits to be derived from it are shared by the city as a whole. During the year 1900 the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners have taken up and given consideration to proposed plans for this necessary extension to the Borough of Brooklyn. There is every reason to believe that the formalities required by law as prerequisite to the laying out of a route and the awarding of a contract for doing the work will be complied with during the current year."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1901), I: 62–85.

22 Queen Victoria dies after a reign of nearly 64 years, and is succeeded by her son, the Prince of Wales, who ascends the throne as Edward VII.—Cross, *Hist. of Eng. and Greater Brit.*, 1036, 1071–72.

Feb. 4 Pucccini's "La Tosca" is given for the first time in New York, at the Metropolitan Opera House.—Brown, III: 483; N. Y. P. L. *Bulletin* (1925), 901.

21 The billion dollar U. S. Steel Corporation is incorporated in New Jersey.—*Am. Dict. of Dates*, II: 71. Its formation was officially announced on March 2 by J. P. Morgan & Co.—*Ibid.*

22 By an act of the legislature the bi-partisan board of four police commissioners of New York City is abolished, and the department is put under one commissioner to be appointed by the mayor.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1901), chap. 33; *Ann. Cyclop.* (1901), 388–89.

23 Secretary Root approves the plan for the construction of a bridge across the East River by way of Blackwell's Island from the foot of 60th St. on Manhattan Island to Long Island at Ravenswood. The bridge is to be constructed on the cantilever principle, is to be 150 feet wide and 2,710 feet long, and is to cost $5,740,000.—*Ann. Cyclop.* (1901), 391. See also maps dated April 6, 1887, filed in the bureau of typography, borough president's office, as maps Nos. 4125 and 4126; also maps Nos. 143 and 221 in real estate bureau, comptroller's office. See O 8, 1908.

1901 Wm. McKinley is re-inaugurated president; Theodore Roose-
Mr 4 velt is the new vice-president.—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 5, 1901.

6 The legislature passes a law "to permit library corporations in the city of New York to convey their property to the New York public library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden foundations."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1901), chap. 57. The following organizations took advantage of this law: St. Agnes Free Library, Washington Heights Free Library, New York Free Circulating Library for the Blind, Aguilar Free Library Society, Harlem Library, Tottenville Library, Cathedral Free Circulating Library, University Settlement Society Library, and Webster Free Library.—N. Y. P. L. *Bull.*, Feb., 1912.

" The board of public improvements votes to purchase the Morris house or Jumel mansion (see Ja 11, 1900).—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 7, 1901; *6th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1901), 23. See My 29, O 20, and D 28, 1903.

12 Andrew Carnegie offers to give the city 65 branch library buildings, the average cost of each to be $80,000, if the city will furnish the sites and provide for the maintenance of the libraries. On April 26, the legislature authorised the board of estimate to take advantage of the offer, and Mr. Carnegie's gift was formally accepted on July 17.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1901), chap. 580; N. Y. P. L. *Bulletin* (1901), 85–86, 395–96; *Ann. Cyclop.* (1901), 389; Lydenberg, *Hist. of the N. Y. P. L.* (1923).

27 News arrives in the U. S. that Brig.-Gen. Frederick Funston has captured Emilio Aguinaldo, leader of the Filipino rebellion. The news is received with "almost hysterical jubilance."—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 540.

28 Emperor William of Germany, dedicating an army barracks, thus enjoins his troops: "You . . . must be ready, day and night . . . to spill your blood, if need be, for your king and his house. . . . If ever . . . this town should rise . . . against its king in disobedience and insubordination, then the Alexander Grenadiers will hasten to the protection of their king, and, with their bayonets, soon teach the insolent a good lesson. . . . May valor, loyalty, and unquestioning obedience be the virtues which distinguish this regiment. Its deeds will then meet with the approval of me, its king and master. . . . Devotion to king and fatherland must be sealed with blood and life. . . . We shall always be the victors. . . . For there is a mighty Ally, that is the eternal God in Heaven. . . ." This speech was widely criticized as tending to incite revolt.—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 557.

29 A number of anti-Tammany organizations meet at the Waldorf-Astoria to "formulate a plan of action for the coming Mayorality election." A "Committee of Sixty" is appointed to manage the campaign.—*N. Y. Times*, F 9 and Mr 30, 1901. On April 18, the anti-Tammany Democrats held a mass meeting at Carnegie Hall and pledged themselves to aid in the overthrow of Tammany and Richard Croker.—*Ibid.*, Ap 15 and 19, 1901. The Citizens' Union also joined in the movement.—*Ibid.*, Ap 23, 26, and 30, 1901. These organizations united in the nomination of Seth Low for mayor, and he was elected on Nov. 5 (*q.v.*). See also My 10.

Apr. A law in relation to tenement-houses in cities of the first class,
12 drafted by the tenement-house commission of 1900 (*q.v.*, Ap 4), is passed by the legislature.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1901), chap. 334. This law was amended on April 25 so as to include in the class of existing tenements those whose plans were filed on or before April 10 and whose excavations shall be begun before June 1.—*Ibid.* (1901), chap. 555.

13 The corner-stone of the new hall of records is laid on the plot bounded by Chambers, Centre, Elm, and Reade Sts. John R. Thomas is the architect.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 14, 1901; *Ann. Cyclop.* (1901), 395; L. M. R. K., III: 974. See O 10, 1902.

22 The Greater New York charter is amended in several important respects. The bicameral municipal assembly is changed to a single board of aldermen; the terms of mayor, comptroller, and borough presidents are reduced from four years to two, and the mayor is made eligible for re-election; the mayor's power of removal, heretofore limited to six months after entry to office, is now unlimited; the "Board of Public Improvements" is abolished and its powers transferred in most part to the presidents of the boroughs; the last named officials are added to the membership of the board of estimate and apportionment, which now will be composed of elective officers only, the corporation counsel and the president of the department of taxes and assessments no longer being members; the powers of the borough presidents are further increased in that a bureau of buildings in each borough displaces the present centralized department of buildings, also in that the departments of sewers Apr.
and highways are abolished and that work transferred to the 22
boroughs, also in that the powers of the commissioner of public buildings, lighting, and supplies, so far as they relate to public buildings, are transferred to the borough heads; the commissioner of water supply now becomes the commissioner of water supply, gas, and electricity; local improvement boards are given more power, inasmuch as approval by the borough president and by the board of estimate and apportionment is all that is requisite to the beginning of proceedings for local improvements; there is a time limit of six weeks within which action on bond issues and grants of franchises must be taken by the board of aldermen; a tenement-house department is created; single heads instead of commissions are to administer departments in the future.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1901), chap. 466; Ash, *The N. Y. Charter and Appendixes* (1901), second ed., iii–v. The *Outlook* editor deems most of these changes important and desirable. Concerning the amendment first named he says: "It appears quite clear that the reasons for two chambers in State and Nation do not apply in a city where the legislature is rather a business than a political body." The amendment last named is spoken of as meeting with "almost universal favor." The amendment open to most question he declares to be that reducing the length of terms.—*Outlook*, Ap 13, 1901, 840–41.

Full-grown trees from Westchester County are transported to 28
the grounds of Andrew Carnegie's new residence, occupying the block front on Fifth Ave., between 90th and 91st Sts. The house was built from designs by Babb, Cook, and Willard.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 28, 1901; L. M. R. K., III: 948.

The Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo is formally opened. May
—*N. Y. Times*, My 2, 1901. It closed on Nov. 2.—*Ibid.*, N 3, 1901. 1

" The work of tearing down the old Stock Exchange building on Broad St. (first occupied by the exchange in 1865, *q. v.*, D 9) is begun to make room for the new edifice designed by Geo. B. Post. The business of the exchange is transferred temporarily to the Produce Exchange on Beaver St.—"The New Stock Exchange," by John Rodemeyer, in *N. Y. Stock Exchange*, Vol. I. See also *N. Y. Times*, Ap 27 and 30, 1901 and L. M. R. K., III: 925. The corner-stone of the new exchange was laid on Sept. 9 (*q.v.*), and the building was first occupied on April 22, 1903 (*q.v.*).

Soon after this date, the old Delmonico building at 26th St. 4
and Fifth Ave. (see Ap 26, 1900) became the Café Martin.—*N. Y. Times*, My 4, 1901; L. M. R. K., III: 978.

The Northern Pacific panic occurs on the N. Y. Stock Exchange, 9
in which the price of shares rise from $110 to over $1000. "It was the climax of a dramatic battle in which Edward H. Harriman fought against James J. Hill and J. Pierpont Morgan for control of the road."—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 558.

The Greater New York Democracy (anti-Tammany Demo- 10
crats) organizes at the Hoffman House and pledges itself to work for the following objects:

"To establish a clean and business-like City Government.

"To secure to all Democrats a voice in the nomination of candidates for public office.

"To destroy the 'one-man' power, under which our great city has been degraded, most of our public officials debased, and all of our taxpayers overburdened by the reckless squandering of the public monies.

"To abolish the practice now in vogue in nearly all public departments of exacting unlawful tribute from citizens transacting business with them, and of utilizing the powers vested in the head of departments in furthering and influencing private and personal interests to the detriment of the public interest.

"To utterly root out, and wipe out, the vile partnership between those in control of our City Government and the criminal classes.

"To discontinue the cruel practice of heads of city departments who, while maintaining and even increasing the compensation of high salaried subordinates, have the audacity to cut the city laborers to half time, thus allowing them only 50 per cent. of their comparatively scanty wages.

"To rescue the Democracy from the dishonor Tammany Hall has brought upon it, by forming a permanent Democratic organization, broad and liberal in its policy, that will truly represent the sentiment of all honest Democrats of this city."—*N. Y. Times*, My 11, 1901.

The city acquires by condemnation proceedings the land at 13
12th Ave. and W. 53d St. Here De Witt Clinton Park was de-

1901 veloped.—Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate;* L. M. R. K., III:
My 13 969. See 1902, and N 4, 1905.

22 The corner-stone of the present Mt. Sinai Hospital at 100th and 101st Sts., on Fifth Ave., is laid.—*N. Y. Times,* My 22 and 23, 1901; tablet in entrance of building. The new hospital was dedicated on March 15, 1904.—*Ibid.; N. Y. Times,* Mr 16, 1904.

30 The "Hall of Fame" of New York University is dedicated, and the first 29 tablets in honour of famous Americans are unveiled. Senator Chauncey M. Depew delivers the chief address.—*N. Y. Times,* My 31, 1901.

June 2 "Having conferred with many of the most eminent pathologists in this country as to the best method of setting on foot an original scientific research into the problems of medicine and hygiene, John D. Rockefeller has added to his already long list of benefactions.

"Mr. Rockfeller has placed at the disposal of a body of prominent medical men $200,000 to be available for immediate expenditure by an association incorporated under the name of 'The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.' The home of this institute, with such laboratories, staff, and equipment as may be found necessary, will be located in this city. . . ."—*N. Y. Times,* Je 2, 1901. The certificate of incorporation of the institute was filed with the secretary of state on June 13. The directors were: Wm. H. Welch, of Baltimore; T. Mitchell Prudden, C. A. Hertes, L. Emmett Holt, and Herman W. Biggs, of N. Y. City; Simon Flexner, of Philadelphia; and Theobald Smith, of Boston.—*Ibid.,* Je 14, 1901.

"At the end of the first year, Mr. Rockefeller promised the additional sum of one million dollars toward the building of a laboratory and the support of the work for the next nine years. From 1901 to 1904 the funds of the Institute were applied only in the form of grants to support the work of investigators in different parts of the world. In 1904, anticipating the completion of its own laboratory, the Institute leased a small building, formerly a part of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, at No. 127 East Fiftieth Street, and gave it a simple equipment for research in pathology, physiology, and chemistry. Here the first investigations conducted by the Institute were begun, under the direction of Dr. Simon Flexner. . . ."—*Rockefeller Inst. for Med. Research. Hist., Organization and Equipment* (1911), 5–7. In 1906 (*q.v.*, My 11), the Institute opened its own buildings along the East River from 65th to 67th St.

July — In this month, the construction of the Blackwell's Island (now the Queensboro) Bridge was begun.—*Report,* Dept. of Bridges (1912), 271.

— Trials on the Clyde of the first turbine passenger-steamer, the "King Edward," are described in the *Scientific American.*—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 560.

2 The "Century House," erected in 1736 (*q.v.*) by John Nagel at the intersection of the present Ninth Ave. and 213th St., is destroyed by fire.—*N. Y. Times,* Jl 3, 1901; L. M. R. K., III: 948. Regarding the house, see also *Man. Com. Coun.* (1861), 240; *Mag. Am. Hist.,* VI: 103; Lossing, *The Hudson,* 369–70.

21 Nellie Bly's record (see 1889) is broken by Chas. Fitzmorris, a Chicago schoolboy, who finishes a round-the-world trip in 60 days, 13 hours, 29 minutes, 42⅝ seconds.—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 559. See, further, 1903.

Aug. — The Columbia University Club is organized by about 200 alumni; it was incorporated in the following month.—*Hist. of Columbia Univ.,* 184–85. The club at first occupied a room at The Royalton, 47 W. 43d St., but soon leased the building at 41 W. 36th St.—*Columbia Alumni News,* F 15, 1918; L. M. R. K., III: 937. In 1903 (*q.v.*, Oct.), it moved to Madison Sq.

2 The stallion "Cresceus" makes a trotting record of 2.02¼ at Columbus, Ohio.—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 560.

20 On this date and on June 6, 1902, the city acquired by condemnation proceedings the land at 60–78 Lexington Ave. (west side, between 24th and 25th Sts.), where the armory of the 69th Regiment was afterwards built.—Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate* (1914), 139.

22 The Willis Ave. Bridge across the Harlem River, authorised on March 21, 1894 (*q. v.*), is opened for traffic.—*N. Y. Times,* Ag 23, 1901; *Ann. Rep.,* Dept. of Bridges (1912), 278. See also L. M. R. K., III: 927.

Sept. — The building of the American Geographical Society, at 15 West 81st St., designed by Howells and Stokes, is opened. This society, which was organized in 1852, with Geo. Bancroft as president, was incorporated April 13, 1854; and its first home, at 11 W. 29th St., was opened Nov. 28, 1876. Its present building at Broadway and 156th St. was occupied May 1, 1911.—Minutes of the council meetings of the society; *Statement of the Object and Organization of the Am. Geog. Soc.* (1857); *Bulletin* of the Soc. (1905), XXXVII: 22.

— The largest ship in the world at this time was the newly-built "Celtic." It was 700 ft. long and had a tonnage of 37,700.—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 562.

6 Pres. McKinley is shot by Leon Czolgosz, an anarchist, at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo.—*N. Y. Times,* S 7, 1901. See S 14.

9 The corner-stone of the present Stock Exchange (see My 1), is laid.—*N. Y. Times,* S 10, 1901. See Ap 22, 1903.

10 The common council passes resolutions denouncing the shooting of Pres. McKinley and expressing hope of his recovery.—*N. Y. Times,* S 11, 1901.

14 Pres. McKinley dies in Buffalo.—*N. Y. Times,* S 14, 1901. Vice-Pres. Roosevelt is sworn in as president, and immediately issues a proclamation appointing Sept. 19, the day of McKinley's funeral, as a day of mourning and prayer.—*N. Y. Times,* S 15, 1901.

Oct. 1 The City Club of New York issues a pamphlet entitled *Ten Months of Tammany. "What are you going to do about it?" Where there is so much smoke is there no fire?* It gives details of the inefficiency and corruption of the Tammany officials, the alliance between vice and crime and the police, the extravagance under the Tammany régime, etc. It contains the following preface: "This record of ten months of Tammany rule from the 1st of December, 1900, is enough. No sane man can read this record and fail to see that the Tammany administration is extravagant, careless of the welfare of the people, and corrupt. This pamphlet is not presented as legal proof; but the plain facts stated in it, after all allowance has been made for possible errors, can not be made square with any other explanation than that the Tammany administration is all that its enemies say.

"Again and again Police Commissioner Murphy declares that gambling and open violations of law shall be stopped, and nothing happens.

"Again and again he assures us that gambling and pool-selling have been stopped, and hard on the heels of his assurances countless gambling-houses and pool-rooms are found in full operation.

"Again and again he bravely declares that he, and only he, will be the head of the police department, and openly turns over his most important powers to York and Devery.

"And what of Devery. Read about him. He is the last and best representative of Tammany. If you can stomach Devery, your manhood is far gone, and your sense of fair play is dead.

"We have a mayor to run the city, and keep things straight. What has he said about all these scandals, in his administration? Very little, except to say that Devery was the best chief of police that New York ever had. What has he done about them? Nothing. He appointed the men who make the scandals. He is responsible in law and in fact for the conduct of city affairs. And he does nothing.

"The conditions are blacker than under Tweed. He and his gang stole directly from the city. Croker and his gang know a better trick than that. Pay-rolls are increased in length and in amount; policemen pay for appointment, for promotion, and for transfer; corporations, ice-companies, guarantee companies, in which the Tammany leaders are interested get the city business and favors from the city departments; other corporations, using the streets or the wharves, pay for peace and privileges; violators of law, practically helpless in the hands of the police, pay for peace and privileges; merchants, from the peanut-seller to the largest wholesaler, pay for peace and privileges. We all pay for peace and privileges, because we want to be let alone in the only pursuit that is worth while,—the making of money. And so we become slaves to those who rob us.

"You don't even dare to speak sharply to a policeman when he deserves it. Much less would you risk the loss of money by standing on your rights as an American citizen with the building department or the health department. Perhaps your fathers fought in the Revolution, but you have not the courage of the few brave Irishmen in the police force and the street cleaning department, who, risking the loss of place, and perhaps danger to life and limb, have dared to speak out.

1901
Oct. 1 "The instances given in the following pages are only a few of those arising in the time covered. They rest on no man's opinion. They are facts. Are they not enough to convince the patriotism and the manhood of this town that Tammany must go?"—From copy of pamphlet in N. Y. P. L.

" The construction of the Manhattan Bridge, which extends across the East River from the Bowery at Canal St., Manhattan, to Nassau and Bridge Sts., Brooklyn, is begun.—*Report*, Dept. of Bridges (1912), 269. Gustav Lindenthal was the engineer and Henry F. Hornbostel the architect.—L. M. R. K., III: 926, which, however, erroneously states that the bridge was begun in 1905.

19 Santos-Dumont flies in a dirigible airship from St. Cloud, around the Eiffel Tower, and back, in 30 minutes.—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 562.

20 Yale University celebrates the 200th anniversary of the founding of the college.—*The record of the celebration* (1902).

Nov. 5 Seth Low, supported by the Republicans, the Citizens' Union, and the Greater New York Democracy (see My 10), is elected mayor over the Democratic candidate, Edward M. Shepard. The entire "fusion" ticket is successful in the boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Richmond, although in Queens and The Bronx, the Democrats elect their candidates to the office of borough president.—*N. Y. Times*, N 6 7, 1901; *Ann. Cyclop.* (1901), 395.

"The scandals of Mayor Van Wyck's administration were conspicuous issues of the campaign of 1901. But there were two particularly noteworthy features pressed by the reformers in their indictment of Tammany. One of these issues, which made so deep an impression upon the public mind, especially in the densely populous East Side of New York City, was the flagrant immorality under which young girls of the tenderest age were often decoyed into lives of shame. The question thus presented was neither that of the 'suppression of vice' nor that of how people could be made virtuous by mandate of law. The question, as put to voters, was whether a system under which a corrupt, money-making combination of vicious lawbreakers with police and other officials should be allowed to continue an abhorrent traffic. . . .

"Nominated for District Attorney of New York County by the anti-Tammany forces, Mr. [William Travers] Jerome's speeches on these existing conditions made a keen impression and excited the deepest feeling, especially among the people of the East Side. Intricate questions of taxation and arrays of figures proving an exorbitant budget and the waste of public funds could not make the same appeal to their indignation as the portrayal of conditions menacing their home life and polluting their environment. The facts thus spread forth caused the most intense resentment against Tammany. . . .

"Another important issue of the municipal campaign of 1901 was the scandal growing out of the charges that William C. Whitney, Thomas F. Ryan, W. L. Elkins, P. A. B. Widener, Thomas Dolan and associates had looted the stockholders of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of New York City of tens of millions of dollars. Whitney and Ryan were credited with being among the chief financial powers long controlling 'Boss' Croker; and by means of his control of Tammany Hall, and in turn New York City, securing franchises, privileges and rights of enormous value. This control was often equally true of the New York State legislature; subsequent developments, in fact, revealed that in years when the Legislature was dominantly Republican and therefore could not be ordered by Mr. Croker, both Republican and Democratic legislators were corrupted by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, or by agents acting for it. . . .

"Mr. Jerome made profuse public promises that if he were elected District Attorney he would press investigation. . . .

"Mr. Jerome's denunciations and promises aroused great enthusiasm and large expectations; they had much effect in contributing to the result of the campaign, for it was popularly realized that while Tammany leaders accumulated their millions of dollars, yet back of these leaders, and secretly operating through them, were magnates of great financial power with their tens or hundreds of millions of dollars acquired largely by means of financial and industrial power conferred by legislation, permissory or statute, of various kinds. The electorate well knew that comparatively small grafters were numerous, but now it had the promise that the large spoliators, hitherto immune, would be exposed and prosecuted, if possible."—Myers, *Hist. of Tammany Hall* (1917), 290–95, and authorities there cited.

Nov. 8 The corner-stone of the new building for the Chamber of Commerce (see Je, 1883) is laid, on the site on Liberty St. between Nassau St. and Broadway.—*N. Y. Times*, N 9, 1901; *Ann. Cyclop.* (1901), 395. See N 11, 1902.

16 A white marble monument is erected on Fort Washington Ave. at 183d St., to mark the site of Fort Washington. It is the gift of James Gordon Bennett of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Azariah H. Sawyer delivers the address.—*7th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1902), 19–20, 85–102; *Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City*, 195.

In 1902, the society published an octavo volume entitled *Fort Washington. An account of the identification of the site . . . the erection and dedication of a monument . . . Nov.* 16, 1901 . . . *with a history of the defence and reduction of Mount Washington*, by Reginald Pelham Bolton. Part III of this work is a chapter by Edw. Hagaman Hall on "Fort Washington and its related Fortifications." Bolton's contribution forms Part IV, and is in 15 chapters.

18 The Hay-Pauncefote treaty regarding the neutrality of the Panama Canal is signed at Washington. Ratifications were exchanged on Feb. 21, 1902, and the treaty was proclaimed on Feb. 22.—*U. S. Treaties, Conventions, and International Acts* (Washington, 1910), I: 782–84.

Dec. 5 A monument in honour of Robert Fulton is unveiled in Trinity Churchyard on the site of his grave.—*N. Y. Times*, D 6, 1901.

12 The first transatlantic wireless signal, the letter "S," is received from England by Marconi at St. Johns, N. F.—Gibson & Cole, *Wireless of To-day*, 93–96; Sewall, *Wireless Telegraphy*, 18–20.

14 The first of the 37 strands for the first of the four cables for the new bridge across East River (Williamsburg Bridge) is completed. Each strand contains 208 wires.—*Ann. Cyclop.* (1901), 391.

19 Between this date and June 18, 1906, the city acquired the land comprised in Fort George Park, Amsterdam Ave. at Washington Bridge northward along the Speedway to Dyckman St.—Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate*, 51; L. M. R. K., III: 969.

20 The Broadway Tabernacle on the north-east corner of Broadway and 34th St. has been sold.—*N. Y. Times*, D 20 and 21, 1901. On Dec. 30, the trustees purchased a site for a new church edifice at the n. e. cor. of Broadway and 56th St.—*Ibid.*, D 31, 1901. See My 2, 1903.

30 The first train of the new third-rail electrical system, inaugurated by the Second Ave. elevated branch of the Manhattan Railway Co. (see N 22, 1900), is run over the line from South Ferry to 129th St.—*N. Y. Times*, D 31, 1901.

1902

— In this year, the first conversation by long-distance underground cable was transmitted, from New York to Newark, a distance of 10 miles.—*Ann. Rep.*, Am. Tel. & Tel. Co. (1924).

— In this year, the General Education Board was founded by a contribution from John D. Rockefeller of $1,000,000. It was chartered by congress in 1903, its object being defined as "the promotion of education within the United States of America without distinction of race, sex, or creed." In 1905, Mr. Rockefeller gave $10,000,000 as a permanent endowment; in 1907, he added a further sum of $32,000,000, and, in 1909, another $10,000,000.—Ayres, *Seven Great Foundations*, 41–50; *N. Y. Herald*, F 8, 1907.

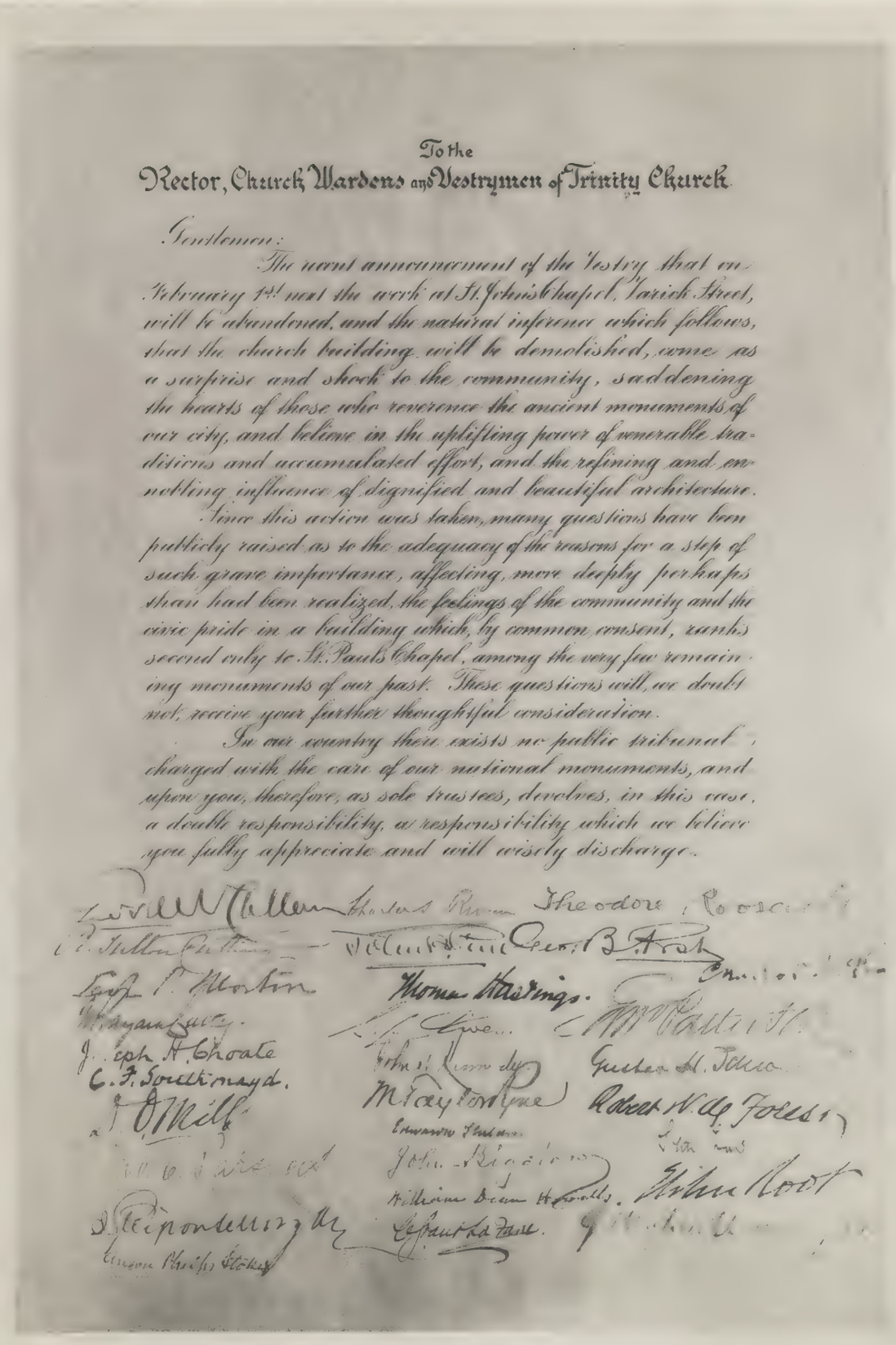
— In this year, New York State published the *Calendar of Council Minutes*, covering the executive minutes of the New York colonial council from 1668 to 1783. It was prepared by Berthold Fernow.

— In this year, *New Amsterdam and Its People*, by J. H. Innes, was published.

— In this year, *The Battle with the Slums*, by Jacob A. Riis, was published.

— In this year, Manhattan had 40 improved parks and public squares, with names, covering 1,213.863 acres; six unimproved parks, with names, covering 167.453 acres; four improved unnamed public places or parks, covering 0.229 acres; seven unimproved unnamed parks, covering 27.713 acres; and two parks then in process of condemnation, covering 5.951 acres, making a total of 1,415.209 acres. Besides these there were 15 parkways, streets, driveways, plazas, &c. in Manhattan, under the jurisdiction of the department of parks.—*Ann. Rep.*, Dept. of Parks (1902), 63–67.

— During this year, the viaduct over West 96th St. on Riverside Drive was completed; the buildings were removed from the site of De Witt Clinton Park (52d to 54th St., Eleventh Ave. and the Hudson—see My 13, 1901); Wm. H. Seward Park (bounded by



To the
Rector, Church Wardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church

Gentlemen:

The recent announcement of the Vestry that on February 1st next the work at St. John's Chapel, Varick Street, will be abandoned, and the natural inference which follows, that the church building will be demolished, come as a surprise and shock to the community, saddening the hearts of those who reverence the ancient monuments of our city, and believe in the uplifting power of venerable traditions and accumulated effort, and the refining and ennobling influence of dignified and beautiful architecture.

Since this action was taken, many questions have been publicly raised as to the adequacy of the reasons for a step of such grave importance, affecting, more deeply perhaps than had been realized, the feelings of the community and the civic pride in a building which, by common consent, ranks second only to St. Paul's Chapel, among the very few remaining monuments of our past. These questions will, we doubt not, receive your further thoughtful consideration.

In our country there exists no public tribunal, charged with the care of our national monuments, and upon you, therefore, as sole trustees, devolves, in this case, a double responsibility, a responsibility which we believe you fully appreciate and will wisely discharge.

PETITION TO TRINITY VESTRY ASKING THAT ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, VARICK ST., BE SPARED.
SEE NOV. 22, 1908 (PP. 2071–72).

1902 Hester, Suffolk, Division, Jefferson, Canal, and Essex Sts. and
— East Broadway—see Je 22, 1897) was completed; Hudson Park (at Hudson, Leroy, and Clarkson Sts.—see 1898) was regulated; and 59th St. was widened from Fifth to Eighth Ave. Band concerts in the parks were also begun in this year.—*Ann. Rep.*, Dept. of Parks (1902), 31–51.

— The work of deepening and widening the Ambrose Channel and the channels between Sandy Hook and Staten Island was continued during the year.—*Ann. Cyclop.* (1902), 427.

— In this year, the "Flatiron" (or Fuller) building at Broadway and 23d St. (see N 26, 1900) was built from designs by D. H. Burnham & Co. It is 20 storeys high.—*Engineering Rec.*, Vol. 45, No. 13, p. 296; *Fuller Building, New York* (1902). See L. M. R. K., III: 967, and descrip. of Pl. 168, III: 851.

— In this year, the Blair building, designed by Carrère & Hastings, was erected at the n. w. cor. of Broad St. and Exchange Place. —Descrip. of Pl. 159-b, Vol. III.

— In this year, the United States Hotel, at the s. e. cor. of Fulton and Pearl Sts. (formerly Holt's Hotel or "Holt's Folly"—see Ja 3, 1833) was demolished, and a new building was begun on the site. This was completed early in 1903, and became known as No. 38 Fulton St.—L. M. R. K., III: 981; *Abstracts of Wills*, VI: 206. See also Weitenkampf, *The Eno collection* (1925), item 144.

Jan. In this month, the Carnegie Institution of Washington was
— founded by Andrew Carnegie with an endowment of $10,000,000 in registered bonds, yielding 5% interest annually. In 1907, Mr. Carnegie increased the endowment by a further gift of $2,000,000, and in 1911 he gave an additional $10,000,000. Its object, as stated in the articles of incorporation, was "to encourage in the broadest and most liberal manner investigation, research, and discovery, and the application of knowledge to the improvement of mankind."—Ayres, *Seven Great Foundations*, 31–37.

6 Mayor Seth Low sends his first message to the board of aldermen, saying: "I welcome you to your honorable duties as the legislative body of The City of New York. The interests with which you are called upon to deal are worthy of the best services of any body of men. I congratulate you that it is your privilege to assume these duties at a time when the eyes of the city and of the whole United States are centered upon you. I beg to assure you of my hearty co-operation in all your efforts to serve the city well. . . .

"At the present time it is not possible for me to discuss the affairs of the City in a way to be of value; but, at your first meeting in February, I shall hope to send you a message dealing with such matters as may then call for decision.

"At this moment I wish, especially, to say a word through you to the people of the city. It is widely believed that during recent years a system has gradually been developed, in connection with the administration of the City, that calls for the illegitimate payment of money at every turn. To the historic phrase 'black-mail,' which originated when robber barons openly demanded money as the price of letting people alone, have been added, as words of similar evil omens the new and expressive terms 'shake-down' and 'rake-off.' Against such an iniquitous system, in all its forms, this administration is at open war, and I bespeak the co-operation of the people of the city to bring it to an end.

"If during the next two years any citizen or any employee of the City pays money illegitimately, either to avoid injury or inconvenience, or to secure his rights, he will do it because he wants to, and not because he must. No one, from the largest corporation to the poorest bootblack, need pay one dime for protection from harm, or to secure just treatment at the hands of the City government. No laborer, or other employee, need part with one cent of his salary to any one, either in or out of the City government. The whole force of the Administration will be exerted, continuously, aggressively, and in every possible way, to prevent and to punish this sort of iniquity. Any one asked to make an improper payment for any purpose has only to report the fact to the Mayor to be sure of protection and redress. Persons having business relations with the City, who meet with unreasonable delay in any department, are asked to report to the Mayor without hesitation. By itself, and without the aid of the people and of the City employees, the Administration can do little more than make this offer. With the co-operation of the citizens and of the City employees, the whole foul system can be broken up.

"It is only those who despair of securing good government in the United States who will believe that the practices I have alluded to can endure. It is only the enemies of democracy who believe that these things are inevitable. I ask for the co-operation of the people and of the employees of the City in destroying this iniquitous system, for the city's and for democracy's sake."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1902), I: 12–13. Jan. 6

Announcement is made that Richard Croker has selected Lewis Nixon as his successor as leader of Tammany Hall. "When the educated Mr. Nixon assumed what he styled the leadership of Tammany Hall, not only seasoned politicians of all grades but also the sophisticated smiled skeptically. Tammany district leaders maintained in public an air of profound gravity and obedient acquiescence which caused general amusement. And when Mr. Nixon solemnly discussed his plans for the improvement of Tammany Hall, he was popularly regarded as an innocent. Even when Mr. Croker, as an apparent token of good faith, made Mr. Nixon chairman of the Tammany Finance Committee, few considered his appointment seriously; he was generally dubbed 'the phantom leader'. Having attended to Mr. Nixon's installation, Mr. Croker sailed abroad to his estate at Wantage; to all nominal appearances he had severed himself from Tammany politics. 13

"This comedy lasted but a few months" (see My 14).—Myers, *Hist. of Tammany Hall* (1917), 295–96.

The board of aldermen resolves "That the two rooms [Nos. 8 and 9] on the main floor of the City Hall heretofore and recently occupied by the Clerk of the Board of Aldermen be and the same are hereby set aside and assigned to the use of his Honor the Mayor and the Clerks and Attaches of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, the westerly room to be for use by the former and the one next adjoining easterly thereto to be for use by the latter." —*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1902), I: 292. 30

Joy Wheeler Dow describes lower Fifth Ave. in the *Architectural Review*, Feb., 1902, pp. 61–64. Feb. —

The Woman's Hospital has purchased, for $250,000, 24 lots in West 109th and 110th Sts., just south of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, as the site for a new building. The present property of the hospital, at 49th and 50th Sts., Lexington and Park Aves., is to be sold to the N. Y. Central for $450,000.—*N. Y. Herald*, F 11, 1902. The new hospital was opened on Dec. 5, 1906.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, D 6, 1906; L. M. R. K., III: 956. 11

The 71st Regiment armory, at 34th St. and Park Ave. (see 1892), is completely destroyed by fire; the Park Avenue Hotel opposite is partially destroyed, and 18 people are killed.—*N. Y. Herald*, F 22 and 23, 1902. The armory was rebuilt in 1904 (*q. v.*, Ap 30). 22

Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the Kaiser, arrives at New York in the "Kronprinz Wilhelm" on a visit to the United States. He is saluted by the harbour forts and welcomed by Mayor Low, the German ambassador, military and naval officials, and crowds of citizens. After visiting the Navy Yard and Governor's Island, he was entertained by the Deutscher Verein, and then went by train to Washington to call on Pres. Roosevelt.—*N. Y. Herald*, F 24, 1902. The city's official reception took place on Feb. 25 (*q. v.*). 23

Mayor Low formally receives Prince Henry of Prussia at the city hall and confers upon him the freedom of the city. In the evening, the prince was entertained at dinner by the mayor at the Metropolitan Club; and later he attended a gala performance at the Metropolitan Opera House.—*N. Y. Herald*, F 26, 1902. On Feb. 26, he lunched at Sherry's with 100 "Captains of Industry" from all over the country, reviewed a parade of 6,000 German-Americans, and met 1,200 representative American newspapermen at a banquet given in his honour at the Waldorf-Astoria. He then left for Washington to begin his tour through the country.—*Ibid.*, F 27, 1902. 25

Mayor Low sends a message to the board of aldermen in which he gives an account of the financial condition of the city and calls to their attention other matters of importance. He says in part: ". . . in four years the income of the Sinking Funds, in connection with taxation, has offset approximately $60,000,000 of long-term bonds actually issued. Of this sum $35,000,000 represents permanent debt redeemed, and the remainder appears in the increase of the Sinking Funds. As a matter of fact, the Sinking Funds grow at the rate of $15,000,000 a year, and the rate of growth is constantly accelerating. . . . The Sinking Funds, it is true, keep down the net debt, and permit the issue of additional bonds for public improvements, but the burden of taxation for installments of permanent debt and on account of interest grows apace with Mar. 4

1902 Mar. 4 every increase of the gross debt. . . . In scarcely any year up to 1928 does the amount of bonds falling due appreciably exceed even the present annual accumulation of the Sinking Funds, and this rate of accumulation is constantly growing. In other words, in fifty years, the time for which the longest city bonds are made to run, even at the present annual rate of increase, the increase of the Sinking Funds would redeem $750,000,000 of debt, without regard to the capital of the Sinking Funds; whereas, at the present time, the gross funded debt of the city is only $416,000,000, and the net permanent funded debt a little less than $286,000,000.

"It is evident that here is something that calls for the most careful study . . . the taxpayers of the present generation are entitled to some relief from this partially unnecessary burden, which is already so needlessly heavy, and which, unfortunately, grows heavier year by year. . . .

"In the course of my examination into the present financial condition of the city, my mind has naturally reverted to the recent public discussion of the effect upon the city of the constitutional limitation upon its debt. . . . The general impression made upon me by my study of the situation is, that the city's resources are marvellous. On the other hand, it is also clear that the demands upon these resources are fully proportionate to the greatness of the city. . . .

"While not attempting at this time to consider in detail the needs of the city, there are three or four main lines of expenditure which must command the careful consideration of the authorities. First of all, in importance, I place the question of providing adequate school accommodations for the children of the city. . . . It is idle to improve the material conditions of the city, if it is to be done at the expense of leaving many thousands of its children in ignorance during the best years of their school life. . . .

"Next in importance as a problem affecting the future is the question of our water supply. . . . When the Croton Dam is completed provision will have been made for the storage of water on the Croton watershed upon a scale adequate to supply the present needs of Manhattan and The Bronx for an estimated period of four months without regard to rainfall. . . .

"The water supply of Brooklyn, on the other hand, is already inadequate for its needs. . . . The need of an increased water supply for Brooklyn, therefore, is both immediate and urgent. The natural way in which to meet the pressing need is to carry the present Brooklyn system further down Long Island. . . .

"The recent administration has fixed the main lines upon which the improvement of inter-borough communication must proceed for a number of years to come. There are at present three bridges planned for, and in course of construction across the East river. These bridges are now known as 'Bridge No. 2,' 'Bridge No. 3,' and 'Bridge No. 4,' respectively. These numbers relate to the order in which the construction of the bridges has been authorized, and not to their geographical relations to one another. . . . It is evidently the duty of the city authorities to carry forward all of these bridges as rapidly as possible. In particular, no effort will be spared to secure the early completion of Bridge No. 2, for it is clear that adequate relief for the existing Brooklyn Bridge cannot be had so quickly in any other way as by the opening of this second highway across the East river. [See Mr 18.]

"On the other hand, it is impossible to suppose that the present conditions prevailing at the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge are to remain unmodified during the twenty months which it is estimated must intervene before the completion of Bridge No. 2. The conditions at the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge involve not only the danger of life and limb, but they amount to a public scandal. . . . the principal difficulty seems to . . . come from the presence upon the same loop used by the surface cars, of the cars of different lines, so that the people who gather during the rush hours are animated by conflicting purposes. Some want to reach the cars of one line and some of another. . . .

"The recent city administration also gave its approval to a plan, proposed by the Rapid Transit Commission, for the construction of a tunnel to be used for furnishing railroad communication between the subway system of Manhattan at the New York end of the Brooklyn Bridge, the Brooklyn Borough Hall, and the Long Island Railroad Depot. This undertaking has proceeded up to the point where all the necessary legal consents have been obtained, and it will shortly come before the city authorities for the appropriation that will make it possible. The city should certainly insist upon a uniform rate of fare over all subway lines constructed with the city's money. . . . Mar. 4

"There remains a subject not less important than any other, the duty of increasing the small breathing spaces throughout the city and of making available for the use of the people those which have been already secured. I am confident that neither the Board of Estimate and Apportionment nor your honorable Body will need any urging to make appropriations for this purpose as generous as the resources of the city will permit. . . .

"The ordinances of the City ought to be revised and codified at as early a day as possible. The same ordinances which existed in the various parts of the City at the moment of consolidation remain in force still, for the most part; and no effort has been made to adapt these ordinances to the changing conditions of the City's life. . . ."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1902), I: 1142–84.

The rights granted to the National Historical Museum to use the old hall of records as soon as the records are removed to the new building (see D 30, 1897) are rescinded. On May 20, the old hall was leased to the museum at a nominal sum.—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1902), I: 1352–62; *Ordinances*, etc., *App'd by the Mayor* (1902), V: 160. See O 10. 11

The board of aldermen passes "An Ordinance, naming the bridges across the East river." This provides that: 1, the "New York and Brooklyn Bridge shall be designated as the Brooklyn Bridge;" 2, the "new East River Bridge shall be designated as the Williamsburg Bridge;" 3, "Bridge No. 3, crossing the East river, shall be designated as the Manhattan Bridge;" and 4, "Bridge No. 4 crossing the East river shall be designated as the Blackwell's Island Bridge."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1902), I: 1569–70. 18

"About this time ping-pong had the vogue that Mah Jong came to have in 1920 and the cross-word puzzle in 1924."—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 572. Apr. —

The executive committee of the N. Y. Historical Society addresses a memorial to Mayor Low requesting that steps be taken for the publication of the "Minutes of the Common Council of the City of New York from 1675 to 1776" and offering to suggest the names of gentlemen who will be willing to supervise the editing of the work.—N. Y. H. S. *Exec. Com. Min.* (1902), 124–26. "To this proposal the Mayor acceded. After action by the Board of Estimate, he addressed a message to the Board of Aldermen requesting them to pass a resolution authorizing the work. This action was taken by the Aldermen on February 10, 1903. Their resolution provided that the committee, already named by the Mayor, and consisting of members of the Historical Society, should have editorial charge of the work. They were Herbert L. Osgood, Frederic W. Jackson, Robert H. Kelby, Hiram Smith."—*M. C. C.*, I: iv. The *Minutes* were published in 1905 (*q.v.*). 1

The will of Cecil Rhodes, which was made public on this day, gives $10,000,000 to provide 100 scholarships for American youths at Oxford University.—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 570. 4

The department of parks is authorised to transfer the custody of the aquarium (formerly Castle Garden) to the N. Y. Zoological Society.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1902), chap. 441. The transfer was made on Oct. 1.—*Ann. Cyclop.* (1902), 422; *Ann. Rep.*, Dept. of Parks (1902), 51. 10

Nicholas Murray Butler is formally installed as president of Columbia University.—*Hist. of Columbia Univ.*, 186–91. 19

The *World*, as part of a campaign against the "Beef Trust," prints some "Prices That Stagger Humanity." They are: sirloin steak, 24c.; lamb chops, 18c.; pork chops, 18c.; ham, 18c.—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 572. 28

The Plaza Hotel property has been acquired by the New York Life Insurance Co.—*N. Y. Times*, My 2, 1902. May 2

The Inter-Borough Rapid Transit Co. of New York City is incorporated with a capital of $25,000,000.—*N. Y. Times*, My 7, 1902. See also *ibid.*, My 24, 1902. The "Interborough Rapid Transit Company, the operating railroad [subway] corporation was formed by the interests represented by Mr. Belmont, he becoming president and active executive head of this company also, and soon thereafter Mr. McDonald [see Ja 16, 1900] assigned to it the lease or operating part of his contract with the city, that company thereby becoming directly responsible to the city for the equipment and operation of the road [subway], Mr. McDonald remaining as contractor for its construction. . . . 6

"The incorporators of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company were William H. Baldwin, Jr., Charles T. Barney, August

1902 May 6 Belmont, E. P. Bryan, Andrew Freedman, James Jourdan, Gardiner M. Lane, John B. McDonald, De Lancey Nicoll, Walter G. Oakman, John Peirce, Wm. A. Read, Cornelius Vanderbilt, George W. Wickersham, and George W. Young."—*Interborough Rapid Transit (The Subway) in N. Y.* (pub. by I. R. T. Co., 1904), 21. See, further, Ja 1, 1903.

8 One of the most terrible disasters in history occurs when the town of St. Pierre, Martinique, with its entire population of about 30,000 people, is totally destroyed by the eruption of Mount Pelée. There is also an eruption of Mount La Soufrière at St. Vincent, British West Indies, in which two-thirds of the island is laid waste, and about 2,000 lives are lost. Congress appropriated $200,000 for the relief of Martinique, and expeditions were sent out at once. —*N. Y. Times*, My 9 *et seq.*, 1902.

14 Lewis Nixon (see Ja 13) resigns as leader of Tammany Hall because he is too much hampered by a "kitchen cabinet" headed by Andrew Freedman and by the continued interference of the absent Mr. Croker. On May 22, the leadership of Tammany was put in the hands of a triumvirate composed of Chas. F. Murphy, Daniel F. McMahon, and Louis F. Haffen.—Myers, *Hist. of Tammany Hall* (1917), 296–98. See, further, S 19.

17 The Comte de Rochambeau and other French delegates to the unveiling of the Rochambeau statue in Washington, D. C., land at New York from "La Touraine" and put up at the Waldorf-Astoria. Before leaving for Washington on May 20, they visited various parts of the city, received delegates from patriotic societies, and attended an informal dinner at the Union League Club.—*N. Y. Times*, My 18–20, 1902. They were formally welcomed by the city on May 27.—*Ibid.*, My 27–30, 1902.

18 The corner-stone of the R. C. Church of Our Lady of Lourdes is laid in 142d St., between Amsterdam and Convent Aves., on the original site of Hamilton Grange.—*N. Y. Times*, My 19, 1902; L. M. R. K., III: 936. Stone from the old building of the National Academy of Design at Fourth Ave. and 23d St. (see 1899) was used in this church, the design of the old 23d St. façade being closely followed in the church edifice.—Records of the church.

20 The Cuban Republic is formally inaugurated, with Tomas Estrada Palma as first president, and the U. S. military governor, Gen. Leonard Wood, transfers the control of the island to the new government.—*N. Y. Times*, My 20 and 21, 1902.

30 The soldiers' and sailors' monument on Riverside Drive (see D 15, 1900), is unveiled.—*N. Y. Times*, My 31, 1902. See also L. M. R. K., III: 964.

June 1 The Boer War (see O, 1899) comes to an end. A treaty of peace is signed by Great Britain and the Boers, by which the Transvaal and the Orange Free State lose their independence and become colonies of the British Empire.—Hazen, *Europe since* 1815, 544.

In 1906, self-government was granted to the Transvaal, and in 1907 to the Orange River Colony, and this was followed in 1909 by the establishment of the South African Union.—*Ibid.*, 544–45.

July — During July–October, the immigrant station at Ellis Island was reorganised. The holders of the money, baggage, and catering privileges, who had been doing business for ten years, were ousted for alleged irregularities, and were replaced by new concessionaires. —*Ann. Cyclop.* (1902), 427; *N. Y. Times*, Jl 2, S 26, O 1 and 19, 1902.

— Prof. Brander Matthews, in the *International Monthly*, predicts that simplified spelling will make progress "like that of a glacier, as certain as it is irresistible."—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 576.

10 The city acquires by condemnation proceedings land at 76th St., near East River. Here John Jay Park was afterwards developed.—Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate*, 51; L. M. R. K., III: 970.

11 Part of Thomas Jefferson Park, between 111th and 114th Sts., First and Pleasant Aves., is opened.—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 12, 1902; *Ann. Cyclop.* (1902), 422. When the park was entirely finished, it was formally opened, on Oct. 7, 1905.—*Rep.*, Dept. of Parks (1906), 55; L. M. R. K., III: 971.

21 Bids for building an extension of the subway under the East River to Brooklyn are called for by the board of rapid transit commissioners. On July 24, the contract for building, equipping, and operating the extension was awarded to the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Co. (see Ja 16, 1900). John B. McDonald, as contractor of the company, "assumed the general supervision of the work of constructing the Brooklyn extension; and the construction work of both the original subway and the extension has been carried on under his direction."—*Ann. Cyclop.* (1902), 424; *Interborough Rapid Transit (The Subway) in N. Y.* (pub. by I. R. T. Co., 1904), 21. See N 12.

July 21 The board of estimate and apportionment is requested to authorise the comptroller to issue special revenue bonds to the additional amount of $25,000 "for the purpose of defraying the cost of making necessary repairs to the City Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1902), III: 423. See N 25.

31 The municipal art commission approves the plans of Wm. Martin Aiken for alterations to the interior of the city hall. "These call for an expenditure of more than $25,000. In the basement several small offices under the main entrance will be made into one for a large marriage bureau. That room will be domed, as President Cantor has desired. The walls in the offices of The City Record will be torn down, making much more room. On the main floor the rotunda and corridors will be repaired and the stone work renovated. In the Mayor's office various doors and passages that are of little use will be torn out. The wall between the Mayor's office and the anteroom will be torn down, making an arched way, with much more space for receptions. The gaudy wallpaper and ceiling in the Mayor's office will be removed and a white enamel ceiling and walls will be substituted, bringing back the appearance of the building as near as possible to the original Colonial style. The hangings and furnishings of the rooms will be in harmony with the decorations. Various small walls and partitions in the City Clerk's office will also be removed, making more room.

"On the second floor the walls and decorations in President Cantor's offices will be treated similarly to those of the Mayor's office. White enamel decorations will be used in all cases, and in every way possible the Colonial appearance of the original building will be revived. Partitions will be removed, making a spacious room, which can be used for receptions and hearings, at which the Borough President would preside.

"Little is to be done to the old Council Chamber and the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen at present. President Cantor hopes to obtain an additional appropriation and have these rooms, two of the finest in the building, altered in keeping with the proposed color scheme of the other rooms."—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 18 and Ag 13, 1902. See also *Ann. Report*, Art Com. (1902), 27, 37, 44, 45, 51, 54; (1903), 9–10. See, further, N 25.

Aug. 12

31 The San Francisco *Examiner* describes the sensation caused in Saratoga a few days ago by Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg when she rode through the streets astride instead of side-saddle.—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 577.

Sept. 19 The three-fold leadership of Tammany Hall (see My 14) is abolished, and Chas. F. Murphy becomes "boss" of the organization.—Myers, *Hist. of Tammany Hall* (1917), 298.

29 "That portion of the Tombs still standing will be emptied of its inmates this week and pass out of commission as a place of confinement for prisoners awaiting trial on criminal charges. They will be removed to the new structure on Centre Street, now practically completed, after which steps will be taken for the immediate removal of the remaining portion of the old structure in its rear. . . ."—*N. Y. Times*, S 29, 1902; L. M. R. K., III: 973. See My 24, 1897.

" The Belasco Theatre, on the north side of 42d St., west of Broadway, is opened with Mrs. Leslie Carter in "Du Barry."—*N. Y. Times*, S 30, 1902. Longacre Square was thus inaugurated as the new theatre district of Manhattan Borough, and the great increase in the number of theatres in this city began. On Oct. 16, 1907, Belasco's new theatre, the Stuyvesant, was opened at 115 W. 44th St.—*Ibid.*, O 17, 1907. In 1910, its name was changed to the Belasco, and, at the same time, the name of the old Belasco Theatre was changed to the Republic.—Information from the office of the Belasco Theatre, My, 1926.

Oct. 1 The charter of the International Navigation Co., which was incorporated in New Jersey on June 6, 1893, with a capital stock of $15,000,000, is amended, changing the name to the International Mercantile Marine Co. and increasing the capital stock to $120,000,000. The new company is a combination of six steamship lines—the White Star, the American, the Red Star, the Leyland, the Atlantic Transport, and the Dominion lines. The combination was brought about by J. Pierpont Morgan & Co.—*N. Y. Times*, O 2, 4, 19, and 31, 1902.

" Electric service on the Sixth Ave. Elevated R. R. is started between Rector and 58th Sts.—*N. Y. Times*, O 2, 1902.

1902
Oct. 7 The foundations of the new custom-house, at Bowling Green (see Mr 2, 1899), having been built during 1901 and 1902, the corner-stone is now laid.—*N. Y. Times*, O 8, 1902. During this year, the foundations were completed, and the superstructure was completed to the level of the first floor.—*Ann. Rep.*, Supervising Archt., U. S. Treas. Dept. (1902), 97. On June 6, 1902, congress extended the limit of cost of the building to $4,500,000.—*Ibid.* (1904), 55. The building was not ready for the interior finish until June 30, 1904.—*Ibid.* (1904), 55. Regarding the completion of the building, see Je 1, 1906, and O 1, 1907.

9 The city grants a franchise authorising the construction, maintenance, and operation of the tunnel extension and station of the Pennsylvania R. R.—Inscription on tablet in the wall of the entrance to the Pennsylvania Station; "Pennsylvania R. R. Tunnels: Terminal Structures," in *Papers and Discussions*, Am. Soc. of Civil Engineers, XXXVII: 562–614. The tunnel extension was begun on June 10, 1903 (*q. v.*), and the station on May 1, 1904 (*q. v.*), from designs by McKim, Mead & White.

10 As the old hall of records (originally the "New Goal"—see Mr 1, 1758) has been declared unsafe, Justice Leventritt of the supreme court agrees to order the demolition of the building to make way for the subway station at the Brooklyn Bridge terminus.—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1902), IV: 274, 326, 339–40, 383, 1224. The historic building was closed on Dec. 27, 1902 (*q. v.*), and torn down in March, 1903 (*q. v.*). See also D 30, 1897, Mr 11, 1902, and Ja 5, 1903.

25 Woodrow Wilson is inaugurated president of Princeton University.—*Inaug. of Woodrow Wilson, as pres. of Prin. Univ.* (1902).

Nov. 10 The corner-stone of the N. Y. Public Library, on Fifth Ave. between 40th and 42d Sts. (see 1899), is laid. The ceremonies consist of an invocation by the Rev. W. R. Huntington of Grace Church, an address by Hon. John Bigelow, president of the library, the laying of the stone by Mayor Seth Low, and a benediction by Archbishop Farley.—*N. Y. Herald*, N 11, 1902; Lydenberg, *Hist. of N. Y. Pub. Library*, 482–84; L. M. R. K., III: 957. The building was completed in 1909 (*q. v.*).

11 The Chamber of Commerce building, at No. 65 Liberty St. (see N 8, 1901), is formally opened and dedicated by Pres. Roosevelt. James B. Baker is the architect. It is built in the Renaissance style, and between the columns are statues of Hamilton, De Witt Clinton, and John Jay.—*N. Y. Times*, N 11 and 12, 1902; *45th Ann. Rep.*, Ch. of Com. (1902–3); L. M. R. K., III: 925. See also view and description in *Architectural Rec.*, XIII: 56–68.

12 Ground is broken at State and Pearl Sts., just below Bowling Green, for the Brooklyn extension of the subway (see Ja 16 and Mr 24, 1900; Jl 21, 1902).—*N. Y. Times*, N 13, 1902.

18 Ambassador Cambon lays the corner-stone of the French Hospital, which is to be erected at No. 450 W. 34th St. by the French Benevolent Society.—*N. Y. Times*, N 19, 1902. It was formally opened in 1904, by Ambassador Jusserand.—*Ibid.*, N 13, 1904.

25 Wm. Martin Aiken, consulting architect for the borough of Manhattan, writes to Mayor Low: "In accordance with the request made to me from your office to report upon the requirements and the cost of furnishings appropriate to the remodeling of the City Hall Building, I beg leave to submit the following:

"Whereas the foundations of the present building were laid on or about the 16th day of May, 1803, and furthermore as The City of New York was the first capital of the Federated Colonies, . . . and further, as the City of New York was the capital of the State of New York prior to the choice of the City of Albany; therefore, it has seemed expedient and desirable to incorporate in this report the recommendation that gradually, between the present time and upon such date in the month of May, 1903 as may be found to coincide most accurately with the laying of the corner stone of the present building the interior fittings of this building be brought into harmony with the characteristics of the original design.

"In order to do this in a consistent, dignified and harmonious manner I recommend the appropriation of from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars . . . for this purpose; since the following variety of items are included in the estimates and are the result of careful bidding by most reliable dealers, a certain margin has been indicated to permit of a choice of design and material, viz.: Electric light fixtures, rugs and carpets, hangings, furniture, clocks, fireplaces, parquet floors, modeling, tablet, picture hanging, decoration of Governor's Room and Council Chamber, refinishing old gas fixtures.

"Inscribed in the top coping of the front wall I find the names of those originally interested in the construction of this building. It is proposed that these tablets now be taken down and reset in the walls of the main corridor in the first story, with an additional tablet descriptive of the present work upon the building. I find furthermore that certain flagstaffs upon the building are of serious and continual detriment to the roof. I therefore recommend that the objectionable flagstaffs be removed, that the most eminent sculptor obtainable be commissioned to design and execute in bronze a monumental socle, appropriately inscribed and supporting a suitable mast, to be erected on the terrace in front of the City Hall, and that it be dedicated on this anniversary."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1902), Vol. IV, Pt. 2, pp. 1670–71. See, further, D 9. The tablets mentioned by Aiken were removed from the coping of the city hall in May, 1903 (*q. v.*). See also 1814. Nov. 25

Henry Ford, in his new 70 horse-power racing-car, makes an unofficial record of a mile in 1.01⅕. on the Grosse Point track, Detroit. —Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), J: 579. Dec. 1

Wm. Martin Aiken (see N 25) reports that the following work is being done, under his supervision, on the city hall: "In the basement additional accommodations are being provided for the City Marshal's office, for the City Record office, and for the Grand Army and the Marriage rooms. In the first story a new lobby is being formed for the Mayor's reception room by throwing in together two parallel corridors; the Mayor's office being transferred from the south front to the northwest corner of the building, with improved accommodations for the Mayor's Secretaries and immediate clerical force. At the east end of the building the business offices of the City Clerk are being so arranged as to give better accommodation for the transaction of business. In the rotunda the iron treads of the main staircase are being removed and new marble treads substituted. The private staircase at west end of the building is being extended that it may be made more available for the use of the President of the Borough and for better connection between the offices of the Mayor, those of the President, and the Council Chamber—in which the various boards have their executive sessions. At the west end of second story corridor an enlarged lobby is being formed, to give a waiting room for those persons having business with the President of the Borough and his clerical force. Rooms for the President, his Secretary and clerical force are also being provided; also enlarged accommodations in the centre of north front for the Municipal Art Commission. . . . 9

"The entire system of heating and ventilating of the building is being overhauled, renovated and brought up to date . . ."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1902), Vol. IV, Pt. 2, pp. 1950–53. Aiken's treatment of the city hall marks him "as among the first of this generation to conceive a restoration in its true sense. His work . . . may therefore be regarded as ushering in the new and brighter era for the City Hall, the initial step in a movement that is still in progress."—*Arch. Rec.*, XXXIX: 474 *et seq.* See also descrip. of Pl. 97, III: 588.

Marconi announces the transmission of three entire messages from Cape Breton across the Atlantic to England, viz: one from the governor-general of Canada to King Edward VII; one from the commander of the "Carlo Alberto" to King Victor Emmanuel III; and a third to the *London Times* from its special correspondent. —Sewall, *Wireless Telegraphy*, 21. 21

The new east wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, at 82d St. and Fifth Ave., constituting the main entrance and central portion of the general plan for the development of the building, is opened to the public. This plan, designed by the late Richard Morris Hunt, was accepted by the trustees of the museum in Nov., 1895 (*q. v.*). The work was carried out by his sons, Richard H. and Joseph H. Hunt.—*N. Y. Times*, D 22 and 23, 1902; *Ann. Rep.*, Dept. of P'ks (1902), 27; Howe, *Hist. Met. Museum of Art*; L. M. R. K., III: 957. 22

The board of aldermen appropriates $20,000 for defraying the cost of refurnishing and redecorating the interior of the city hall.—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1902), Vol. IV, Pt. 2, p. 1953. 23

The old hall of records is closed.—*N. Y. Times*, D 27, 1902; *Ann. Cyclop.* (1902), 428. The historic building was demolished in 1903 (*q. v.*, Ja 6 and Mr). 27

The freedom of the city is conferred on Dr. Adolf Lorenz, the great Austrian "dry" surgeon.—*N. Y. Tribune*, D 31, 1902; *Ann. Cyclop.* (1902), 428. 30

1903

1903

— In this year, Chas. Fitzmorris's record for a world round trip (see Jl 21, 1901) was broken by Henry Frederick, who made the journey in 54 days, 7 hours, 2 minutes.—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 559.

— In this year was published C. H. Pierce's *New Harlem, past and present. The story of an amazing civic wrong, now at last to be righted. With a review of the principles of law involved in the recovery of the Harlem lands by W. P. Toler and H. De Pau Nutting.*

— By this year, the city had taken steps to provide twelve new public baths, all situated in the more crowded tenement districts. Eight new playgrounds also had been opened.—De Forest & Veiller, *The Tenement House Problem*, I: xxi.

— In this year, the Hotel Martha Washington, for the exclusive accommodation of women, was opened, on land bought for the purpose in 1901, running through the block from 30th St. to 29th St., east of Madison Ave. Excavations for the building began on Sept. 15, 1901.—*Hotel Martha Washington* (pamphlet).

Jan. 1 A plan for sharing profits with employees, one of the first in industrial history, is announced by the U. S. Steel Corporation.—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 583.

" The Interborough Rapid Transit Co. (see My 6, 1902) leases all the property of the Manhattan Railway Co. (see S 30, 1879), for 999 years, beginning April 1, 1903.—Ch. of Com., State of N. Y., *Rapid Transit in N. Y. City and in Other Great Cities*, 49. This lease assured "harmonious operation of the elevated roads and the subway system, including the Brooklyn extension."—*Interborough Rapid Transit (The Subway) in N. Y.* (pub. by I. R. T. Co., 1904), 21.

" The Union Club (see Ap 25, 1855) opens its new club-house at the n. e. cor. of Fifth Ave. and 51st St. The club has never been incorporated.—*Club Book* (1912); and see L. M. R. K., III: 939.

5 Mayor Low, in his second annual message to the board of aldermen, says: "I take pleasure in acknowledging the cordial co-operation which the administrative branch of the City government has received from the Board of Aldermen. In one or two instances only, matters have been delayed where prompt action seemed to be desirable; but, for the most part, your action has made possible the orderly and efficient conduct of the City's business, without delay and without embarrassment. I take the more pleasure in making this acknowledgment, because I think that the public does not fully understand how much you have done to facilitate the City's business. . . .

"In my message to your Honorable Board dated March 4, 1902, I called attention to some of the great problems of the City which had already forced themselves upon my mind. . . . It was then already clear that the City was so close to its debt limit as to make it impossible to carry on the enterprises to which it was already committed and at the same time to supply the things essential for its current life. A more puzzling problem never confronted an administration. The City was threatened, on the one hand, with a large and continual increase of taxation, certain to be detrimental to its welfare; and, on the other, with the stoppage, at this very critical period of its development, while it is practically being rebuilt, of the public improvements upon which both its present and future prosperity largely depend. I am happy to be able to say that, by the hearty co-operation of the Comptroller and the Mayor, a way has been found to rescue the City from this dangerous situation and to secure for it at the same time both lower taxes and a larger credit. . . .

"I ask your attention, next, to the progress made during the year, with the transportation problems of the City. Early last spring the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company called upon me to say that his road would be glad to apply for a franchise to connect the boroughs of Manhattan and Queens by tunnel under the Hudson river and the East river, and under the surface of the Borough of Manhattan with their main line in New Jersey, provided such a franchise could be had, upon satisfactory terms, that would assure the company of permanent control of it. It was so evident that no company could afford to spend the vast sum of money involved in creating such a terminal in New York except upon assurance of permanent control, that I caused a bill to be prepared authorizing the city to grant such a franchise upon the condition that the payment to be made to the City for the enjoyment of it should be periodically readjusted at intervals of twenty-five years. This rule now applies to all such franchises. . . . from this application of the Pennsylvania Railroad the City has obtained two advantages of literally incalculable importance. First of all, by the granting of the franchise, the City is assured of uninterrupted communication by another railroad with the West and South of the United States, with all that that implies. Similar communication by trolley cars with other railroad terminals in New Jersey is also assured by the grant of the franchise to the New York and New Jersey Railroad Company. And, next—which is of hardly less importance—the shaping of the entire underground railroad development of the City has now been lodged in a single department; that is to say, it has been placed under the oversight of the Rapid Transit Commission. As a result, there is now a single body capable of harmonizing this development and of providing plans for it that are in the public interest. . . .

Jan. 5

"The Brooklyn Tunnel is another transit matter that has been successfully dealt with during the year. Not only was it contracted for at $3,000,000 when it was expected to cost $8,000,000, but the smaller figure was on the basis of an initial lease of thirty-five years, instead of fifty years, as in the case of the first subway. . . .

"The Chief Engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission is now preparing plans for an East Side route for the municipal subway, with an extension through Jerome avenue, and also for carrying the subway down Broadway, from Forty-second street to the Battery. In addition, the route for a second tunnel for Brooklyn is under consideration. . . .

"It is a striking fact that the surface and elevated roads of The City of New York carry more paying passengers, every year, than all the steam railroads of North and South America combined. . . . It is certainly true that, outside of rush hours, very much greater accommodation can be, and should be, given; but nobody is sanguine enough to believe that, during the rush hours, the situation can be importantly relieved except by the addition of new transit facilities. . . .

"In the meanwhile the unfinished bridges across the East river are being carried to completion as rapidly as possible. . . .

"With the completion of these bridges [Williamsburg, Manhattan, and Blackwell's Island Bridges] and the projected tunnels, say within the next five years, there will be thirty railroad tracks between Manhattan and the boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, where now there are but four. With the completion of the subway system for Manhattan and The Bronx, upon the lines indicated, the facilities for traveling north and south, already great, will be at least doubled. . . .

"One other subject calls for consideration in this message. The year 1902 has seen the laying of the corner-stone of the New York Public Library and the opening of the new wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The first Carnegie branch library has also been opened during the year, and a number of sites have been secured upon which other branch libraries are already in course of construction. During the last session of the Legislature a law was passed providing for the creation of a new corporation in the Borough of Brooklyn, to be known as the Brooklyn Public Library, which was authorized to absorb the present Public Library of Brooklyn and the old Brooklyn Library on Montague street, which is a private corporation. . . ."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1903), I: 2–15.

" The work of tearing down the old hall of records is begun.—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 6, 1903.

23 From Jan. 23 to 31, inclusive, the paintings, porcelains, silver, rugs, tapestries, books, mezzotints, art furniture, etc., belonging to the estate of Henry G. Marquand, were sold at the Am. Art Galleries for $704,259.—*A Plan*, etc., *op. cit.*

27 John D. Rockefeller's gift of $7,000,000, to be used in research for tuberculosis serum, is announced.—*World Almanac* (1904), 129.

Feb. 14 The "Department of Commerce and Labor" is created by act of congress.—*Laws of U. S.*, 57th cong., 2d sess., chap. 552.

17 Mayor Low sends to the board of aldermen a message discussing the affairs of some of the city departments. He says, in part: "First of all. . . . I ask your attention to the fact that the City grows in population at the rate of 100,000 people every year. This means that, by the 1st of January, a city as large as Baltimore had been added to the population of New York as our population stood on the day when the Greater New York came into being, on January 1, 1898. The addition of this multitude of people . . . has naturally increased the demands upon the City government, in every direction. . . . During this same interval of five years, more than

1903 Feb. 17 $2,500,000 of the City's growth in income—and more than $1,000,000 of it in 1902 alone—has been locked up in the sinking funds, where it was not needed. If this income had been available for current expenses, as it should have been, it is clear that the City's needs could have been more fully met without increasing taxation. . . .

"The police are as brave a force as any city could wish; neither do they lack efficiency in other directions. The police problem, however, is exceedingly difficult. Fundamentally considered, the problem is how to effect a complete change in the morale of a force numbering nearly eight thousand officers and men; how to substitute in this large body of men, for the idea of protecting each other no matter what the other may do, the ideal of protecting the city that pays them against wrongdoing by a policeman even more surely, if need be, than against wrongdoing by one not connected with the force; in a word, the end to be achieved is to make it impossible, by reason of the public opinion of the force itself, for any member of the force, high or low, to use his position for the purpose of private gain. . . .

"It may as well be said frankly that such results cannot be obtained in a single year, or in two; but only by a slow process of education which shall involve such an elevation of standards, both in the force itself and in the community, as has already taken place in the City, for example, as to nursing in the City hospitals and in the matter of street cleaning. . . . It ought to be possible, however, even in a short time, for a Commissioner who is the open foe of corruption in the force to show that conditions that favor corruption cannot continue undisturbed without the police officers who are responsible being brought promptly and sharply to book; it ought to be possible to make the large number of men in the force who desire better things feel that they can afford to be honest and upright; it ought to be possible to make such an effective contrast between an administration of the department that aims to enforce the laws, reasonably and honestly, and one that winks at the sale of law, as to lead the City to wish for the former whenever it is suffering from the latter.

"Something of all this was accomplished by Commissioner Partridge during his year of service, and he has certainly made it much easier for his successor to accomplish the rest. Commissioner Partridge broke up the 'red light district' on the East Side, with its revolting 'cadet system;' he drove out of business a number of the worst resorts in the City; he showed that under this administration promotions and appointments are made for merit, and for no other cause. By reducing details, by various adjustments within the Department, and by new appointments, he succeeded in adding, during the year, four hundred men to the effective patrolling force of the Department; and this with a budget not substantially larger than the year before. . . .

"From every quarter, since the retirement of Commissioner Partridge, I get testimony of the valuable work he has done. Much, however, yet remains to be accomplished, and that I hope General Greene will be able to do. His record since the first of January certainly encourages that hope. Blackmail in the Department must be smitten root and branch, whatever interests may suffer in the meantime. Citizens who pay blackmail, and officers who take it, must be made to feel that such money withers every hand that touches it. I heartily approve the policy of General Greene in holding the officers rather than the men responsible for the low morale and the misdeeds of the force. I must, however, remind the citizens again, as I did a year ago, that if they wish blackmail to be abolished they must themselves show courage in refusing to pay it and must co-operate with the officials who are trying to stamp it out. . . .

"The Department of Street Cleaning. When I asked Dr. Woodbury to accept the position of Commissioner of this Department, I said to him that it seemed to me the real problems of the Department lay in the field of final disposition; that anybody who was accustomed to handling men could collect the City's waste, but that The City of New York, was at least twenty-five years behind the times in the disposition of its waste. . . .

"The City's waste may be considered under three heads: (1) garbage, (2) ashes, (3) house waste, such as old paper, bottles and the like. . . .

"The first result achieved by Commissioner Woodbury by effecting this better separation of garbage from ashes and house waste was the successful stoppage of dumping at sea during the whole of last summer. Thus, for the first time in many years, the sea beaches were clean during the bathing season. Feb. 17

"The second result was no less valuable. The percentage of garbage in the ashes and house waste having been reduced to a negligible quantity, this material could safely be used for filling in low-lying land, or land under water. By permit from the Board of Health, the Commissioner of Street Cleaning was enabled to use large quantities of this material in filling in land under water at Riker's Island. Besides the saving thus effected in towing, during the year 1902, thirty-five acres of good upland were made. I have heard the value of this upland estimated at $10,000 per acre. When the work that has been begun is completed, Riker's Island will have an area larger than Blackwell's Island, and the value of it to The City of New York, measured by its usefulness, will be incalculable. . . . The privilege of picking over the waste at the various City dumps in the Borough of Manhattan was sold, in 1901, for $89,000. Early in 1902, a new contract was made at the rate of $107,000. Commissioner Woodbury immediately conceived the idea that by making suitable arrangements for burning what was valueless in this waste three results would follow: first, a better opportunity for saving what is valuable would be afforded; second, the most bulky part of what has heretofore been taken out to sea would be very much reduced in bulk; and, third, most of the residuum, being clean ash, would have a value either for filling or as a fertilizer. Acting upon authority granted to him early in the year, he erected on the pier at the foot of West Forty-seventh street a furnace which consumes all the house waste in the district lying between Thirty-eighth and Seventy-sixth streets, Sixth avenue and the Hudson River. He sold the privilege of picking over the waste brought to this furnace at eighty cents per load. . . . But this is not all. The residuum is a clean non-mineral ash which is given to the Park Department, where it is used for fertilizing purposes. Again, the heat generated at the furnace is valuable for power and it is expected that this power can be used to make the City's plant more effective, and also to bring in a moderate income to the City. . . ."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1903), I: 620–33.

"Workmen engaged in tearing down the Hall of Records [see Ja 5] yesterday began to pry away the bricks of the first floor. Soon after noon . . . the dungeons where Revolutionary patriots had suffered were unsealed, and for the first time in nearly a century and a half the rays of sunshine burst into the gloomy vaults, lighting up the holes in which nothing was ever known except suffering and despair. By to-day the entire tier of six among the gloomiest prison places in existence will be laid open to the free air. The doorways connecting the dungeons in years gone by were closed with heavy doors of oak, which swung from ponderous lintels of the same wood. All of those doors have disappeared, but the lintels still remain, firmly imbedded in the partition walls, and they will be carefully preserved."—*N. Y. Times*, F 24, 1903. See also *N. Y. Tribune*, F 16 and 25, 1903. 24

The demolition of the hall of records (formerly the jail), to make way for the projected approach to the Brooklyn Bridge (see O 10 and D 27, 1902), is completed.—*Real Estate Record & Guide*, Mr 14, 1903. See Mr 1, 1757; also L. M. R. K., III: 972; descrip. of Pl. 97, III: 589; and *8th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scenic & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1903), 35–36. The site of the old prison, at the eastern border of City Hall Park, is marked by a tablet.—Peterson, *Landmarks of N. Y.*, 34, 39. Mar. —

A farewell meeting is held in the Y. M. C. A. building, at the s. w. cor. of Fourth Ave. and 23d St., prior to its demolition.—*50th Ann. Rep. of the Y. M. C. A.* (1903); L. M. R. K., III: 956. 27

Wireless telegraphy, invented by Guglielmo Marconi, is established between New York and England, news messages being sent to the *London Times* by its New York correspondent. Marconi's experiments had begun at his home in Italy in 1895.—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 30, 1903; "Trans-Atlantic Wireless Telegraphy," by Marconi, in *Nature* (1909), LXXX: 233, 264; *Les Prix Nobel* (Stockholm, 1910). 30

The legislature authorises the issuance of bonds to an amount not exceeding $101,000,000 "for the improvement of the Erie canal, the Oswego canal and the Champlain canal," provided the bond issue is approved by the people at the general election in November.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1903), chap. 147. The issue was ratified by the voters, on Nov. 3.—*Am. Dict. of Dates*, II: 80. Apr. 7

Andrew Carnegie gives $1,500,000 to erect a temple of peace for the Hague Court of Arbitration.—Sullivan, *Our Times*, I: 589. 20

1903 Apr. 20 A tablet to mark what remains of the old Jewish cemetery in the New Bowery, near Chatham Square, is dedicated under the auspices of the Am. Scenic and Hist. Preservation Soc. and of the Am. Jewish Hist. Soc.—L. M. R. K., III: 927; *8th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scenic & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1903), 18–19, 38–39. The statement in the tablet that the cemetery was consecrated in 1656, and was the first Jewish cemetery in the United States is erroneous, as will be seen by consulting the Chronology under Jl 27, 1655; F 22, 1656; S 29, 1677; 1682; D 17, 1729; and 1677, Addenda, Vol. VI. The actual date of acquisition of this land by the Jews of New York for cemetery purposes was 1682 (*q.v.*).

21 The "Kaiser Wilhelm II," the longest ship in the world, arrives in New York from Cherbourg on her maiden voyage. She is 706 ft. 6 in. long and has a tonnage of 26,500.—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 589.

22 The new Stock Exchange on Broad, Wall, and New Sts. (see My 1, 1901) being finished, the brokers moved into it on this day. George B. Post was the architect. The pediment of the Broad St. façade contains 11 white marble figures, by J. Q. A. Ward, typifying American commerce and industry.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 23 and 24, 1903; "The New York Stock Exchange," by John Rodemeyer, in *N. Y. Stock Exchange*, Vol. I. See also L. M. R. K., III: 925; and descrip. of Pl. 159-b, III: 842.

May — In accordance with a resolution adopted by the city council Dec. 20, 1898, by the board of aldermen Jan. 17, 1899, and approved by Mayor Van Wyck, two tablets are removed from their former position, as portions of the façade over the second-storey windows on the south front wall of the city hall, and are placed on the wall of the west corridor leading to the mayor's office. At this time alterations were being made in the interior of the building (see N 25 and D 9, 1902). A marble tablet recording the event is placed in the wall near them.—*4th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Soc. (1899), 10; *9th Ann. Rep.* (1904), 55–56. In the summer of 1913, all three were transferred to the east end of the basement corridor. This was during the extensive remodelling paid for by Mrs. Sage and supervised by the art commission. The two tablets from the façade bear the names of the building committee and principal workmen, including sculptor and supervising architect, who were in the city's employ at the time the city hall was finished (see summary under 1814).

1 New Hampshire, after 48 years of complete prohibition, substitutes a system of licenses.—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 590.

2 The corner-stone of the new Broadway Tabernacle is laid at the n. e. cor. of Broadway and 56th St. (see D 30, 1901).—*N. Y. Times*, My 3, 1903; L. M. R. K., III: 928. The church was dedicated on March 5, 1905.—*N. Y. Tribune*, Mr 6, 1905. Three years later (Feb. 19, 1906), the old church edifice, on the n. e. cor. of Broadway and 34th St., was sold to Rogers, Peet & Co.—*Ibid.*, F 20, 1906.

6 The legislature directs the board of estimate and apportionment "to consider, and, on or before the first day of June . . ., by its resolution to determine whether the building known as the county court house, now erected in the city hall park in the borough of Manhattan in said city, affords accommodations suitable and adequate for the proper transaction therein of the official business of the special and trial terms of the supreme court of the state of New York, appointed to be held in the county of New York, and of the city court of the city of New York, and of the commissioner of jurors." If the question is not decided in the affirmative, the mayor is to appoint a "court house board" composed of five members who shall "proceed with all convenient speed to select and locate a site, south of the southerly line of Franklin street, extended to the Hudson river and the East river, for a new court house, for the use of the special and trial terms of the supreme court in the first judicial district and of the city court of the city of New York and of the commissioner of jurors. The said board, in its discretion, may designate a portion of the city hall park as the site for such court house. Nothing in this act contained shall authorize the erection of a building in said city hall park, however, unless the brown-stone building so-called, and the fire-engine house, so-called, shall be removed therefrom, and the present county court house shall either be removed or shall be remodelled or enlarged and used as a portion of the building to be erected under the provisions of this act; and no building which shall, under the provisions of this act, be erected in the said city hall park shall, in any event, occupy a larger superficial area therein than the aggregate area occupied by the present county court house, the said brown-stone building, the fire-engine house and the building formerly used for the register's office." After the site has been decided upon and the land has been acquired, the board is authorised to proceed with the erection of the building. —*Laws of N. Y.* (1903), chap. 336. On May 29, the board of estimate and apportionment held a public hearing at which Hon. Francis M. Scott and Hon. P. Henry Dugro, supreme court justices, and Mr. L. L. Delafield appeared, and stated that the county court house was inadequate for the supreme and city courts. A resolution to declare the building adequate was thereupon rejected. —*Min., Bd. of Estimate and Apportionment* (1903), I: 1143, 1215. May 6

The legislature amends the Greater New York charter by passing an act "providing for a separate statement of the value of land in assessments of real estate and for the publication of the annual record of the assessed valuation of real estate in the city of New York."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1903), chap. 454. 7

The legislature authorises the governor to appoint a commission of five members "to investigate the alleged contemplated construction of a sewer or sewers in the state of New Jersey and the discharge therefrom of sewage into the waters of New York bay," and appropriates $2,000 for its expenses.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1903), chap. 539. See My 25, 1906. 11

The city observes the 250th anniversary of the foundation of the civic government of New York. Besides Mayor Low, four former mayors, Smith Ely, Jr., Edward Cooper, Franklin Edson, and Robert A. Van Wyck, take part in the ceremonies.—*N. Y. Herald*, My 27, 1903. 26

The board of estimate and apportionment unanimously adopts a resolution in favour of purchasing the block bounded by 160th and 162d Sts., Edgecomb Ave., and Jumel Terrace, including the Roger Morris or Jumel mansion (see Mr 6, 1901).—*9th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1904), 37. See, further, O 20. 29

Subscriptions to the amount of $44,786 having been raised in 1891 (see *N. Y. Herald*, Mar. 25, of that year), for erecting a statue to the memory of Gen. Wm. Tecumseh Sherman, it is unveiled on this Memorial Day.—*N. Y. Times*, My 31, 1903. It is an equestrian statue in gilded bronze, by Augustus St. Gaudens, erected by the citizens of New York under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, at the 59th St. and Fifth Ave. entrance of Central Park.—*Cat. Works of Art Belonging to the City*, 163. See also descrip. of Pl. 161-b, III: 843. 30

The construction of the tunnel extension of the Pennsylvania R. R. (see O 9, 1902) is begun. The two tunnels under the North River and the four tunnels under the East River were built by shields driven from each side of the respective rivers. The last tunnel connected under the North River was joined on Oct. 9, 1906; and the last on the East River, on March 18, 1908. These were the first tunnels for standard railroad trains constructed under these rivers.—"Pennsylvania R. R. Tunnels: Terminal Structures," in *Papers and Discussions*, Am. Soc. of Civil Engineers, XXXVII: 562–614; inscription on tablet in the wall of the entrance to the Pennsylvania Terminal. June 10

The present "Grand Central Terminal" owes its inception to a grant, on this day, from the city of the sub-surface rights to the space below most of the streets between Lexington and Madison Aves., 42d and 47th Sts. The N. Y. Central purchased all the land that it did not already own from 43d to 50th St., and from the western limits of the old terminal eastward to Lexington Ave., and also all the remaining property between Park and Madison Aves. from 47th to 50th Sts. After much preliminary work on tracks, etc., the "Grand Central Palace" on Lexington Ave. was converted into a temporary station, and the demolition of the old Grand Central Station began in 1910, without interruption to traffic. The new station, designed by Warren and Wetmore, architects, and Reed and Stern, engineers, was opened in 1913.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1903), chap. 425; *Eve. Post* (New Terminal Supp.), F 1, 1913; "The Greatest R. R. Terminal in the World," in *Munsey's Mag.*, XLV: 27; descrip. of Pl. 169-b, III: 852. 19

The first report of the "Tenement House Dept. of the City of N. Y." covers the period from Jan., 1902, to this date. Eight volumes carry the sequence to 1914. It is a very important set of volumes, and has had a good deal to do with the spread of tenement-house reform throughout the larger cities of the United States. July —

In this month, "Boston adopted the automobile as an adjunct to the policing of a scattered residence district."—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 592. —

1903 July 4 — The first Pacific cable is opened, and Pres. Roosevelt and Gov. Taft in the Philippines exchange messages.—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 592.

16 — The city acquires by condemnation proceedings land at First Ave. and E. 35th St. Here St. Gabriel's Park was developed.—Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate;* L. M. R. K., III: 971. See 1905.

20 — Joseph Pulitzer agrees to give the trustees of Columbia University the sum of $1,000,000 for the establishment and maintenance of a school of journalism as one of the professional schools of the university and promises an additional million when the school has been in successful operation for three years.—*Hist. of Columbia Univ.*, 1754–1904, 258–60.

" — Pope Leo XIII dies, and a newspaper remarks: "It seems almost incredible that he should have looked on Napoleon at the zenith of his power, and should have held a high place in European affairs when Queen Victoria was a girl." The new pope was elected on Aug. 4 and became Pius X.—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 592.

Aug. 2 — A new statue of John Ericsson, by Jonathan S. Hartley, is unveiled at the Battery.—*N. Y. Times*, Ag 3, 1903.

24 — "Lou Dillon" breaks the world's record by trotting a mile in two minutes, at the Reading track, Mass.—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 593, 594.

31 — The first automobile to cross the continent, a Packard car later called "Old Pacific," completes its journey from San Francisco to New York in 52 days.—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 593, 595.

Sept. 7 — Samuel P. Langley makes an unsuccessful attempt to fly in a heavier-than-air machine.—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 594. See D 17.

Oct. — — The Columbia University Club moves from 41 W. 36th St. (see Ag 1901) to 15 Madison Sq. North.—*Columbia Alumni News*, F 15, 1918; L. M. R. K., III: 937. For next move, see Ap 6, 1905.

11 — "An interesting relic of old Grace Church has just been secured by the Rev. Dr. Huntington and placed within the inner wall of the present church edifice, near the entrance. It is the original corner-stone of the first Grace Church, which was built in 1806 on the corner of Broadway and Rector Street, the site now occupied by the Empire Building. . . ." The stone was secured from the N. Y. Historical Society.—*N. Y. Times*, O 11, 1903.

16 — "All is nearly ready at Madison Square Garden for the arrival of the Salvation Host of Elijah the Restorer, otherwise John Alexander Dowie, who are moving on this city 4,000 strong from several points of the compass in a great crusade against the unredeemed of New York. By the time early rising residents of the city are getting through their breakfasts this morning eight trainloads of crusaders fresh from Zion will have been deposited at almost as many stations and will crowd the street cars on their way to the Garden rendezvous."—*N. Y. Times*, O 16, 1903. Dowie and his "army" arrived in the morning and held their first meeting in Madison Square Garden.—*Ibid.*, O 17, 1903. Many people flocked to hear him and his followers, and on Oct. 19, when he proclaimed himself "Elijah the Restorer," there was a storm of hisses and jeers which almost resulted in a riot.—*Ibid.*, O 18–20, 1903. On Oct. 21, his audience of 15,000 was so hostile that the police persuaded him to close the meeting abruptly.—*Ibid.*, O 22, 1903. Thereafter there was little trouble. He ended his campaign at the Garden on Nov. 1, by baptizing 79 persons, and most of his "army" then left for Zion. Dowie and his leaders, however, remained to hold meetings at Carnegie Hall from Nov. 2 to Nov. 8, when they, also, returned to Zion City.—*Ibid.*, N 2–9, 1903.

17 — William H. Seward Park, bounded by Canal, Hester, and Rutgers Sts. and East Broadway, is opened.—*N. Y. Times*, O 18, 1903; *Rep.*, Dept. of Parks (1904), 16. See L. M. R. K., III: 971.

" — The Alaskan Boundary Tribunal at London votes to sustain all but one of the American claims in the dispute over the Canadian-Alaskan boundaries.—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 596.

19 — The Hudson Theatre, at 139 W. 44th St., opens with Ethel Barrymore in "Cousin Kate."—*N. Y. Times*, O 20, 1903.

20 — The city takes title to the Roger Morris (or Jumel) mansion and park (see My 29), acquiring the property from Mrs. Lillie J. Earle (see 1900).—*9th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1904), 37–42; *Liber Deeds*, XVIII: 127, sec. 8; L. M. R. K., III: 951, 971; descrip. of Pl. 167-a, III: 849. See D 28.

22 — Dan Patch breaks the world's pacing record at Memphis by going a mile in 1:56½.—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 596.

" — The City Club, in urging the re-election of Mayor Low, says: "Mr. Low's administration is conceded by all fair-minded persons acquainted with the city's history to have been the best that the city has known. Every department has been bettered and several have been revolutionized. The organized lawlessness that prevailed in the Police Department, and to a less extent in every other department, under Tammany control, has given place to order and efficiency. In the Police Department there are now left but four of the twelve Inspectors and four of the thirty-five Manhattan Captains of the old régime. 'Grafting' has been well-nigh destroyed, and the former alliance between crime and the police has been broken. The Health Department has eliminated small-pox, and reduced the death rate from 20 to a fraction above 18. For schools $14,900,000 were appropriated in one and one-half years, against $8,904,242 in four years under Tammany. The streets have been kept clean, and during one year (1902) nearly as many miles of streets were paved as during the last four years of Tammany administration. Six new parks and seven play-grounds have been opened, against one park only under Tammany. Three public baths in Manhattan and two in Brooklyn are being built, against but one for the whole city under Tammany. In the Charities Department the chronic embezzlement of funds belonging to widows, orphans and the needy has been stopped; while, instead of the stale bread and other unfit food given to the city's dependents, wholesome and nourishing food is now provided, and with saving in cost. The work of the Tenement House Department has been excellent. The Fire Department has reduced the average loss per fire to $804, against $1,046 in 1901. The Water Department has stopped frauds and effected a yearly saving of $803,739. The Dock Department has increased the general wharfage collections 23.17 per cent., without any increase in rates. The Law Department collected in one year arrearages of personal taxes aggregating two and one-half times the entire amount collected by Tammany in the four previous years. Tunnels and bridges are being constructed which will enormously increase the transportation facilities of the greater city, and a municipal ferry will soon be installed for travel between Staten Island and Manhattan. The administration has secured for the city $250,000 a year from new franchises, which is 60 per cent. of the total amount now received from all the local railroad grants. By assessing real estate at its full value, as required by law, tax payments have been reduced in every section of the city, except the Fifth Avenue district, and a borrowing capacity of $100,000,000 is handed over to the next administration."—*Statement by the City Club of N. Y. as to Candidates for Municipal Offices*, O 22, 1903, in N. Y. P. L.

Oct. 22 — The New Amsterdam Theatre, at 214 W. 42d St., opens with Nat. C. Goodwin in "A Midsummer Night's Dream."—*N. Y. Times*, O 27, 1903. See also L. M. R. K., III: 985.

26 — George B. McClellan, candidate of the Democratic party, is elected mayor.—*N. Y. Times*, N 3, 1903. See, further, N 7, 1905.

Nov. 2 — The Republic of Panama is proclaimed. The United States recognized it on Nov. 6.—*World Almanac* (1904), 130.

3 — Adelina Patti (Baroness Cederstrom) begins her farewell tour of America with a concert at Carnegie Hall. Her tour lasted about four months, during which time she gave 40 concerts. On March 12, 1904, she sailed from New York on board the "Lucania."—Klein, *The Reign of Patti*, 359–60; *N. Y. Daily Tribune*, Mr 13, 1904. For Patti's first appearances in New York, see My 11, 1852, and N 24, 1859.

4 — The corner-stone of the present building of the New York Historical Society, on Central Park West, between 76th and 77th Sts. (see F 24, 1891), is laid. Designs, by York & Sawyer, architects, were selected after a competition.—*N. Y. Times*, N 18, 1903; Kelby, *N. Y. Hist. Soc.* (1905); L. M. R. K., III: 957. The building was dedicated on Nov. 20, 1906 (*q. v.*).

17 — A treaty is signed by the U. S. and Panama giving the U. S. the right to build a Panama canal.—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 597.

18 — Enrico Caruso makes his American début, at the Metropolitan Opera House, as the Duke in "Rigoletto."—Krehbiel, *Chapters of Opera*, 327–30.

23 — A bronze tablet is erected by the Knickerbocker Chapter, D. A. R., on the site of the Robert Murray house on Fourth Ave. near 37th St. It was here that his wife, Mary Lindley Murray, on Sept. 15, 1776 (*q. v.*), is supposed to have entertained Gen. Howe and his officers until the American troops under Gen. Putnam escaped.—*N. Y. Times*, N 26, 1903; *Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City*, 160. See also L. M. R. K., III: 951.

25

1903 D— The discovery of the new element, radium, by M. and Mme. Curie, is announced.—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 600.

7 The Colony Club for women is organized.—*Club Book* (1917). It was incorporated on March 1, 1905 (*q.v.*).

9 An ordinance is signed by the mayor creating "a City Commission for preparing a comprehensive plan for the beautifying and development of the City." It is to consist of "the present Borough Presidents" and such additional persons as the mayor shall determine.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor* (1903), VI: 727. This became known as the "N. Y. City Improvement Commission."—See description of Pl. 163, III: 843–44, and Pl. 169-a, III: 851. See, further, Ja 1, 1905.

16 Employment of women ushers by the Majestic Theatre is described as "a brand-new job for the sex."—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 598.

17 The first successful aeroplane flights are made by Orville and Wilbur Wright, at Kill Devil Hill, North Carolina.—*Early Hist. of Airplane* (pub. by Dayton-Wright Airplane Co.), 6, 9–15.

19 The Williamsburg Bridge (see My 27, 1895), extending across the East River from Clinton and Delancey Sts., Manhattan, to Roebling and S. 5th Sts., Williamsburg, is opened for traffic.—*Rep.*, Com'r of Bridges (1912). It is the largest suspension bridge in the world, and cost $12,000,000.—*N. Y. Times*, D 20, 1903. Mr. Leffert L. Buck, chief engineer of the "New East River Bridge Commission," had charge of the design and construction of the bridge.—Letter to the author (dated D 21, 1925) from Wm. Wirt Mills, commissioner of plant and structures.

24 After much legal and religious controversy, Wagner's "Parsifal" is produced for the first time in America, at the Metropolitan Opera House.—Krehbiel, *Chapters of Opera*, 330–35.

28 The park department formally assumes possession of the Roger Morris property (see O 20), and opens it as a public park.—*N. Y. Tribune*, D 29, 1903; *9th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1904), 37–42. See also L. M. R. K., III: 951, and descrip. of Pl. 167-a, III: 849. See My 4, 1904.

30 Nearly 600 lives are lost in the Iroquois Theatre fire at Chicago.—*World Almanac* (1905), 131. "This disaster led to a new theatre code in practically every American city, calling for fire-walls, more numerous exits, unobstructed alleyways, asbestos curtains, non-inflammable scenery, the covering of all lights, and doors opening outward."—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 599–600.

31 During the year 1903, immigration records were broken, 857,046 persons being admitted.—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 600.

1904

— Fifteen companies which started in the early days of the automobile were still in existence in 1925. Over a thousand that started had failed. The fifteen that lasted to 1925 are as follows, with the dates of their first cars:

Haynes	1896	Pierce-Arrow	1901
Olds	1897	Cadillac	1902
Studebaker	1898	Overland	1902
Locomobile	1899	Packard	1902
Franklin	1900	Buick	1903
Peerless	1900	Ford	1903
Stearns	1900	Maxwell	1904
Apperson	1901		

—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 484.

— By this year, automobile accidents had increased to such an extent, that "New York State passed a law providing for a maximum rate of ten miles an hour in closely built-up districts; fifteen miles an hour in villages or cities outside the congested zones; and twenty miles an hour as the maximum elsewhere. The example set by New York was shortly thereafter followed by Kansas, Kentucky, and other States."—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 498–501.

— During 1904 and 1905, Thos. W. Lawson attracted wide attention by his contribution to *Everybody's Magazine* of a series of articles called "Frenzied Finance," an exposé of the evils of stock speculation. The articles were published in book form in 1905.—*Encyclop. Am.*, XVII: 154–55. See also Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 68–69.

— From 1904 to 1909 were published in London, in four volumes a *Report of American manuscripts in the Royal Institution of Great Britain*, the work of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, of England. These volumes, prepared by B. F. Stevens, of London, are a calendar of 58 bound manuscript volumes and four cases or rolls. The materials pertain mostly to the Am. Revolution, and more than half fall within the year 1782 and 1783.

1904 — In this year, the first volume of *A History of the United States and its People*, by Elroy McKendree Avery, was published. Six more volumes were issued up to 1910, after which publication ceased. The work was intended to consist of 12 volumes. The illustrations in these volumes are from important contemporary pictures and documents—the most comprehensive collection of such material ever published.

— In this year, a great improvement was made in lighting the city, some 16,000 old gas lamps in Manhattan and The Bronx being changed to mantle lamps; progress was also made in developing the arc lighting along the main avenues and streets.—*Message* of Mayor McClellan, Ja 4, 1909.

— During 1904–1909, about 35 miles of new wharfage space were constructed by the city, increasing the area of the piers about 3,000,000 sq. ft., including the construction of 51 piers and 21 new platforms, and the building of extensions to 30 piers.—*Message* of Mayor McClellan, Ja 4, 1909, p. 70.

— The bell in use at this time in the Reformed Dutch Church at Third Ave. and 121st St. was "the first within the bounds of Harlem of which we have any knowledge" It was the only relic of the old stone church erected in 1686 (*q.v.*, Mr 29), and had the following inscription: "AMSTERDAM, Anno 1734 ———— ME FECIT." (There is no name in this inscription.) A communication published in the *Harlem Traveler* in January, 1863, stated that it contained $20 worth of gold and $20 worth of silver.—Riker, *Revised Hist. of Harlem* (1904), 325. See also 1734; *Reformed Low Dutch Church of Harlem*, by Tilton, 43–45; L. M. R. K., III: 935.

— In this year, the St. Nicholas Club (see Je 8, 1875) removed from 386 Fifth Ave. to 7 W. 44th St.—L. M. R. K., III: 939.

— The Madison Square Theatre (see S 15, 1891), adjoining the Fifth Avenue Hotel on West 24th St., is finally closed.—*N. Y. Sun*, F 28, 1904. For history of this playhouse, see L. M. R. K., III: 983. The Fifth Avenue building now covers the site.

Jan. 4 Mayor George B. McClellan sends his first annual message to the board of aldermen, saying in part: "I intend at this time to do no more than to generalize on certain municipal matters, because I purpose later to submit to you a detailed statement of the condition and the needs of the several departments of the City government. . . .

"For many years the popular interest seems to have been concentrated upon the problems of public health, public education, street cleaning, and the police. Every public-spirited official should be glad that such has been and is the fact.

"But I believe that the public mind has been so absorbed with these evident as well as vital questions as to ignore the equally vital, if not as apparent, problem of municipal finance.

"As the incidence of taxation for the support of the municipal government is shifted to the people as a whole, the questions of the City debt, the cost of government and of the system of taxation under which we live are of great concern and should be of the very first interest to every citizen.

"A wider knowledge of our financial system can bring nothing but good to the City. A greater interest on the part of the taxpayers—and the entire population pays the taxes—in how the revenues are raised and expended, must necessarily result in an increased share of responsibility on the part of the administration, and a more direct feeling of accountability by the public officials to those who have given the trust to them.

"In this rapidly growing municipality, whose debt margin is constitutionally limited, there ought to be some fixed fiscal policy which should, in its general features, govern all administrations regardless of party attachments. Such a policy can be put in operation only after the awakening of popular interest in the importance of the question. . . .

"In initiating public improvements, the needs of the present should be considered before the needs of the future.

"In gauging the financial capacity of the City when embarking upon new enterprises, material necessities should first be met.

"New York must be made healthy and clean before it is made beautiful. . . .

"The administration is confronted with a most difficult problem because of the inadequacy of the present school accommodations. The solution of this problem cannot wait on our convenience.

1904 Jan. 4 "Provision for an additional water supply is a subject demanding prompt attention. . . .

"An extensive observation of the moral conditions of the great cities of Europe and America has convinced me that this City is better than any of them. Nevertheless, we cannot boast if its moral state falls below the standard which should be set for the metropolis of our country. . . . A cosmopolitan city like New York cannot be conducted on the same plan as a provincial town. Every attempt to so conduct it will fail and will result in a disrespect of law.

"Some evils can be eradicated and some cannot. Some evils, unhappily, are incident to human nature itself. But they should not be allowed to parade before the public, and no partnership should be permitted between those charged with the suppression of vice and those who live by law-breaking. In the endeavor to accomplish anything in this direction, spasmodic effort can avail but little. Only constant vigilance can produce satisfactory results. The methods employed should not be sensational, or for the purpose first of winning applause, but earnest and sincere, so as to be thorough and permanent in their effect.

"I am convinced that it is no unreasonably critical spirit which has for years been charging that officials high in the Police Department have connived at the maintenance of certain public evils for their personal gain.

"A vigorous and persistent effort will be made to sever any such relations between law-breakers and those sworn to enforce the law.

"I appeal to all our citizens, and especially to those who supported my candidacy, to aid in purging the Department of such men and practices. . . .

"In this, as in any other department, everything desired cannot be accomplished at once. Intelligent effort directed to one evil at a time must before long result in a general improvement. . . .

"The vast majority of the members of the police force are worthy of our confidence. Their lives are not easy, whether considered morally or physically. Contact with crime does not tend to individual improvement. . . ."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1904), I: 14–18.

Jan. 11 The City Club formally dedicates its new building at 55 West 44th St.—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 12, 1904; L. M. R. K., III: 937.

18 The corner-stone of the *Times* building at 42d St. and Broadway is laid.—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 19, 1904; L. M. R. K., III: 968. Later in the year, the name of Longacre Square, bounded by Broadway and Seventh Ave., 45th to 47th Sts., was changed to Times Square.—*18th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1913), 180; L. M. R. K., III: 970.

20 The first wireless press message is transmitted across the Atlantic.—Gibson & Cole, *Wireless of To-day*, 284.

Feb. 7 A fire in Baltimore destroys $70,000,000 in property. It extends over 140 acres, comprising 75 blocks, with 2,500 buildings.—*World Almanac* (1905), 131. On the invitation of the Baltimore Stock Exchange, while the fire was still raging, the author's firm, Howells and Stokes, undertook to design a new building for the exchange, the designs to be completed within two weeks and the work of construction to be started at once. As a matter of fact, work on the new building was actually begun before the ruins of the conflagration had ceased to smoulder, and the Stock Exchange was the first new building in the burnt over area to be occupied.

Mar. 11 The first tunnel under the Hudson from Manhattan Island to Jersey City is completed, and W. G. McAdoo, builder of the tunnel, Chas. M. Jacobs, chief engineer, and a party of other officials make an inspection trip through it on flat cars drawn by cable.—*N. Y. Herald*, Mr 10 and 12, 1904; *N. Y. Daily Tribune*, Mr 12, 1904. The "tubes" were finished in 1905.—*Ibid.*, S 30, N 21 and 22, 1905.

15 The board of aldermen passes an ordinance establishing a "Mayor's Bureau of Weights and Measures."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1904), I: 626–30, 734–39, 866–76.

23 The department of parks is authorised to construct an extension to the Metropolitan Museum of Art at a cost not to exceed $1,250,000.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1904), chap. 108. The north wing of the Museum building (E) was built under this law. McKim, Mead & White were the architects.—Howe, *Hist. of Met. Museum of Art*. See Je 17, 1907.

Apr. 15 Andrew Carnegie establishes a fund of $5,000,000 to provide for those who risk their lives for others, and for the widows and orphans of those who sacrifice their lives for others. This fund became known as the "Hero Fund."—*World Almanac* (1905), 131.

Apr. 15 At various times between this date and Oct. 10, 1906, the city acquired the land comprised in Chelsea (Alexander Hamilton) Park, bounded by Ninth and Tenth Aves., 27th and 28th Sts.—Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate*, 969. The demolition of the buildings on the site began in 1906, and the park was opened in 1907 (*q. v.*).—*Ann. Rep.*, Dept. of Parks (1907), 56; L. M. R. K., III: 969.

21 The corner-stone of the new 69th Regiment armory, on the west side of Lexington Ave. between 25th and 26th Sts., is laid by Mayor McClellan.—*N. Y. Herald*, Ap 24, 1904; L. M. R. K., III: 923. The building was completed in 1906. Hunt & Hunt were the architects.—Tablet on interior wall.

23 An act is passed to assess and pay the damages sustained by owners of land in Twelfth Ave., between 129th and 135th Sts., by reason of the construction of the Riverside Drive viaduct.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1904), chap. 513.

29 The corner-stone of the present 71st Regiment armory, at the s. e. cor. of 34th St. and Park Ave., is laid on the site of the one destroyed on Feb. 22, 1902 (*q. v.*).—*N. Y. Times*, My 1, 1904; tablet in armory; L. M. R. K., III: 923; descrip. of Pl. 169-b, III: 852. The regiment took formal possession on Feb. 21, 1907.—*N. Y. Times*, F 22, 1907.

30 Congress creates a commission of seven to construct the Panama Canal.—Sullivan, *Our Times* (1926), I: 457.

May — The construction of the Pennsylvania R. R. terminal, covering the block bounded by 31st and 33d Sts., Seventh and Eighth Aves., is begun, from designs by McKim, Mead & White. Trains were first operated from it on a regular schedule Sept. 8, 1910.—Inscription on tablet on the wall of the entrance to the station; "Pennsylvania R. R. Tunnels: Terminal Structures," in *Papers and Discussions*, Am. Soc. of Civil Engineers, XXXVII: 562–614; L. M. R. K., III: 975.

1 The commissioner of parks is authorised to transfer the custody of the Morris or Jumel mansion (see D 28, 1903) to the local branch of the Daughters of the American Revolution or to the Colonial Dames of America, for the establishment of an historical museum.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1904), chap. 601. See 1907.

June 4 On this date and on June 20, the heirs of Thomas Gardner (see Je 22, 1801) sold Fraunces Tavern to the N. Y. Society of the Sons of the Revolution.—*Liber Deeds*, LXXXIII: 478–80, Section 1; L. M. R. K., III: 978; descrip. of Pl. 167-b, III: 850. *Cf. Sun*, My 19, 1904, and *10th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1905), 36. In 1906 (*q. v.*, Ag), the building was completely restored from designs by Wm. H. Mersereau.

15 The excursion steamer "General Slocum" is burnt in the East River; 1,200 lives are lost.—*N. Y. Herald*, Je 16–26, 1904. See S 18, 1906.

July 12 The one hundredth anniversary of the death of Alexander Hamilton is commemorated by various societies.—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 13, 1904; *10th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1905).

19 As guests of John McDonald, contractor for building the Subway, Mayor McClellan, the members of the rapid transit commission and others make the first tour of the completed tunnel. For view of the two flat-cars which carried them, at City Hall Station, see Pl. 77, Vol. V. In the picture, from left to right on front row are, John H. Starin, Mayor McClellan, Alexander E. Orr (pres. of the commission); second row, C. V. Fornes, Chas. Stewart Smith (behind post), Woodbury Langdon; third row, H. H. Vreeland, Paul D. Cravath, Richard Delafield; standing (holding cigar), Mr. McDonald. Others in the party: Geo. S. Rice (acting chief engineer), E. P. Bryan (vice pres., Interborough Rapid Transit Co.); S. L. F. Deyo (chief engineer of the construction company), Chas. A. Coffin (pres., Gen. Electric Co.), President Underwood of the Erie R. R., etc.—*N. Y. World*, and *Herald*, Jl 20, 1904.

30 The contractors for the rapid transit tunnel (Subway) under Battery Park exhume, at a point 20 ft. west of the centre line of State St. and 87 ft. north of the centre line of Bridge St., the monument erected by the common council in 1818 (see Je 23, 1817) to mark the site of the south-west bastion of Fort George.—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 31, 1904; *10th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1905), 53–60. The monument was reset, in its present location, in 1907.—Kelley, *Historical Guide to N. Y. City*, 19.

S 1 The Hotel Astor, on Broadway between 44th and 45th Sts., is

1904 S 1 opened.—*N. Y. Times*, S 2, 1904; L. M. R. K., III: 979. It was begun in 1902.—*N. Y. Herald*, Mr 24, 1902.

4 The Hotel St. Regis, at the s. e. cor. of Fifth Ave. and 55th St., is opened for business.—*N. Y. Times*, S 4, 1904; L. M. R. K., III: 980. Trowbridge and Livingston were the architects.

Oct. 27 The New York City rapid transit tunnel (Subway), begun in 1900 (*q. v.*, Ja 16), is opened from the city hall to West 145th St. The trains are operated by the third-rail electrical system.—*N. Y. World*, O 27 and 28, 1904. See also *The New Subway*, pub. by the I. R. T. Co.; *Rapid Transit in N. Y. C. and in Other Great Cities* (pub. by Ch. of Com.), 162–63; and *Mc Clure's Mag.*, XXIV: 451 *et seq.* See illustration.

31 The corner-stone of St. Paul's Chapel of Columbia University is laid by Archdeacon Geo. D. Johnson, great-grandson of Dr. Samuel Johnson, first president of King's College, ground having been broken on Sept. 28 in the presence of the Archdeacon of Canterbury.—*The Sun*, S 29, N 1, 1904. It was dedicated on Feb. 3, 1907.—*N. Y. Times*, F 4, 1907. Howells & Stokes were the architects.—L. M. R. K., III: 934; descrip. of Pl. 170, III: 852. In construction the building followed the methods in use during the period to which the design belongs. At the time of its erection, it had the largest masonry (Guastavino tile) dome in America, resting on masonry pendentives.—See illustrated article, by Russell Sturgis, describing the chapel, in *Arch. Record*, XXI: 83 (F, 1907); also *Columbia Univ. Quarterly*, IX: 160.

Nov. 8 Theodore Roosevelt and Chas. W. Fairbanks, Republicans, are elected president and vice-president, over their Democratic opponents, Alton B. Parker and Henry G. Davis.—McKee, *National Conventions and Platforms*, 382–418; *N. Y. Times*, N 9, 1904.

23 The Lenox Ave. subway is opened from 145th St. to 96th St.—*N. Y. Times*, N 23, 1904.

Dec. 10 The Gilsey House, at the n. e. cor. of Broadway and 29th St., is closed.—*N. Y. Times*, D 11, 1904; L. M. R. K., III: 978.

12 From this day, to Feb. 5, 1905, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts held in the museum building a notable exhibition of early engraving in America. There is a descriptive catalogue in the N. Y. P. L.

1905

— In this year, the eight volumes comprising the *Minutes of the Common Council of the City of New York, 1675–1776*, were published by the city. The work was undertaken at the suggestion of the New York Historical Society (see Ap 1, 1902), and under the editorial supervision of a committee of its members, assisted by Austin Baxter Keep. The index was made by Charles Alexander Nelson.

Concerning the importance of these records, the committee wrote: "The body of records which in these volumes is issued in printed form occupies, with those of Philadelphia and Albany, a rare place among the sources of American history. They correspond in general character to the records of an English municipality of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; while they are much more extensive and important than the accessible records of either of the cities just named. No similar memorials are known to have survived in Charleston, South Carolina, or in the few smaller boroughs which existed in the southern and middle colonies. The records of Boston, until some time after the beginning of the nineteenth century, are those of an expanded and overgrown New England town. A belief that the printing of these minutes was a necessary condition for the study of the early growth of city government in this country has led to the undertaking, the completed result of which is now submitted to the public.

"These Minutes of the Common Council comprise in their entries by far the most important collection of material relating to the early administration of municipal affairs in New York which has survived. The fragments which now remain in manuscript will be found in certain ledgers and journals that were kept by the old city treasurers, in a few tax lists, in certain volumes of grants of city lands and water lots, in a few maps, ferry leases and other miscellaneous papers. Unfortunately, nearly all the papers of the Common Council, except those which were spread upon its minutes, have disappeared.

"The original rough minutes themselves have also, for the most part, been destroyed, and the text which is here presented is based chiefly upon two copies, one of which was made soon after 1880, and the other at a much earlier date."—From Introduction to Vol. I of *M. C. C.*

1905 — In this year, the city began special classes for crippled children in the schools; in 1906, two schools for crippled children were established as private institutions and taken charge of by the board of education.—*Message* of Mayor McClellan, Ja 4, 1909, p. 55.

— In this year, the removal of the line of telephone poles on West St., Tenth and Eleventh Aves., and Broadway, marked the disappearance of overhead wires in the Borough of Manhattan. An invention of Prof. Pupin, of Columbia University, made shortly before this time, greatly facilitated the operation of telephone wires in underground tubes or conduits.—*Message* of Mayor McClellan, Jan. 2, 1905, p. 6.

— In this year, St. Gabriel's Park, bounded by First and Second Aves., 35th and 36th Sts., was opened to the public.—*Rep.*, Dept. of Parks (1906), 43; L. M. R. K., III: 971. See Jl 16, 1903.

— During 1905–7, the *Tribune* building, at the n. e. cor. of Nassau and Spruce Sts., erected in 1874 (*q. v.*), was enlarged in ground area and carried up to its present height of 20 storeys.—*21st Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1916), 153; L. M. R. K., III: 968; descriptions of Pl. 163, III: 846, and A. Pl. 29-b, III: 885.

— In this year, Tiffany & Co. (see 1837, 1870) opened its new building at the s. e. cor. of Fifth Ave. and 37th St.—From data supplied by the company. The Gorham building at the s. w. cor. of Fifth Ave. and 36th St. was completed at about this same time. Both buildings were designed by the firm of McKim, Mead & White.—Letter to the author from McKim, Mead & White.

Jan. 1 The N. Y. City Improvement Commission (see D 9, 1903) makes a preliminary report to the mayor and aldermen.—See Jan 1, 1907.

" After occupying temporary quarters for a few months in the old *Daily News* building at No. 32 Park Row, *The Times* moves into its new building, bounded by 42d St., Broadway and Seventh Ave., designed by C. L. W. Eidlitz and Andrew C. MacKenzie, architects, the corner-stone of which was laid by Bishop Potter on Jan. 18, 1904 (*q. v.*). In less than ten years these quarters were too small for the expanding business of this newspaper, and another printing and publishing building was erected at 217 W. 43d St., and named "The Times Annex." The eastern half was occupied on Feb. 2, 1913; and the completed structure (Nos. 217 to 229) in 1924.—*The N. Y. Times: Its Spirit and Its Growth*, 1851–1924 (pamphlet), 20–21; *21st Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scenic & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1916), 153.

2 Mayor McClellan, in his second annual message to the board of aldermen, says in part: "We must congratulate ourselves on the resourceful condition of the finances of the City, but the study of the figures emphasizes one feature which calls for special attention, and, if possible, remedy. As taxes for the year are imposed and collected in the fall, it is necessary, in order to make payments from the beginning of the year until the taxes are in, to issue Revenue Bonds in anticipation of their collection. In other words, we live through the intervening months on credit. Theoretically, the operation of this process means the redemption of the Revenue Bonds as the taxes come in, thereby finally balancing the budget and the treasury. Practical operation and experience show a far different result. . . .

"The practice of living on borrowed money from January to October costs the City annually $2,000,000 in interest, adding to the burden of taxation. A cure for this, for the accumulation of uncollected taxes and for the other weaknesses of our financial system must be had by legislation. . . .

"I am in favor of municipal ownership and operation of an electric lighting plant to light the streets, parks and public buildings of New York.

"I do not believe that government should engage in any service which can be done better or as well by private enterprise, or should invade business fields in competition with the legitimate trade of the citizen. Where service rendered by private corporations is unsatisfactory, either because of its inferiority or excessive cost, it becomes the province of government to take control of that utility for its own uses. The prices which the City is compelled to pay for gas and electric light are so out of proportion with the charges in other cities that they must be extortionate. No relief is in sight, as there appears to be an absence of real competition. . . . we have the right to the free use of the conduits in which to place wires for the transmission of electrical currents. This right removes from the discussion a large element of expense, and seems to leave it open to the City, even if it should not build its own generating plant, to perhaps secure in the open market the electrical current, conveying it if necessary, from localities outside the City or State. . . .

1905 Jan. 2

"I do not apprehend that the matter of purchasing the lamps and poles now in use or, if that is inadvisable or unprofitable, supplying others in their stead, would offer any serious problem.

"In connection with this subject, it is suggested that still another economy may be effected by the utilization of the waste and refuse collected by the Street Cleaning Department, for this, it is urged by competent authority, will very likely generate all the current needed for lighting in streets, avenues, parks, docks and public buildings of the entire city.

"The experience of many cities and towns in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales has demonstrated that their lighting has been made possible by employing their mixed refuse as fuel for the making of steam, which in turn is utilized in the generation of electric currents. . . .

"The numerous evidences of the City's amazing development which give so much satisfaction to the people, suggest at the same time important plans for the future. Our trade, commerce and population grow at a rate that makes calculations on the future of New York mount into stupendous figures. The progress of to-day must make provision for the greatness of to-morrow. The rapid transit system planned but four years ago has already been overtaken, and we have been put to new projects to keep pace with our expansion.

"Yet there is another problem quite as important, if not as constantly in the public mind as that of transportation. Health and the safety of property—two essentials to municipal advancement—demand adequate supply of pure water. When we have reached the limit of our supply, we have reached the limit of our growth. . . . Expenditures now to secure our supply will, I feel confident, be regarded as judicious and economical investment when the city of four millions shall have attained ten million inhabitants. . . . Since we are at the disadvantage of taking our supply from distant watersheds and piping it down from the higher levels up-State, the water should be made to earn its own passage. Experts have estimated that many millions of horse-power may thus be created and put to many uses to bring revenues to the city. Only an insignificant part of this power, for example, would be needed to provide the energy to light the city with electricity.

"This project is as vital to the other boroughs as it is to Manhattan and The Bronx.

"Although large appropriations have been expended in almost every variety of improvement and extension, and will be continued on a generous scale, the water supply and service of Brooklyn do not, in consequence, measure up to the standard required for that rapidly developing borough. Manhattan and The Bronx are better provided and can more satisfactorily meet their immediate demands, enormous as their consumption is, amounting to 357 million gallons a day. Although Brooklyn's supply has been increased 13½ million gallons daily during the past year, its consumption has correspondingly increased 11½ million gallons per day. . . .

"Brooklyn's needs are partially supplied by private enterprise. As for that matter more than half the territory of Queens Borough and almost the whole of Richmond Borough are similarly supplied. The increasing demand of the citizens of those two boroughs for the enlargement and improvement of their water supply service may ultimately result in their being entirely supplied by the City. . . .

"Incidental to the subject of water supply service is the high-pressure fire-service system, whose installment was authorized less than a year ago. Insurance interests and business interests generally may be gratified to learn that the Department of Water Supply expects to have it ready for operation during the present year (1905). Its necessity was so apparent that I recommended its installation in this borough in the territory in which the dry goods district and the lofty office buildings are located, and on Coney Island, in the Borough of Brooklyn, and appropriations were granted accordingly. . . .

"We may derive satisfaction from the fact that in the first year of this administration more money has been appropriated and expended for school buildings, and more sittings have been contracted for than in any previous year in the history of The City of New York. . . .

"The opening of the Rapid Transit Subway and the demonstration of its success is a cause for congratulation to the public of this city.

"The necessity for further subway facilities, notably on the East Side, where transportation lines are now almost overwhelmed by the crowds of the rush hours, must be kept continually in mind and provided for as promptly as possible. . . . Jan. 2

"The administration of the Tenement House Department has effected notable progress in a more perfect, thorough and uniform enforcement of the Tenement House Law. The object held paramount in this work has been the bettering of the condition of the poor without undue hardship to the property-owners affected by the requirements of the law and necessities of modern sanitary and moral advancement among the multitudes sheltered in these swarming habitations. Discrimination and favoritism have been avoided as the recognized best method of making the improvements involve neither injustice nor hardship.

"The practical elimination of the social evil, with its deadly moral contamination, from the homes of the people is a most important and beneficent effect of the work of this department. The improvement of physical conditions has included especial attention to provisions for the erection and maintenance of adequate fire-escapes upon tenement-houses to minimize the danger to life from fire in non-fireproof structures used for this purpose. Light and ventilation for living rooms to conform with the provisions of the law received attention as of scarcely less importance in life and health-giving results. . . .

"In the Department of Parks conditions were found presenting great and peculiar difficulties for the incoming administration.

"In the thickly settled parts of the City the need of new parks and playgrounds, and the proper care of the established popular pleasure grounds were both pressing and important questions. In the outlying districts the improvement of the splendid areas of park territory provided for the future could not be ignored. It was found that the policy had apparently been to neglect the conservation of existing valuable and important park features to lavish attention and expenditure on new projects. Even in this direction, however, great discrepancies were found between that which had been proclaimed as completed work and that which was really in an efficient and practical condition. Substantial progress has been made all over the City in remedying this state of affairs. . . .

"In morale and efficiency the Police force of The City of New York equals any similar body in the world. In numbers only is it an inferior organization, and the wonder is that it executes so well the infinite variety of tasks thrust upon it. The force has not increased proportionately with the population, property value and needs of the five boroughs. It is almost impossible, therefore, to afford the people of this City at all times the fullest measure of police protection to which they are justly entitled. . . . The dispersal of great numbers of residents—fully 35,000 families, it is estimated, having vacated their homes on Manhattan Island, owing to the construction of railroad terminals, bridges and lesser improvements, the most of them having sought the outlying districts of Brooklyn, Queens and The Bronx,[—] has increased police necessities elsewhere. To meet these, constant drafts have been made upon the main force in Manhattan, and this means, in its fullest significance, lessened police protection for that borough. These drafts must continue with the completion of bridges, terminals and subways, all of which will require police assistance for the regulation of traffic and the protection of the traveling public.

"Another drain upon the regular patrol force is in the demand for special assignments, which is legitimately increasing year by year. The Slocum disaster taught the necessity for detailing policemen to accompany the excursion boats in the summer. Separate assignments are also required for recreation piers, parks, playgrounds for the children, night schools, concerts, baths, theatres, the regulation of street traffic and the increasing number of nearby summer resorts, and to that extent they tax the regular force at the expense of our two largest boroughs. . . .

"The three-platoon system which has been adopted during the year has justified the expectations and hopes of its friends and advocates. It increases the patrol force by one-third during the day, when most needed. . . .

"A Bureau of Street Traffic Regulation was established by the Police Department in July, which is rendering valuable service in enforcing the Rules of the Road adopted by your Honorable Board. . . .

"The general testimony is that there has been a decided improvement in the movement of street cars and vehicular traffic, and that pedestrians are assured far greater safety. There has

1905 Jan. 2 been a marked decrease in the number of accidents to the latter in the congested districts and at dangerous crossings. . . .

"The work of the Municipal Civil Service Commission is of growing importance. The code of rules in force under the Civil Service Law and the City Charter has been gradually extended in operation, in compliance with the point of the law to govern all appointments, promotions or other changes of status, whether temporary or permanent, in 98⅓ per cent. of the public service, excepting elective officers, heads of departments, principals and teachers in the schools. This comprehensive system is not a creation of statute laws alone. It is incorporated in the Constitution of the State and has been accepted as a permanent part of our public policy. . . .

"The most important object to be sought, in my judgment, is to improve the examination system itself. The common-sense methods lately introduced are steps well taken in that direction. Capacity and fitness for the service required are the real questions to be determined, and it is quite impossible to do this by a purely academic standard. . . . Better results would follow if the opportunity for candidates to compete were offered more frequently. Entrance to the City service should not be barred for such long periods as the present practice involves. This is not democratic, as the principle of competition in itself essentially is, and it is not businesslike. . . .

"The efficiency of the Fire Department has been largely increased during the year 1904, not only by the addition of 419 Firemen, but also by the repair of an old fire-boat, the building of a new one and various improvements of that character.

"Precautions taken by the City Government to prevent the recurrence of such a disaster as the Iroquois Theatre fire in Chicago in December, 1903, have evidently been effective, for the insurance companies now recognize the diminished risk of such an event by reducing the rate of insurance in a marked degree.

"The most pressing need of this Department at the present time, and of a part of the City, is the extension of the paid Fire Department system throughout the more thickly settled sections of the boroughs of Richmond and Queens. . . ."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1905), I: 5–23.

30 Additional storage reservoirs in the Croton water-shed (see O 29, 1892) are recommended to the aqueduct commissioners by J. Waldo Smith, chief engineer. He emphasizes the fact that "the creation of additional storage in the Croton Valley will not in the least degree add to the flow of the Croton River; but, by saving water which would be wasted over the New Croton Dam, will add about 25 million gallons per day to the quantity which can be safely drawn for the supply of the city."—*The Aqueduct Commissioners Report on advisability of constructing Additional Reservoirs in the Croton Watershed* (1905).

Feb. — Work is begun on the Brooklyn anchorage of the Manhattan Bridge, spanning the East River from Canal St., Manhattan, to Nassau St., Brooklyn. Work was begun on the Manhattan anchorage in April.—*Ann. Rep.*, Dept. of Bridges (1912), 47. On Dec. 31, 1909, the bridge was formally opened for traffic by Mayor McClellan. Its length is 6,855 ft.; the final cost was $26,572,900.—*Ibid.* See also *N. Y. Herald*, Ja 1, 1910.

15 The Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, uncle of Pres. Roosevelt, invites to his residence, at No. 57 Fifth Ave., the representatives of various patriotic and historical societies "with a view to effecting an organization for the purpose of celebrating in 1909 the three hundredth anniversary of the exploration of the Hudson River by Henry Hudson in 1609." A committee is appointed to request Mayor McClellan and Gov. Higgins to name committees of citizens of the city and state of New York to act jointly in arranging for such a celebration. These officials selected 150 gentlemen, who constituted the "Hudson Ter-Centenary Joint Committee." The committee organized on Dec. 5 and held its first business meeting on Dec. 16. Later, it was decided to combine this committee with the "Fulton Centennial Committee," which had been appointed to arrange for the celebration in 1907 of the first practical application of steam to navigation, and to hold the joint celebration in 1909. The two committees were therefore merged, in 1906 (*q.v.*, Ap 27), into the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission.—*Official Min. of Hudson-Fulton Celebration Com.*, I: iii–iv, 3–77.

Mar. 1 The Colony Club is incorporated. Its club-house at 120–124 Madison Ave. was completed in 1907 (*q.v.*, Mr 11), from designs by McKim, Mead & White.—*Club Book;* L. M. R. K., III: 937.

Theodore Roosevelt is reinaugurated as president.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, Mr 5, 1905. Mar. 4

The Columbia University Club moves into its new club-house at 18 Gramercy Park at the s. w. cor. of Irving Pl. and 20th St.—*Columbia Alumni News*, F 7, 1918; L. M. R. K., III: 937. On Feb. 7, 1918, it moved from Gramercy Park to its present location at 4-16 W. 43d St. (formerly the Hotel Renaissance).—*Ibid.*, F 15, 1918. Apr. 6

The Hippodrome, on the east side of Sixth Ave. between 43d and 44th Sts., is opened. It has an immense stage, and is finished with the most complete machinery for presenting elaborate spectacles, including a huge tank under the stage.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, Ap 12 and 13, 1905; L. M. R. K., III: 984. 12

Andrew Carnegie establishes the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, with an endowment of $10,000,000. Its object is "to provide retiring pensions for the teachers of Universities, Colleges, and Technical Schools in our country, Canada and Newfoundland." The 25 trustees include Pres. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia, Pres. Charles Wm. Eliot of Harvard, Pres. Arthur Twining Hadley of Yale, Pres. Wm. Rainey Harper of the University of Chicago, Pres. David Starr Jordan of Leland Stanford Junior University, Pres. Henry Smith Pritchett of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Pres. Charles Franklin Thwing of Western Reserve University, Frank Arthur Vanderlip of the National City Bank, and Pres. Woodrow Wilson of Princeton. The foundation was incorporated by congress on March 10, 1906.—*The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching Founded* 1905 (Concord, 1919). 16

Henry Phipps, John W. Arbuckle, Chas. S. Brown, Robert W. de Forest, George E. Gordon, Elgin R. L. Gould, Wm. S. Hawk, George B. McClellan, Chas. A. Moore, John S. Phipps, Chas. S. Smith, Isadore Strauss, Alfred T. White, Myles Tierney, and their associates are incorporated "by the name of 'Phipps houses' for the purpose of providing tenement or other housing accommodations for the working classes in the city of New York or in other cities of the state of New York or elsewhere."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1905), chap. 269. 22

The N. Y. Juvenile Asylum moves from 175th St. and Amsterdam Ave. (see 1855) to Chauncey, N. Y.—*Ann. Rep.*, N. Y. Juv. Asylum (1905), 20. It is still there.—*Am. Medical Directory* (1925), 1046. The old asylum building, abandoned and sold at this time, was subsequently demolished.—Letter to the author from the superintendent. See also L. M. R. K., III: 955. May —

The corner-stone of the new building of police headquarters, at Centre, Grand, and Broome Sts. (on the former site of Centre Market), is laid by Mayor McClellan.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, My 7, 1905. It was occupied in 1909.—*N. Y. Eve. Sun.*, N 24, 1909; L. M. R. K., III: 972. 6

At five sales held between this date and April 12, 1907, the library and collection of Americana belonging to Wilberforce Eames were sold at auction.—From list of important sales held at The Anderson Galleries. 24

The terms of the mayor, comptroller, and borough presidents of Greater New York are increased to four years.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1905), chap. 633. 26

An act is passed by which the mayor is authorised to appoint three commissioners, to be known as the "Board of Water Supply of the City of New York," to whom is entrusted the duty of ascertaining, with all possible speed, what sources exist and are most available and best for securing an additional supply of pure and wholesome water for the city of New York, of acquiring lands and of constructing the necessary reservoirs, dams, and aqueducts.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1905), chap. 724. See Je 9. June 3

The legislature authorises New York City to utilize its water supply "for the purpose of generating electric current for the use of said municipality."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1905), chap. 734. "

The legislature fixes the rates at which electric current shall be sold in and to the city of New York.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1905), chaps. 732 and 733. It also fixes the price at which gas shall be sold to the city.—*Ibid.* (1905), chap. 736. "

The legislature creates a commission of gas and electricity, with power "to regulate the price of gas and electric light and certain other electric services" and to supervise "gas, electric light and other electric corporations." The sum of $60,000 is appropriated for the use of the commission.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1905), chap. 737. "

Mayor McClellan appoints J. Edward Simmons, Charles N. 9

1905 Chadwick, and Charles A. Shaw, as the board of water supply,
June organized under the authority of the law of June 3 (*q.v.*).—*Catskill*
9 *Water*, 1905–17, 13. See O 27.

21 Plans are under consideration by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. to complete its building by the erection of a wing on 24th St. and a tower 560 ft. high—the tallest in the world. Preliminary sketches have already been drawn by Napoleon Le Brun & Sons.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, Je 21, 1905.

July 10 The women's auxiliary of the Am. Scenic and Hist. Preservation Soc. unveils a tablet on the western face of the block-house in the north-western corner of Central Park, commemorating its uses in the War of 1812.—*11th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scenic & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1906), 120–21.

13 The "Fulton Centennial Committee," consisting of 100 citizens appointed by Mayor McClellan to arrange for celebrating, in 1907, the first use of steam in navigation, organizes at the city hall and elects Wm. McCarroll chairman and James H. Kennedy secretary. —*N. Y. Tribune*, Jl 14, 1905; *World Almanac* (1908), 401. This committee and the "Hudson Ter-Centenary Joint Committee" (see F 15) were later merged into the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission (see Ap 27, 1906).

16 Robert E. Peary sails in the "Roosevelt" from New York for the North Pole.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, Jl 17, 1905. On this expedition Peary made the "farthest north" record of 87° 6′, but not the North Pole.—Peary, *The North Pole*, xxxi, 2.

Aug. 8 St. Thomas's P. E. Church, at the n. w. cor. of Fifth Ave. and 53d St. (see Ap 3, 1852), is almost totally destroyed by fire.—*N. Y. Herald*, Ag 9, 1905. On Nov. 21, 1911, the corner-stone of a new building, designed by Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson, was laid on the same site.—*N. Y. Times*, N 22, 1911. During the construction of the new edifice, services were held in a temporary wooden structure built within the ruins; this was first used on Oct. 4, 1913. The new church was consecrated on April 26, 1916.—*Ibid.*, N 25, 1923.

24 The 145th St. Bridge, extending across the Harlem River from Lenox Ave. and 145th St., Manhattan, to Exterior St. and 149th St., Bronx (see Je 11, 1895), is opened to traffic.—*N. Y. Times*, Ag 25, 1905; *Rep.*, Com'r of Bridges (1912). See also *Message* of Mayor McClellan, Ja 4, 1909, p. 63.

Sept. 30 The Hotel Gotham, on the south-west corner of Fifth Ave. and 55th St., is opened. Hiss & Weekes were the architects.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, O 1, 1905; L. M. R. K., III: 979.

Oct. 27 Plans of the board of water supply (see Je 9) for bringing water to New York City from the Catskill Mountains are approved by the board of estimate and apportionment. In May, 1906, they were approved by the state water supply commission.—*Rep. of the Bd. of Water Supply*, O 12, 1917, p. 4. See Mr, 1907.

Nov. 4 De Witt Clinton Park, bounded by the Hudson River and Eleventh Ave., between 52d and 54th Sts., is formally opened to the public.—*Rep.*, Dept. of Parks (1906), 55; L. M. R. K., III: 969. See My 13, 1901, and 1902.

7 George B. McClellan, Democrat, is reëlected mayor, over Wm. Randolph Hearst, the candidate of the Municipal Ownership League, and Wm. M. Ivins, Republican.—*N. Y. Tribune*, N 8, 1905.

9 Prince Louis of Battenberg arrives at New York with a fleet of six British cruisers, and is enthusiastically welcomed. During his stay he was officially received by Mayor McClellan at the city hall, attended a banquet at Delmonico's, went to the horse-show at Madison Square Garden, and to the Lambs' "gambol," gave a ball on board his flagship to about 1,000 people, and dined at the house of Mrs. Astor. He sailed on Nov. 20.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, N 10-21, 1905.

23 Several thousand Jews parade through the streets of the lower East Side in public mourning for their massacred brethren in Russia. —*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, N 24, 1905. On Nov. 26, a meeting was held to encourage the plan for arming the Jews in Russia for self-defence.—*Ibid.*, N 27, 1905. Another mourning parade was held on Dec. 4.—*Ibid.*, D 5, 1905. About $2,000,000 was raised throughout the U. S. for the relief of the sufferers.—*Ibid.*, N 10, 13, 15, D 3 and 22, 1905.

25 Special services are held in the various synagogues of the city "in commemoration of the 250th anniversary of the landing of Jews in the United States."—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, N 26, 1905.

30 The 250th anniversary of the settlement of the Jews in the U. S. (that is, the founding of a Jewish community in New York City in 1655) is also celebrated by addresses in Carnegie Hall.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, D 1, 1905.

Dec. 5 More than 200 people, mostly writers of fiction, tender a dinner at Delmonico's to Mark Twain on his 70th birthday. The speakers include Andrew Carnegie, Wm. Dean Howells, Brander Matthews, George W. Cable, Kate Douglas Wiggin, Richard Watson Gilder, Henry van Dyke, John Kendrick Bangs, Amelia E. Barr, Hamilton W. Mabie, Carolyn Wells, Irving Bachellor, Rex Beach, F. Hopkinson Smith, and Agnes Repplier.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, D 6, 1905.

23 The corner-stone of the Engineers' Club at No. 32 W. 40th St., opposite Bryant Park, is laid.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, D 27, 1905.

1906

— Many amendments to the Greater New York charter have been enacted at every session of the legislature since 1901 (*q.v.*, Ap 22), and there have been numerous decisions of the courts construing its provisions. The most notable changes have been in the direction of the further concentration of power over municipal affairs in the board of estimate and apportionment. "By an amendment made this year, the entire procedure in reference to the acquisition of title to lands for public purposes was remodeled and a new system established. Commissioners of estimate and assessment in these proceedings are no longer appointed. Instead, the courts name three persons who shall be commissioners of estimate, and at the same time designate one of them to act as commissioner of apportionment. The commissioners of estimate are required to determine the damage to property taken, while the commissioner of assessment assesses the expenses of the public improvement upon the property benefited within the area of assessment determined in advance by the board of estimate and apportionment. The commissioners of estimate and the commissioners of assessment are required to file separate reports."—Preface to 3d ed. of *The Greater New York Charter* (pub. by Baker, Voorhis & Co., 1906).

— In this year, the Society of Iconophiles published *An Index to the Illustrations in the Manuals of the Corporation of the City of New York*, 1841–1870. The introduction sketches the life of Valentine, and describes a set of the *Manual*. It was written by William Loring Andrews. The *Index* was compiled by Richard Hoe Lawrence, the secretary of the society. It is subdivided into four lists, as follows: Plates and maps to a full set in the order of the annuals; maps and plans of the city of New York and vicinity; miscellaneous maps; facsimiles, letters, signatures, documents, broadsides, and certificates. There is also a general index. The edition of this useful guide to the illustrative matter in the *Manuals* was limited to 250 copies. See also 1841.

— In this year, a special school for backward and defective children was established in Public School 120, Manhattan.—*Message* of Mayor McClellan, Ja 4, 1909, p. 55.

— In this year, Thames St., which was ceded to the city by Nicholas Bayard in 1749 (*q.v.*, Mr 10), was closed, and a new Thames St. about nine feet wider was opened, the south line of which is about six feet north of the north line of the old street. The change was made at the request and expense of "Number One Hundred and Eleven Broadway" (a New York corporation), which, on March 2, through the "Local Board of the Bowling Green District," petitioned the board of estimate and apportionment, and agreed to convey to the city its property in the bed of the new Thames St., in exchange for the land in the bed of old Thames St. from Broadway to Trinity Place and the land in the bed of Temple St. from old Thames St. to Cedar St. The purpose of the change was to create a plot wide enough for development between Trinity Churchyard and the new street. The city agreed to the exchange, and the two deeds were recorded on May 24. The "Trinity Building" (No. 111 Broadway) was erected at the south-west corner of the new Thames St. and Broadway, extending westerly to Trinity Place, and the "U. S. Realty Building" (No. 115 Broadway) was erected on the north-west corner. These two buildings are owned by the Trinity Buildings Corporation.—Letter to the author (dated D 30, 1925) from R. G. Babbage, president of U. S. Realty and Improvement Co.; Liber 99, Section I, of *Conveyances*, pp. 403, 408; L. M. R. K., III: 1010.

— The south wing of the west façade of the American Museum of Natural History was in process of building from 1906 to 1908.—*Growth of the Bldg. of the Am. Museum of Nat. Hist.* (1912).

— In this year, Henry James wrote rambling reflections under the title "New York Revisited," which were published in *Harper's Mag.* for Feb., Mar., and May; also about the city of Washington, for the *North Am. Review*, May and June.

1906 Jan. 1 In his annual message to the board of aldermen, Mayor McClellan says in part: "A great advance has been made during the past twelve months toward solving the problem of a satisfactory and economical scheme of public lighting . . . the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has authorized the purchase of sites for the erection of electric lighting plants in the boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens and the borough of Richmond. . . .

"In this connection, mention should be made of the success which has attended the establishment of an incinerator underneath the Williamsburg Bridge by the Department of Street Cleaning, for the double purpose of disposing of its rubbish waste and of thereby generating an electrical current sufficient to light the Williamsburg Bridge. The plant daily destroys 1,050 cubic yards of waste, and in such destruction develops an energy equivalent to 400 horse power per hour, which is translated into 150 kilowatts of electricity. Thus an electrical current is generated which is more than sufficient to light the whole bridge structure. . . .

". . . the Board of Education is able to report that during the year just closed contracts were let for twenty-one new school buildings and thirty-one new additions to old school buildings, which, when completed, will furnish 55,050 sittings. During the year 26,750 sittings were provided. . . .

"Striking evidence of what New York is doing for the immigrant through its night schools is found in an enrollment of 37,829 non-English speaking persons of the total registry of 89,598 in the ten high schools and seventy-two elementary schools maintained for those who cannot attend day school. . . .

"In humanitarian progress New York has outstripped any other municipal corporation in the record for the year. The new Bellevue Hospital is at last under way. Willard Parker Hospital is about completed. Provision has been made for the new buildings which North Brother Island has so long needed. Our hospital service has been extended by Fordham Hospital and Harlem Hospital, the contagious disease hospital in Brooklyn and the hospital for convalescents near Coney Island. Sites have been acquired for a sanitorium for consumptives up-State, and a tuberculosis sanitorium on Staten Island. A new training school for nurses has been ordered for Bellevue. . . .

"The administration has provided for the removal of the Kings County Penitentiary, and for a reformatory institution on Hart's Island. . . .

"The ferry which the City owns and operates between the Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond has been running more than two months. This ferry, taken over by the City because private enterprise had failed to give satisfactory service, seems to be accomplishing what was sought. . . .

"The City of New York is rich beyond all others in the extent and character of its shore front. Within its limits or directly contiguous thereto, are many miles of ocean beaches practically none of which is owned by the public. Provision must soon be made by the City towards securing fresh-air homes for children and convalescent patients from the City hospitals, as well as breathing spaces for the whole people.

"I know of no more ideal location for such fresh-air resorts than one of the beaches on the Long Island shore. . . .

"I believe that a considerable saving can be effected in some departments by reducing the number of so-called department orders, and by buying such supplies for longer periods at public letting. I shall instruct all department heads to so estimate their requirements that the City may get full advantage of competition."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1906), I: 17–29.

10 The city acquires by condemnation proceedings the land bounded by Broadway, Hamilton Place, and 138th St. Here Montefiore Park was developed.—Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate*, 51; L. M. R. K., III: 970.

16 The U. S. government purchases, for $1,660,111, the land bounded by Eighth and Ninth Aves., 31st and 32d Sts., as a site for a new post-office.—*Ann. Rep.*, Supervising Archt., U. S. Treas. Dept. (1910), 418. The building was begun in 1911 and opened in 1914. McKim, Mead & White were the architects.—*20th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1915), 188; L. M. R. K., III: 974. It is described in *N. Y. Times*, D 28, 1913.

17 From Jan. 17 to 27, the collection of Heber R. Bishop, deceased, consisting of paintings, Oriental porcelains, bronzes, lacquers, Japanese swords, ivory carvings, and rugs, was sold at the Am. Art Galleries, yielding $412,019.75. His splendid collection of jades was bequeathed to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.—*A Plan*, etc., *op. cit.* Jan. 17

"England," the first of the marble statues representing the nations, is placed in position on the north front of the new custom-house at Bowling Green.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, F 1, 1906. 31

The legislature passes a law to terminate immediately the use of streets, avenues, and public places, in the Borough of Manhattan, by railroads operated by steam locomotive power at grade. It supplements the Rapid Transit Act.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1906), chap. 109. Notwithstanding this law, steam locomotives are still in use (1926) on Eleventh Ave. Mar. 26

The city acquires the land at 25th St. and East River on which to build a nurses' training school.—Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate* (1914), citing *Liber Deeds*, 123, p. 366. 31

Earthquake and fire destroy the greater part of the city of San Francisco. About $20,000,000 was immediately raised throughout the country for the relief of the sufferers. New York City sent over $2,000,000.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, Ap 19 *et seq.*, 1906. In the following year, the author's firm, Howells and Stokes, designed and built in San Francisco, a practically earthquake proof skyscraper office-building for the Royal Insurance Co. A heavy iron mesh netting was built into the outer walls of this building, similarly to wire-netting in wire glass, so that in case of an earthquake the masonry would be held together and prevented from shaking loose. Apr. 18

The legislature authorises the governor to appoint three commissioners "to confer with the governor and the legislature of the state of New Jersey, or the duly designated representatives thereof, during the present session of such legislature or thereafter, for the purpose of securing the passage of an act by the legislature of that state providing for the appointment of a joint commission, under proper legislation of both states, to purchase the necessary land or water rights, and to secure the necessary federal consent to the construction of one or more bridges over the Hudson river from the city of New York to the state of New Jersey at the joint expense of the two states." The sum of $1,000 is appropriated for the expenses of the commission.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1906), chap. 260. On May 7, 1907, the legislature directed that the commission, "together with the bridge commissioner of the city of New York and an additional member to be appointed by the mayor of the city of New York, shall confer with the governor and the legislature of the state of New Jersey or the duly designated representatives thereof, for the purpose of fully investigating the project of the construction of one or more bridges over, or one or more tunnels or tubes under the Hudson river from the city of New York to the state of New Jersey at the joint expense of the two states, and shall report to the legislature thereupon including proposed legislation in furtherance thereof." It appropriated $5,000 for expenses.—*Ibid.* (1907), chap. 319. See also *ibid.* (1908), chap. 218. 19

The city is authorised to agree with the trustees of Columbia University for the filling in of the land under water fronting upon Riverside Park from 116th to 120th St. and for its use as an athletic field and playground for the college.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1906), chap. 304. Designs for this development were prepared by Henry Hornbostel, but were never carried out. 24

On this day and on May 22, the city acquired the land comprised in the municipal playground for children at 59th St. and Tenth Ave.—Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate*, citing *Liber Deeds*, 116, p. 27, and *ibid.* 115, p. 279. 25

The city acquires the land comprised in the municipal playground for children at 184 Cherry St. (80.10 x 214.2 feet).—Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate*, citing *Liber Deeds*, 105, p. 37. An undated map showing eight playground sites on the lower East Side is filed as map No. 47 in real estate bureau, comptroller's office. 26

The members of the "Hudson Ter-Centenary Joint Committee" (see F 15, 1905) and of the "Fulton Centennial Committee" are incorporated by the legislature as the "Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission," whose object is "the public celebration or commemoration of the Ter-Centenary of the discovery of the Hudson River by Henry Hudson in the year sixteen hundred and nine, and of the first use of steam in the navigation of said river by Robert Fulton in the year eighteen hundred and seven, in such manner and form, either permanent or temporary, as may be found appropriate by said commission." The sum of $25,000 is appropriated by the state for the celebration, and New York City is authorised to provide further sums. The duration of the corporation shall be ten years. 27

1906 —*Laws of N. Y.* (1906), chap. 325; *Official Min. of Hudson-Fulton*
Apr. *Celebration Com.*, I: 79–84. The commission organized on May 4
27 with Gen. Stewart L. Woodford as president, and thereafter conducted arrangements for the celebration.—*Ibid.*, I: iii-iv, 86–92.

May The Hotel Belmont at the s. w. cor. of Park Ave. and 42d St.
8 opens.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, My 8, 1906; L. M. R. K., III: 979.

11 The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research (see Je 2, 1901) formally opens its own buildings, consisting of a laboratory, an animal house, and a power house, extending along the East River from 65th to 67th St. The buildings were designed by Messrs. Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge of Boston.

The land had been conveyed to the Institute by Mr. Rockefeller in June, 1904.—*N. Y. Times*, My 12, 1906; *Rockefeller Inst. for Med. Research. Hist., Organization & Equipment* (1911), 7. "In 1907, the work of the Institute was placed on a permanent endowment basis by a gift from Mr. Rockefeller of $2,620,610 as an endowment fund. During the same year, the Board of Directors were invited to submit a plan, which had been maturing since the foundation of the Institute, for an important extension of the field of medical research, namely a means of studying human disease in its clinical aspects, under conditions as near as possible to laboratory standards of exactness and efficiency. The acceptance of this plan was accompanied by a pledge of $500,000 in 1908 for the erection of a Hospital [at 64th St. and the East River]. This sum was augmented by subsequent gifts amounting to $170,015.20 and a transfer of $273,487.36 remaining unspent from the pledge of 1902. Messrs. York and Sawyer of New York City were chosen as architects. The cost of the Hospital building and equipment was about $900,000. On October 17, 1910, the new Hospital and Isolation Pavilion were formally opened and patients were admitted for treatment."—*Ibid.*, 7–8.

16 Gov. Higgins signs the Elsberg bill permitting the separate construction and operation of rapid transit lines in N. Y. City.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1906), chap. 472; *Harper's Popular Encyclop. of U. S. Hist.*, Vol. IX.

17 Free School No. 1, the parent of the public school system of New York City (formerly at Tryon Row and Chatham St., where the municipal bldg. now stands—L. M. R. K., III: 940), celebrates its 100th anniversary, in its present building in Henry St., between Catharine and Oliver Sts.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, My 18, 1906.

22 The direct state tax in New York is abolished for the first time in 65 years by the passage of the Page mortgage-recording tax bill, entitled "An Act to amend the tax law in relation to the taxation of mortgages of real property."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1906), chap. 532; *Harper's Popular Encyclop. of U. S. Hist.*, Vol. IX.

25 The legislature directs the mayor of New York City to appoint five commissioners, at least three of whom shall be sanitary engineers, whose duty it shall be to continue the work of the New York Bay pollution commission, established in 1903 (*q. v.*, My 11), and to extend the work as follows:

"(1) To make further investigations into the present and probable future sanitary condition of the waters of New York bay and other bodies of water within or adjacent to the several boroughs of New York city and neighboring districts.

"(2) To consider and investigate the most effective and feasible means of permanently improving and protecting the purity of the waters of New York bay and neighboring waters, giving attention particularly to the following subjects:

"(a) Whether it is desirable and feasible for New York city and the municipalities in its vicinity to agree upon a general plan or policy of sewerage and sewage disposal which will protect the waters of New York bay and vicinity against unnecessary and injurious pollution by sewage and other wastes;

"(b) What methods of collecting and disposing of the sewage and other wastes which pollute, or may eventually pollute, the waters contemplated in this act are most worthy of consideration;

"(c) Whether it is desirable to establish a sewerage district in order properly to dispose of the wastes, and adequately protect the purity of the waters, contemplated in this act, and, if so, what should be the limits and boundaries of this sewerage district;

"(d) What would be the best system of administrative control for the inception, execution and operation of a plan for sewerage and ultimate sewage disposal, of a metropolitan sewerage district; whether by the action of already existing departments and provisions of government, by the establishment of separate and distinct sewerage districts and permanent commissions in each state, by one interstate metropolitan sewerage district and commission to be established by agreement between the two states, this agreement if necessary to be ratified by congress, or by other means. May 25

"(3) To cooperate with any duly authorized body or commission having similar authority in the state of New Jersey, in the joint investigation and consideration of the various subjects specified in this act."

4. To submit a detailed report to the mayor on or before Feb. 1, 1909.

The city is authorised to raise $15,000 for the expenses of the commission.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1906), chap. 639. See also *ibid.* (1908), chap. 422. The reports of the "Metropolitan Sewerage Commission," appointed as provided in this act, were published in 1910, 1912, and 1914.

The legislature passes an act "to provide for a better arrangement, indexing and preservation of the records, documents, books, maps and papers, deposited or filed in the office of the clerk of the county of New York."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1906), chap. 661. 31

The post-office section of the new custom-house (see O 7, 1902) is opened.—Letter of Dec. 8, 1911, to the author from the architect, Cass Gilbert. Up to this year, the aggregate cost of the custom-house, appropriated by congress, was $7,194,977.—*Ann. Rep.*, Supervising Archt., U. S. Treas. Dept. (1906), 82. June 1

The First Presbyterian Church, at Fifth Ave. and 11th St., celebrates the 200th anniversary of the "organization of the first Presbytery in America."—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, Je 5, 1906. 4

The common council appropriates $4,785 for labour and material for "painting, cabinet and carpenter work, ornamental plaster work," etc., in the city hall, including "the redecorating and refurnishing of certain rooms in the said building known as the three (3) Governor's rooms."—*Ord.*, etc., *App'd by Mayor* (1906), 230. Bernstein & Bernstein, who made the alterations in the governor's room, attempted to restore it to its original design, but the work was so badly done that it prompted a gift made by Mrs. Sage in 1908 (*q. v.*) for the room's correct restoration. See also Ap 2, 1907. 19

A tablet marking the site of the provost prison, which was unveiled in 1901 in the old hall of records and which since the tearing down of that building has been lying in storage, is re-erected, by the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, D. A. R., on a short column of rough grey stone under the trees just south-east of the city hall.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, Je 21, 1906. 20

Excavating for the Singer building at 149 Broadway, on the n. w. cor. of Liberty St., is begun. The building was practically completed by May 1, 1908. It was when completed the highest office building in the world. Ernest Flagg was the architect.—Semsch, *Hist. of Singer Bldg.* (1908); L. M. R. K., III: 968; descrip. of Pl. 163, III: 846. 22

Stanford White, the New York architect, is killed by Harry K. Thaw, on the roof of Madison Square Garden.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, Je 26, 1906. 25

Congress authorises contracts for the enlargement, extension, re-modelling, or improvement, of the assay office (see 1855), including necessary changes, alterations, and repairs incident thereto. The cost is not to exceed $350,000.—*Statutes at Large*, XXXIV: 774; *Ann. Rep.*, Supervising Archt., U. S. Treas. Dept. (1909), 206. An extension was built on Pine St. in the rear of the Wall St. building, and was occupied in 1912. The old building on Wall St. (originally the U. S. Branch Bank) was demolished in 1915, its historic façade being carefully taken down by the author, and stored on a lot on the upper East Side belonging to the Metropolitan Museum. Here it remained until 1923, when it was re-erected by Grosvenor Atterbury as the southern façade of the "American wing" of the Museum. The present building on the Wall St. site was erected by York & Sawyer in 1917–8, as a wing of the new assay office on Pine St.—*Ibid.* (1911), 119; (1912), 119; (1913), 270; Verplanck, *The Site of the Assay Office* (1921); descrips. of Pl. 57, I: 430 and Pl. 166, III: 848; L. M. R. K., III: 924, 975. 30

Capt. Alfred Dreyfus is completely vindicated of the charges preferred against him in 1894 (*q. v.*, O), and is promoted to the rank of major in the French army.—Hazen, *Europe since* 1815, 363. July 12

The city acquires from Wm. C. Schermerhorn the land comprising the playground at 67th St. and First Ave.—Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate*, citing *Liber Deeds*, CXXXIX: 100. 27

During August and September of this year, Fraunces Tavern (see Jl 30, 1904) was entirely reconstructed by the Sons of the Aug. —

MDCIX MCMIX

De feestvieringter herinnering aan HENRY HUDSON

The festivities in commemoration of HENRY HUDSON

den koenen zeevaarder die in dienst der Nederlandsche Oost Indische Compagnie / nu driehonderd jaren geleden / de grondslagen legde voor de kennis van de streken waar thans het hart der Vereenigde Staten van Noord Amerika zoo krachtig klopt / heeft in Nederland levendige belangstelling gewekt

the bold navigator / who / in the service of the Dutch East India Company / now three hundred years ago / laid the foundation of our knowledge of that part of the world where the heart of the United States beats so loudly / have aroused a lively interest throughout the Netherlands

Het Volk van Nederland

herinnert zich met trots dat een aantal der beste burgers van de oude roemrijke Republiek der Vereenigde Nederlanden een zoo aanzienlijk deel heeft mogen hebben aan de stichting van de wereldstad New York eenmaal Nieuw Amsterdam. Het heeft niet vergeten dat de afstammelingen van vele Nederlandsche Geslachten goed en bloed hebben veil gehad in den Strijd voor de Vrijheid en Onafhankelijkheid der roemrijke Republiek der Vereenigde Staten van Noord Amerika. Vervuld nog tot op den huidigen dag van vele zijner zonen en dochteren die zich reden de overzijde van den Oceaan begeven en als trouwe burgers in die Republiek wonen de levendige betrekkingen onderhouden / die Nederland aan de Vereenigde Staten verbinden op het gebied van Godsdienst en Staatkundige Vrijheid van Handel en Nijverheid van Wetenschap en Kunst

The Netherlands people

look back with pride to the number of the best of the daughters of the famous old Republic of the United Netherlands who played such an influential part in the establishment of the metropolis New York once known as New Amsterdam. They have not forgotten that among those who were ready to sacrifice their property and their lives in the conflict for Freedom and Independence of the renowned Republic of the United States of America there were the descendants of many Dutch families / while of the present day very many of Hollands sons and daughters / who have crossed the ocean and now reside as loyal citizens in that Republic / maintain the lively relations / which unite the Netherlands and the United States of America in one bond of fellow feeling in respect to Religious and Political Liberty Commerce and Industry Science and Art

Vereenigende dit alles in duidelijken vorm aan het groote en machtige Zustervolk der Vereenigde Staten te toonen / heeft het Nederlandsche Volk de voor deze gelukwenschingen gevormde Commissie gemachtigd Zijne Koninklijke Hoogheid den Prins der Nederlanden bijgestaan het Oudheermanschap te aanvaarden uitgaat van de

In order to give expression to these sentiments in some tangible form to the great and mighty nation of the United States / the Netherlands People formed under the Patronage of His Royal Highness Prince Hendrik of the Netherlands / the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Committee / with the object of sending to the

Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission

te New York te zenden eene zoo getrouw mogelijke nabootsing der Halve Maen" die / nu drie eeuwen geleden uit Amsterdam over den Oceaan Hudson voerde langs de kusten van de groote rivier die zijn naam draagt

of New York as faithful as possible a reproduction of the Halve Maen" which now three centuries ago sailing from Amsterdam crossed the Ocean and conveyed Hudson up the river that bears his name

Opdat het aanbod van deze herinnering aan dat kleine schip

Dat dit present van de nabootsing van dat kleine vaartuig

Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission als eene getuigenis van vriendschappelijke gezindheid van broederwantschap en van gemeenschap van belangen die nog altijd Nederland en de Vereenigde Staten met elkander verbinden

Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission as an indication of the friendly feeling of the ties of kinship and unity of interests which have ever held and still hold the Netherlands and the United States of America in one mutual bond

The Netherlands Hudson-Fulton Celebration Committee

Honorary President.

President.

Vice Presidents.

Treasurer.

Secretary.

Assistant Secretary.



ADDRESS FROM THE NETHERLANDS HUDSON-FULTON CELEBRATION COMMITTEE PRESENTING A REPLICA OF THE "HALF MOON" TO THE HUDSON-FULTON CELEBRATION COMMISSION ON SEPT. 25, 1909. SEE PP. 2077–78

1906 Aug. — Revolution to conform to its original design. The eastern wall was completely removed, together with the first, fourth and fifth storey walls on the Pearl and Broad St. sides, leaving most of the brickwork of the second and third storeys on the Pearl and Broad Sts. sides supported in the air on timbers. During this process, the architect (Wm. H. Mersereau) came to the conclusion that the Broad St. wall was originally of small yellow Dutch brick and the Pearl St. wall of a larger sized red brick, and he followed this diversity in his reconstruction. "In rebuilding the tavern all of the original material that could be identified was retained. This comprised some of the little yellow Dutch brick work of the second and third stories on the Broad street side and some of the red brick work of the same stories on the Pearl street side. To complete the Broad street wall and the yellow brick trimmings, about 15,000 bricks were imported from Holland, it having been found impossible to get them anywhere else. The first floor was raised again to its former level [see Jl 1890]. The celebrated 'Long Room' was reconstructed according to its original dimensions, and the old, hewn, oak floor timbers which were under it when Washington stood in the original 'Long Room' were replaced, as were the original timbers in the tier above. The old hewn beams also still exist in the hall way and in the floor and ceiling of the second and third stories on the Pearl street side.

"In handling the roof, the gambrel roof of the eighteenth century has not been adopted, but it has been rebuilt after the style of the present roof of the Philipse Manor Hall in Yonkers. . . . The present roof of Fraunces' Tavern is not a typical hip roof, but has sloping sides, terminating in a square platform surrounded by a balustrade."—*12th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1907), 68-73; descrip. of Pl. 167-b, III: 850; L. M. R. K., III: 978. See also *N. Y. Tribune*, S 18, 1906; *N. Y. Sun*, Mr 10, 1907; *N. Y. Times*, Mr 17, 1907; Drowne, *A Sketch of Fraunces Tavern* (1919), 20–21. The tavern was formally dedicated on Dec. 4, 1907 (*q.v.*).

10 The common council appropriates $2,000 for repairs and alterations to the mayor's suite of offices in the city hall.—*Ord.*, etc., *App'd by Mayor* (1906), 296.

30 William Jennings Bryan arrives in New York from abroad and receives a popular reception. In the evening, a great meeting in his honour was held in Madison Square Garden at which from 12,000 to 15,000 people were present.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, Ag 31, 1906.

Sept. 12 The north tube of the Pennsylvania tunnel is opened. This is the largest submerged tube in the world.—*N. Y. Herald*, S 9, 12, and 13, 1906. See O 9.

18 The fountain erected in Tompkins Square Park in memory of the "General Slocum" victims (see Je 15, 1904) is unveiled and formally presented to the city.—*N. Y. Herald*, S 19, 1906.

21 The Astor Theatre, at Broadway and 45th St., opens with "A Midsummer Night's Dream."—*N. Y. Herald*, S 22, 1906.

22 "New York is the electric city. It is probably the most brilliantly illuminated city in the world. If this is the age of electricity, the American metropolis is probably the queen of the age. Figures recently compiled show that she consumes four times the amount of electric current used by the greater city of London, and she far outdistances all other cities of Europe or America. While this is due in a large part to the generous use of electricity for street and building illumination, an important factor also is the tremendous growth in the use of the current to talk business at night.

"The number of signs that make the night sky of New York luminous has increased fully 60 per cent., according to the city authorities, within the last year. Over the twenty-two square miles in Manhattan Island there are some three thousand electric signs of all sizes and descriptions. To make up their glaring talk and to voice with illumination signs and windows that formerly lay dark and dead, no less than one hundred thousand lights are set sparkling each night all over the island. . . .

"In size and character these signs vary according to the size, position and nature of their audience. The largest illuminated sign in the world is aglow all night. It shouts out to almost a million commuters who read it within a radius of twenty miles; the smallest are scattered broadcast over the East Side and other similar districts, where are framed with six or even four bulbs the sign of the humble cobbler or bootblack.

"To supply with current the signs of New York the generating plant of a good sized town would be continuously required. More than ninety per cent. of all the electric bulbs that spell out the night legends of Manhattan are rooted in the mains of one supply company. In some buildings which still maintain private electrical plants it is even thought worth while to keep the ponderous machinery running into the night to keep the sign illuminated. . . .

"The maintenance of the great array of electric signs that have sprung up all over New York within the last few years has created a new employment—that of the 'signjack.' To one steeplejack, who climbs to dizzy heights on steeple or flagpole in cases of rare emergency, a score of signjacks are employed day in and day out in a trade no less perilous, if less spectacular. These men, trained to climb and swing at startling elevations, man the cornices of the metropolitan skyscraper, in bad winds and bad weather, and pursue the constant work of replacing the electric bulbs that are growing dim. . . .

"There is considerable skill required in plotting out the best effects to be obtained from designs, monograms or even plain lettering at certain heights and angles over the moving street throngs to which the sign must talk. Often it has been discovered, after careful experimenting, that more clear and striking effects are obtained for the largest and most remote illuminated signs by the smallest and least powerful electric light bulbs. On the other hand, it has often been found most advisable to place large and powerful lights on letters suspended just over the heads of the night crowds.

"The most remarkable single tract of night illumination in the world lies in Broadway, from 34th street up to 46th street. In this district alone current for nearly forty thousand globes in use for illuminated signs is furnished. This glittering trail along upper Broadway, the 'Great White Way,' is celebrated all over the world."—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, S 22, 1906.

Sept. 22

Oct. 9 The south tunnel of the Pennsylvania R. R. is finished.—*N. Y. Herald*, O 10, 1906. See S 12.

12 The Verdi monument, by Pasquale Civiletti, in Sherman Square at Broadway and 72d St., is unveiled and presented to the city by the Italian residents.—*N. Y. Herald*, O 13, 1906. See also *Cat. of the Works of Art Belonging to the City*, 185.

14 The new Madison Square Presbyterian Church, at the n. e. cor. of Madison Ave. and 24th St., is dedicated. It was designed by Stanford White.—*N. Y. Herald*, O 15, 1906; L. M. R. K., III: 931.

24 The Knickerbocker Hotel, at the s. e. cor. of Broadway and 42d St., is opened.—*N. Y. Herald*, O 24, 1906.

Nov. 6 Chas. E. Hughes, Republican, is elected governor of New York State, defeating his Democratic opponent, Wm. R. Hearst.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, N 7, 1906.

20 The new building of the New York Historical Society, on Central Park West, between 76th and 77th Sts. (see N 17, 1903), is formally opened on the 102d anniversary of the founding of the society.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, N 21, 1906; L. M. R. K., III: 957. *Cf.* Kelby, *N. Y. Hist. Soc.* (1905).

24 A tablet placed by the children of the City History Club on the granite monument on the eminence commanding McGown's Pass, in the north-west part of Central Park, is unveiled and dedicated. It commemorates the fact that British troops occupied this location on Sept. 15, 1776 (*q.v.*), and evacuated it Nov. 21, 1783 (*q.v.*), and that here, beginning Aug. 18, 1814 (*q.v.*), the citizens of New York built Fort Clinton to protect the city in the War of 1812.—*N. Y. Times*, N 24 and 25, 1906; *12th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1907), 74, 227–43.

Dec. 5 Lina Cavalieri makes her American début, at the Metropolitan Opera House in Giordano's "Fedora."—Krehbiel, *Chapters of Opera*, 342.

16 The city acquires by condemnation proceedings the land comprising the playground on E. 101st St., between Second and Third Aves.—Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate.*

25 The "Lady Chapel," behind the high altar of St. Patrick's Cathedral, is first used for mass. The architect was Charles T. Mathews.—Farley, *Hist. of St. Patrick's Cathedral*, 163–70.

1907

— In this year, the five volumes comprising *The Church Catalogue* of books relating to the discovery and early history of North and South America, forming a part of the library of E. D. Church, were published. They were compiled and annotated by George Watson Cole.

— In this year, *American Engravers upon Copper and Steel*, by David McNeely Stauffer, was published (Grolier Club imprint) in

1907 2 vols. Vol. I contains biographical sketches of engravers; Vol. II,
— a check-list of the works of the earlier engravers. In 1917, a limited edition of a supplementary volume having the same title, by Mantle Fielding, was published in Phila., containing both biographies and a check-list.

— Chelsea Park, bounded by Ninth and Tenth Aves., 27th and 28th Sts., is opened to the public.—*Rep.*, Dept. of Parks (1907), 56; L. M. R. K., III: 969. See Ap 21, 1904.

— In this year, the Washington Headquarters Ass'n of N. Y. and the D. A. R. acquired the Jumel mansion (see D 28, 1903) for a museum of historic relics and furnishings of the period of the Revolution.—Kelley, *Historical Guide*, 158; descrip. of Pl. 167-a, III: 849.

— The new building of the Consolidated Exchange, at the southeast corner of Broad and Beaver Sts., is occupied.—L. M. R. K., III: 924.

— In this year, the Princeton Club (see 1886) moved from No. 72 E. 34th St. to the Stanford White residence, at the north-west corner of Lexington Ave. and 21st St. (Gramercy Park North). It remained here until March, 1918, when it accepted temporary quarters, for the period of the war, in the Yale Club, No. 50 Vanderbilt Ave. Its occupancy of the Yale Club lasted, however, until April 27, 1923, when it moved to its own building on the north-west corner of 39th St. and Park Ave.—Records of the Princeton Club; *Ann. Report*, Princeton Club (1922); *ibid.* (1923); L. M. R. K., III: 938.

— In this year, St. Mary's Church, erected in 1826 (*q. v.*) at No. 101 Lawrence St., was demolished. A new edifice was dedicated on the site in 1908.—L. M. R. K., III: 933; descrip. of Pl. 112, III: 616.

Jan. The report of the "New York City Improvement Commission"
— to Mayor McClellan and the board of aldermen bears this date. The commission consisted of Francis K. Pendleton (chairman), Jacob A. Cantor, Geo. A. Hearn, Whitney Warren, Frank Bailey, John W. Alexander, Daniel C. French, Louis F. Haffen, James A. Wright, Joseph Cassidy, Wm. J. LaRoche, J. Edward Swanstrom, Geo. Cromwell, and Henry S. Thompson. An advisory committee consisted of Nelson P. Lewis (chief engineer, board of estimate and apportionment, and secretary to the commission), John A. Bensel (chief engineer, dept. of docks and ferries), O. F. Nichols (chief engineer, dept. of bridges), and Samuel Parsons, Jr. (landscape architect, park dept.). Richard A. Walker was named architect to the commission, Whitney Warren acting as consulting architect. The commission was created by virtue of an ordinance of the board of aldermen, approved by the mayor on Dec. 9, 1903 (*q. v.*), authorising the preparation of a comprehensive plan for the development of the city.

In a preliminary report, on Jan. 1, 1905, the commission stated its views regarding the scope of its duties. It defined in general terms what it conceived to be the essentials of a comprehensive plan for the city's development. It said, in part: "Such a plan necessarily involves not only the laying out of parks, streets and highways, the location of city buildings, improvement of water fronts, etc., but also questions of more or less detail relating to pavements, sidewalks, appropriate house numbers, gas and electric fixtures, manner of indicating the streets, location of statues and monuments commemorating historical events, tree planting, and a countless number of other matters, all important and essential if New York is to take its place as one of the great Metropolitan Cities of the World."

The final report presents a detailed "formula or skeleton outline" as a basis for all future changes and developments in the upbuilding of the city. The plan provides for adequate "avenues of connection" between the different parts of each borough, as well as between the different boroughs themselves and the outlying districts, and aims, while securing to each borough a park system of its own complete in all its parts, to connect as far as possible the parks of the different boroughs with each other by suitable parkways so as to make them all parts of one harmonious whole, and, "by thus making each supplement the other, add largely to the beauty and advantages of all." In Manhattan some of the salient features of the plan are:

The improvement of piers in accordance with a general plan, so as to secure uniformity of construction and an appropriate and harmonious architectural effect, with certain piers at convenient places constructed for recreation purposes.

The construction of a marginal street around the entire commercial water front.

The reservation for parks of certain portions of the water front not adapted to commercial purposes. Jan. —

The widening of Fifth Ave. by abolishing the stoop line and taking 10 to 15 feet from the sidewalks.

The widening of the roadway of 42d St. 60 ft., thus making it 100 ft. wide for a distance of 300 ft. east and west of Fifth Ave.; the sidewalks to pass in an arcade under the first storey of the buildings, and the centre of 42d St. to be depressed and pass under Fifth Ave.

The commission recommends a diagonal approach to the Blackwell's Island Bridge from Second Ave. to 57th St.; that the street-car tracks on 59th St. be depressed under Fifth Ave., and that 60th St. be widened by 100 feet.

Other changes proposed are these:

The extension of Riverside Drive in a south-easterly direction to West End Ave., thus making a continuous direct route from the drive to West End Ave., south on West End Ave. to 59th St., and thence through Central Park to the approach to Blackwell's Island Bridge.

The extension of Madison Ave. in a south-easterly direction from 23d St. to a point at or near the junction of Fourth Ave. and the north side of Union Square, thus furnishing a continuous thoroughfare to the lower part of the city by Fourth Ave., Lafayette Place, and Elm St.

The widening of 14th St. from Broadway to Fourth Ave.

The extension of Irving Place south to meet Fourth Ave., so as to give a connection south through Lafayette St. or the Bowery.

The extension of Seventh Ave. southward; Varick St., northward, and Sixth Ave. southward, so as to add to the facilities for north and south traffic; also the widening of Varick, Christopher, and West 32d Sts.

The drawings illustrating the report were made under the direction of Whitney Warren.—*N. Y. City Improvement Com.* (1907). See also descrips. of Pl. 162, III: 844, and Pl. 169-a, III: 851.

France passes a law definitely separating church and state.— 2
Hazen, *Europe since* 1815, 368–71.

Mayor McClellan sends his annual message to the board of al- 7
dermen, saying in part: "The problem of providing the constantly increasing population of the City with safe, comfortable, and at the same time, rapid means of transportation, between the business and residential centres of the various boroughs, is one to which I have given a great deal of time and study.

"Relief obviously lies in increased subways and bridges, and a more extensive and better arranged system of terminals. The City's engineers have struggled with this difficult situation during the past year with most gratifying results. New subway routes have been laid out and bids will be advertised for this month. . . .

"Relief from new subways is necessarily a long way off, relief from the Blackwell's Island and Manhattan bridges is happily closer. During the interim it is my intention to do everything possible to relieve the present arduous conditions, and steps in that direction have already been initiated by me.

"The connection of the tubes under the East river will be a great factor in this work, making the actual service of this tunnel a matter of a comparatively short time. . . .

"In the meantime, everything possible has been done to increase the carrying capacity of both bridges.

"The capacity of the Brooklyn Bridge local trains has been increased 9,000 passengers, or 25 per cent., per hour during the rush hours, a result attained by adding an extra car to each train, by improvements in operation, and by the addition of stairways at terminals. Bridge local trains, consisting of five cars, are now being successfully operated during rush hours for the first time in the history of the bridge. During the rush hours 300 trolley cars per hour are being operated, against 280 cars last year. This is an increase in capacity of about 1,500 passengers an hour. . . .

"The service of the Brooklyn trolley cars crossing the Williamsburg Bridge has been increased about 30 per cent. over last year, 184 cars crossing in an hour during rush hours against a maximum of 140 an hour last year. The New York City Railway Company is now running 1,350 cars per day against 1,025 per day last year. . . .

"Remarkable progress has been made by the Engineers of the Board of Water Supply in laying out the routes for the aqueduct which will ultimately bring the waters of the Catskill Mountain sheds into all the boroughs of the City. . . .

"The locations of dam sites for the Ashokan Reservoir have been

1907 Jan. 7 finally determined, and the most economical capacity and the elevation of the full reservoir line have been definitely fixed. Topographical surveys of the reservoir basin of about 16,000 acres have been made, and the land surveys necessary for the condemnation of the entire area completed. Preliminary surveys have also been made in the Rondout and Schoharie watersheds and on the aqueduct line, and the surveys of the land necessary for Kensico and Hill View reservoirs have been completed. . . .

"The last stone of the new Croton Dam was laid on January 17 last, practically completing this structure. The gates in the dam were closed in November, 1905, since which time all the water flowing from the Croton river has been made available for the use of the City. This has not occurred before since the introduction of water from the Croton river, in 1842.

"The west basin of the Jerome Park Reservoir was practically completed during the year, and water from this source has been in continuous use since midsummer. . . .

"I especially desire to call the attention of your Honorable Board to the very advantageous terms which the City has succeeded in making with the gas companies during the past year. I believe this to be due primarily to the project recommended in my last annual message for the construction and operation by the City of a municipal lighting plant. These plans can be consummated at any time, but I deem it inadvisable to proceed with them at this juncture when the City has made an even more economical arrangement for its lighting with the gas companies. . . .

"The condition of the animals in the Central Park Menagerie has, in recent years, become so bad that I recommend the consolidation of this menagerie with that in Bronx Park, both to be under the control of the New York Zoological Society. In spite of the efforts of the Park Commissioner to prevent disease, many of the animals in Central Park are afflicted with tuberculosis, and those which have escaped are so inadequately housed as to be in constant danger of acquiring incurable maladies. Such conditions constitute a positive cruelty to the animals, and, what is of even more importance, are a growing menace to public health. . . . The hippopotami should be removed to Bronx Park, where there is ample space for their proper keeping, and a sufficient number of hardy animals retained in Central Park for the entertainment and instruction of visitors.

"I also recommend that the buffalo in Prospect Park, which cannot long survive the conditions under which the City is now compelled to keep them, be turned over to the Federal authorities and placed with the herd which the Government is now gathering in the West. . . .

"Notwithstanding the liberal policy of the City in the matter of public education, the number of children on part time in our schools has increased during the year. . . .

"The explanation of this, in view of the large appropriations made, is difficult. The factor most to be reckoned with appears to be the constant shifting of population. When the Manhattan approach to the Williamsburg Bridge was being prepared, a number of these houses were demolished; the inhabitants of these houses, and a large number of their relatives, friends and neighbors, removed to the Brownsville section of Brooklyn and to parts of The Bronx and Queens. . . .

"These conditions are not easy to grapple with, but the Board of Education is making every effort to solve the problem, and in this work has my hearty support.

"During 1906, contracts were awarded for 18 new buildings and for 23 additions to old buildings, to contain 37,950 additional sittings. The number of sittings actually provided during the year in 20 new buildings and in 39 additions was 46,698. . . . The number of schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education during the year was 510—3 training schools for teachers, 19 high schools, 485 elementary schools, 2 truant schools and 1 nautical school. . . .

"While I am unalterably opposed to economy in connection with the needed school facilities . . . , I am equally opposed to unnecessary extravagance, especially in the matter of training teachers, and to this end I urgently recommend the consolidation, at the earliest possible date, of the Training School for Teachers with Normal College. These institutions simply duplicate each other's work, and their fusion will do away with existing confusion and result in a saving of money to the City. . . .

"I call the attention of your Honorable Board to the very excellent results obtained during the past year by a new system of arranging architectural competitions for public buildings. There has never been, in this City, an established method of selecting architects for municipal work, but with the authorization of the new Second Battery Armory and the new Penitentiary, I arranged with the Architect of the Municipal Art Commission to select two architects of standing, whose duties were to arrange the details of the competitions, and then to invite six other architects of standing to enter each competition. The actual test of this system has proved most satisfactory. I am inclined to think that a still further improvement might be worked in the future, by permitting competing architects to select their own jury. Jan. 7

"I have long considered and now recommend to your Honorable Board the appointment of a City Architect, to be associated with the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in the same relation as the Chief Engineer of that body now holds to it. I believe that a great advance in efficient administration is to be gained by such an appointment. . . .

"The business of ticket speculation is regulated by an ordinance of your Honorable Board. Certain restrictions are placed on those engaging in it by this ordinance. It is a matter of common knowledge that in recent years these restrictions have been ignored in the most outrageous fashion, until sidewalk ticket speculating has become an intolerable nuisance. No license whatever is given by law to speculators to affront or harass in any way those who decline to purchase their tickets at exorbitant rates. The tactics employed by many of these men is a deplorable blow at the good name of our City, as a very large percentage of our theatregoers are visitors. . . . your Honorable Board, by imposing additional restrictions, can deal effectively with the situation. . . .

"In connection with this whole subject, I recommend to your Honorable Board consideration of the advisability of charging all persons engaging in the theatre ticket brokerage business a fee. At present such a fee is paid only by those engaged in sidewalk speculation. . . .

"Practically all of the front of Manhattan Island susceptible of improvement to fit it for transatlantic and coast trade is now improved, and the only extensive section lacking improvement is along the shore of the Harlem river, the development of which, in the future, must be arranged to fit it for local needs. . . .

"One problem presented by the extraordinary development on Manhattan Island is unusual and difficult. The great office buildings house a very large day population and, as the buildings cover entire blocks, there is no permeable area which will absorb storm water. The entire rainfall finds its way into the sewers soon after precipitation. This, with the drainage from the buildings, has overtaxed the old sewers, and new and larger ones must be built. An intricate system of underground structures is required for the use of the business population, and under the system prevailing this involves very frequent opening of the street surface for additions, renewals and repairs to these structures. Such openings are attended with a maximum of inconvenience and expense where the working population is so great, and it has become apparent that not only are subways or conduits needed for these sewers, pipes and ducts, but their number is becoming so great that a second street beneath the roadway used for traffic will be required to accommodate them. . . .

"The amended Charter of The City of New York has now been in force for a period of five years. In many respects it has successfully withstood the test of time, but there are a great number of provisions which, in the opinion of competent judges are in need of thorough revision. I believe that such a revision should be initiated by the City itself, and I therefore propose, in a short time, to appoint a commission of the best available material to undertake this task. . . .

"There is no reason why all automobiles including those used for sight-seeing purposes, which engage in the business of carrying persons for hire, should not be compelled to pay a license fee and to submit to a general regulation in regard to their charges. The existing ordinance is not broad enough to include this class of vehicles, although they actively compete with the business of other licensed carriers. I strongly recommend, therefore, the adoption of an amendment to the present ordinance which will place public automobiles of every kind under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Licenses."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1907), I: 3–20.

Richard Strauss's opera "Salome" is produced for the first time 22

1907 Jan. 22 in New York, at the Metropolitan Opera House, with Olive Fremsted in the title role. On Jan. 24, the directors of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company resolved that the opera was "objectionable and detrimental to the best interests of the Metropolitan Opera House" and prohibited its repetition.—Krehbiel, *Chapters of Opera*, 343 *et seq.*

25 The sale, at the Am. Art Galleries, of H. S. Henry's collection of 29 paintings by the Barbizon masters yields $352,800.—*A Plan*, etc., *op. cit.* Another sale of Mr. Henry's Barbizon masterpieces was held at the same place on Feb. 4, 1910, and realized $255,750.—*Ibid.*

Feb. 11 The Joy Line steamer "Larchmont" sinks in Long Island Sound, drowning over 100 people.—*N. Y. Times*, F 13 *et seq.*, 1907.

" Puccini's latest opera, "Madame Butterfly," is presented at the Metropolitan Opera House for the first time. The singers include Farrar, Homer, Caruso, and Scotti.—*N. Y. Times*, F 12, 1907.

22 A bronze tablet depicting Washington at prayer at Valley Forge is erected on the sub-treasury and unveiled. It is the gift of John J. Clancy of Lafayette Post, G. A. R.—*N. Y. Times*, F 23, 1907.

Mar. 11 The Colony Club (see Mr 1, 1905) formally opens its building at 120 Madison Ave., of which Stanford White was the architect.—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 12, 1907; L. M. R. K., III: 937. In 1916, the club moved to its present location on the n. w. cor. of Park Ave. and 62d St.—*Ibid.*

16 The New York Club moves into its new club-house at 20 West 40th St. opposite the Public Library.—*N. Y. Times*, Mr 17, 1907. For this club's many changes of residence, see summary under 1846.

27 The first contract for the construction of a portion of the Catskill aqueduct (see O 27, 1905) is let.—*Rep. of the Bd. of Water Supply*, O 12, 1917, p. 4. See, further, Je 20.

Apr. 1 District-Attorney Jerome makes a series of raids on the poolrooms of the city. "He discovered the existence of a pool-room syndicate, which, according to reports, had a revenue from poolrooms of about $8,000,000. It was further discovered that these profits were shared by certain prominent politicians, among them a well-known State senator. These discoveries for a time practically put an end to the operation of poolrooms in New York City."—*New International Year Book* (1907), 563.

2 The board of aldermen authorises the appropriation of $7,000 for "repairing, redecorating and re-furnishing the three (3) Governor's rooms in the City Hall."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1907), II: 30. See also Je 9, 1906.

4 On this and the following days, the furniture and household decorations belonging to the estate of the late Stanford White were sold at his residence, No. 121 E. 21st St., under the direction of the American Art Assn., and brought $125,804. The sale attracted a large number of bidders, including many prominent citizens.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 5, 6, and 7, 1907. See Ap 11.

On April 11 and 12, his ancient and modern paintings were sold at Mendelssohn Hall, 40th St. near Broadway. Another sale of Mr. White's valuable artistic property took place on Nov. 25, 26, 27, and 29, at the Am. Art Galleries, and his antique marble and stone mantels, sarcophagi, fountains, and other architectural objects were sold on Dec. 7 and 9, at the Terminal Warehouse, corner of 27th St. and Eleventh Ave.—From catalogues of sales, in N. Y. P. L.

8 The collection of autographs belonging to Hon. John S. Crimmins is sold at auction.—From list of important sales through courtesy of The Anderson Galleries.

11 The Russell Sage Foundation is incorporated "for the purpose of receiving and maintaining a fund or funds and applying the income thereof to the improvement of social and living conditions in the United States of America." The incorporators are Margaret Olivia Sage, Robert W. de Forest, Cleveland H. Dodge, Daniel C. Gilman, John M. Glenn, Helen Gould, Gertrude M. Rice, Louise L. Schuyler, and their associates.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1907), chap. 140. Its endowment consists of $10,000,000 donated by Mrs. Russell Sage.—Ayres, *Seven Great Foundations*, 63–71.

22 Anna T. Jeanes, a Quakeress of Philadelphia, establishes the Jeanes Fund, with an endowment of $1,000,000, for helping the negro rural schools of the South. It was incorporated, on Nov. 20, 1907, as the Negro Rural School Fund, Anna T. Jeanes Foundation.—"Fourteen Years of the Jeanes Fund," in *South Atlantic Quarterly*, XXII: 195–201.

30 The Washington Heights Chapter, D. A. R., celebrates the placing of a memorial tablet on Hamilton Grange.—*12th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1907), 74–75; descrip. of Pl. 153-c, III: 774. Apr. 30

The "Bureau of Municipal Research" is incorporated, with the following stated purposes: May 3

"(1) To promote efficient and economical government;

"(2) To promote the adoption of scientific methods of accounting and of reporting the details of municipal business, with a view to facilitating the work of public officials;

"(3) To secure constructive publicity in matters pertaining to municipal problems;

"(4) To collect; (5) To classify; (6) To analyze;

"(7) To correlate; (8) To interpret; (9) To publish facts as to the administration of municipal government."—*Purposes and methods of the Bureau of Municipal Research* (1907), in N. Y. P. L. This organization had been started, in 1906, under the name "Bureau of City Betterment."—*Ibid.*

The faculty and students of City College take formal leave of their old building at the s. e. cor. of Lexington Ave. and 23d St., and take possession of their new group of buildings on St. Nicholas Terrace.—*N. Y. Times*, My 8, Je 22, 1907; L. M. R. K., III: 939. See also *60th Ann. Reg.* of the College (1908–9). See Je 21. The new buildings were not dedicated, however, until May 14, 1908 (*q. v.*). The old building is now (1926) used by the college as a branch and is known as the "Commerce Building." 7

The 300th anniversary of the landing of the first permanent English settlers in America is celebrated on Jamestown Island.—*N. Y. Herald*, My 14, 1907. 13

The "Adriatic," the largest trans-Atlantic liner afloat, arrives at New York after her maiden voyage from Queenstown. Her tonnage is 24,541.—*N. Y. Times*, My 17, 1907; *4th Ann. Rep.*, Int. Merc. Marine Co., 5, 15. 16

Between this date and June 5, the shot-tower, erected on Beekman St. in 1856 (*q. v.*, D 18), was demolished to make room for an addition to the Schieren building.—*N. Y. Sun*, Je 2, 1907; descrip. of Pl. 155-a, III: 777. 25

The city acquires title, by grant and condemnation proceedings, to the land at 168th St. and Fort Washington Ave. There the armory of the 22d Regiment of Engineers was afterwards built.—Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate* (1914), 139. June 1

The Public Service Commissions Law is passed. This creates two public service commissions in the state, displacing the railroad commission, gas commission, state inspector of gas meters, and, in New York City, the rapid transit commission established by the act of 1891 (*q. v.*, Ja 31). The commission for the First District is given jurisdiction in the four counties comprising the city of New York, and the Second District commission is given jurisdiction in the remainder of the state. The commission for the First District has cognizance and control of the organization, operation, and transfer of public service corporations, including surface, elevated, and subway railroad companies, and gas and electric companies in New York City.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1907), chap. 429; Whitney, *N. Y. C. Pub. Service Com.* (1909). 6

The new Harlem Hospital at Lenox Ave. and 136th St. is officially opened.—*N. Y. Times*, Je 16, 1907. 15

The department of parks is authorised to construct extensions to the Metropolitan Museum of Art at a cost not to exceed $750,000 a year for 10 years.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1907), chap. 517. Wings F, G, and H were built under this law. McKim, Mead & White were the architects.—Howe, *Hist. of Met. Museum of Art.* For earlier wing (E), see Mr 23, 1904. 17

The first sod on the line of the Catskill aqueduct (see Mr 27), is turned by Mayor McClellan near Garrison.—*Rep. of the Bd. of Water Supply*, O 12, 1917, p. 4. See Ag 31. 20

An act to authorise the appointment of a commission to inquire into the local government of the city of New York and its charter, and to suggest legislation thereon, becomes law.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1907), chap. 600. "This commission reported late in November. It suggested many changes in the charter, the most important of which was the alteration in the functions and powers of the Board of Aldermen. It recommended also the reconstruction of the Board of Education by a reduction of its members to 15, instead of 46. The general tendency of the recommendations made by the commission was in the direction of more home rule for the city, with less interference in the government on the part of the State Legislature."—*New International Year Book* (1907), 564. July 17

1907 July 20 The commissioner of bridges is authorised, subject to the approval of the board of estimate and apportionment, to provide for the erection of a "Municipal Building" upon land already acquired for the extension of the Manhattan terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1907), chap. 670.

The following twelve architectural firms were invited to submit designs in competition: J. Stewart Barney, Carrère and Hastings, Clinton and Russell, J. H. Freedlander, Cass Gilbert, Heins and La Farge, Hoppin and Koen, Howells and Stokes, H. R. Marshall, McKim, Mead & White, Trowbridge & Livingston, and Warren and Wetmore. The conditions governing the competition were issued on Dec. 12, 1907, and the twelve designs were submitted to the department of bridges on April 15, 1908. They were judged by a jury selected by the competitors themselves, and, early in May, 1908, the design of McKim, Mead & White was chosen.—Correspondence in files of Howells and Stokes; letter to the author from Wm. Wirt Mills, commissioner of plant and structures (D 17, 1925); *Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1909), I: 113–14. See also Nims, "Municipal Bldg. of the City of N. Y.," in *Proc.*, Mun. Engineers of City of N. Y. (1913), 285–302. Cass Gilbert withdrew from the competition and was succeeded by the architectural firm of Helme and Huberty.

The last design eliminated was that of Howells and Stokes. As their design, if not actually the prototype of the present upward tapering type of skyscraper with highly accentuated vertical lines, at least marked an important step in this direction, and has had a far-reaching effect upon the design of the modern skyscraper, it has been reproduced as Pl. 78, Vol. V. The only earlier modern building known to the author which shows any indication of this tendency is the West St. building, at 90 West St., designed by Cass Gilbert and erected in 1906. Recent prominent examples of this general type are the Bush Terminal building, at 132 W. 42d St., designed by Helme & Corbett and erected in 1916–17; the American Radiator building, designed by Raymond M. Hood and erected at 40 W. 40th St. in 1923–24; and the *Chicago Tribune* building, designed by John Mead Howells and Raymond M. Hood and erected in Chicago in 1923. On the same plate with the municipal building design is shown a design for a skyscraper submitted by the author in the competition held in 1922 for the *Chicago Tribune* building. This design is reproduced as illustrating a new departure in the architectural treatment of skyscrapers in which the windows are "woven" into a design in polychrome terra cotta.

The construction work on the municipal building was begun in 1909 (*q. v.*, Ag), and the building was occupied in 1914.—L. M. R. K., III: 974. See also A. Pl. 29-b, Vol. III, and description, III: 885.

30 The last horse stages are taken off Fifth Avenue and are replaced by motorbuses.—From the records of the Fifth Ave. Coach Co., by courtesy of the president. See also Ja 2, 1900.

Aug. — The public service commission (see Je 6) begins a public inquiry into the rapid transit companies of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and The Bronx, especially into the management of the Interborough Metropolitan System, which includes practically all the traction companies of Manhattan. "The testimony showed that the elevated roads were not being operated to their full capacity and that the recommendations of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, the predecessors of the Public Service Commission, for the better safe-guarding of travelers in the subway had not been carried out. It was shown, also, that the Belmont Tunnel under the East River, from Forty-second Street, Manhattan, to Long Island City, was owned by the Interborough Metropolitan, and that it was not the intention of the company to connect it with either the Manhattan or the Long Island lines, and that a fare of three cents would be charged for passage over it. As a result of this investigation, many changes were recommended in the operation of the roads, and most of these were carried out by the company, greatly to the advantage of the public. The attempts of the commission to learn the particulars of the merger of the various lines which went to form the Metropolitan Street Railway Company [,] including practically all the street railways of the city, was followed by many remarkable revelations. It was found that the books of the company which contained records relating to this merger had been destroyed and that there was little possibility of finding out what had really taken place when the companies were combined in 1902. It was found that during the period covered by these books, the capital stock of the company had been raised from $8,000,000 to $52,000,000, but every detail of the transactions leading to and resulting from this had been destroyed. During the progress of this investigation the New York City Railway Company, which represents practically all the surface roads in Manhattan and the Bronx, but is really an operating company owning none of these roads, went into the hands of receivers appointed by a Judge of the United States Circuit Court. This company operates surface lines through the lease of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, which, in its turn, either owns or leases about sixteen subsidiary lines. The majority of the stock of this company is owned by the Metropolitan Securities Company and the majority of their stock is owned by the Interborough Metropolitan Company. . . . A little later the Metropolitan Street Railway Company also went into the hands of receivers on account of inability to meet its expenses. The entire street railway system of New York was, therefore, at the close of the year, being operated under receiverships."—*New International Year Book* (1907), 563. Aug. —

6 The south tube of the Belmont Tunnel, which extends under the East River from 42d St., Manhattan to Long Island City, is completed.—*N. Y. Herald*, Ag 7, 1907.

17 The 100th anniversary of the first trip of the "Clermont" is observed.—*N. Y. Herald*, Ag 17 and 18, 1907. For the Hudson-Fulton celebration, see S 25, 1909.

27 The city acquired on this day, and on Dec. 11, the title to the land at 8–14 Chambers St., where the municipal building was afterwards built (see Ag 1909); grantors, the *New York Staats Zeitung* and E. Guggenheimer, executor; total purchase price (by the two conveyances), $1,690,000.—Prendergast, *Record of Real Estate* (1914), citing *Liber Deeds*, CXII: 235; *ibid.*, XCVIII: 288.

31 The contract for the Ashokan Dam is awarded.—*Message* of Mayor McClellan, Ja 4, 1909.

Sept. 13 The Cunard liner "Lusitania" completes her maiden voyage to New York from Queenstown in five days, 54 minutes. She is the largest vessel afloat, her tonnage being 32,500.—*N. Y. Times*, S 13 and 14, 1907.

26 Workmen begin to put into position the granite statues on the new hall of records.—*N. Y. Herald*, S 27, 1907; *Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City.*

Oct. 1 "New taximetre motor cabs, which promise New Yorkers low-priced cab service," make their appearance.—*N. Y. Times*, O 2, 1907.

" The entire new custom-house building (see Je 1, 1906) was occupied by this time, although not yet completed.—Letter to the author from Cass Gilbert (D 8, 1911); *Ann. Rep.*, Supervising Archt., U. S. Treas. Dept. (1908), 206, 364. The reports of the supervising architect of the treasury dept. show that the building was still unfinished in 1912. It is shown on Pl. 165, Vol. III, and in *Arch. Rec.*, XX: 4. For landmark history of the custom-house, see Index, and L. M. R. K., III: 974.

" The new Plaza Hotel at 59th St. and Fifth Ave. is opened. H. J. Hardenberg was the architect.—*N. Y. Times*, O 1, 1907. It is shown on Pl. 161-b, Vol. III. This was the third Plaza Hotel on this site. For the earlier ones, see S 18, 1888, and S 29, 1890.

18 The second International Peace Conference at The Hague ends, and the various treaties are signed.—*U. S. Treaties, Conventions, and International Acts* (Washington, 1910), II: 2220–2389.

19 The bronze statue, by Carl Bitter, of Gen. Franz Sigel, at 106th St. and Riverside Drive, is dedicated in the presence of more than 100,000 people. Gov. Hughes makes the principal address.—*N. Y. Times*, O 20, 1907. See also *Cat. of the Works of Art Belonging to the City*, 190.

22 A financial crisis is precipitated by the suspension of the Knickerbocker Trust Co., one of a group of banks which have been brought to the verge of bankruptcy through dishonesty and speculative management. The panic thus produced led to "runs" on various other New York banks and trust companies and to financial distress in other parts of the country. However, through the co-operation of the Clearing House, the financiers, led by J. Pierpont Morgan, and the U. S. Treasury, further suspensions were prevented, and the panic was checked. By Oct. 30, the crisis was about over.—*N. Y. Times*, O 22 *et seq.*, 1907; ICONOGRAPHY, III: 806–7; *New International Year Book* (1907), 260.

Nov. 25 Massenet's "Thaïs" is produced for the first time in New York, at the Manhattan Opera House. Mary Garden made her American début on this occasion.—Krehbiel, *Chapters of Opera*, 381–85.

1907 Dec. 4 The reconstructed Fraunces Tavern (see Ag, 1906) is formally opened by the Sons of the Revolution.—*N. Y. Times*, D 5, 1907; Kelley, 46. See also descrip. of Pl. 167-b, III: 850.

9 Gov. Hughes removes from office John F. Ahearn, president of the borough of Manhattan.—*N. Y. Times*, D 10, 1907. *Cf. A Report on a Special Examination of the Accounts and Methods of the Office of the President of the Borough of Manhattan, Directed by Hon. George B. McClellan, Mayor* (1907).

19 Although Mayor McClellan rules, as presiding officer at a meeting of the aldermen from the borough of Manhattan, that John F. Ahearn (see D 9) has been removed from the office of borough president for the remainder of his four-year term, the aldermen overrule him and elect Mr. Ahearn to fill the vacancy.—*N. Y. Times*, D 20, 1907. See D 20.

20 Mayor McClellan declines to admit John F. Ahearn (see D 19) to the deliberations of the board of estimate and apportionment. "The Chair believes," said the mayor, "that the election of John F. Ahearn by the Aldermen . . . to fill the vacancy in the office of the President of the Borough of Manhattan, was contrary to the intent of the law, and that, therefore such vacancy still exists." —*N. Y. Times*, D 21, 1907.

30 The president of the art commission announces to the public that the governor's room in the city hall is to be restored so as to "present as nearly as possible the appearance it originally had." This is made possible by a gift of $25,000 for the purpose from Mrs. Russell Sage.—*N. Y. Times*, D 31, 1907.

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— In this year, Mrs. Russell Sage gave a considerable sum to be expended in the planting of rhododendrons on the East Drive of Central Park between 90th and 100th Sts. She also gave to the city a fund of $25,000 for the restoration of the governor's room in the city hall to its original design.—*Message* of Mayor McClellan, Ja 4, 1909, p. 98. In 1912, Mrs. Sage gave an additional $25,000 for the restoration of the rotunda and dome of the city hall, and this work, together with the renovation and reconstruction of other parts of the building, was done between Dec., 1912, and Feb., 1913, from designs prepared by Grosvenor Atterbury, architect, under the direction of the art commission.—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 12, 1913. See also *Arch. Rec.*, XXXIX: 513–35; descrip. of Pl. 97, III: 588.

— At this period, eight recreation piers, with music, were open each summer. In May, 1908, the Cedar St. promenade was open to the public. This was the first attempt in New York "to utilize the roofs of the sheds along the bulkheads for this purpose. . . . This promenade extends along the northerly water front [North River] from Cedar to Albany Street . . ."—*Message* of Mayor McClellan to the Bd. of Ald., Ja 4, 1909, p. 70.

— In this year, the shot-tower at 63–65 Centre St., erected in 1855 (*q. v.*, O 1), was demolished.—Data supplied by Mr. Christopher C. Tracy, supt. of the tower for over 35 years; descrip. of Pl. 155-a, III: 777.

— In this year, the Union Theological Seminary began the erection of a new group of buildings covering the block between Broadway and Claremont Ave., 120th and 122d Sts. It was dedicated on Nov. 27–29, 1910.—*Dedication of the New Bldgs. of the Union Theol. Sem.* (N. Y., 1910); L. M. R. K., III: 941. This group was designed by Allen and Collins of Boston, who won first place in an architectural competition.

Jan. 6 In his annual message to the board of aldermen, Mayor McClellan says in part: "In spite of the most rigid economy the Budget has grown from $130,421,505.66 for the year 1907 to $143,572,266.17 for the year 1908. This increase of $13,150,760.51 is due almost entirely to the increased cost of City government caused by two reasons. First: The enactment by the State Legislature of laws interfering with the local regulation of our expenditures, thus entailing upon the City every year large mandatory increases to which it must submit. Second: The constantly increasing volume of the City's business and the higher prices which it has been forced to pay for its supplies. . . .

"The citizens of this City must bear in mind that if they demand from the municipality, schools, docks, bridges and ferries, as well as adequate fire and police protection, the public must pay for them. As long as the City continues to give the public increased facilities and improvements, the expense account of the City must continue to grow. By economizing in every direction we may keep down the amount of the increases, but we cannot prevent incurring a greater expenditure year by year. I believe, however, that if all mandatory legislation were done away with and the City were left to manage its own affairs without the State forcing it to pay large sums every year over which it has no control, it could keep its annual increases down to a very much smaller figure than at present. . . .

Jan. 6 "The time has now arrived, in my judgment, for the municipal authorities to proceed in the matter of the Fifth avenue widening. By such widening I mean the removal of all obstructions and encroachments beyond the building line, the curtailment of the outer line of the sidewalks by about seven and one-half feet on either side of the avenue, and the consequent enlargement of the roadway by about fifteen feet.

"During the past few years several cases have been prosecuted in the courts for the purpose of testing the City's right to demand the removal of these encroachments. The decisions of the courts . . . have uniformly upheld the contention of the City that all obstructions beyond the building line are illegal, and the way is therefore now open for the authorities to compel the removal of these encroachments. I have accordingly instructed the Corporation Counsel to have prepared the necessary surveys and maps showing all the encroachments beyond the building line on either side of Fifth avenue from Twenty-third street north as far as the present congestion of traffic exists. The less crowded portions of the avenue can be dealt with later. As soon as these maps are prepared, the Corporation Counsel will send out notices to all property owners who are shown to be maintaining encroachments beyond the building line, ordering them to have such obstructions removed. In case any property owner refuses to comply with this request, the City will immediately institute proceedings to compel such action through the courts. . . .

"The New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects has appointed a committee to consider the question as to how far cornices or other ornamental work in the upper stories of the buildings should be allowed, to preserve the architectural effect. This committee has made a report as to what in their view would be sufficient for the purpose without interfering with the use of the sidewalks. The congestion of Fifth avenue and Forty-second street is so great, in view of the large traffic across town at that point, that it would seem necessary to meet the situation by lowering the level of a part of Forty-second street so that the east and west traffic will pass under Fifth avenue, leaving the north and south traffic on Fifth avenue unimpeded. This matter could be taken up as part of the work to be done at the time of the widening of Fifth avenue. . . .

"In last year's message reference was made to the concentration of large office buildings on Manhattan Island and the effect of these structures upon the rapid run off of storm water and the consequent overtaxing of the sewers.

"The tendency to concentrate large numbers in such buildings during the working hours is not abating, but is still more marked, and involves problems even more serious than those already noted. It is said that two office buildings in one small block in lower Broadway will accommodate fourteen thousand people, while on adjacent blocks are two great buildings which will contain nearly as many more. This army of working men and women will arrive in the morning and leave at night within a very brief space of time, and the congestion in the streets as they go to and from the different transportation lines will present a very serious problem. It would appear that any additions to our transit facilities that do not take into account the relief of this congestion will not be thoroughly effective; in other words the transportation problem of each section of the City must be worked out in its relation to that portion of the traffic which will begin or end in the office district of the Borough of Manhattan. . . .

"There is no general ordinance in existence at the present time which specifically applies to the licensing of public automobiles. Under an order of the Supreme Court the Bureau of Licenses is now issuing licenses to such vehicles under the general ordinance relating to public hacks and cabs. This ordinance, however, was never intended, in my opinion, to apply to automobiles and fails to regulate their charges in proper fashion. I recommend, therefore, the adoption of an ordinance which will apply directly to these vehicles. At the same time I believe that some provision should be made for licensing all sight-seeing automobiles which, at present, pay no fee whatsoever to the City. . . .

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"I think it also most important that the following regulations should be adopted in regard to the use of all automobiles, both public and private, within the City:

"First—That all automobiles should be equipped with adequate mufflers, which never should be cut out within the limits of the built-up portions of the City.

"Second—That, except for the first ten seconds after starting the engines of an automobile, no smoke should be allowed to come out of the exhaust pipe. It is wholly unnecessary and is simply an evidence of carelessness and incompetence.

"Third—That the use of acetylene headlights within the built-up portions of the City should be prohibited. The use of these lights is very dangerous and has resulted in causing many accidents by dazzling pedestrians and drivers of vehicles coming in the opposite direction. These lights are unnecessary on the City street, and I understand that responsible drivers, of their own volition, refuse to use them. . . .

"Among the many difficult problems of municipal government, there is none, to my mind, of greater importance than that of the proper maintenance of streets, roadways, parkways and pavements. In a city so largely given over to traffic as ours, the solution of this question is not easy. I question if any municipality in the world has spent more money or given more study to the street problem than New York. In spite of this, and the energy and unselfish assistance of civic bodies like the Merchants' Association, in independently grappling with problems, the solution of which properly belongs to City officials, results have been far from satisfactory. The failure of contractors to live up to their obligations in repairing and replacing surfaces, the neglect of City officials entrusted with the supervision of their work to compel them to live up to the letter of their contracts, the necessary tearing up of roadways for sub-surface improvements, and the great increase in heavy trucking, have all combined to bring about conditions with which I am not surprised to find the great body of our citizens discontented.

"Under the energetic administration of the new Commissioner of Public Works, Mr. Thompson, many of the evils which brought about these deplorable conditions have disappeared, and steady improvement is noticeable. Nevertheless, we are far from where we should be in matters of street administration, and it is with great pleasure that I inform your Honorable Board that the Chief Executive of the greatest of the old cities, the Prefect of the Seine, recently informed Mr. Collin M. Ingersoll, Chief Engineer of the Department of Bridges, who went to Paris at my request to study materials and methods employed there in roadways and pavements, of the intention of the French Government to call an international congress during the present year for a discussion of this important subject. . . .

"The City of Paris is largely using wood block pavement, laid on a concrete base. The blocks are made from the native woods of France treated in an inexpensive manner. The municipality has its own plant for the manufacture and treatment of the wood blocks and for redressing blocks which are used in pavement repairs. The methods there in use, if employed here, would permit of wide competition for contracts to lay wood block pavements, as against the present time limited competition confined practically to owners of patented processes. The wood block pavements, notwithstanding the heavy traffic of Paris, last six or seven years, are easily repaired and practically noiseless.

"The serious question of the maintenance of macadam parkways is receiving consideration abroad, as here, on account of the wear by automobiles which, taking their power from the road, destroy the roadway surface much quicker than in the case of ordinary vehicular traffic. To counteract this effect, experiments are being made abroad with a tar covering for macadam roadways. These experiments have been very successful. The tar covering is not expensive, and is applied by means of tank machines drawn by horses. It forms a thin coat of binding material on the roadway surface which resists for some time the wear due to automobile traffic, is free from dust, and effects a saving in cost of maintenance, as the roadway so coated does not require to be frequently watered. Several of the roadways in the Bois are treated by this method and the artistic effect of the parkway is not marred.

"As the use of automobiles for heavy trucking is becoming extensive, the time has arrived when the City should define the maximum limit of size and weight of machines which may be used on its streets, and the character of tires with which machines shall be equipped. . . . Jan. 6

"The trolley car service over the Williamsburg Bridge has been increased about 7 per cent. over last year. . . .

"The design for the proposed Hendrick Hudson Memorial Bridge has been approved by the Art Commission. . . .

"The main span has more than twice the length of any other masonry arch ever constructed. . . .

"Plans are ready for the filtration of the Croton water supply. Sanitary and engineering authorities are agreed that filtration is an ultimate necessity. . . . In spite of constant vigilance, the protection of a watershed of 360 square miles is annually becoming more difficult, expensive and uncertain. The only real safety lies in filtration.

"In its efforts to safeguard the watershed the City has negotiated with Mount Kisco on a plan for the disposal of its sewage, which was adopted by a vote of the people of Mount Kisco at the special election last fall. Mount Kisco is to put in a new sewage system at its own expense and The City of New York is to provide the sewage disposal plant, at an estimated cost of $200,000. By this arrangement a conspicuous menace to our water supply and a demonstrated source of communicable diseases will be eliminated. . . .

"Under an agreement between the City and the Kings County Lighting Company the 4,500 open-flame 16 candle-power gas lamps in Brooklyn are being displaced by mantle lamps of 60 candle-power, and before the end of this month the last open-flame lamp will have disappeared from New York. Extensions of the gas and electric lighting system in all the boroughs have kept pace with our growth, preserving to New York its prestige as the best lighted city in the world. . . .

"As the municipal improvement of the waterfront of Manhattan Island, begun in 1870, is practically complete, the City has found it advisable for the purpose of increasing the facilities for transatlantic trade, to build nine piers between Twenty-eighth and Sixty-fifth streets, South Brooklyn. The approach to these will allow the largest vessels to dock. . . .

"Central Park is being rehabilitated as rapidly as the finances of the Department of Parks will permit. Spring will show what has been accomplished by the treatment of the soil on the east side of the park and this work will be continued until a complete restoration has been accomplished. The park drives have been thoroughly repaired and the bridle roads have received much attention. A modern water supply and irrigation system between Fifty-ninth and Seventy-second streets and between Ninety-seventh and One Hundred and Tenth streets, has been contracted for and the work will be finished at the close of this year. The re-paving of Fifth avenue, between Ninetieth and One Hundred and Tenth streets, is in progress and will be half finished at the close of the year. . . .

"Work proposed for the coming year includes the construction and improvement of playgrounds between One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth streets, St. Nicholas terrace and Amsterdam avenue; the planting of St. Nicholas and Colonial parks, the improvement of John Jay Park and the Corlears Hook Park extension, the improvement and laying out of Chelsea Park and the construction of Colonial Park between One Hundred and Forty-fifth and One Hundred and Fiftieth streets. Most important of all, however, will be the further improvement, reconstruction and restoration of Central Park. . . .

"During the year just ended the Metropolitan Museum of Art has made gratifying progress in the work it has accomplished, in the number and importance of its acquisitions, and in its power to attract the public. The recorded number of visitors during the year has been close upon 800,000. Its educational opportunities have been placed at the disposal of the public to a greater extent than ever before: and teachers and pupils, both of the public schools and of private institutions and colleges, have been quick to take advantage of them.

"During the summer there were unavoidable delays in the construction of the extension of the building on Fifth avenue, but good progress has been made in the last months, and there is now a prospect that it will be completed in the early summer. Work is also well under way on the new wing which is to be erected back of this extension. This new wing is intended primarily to contain the great Hoentschel collection of objects illustrating the decorative arts of the Gothic period and the eighteenth century in France,

1908 Jan. 6 which the museum owes to the generosity of its President, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan. . . .

"The City is to be congratulated on the fact that owing to the generosity of Mrs. Sage, and the discovery in possession of the New York Historical Society, of John McComb's original drawings of the plans of the City Hall, it will be possible to restore the Governor's room as it was when the building was completed in 1803 [error for 1812]. [The McComb drawings were purchased by the N. Y. Hist. Soc. in 1898, through Mr. Jos. Sabin, from Mrs. Edward S. Wilde, the granddaughter of McComb.—Descrip. of Pl. 75, I: 460.]

"There are nearly a hundred of these drawings, all executed by McComb himself, and in an excellent state of preservation. They, of course, cover the construction of the entire building, but there is one cross-section running from north to south, which cuts directly through the Governor's room, showing the vaulted ceiling which the room originally had, and the style of decoration at the ends. The windows in the room, in fact, the windows throughout the entire building, have evidently never been changed. Mrs. Sage's gift of $25,000 will, I believe, cover the entire cost of the work of restoration. . . .

"My recommendation of last year that all architectural work outside of the minor work of the departments be awarded after competition, the contestants to select their own jury, has been followed, the most conspicuous instance being the new municipal building, the competition for which is now under way.

"Too much care cannot be exercised, in my opinion, in keeping all municipal work up to the highest standard. The work of the Art Commission in this respect is well known to you. The jurisdiction of this Commission now extends to all work involving the expenditure of $250,000 or over. It has been my constant aim to assist the Commission in every way possible, with what excellent results is shown by the plans for the new armories for the Second Battery and the Twenty-second Regiment, the new penitentiary, the South ferry and Staten Island ferry terminals, the Chelsea improvement and the Hendrick Hudson Memorial Bridge at Spuyten Duyvil.

"I desire to call the attention of your Honorable Board to the excellent work inaugurated during the year by the Municipal Art Commission in completely cataloguing the art works of the City. This work I am informed will be completed next month. . .

"Work on the New York Public Library has gone on without serious interruption. The marble structure is complete and the interior work, which will cost $3,133,000, has been started. . . .

"Plans have been approved and architects selected for a new penitentiary for all of the boroughs, on Riker's Island, at an estimated cost of $4,000,000. Pending its completion only such minor repairs as are necessary will be done at the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island. The manufacturing industries formerly carried on at the Kings County Penitentiary are now in successful operation at Blackwell's Island Penitentiary, the output being used by the Departments of Charities and Education. . . .

"In no branch of the City Government have more satisfactory results been achieved during the year than in the Health Department. The report of the Bureau of Vital Statistics shows a marked falling off in the number of deaths, and the increased rigor of the sanitary inspections has kept disease among children and adults down to a figure encouragingly below the figures of 1906. . . .

"The provisions of the Sanitary Code have been rigorously enforced. New sections regarding the supervision of lodging houses, meat and poultry, milk, and the sale of cocaine have been added, and numerous arrests and prosecutions have been made for violation of these sections. For spitting in public places alone 1,784 arrests were made. . . .

"There has been a great decrease since 1906 in the building of new tenements, particularly in Manhattan. Two-thirds of the new building work of the whole City last year was done in Brooklyn, where the number of new buildings was 2,113 in the first nine months of 1907, as compared with 2,604 for the corresponding period in 1906. Fewer new buildings has not decreased the work of the Tenement House Department to any considerable extent, however, for the reason that only 15 per cent. of the force is detailed to new building work. . . .

"Three new fireboats,—the 'Thomas Willett,' the 'James Duane' and the 'Cornelius W. Lawrence'—were launched. The 'Willett' and the 'Duane,' named for the first Mayor of New York and the first Mayor after the Revolution, will be in service in a few weeks, while the 'Lawrence,' named after the first elected Mayor, will be under steam in a few months. Jan. 6

"Ten fire companies have been established in territory hitherto protected by the volunteer companies, while eight companies have been added to the regular service in Manhattan, The Bronx and Brooklyn. The uniformed force has been increased by 445 men. . . .

"While this city has the best fire protection in the world, more men and more apparatus must be added to the Department. . . .

"It is now ten years since the consolidation of the four counties comprising the present City of New York was accomplished. The results may not be all that were dreamed of by the fathers of consolidation, but they have been satisfactory in the main, and, it is to be hoped, may be brought nearer to perfection by a new Charter designed to correct the faults which experience has shown in the old.

"This much at least, can be said: That all the five boroughs have benefited by the union which has made New York the largest single city of the world. Few citizens would care to destroy the centralization of power which, working through the great departments, has provided the best of police and fire protection, pure and regular water supply, cleanliness of streets and safeguarding of public health, a greater and better school system, and, in short, progress along all lines of municipal government.

"The history of these ten years has shown that the faults which remain in our methods of city government are not due to the centralization of municipal functions, but rather are found where such centralization was not provided. These are the faults which a new Charter must remedy."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1908), I: 14–45.

The East River tunnel connecting the Bowling Green station of the subway with Borough Hall, Brooklyn, is opened.—*N. Y. Herald*, Ja 9, 1908. 8

The University Heights Bridge across the Harlem River at 207th St., Manhattan, is opened.—*Report*, Dept. of Bridges (1912), 281–82; *Message* of Mayor McClellan, Ja 4, 1909, p. 63. See also L. M. R. K., III: 926. "

The 12-storey Parker building, at the s. e. cor. of 19th St. and Fourth Ave., is destroyed by fire, and several adjoining structures are injured. The loss is about $5,000,000. Three men are killed and 40 injured.—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 11, 1908. 10

From this day to Feb. 15, 1908, the Grolier Club held, at its club-house, No. 29 E. 32d St., a notable exhibition of early American engravings upon copper.—See catalogue in N. Y. P. L. 24

Debussy's opera "Pelléas et Mélisande" is performed for the first time in New York, at the Manhattan Opera House, with Mary Garden as Mélisande.—Krehbiel, *Chapters of Opera*, 393 *et seq.*, N. Y. P. L. *Bulletin* (1925), 893. Feb. 19

The first of the tunnels under the Hudson, between New York and New Jersey, is opened.—*N. Y. World*, F 26, 1908. See Jl 19, 1909. 25

The Fifth Avenue Hotel, which opened on Aug. 23, 1859 (*q. v.*), closed on this day and was soon after torn down.—*N. Y. World*, Ap 5, 1908; records of the Title Guarantee & Trust Co.; L. M. R. K., III: 978; descrip. of Pl. 141-b, III: 710. Apr. 4

The legislature directs the governor to appoint a commission of 15 members, "to be known as the New York charter commission, to inquire into the local government of the city of New York, and the counties contained therein with power to investigate the manner of conducting and transacting business in the several departments, boards and offices thereof, the effect and working of the charter of Greater New York and the acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, and of any and all other acts relating to said city, and to suggest such legislation as it may deem advisable with respect thereto." The city board of estimate and apportionment is to appropriate $30,000, or less as shall be necessary, for the expenses of the commission.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1908), chap. 114. See Mr 8, 1909. 13

The city is authorised to lease Ward's Island to the state for 50 years, at an annual rent of one dollar, on condition that the state "will construct within ten years from the passage of this act a modern hospital for the care and treatment of the insane in accordance with plans and specifications for the improvement and erection of buildings which shall have been submitted to the board of estimate and apportionment of the city of New York and approved by it."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1908), chap. 139. 16

1908 Apr. 21 Dr. Frederick A. Cook, of Brooklyn, claimed that, on this day, he discovered the North Pole. After Peary's return in 1909 (*q. v.*, Ap 6), Cook's claims were pronounced fraudulent.—*Eve. Post*, S 1, 1909. See S 1, 6, and 21, 1909. Peary's discovery of the actual pole seems to have been confirmed by the observations of the Byrd and the Amundsen expeditions in May, 1926.

23 Jonkheer R. de Marees van Swinderen, minister of foreign affairs of The Netherlands, writes from The Hague to the Hudson-Fulton celebration commission that a committee of Hollanders has been formed to build a replica of the "Half Moon" for the celebration in 1909. On May 26, the president and secretary of the commission answered, expressing their appreciation.—*Official Min. of Hudson-Fulton Celebration Com.*, I: 487–88, 500–1, 508–9.

Researches were made by both the New York commission and the Holland committee to determine the size, appearance, and interior arrangements of the original vessel. Details of her masting, rigging, tonnage, and dimensions were ascertained from Juet's Log, the sailing and memorandum books of the East India Co., Asher's *Henry Hudson, the Navigator*, and Nicolaes Witsen's *Aeloude in Hedendaegsche Scheeps-Bouw en Bestier* (Amsterdam, 1671). The complete plans of a sister-ship, the "Hope," which had been built at about the same time and at the same cost as the "Half Moon," were also found in the Holland archives. From all the data secured, the replica of Hudson's vessel was designed by C. L. Loder, director of ship-building of the Netherland navy department. Her keel was laid on Oct. 29 (*q. v.*), and she was built under the immediate supervision of E. J. Benthem and under the general direction of Admiral Roell.—*Official Min. of Hudson-Fulton Celebration Com.*, I: 501–8, 567; descrip. of Pl. 173, III: 854–55.

26 A week's celebration in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the creation of the Roman Catholic diocese of New York is begun.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, Ap 5, 26–My 3, 1908.

May 6 The legislature passes a law increasing the number of members of the Hudson-Fulton celebration commission by adding to it the mayors of the up-state cities and the presidents of the principal villages.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1908), chap. 217. This was done, at the request of the commission, "to make the Celebration one of state-wide participation and particularly to enlist the interest of the communities along the whole Hudson river valley."—*Hudson-Fulton Celebration*, 1909 (4th Ann. Rep. of Hudson-Fulton Celebration Com., 1910), I: 29–30.

14 The five large buildings of the College of the City of New York, at 138th to 140th Sts., Amsterdam Ave. and St. Nicholas Terrace (see My 7, 1907), are formally dedicated. They were designed by George B. Post.—*N. Y. Herald*, My 15, 1908; L. M. R. K., III: 939.

20 The legislature authorises the commissioner of parks, with the consent of the board of estimate and apportionment, "to erect . . . an escalator, or mechanical device for the carrying of persons under such rules and regulations as may be hereafter adopted by the department of parks over and across Morningside park, in the said city, at or near the intersection of West One Hundred and Sixteenth street, between Morningside avenue east and Morningside avenue west, borough of Manhattan," at the expense of the city.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1908), chap. 402. The escalator was never built.

22 The legislature appropriates an additional $150,000 for the use of the Hudson-Fulton celebration commission.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1908), chap. 466.

" The legislature appropriates $500 "For expenses of removal of remains of former governor George Clinton from Washington, and the suitable interment of same at Kingston."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1908), chap. 466. The removal of Clinton's remains from Washington to Kingston was made a part of the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the founding of Kingston, and authority to make the transfer was secured upon the application of Clinton's descendants.—"The Clinton Obsequies," in *Olde Ulster*, IV: 205–14.

28 The body of George Clinton, first governor of New York State, arrived in the city this morning from Washington and was escorted by a parade of 5,000 men to the governor's room of the city hall, where it lay in state until 4 p. m. and was visited by about 40,000 people. The bells of the down-town churches tolled during the day, the city hall was draped in black, and the flags were at half mast. On May 29, the remains were taken to Kingston, where they were re-buried with impressive ceremonies on May 30.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, My 29–31, 1908; "The Clinton Obsequies," in *Olde Ulster*, IV: 205–14.

June 11 Gov. Hughes signs the anti-racetrack gambling bills.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1908), chaps. 506 and 507.

July 6 Robert E. Peary, in the ship "Roosevelt," sails from New York on his expedition to the North Pole. He is given an enthusiastic send-off.—Peary, *The North Pole*, 3–6, 25–26. See Ap 21, 1908; Ap 6, 1909.

" The high pressure fire service is put into successful operation. The area covered by it is bounded by Chambers St., 23d St., North River, Broadway, Fourth Ave., and The Bowery. There are two pumping-stations, one at Gansevoort and West Sts., and the other at Oliver and South Sts.—*Message* of Mayor McClellan, Jan. 4, 1909.

Aug. — The new ferry-house at the Manhattan end of the old Staten Island ferry is begun. It was designed to form part of a uniform structure extending from the Governor's Island ferry slip to Broad St.—625 feet. Between Whitehall and Broad Sts., the site of the old 39th St. ferry to Brooklyn, three new ferry slips were built, and a new ferry-house, costing $648,000, was nearly completed.—*Message* of Mayor McClellan, Ja 4, 1909, p. 69.

Sept. — The first public school in this city for deaf-mutes is opened.—*Message* of Mayor McClellan, Ja 4, 1909, p. 55.

Oct. 8 A city ordinance is passed changing the name of Blackwell's Island Bridge (see F 23, 1901) to Queensboro Bridge.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor* (1908), 473. See also L. M. R. K., III: 926. The bridge was opened on March 30, 1909 (*q. v.*).

29 The keel of the replica of the "Half Moon" (see Ap 23) is laid at Amsterdam.—*Official Min. of Hudson-Fulton Celebration Com.*, I: 952–53.

Nov. 3 Wm. H. Taft and James S. Sherman, Republicans, are elected president and vice-president. The Democratic candidates were Wm. J. Bryan and John W. Kern.—*Am. Dict. of Dates*, 91.

" Chas. E. Hughes is re-elected governor of New York State, over his Democratic opponent, Lewis S. Chanler.—*N. Y. Tribune*, N 4, 1908.

14 The "Martyrs' Monument," in memory of the prison-ship victims of the Revolution, is dedicated in Fort Greene Park, Brooklyn. Pres.-elect Taft delivers the oration. The monument was designed by McKim, Mead & White.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, N 15, 1908; *17th Ann. Rep.*, Am Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1912), 144. See also *ibid.* (1903), 36–38.

17 At five sales held between this date and April 7, 1909, the books, manuscripts, bookplates, and autographs belonging to Henry W. Poor were sold at auction.—From list of important sales, held at The Anderson Galleries.

22 The congregation of St. John's Chapel is officially notified that Trinity vestry has decided to close the chapel on Feb. 1, 1909, and to transfer the work of the parish to St. Luke's. This announcement resulted in a popular agitation "which has not been paralleled in both kind and extent within the memory of the present generation." The widespread protest against the vestry's decision came from within the parish, against the proposed abandonment of the spiritual ministrations of St. John's, and from without, against the abandonment and demolition of the historic landmark.

On Dec. 5, the congregation held a meeting, appointed a committee, and prepared a petition, signed by 557 members, asking the vestry to reconsider its action. This petition was denied. On Dec. 14, the clergy and workers of the parish presented a memorial stressing the neighbourhood's need of the chapel, but this, so far as known, was never acknowledged. On Dec. 29, the congregation held a second meeting and drew up a second petition, requesting an opportunity to prove that the work being done by the chapel was, and would increasingly be, needed, that St. John's showed better results than some of the other chapels of Trinity Church, and that its work could not be successfully transferred to St. Luke's or any other chapel. In conclusion, they asked that if the vestry insisted upon closing the chapel, they permit the congregation to be incorporated as St. John's Church and convey to them the building and grounds, in which event they offered to supply the money to carry on the services and work. This petition, also, was denied, on on Jan. 12, 1909.

The protest from outside the parish culminated in a notable memorial, which was made public on Dec. 16, 1908, and which was signed by some of the most distinguished citizens of New York, including President Roosevelt, Secretary Root, Mayor McClellan, ex-Mayor Low, and Joseph H. Choate. This protest (see Pl 79, Vol. V) read, in part, as follows:

1908 Nov. 22 "The recent announcement of the vestry that on February 1 next the work at St. John's Chapel, Varick street, will be abandoned, and the natural inference which follows, that the church building will be demolished, came as a surprise and shock to the community, saddening the hearts of those who reverence the ancient monuments of our city and believe in the up-lifting power of venerable traditions and accumulated effort and the refining and ennobling influence of dignified and beautiful architecture.

"Since this action was taken many questions have been publicly raised as to the adequacy of the reasons for a step of such grave importance, affecting more deeply perhaps than had been realized the feelings of the community and the civic pride in a building which, by common consent, ranks only second to St. Paul's Chapel, among the very few remaining monuments of our past. These questions will, we doubt not, receive your further consideration.

"In our country there exists no public tribunal charged with the care of our national monuments, and upon you therefore as sole trustee devolves in this case a double responsibility, a responsibility which we believe you fully appreciate and will wisely discharge." The Municipal Art Commission, the Fine Arts' League, the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, the N. Y. Chapter of the Am. Institute of Architects, the Architectural League, and other bodies, also adopted resolutions on the subject, and the rectors of the Protestant Episcopal parishes throughout the city as well as the clergymen of other denominations preached sermons upon it.

As Trinity vestry had denied both of their petitions, the congregation finally appealed to the courts, on the ground that under the law of 1814 they were voters in Trinity parish, and that the closing of St. John's and the relegation of the membership to the free-mission chapel of St. Luke's deprived them of their franchise rights. They obtained an injunction restraining the vestry from closing the chapel. Trinity finally announced that, while regular parochial work would be discontinued at St. John's and transferred to St. Luke's Chapel, St. John's would be made the centre of evangelistic work to meet the needs of workers employed in the warehouses and factories of that section. On April 14, 1909, Supreme Court Justice O'Gorman handed down a decision vacating the injunction obtained by the congregation, and declaring that the vestry had power to close the chapel if it chose to do so, but the popular sentiment against its abandonment and removal was so great, that Trinity took no further action at this time.—*The Case of St. John's Chapel* (1909); *Petition of the Congregation of St. John's Chapel, to The Rector, Church Wardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church* (pamphlet in N. Y. P. L.); *Sun*, D 17 *et seq.*, 1908; *N. Y. Tribune*, N 24, 29, 30, D 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 16 *et seq.*, 1908; *14th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist Pres. Soc. (1909), 72–80; "The Tale of Trinity," by Dr. John P. Peters, in *Independent*, F 18, 1909; *Harper's Weekly*, F 20, 1909; "The Case Against Trinity," by Ray Stannard Baker, in *Am. Mag.*, LXVIII: 2–16; *Outlook*, XC: 852–53; XCI: 97–98; descrip. of Pl. 106-a, III: 608.

The matter thus rested until Sept., 1911, when the board of estimate and apportionment voted $3,000,000 for the extension southward of Seventh Ave. from 11th to Varick St. and the widening of the latter thoroughfare to West Broadway and Franklin St. As soon as it became known that the plans adopted for the widening of Varick St. to 100 feet would necessitate the removal of the porch and tower of St. John's, the N. Y. Federation of Architects, the Am. Institute of Architects, the Architectural League, the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, and other organizations, protested to the city government with a view to secure such modifications of the plan as would save this historic building. The city finally agreed, in 1914, to allow a projection of the porch over the sidewalk, in accordance with plans prepared by Mr. Stokes and submitted by a committee, and an appropriation of $17,000 was made to cover the expense of this work, which involved the underpinning of the tower. The Trinity trustees promised to maintain the chapel for two more years and after that time to give those interested an opportunity to buy the edifice and thus to assure its preservation. However, the money for the purchase of the church was never raised, and in 1918, amid public protest, the building was demolished.—*17th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1912), 146–47; (1913), 154–55; (1914), 143–47; (1915), 110, 210–12; (1916), 147–48; (1917), 191–94; (1919), 149–50; "The Threatened Demolition of Saint John's Chapel in New York," by Rawson W. Haddon, in *Am. Architect*, CII: 33–35; *Sun*, My 26, 1913; *N. Y. Times*, My 7, 1913, and S 15, 1918; descrip. of Pl. 106-a, III: 608; L. M. R. K., III: 933.

Nov. 22

Massenet's "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame" is performed for the first time in America, at the Manhattan Opera House.—N. Y. P. L. *Bulletin* (1925), 882. 27

Two or three tree-trunks, the last of the 13 trees said to have been planted by Alexander Hamilton in front of "The Grange" to symbolize the 13 original states, are cut down.—*14th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1909), 81–82; descrip. of Pl. 153-c, III: 774; L. M. R. K., III: 949. Dec. —

The 300th anniversary of the birth of John Milton is celebrated at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Ave. and 10th St. The speakers are Hamilton Wright Mabie, Pres. Butler of Columbia, and Richard Watson Gilder, and more than 700 guests are present, including Pres. Finley of C. C. N. Y., Wm. Dean Howells, Kate Douglas Wiggin, and other distinguished citizens. In the evening, exercises were held at Columbia University.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, D 10, 1908. 9

The National City Bank moves into the old custom-house (originally the merchants' exchange) on Wall St., recently remodelled for the use of the bank by McKim, Mead & White. —*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, D 20, 1908; L. M. R. K., III: 925; descrip. of Pl. 152-a, III: 772. See Jl 3, 1899. 19

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In this year, the *History of the City of New York in the Seventeenth Century*, by Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, was published in 2 vols. —

In this year, the art commission published a *Catalogue of the Works of Art Belonging to the City of New York.* —

In this year, John C. Van Dyke issued a book descriptive of the city, entitled *The New New York. A Commentary on the Place and the People*, illustrated with 123 plates by Joseph Pennell. —

Among the curious and interesting New York City ordinances on the books are the following: —

"No bicycle shall be allowed to proceed in any street of the city by inertia or momentum, with the feet of the rider removed from the pedals," and no bicyclist "shall remove both hands from the handle-bars, or practice any trick or fancy riding in any street."

No street peddler shall "incumber any street, avenue or highway for a longer period than thirty minutes at any one time on any one block," or "stand in front of any premises, the owner of or the lessee of the ground floor thereof objecting thereto," or blow upon a horn or other instrument to give notice of his approach, or cry his wares on Sundays, or before 8 a. m. or after 9 p. m. (except Saturdays), or within 250 ft. of any school, court-house, church, or hospital between 8 a. m. and 4 p. m.

Auctioneers shall not use a "bellman or crier," or any "drum or fife, or other instrument of music, or any show-signal or means of attracting the attention of passengers other than a sign or flag."

The number of organ-grinders is limited to 300, and they may not play on Sunday or on other days before nine or after seven, or within 500 ft. of a schoolhouse or church during school hours or worship, or within a like distance of "any hospital, asylum or other public institution," or within 250 ft. of "any dwelling house or other building, when directed or requested by an occupant thereof not to so perform."

No person shall "from any window or open space situated in any story of a house above the street floor, which window or open space is visible from the street, or from the sidewalk on the opposite side of the street, exhibit to the public . . . any pantomime performance of puppet or other figures, ballet or other dancing, comedy, farce, show with moving figures, play or other entertainment of the stage or dramatic performance, or of that nature."

"No person shall drive any horse before a sleigh or sled . . . unless there shall be a sufficient number of bells attached to the harness of such horse and sleigh or sled to warn persons of his approach."

Every "horseless coach, carriage or cab shall be equipped with a bell to be used to signal its approach to pedestrians and to other vehicles."

All "horses, swine or neat cattle found at large" shall be taken to the public pound.

No automobile or other vehicle "wearing chains over the tires of their wheels" and no motor vehicle "which emits from the exhaust or muffler thereof offensive quantities of smoke or gas or disa-

1909 greeable odors" shall be allowed in the public parks.—Cosby, *Code of Ordinances of the City of N. Y.* (1909).

— In this year, there were 2,300,000 persons (estimated) living in tenements. Of these 947,065 (estimated) were living in the 15,739 "New Law" tenements which had been erected since the passage of the Tenement House Law of 1901 (*q.v.*, Ap 12).—*5th Rep.*, Tenement House Dept., 101.

— At this time, there still stood in front of the following residences formerly occupied by mayors of this city the so-called "lamps of honor," which for many years it had been the custom to erect as a mark of distinction: that of Mayor Wickham, at Lexington Ave. and 39th St.; Mayor Grace, 31 E. 79th St.; Mayor Strong, at 12 West 57th St.; and the mayor then in office, McClellan, at No. 10 Washington Square North. Mayor Van Wyck declined the honour, believing the lamps served no useful purpose.—*The House Beautiful*, XXV: 58 (which states that there were nine such residences, but names only the above four). To these may be added that of Mayor Hewitt, No. 9 Lexington Ave.

— In this year, the governor's room in the city hall was restored to its original design under the direction of the art commission from designs by Grosvenor Atterbury and his associate John Almy Tompkins. The expense was defrayed by Mrs. Russell Sage (see 1908).—*Arch. Rec.*, XXXIX: 474–90; *N. Y. Sun*, Ag 18, 1912. The room, after its reconstruction, is shown on A. Pl. 21-b, Vol. III. See also descrips. of Pl. 97, III: 588, and Pl. 101-b, III: 598.

— In this year, the N. Y. Public Library building, on Fifth Ave. between 40th and 42d Sts. (see N 10, 1902), was completed.—Lydenberg, *Hist. of the N. Y. P. L.* (1923). After the interior finish and furnishing were completed, and the libraries and works of art had been transferred to it from the Astor and Lenox Libraries, etc., the building was formally opened on May 23, 1911.—*17th Ann. Rep.*, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1912), 317–42; L. M. R. K., III: 957.

This central library building cost the city $9,000,000, and has a capacity of 3,000,000 volumes. It is operated by the N. Y. Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, with its private funds, pursuant to an agreement made in 1897 (*q.v.*, D 8), with the city, by which, in substance, the city having contracted to construct at its expense, from plans prepared by the Public Library corporation, a central library building, agreed to lease the building when completed to the Public Library as long as the trustees of the library should maintain in it a library at their own expense. The Public Library installed in the new building collections aggregating 839,867 books, 302,274 pamphlets, 73,109 prints, 7,000 maps, and a considerable number of paintings and other works of art.—N. Y. P. L. *Bulletin*, Feb., 1912. The building is shown on A. Pl. 30-b, Vol. III.

— In this year, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. building and tower (see 1890) were completed, occupying the block bounded by Madison and Fourth Aves., 23d and 24th Sts. The total height of the tower is 700 ft. The architect was Napoleon Le Brun.—*Met. Life Bldg.* (pub. by the company). See also L. M. R. K., III: 967, and descrip. of Pl. 168, III: 850.

— Columbia University, as it appeared in this year, is shown on Pl. 170, Vol. III.

— In this year, Joseph Pennell, etcher, lithographer, illustrator, and author, was elected a National Academician. He died April 23, 1926, at his residence in Brooklyn.—Fielding, *Dict. of Am. Painters*, etc. (1926), 278; *N. Y. Times*, Ap 24, 1926.

— At this time, Howard Pyle was at the height of his fame as a painter and illustrator. He died in 1911.—Fielding, *Dict. of Am. Painters*, etc. (1926), 291; see also Helen W. Henderson, *A Loiterer in N. Y.* (1917), 453.

Jan. 4 In his annual message to the board of aldermen, Mayor McClellan gives a summary of the progress made by the city during the five years of his administration. He says, in part: "The City Budget for 1909, exclusive of the County Budgets and the item for the deficiency in the collection of taxes, exceeds the City Budget for 1904 by $45,483,644. This is a great sum, and if there were reason to believe that the expenditures of the City must continue to increase at the same rate, there might be cause for alarm. There is, however, no ground for such fear, if the same care continues to be exercised in estimating City expenses and preparing the Budget. . . .

"The last five years has been a period of development and expansion rendered necessary by the expansion of the territory of the old City of New York from sixty-two square miles to three hundred and twenty-seven, and the extension of City methods and conveniences over a large part of this vast area. . . . Jan. 4

"While the increase in expenditure has been very great, the growth in the actual value of real estate, together with certain changes in financial methods, have reduced the average tax burden on the true value of property below what it was before or immediately after consolidation. . . .

"Criticism of the work of obtaining an additional water supply in the Catskill Mountain shed should not be that it is extravagant and unnecessary but that The City of New York should have begun the work long before it did. We should be actually getting water now from the Catskills or some equally good source. Our shortage to-day would be far more serious but for the plentiful rainfall of 1907.

"The water shortage danger is an ever increasing one, not only because of the demands of a constantly increasing population, but because of the indications of a diminution in the abnormally abundant rainfall of recent years. On account of this situation the City is not only hastening the construction of the Catskill Aqueduct between Ashokan Reservoir and the Croton watershed, but is working on the temporary development of a supply from sources east of the Hudson River. . . . The Catskill supply and the Suffolk County well system, will, when fully developed, furnish without detriment to the localities in which they are situated 1,000,000,000 gallons of water daily. With as much of the present supply as will then remain safe for use, the City of New York will have a daily supply of 1,500,000,000 gallons. . . .

"While the installation of the high pressure system has been the conspicuous accomplishment in the direction of fire protection, the natural units of fire-fighting have not been neglected. The uniformed force has been increased in the last five years from 2,974 officers and men to 4,210, an increase of 40 per cent. In the same period twenty-four new engine companies, twenty-four hook and ladder companies and seven hose companies have been organized and seven single companies in service have been reorganized and added to the list of double companies, which now number twenty-six. The hose companies include those now specially drilled to handle the high pressure service, so that there is now in Greater New York a combined force of 249 engines and hook and ladder companies. . . .

"During this administration nineteen new apparatus houses have been built and sixty-four old houses have been altered and repaired, with sanitary improvements for the benefit of the force. Nine new houses are in course of construction and thirteen others are being rebuilt. A new and well equipped repair shop offers every advantage for the quick repair of hose and other apparatus. . . .

"The paid system has been carried into Rockaway Beach, Far Rockaway, Jamaica, Richmond Hill, Flushing and College Point in the Borough of Queens, reducing the number of volunteer companies to forty-two. Of the original fifty-seven volunteer companies in Richmond only thirteen remain, the paid service being now general in that Borough.

"Since January 1, 1904, the lighting of the City has been almost entirely changed. The first decided improvement was made in 1904, when some 16,000 of the old gas lamps in Manhattan and The Bronx were changed to mantle lamps. A beginning was also made in adding to the arc lighting along the main streets. This was somewhat difficult on account of the high prices demanded, but early in 1905 prices were reduced by statute, and since then this work has gone on rapidly. . . .

"I especially desire to call the attention of your Honorable Board to the work of the Health Department during the past five years. There is no other Department of the City government the operations of which are of such vital concern to our people. Since 1903 the work of this Department has increased tremendously, but the results achieved more than justify the expenditures of money that have been made. . . .

"In 1903 there were 997 employees in the Department of Health. There are now 2,351. . . . During the first eleven months of the present year the death rate was the smallest ever known in our history. . . . It is only fair to the Tenement House Department, the Charities Department, the Street Cleaning Department and Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, to give each its share in this. The functions of these Departments ally them closely with the Department of Health, and much of what the

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latter may accomplish depends upon their efficient administration. . . .

"In the Department of Charities, the Department of Health and Bellevue and Allied Hospitals a constant war has been waged against tuberculosis, and the educational work that has been done, notably through the recent tuberculosis exhibit at the Museum of Natural History, has been of incalculable benefit to our people.

"Dr. Robert Koch, who, in 1882, definitely placed tuberculosis in the group of infectious, communicable and preventable diseases, has recently paid our City one of the greatest compliments it has ever received. He stated that conditions in the campaign against tuberculosis in New York City are almost ideal. . . .

"Two years ago Dr. Robert Gibson, a Bacteriologist of the Health Department, perfected a method of concentration of diphtheria antitoxin, which has been in use by the Department, and which has proved so valuable that it has now been adopted by all manufacturers, as well as by all the City and State laboratories in the United States, and is beginning to be used abroad. During the past year this method has been still further perfected by Dr. E. J. Banzhaf. These processes have been of great importance in the administration of antitoxin and reflect great credit upon the Department. . . .

"The City of New York receives its supply of milk from six different States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut. About 40,000 farms and dairies ship milk to the City. Before 1905 the control of the milk supply was purely local and consisted of the inspection of the shops where milk was sold at retail. Since that date a system of inspection of the farms and dairies has been instituted, with the result that no dairy or creamery can now ship milk to New York City unless it has conformed to the sanitary requirements of the Department of Health. . . .

"Since 1905 a vigorous campaign against mosquitoes has been waged on Staten Island by the Board of Health, under the direction of Dr. Alvah H. Doty, Health Officer of the Port. . . .

"Department of Public Charities.

"The past five years have seen progress of a most gratifying nature made in this Department. Improved methods of operation have been introduced and many new buildings have been erected, until to-day it is one of the best equipped departments of the City government, both in plant and personnel.

"Not only has Commissioner Hebberd arranged adequately to meet the demands of the present time, but also the demands of the future. For the first time we have to-day a topographical survey of Blackwell's Island, and the maps and plans that have been made, looking to the ultimate development of the Island as a hospital park, have been approved by the Art Commission. When these plans are carried to consummation, I question if any municipality in the world will have a hospital park approaching it in location and facilities. . . .

"Through the generosity of Mrs. Russell Sage, the income of $300,000 is being used to build up the very important pathological work of the City Hospital and the City Home, Manhattan. . . .

"As a result of the work of the past five years it may be stated that the Department of Public Charities is, in plant, equipment and administration, in better condition than ever before in its history. . . .

"New York City is traditionally liberal in the matter of public education. During the past five years the demands on it for this purpose have grown at a greater rate than ever before in our history. It has been the constant aim of the Board to return to the community, not only in facilities for obtaining education, but in actual education, full value for every dollar expended. As Mayor of the City, I am very proud of what has been accomplished in this direction during the past five years. There is no such thing as being satisfied with the work of a department of this character, for, with a population which grows like ours, there is always more to be done. But the record is an excellent one. . . .

"Since 1904, the new sites acquired number 179, not including 11 sites authorized to be acquired. Ninety-six new buildings and 134 additions to existing buildings have been erected in this time, providing 226,552 sittings. In addition to this, 14 new buildings and 14 additions, providing 45,380 sittings, are under contract. . . .

"The number of lecture centres has been increased from 143 in 1904 to 178 in 1908, and the number of lectures delivered from 4,665 to 5,572. The attendance at these lectures has grown in proportion. . . . Jan. 4

"I regard the erection of the new municipal office building, which is part of the general scheme of extension of the Manhattan terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge, as one of the most important projects the City has ever undertaken. This building is to cost approximately $8,000,000, and when completed will house almost all of the City Departments. The various Departments which it has been decided to place in this building are to-day paying $453,593.46 annual rental. Not only will this rental be saved each year, but it is calculated that ample accommodation will be found in the building for many of the principal courts. It is too early to say just how large a saving will be accomplished, but it may be possible to care for so many of the courts that the construction of a new court house will be unnecessary. . . .

"The design selected is for a twenty-five-story building, surmounted by a tower ten stories in height. The total height of the building, including the tower, will be 559 feet, the third highest office building in the city. . . .

"More than two-thirds of the Corporate Stock authorized for the Department of Correction during this administration will go toward the construction of the penitentiary on Riker's Island. It will provide for 2,000 men and 500 women prisoners and will be the largest institution of its kind in this country. The concrete prison wall, twenty-eight feet high, will enclose nearly twenty acres, covering nearly all the north end of the original island. The architects spent a year in the study of the best designed and best conducted prisons of America and Europe, and it is believed that the result will represent the highest type of prison that the science of criminology has developed. Every provision for the keeping of discipline and health has been considered. . . .

"Riker's Island by its location assures to the penitentiary the most perfect hygiene conditions. The plan of the prison buildings will fully meet the two essential requirements of health and economic supervision and control. The City of New York will have, not only the largest, but the most perfect institution for the care and cure of criminals. . . .

"Before the close of the year 1909 it is expected that the great transatlantic lines will move from their present piers and be concentrated in the half mile of water-front extending south from West Twenty-third street on the North River, and known as the Chelsea section. The lines which will be accommodated within the section include the Cunard Steamship Company, the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, together with the lines of the International Mercantile Marine, viz., White Star, Red Star, American and Atlantic Transport lines. These rentals will increase the City's revenue 560,000 a year. . . .

"The Brooklyn water-front, from Twenty-eighth street to Thirty-sixth street, has been bought by the City and plans have been prepared for eight modern steamship piers which will be the largest in the City. . . .

"In conjunction with the Department of Highways, an exterior street has been begun between Sixty-fourth and Eighty-first streets, East River, a distance of 4,606 feet, of which 812 feet of the sea wall is complete and in use. This improvement will permit the use of the water-front between these points now cut off by the bluffs on the banks of the river, and outlets will be provided at various streets so as to make it readily accessible for vehicles. . . .

"About 8,800 feet of wall has been built around the easterly end of Riker's Island, forming a basin within which the Department of Street Cleaning is depositing the City's refuse. When this filling is completed about 150 acres of made land belonging to the City will be available for use.

"At North Brother Island about 1,900 feet of concrete retaining wall has been built, in the rear of which it is intended to deposit filling in a manner similar to that at Riker's Island. These four acres of made land are designed for the use of the Department of Health.

"A lease has been made to the Central Railroad of New Jersey of land under water easterly of Third avenue, in the Borough of The Bronx, for a freight terminal. At this end of the Harlem River are now clustered the freight yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, the Erie Railroad Company, the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, the Lehigh Valley

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Railroad Company and the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, part of which are located upon private property and part leased from the City. The [Dock] Department has recommended that Congress be asked to provide a navigable channel commencing at a point about opposite One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, Harlem River, and extending along the northerly side of Randalls Island. At the present time this passage is not navigable, but if this improvement could be effected, a shorter route will be furnished to vessels plying between the Hudson and Harlem Rivers and Long Island Sound, and the probabilities of disaster in the vicinity of Hell Gate would be lessened by affording vessels a direct instead of a circuitous route around Wards Island, where strong currents are encountered. This would also save a distance of three and one-half miles, to say nothing of lessening the congestion at the freight terminals in the lower part of Manhattan Island. . . .

"Eight recreation piers, with music, are open each summer. Last May the Cedar street promenade was opened to the public. This is the first attempt in this City to utilize the roofs of the sheds along the bulkheads for this purpose, and the experiment has proven a great success. This promenade extends along the northerly water front from Cedar to Albany street, and was much used during the hot summer nights by the residents in the lower section of the City.

"The total new wharfage room made during the past five years has been about 207,000 linear feet, or about thirty-five miles, increasing the area of the piers about three million square feet, including the construction of fifty-one piers and twenty-one new platforms, and the building of extensions for thirty piers. . . .

"During the past five years a very considerable addition has been made to the area of Riker's Island by utilizing the ash collections to as great an extent as possible. The original acreage of the island, when acquired by the City, was 89; to this 63 acres have been added, and 144 additional acres are to be made in this manner. The total future area of the island will be 295 acres, much of which will be used in connection with the new penitentiary. . . .

"The new [Police] Headquarters Building at Grand and Centre streets is nearly finished and will be occupied this year. . . .

"Five years of effort have brought the regulation of traffic from the experimental stage to a condition which calls for little improvement. In this important branch of police work New York has now surpassed the foreign cities which had been considered the leaders. It adds to the credit of the various men who have bettered the system when it is remembered that New York's topography makes its traffic regulation a very difficult problem. . . .

"Traffic regulations are now in force until midnight at Herald square, Times square, Columbus circle, and at the intersection of Seventy-second street, Broadway and Amsterdam avenue, where formerly the regulation of traffic ceased at 6.30 p. m. The importance of the regulation of traffic at these congested points at night is clearly shown by the number of requests for similar regulation which the Department receives from congested points further north. . . .

"The process of widening Fifth avenue, an improvement absolutely necessary to relieve congestion, has been slow, not because of legal or engineering phases, but because the administration has considered it only fair to give to the property owners and tenants of the avenue every reasonable opportunity to prepare for what may be, to some of them, a radical change. The avenue has been widened 15 feet between Fortieth and Forty-second streets, and the relief to traffic is so evident that steps should be taken this year to widen the roadway from Twenty-sixth street as far north as the present congestion exists. [The roadway of the rest of Fifth Ave. from 13th to 58th St. was similarly widened between Oct. 4, 1912, and Sept. 24, 1914.—Records of borough president's office. This was part of the plan of the City Improvement Commission.—See Ja, 1907.] . . .

"I respectfully suggest to your honorable body the adoption of an ordinance requiring taximeters to be tested by the City. Within a year it has become evident that the taximeter, with its supposedly exact measurement of distance and time, is a popular appendix of public vehicles. It is, however, as subject to error as any other mechanical device and should be inspected. . . .

"A system of test is used in some European cities and it seems time that New York adopted means to protect users of cabs from overcharge through design or accident. . . .

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"The office of Commissioner of Licenses has grown in importance since its establishment nearly five years ago. It supervises not only intelligence offices for domestic servants, but labor agencies, shipping agencies, stenographers' bureaus, agencies for supplying technical and clerical positions, theatrical agencies and nurses' registries. . . .

"The extortion and immorality complained of have been practically eliminated as a result of the strict system of inspection and regulation to which employment agencies are now subject. . . .

"Peonage, in so far as labor agents in New York City are responsible, has been generally eliminated, and the fact that complaints regarding it from various parts of the country have been greatly reduced is in large measure due to the strict supervision of the contract labor agencies here. The evils of the padrone system, so extensive a few years ago, have been reduced to a minimum. . . .

". . . From January 1, 1904, to January 1, 1908, plans were filed for 17,836 new tenements, containing 221,801 apartments, or accommodations for over 930,000 people. . . .

"An important phase of the Department's work is the structural alteration of the 80,000 or more tenements already in existence when the law went into operation, to give them in some measure a share in the benefits of the better lighting, ventilation and sanitation required for new buildings. . . .

"The establishment of the Board of Water Supply, the acquisition of the Staten Island and Thirty-ninth street ferries and the extension of the paid Fire Department into the Boroughs of Queens and Richmond have added largely to the work of the Municipal Civil Service Commission. . . .

"Among the more important changes in the examining department may be noted the holding of examinations for promotion once a year only, avoiding the expence and confusion of holding them whenever called for by the various departments; the establishment of a uniform system of efficiency records in all Departments of the City government; the requirement that candidates for promotion shall file application for examination; the establishment of a promotion bureau under the responsible charge of a designated Examiner; the system of renumbering the papers of candidates to prevent the Examiners who rate the papers from knowing the examination numbers; the absolute protection of examination papers unrated and in process of rating; the absolute verification of signatures and statements; the appointment of monitors from the non-competitive class allowing the employment of advanced students of the higher educational institutions; the refusing consideration of appeals which are not based on a reasonable charge of error, and the obtaining of information, in non-competitive examination, as to the candidates' fitness instead of relying upon the unverifiable statements of the candidates themselves. . . .

"The public has come to a better appreciation of the Civil Service Law and its exactions. Schools of instruction have been established in political headquarters and elsewhere and the opportunities for intelligent study of the qualifications of City employees grow continually. Several of the leading newspapers devote space every day to information in regard to pending examinations. . . .

"New York now has 7,222 acres of parks, or about three and two-fifths per cent. of its 209,218 acres. . . .

"Of the total park acreage, 253 acres were placed under the jurisdiction of the Park Department during the last five years. These include Chelsea Park, 58 acres added to Bronx Park; Kissena Park, Greenpoint, Amersfort, Highland and McLaughlin parks in the Borough of Brooklyn, and several small unnamed parks as well as desirable additions to parks already existing. . . .

"The first section of the new North Wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art will be opened on January 4 by an exhibition of German contemporary art, sent here by a special commission officially appointed by the German Government. The new Central Wing, to accommodate the Hoentschel Collection and other collections of decorative art, will be finished during the early part of the year. . . .

"The annual numbers of submissions acted upon by the Art Commission has doubled during the last five years. . . .

"The Charter makes the Art Commission, in a manner, guardian of the existing works of art owned by the City, which comprise 425 portraits, sculptural objects and mural decorations. The collection of portraits dates from 1790, but until the investigation by

1909 Jan. 4 the Art Commission practically nothing was known as to the time and manner of their acquisition, and in many cases the artists were unknown. . . .

"So far as it has been in my power I have followed the policy declared in the last municipal campaign, that municipal operation of public utilities should be resorted to only when private ownership fails to render satisfactory service. It was this policy which resulted in taking over the Staten Island Ferry and the Thirty-ninth Street Ferry and the private water companies of Staten Island. In operating these ferries at a loss the City is carrying out one of its responsibilities to a part of its people. . . ."—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1909), I: 18–219.

19 The 100th anniversary of the birth of Edgar Allan Poe is commemorated at Columbia University and N. Y. University. A bronze bust of Poe, by Edmond T. Quinn, is also unveiled in Poe Park, Fordham Heights, with appropriate exercises.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, Ja 20, 1909.

Feb. 6 Reginald Pelham Bolton writes concerning "Inwood Hill Park": "For 50 years the picturesque and beautiful Hill of Inwood, forming the northern extremity of Manhattan Island, has remained a terra incognita to the great majority of New Yorkers, and is almost as completely unknown to the officials of its various departments as it has been to the residents of the Borough of Manhattan. The few property owners, who, following the lead of the late William Thompson, built charming residences amid the leafy woods of the hillside of its Hudson River front, were as desirous of preserving its beauties as they were of maintaining their seclusion. During this long period, therefore, no public improvements of any kind were initiated or carried out upon or around Inwood Hill. The old Bolton Road, planned and laid out by the brothers John and Curtis Bolton in 1817, remained the only means of access to the summit, as indeed it is to-day, and the operation of that drive or portion of the same roadway which ran parallel with the Hudson, extending as far as the McCreery property, was never carried around the hill to meet the upper portion, as had been originally intended.

"A few extensions of sts were planned by property owners on the east side of the hill, and were drawn on maps which were used in the sub-division of the property of the late Isaac M. Dyckman. These included an avenue known as Prescott av, extending northwestward from Dyckman st and planned to follow a sinuous course through the woods, down the valley, which in Colonial times was known as 'The Clove,' to the bend of the old Spuyten Duyvil Creek at what is now known as 'Cold Spring Hollow.' . . . The scattered residents on the hill top and along its westerly slope provided their own road repairs, their own water supply, and their own public and private gas lighting. It thus came about, that in recent times the still undisturbed and wild character of much of the hill attracted the attention of the late Andrew H. Green, who realized its magnificent possibilities for public park property, and whose expressed opinion led to the recent widespread desire to secure a large part of its natural beauties, its scenic advantages and its historic associations, for public use and enjoyment.

"It is not inappropriate here to refer to the fact that the hill not only possesses the last remains of the wild woodlands which once covered Manhattan Island, but that within them are hidden the actual rock shelters which once formed the abodes of the original Manhattanite, from which were taken, only a few years ago, unmistakable evidences of Indian habitation, and around which may to-day be seen immense mounds of oyster and clam shells which formed the kitchen-middens of primeval man. When, therefore, interest began to be evoked in the subject of the Hudson Ter-Centennial Celebration, attention was drawn to the fact that within the confines of the Borough of Manhattan there still existed a priceless treasure of relics of bygone times and of the primeval inhabitants, which the great metropolis would feel it a duty to preserve. These were found to be directly associated with the advent of Henry Hudson, by reason of his conflict with the natives then resident in the Indian stronghold of Nip-nich-sen, which crowned the summit of Spuyten Duyvil hill, and, in every probability, also, with the natives who were then resident under the shelter of the overhanging cliffs of the east side of Inwood Hill.

"This interest has so far spread that a very general public demand has arisen for the acquisition by the city, of such of the lands of Inwood Hill as will preserve these invaluable remains of the past, as well as such of the scenic features of wild woodland, as shall preserve to all future generations a reminder of the original character of Manhattan Island. Certainly no more appropriate memorial of the great event of the discovery of this part of the world by Hudson could be found than the preservation in the form of a park of this beautiful locality. . . ."—*Record and Guide*, F 6, 1909. Feb. 6

The 100th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln is elaborately celebrated.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, F 12 and 13, 1909. 12

A municipal lodging-house, at 432 East 25th St., with accommodations for 1,000 men and 100 women, is opened.—*N. Y. Herald*, F 16, 1909. 15

Side doors in subway cars are tried as a means of handling passengers more efficiently during rush hours.—*N. Y. Herald*, F 17, 1909. 16

By the amended "State Law," the state flag is declared to be "blue, charged with the arms of the state," done in the colours formerly prescribed.—*Laws of N. Y.* (Consolidated, 1909), chap. 59, art. 6, §70. This flag was previously buff.—See My 18, 1892. 17

The sale of modern paintings and Chinese porcelains, belonging to the estate of Henry Graves, deceased, on Feb. 25–27, at the Am. Art Galleries, yielded $394,445.—*A Plan*, etc., *op cit.* 25

Wm. H. Taft is inaugurated as president.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, Mr 4 and 5, 1909. Mar. 4

The commission appointed in 1908 (*q.v.*, Ap 13) to prepare a new charter for New York City makes its report to the legislature. "The proposed charter contained many modifications from the one now in force. . . . It is much briefer in form, including only 70,000 words, while the former instrument contains half a million. The changes proposed are in general in the direction along which municipal government has moved in the last few years. The principle is followed of reducing the number of elective administrative officers and of putting into separate hands the power to appropriate and the power to spend money, and to concentrate power and responsibility in as few hands as possible. The commission proposed that the borough presidents . . . shall cease to have administrative functions and shall devote their entire time to the financial work on the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The administrative work is to be given to the heads of departments, responsible to the Mayor and to bureaus, some of which are to be under the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and some under the various departments. The Board of Aldermen is to be supplanted by a council of thirty-nine members to serve without pay. Perhaps the most radical feature proposed is the abolition of the street cleaning department and the placing of the work of that department, as well as the work of repairing the streets, care of sewers and the like, which has been under the charge of the borough presidents, under a newly created department of street control. The powers of the Council are in many respects to be more limited than those possessed by the Board of Aldermen, although in some respects they are greater. The power to grant franchises is to rest exclusively in the hands of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and the Council is to have extended ordinance-making authority. The keeping of the State accounts is greatly simplified. The office of coroner is abolished and many minor changes are made, among them the creation of a uniformed Superintendent of Police subject to removal by the Police Commissioner. Certain provisions of the proposed charter met with severe criticism, especially those relating to the abolition of the Board of Aldermen. No action was taken during the year toward its acceptance or rejection." It was referred to a legislative committee for investigation.—*New International Year Book* (1909), 485, 523. 8

The board of aldermen passes a resolution appropriating $300,000 for the Hudson-Fulton celebration.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, Mr 10, 1909. 9

Gov. Hughes signs a law designating Oct. 12 as a legal holiday, to be known as "Columbus Day."—*New International Year Book* (1909), 522–23. 23

Theodore Roosevelt sails from New York for Africa to hunt big game and to collect specimens for the Smithsonian Institution in Washington.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, Mr 23 and 24, 1909. "

From March 29 to April 14, an exhibition was held by the Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., at 160 Broadway, of rare views of Old New York.—See cat., in N. Y. P. L. 29

The Queensboro Bridge, extending across the East River, between Second Ave. and 60th St., Manhattan, and Crescent and Jane Sts. on the Long Island side, is opened for pedestrian traffic. 30

1909 —*Rep.*, Com'r of Bridges (1912); *N. Y. Herald*, Mr 31, 1909.
Mar. It was dedicated on June 12, Sec.-of-War Dickinson and Gov.
30 Hughes taking part in the ceremonies. On Sept. 17, the first trolley-car crossed from Manhattan to Long Island City within four hours after the franchise was granted.—*Ibid.*, Je 13 and S 18, 1909.

Apr. "The New York Foundation" is incorporated "to receive and
5 maintain a fund or funds, and to apply the income thereof to altruistic purposes, charitable, benevolent, educational, or otherwise, within the United States of America." The incorporators are Jacob H. Schiff, Morris Loeb, Paul M. Warburg, Isaac N. Seligman, Edward C. Henderson, and their associates.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1909), chap. 150.

6 Commodore Robert E. Peary (see Jl 6, 1908) reaches the neighbourhood of, if not the actual, North Pole.—*Eve. Post*, S 7, 1909. The news reached New York on Sept. 6 (*q. v.*).

12 The Brick Presbyterian Church celebrates its centenary.—*N. Y. Herald*, Ap 13, 1909.

15 The replica of the "Half Moon" is launched at Amsterdam. "The ship will be rigged, painted and armed with cannon of the period. It will be shipped aboard a Holland-American liner and delivered to the American committee at Sandy Hook on September 27th."—*Official Min. of Hudson-Fulton Celebration Com.*, II: 1006. She arrived, however, on July 22 (*q. v.*).

May St. Patrick's Pro-Cathedral in Mott St. begins a series of
9 ceremonies in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the laying of its corner-stone.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, My 10, 1909.

14 The keel of the replica of the "Clermont" is laid by the Staten Island Shipbuilding Co.—*Official Min. of Hudson-Fulton Celebration Com.*, II: 1102. See Jl 10.

22 The legislature appropriates an additional $300,000 for the Hudson-Fulton Celebration.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1909), chap. 448; *Hudson-Fulton Celebration*, 1909 (4th Ann. Rep. of Hudson-Fulton Celebration Com., 1910), I: 31–32.

July Mayor McClellan removes Police Commissioner Bingham from
1 office and appoints Wm F. Baker in his place. The removal causes a sensation in the city. "The action of the Mayor was based directly on Commissioner Bingham's refusal to dismiss two of his subordinates in office at the request of the Mayor. The disagreement arose originally, however, over the action of the Commissioner in refusing to remove from the Rogues' Gallery the picture of a boy who was declared to have never been indicted for crime, but who had several times been arrested by the police and discharged. Commissioner Bingham insisted that the retention of the picture in the gallery was justified, while Mayor McClellan, after a careful hearing, declared that it was not. In the course of the hearing it was charged by the Mayor that the subordinates of the Commissioner referred to above had made attempts to discredit Judge Gaynor, through whose efforts the original demand for the removal of the picture was made."—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 2 *et seq.*, 1909; *New International Year Book* (1909), 523–24.

5 Ground is formally broken on Spuyten Duyvil Hill for the Henry Hudson monument, which is to be erected by private subscription under the auspices of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission.—*Official Min. of Hudson-Fulton Celebration Com.*, II: 1208, 1276.

10 The replica of the "Clermont" is launched from Mariners' Harbor, S. I., and christened by Mrs. Arthur T. Sutcliffe, great-granddaughter of Robert Fulton.—*Hudson-Fulton Celebration*, 1909 (official report of Hudson-Fulton Cel. Com.), I: 105–15. The plans of the vessel were based chiefly on Fulton's letter of Nov. 20, 1807 (*q. v.*), and the specifications upon which he obtained his second patent of Oct. 2, 1810.—*Official Min. of Hudson-Fulton Celebration Com.*, I: 648–53, 921–25.

19 The second pair of "tubes" under the Hudson, connecting Manhattan with Jersey City, is opened.—*N. Y. Herald*, Jl 20, 1909. See also F 25, 1908.

22 The reproduction of Hudson's "Half Moon," built in Holland for the Hudson-Fulton celebration, arrives at New York on board the "Soestdyk."—*Eve. Post*, Jl 22 and 23, 1909. On July 23, the "Soestdyk" proceeded to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where the "Half Moon" was placed in the water.—*Official Min. of Hudson-Fulton Celebration Com.*, II: 1304. For details of her building and a full description, see *Hudson-Fulton Celebration*, 1909 (4th Ann. Report of Hudson-Fulton Cel. Com.), I: 92–104. See also Pl. 173, Vol. III, and its descrip. III: 855.

Aug. Construction work on the new municipal building (see Jl 20,
— 1907) begins. The building was completed in 1914.—Letter from the Supt. of Bridges to the architects; *Engineering Rec.*, N 5, 1910; L. M. R. K., III: 974. *Cf.* A. Pl. 29-b, Vol. III.

5 The Payne-Aldrich tariff bill is signed by Pres. Taft.—*World Almanac* (1910), 168.

29 Gov. Hughes removes from office Pres. Haffen of the Borough of The Bronx.—*N. Y. Times*, Ag 30, 1907. *Cf. A Report on a Special Examination of the Accounts and Methods of the President of the Borough of the Bronx* (1908).

Sept. An exhibition is held in the Lenox Branch, N. Y. Pub. Library,
— of prints, books manuscripts, etc., relating to Henry Hudson, the Hudson River, Robert Fulton, and steam navigation.—See cat., in N. Y. P. L.

1 A report that Dr. Frederick A. Cook discovered the North Pole on April 21, 1908 (*q. v.*), reaches New York.—*Eve. Post*, S 1, 1909. See S 6 and 21.

6 News of Peary's discovery of the North Pole on April 6, 1909, reaches New York.—*N. Y. Times*, and *Eve. Post*, S 7, 1909.

12 The congregation of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church (see 1807, and My 23, 1870), at the n. e. cor. of Madison Ave. and 57th St., celebrates its centennial anniversary.—*Centennial Exercises* (pamphlet, 1909, at N. Y. Hist. Soc.), containing historical sketch; L. M. R. K., III: 936. See also L. M. R. K., III: 930–31, under "Central Presbyterian Church."

14 An official trial of the "Clermont" is made and proves a success.—*Official Min. of Hudson-Fulton Celebration Com.*, II: 1491.

19 A French fleet arrives at New York to participate in the Hudson-Fulton celebration.—*N. Y. Times*, S 20, 1909.

20 The British parliament passes a law creating the South African Union, a federation composed of Cape of Good Hope, Transvaal, Orange Free State, and Natal.—Hazen, *Europe since* 1815, 544–45.

" The official Hudson-Fulton exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art is opened, and a public reception is held.—*Hudson-Fulton Celebration*, 1909, II: 844.

21 Dr. Frederick A. Cook arrives at New York and receives an ovation.—*Eve. Post*, S 21, 1909. On Oct. 15, the city conferred its freedom upon Dr. Cook, but when Admiral Peary arrived at New York and convinced its citizens that Cook's claims were fraudulent, the aldermen voted that their action in conferring the freedom was "premature," and demanded that Cook return it.—*Eve. Post*, O 15, 1909; *N. Y. Times Mag.*, Ja 9, 1921.

22 The Atlantic fleet arrives for the Hudson-Fulton celebration.—*Eve. Post*, S 22, 1909.

" The Holland Society gives a banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria in honour of the Netherlands delegates to the Hudson-Fulton celebration.—*Hudson-Fulton Celebration*, 1909, II: 844–48.

25 The great Hudson-Fulton celebration opens, with a naval parade led by the replicas of the "Half Moon" and the "Clermont." A column of war-ships, representing the United States, England, Germany, France, Italy, Netherlands, Argentine Republic, and Mexico, is anchored in the Hudson, and extends from 42d St. to Spuyten Duyvil, while 800 other vessels are anchored along the shores.

At 10.30 a. m., the "Half Moon," manned by Commander Lam representing Henry Hudson and Dutch sailors dressed in the costumes of Hudson's time, and the "Clermont," with the Rev. C. S. Bullock impersonating Robert Fulton, Miss Evelyn Bullock acting as Harriet Livingston, Fulton's fiancée, and others as Fulton's guests, were escorted from the Kill van Kull by a squadron consisting of torpedo boats, submarines, naval militia vessels, and other craft. During the morning and early afternoon, the flotilla manoeuvred along the northern shore of Staten Island and the Bay Ridge shore of Long Island, being welcomed at Stapleton by a Richmond committee and at Bay Ridge by a Brooklyn committee.

Meanwhile, the great merchant fleet, consisting of almost every type of vessel, was assembling in the Lower Bay. At about 1 p. m., the "Half Moon," in tow of the "Fred. B. Dalzell," and the "Clermont," under her own power, took their places at the head of the parade, and the whole procession, presenting an impressive spectacle, then steamed up the Hudson. When the line of warships was reached, the "Half Moon" and the "Clermont" turned to the east and proceeded between the ships and the Manhattan shore, while the rest of the parade turned to the west and continued between the ships and the Jersey shore, in order to sail around the war vessels. The "Half Moon" and the "Clermont" were saluted

1909 Sept. 25 as they passed the men-of-war, and they finally dropped anchor in front of the "water gate" and official landing which had been constructed at 110th St., amid the cheers of thousands, the booming of cannon, and the music of the band on the reviewing stand.

Hon. S. P. van Eeghen, president of the Netherlands Hudson-Fulton Commission, then formally presented the "Half Moon" to Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, president of the American committee, together with an engrossed and illuminated address and a book containing the names of the Netherlands commission and of the donors. Capt. Jacob W. Miller, chairman of the naval parade committee, next presented the "Clermont," and Dr. Jokichi Takamine, representing the Japanese residents of New York, announced the gift of 2,100 cherry trees from Japan to be planted along Riverside Drive. Gen Woodford made appropriate replies to all these addresses.

In the evening the war-fleet was illuminated, and there was an elaborate display of fire-works.—*N. Y. World*, S 26, 1909; *Hudson-Fulton Celebration*, 1909 (4th Ann. Rep. of Hudson-Fulton Celebration Com., 1910), I: 198–245. The naval parade is shown on Pl. 172, Vol. III, and the arrival of the "Half Moon" and the "Clermont" at the water gate appears on Pl. 173, Vol. III. A photographic panorama of Manhattan Island made from Woodcliff, N. J., at about this time is reproduced as Pl. 171-a, Vol. III.

The Hudson-Fulton celebration continued until Monday, Oct. 11, and was marked by numerous and brilliant festivities in the cities and towns along the Hudson, including parades, pageants, banquets, dedications, etc. Each borough of Greater New York held its own celebration. The principal other events connected with Manhattan Island or with the city as a whole were as follows: religious services on Sept. 26; the laying of the corner-stone of the Hudson memorial monument on Spuyten Duyvil Hill, the dedication of the Palisades Interstate Park, and an official reception to foreign delegates at the Metropolitan Opera House, on Sept. 27; an historical land parade and the unveiling of a tablet on the N. Y. U. building in Washington Square, in honour of seven public school teachers who taught under Dutch rule, on Sept. 28; an official banquet at the Hotel Astor, aeroplane flights over the harbour by Wilbur Wright—the first successful aeroplane flights in the neighbourhood of Manhattan Island—and the dedication of a bust of Robert Fulton in the "Hall of Fame" of N. Y. U. and of tablets marking the site of Fort Amsterdam, the "first line of defence" on Washington Heights in 1776, a bastion of the old city wall, and the site of Fort Tryon, on Sept. 29; a military parade on Sept. 30; a naval parade up the Hudson from Spuyten Duyvil to Newburgh on Oct. 1; a series of festival parades by public school children, a naval fête at Columbia University, and a night carnival procession, on Oct. 2; a spectacular flight by Wilbur Wright from Governor's Island to Grant's Tomb and return and a banquet by the Pilgrim Society in honour of the British admirals on Oct. 4; and the unveiling of the Verrazzano monument in Battery Park on Oct. 6.—*N. Y. World*, S 27 *et seq.*, 1909; *Hudson-Fulton Celebration*, 1909 (4th. Ann. Rep. of Hudson-Fulton Celebration Com., 1910), I: 198–456, 476–97, 505–14; II: 852–72. Sept. 25

The Metropolitan Museum of Art (see S 20), the N. Y. Public Library (see S —), the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, and other organizations, held exhibitions and receptions, for which see *ibid.*, I: 174–97; II: 715–19; and *List of Institutions holding Free Exhibitions under the auspices of or in cooperation with the Scientific, Historical and Art Committees of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission.*



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